

RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA, APPROVING THE REVISED TAYLOR COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, assigns to the Board of County Commissioners responsibility for disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery; and

WHEREAS, being prepared for disasters means being ready to respond promptly as danger threatens, to save life and protect property, and to provide relief from suffering and privation; and

WHEREAS, local services may be overburdened or inadequate, and local government will have to operate effectively in different ways than in normal times to provide timely relief and minimize hardships in the event of natural and technological disasters in Taylor County; and

WHEREAS, man populated areas and parts of communities may require evacuation, shelter, and food until the disaster ends; services are restored, and needed supplies and materials area available; and

WHEREAS, the plan is intended to provide the framework for the development of detailed operating procedures for all County forces charged with the responsibility of protecting the public health and safety from natural and technological disasters; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 27P-6, Florida Administrative Code, requires each County to develop a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 27P-6, Florida Administrative Code, furthermore, requires the governing body of Taylor County to adopt by resolution, the revised Taylor County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

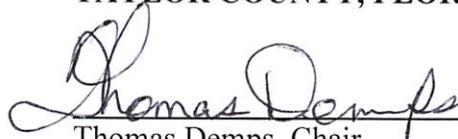
NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Taylor County, Florida that Taylor County's revised Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan be hereby adopted and activated throughout Taylor County.

This resolution shall become effective upon adoption

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 18th Day of May, 2021.



**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA**

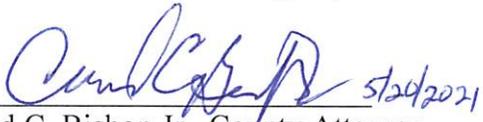

Thomas Demps, Chair

ATTEST:



Gary Knowles, Clerk of the
Board of County Commissioners,
Taylor County

Approved as to form and legality:



Conrad C. Bishop Jr., County Attorney

TAYLOR COUNTY



COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN



June, 2020

Taylor County Board of County Commissioners
Department of Emergency Management

NOTICE: This document contains information pertaining to the deployment, mobilization, and tactical operations of the Taylor County government in response to emergencies. It is exempt from public disclosure under the provisions of Section 281.301, Florida Statutes.

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Taylor County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

I. INTRODUCTION

A. GENERAL

Florida Statutes, Chapter 252 (Emergency Management Act) identifies emergency power and responsibilities of political subdivisions in the State of Florida. A key provision in the statutes is that each County in Florida shall develop a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and Programs that are coordinated and consistent with the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and Programs. Furthermore, Presidential Homeland Security Directives 5 and 8, enacted in 2004, require the State and Local governments to adopt the fundamental principles, language and operational concepts embedded in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Framework (NRF) as a condition for receiving certain categories of federal support for Emergency Management. The Taylor County Board of County Commission adopted this by resolution on July 25, 2006.

The revised Taylor County CEMP is the product of a detailed and focused planning process that 1) fully incorporates the NIMS concepts, principles, practice and language 2) capitalizes on the lessons learned from recent disasters, 3) incorporates plans, programs and policies that have emerged since the last revision of the CEMP. The CEMP establishes a framework through which the County may prepare for; respond to; recover from; and mitigate to prevent the impacts of a wide variety of disasters that could adversely affect the health, safety and or general welfare of the residents and emergency workers of Taylor County. The CEMP provides guidance to County officials on procedures, organization and responsibilities which will prevent, minimize, and/or relieve personal hardship and property damage associated with disasters or the imminent threat thereof. This plan also provides for an integrated and coordinated county, municipal, state and federal response.

The CEMP is operation oriented and addresses communication and warning systems, rapid and pre-deployment of resources, evacuation, shelter operations, post-disaster response and recovery activities, and clearly defines responsibilities of county, municipal, volunteer, and other organizations through an Incident Management System/Emergency Support Function approach to planning and operations.

The CEMP describes the basic strategies, assumptions, and mechanics through which the County will mobilize resources and conduct activities to guide and support County emergency management efforts through prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. To facilitate inter-governmental operations, the CEMP adopts a functional approach that groups the type of assistance to be provided under each Emergency Support Function (ESF). Each ESF is headed by a primary agency, which has been selected based on its authorities, resources, and capabilities in the functional area. In addition, other agencies with similar capabilities have been given support assignments to appropriate ESF(s). The ESF(s) serve as the primary operational mechanism through which county assistance is managed. Command staff and other General staff have been assigned to support the ESF(s). County assistance will be provided to impacted communities within the County under the overall authority of the Director of Emergency Management (Local Coordinating Officer), on behalf of the Board of County Commission.

In an effort to ensure that the revised CEMP was strictly aligned with the State and National preparedness guidance, the State Division of Emergency Management, and the National Department of Homeland Security publications listed below were consulted and closely followed:

- The National Preparedness Guidelines (September, 2007)
- National Response Framework (January, 2016)
- The Interim National Preparedness Goal (March 31, 2007)
- FEMA NIMCAST User's Guide
- Integration of the National Incident Management System into the Local Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan - A Guide (DEM, June 2005)
- Targeted Capabilities List (2007)

The following information is an excerpt from the Department of Homeland Security's Guidance on Aligning Strategies with the National Preparedness Goal dated July 22, 2005:

1. The National Preparedness Goal

The Goal represents a significant evolution in the way we approach preparedness and homeland security. The Goal presents a collective vision for national preparedness, and establishes National Priorities that will help guide the realization of that vision. The vision set forth by the Goal encompasses the full spectrum of activities necessary to address a broad range of threats and hazards, including terrorism.

The vision of the National Preparedness Goal is:

To engage Federal, State, local, and tribal entities, their private and non-governmental partners, and the general public to achieve and sustain risk-based target levels of capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from major events in order to minimize the impact on lives, property, and the economy.

2. Framework for National Preparedness

The Goal provides a common framework for a systems-based approach to build, sustain and improve national preparedness for a broad range of threats and hazards. The Goal and other source documents define the mission areas of this framework as follows:

a. Prevent: Actions to avoid an incident, intervene, or stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, pre-empting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice (Source: NIMS, December 2008).

b. Protect: Actions to reduce the vulnerability of critical infrastructure or key resources in order to deter, mitigate, or neutralize terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies (Source: HSPD 7, December 2003). It requires coordinated action on the part of Federal, State and local governments; the private sector; and concerned citizens across the country. Protection also includes: continuity of government and operations planning; awareness evaluation and understanding of threats and vulnerabilities to their critical facilities, systems, and functions; identification and promotion of effective sector-specific protection practices and methodologies; and expansion of voluntary security-related information sharing among private entities within the sector, as well as between government and private entities (Source: The National Strategy for the physical Protection of Critical Infrastructures and Key Assets, February 2003).

c. Respond: Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at pre-empting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice (Source: NIMS, December 2008).

d. Recovery: Activities that include the development, coordination, and execution of service—and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post-incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents (Source: NIMS, December 2008).

At the core, success depends upon robust and adaptive collaboration between the public and private sector, among different levels of government, among multiple jurisdictions, and among departments and agencies within a single jurisdiction. Collaboration encompasses a wide range of activities (i.e., joint planning, training, operations) aimed at coordinating the capabilities and resources of various entities (agencies, organizations, and individuals from many tiers of public and private sectors) for the common purpose of preventing, protecting against, responding to, and recovering from intentional as well as natural threats to people or property. As such, a critical element, collaboration, can thus be viewed as the foundation upon which success in all four mission areas depends.

Each mission area includes a collection of capabilities that require the integration of multiple agencies, disciplines, processes, and procedures. For an example, the prevention mission area includes the capability of intelligence fusion and analysis. This capability requires the interaction of law enforcement investigations, public health surveillance, suspicious activity reports from the public, and other discipline-specific activities.

Integration is needed across mission areas. For example, information learned in intelligence fusion and analysis should inform critical infrastructure protection efforts so that protection strategies fit the threats.

This common framework provides an overarching structure which can guide the establishment and enhancement of homeland security preparedness organizations, programs and processes. While individual components within the framework may change over time, the framework is robust and should not change.

3. The Seven National Preparedness Goals

National Priorities/Overarching Priorities:

- Implement the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and National Response Framework (NRF)
- Expand Regional Collaboration
- Implement the Interim National Infrastructure Protection Plan

Capability Specific Priorities:

- Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration capabilities
- Strengthen Interoperable Communications capabilities
- Strengthen CBRNE Detection, Response, and Decontamination capabilities
- Strengthen Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis capabilities

B. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Taylor County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is to establish a framework for government, non-profit organizations, and residents to address prevention, preparation, response, recovery, and mitigation of the effects of emergencies and disasters.

C. SCOPE

The Scope of this plan identifies when and under what conditions the application or activation of this plan is necessary.

- The plan establishes fundamental policies strategies and assumptions for a countywide Comprehensive Emergency Management Program that is guided by the principles of the National Incident Management System.
- The CEMP addresses the various types of emergencies that are likely to occur and the vulnerable population.
- The CEMP establishes a Concept of Operations spanning the direction and control of an emergency from initial monitoring through post-disaster response, recovery and mitigation.
- The CEMP defines inter-agency and inter-government coordination mechanisms to facilitate the delivery of immediate response and recovery assistance.

- The CEMP assigns specific functions to appropriate county agencies and organizations as well as outlines methods to coordinate with the private sector, volunteer organizations, citizens, and state and federal counterparts.
- The CEMP identifies actions that county response and recovery organizations will take in coordination with municipal, state, and federal counterparts as appropriate, regardless of the magnitude of the disaster.

D. METHODOLOGY

The Taylor County Department of Emergency Management with guidance and assistance from each of the following organizations has prepared this document:

- Taylor County District Schools Director of Transportation
- Taylor County District Schools Superintendent
- Taylor County Agriculture Extension Agent
- Taylor County Property Appraiser
- Taylor County Health Department
- City of Perry (Police and Fire)
- Doctors' Memorial Hospital
- Taylor County Fire Department
- Taylor County Public Works Department
- Taylor County Clerk of the Court
- Taylor County Sheriff's Office

The Taylor County CEMP was developed using widely accepted planning principles and practices in the field of emergency management to include: compliance criteria developed by the Florida Division of Emergency Management, the National Response Framework (NRF), and federal guidance concerning the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The plan incorporates information from many sources, which are noted throughout the document. Standard Operating Guides supporting this plan were developed in conjunction with primary agencies.

The local planning process involvement includes:

- The Taylor County CEMP is adopted by the Taylor County Board of County Commissioners by resolution, which serves as the promulgation letter for the CEMP.
- Concurrence documents acknowledging and accepting plan responsibilities is maintained at the Taylor County Department of Emergency Management.
- A distribution list of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, maintained at the Taylor County Department of Emergency Management.
- The Emergency Management Director is responsible for ensuring that all changes have been distributed to recipients of the CEMP. The distribution list is used to verify that all appropriate persons/offices are copied.

- As changes to the CEMP occur, they will be facilitated through the Taylor County planning process, and electronic copies will be disseminated.
- A master copy of the CEMP is maintained in the Taylor County Department of Emergency Management.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

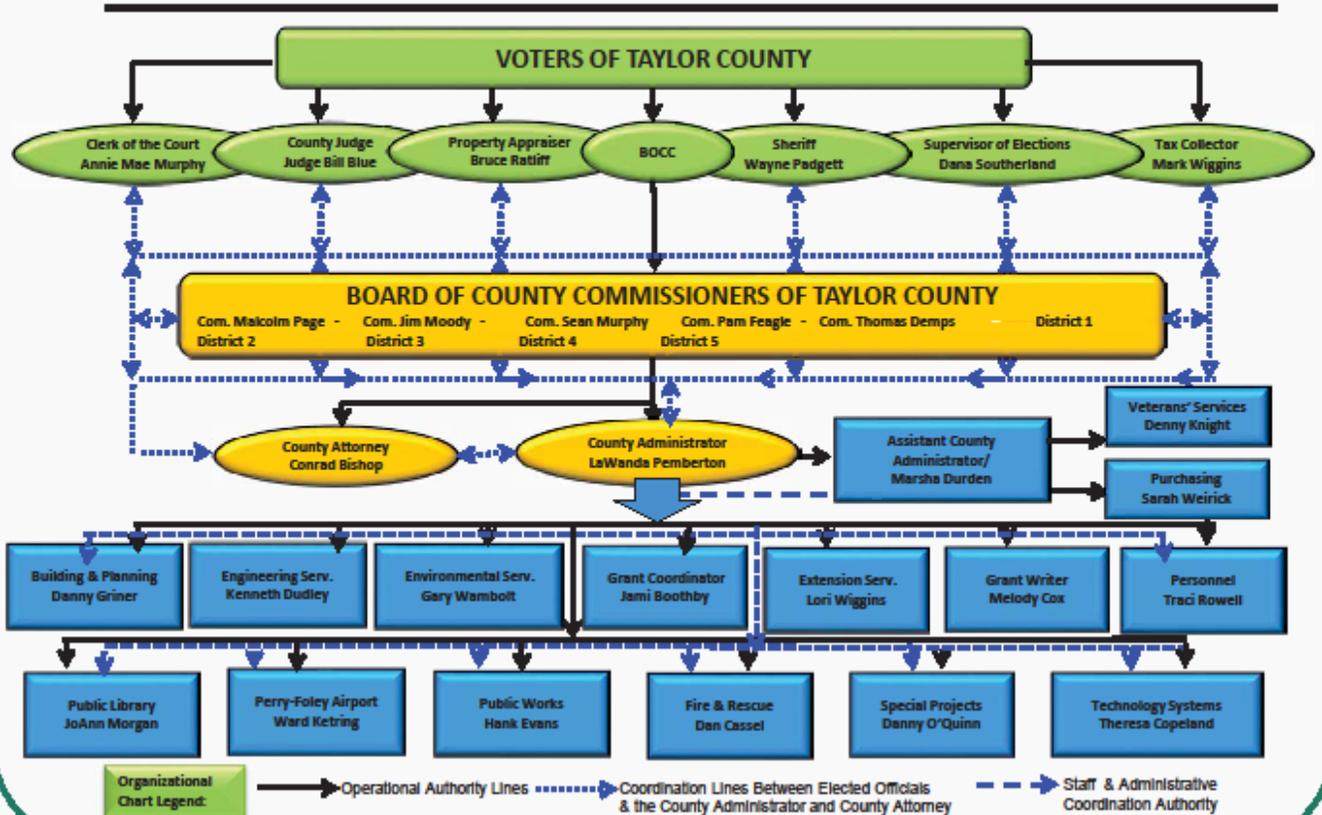
A. COUNTY GOVERNMENT

As required by Chapter 252.38, Florida Statutes, County governments are responsible for:

- Maintaining an emergency management program at the county level involving all government, private and volunteer organizations which have responsibilities in the comprehensive emergency management system within the county.
- Coordinating the emergency management needs of all municipalities within the county and working to establish intra-county Mutual Aid Agreements to render emergency assistance.
- Implementing a broad-based public awareness, education and information program designed to reach all citizens of the county, including those needing special media formats, who are non-English speaking (including persons who do not use English as their first language), and those with hearing impairment or loss.
- Executing Mutual Aid Agreements within the State for reciprocal emergency aid and assistance in the event a situation is beyond the county's capability.
- Maintaining an emergency management program that is designed to avoid, reduce and mitigate the effects of hazards through the enforcement of policies, standards and regulations.
- Maintaining cost and expenditure reports associated with disasters, including resources mobilized as a result of Mutual Aid Agreements.
- Three distinct types of communities exist within Florida. More than 30% of the population lives in highly urbanized areas. With the exception of Orlando, most of the State's population is located in the coastal zone. There are other communities that are not fully urbanized, but are emerging as centers of growth. Examples are Polk County and the cities of Ocala and Tallahassee. Finally, there is rural Florida with its cattle ranches, farms, pine forests, fishing villages, and small towns. Therefore, response and recovery activities must be tailored to the type of community impacted by disasters.



Taylor County Organization Chart



Taylor County Board of County Commissioners – Organization Chart as November 13, 2019

B. MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

As required by Chapter 252.38(2) Florida Statutes, municipalities are responsible for:

- Legally constituted municipalities are authorized and encouraged to create municipal emergency management programs.
- Municipal emergency management programs shall coordinate their activities with those of the county emergency management agency.
- Municipalities without emergency management programs shall be served by their respective county agencies. If a municipality elects to establish an emergency management program, it must comply with all laws, rules, and requirements applicable to county emergency management agencies.
- Each municipal emergency management plan must be consistent with and subject to the applicable county emergency management plan. In addition, each municipality must coordinate requests for state or federal emergency response assistance with its county. This requirement does not apply to requests for reimbursement under federal public disaster assistance programs.

All Municipalities, County Departments, Constitutional Officers and other organizations fall under the direction of the lead agency designated in the plan. The Director of Emergency Management will coordinate with State, Federal and other outside agencies. Taylor County operates under a **Unified Command (UC)** system, which provides maximum flexibility in responding to a major incident that involves multiple agencies and multiple disciplines from multiple geographic jurisdictions. The exact composition of the Unified Command structure will depend on the location of the incident and level of severity.

C. STATE GOVERNMENT

As required by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, the State is responsible for:

- Maintaining an emergency management organization at the State level that involves all government agencies, businesses, and volunteer organizations that have responsibilities in comprehensive emergency management within Florida.
- Maintaining a broad-based public awareness, education and preparedness program designed to reach a majority of the citizens of Florida, including citizens needing special media formats, such as non-English speaking individuals.
- Supporting the emergency management needs of all counties by developing reciprocal intra- and inter-state Mutual Aid Agreements, in addition to assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- Directing and controlling a State response and recovery organization based on emergency support functions, involving broad participation from State, private and voluntary relief organizations that are compatible with the federal response and recovery organization and concept of operations.

- Developing and implementing programs or initiatives designed to avoid, reduce and mitigate the effects of hazards through the development and enforcement of policies, standards and regulations.
- Coordinating State activities with those Florida volunteer organizations active in disasters. Ensure that these organizations are identified and organized under Emergency Support Function 15 (Volunteers and Donations) of the State Emergency Response Team.
- Coordinating State activities with Florida's business community and its organizations to ensure a broad and comprehensive coverage of assistance and relief during a disaster.
- Promoting mitigation efforts in the business community with emphasis on the State's infrastructure.
- Identifying critical industry and infrastructures that may be impacted by disaster or are required for emergency response efforts.
- Reviewing and analyzing the Plan against national criteria to ensure compliance with goals, procedures, and benchmarks that guide emergency management programs.

D. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The federal government is responsible for:

- Preventing terrorist attacks within the United States through the Department of Homeland Security; reducing the vulnerability of the nation to terrorism, natural disasters, and other emergencies; and minimizing the damage and assisting in the recovery from emergencies.
- Providing emergency response on federally owned or controlled property, such as military installations and federal prisons.
- Providing federal assistance as directed by the President of the United States under the coordination of the United States Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency and in accordance with National Response plans.
- Identifying and coordinating provision of assistance under other federal statutory authorities.
- Providing assistance to the State and local governments for response to and recovery from a commercial radiological incident consistent with guidelines as established in the current Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan and the National Response Framework.
- Managing and resolving all issues pertaining to a mass influx of illegal aliens.

- Providing repatriation assistance to U.S. citizens (including noncombatants of the U.S. Department of Defense) evacuated from overseas areas. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), in coordination with other designated federal departments and agencies, is responsible for providing such assistance.

E. SPECIAL DISTRICTS

- Special districts (such as Soil and Water Conservation, Water Management, Mosquito Control, Fire and Rescue, and School) are responsible for establishing liaisons with Taylor County and its organizations to support emergency management capabilities within the county. Special districts that involve inter-jurisdictional authority can provide resources and services to support other functionally related systems in times of disaster.

F. PRIVATE SECTOR

- Coordinate with Government agencies to ensure a broad and comprehensive coverage of assistance and relief during emergencies.
- Provide and coordinate relief not provided by government on a complementary and supplementary basis.
- Develop Mutual Aid Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding for actions performed during emergencies.

G. NON-GOVERNMENT AND VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS

- Coordinate with government agencies to ensure a broad and comprehensive coverage of assistance and relief during emergencies.
- Provide and coordinate relief not provided by government on a complementary and supplementary basis.
- Develop Mutual Aid Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding of duties and areas of responsibilities to be performed during an emergency.

H. CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT

Strong partnerships with citizen groups and organizations provide support for incident management prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. The U.S. Citizen Corps brings these groups together and focuses efforts of individuals through education, training, and volunteer service to help make communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to address the threats of terrorism, crime, public health issues, and disasters of all kinds. Local Citizen Corps Councils implement Citizen Corps programs, which include Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs), Medical Reserve Corps, Neighborhood Watch, Volunteers in Police Service, and the affiliate programs; provide opportunities for special skills and interests; develop targeted outreach for special-needs groups; and organize special

projects and community events. Citizen Corps Affiliate Programs expand the resources and materials available to States and local communities through partnerships with programs and organizations that offer resources for public education, outreach, and training; represent volunteers interested in helping to make their communities safer; or offer volunteer service opportunities to support first responders, disaster relief activities, and community safety efforts. Other programs unaffiliated with Citizen Corps also provide organized citizen involvement opportunities in support of Federal response to major disasters and events of national significance. One example is the National Animal Health Emergency Response Corps (NAHERC), which helps protect public health by providing a ready reserve of private and State animal health technicians and veterinarians to combat threats to U.S. livestock and poultry in the event of a large outbreak of a foreign animal disease.

The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program helps train people to be better prepared to respond to emergency situations in their communities. When emergencies occur, CERT members can give critical support to first responders, provide immediate assistance to victims, and organize spontaneous volunteers at a disaster site. CERT members can also help with non-emergency projects that help improve the safety of the community.

CERT teams remain active in the community before a disaster strikes, sponsoring events such as drills, neighborhood clean up, and disaster education fairs. Trainers offer periodic refresher sessions to CERT members to reinforce the basic training and to keep participants involved and practiced in their skills.

Following a disaster, community members may be on their own for a period of time because of the size of the area affected, lost communications, and impassable roads. The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program supports local response capability by training volunteers to organize themselves and spontaneous volunteers at the disaster site, to provide immediate assistance to victims, and to collect disaster intelligence to support responders' efforts when they arrive. In the classroom, participants learn about the hazards they face and ways to prepare for them. CERT members are taught basic organizational skills that they can use to help themselves, their loved ones, and their neighbors until help arrives. The local government or one of its representatives coordinates CERT training in the community. Training consists of 20 hours of instruction on topics that include disaster preparedness, fire safety, disaster medical operations, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster psychology. Upon completion of the training, participants are encouraged to continue their involvement by participating in training activities and volunteering for projects that support their community's disaster preparedness efforts.

III. METHOD OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

The primary goal of emergency management in Taylor County is to ensure the County's preparation to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the impact of the many consequences that may be generated by an emergency/disaster situation. To accomplish this goal, Taylor County uses a nearest appropriate responder concept (likely to be a county, municipal, state or nationally available resource) when responding to any threat, event, or disaster. In most situations Taylor County and its municipality will be the first and primary

responders, and will be required to exceed their abilities or deplete their resources before requesting state assistance. Under certain circumstances such as terrorism threats, wild-land fires, hazardous material incidents, public health emergencies or mass migration events, state or federal agencies may have the primary jurisdiction for the overall response effort. However, Taylor County resources will likely provide the first response for all incidents impacting the jurisdictions.

1. Non-Disaster Daily Operations

The Taylor County day to day operations, absent of a declared Local State of Emergency is under the authority of an elected Board of County Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners is responsible for the administration of the non-Constitutional, County Departments. The Board, which oversees operations over a county judiciary, is responsible for hiring a County Administrator and the Taylor County Sheriff's Office is responsible for the hiring of the Emergency Management Director.

To ensure that a proactive day-to-day disaster planning process is in place, the following resources have been formed:

a. Local Emergency Planning Council

- The Local Emergency Planning Council (LEPC) prepares regional hazardous materials emergency plans that indicate the facilities that use, produce, or store hazardous substances that are present in the jurisdiction.
- The LEPC serves as the repository for regional reports filed under Title III of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA). The LEPC directs regional Title III implementation activities and performs associated outreach functions to increase awareness and understanding of and compliance with the EPCRA program.

b. Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Committee:

- The LMS Committee is comprised of government employees, private business leaders and representatives of individual communities to implement a program of education and "brick and mortar" construction to improve and mitigate future damages from disaster events to private and public infrastructure.

c. Regional Domestic Security Task Force:

- Section 943.0312, Florida Statutes, established seven Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTFs) for the purpose of providing a regional approach to planning, training and policy development to protect communities against the threat of terrorism. Taylor County is a member of RDSTF Region 2. The RDSTF will provide support and assistance to local jurisdictions in the event of a catastrophic incident of any type.

d. County Disaster Committee:

The Taylor County Disaster Committee is comprised of representatives from City, County, State and Federal government agencies, private businesses and volunteer service organizations. Personnel assigned to the committee by agency heads are the individuals who are assigned to the Taylor County EOC during activation.

- The agency Emergency Coordinating Officers (ECOs) serve in a primary or support role in the designated Emergency Support Function (ESF).
- The County Disaster Committee advises specifically on such issues as policies, plans, procedures, training, exercises and public education.
- During times of activation of the County EOC, the team becomes the County Emergency Response Team (County ERT) and assigns personnel to the EOC.
- Each agency provides a primary contact and two alternate contacts to the Emergency Management Director with appropriate contact information.
- These representatives are authorized to make necessary decisions for their agency and as a part of the County ERT serve as an integral part of emergency operations in other capacities (i.e., as members of field operation teams, area command, recon team, incident management team, etc.) and as a part of a Joint Field Office (JFO). Through the ECO, as members of the Disaster Committee, the County ERT serves in an operational and advisory capacity by developing recon and implementing actions for improving the County Emergency Management Program.
- During a response to an emergency/disaster situation, the Director of Emergency Management has been given the authority by the Sheriff of Taylor County to manage the event. During a declared local State of Emergency, the County ERT is activated and all ECO's become an active part of response and recovery operations. When not activated the County ERT takes on an advisory role on disaster preparedness issues.

2. Emergency Operations

When conditions warrant, the Board of County Commissioners may issue an emergency resolution declaring that an emergency exists, which thereby activates this plan. The authorities of the Board of County Commissioners are found in Chapter 252, Florida Statutes and Taylor County Ordinances 26.

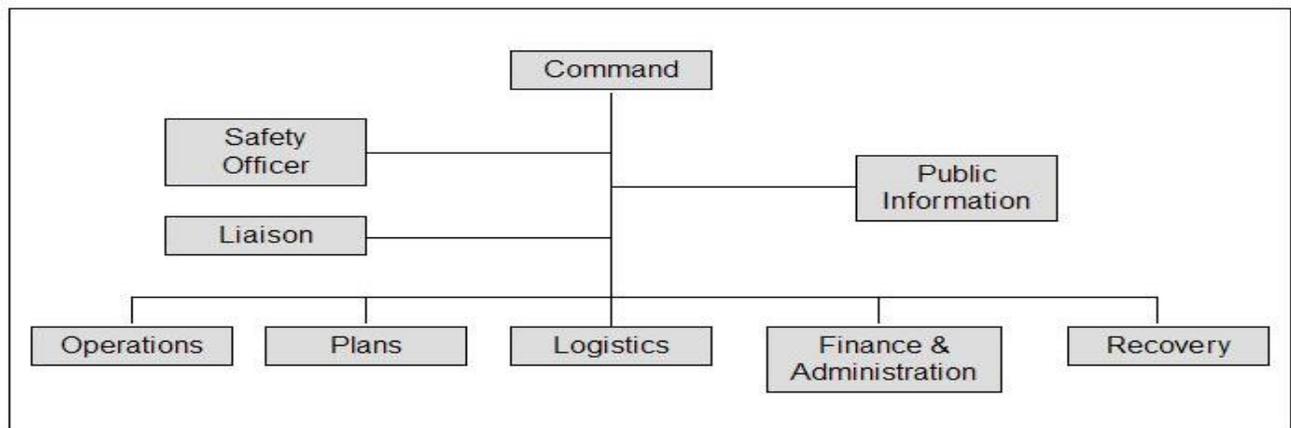
Pursuant to Chapter 252, which authorizes the waiver of procedures and formalities otherwise required of political subdivisions to take whatever prudent action is necessary to ensure the health, safety and welfare of a community in the event of an emergency, when in a quorum of the Board of County Commissioners the Chairperson, or the Vice-Chairperson in their absence, or the County Administrator or their designee in the absence of the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson, is designated and empowered to declare a local state of emergency whenever that person shall determine that a natural, technological or manmade disaster or emergency has occurred or that the occurrence or threat of one is imminent and requires immediate and expeditious action.

A state of emergency shall be declared by proclamation of the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners, or the Vice-Chairperson in their absence or by the County Administrator or their designee in the absence of the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson. The state of emergency shall continue for seven days and may be extended in seven-day increments as necessary, or until the Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson finds that the threat or danger no longer exists and/or until a meeting of a quorum of the Board of County Commissioners can take place and terminate the state of emergency proclamation.

The following are responsible for the overall coordination of emergency situations threatening the County:

- o The Director of the Taylor County Department of Emergency Management

The County's response to and recovery from an emergency and/or pending disaster is carried out through the organizational structure as diagramed below.



a. Response

The organized structure for response to an emergency or disaster is under the leadership of the Board of County Commissioners. The Taylor County Sheriff will appoint the Division of Emergency Management to manage the incident. The County ERT operating from the County EOC in Perry supports the Department of Emergency Management. The management structure designated to respond to emergencies/disasters is coordinated by the staff of the Department of Emergency Management.

Notification procedures have been provided to the 24-hour County Warning Point for initial contacts based on the type of event. However, the management structure will remain the same for any type of disaster. Additional notifications are made as requested by the Incident Commander or Emergency Management Director.

Disaster response and recovery agencies identify resources, training needs, or planning activities to the Department of Emergency Management.

The City of Perry participates in the County's Emergency Management Program and has a representative in the County EOC.

The EOC will be activated for actual or potential events that threaten Taylor County. The level of activation will be determined by the Emergency Management Director based on the emergency or disaster event. Standard Operating Guides (SOGs) have been developed and distributed to agencies assigned to the EOC. The SOGs and checklists are updated as necessary by the Department of Emergency Management.

The EOC can be activated by the following:

- Sheriff
- Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners
- Director of the Department of Emergency Management
- County Administrator

The EOC is located within the City of Perry. The facility serves as the coordination, command and control center for Taylor County. The EOC is staffed when the need arises. The City of Perry and Taylor County Joint 911 and Dispatch Center serves as the 24-hour County Warning Point for initial notification and warning of emergencies and disasters. An alternate EOC is located at the Perry-Foley Airport facilities in Perry.

The Taylor County EOC utilizes 3 levels of activation:

Level 3 – Monitoring

Level 2 – Partial Activation

Level 1 – Full Activation

The County Emergency Management Director is responsible for overall EOC activities which include:

- Maintaining operational readiness of the Center
- Updating standard operating procedures
- Developing checklists
- Message tracking
- Conducting briefings
- Activating Mutual Aid Agreements
- Coordinating with State and Federal agencies
- Provides liaison activities with the Disaster Field Office and state recovery staff, if applicable.

Taylor County operates under the Emergency Support Function (ESF) concept. Each ESF is contained in this plan and each identifies the lead and support agencies required to carry out the responsibilities of the particular function. The lead and support agencies are responsible for preparing additional operating guides, checklists, staffing patterns or resource requirements needed to complete their assignments. Each agency is responsible for carrying out the task assigned to their agency.

During activation, the EOC provides the core emergency function coordination, communication, resource dispatch and tracking; information collection, analysis and dissemination; multi-agency coordination and joint information coordination. Field Operations will be managed through the Incident Command System (ICS). The ICS that has been implemented in Taylor County utilizes

common terminology; is modular and scalable; incorporates measurable objectives; provides for a manageable span of control; and relies on the Incident Action Plan (IAP) as the principal tool for communicating and carrying out operational objectives in an incident.

Each agency responding will report back to the EOC through their liaison who is the Point of Contact (POC) for each respective agency or organization in either a single or Unified Command Structure.

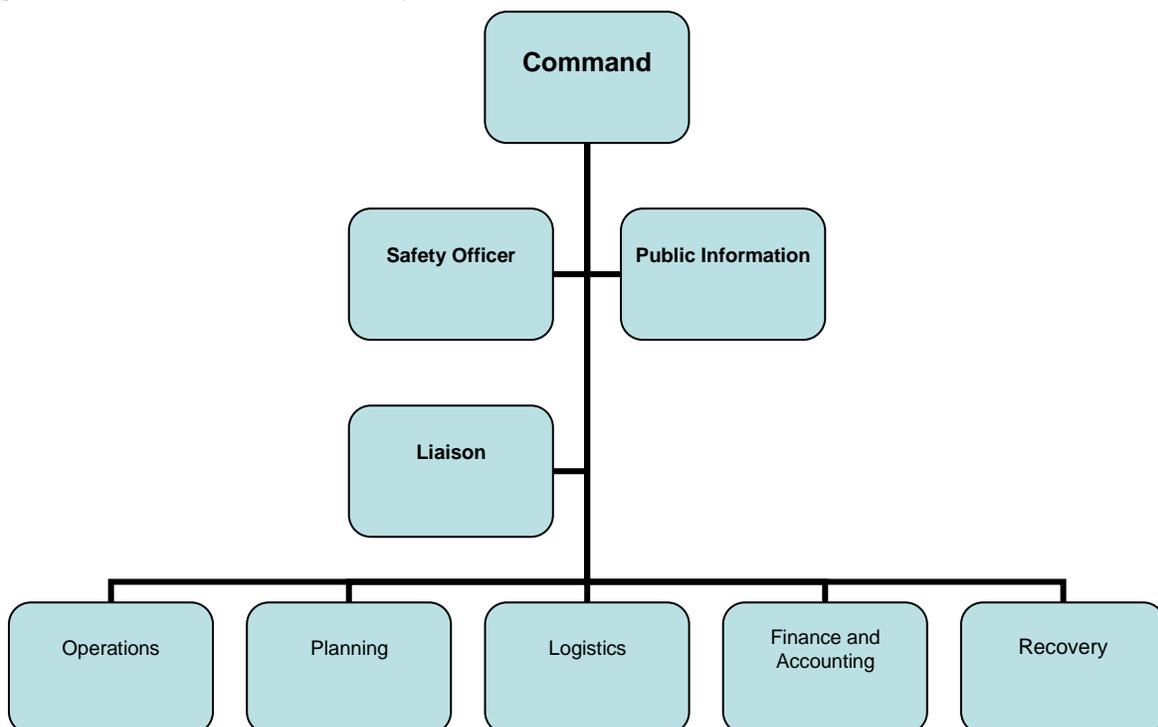
During the response phase and upon declaration of a local state of emergency, the Board of County Commissioners has ultimate authority. The Department of Emergency Management reports directly to the Chairperson along with the following to form the Command Staff.

- Legal Staff
- Public Information Officer
- Liaison Officer
- EOC Safety Officer
- County Administrator

All municipalities, County departments, Constitutional Officers' agencies and other organizations fall under the direction of the lead agency designated in the plan. When capabilities exceed initial, the appropriate ICS positions should be added to match the complexity of the incident. The Director of Emergency Management will coordinate with State, Federal and other outside agencies. Taylor County operates under a **Unified Command (UC)** system, which provides maximum flexibility in responding to a major incident that involves multiple agencies and multiple disciplines from multiple geographic jurisdictions. The exact composition of the Unified Command structure will depend on the location of the incident and level of severity. The EOC ICS has 5 major components under the Command Staff; 1) Operations, 2) Logistics, 3) Planning, 4) Finance/Administrative, and 5) Recovery transition.

COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF

Figure 1 - Incident Command System



Command Staff

The Command Staff function will be conducted in two ways: 1) as a **Single Command** (used when an incident occurs within a single jurisdiction, and there is no jurisdictional or agency overlap, and a single IC can be designated); or 2) **Unified Command** (used when there are multiple agencies and multiple jurisdictions, and a single set of objectives need to be developed to guide incident management).

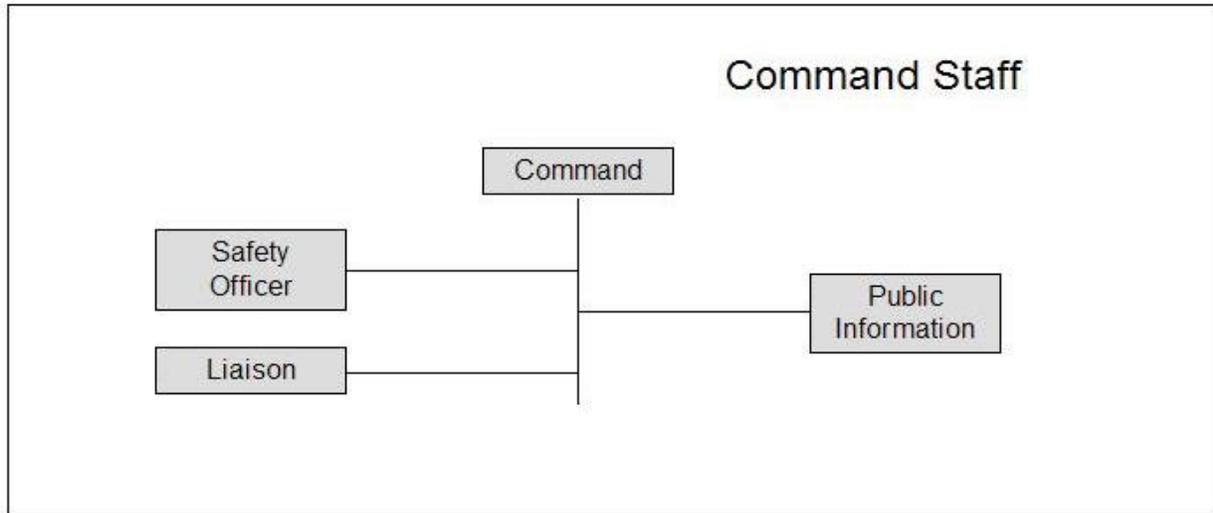


Table below outlines the key roles and responsibilities of the Command Staff.

Command Staff	Roles and Responsibility
Board of County Commissioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declares a state of emergency • Approves Mutual Aid Agreements with other agencies • Approves Memorandums of Understanding with resource providers
Taylor County Administrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeps the BCC informed of all actions • Ensures County agencies are providing critical emergency services
Taylor County Director of Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acts as the County ERT Leader/ICS Commander • Directs activation of the CEMP and EOC • In major disasters, directs evacuation • Coordinates re-entry procedures • In a localized disaster, declares a state of special emergency • Activates the CEMP and EOC • Directs opening of shelters for evacuees • Coordinates with all agencies involved in the emergency or disaster • Requests State and Federal assistance as needed • Leads ESF 5 functions • Coordinates resource requests • Monitors warning systems

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages documentation of ESF 5
Public Information Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interfaces with the public and media • Develops accurate and complete information on the incident • Coordinates news releases with Public Safety Officer • Maintains close contact with media on public information and other PIOs • Provides space near EOC for media representatives
Safety Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitors the incident operations and advises the Incident Commander on all matters relating to operational safety
Liaison Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serves as point of contact for representatives from other governmental agencies or private entities
Legal Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafts emergency resolutions and ordinances for Board approval • Provides legal review of all pertinent documents • Provides legal advice for emergency functions pertinent to the County

b. Operations Section:

The Operations Section is responsible for all activities focused on response to the immediate hazard, saving lives, establishing situational control and restoration of normal operations.

The Operations Chief is responsible to the Command Staff (Director of Emergency Management) for the direct management of all incident-related operational activities. The Operations Section Chief will establish tactical objectives for each operational period, with other section chiefs and unit leaders establishing their own supporting objectives.

The Operations Section, shown in Figure 2, is comprised of three branches: Human Services, Infrastructure Support and Emergency Services. The ESFs that are grouped under each of these three branches are also depicted in Figure 2. The tables that follow depict the key agencies (primary and secondary) that have a role under each branch. More detailed information on the specific responsibilities of each agency is contained in each of the ESF annexes.



Figure 2 – Operations Section

The Emergency Services ESFs have responsibility for reducing the immediate hazard, saving lives and property, establishing situation control, and restoring normal conditions. Incident operations can be organized and executed in multiple ways, and will depend on the type of incident, agencies involved, and specific objectives and strategies of the incident management effort.

The Table below outlines the key roles and responsibilities of the Emergency Services Branch.

i. Emergency Services

Emergency Services Branch (1)	Roles and Responsibility
Taylor County Sheriff's Department ESF 4, 9, 13, 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate Local Law Enforcement Operations • Provide ESF 5 with intelligence on the magnitude of search and rescue missions • Provide security operations for traffic control for firefighting

	<p>efforts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in implementing protective actions for the public. • Responsible for coordinating all aspects of search and rescue operations in Taylor County • Coordinate 9-1-1 Emergency Communications • Coordinate Traffic Control and road blocks • Coordinate reentry into the impacted area • Assist in warning the public of safety decisions, i.e. evacuations • Coordinate Security for Mass Care Operations • Provide training to public safety personnel and first responders; public safety communications personnel; operations personnel • Update Sheriff's Office Equipment Inventory
Taylor County Public Works ESF 4, 9, 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide any assistance required by the EM Director or the On-scene Incident Commander for fire suppression. • Provide assistance clearing roads, if necessary • Responsible for providing any assistance required by the EM Director or the on-scene Incident Commander for Hazmat Incidents
Taylor County Mosquito Control ESF 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing control of mosquitoes • Responsible for responding, in coordination with the DOH- Taylor, to potential outbreaks of disease in affected areas that are caused by potential vectors such as mosquitoes, rats, and other disease carrying organisms
Taylor County Fire Rescue and Volunteer Fire Departments ESF 4, 9, 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and maintaining firefighting resources. • Coordinate fire suppression activities • Assist law enforcement agencies in traffic control • Assist in emergency notification and public information dissemination • Assist law enforcement agencies in search and rescue operations • Responsible for assisting in all aspects of SAR operations • Coordinating hazardous materials response • Assist in notification of evacuations • Pre-position resources, as necessary
Taylor County Emergency Medical Services ESF 8 , 9, 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for providing emergency medical care to victims of disasters • Responsible for supporting the DOH-Taylor as needed during all phases of a disaster

<p>DOH-Taylor ESF 8, 9</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide health care services during and following a disaster • Provide medical care at shelters • Ensure the safety of food supplies at institutional facilities • Monitor the spread of disease following a disaster. Direct immunizations for disease control • Monitor and assess medical and public health needs and coordinate with ESF 5 • Request health care assistance from State DOH, as needed • Assist in Hazmat incidents to ensure public health issues are covered • Provide environmental health functions • Assist with mortuary services with the medical examiner's office • Monitor and provide warning for vector control • Identify resource requirements; coordinate with ESF 5 • Ensure water is potable, availability of sanitation supplies and solid waste disposal are functional
<p>Doctor's Memorial Hospital ESF 8</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for assisting the DOH-Taylor in meeting local health and medical care needs during and after a disaster • Responsible for assisting the DOH-Taylor in providing care to sheltered populations • Responsible for providing any assistance required by the EM Director or the on-scene Incident Commander for Hazmat Incidents
<p>Taylor County Emergency Management ESF 9, 10, 13,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the resources necessary to respond to structure fires, wild fires, or brush fires • Maintain contact with the State Warning Point on issues related to major fires • Responsible for coordinating with the on-scene incident commander during SAR operations to ensure that the EM Department can quickly obtain needed resources from the State EOC • Responsible for coordinating the resources necessary to respond to hazardous materials incidents. • Notify State Warning Point of Hazmat incident, and request assistance, if needed • Request the Florida National Guard from DEM, when warranted for law enforcement/humanitarian missions • Coordinate request for additional law enforcement resources to FDEM, when needed to support emergency services • Assist the Department of Public Health in coordinating the evacuation of special needs residents
<p>Taylor County American Red Cross ESF 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for assisting the County with mass care operations in the form of staffing and feeding at shelters and supplying nursing staff at shelters

ii. Human Services

The Human Services Branch groups the Emergency Support Functions that address pre- and post-disaster preparedness, mitigation and operational readiness for social services and animal protection. Specific ESFs include: Mass Care (ESF 6), Food and Water (ESF 11), Volunteers and Donations (ESF 15), and Animal Protection (ESF 17).

The following tables profile the key agencies with a role and responsibility for Human Services.

Human Services Branch	Roles and Responsibility
Taylor County Health Department ESF 6, 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The County Health Department will be notified of bulk (non-bottled) potable water distribution sites for testing, monitoring and treating of all bulk potable water that is being distributed to the public
Taylor County American Red Cross ESF 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify local resources for the acquisition of food, potable water and ice and attempt to obtain written agreements. • Identify and procure sites for distribution of food, water and ice following a disaster • Provide for the transportation of food, water and ice to the distribution sites and maintain a resource list for equipment needed for moving and handling the materials • Coordinate with the State to provide emergency food stamp assistance • Coordinate with local power companies to restore power to water treatment plants, grocery stores and ice producing companies as a priority, significantly reducing the need for distribution of food, water and ice • Educate the public to prepare for disasters and the guidelines for becoming self sufficient for 72 hours following a major disaster • Coordinate with the County Health Department for testing and treatment of all potable water distributed
Taylor County Chamber of Commerce ESF 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as the primary link between Emergency Management and the business community, coordinating the flow of information between these two groups • Coordinate with the response and recovery agencies that target the business community's most immediate concerns
Taylor County Sheriff's Office ESF 6, 16, 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide security for mobile feeding stations should it be deemed necessary, with the assistance of other local law enforcement agencies
Taylor County School Board ESF 1, 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary responsibility for transporting special needs clients to the special needs shelter in Tallahassee • Responsible for making schools available to the County for shelters, for providing facilities and staff for feeding evacuees

<p>Taylor County Emergency Management ESF 6, 11, 15, 17, 18</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Emergency Management (EM) Director, after consulting with the Disaster Services Director of the ARC, is responsible for making the decision to open a shelter in Taylor County • Maintain and update a power restoration list that will include all of the locations identified for use by ESF 11 for procurement, distribution, storage and staging. This will be coordinated with the local electrical power companies in the EOC following the disaster. • Maintain a list of post-disaster, non-essential county employees to be deployed as needed to support the distribution of supplies
<p>Taylor County American Red Cross ESF 6, 15</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Capital Area Chapter of the American Red Cross will serve as the lead agency for mass care operations in Taylor County. • The Capital Area Chapter of the ARC will provide shelter staffing and support with trained local volunteers. • The Capital Area Chapter of the ARC will operate a Regional Joint Volunteer and Donations Center.
<p>Taylor County Office of Purchasing ESF 11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually compile a listing of vendors capable of supplying food, water and ice.
<p>Taylor County Volunteer Agencies ESF 6, 11, 15</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>(ESF 15 designee)</i> should be prepared to accommodate and make efficient use of single groups of volunteers who may visit the community for a brief period to help (e.g., church groups, civic groups). • <i>(ESF 15 designee)</i> will coordinate with resource support in providing volunteer groups with the necessary supplemental local resource information they may need...
<p>Taylor County Animal Control ESF 17</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary responsibility for the capture of displaced domestic animals following a disaster • Assists displaced or evacuated pet owners with sheltering and relocation of domestic animals
<p>Taylor County Public Works ESF 1, 7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whenever possible, the County Public Works will assist with transportation of commodities to the relief sites

iii. Infrastructure Branch

The Infrastructure Branch groups the Emergency Support Functions that address pre- and post-disaster preparedness, mitigation and Operational readiness for infrastructure, including: Emergency Transportation (ESF 1), Communications (ESF 2), Public Works (ESF 3), Resource Support (ESF 7), and Energy Continuity (ESF 12).

Infrastructure Branch (1)	Roles and Responsibility
Taylor County School Board ESF 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary agency charged with coordinating and facilitating the transportation of special needs and functional needs evacuees to safe shelters
Taylor County Special Needs Coordinator ESF 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for ensuring that special needs clients are contacted to verify that they have transportation to safe shelters prior to a tropical event
Taylor County Environmental Services ESF 1, 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taylor County Solid Waste Section is responsible for assisting the Public Works Department in all facets of debris management operations
Taylor County Emergency Management ESF 1, 2, 3, 7, 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the special needs registry. Collect all necessary contact information for special needs victims for coordination with transportation providers to arrange for pick-up Responsible for assisting the Taylor County Sheriff's Office in maintaining communications capabilities Coordinate with Tri-County Electrical Cooperative and Duke Energy to ensure that power is restored as quickly as possible following a disaster
Taylor County Public Works Department ESF 1, 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for assisting the Taylor County School Board in evacuating at-risk individuals, if needed Provide drivers of buses to assist in this effort Determine if requests for transportation assistance can be met with local resources Serve as the lead agency for debris management operations and for clearing and collecting debris in the County Provide assistance evacuating members of the general population, if necessary Assist with pre-disaster protective measures, road repair, support of general response and recovery efforts
Taylor County Sheriff's Office ESF 2, 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide an effective means for receiving and transmitting information and instructions necessary to coordinate activities during emergency operations Operate the County's 9-1-1 center as well as dispatching for the EMS, fire departments, and local law enforcement agencies
Tri-County Electrical Cooperative/Duke ESF 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for directing all resources needed for energy restoration in Taylor County Responsible for coordinating with the Taylor County EOC on activities related to continuity of power.
Taylor County Fire & Rescue and Volunteer Fire Departments ESF 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in road clearing duties within each of their respective service areas. Also assist the Taylor Public Works Department in general response and recovery duties as necessary.

iv. Planning

The Planning Section is responsible for collecting, evaluating and disseminating tactical information pertaining to the incident. This section maintains information and intelligence on the current and forecasted situation, as well as the status of resources assigned to the incident.

The Planning section has four branches:

- Intelligence
- Planning
- Technical Services
- Documentation

The Planning Section Chief oversees all incident-related data gathering and analysis regarding incident operations and assigned resources, develops alternatives for tactical operations, conducts planning meetings, and prepares the Incident Action Plan for each operational period.

The Taylor County Planning and Building Department will assist Emergency Management to ensure adequate staffing to address the responsibilities of this function throughout the course of a disaster.

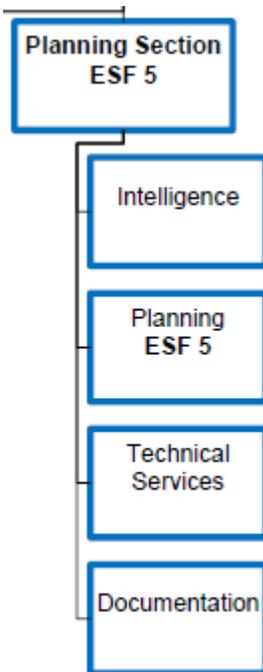


Figure 3 – Planning Section Organizational Chart

v. Logistics

The Logistics Section is responsible for all support requirements needed to facilitate effective and efficient incident management, including ordering resources from off-incident locations. As set forth in the CEMP, the Logistics Section will coordinate the key ESFs that have a significant role in managing logistics and resource support, including: Transportation (ESF 1), Communications (ESF 2), Information and Planning (ESF 5), Resource Support (ESF 7), Public Health and Medical Services (ESF 9), and Food and Water (ESF 11).

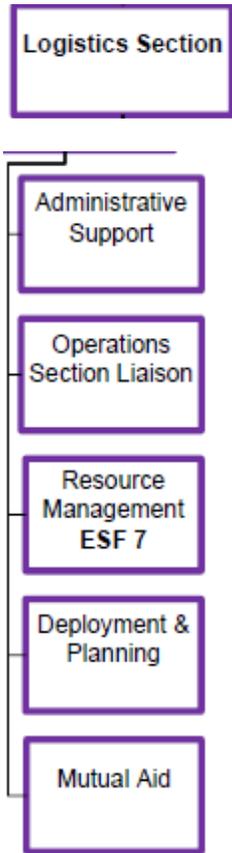


Figure 4 – Logistics Section Organizational Chart

The following table depicts the Logistics Resource Coordination Roles and Responsibilities

Logistics Section	Role and Responsibility
Taylor County ERT Logistics Chief ESF 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides intelligence to ESF 5 on requirements for Logistics based on the scope and magnitude of the disaster • Manages the Logistics Section, in close coordination with the Command Group at the EOC
Taylor County Planning Department and Building and Zoning Department ESF 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the collection, processing, and dissemination of information to facilitate emergency response and recovery efforts
Taylor County Emergency Management ESF 5, 7,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for obtaining logistical support for all lead and supporting agencies during all phases of disaster operations • Request assistance through the State EOC if local resources are not able to adequately address a situation • Coordinate the provision of all forms of mutual aid • Provides staff for the Points of Distribution • Establishes and provides operational support for Points of Distribution (PODs) • Coordinate RIAT activity and support requirements with local support agencies and organizations
Taylor County Sheriff's Office ESF 2 ,5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide communications logistics support to County ERT • Provide ESF 5 with pertinent intelligence pertaining to situations around the County
Taylor County Clerk of the Court ESF 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops Memorandums of Understanding with vendors for essential items needed before and after a disaster • Provides staff to the EOC to coordinate resource requests • Identifies suppliers for critical resources • Identifies funding for emergency expenditures • Secures resources from private vendors, county agencies, or requests assistance from the State • Maintains records of expenditures
Taylor County School Board ESF 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates the transportation assets within the County, to include those of the School Board

Taylor County Public Works Department ESF 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists in evaluating damage to utilities and traffic control systems; roads and bridges, and flood control facilities. • Assist in evaluating damage to water and wastewater systems control facilities. • Assist in evaluating damage to county facilities and transportation resources
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vi. Finance/Administration

The Finance/Administration Section is established when there is a need for financial, reimbursement (individual and agency, or department) and/or administrative services to support incident management activities. All contracts including funding agreements can only be executed by the Taylor County Board of County Commissioners. The county administrator can be given signature authority for certain contracts if necessary and approved by the board. EM is funded by EMPG, EMPA, and local match. Additional funding sources are HMGP, RCMP, and CERT grants.

The equipment, personnel, and financial resources of County government may quickly be overtaxed in a disaster. The County Resource and Financial Management Policies and Procedures for Emergency Management, established policies and procedure to implement statutory authorities and responsibilities for financial management related to response activities. This policy ensures that funds are provided expeditiously and that financial operations are conducted in accordance with appropriate policies, regulations, and standards.

The Taylor County Clerk of the Court has the primary responsibility to manage all financial matters, including those of the response, recovery, and mitigation phases of an emergency or declared disaster in Taylor County. The Clerk’s Office will provide financial training to the staff of the Emergency Operations Center, recovery personnel, and the mitigation staff. This is based on the need to manage local, state, and federal recovery financial assets in accordance with County and State laws. This will include training on proper documentation of recovery grants, funding agreements, funding sources, records maintenance, and more.

The Clerk’s Office will also enter into any funding agreements between the County, the State, or the Federal Government. These agreements will cover the Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs, as well as any other funding agreements necessary for the receipt of State and federal funds.

The Clerk’s Office will provide tracking for all county finances incurred during disasters. The Clerk will follow established common accounting procedures, as described by current local, state and federal laws, rules and regulations.

The Director of Emergency Management will work with the Clerk to ensure that proper procedures are followed regarding record collection for all expenditures for manpower and equipment associated with a disaster.

When it becomes necessary to activate due to an emergency, the Clerk will track all associated costs for county agencies for manpower, equipment, supplies, etc. Reimbursement may be made to those agencies that supply proper documentation. Extreme care and attention to detail must be taken throughout the emergency response period to maintain accurate logs, records and file copies of all expenditures (including

personnel time sheets) in order to provide clear and reasonable accountability and justification for future reimbursement requests. The city of Perry is responsible for tracking their own costs during emergencies.

The process of record keeping, noted in the above sections, also applies to any mutual aid rendered by the municipality the City of Perry and / or the County, under Mutual Aid. Accurate and complete records for all expenses (including personnel time sheets and detailed description of equipment provided and duration used) will be required in order to seek reimbursement for eligible expenses.

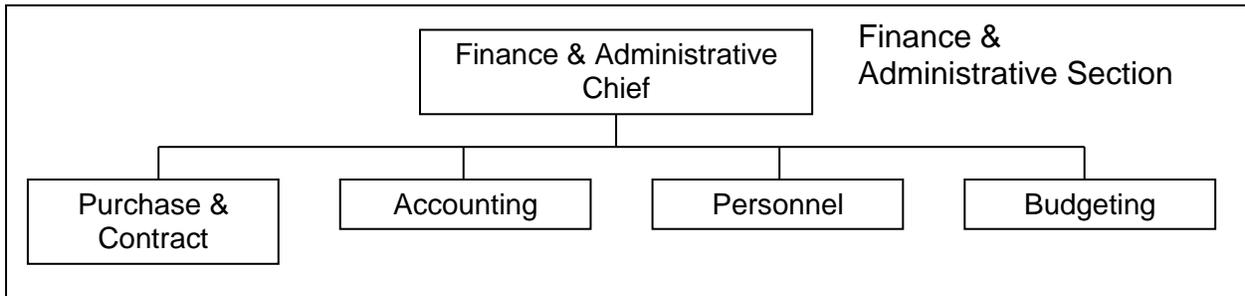


Figure 5 – Finance and Administrative Section Organizational Chart

The following table depicts the key agencies that have a role in Finance and Administration.

Finance/Administration Section	Roles and Responsibility
County ERT Finance/Administration Section Chief ESF 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages and oversees the Finance and Administration Section • Coordinate a training schedule for emergency event financial reporting and records maintenance requirements to coincide with the Emergency Management annual training and exercise schedule
Clerk of the Circuit Court ESF 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies funding for emergency expenditures • Conduct appropriate procedural training for financial management of records of all expenditures and obligations of manpower to county agencies • Coordinates recovery actions with FEMA and EM to include all financial matters • Provides training to EOC agencies for proper financial management during disasters

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeps the Board and County Administrator informed of expenditure and reimbursement information, to include expenditures for manpower, equipment and materials • Establish deadlines for submission of appropriate forms and documentation for reimbursement procedures. • Track all associated costs for County agencies for manpower, equipment, supplies, etc.
Taylor County Emergency Management ESF 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of financial records will be the joint responsibility of the Clerk's Office and Emergency Management

c. Recovery

When the County Emergency Operations Center is activated in response to an emergency/disaster, a recovery component is activated as well. The purpose of this component is to initiate activities necessary to ensure a successful recovery effort (e.g., condition monitoring, situation evaluation, damage assessment teams, mitigation assessment teams, deployment of damage assessment teams, Liaisons, and mitigation assessment team).

The transition from response to recovery will be managed by the Department of Emergency Management. Once the initial response operations have been completed, and it is appropriate for recovery activities to commence, the agencies identified as having recovery functions will initiate their activities. In actuality, many of the recovery functions run concurrent with the initial response functions, and are managed by the same agencies. Given that Taylor County agency staff is small, these functions are shared by the same representatives.

(1) Disaster Declaration

Requests for federal disaster assistance will be predicated on the requirements outlined in the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288, as amended). After local government conducts the initial damage assessment and reports it to the State Emergency Operations Center, a joint local/State preliminary damage assessment may be scheduled that could include the Federal Emergency Management Agency. This damage assessment validates the local data and is the basis for requesting a Presidential Disaster Declaration. Other federal agencies that may participate in the assessment process include the Small Business Administration. This process is described in 44 CFR, Part 206, Subpart B - The Declaration Process and other federal and State policies and procedures.

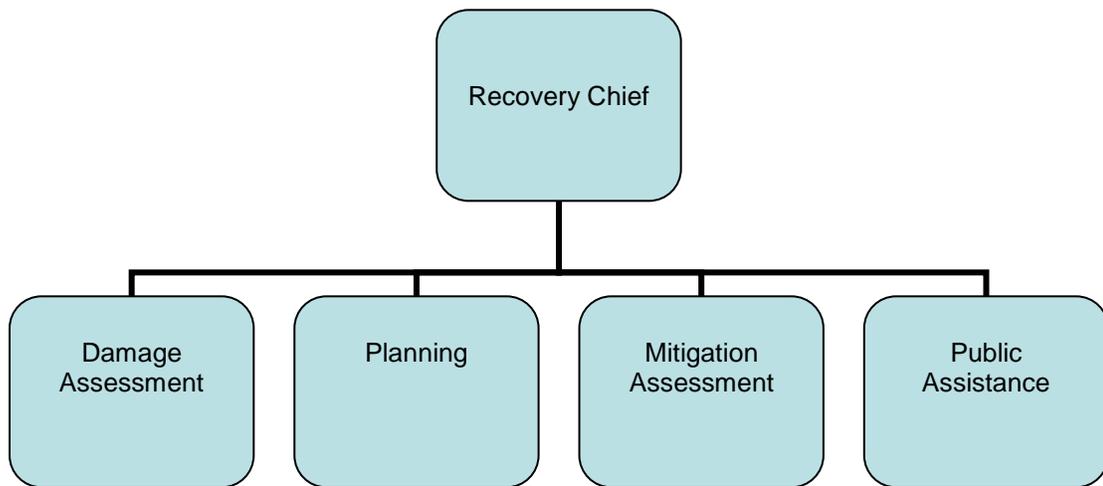


Figure 6 – Recovery Organizational Chart

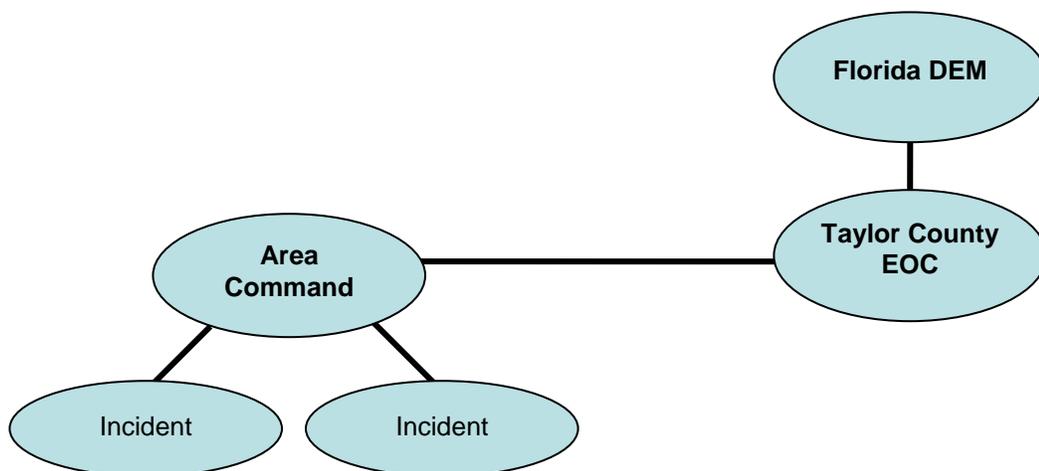
The following table depicts the roles and responsibilities of the Recovery Section.

Recovery	Roles & Responsibilities
Taylor County Emergency Management ESF 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate all recovery efforts for Taylor County • Coordinate damage assessment processes • Coordination and establishment of a Disaster Recovery Center for the affected area. • Provide information to the media concerning recovery • Staff the Logistics Section of the ICS. Responsible for resource support and public information • Provide information and planning support for agencies involved in recovery operations. • Responsible for providing, to the extent possible, for the provision of emergency housing • Assist in staffing the Human Needs Section of the ICS to coordinate community relations, addressing unmet needs, and providing emergency housing following a disaster
Taylor County Sheriff's Office ESF 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate on damage assessment teams • Provide security in support of all recovery operations • Providing information and planning support for agencies involved in recovery operations
Department of Health - Taylor ESF 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor health conditions throughout the recovery phase
The Perry-Taylor Chamber of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for serving as a liaison with the EM

Commerce ESF 18	Department, recovery agencies and Taylor County's business community
Taylor County Planning and Building Department ESF 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate on damage assessment teams • Assist in providing data for appropriate Project Worksheets • Coordinate all damage assessment for public infrastructure with assistance from local public works agencies • Responsible for coordinating activities associated with the Public Assistance Program following a disaster • Providing information and planning support for agencies involved in recovery operations • Inspect buildings for structural integrity • Issue post-disaster permits, as necessary • Identify additional assistance for the issuance of permits via the Florida Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement
Taylor County Public Works Department ESF 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead agency for post-disaster debris management operations, with assistance from Environmental Services.
Capitol Area Chapter of the American Red Cross ESF 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff the Human Needs Section of the ICS to coordinate community relations, addressing unmet needs, and providing emergency housing following a disaster • Responsible for coordinating community relations following a disaster to ensure that critical recovery information is available for the benefit of the entire affected community • Responsible for coordinating activities to address individual and community needs that remain after governmental assistance has been exhausted following a disaster

3. Field Operations

Field Operations will be managed through the Incident Command System (ICS). The ICS that has been implemented in Taylor County utilizes common terminology; is modular and scalable; incorporates measurable objectives; provides for a manageable span of control; and relies on the Incident Action Plan (IAP) as the principal tool for communicating and carrying out operational objectives in an incident. The incident may be controlled by local emergency responders or with other agencies through the mutual aid system. If the resources available at the field response level are not sufficient to mitigate the situation, the Incident Commander may request, through appropriate channels, that the Taylor County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) be activated to support the field operations.



Response to an incident by single discipline agencies (i.e., fire, law enforcement, EMS) will utilize a single Incident Commander within the ICS structure. As the incident progresses to include multiple jurisdictions and disciplines, a Unified Command will be used to the extent possible, and as deemed necessary.

During a single discipline response to an incident, the first on-scene emergency responder with management responsibilities will take the necessary steps to establish an Incident Command Post (ICP), report a scene size-up, activate the appropriate ICS organizational elements required for incident management, delegate authority within the ICS organizational structure, and develop incident objectives on which subsequent incident action planning will be based.

Once the incident includes multiple agencies and disciplines, Unified Command will be activated to ensure all agencies with jurisdictional authority or functional responsibility for any or all aspects of an incident and those able to provide specific resource support contribute to and participate in the overall incident strategies, objectives, tactical activities and operations, and approval, commitment, and use of assigned resources.

Each agency deploying to the field will report back to the EOC through their liaison who is the Point of Contact (POC) for each respective agency or organization in either a single or Unified Command Structure.

a. Area of Operations

An area of operations will be established by the Incident Commander. This will vary depending on the size and magnitude of the event. Once established, or changes made to an existing area of operations, it will be communicated to all responders.

b. Area Command

An Area Command (AC) will be activated if an incident is not site specific (i.e., pandemic outbreaks), the incident is extremely large and involves multiple ICS organizations, or there are multiple incidents that are being handled by separate ICS organizations. If the incidents are multi-jurisdictional, then a UC will be established within the AC. Therefore, the AC has the responsibility to:

- Set overall incident-related priorities
- Allocate critical resources according to priorities
- Ensure that incidents are properly managed
- Ensure that incident management objectives are met and do not conflict with each other or with agency policy
- Identify critical resource needs and report them to EOCs and/or multi-agency coordination entities
- Ensure that short-term emergency recovery is coordinated to assist in the transition to full recovery operations.

c. Multi-Agency Coordination Center

A key component of NIMS is the development of a multi-agency coordination system that integrates the operations and functions of the EOC and field operations, guided by the principles embedded in the Incident Command System.

The County's incident management responsibility is directed and managed through the Department of Emergency Management. As a multi-agency coordination entity, the Department of Emergency Management will coordinate and manage disaster operations through the EOC to:

- Ensure that each agency involved in incident management activities is providing appropriate situational awareness and resource status information
- Establish priorities between incidents and/or Area Commands in concert with the Incident Command or Unified Command involved.
- Acquire and allocate resources required by incident management personnel in concert with the priorities established by the IC or UC.
- Anticipate and identify future resource requirements.
- Coordinate and resolve policy issues arising from the incident(s).
- Provide strategic coordination as required.

Following an incident, plans, procedures, communications, staffing and other capabilities necessary for improved incident management are coordinated through the Department of Emergency Management.

These tasks are accomplished by the EOC by ensuring the ability to perform four core functions:

- Coordination
- Communications (that are reliable and contain built-in redundancies)
- Resource dispatch and tracking
- Information collection, analysis, and dissemination

4. Joint Information Center

The Joint Information System (JIS) provides the mechanism for integrating public information activities among Joint Information Centers (JIC), across jurisdictions, and with private-sector and non-governmental organizations.

The County has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures and plans for its JIC and can be referenced in the Annex for Emergency Support Function 14.

When the EOC is activated the Sheriff or designee, acting as the Public Information Officer, may direct the Director of Emergency Management to activate the Joint Information Center (JIC). When the JIC is in operation, it serves as the central point of public information collection and dissemination. The JIC functions as part of the Command in the EOC and will coordinate the release of non-operational information.

Depending on the incident, representatives from each jurisdiction, agency, private sector organization, and non-governmental organization involved in incident management activities will be notified and asked to have their JIC representative respond to the EOC within a reasonable period of time. Communication will be accomplished via the Emergency Alert System, radio, cable override, television, fax, Internet, telephone or any other means available. When the JIC is activated, the Public Information Officer or his/her designee will notify media outlets that all media inquiries are to be directed to the JIC and that the JIC will be releasing media updates on a routine basis and when noteworthy events take place. Members of the media will not be allowed access to the EOC. Security personnel at the entrance of the EOC building will direct media personnel to the Media Room.

More information on public awareness and education can be found in ESF 14, Public Information. More information on communication plans and protocols can be found in ESF 2, Communications.

B. COORDINATION, DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. County Level

In case of an emergency/disaster situation Taylor County Emergency Management will coordinate the emergency response effort within the County and its Municipalities.

Emergency Management Authorities direct evacuations, coordinate shelter activation and request outside assistance when necessary. They may also activate Mutual Aid Agreements with neighboring counties and recommend that the Board of County Commissioners declare a local state of emergency and make a formal request for state assistance.

When proactive actions, such as an activation and re-entry are within the boundaries of Taylor County the Director of Emergency Management will initiate such actions. In such, emergency preparation and response activities for an area will be coordinated and administered by the Director of Emergency Management, using county resources with county policies and plans.

The Emergency Management Director, or designee, performs policy-making authority and commitment of county resources at the County EOC as well as routine management and operation of the facility. The EM Director may issue mission assignments to the County Emergency Support Functions to perform duties consistent with county policy. Mission assignments, and mutual aid assistance brokered by the County are tracked in the County EOC.

Coordination of countywide protective actions will occur among all affected risks and host areas and the county EOC under the direction and control of the Director of Emergency Management. In addition, areas not impacted by these events may be requested to provide assistance. Prior to an evacuation and under the direction of the Director of Emergency Management, the County ERT will implement coordination on issues, i.e., lifting of tolls, locking down of draw bridges, deploying and pre-deploying personnel, identifying evacuation routes, ensuring the sufficiency of fuel, address emergency medical issues, and initiate procedures for notification to the public.

The Director of Emergency Management may authorize a field operations response in or near the impacted area. Field operations will be under the direction and control of the Incident Commander located at the County EOC and involves the deployment and staging of personnel and resources in the impacted area. A field operation response will be conducted in accordance with the most current edition of the E.R.T Standard Operating Procedures (SOGs) for field operations.

Initial planning for recovery begins before an emergency event impacts Taylor County. While response actions necessary to protect public health and safety is being implemented, the recovery section within the County EOC begins coordination and implementation of the recovery programs.

In the event county and federal assistance is required, the State Coordinating Officer will interface directly with representatives of the federal, state and county government. If the State Coordinating Officer determines that the span-of-control needs to be broadened, he may designate a Deputy State Coordinating Officer to ensure coordination between Federal and State agency representatives and to anticipate any needs or conflicts in the response or recovery phases as they progress.

In the event a request for disaster assistance comes from the governor of another state, the Governor of the State of Florida may order the mobilization of State and local resources under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact to be deployed to the impacted state. The management and coordination of these resources will be administered through the Operations Section under the direction of the Operations Chief located in the State Emergency Operations Center. The Mutual Aid Branch will be operated in accordance with the most current edition of The State of Florida Logistics Section Standard Operating Procedure for Mutual Aid.

2. Primary and Support agencies in the Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

The Director of Emergency Management designates the primary agencies for each emergency support function to coordinate the activities of that support function. Each agency of an emergency support function has an Emergency Coordination Officer who is appointed annually by the head of the agency serving in an emergency support function. Supporting organizations are listed at the beginning of each ESF Annex to this Plan.

PRIMARY AGENCY LISTING		
ESF #	FUNCTION NAME	LEAD COUNTY ORGANIZATION
1	Transportation	Taylor County School Board and Public Works
2	Communications	Taylor County Sheriff's Office
3	Public Works & Engineering	Taylor County Public Works Department
4	Firefighting	Taylor County Fire Departments
5	Information & Planning	Taylor County Emergency Management
6	Mass Care	American Red Cross
7	Resource Support	Taylor County Emergency Management
8	Health and Medical Support	Department of Health - Taylor
9	Search & Rescue	Taylor County Sheriff's Office
10	Hazardous Materials Response	Taylor County Fire Departments
11	Food & Water	American Red Cross
12	Energy Continuity	Tri-County Electrical Cooperative
13	Military Support	Taylor County Sheriff's Office
14	Public Information	Taylor County Emergency Management
15	Volunteers & Donations	ESF 15 designee of Taylor County
16	Law Enforcement & Security	Taylor County Sheriff's Office
17	Animal and Agricultural Issues	Taylor County Animal Control
18	Long Term Community Recovery and Mitigation	Taylor County Emergency Management

Figure – Emergency Support Functions

Upon activation of the County Emergency Operations Center, the primary agency for the emergency support functions will send representatives to the County Emergency Operations Center to coordinate activities. The primary agency determines which support agencies are required at the County Emergency Operations Center.

The primary agency for the emergency support functions will be responsible for collecting all information related to the disaster.

3. Intergovernmental Mutual Aid

Mutual Aid Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding are essential components of emergency management planning, response, and recovery activities. These agreements provide reciprocal emergency aid and assistance during an emergency or disaster. They can increase available resources and improve response and recovery efforts. The following is a list

of Mutual Aid Agreements that are in effect for Taylor County related to emergency management. These agreements are available for review at the EOC:

- Cities
- Statewide
- Law Enforcement

The Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement allows “Participating Parties” (the Department of Community Affairs and all special districts, educational districts, and other local and regional governments that have signed the Agreement) to request assistance (oral or written) for a major or catastrophic disaster. If a Participating Party has no other Mutual Aid Agreement that covers a minor disaster, it may also invoke assistance under the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement.

In accordance with Chapter 252, Part III, Florida Statutes, Florida has also adopted the Emergency Management Assistance Compact and Memoranda of Understanding with other states and private organizations. These agreements provide mechanisms to obtain additional resources. Taylor County is a signatory to the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA) and all requests for assistance, or response to requests for assistance, will be coordinated through this agreement. Florida Statute provides the County the authority to use any equipment or facility while under a local state of emergency (F.S. 252.38(3)(a)(5)(g)).

In making a resource request, Taylor County Emergency Management (EM) will complete the resource request form, fax it to the Florida Division of Emergency Management and notify the County Liaison Desk of the request by telephone. When the State Emergency Operations Center is activated Emergency Management will also utilize the “EM Constellation Program.”

All mutual aid requests will be coordinated through the Florida Division of Emergency Management. The Taylor County Department of Emergency Management will verify the request by first calling the County Liaison Desk, then contacting the appropriate agency or organization known to have such resources to inquire as to resource availability. If available, the County will gather the necessary information as identified on the resource request form (contact persons; phone, fax and cell phone numbers; location to report to and a map; detailed list of the resources requested; estimated length of stay; food and lodging arrangements; billing; and type of work to be performed). The resource request form will be signed by the authorized persons before resources are committed via fax.

In accordance with Sections 252.35, 252.37, and 252.60, Florida Statutes, the Department of Community Affairs and all county jurisdictions of the State are authorized to participate in cooperative relationships to accept services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds for emergency management efforts. The Department of Community Affairs may assign the right to accept such services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds to any appropriate local governing body or agency.

4. Communication

The County Warning Point (CWP) – The Taylor County Sheriff’s Department serves as the County Warning Point and is operated by the Sheriff’s Dispatch, a 24 hour communication center. The County Warning Point provides the County with a single point to disseminate information and warnings to government officials that a hazardous situation could threaten the general welfare, health and safety, and/or property of the County’s population.

- The CWP is equipped with auxiliary power.
- The CWP is equipped with multiple communication networks. Taylor County Warning Point Communication/Warning System is composed of:
 - **Landline Telephone**

Landline telephone systems are the primary means of communication during emergencies in Taylor County. Fairpoint Communications is responsible for maintaining and repairing the telephone system in Taylor County.
 - **Cellular phones**

Verizon, Sprint, AT&T, and T-Mobile are the cellular phone companies with coverage areas in Taylor County.
 - **VHF and 800 MHz Radio**

Taylor County has VHF and 800 MHz radio systems used by emergency response agencies and other essential local agencies.
 - **Emergency Satellite Communications**

EMNET is a statewide satellite communications system with the ability to transmit voice, high-speed data, facsimile, and video communications throughout the network. The Florida Division of Emergency Management maintains EMNET.
- The primary communication system for CWP is landline telephone. Taylor County primary communications vendor is Fairpoint Communications.
- The CWP has Standard Operating Guides (SOGs) to notify and warn officials and the general public of emergency and disaster events that occur in Taylor County. In addition, these guides also identify actions to be taken based on types of incidents. Notification list for agencies and individuals are maintained by the CWP. Notification of the State Warning Point (SWP) is included in these guides. The Director of Emergency Management or the on-call Emergency Management staff person will initiate any further notification.
- Developing or existing emergency conditions which should be reported to the County Warning Point include those that have or may result in multiple loss of life, environmental or property damage, or evacuation of a populated area, and whether or not State or federal resources are needed to support local emergency response efforts.
- The Emergency Satellite Communications System – a back-up dedicated voice and data system that links the State Warning Point with each County Warning Point, the seven National Weather Service offices, the Emergency Alert System, Local Primary Stations, the three fixed nuclear facilities, the South Florida Water Management District, and the Department of Military Affairs. Portable units may be utilized to support an Incident Management Team, Area Command, and/or Joint Field Office, and other field

communications requirements. This alternate system is used to transmit, receive, and coordinate emergency information. The system is tested weekly to ensure operational readiness.

- Emergency Coordinating Officers (ECOs) and Emergency Operation Center representatives are kept informed of potential events by the Director of Emergency Management. The following methods will be used to notify;
 - Fax
 - E-mail
 - Telephone
 - Text message
- Warnings are accomplished in various ways depending on the persons that need to be warned and the time available. The Director of Emergency Management or the Incident Commander can initiate warnings and notification procedures. The following list identifies warning methods during an event. Any or all may be used in the event that area residents may not have electrical service for an extended period.
 - Activation of the Emergency Alert System (EAS)
 - Information statements released to the local media
 - Public address systems of public safety vehicles
 - Door-to-door contacts
 - Dialogic Phone Messaging System
 - Activation of the cable over-ride system
 - Outdoor warning sirens
 - Volunteer radio groups
 - Outdoor informational signage
 - 211-Big Bend Information
- Specific warning zones are identified by the type of incident. Many have been pre-identified such as vulnerable areas around hazardous material locations or areas subject to storm surge and/or flooding.
- Persons in the threatened areas with special needs are notified by all of the methods outlined above.
- Local hotels, motels, Chambers of Commerce and the Tourist Information Center will assist in notification of tourists visiting the area. Most of the other warning systems previously listed would likely reach some visitors to the County.
- The County Warning Point is responsible for network control and conducts daily tests to ensure operational readiness.

5. State Level

When an emergency or disaster has occurred or is imminent, the Governor may issue an Executive Order proclaiming the existence of a State of Emergency or activate the emergency response, recovery and mitigation aspects of State, local and inter-jurisdictional disaster plans.

At the State level, the State Coordinating Officer, or designee performs policy-making authority and commitment of State resources at the State Emergency Operations Center. The State Emergency Response Team Chief is responsible for the provision of State assistance, as well as routine management and operation of the State Emergency Operations Center. The State Emergency Response Team Chief may issue mission assignments to the State emergency support functions to perform duties consistent with State policy. Mission assignments, and mutual aid assistance brokered by the State, are tracked in the State Emergency Operations Center.

Coordination of regional and multi-regional protective actions will occur among all affected risk and host counties, other states, and the State Emergency Operations Center under the direction and control of the State Emergency Response Team Chief. In addition, counties that are not impacted by an emergency/disaster situation may be directed by the State Coordinating Officer to activate their emergency operating centers to provide emergency assistance.

Regional and/or multi-regional evacuations are in accordance to the most current version of the State of Florida Regional Evacuation Procedure. Prior to a regional evacuation and under the direction of the State Emergency Response Team Chief, the State Emergency Response Team will implement coordination with the affected counties, the State guidelines for the lifting of tolls on State toll facilities per the Florida Department of Transportation, Office of Toll Operations, Emergency Response Plan for Hurricanes and Other Emergencies; as well as the locking down of drawbridges, deploying and pre-deploying personnel, determining regional evacuation routes; ensuring the sufficiency of reasonably priced fuel, and addressing any emergency medical issues per the State of Florida Regional Evacuation Procedure (June, 2004). Governor's Intergovernmental Relations Team is used to provide a specific link for elected officials during a disaster. The Intergovernmental Relations Team represents legislative and intergovernmental affairs staff capable of providing outreach and handling requests from local elected officials. The Team provides information for elected officials to better communicate with and represent their constituents.

During activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, the Team provides up-to-date information on the situation and is also equipped to provide information on various grant programs and funding sources available to affected areas in the aftermath of disaster.

The Governor's Intergovernmental Relations Team will coordinate with the State Coordinating Officer to ensure that consistent and timely information is shared with local elected, State legislative, and United States Congressional officials. Each state agency will designate staff; typically those assigned legislative Inter-governmental coordination duties, to support the Team.

In the event federal assistance is required, the State Coordinating Officer will interface directly with representatives of the federal government. If the State Coordinating Officer determines that the span-of-control needs to be broadened, he may designate a Deputy State Coordinating Officer to ensure coordination between federal and State agency representatives and to anticipate any needs or conflicts in the response or recovery phases as they progress.

In the event a request for disaster assistance comes from the governor of another state, the Governor of the State of Florida may order the mobilization of State resources under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact to be deployed to the impacted state. The management and coordination of these resources will be administered through the Operations Section under the direction of the Operations Chief located in the State Emergency Operations

Center. The Mutual Aid Branch will be operated in accordance with the most current edition of The State of Florida Logistics Section Standard Operating Procedure for Mutual Aid.

The State Coordinating Officer may authorize a field operations response in or near the impacted area. Field operations will be under the direction and control of the State Emergency Response Team Chief located at the State Emergency Operations Center and involves the deployment and staging of personnel and resources in the impacted area. A field operations response will be conducted in accordance with the most current edition of The State of Florida's Emergency Response Team Standard Operating Procedure for Field Operations.

Initial planning for recovery begins before an emergency event impacts Florida. While local governments are implementing response actions necessary to protect public health and safety, the Recovery Manager assigned to the State Emergency Operations Center begins coordination and implementation of recovery programs.

6. Federal Level

Through the National Response Framework (NRF), the federal government provides assistance by establishing a single, comprehensive framework for the management of domestic incidents. The NRF provides the structure and mechanisms for the coordination of federal support. Through the NRF, federal emergency support functions will establish direct liaison with Florida's emergency support function representatives in the State Emergency Operations Center. The six state-unique emergency support functions (ESF 13-18) will establish liaison with members of the Federal Emergency Response Team assigned federal coordination responsibility for that function.

If the disaster is major or catastrophic, the Division of Emergency Management will contact the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IV and request a Federal Liaison and/or alert them that the Governor may submit a formal request for federal assistance.

If the President authorizes federal assistance, a Primary Federal Official (PFO) will represent the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and/or a Federal Coordinating Officer. The Federal Coordinating Officer is authorized to use the full authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended to reimburse response and recovery claims against the Disaster Relief Fund. Additionally, the Stafford Act provides funding to assist communities in mitigating the impact of future events.

To help ensure State/Federal coordination, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IV, Regional Response Plan, contains an Annex on Florida's emergency management system. This Annex outlines Florida's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and unique operational activities the State implements when responding to disasters.

7. Joint Field Office

The emergency recovery process is initiated when the President of the United States issues a Major Presidential Disaster Declaration. Such a declaration makes available a series of federal disaster assistance programs to aid the State in its recovery from a disaster situation. The basis for the declaration is the determination by the President that the disaster is of such severity and magnitude that response is beyond State and local capabilities. The field recovery operation will be conducted in accordance with the most current edition of the State of Florida Recovery Plan.

Once a field office has been established in Taylor County, the Department of Emergency Management will provide the proper liaisons to the appropriate field office operations.

The organizational structure for recovery is under the leadership of the State Coordinating Officer. Once a federal disaster declaration has been issued, the State Coordinating Officer consults with a Federal Coordinating Officer. In addition, a Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) is designated in the Federal Emergency Management Agency-State Agreement and is responsible for compliance with that Agreement. The Governor's Authorized Representative, like the State Coordinating Officer, is normally the Director of the State Division of Emergency Management.

During a recovery operation, the State Coordinating Officer usually appoints a Deputy State Coordinating Officer who represents him/her at the Joint Field Office. The Deputy State Coordinating Officer is responsible for the establishment and management of State operations in the Joint Field Office and coordination between State and federal programs. Under the Deputy State Coordinating Officer, there are two positions: a Deputy Recovery Manager and an External Affairs Officer. Under the Deputy Recovery Manager are five (5) functional officers: a State Mitigation Officer, a Human Service Officer, a Public Assistance Officer, Finance and Logistics Officer, and an Administrative Support Officer. Under the State Mitigation Officer is a National Flood Insurance Program Coordinator.

C. PREVENTION

1. Goals

To avoid an incident, intervene, or stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property.

2. Objectives

- Implement the National Incident Management System and National Response Framework (NRF)
- Expand Regional Collaboration
- Implement the Interim National Infrastructure Protection Plan
- Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration capabilities
- Strengthen Interoperable Communications capabilities
- Strengthen CBRNE Detection, Response, and Decontamination capabilities
- Strengthen Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis capabilities

D. PREPAREDNESS

1. Goals

Help ensure a timely and effective response to, recover from and mitigation of the impacts and consequences associated with an emergency/disaster situation.

2. Objectives

To accomplish the above stated goal, the following preparedness objectives will be followed in Taylor County:

a. Administer Grant programs for operational support and training activities

- Emergency Management Preparedness Assistance Trust Fund (EMPATF)
- Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)
- Hazardous Materials
- Catastrophic Insurance Fund (CAT Fund)
- Hazard Mitigation
- Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Funding

b. Capability Assessment Objectives

- To conduct capability assessments on the County Emergency Management programs and how it has incorporated the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- To implement a public education and information campaign to help instill a “Culture of Preparedness” in Taylor County. The “Culture of Preparedness” campaign will significantly enhance the government and the citizens of Taylor County’s ability to prepare for disasters, respond quickly to the aftermath of the event, recover from the damages and impacts to the economy, and mitigate future threats to public safety, health and infrastructure.
- Special Needs Documentation process.

c. Resource management objectives

- To build on the mutual aid programs and ensure all municipal governments, Independent Special Districts and institutions of higher learning (Universities & Community Colleges) are participants.
- To build on the County’s assistance capabilities under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact.
- To continue efforts to enhance the County’s ability to establish and maintain Logistic Staging Areas (LSA) within 24 hours.

d. Shelter Deficit Objectives

- To continue efforts to reduce, and ultimately eliminate, the County's deficit of "safe" hurricane shelter spaces through an effective Shelter Deficit Reduction Strategy.
- To continue efforts to reduce hurricane shelter demand through an effective public information campaign, that uses all forms of media, to educate the general public on when to and when not to evacuate.
- To initiate efforts to install power generators for special needs shelters.

e. Evacuation Objectives

- To continue efforts to develop and refine strategies for evacuation during major emergency/disaster events for both immediate and anticipated evacuation scenarios.
- Continue efforts to enhance the statewide strategy for multi-regional evacuations, i.e. REVA, reverse lane concept, evacuation studies.

f. Public Alert and Notification Procedures

- To continue efforts to enhance the County's communication and warning systems.
- To continue efforts to enhance the County's Emergency Alert System (EAS) used to provide instantaneous emergency information to the public if needed.

3. Plan Development and Maintenance

i. Plan Development

Section (252) Florida Statutes, State Emergency Management Act grants to the Board of County Commissioners under the leadership of the Director of Emergency Management the overall authority of responsibilities for Emergency Management response planning, plan development and coordination with municipalities, other counties, state and federal organizations in the development of Emergency plans for the Taylor County.

In Taylor County, the 2007 CEMP was updated from the 2016 version. The support and primary agencies identified in the Taylor County CEMP and supporting Annexes were contacted with requests for any updated information or policy/procedural changes needing to be made in the 2007 CEMP update. This information was collected and included in the update. The draft plan was distributed to the same agencies for comments and edits. As they were received, the CEMP was adjusted accordingly. The general public and the business and industry sectors are always welcome to provide input into the plan update process. The Taylor County CEMP is a dynamic plan, in that as any changes or additions are needed, they are included in the Plan. The Plan is submitted to the Board of County Commissioners for approval when significant changes are made to the CEMP.

The County CEMP is developed with the assistance and input from the following groups serving in advisory capacity.

- Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Committee
- Local Emergency Planning Council (LEPC) for Hazardous Materials
- Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF)
- Disaster Committee/County Emergency Response Team (CERT)

The above mentioned groups have been established as advisory bodies to coordinate with Emergency Management functions to prevent and prepare for, respond to, recover from and mitigate the impacts of hazards that could affect the County. Relative to the process for the development of the CEMP, the advisory bodies advise specifically on such actions as policies, plans, procedures, training, exercises and public education.

The preparation and revision of the basic plan and hazard specific Annexes will be the responsibility of the Taylor County Department of Emergency Management with the assistance and involvement of all applicable entities. The preparation and revision of the appendices are the responsibility of the primary agency with the assistance and involvement of Department of Emergency Management and the designated support agencies. The Emergency Management will establish a format and content guidance that must be followed in the revision process and coordinate and incorporate revisions to the appendices.

ii. Plan Maintenance

The Emergency Management Department will maintain the Taylor County CEMP and update the plan every two years as of 2006. However, the Plan may be updated as often as needed during any year. Examination and review will be conducted annually and will reflect changes in implementing procedures, improved emergency preparation capabilities, and deficiencies identified from corrective action. The Department of Emergency Management will revise the plan by underlying new information and striking through old information. Whenever a change is made, the date of the change will be inserted at the top right section of the page changes. Once the plan has been approved in accordance with the Board of County Commission all underlined and strike through changes from the previous year will be removed and the date of the plans approval inserted at the top right section of each page.

The primary and support agencies/organizations of each emergency support function will be responsible for preparing and maintaining operating procedures necessary for the implementation of all responsibilities assigned in the Plan. These procedures will be prepared following guidance issued by the Florida Division of Emergency Management. The Florida Division of Emergency Management will provide for publication and distribution of the Plan that will be made available through the Division of Emergency Management web page at www.floridadisaster.org.

iii. Other Plans

In addition to the County CEMP the following plans have been developed and are maintained pursuant to state and federal requirements. In addition, they have been incorporated in the CEMP annexes:

- Hazardous Materials
- Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS)

- Special Needs
- COOP/COG
- Terrorism
- Other

4. Public Information

Before an emergency or disaster occurs, public information is critical for the public to make the necessary protective actions. The County's public information program focuses on how to better communicate emergency information to the public before, during, and after a disaster. Particular attention will be given to strategies that enhance awareness of the evacuation process, road conditions, shelter status and re-entry issues, and how to communicate information to people during evacuation.

- The Sheriff or his designee will serve as the public information officer (PIO), and serve as the agency responsible for gathering and analyzing information about the disaster.
- The PIO will be responsible for collecting information, preparing releases for the media, and responding to requests for information and interviews.
- The EM Department has prepared pre-scripted news releases that can easily be edited to include disaster specific information.
- Taylor County has a website that provides updates on emergency conditions as well as assistance with disaster planning and recommended actions. Social Media – Taylor County implemented Facebook and Twitter in 2014 to increase our public outreach.
- The EM Department send mass emergency and public information messages notifications through the Alert Florida system. In 2016, Taylor County entered into an MOU with the Florida Division of Emergency Management to utilize Alert Florida and the Everbridge notification system. The Alert Taylor system notifies the public via phone, text and email of any emergency situation or public information. The county provides a portal on the Taylor County Website for registration to Alert Taylor.
<https://member.everbridge.net/index/453003085614562#/login>
- The Taylor EOC will serve as the Citizen Information Center (CIC). Emergency Management staff, including the PIO, will respond to citizen's inquiries.
- The Taylor County EM Department, through the PIO, will serve as the primary resource for providing disaster-related preparedness, response, recovery, or mitigation information to the public.
- The PIO will send disaster updates to the following agencies and individuals: local fire departments, law enforcement agencies, and EMS agencies; County agencies; the School Board; municipal agencies; nursing homes; transportation providers; utility companies; private businesses; and the State Warning Point.
- Following a disaster, the public will be informed that they can contact the Taylor County EOC to receive information about disaster recovery and mitigation assistance.

- Setting up a rumor control facility to deal with direct public contacts. Rumors can be as dangerous as the emergency itself. They must be addressed adequately for the operations to proceed effectively. Rumor control information (number and type of calls) provides the PIO a basis for the type of information that must be made available to the public through the media. Rumor control procedures are included in the PIO SOPs.
- Notification to these individuals will take place through mass media public information releases (radio and television), in addition to personal contact by the appropriate law enforcement agency, if necessary.
- The PIO will include maps of evacuation zones and routes as part of the public information program, as outlined in ESF 1.

5. Training and Exercise

All training related to emergency management is coordinated by the Emergency Management Director. Emergency Management offers training to all agencies (County, City and others) on preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation, hazardous materials, debris management, terrorism and other issues. The training offered is conducted through the Florida Department of Community Affairs, Division of Emergency Management training section, American Red Cross, the Local Emergency Planning Committees, Fire Department, the Taylor County Sheriff's Office and any other organization offering training. The Taylor County Department of Emergency Management provides the notice of training being offered to local response agencies.

Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan (MYTEP) – Sub-Recipient is required to develop a MYTEP that identifies combination of exercises, along with associated trainings requirements, that addresses the priorities identified in the State TEPW. The county TEP will be included in the state submission of the MYTEP. Develop and submit no later than June 1st. Exercises are planned 3 years in advance, but may change as funding and conditions change.

Taylor County continues to implement a training and exercise program, consistent with NIMS, for incident management organizations and personnel. Elements of the program include:

- Multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional interaction, including involvement with private-sector and non-governmental organizations, during realistic exercises.
- Standard courses on incident command and management, incident management structure, and operational coordination processes and systems.
- Courses focused on discipline and agency-specific subject matter expertise.

The County further requires courses for all incident management organizations and personnel to ensure NIMS compliance at all levels of response. The following courses are required:

- IS 700 – National Incident Management System (NIMS), An Introduction
- IS 800 – National Response Plan (NRP), An Introduction
- ICS 100 Series – Incident Command Systems, An Introduction
- ICS 200 Series – Incident Command System, Basic
- ICS 300 Series – Incident Command System, Intermediate
- ICS 400 Series – Incident Command System, Advanced

Exercises are a key component in improving all-hazards incident management capabilities. The Department of Emergency Management participates on an ongoing basis in a range of exercises, including multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional exercises that are designed to improve integration and interoperability.

After each exercise, the lead agency performing the exercise will conduct an evaluation of the effectiveness of the exercise. This information will be incorporated into future plan revisions and updates by the Taylor County Department of Emergency Management.

The Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program will be used for developing, delivering and evaluating Department of Homeland Security/Office of Domestic Preparedness funded exercises.

Among the key exercises that Taylor County participates in are:

- Annual Statewide Hurricane Exercise
- Red Cross Annual Hurricane Exercise
- Severe Weather Annual Exercise

6. Evacuation

The vulnerability of Taylor County and the overall vulnerability of the State of Florida to disasters and emergencies, i.e. hurricanes, floods, wild land fires and acts of terrorism is a constant reminder of the gravity of planning for the safety of a growing population and millions more tourist each year. Because of this threat, the importance of providing timely and well-coordinated evacuation and sheltering efforts remains critical. To meet the threat, the County participates in the States regional evacuation process that focuses on evacuation and sheltering as a statewide initiative.

Regional Evacuation Procedures (REVAC) - The State of Florida, in concert with local emergency management, law enforcement, sheltering organizations, public information offices, and adjacent states, implements Regional Evacuation Procedures (REVAC) throughout the State. REVAC procedures integrate the operations of all the above organizations into one plan that manages the decision-making, implementation, and conduct of evacuations for entire regions. The REVAC includes the following policies:

- The Governor will direct all major evacuations through the State Emergency Operations Center
- Evacuation maps are included in water bills in the beaches area to notify the public of evacuation routes. These maps are also found on the Taylor County Board of County Commissioners website at: www.taylorsheriff.org
- All counties will activate their emergency operations centers to support major evacuations when directed to do so by the State Coordinating Officer
- All counties will open and operate host shelters as directed by the State Coordinating Officer

- All counties that open host shelters will be covered under the Governor's Executive Order declaring a State of Emergency and will be included in all requests for Federal Emergency Declaration or Major Presidential Disaster Declaration assistance

The regional evacuation process will be used by state and county government organizations to manage and coordinate any multi-county and/or regional evacuation in response to any hazard which would necessitate such actions, including the implementation of State guidelines for lifting tolls on State toll facilities pursuant to the Florida Department of Transportation, Office of Toll Operations, Emergency Response Plan for Hurricanes and Other Emergencies; as well as the locking down of drawbridges, deploying and pre-deploying personnel, implementing the Regional Evacuation Law Enforcement Staffing Plan, designating host counties for sheltering, ensuring the sufficiency of reasonably priced fuel, and addressing any emergency medical issues in accordance with the most current versions of the State of Florida Regional Evacuation Procedure.

One-Way Evacuation – Based on deliberations from a Task Force convened by the Governor after Hurricane Floyd in 1999, the Florida Highway Patrol, in concert with the Florida Department of Transportation, developed traffic management, staffing and resource plans for designated reverse-lane routes as specified below:

- Interstate 10 (east bound) - Pensacola to Tallahassee
- Interstate 10 (west bound) - Jacksonville to Tallahassee
- Interstate 4 (east bound) - Tampa to Orange County Line
- Interstate 75 (north bound) - Charlotte County to I-275
- Florida's Turnpike (north bound) – Ft. Pierce to Orlando
- State Road 528 (west bound) – SR 520 to SR 417
- Interstate 75 (Alligator Alley) (east and west bound) - Coast to Coast

7. Sheltering

The County continues to make progress toward eliminating deficits of public shelters by coordinating with the Florida Department of Community Affairs who is responsible for preparing a "Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan" to guide local planning and provide consultative assistance with the construction of educational facilities to provide public shelter space. The purpose of this Plan is to meet the statutory responsibility outlined in State law. The Plan is prepared and submitted for approval on a biennial basis and, once approved by the Governor and Cabinet, will determine which Regional Planning Council (RPC) regions and counties will need to construct new school facilities that must comply with the public shelter design criteria.

At last reporting, 2010, five (5) RPC regions have a surplus of hurricane shelter space (West Florida/Region 1, Apalachee/Region 2, East Central Florida/Region 6, Treasure Coast/Region 10 and South Florida/Region 11). Based upon currently available information, surpluses will continue in these regions through 2015. All other regions have hurricane shelter space deficits, and per section 1013.372(1), Florida Statutes, their district school boards, community colleges and universities are required to construct all new educational facilities in compliance with the public shelter design criteria.

The Department of Community Affairs must also monitor the status of the statewide inventory of Special Needs Shelters (SpNS). Historically, SpNS have been included in total population hurricane shelter demand estimates, hurricane shelter capacities and surplus/deficit results.

In order to meet the special needs of persons who would need assistance during evacuations and sheltering because of physical, mental, cognitive impairment, or sensory disabilities, Taylor County Emergency Management maintains a registry of those persons with special needs that are located within the county. The registration is accessed by visiting the Taylor County Emergency Management website and clicking on the Special Needs link. Individuals may also receive a printed registration form from the Emergency Management Office that EM staff will add to the registration site. The registration identifies those persons in need of assistance and plans for resource allocation to meet those identified needs. Emergency Management provides printed forms to the special needs services that administer care to those clients. A secure registry of those persons is maintained by EM and is updated yearly, per Section 252.355, F.S. The registration gives persons with special needs the option of preauthorizing emergency response personnel to enter their homes during search and rescue operations if necessary to assure their safety and welfare following disasters.

The Division of Emergency Management has statutory responsibility and authority to administer a statewide program to eliminate the deficit of “safe” hurricane shelter space. To ensure consistency with State and national standards, guidelines and “best practices,” the Division has recognized Standards for Hurricane Evacuation Shelter Selection (ARC 4496) as the minimum hurricane shelter survey and evaluation criteria. Therefore, at a minimum, meeting ARC 4496 criteria is a required condition for a public facility to be described as “safe,” suitable, or appropriate for use as a public hurricane shelter.

E. RESPONSE

1. Goals

Taylor County must be prepared to respond to developing events quickly and effectively on a 24-hour basis. The primary goal of the County’s response operation is to ensure a timely and effective response to the potential consequences that may be generated by an emergency/disaster situation. When an event or potential event is first detected, a series of actions will take place to ensure an effective and efficient response operation.

2. Response Objectives

When an emergency/disaster event is detected or is imminent, the 72 hours before and after the event constitutes the critical timeline that defines an effective response operation. To ensure the effectiveness of the County’s response, the following operational objectives may be initiated along a critical timeline in 24-hour intervals to ensure a successful response operation:

a. 72 hours to 48 hours Before Event Impact

- A functional 24-hour County Warning Point that can alert and notify all appropriate county staff and state, local, and/or federal officials of an emergency/disaster situation.
- A request, by the Emergency Management Director, that the Board of County Commissioners issue an Executive Order proclaiming a Local State of Emergency and/or activate the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. The

Executive Order process may necessitate evaluating the need to draft future Executive Orders.

- Activation of a public information system to ensure the appropriate media releases, live media broadcasts, and activation of the Emergency Information Line.
- Activation and operational readiness of the Emergency Operations Center. The EOC is activated fully (Level I) or partially (Level II) depending on the event and may be activated, by the Director of the Department of Emergency Management, before the Board of County Commission issues an Executive Order.
- Activation of an event monitoring and reporting process, i.e., technical data, Situation, Flash, and Chronology of Events reports, weather tracking, etc.
- A process to assess the availability of sufficient technical staff to support the ESF 5 Information and Planning Section.

b. 48 hours to 24 hours Before Event Impact

- Activation of a protective actions planning process to develop Incident Action Plans to guide response operations.
- Activation of the process to determine the need to request a federal emergency declaration.
- Activation of a process to ensure the deployment of the appropriate technical liaisons in the impact area (i.e., hurricanes, forest fires, terrorist events, repatriation, etc.
- The activation of a communication system that will effectively deploy necessary communication systems, initiate EAS alert, and initiate amateur radio operations at the EOC.
- The activation, if necessary, of the Intergovernmental Relations Team to ensure that timely information is being shared with local elected, State Legislative, and United States Congressional officials (State Coordinating Officer/SERT Chief). The activation of an information briefing process to brief the Governor and other appropriate officials on the status of the situation.
- The activation of a conference call process to share information between the appropriate State, county, multi-state, and federal agencies and organizations to address protective action measures.
- The activation of an effective and efficient EMAC/mutual aid process to augment local, State, and federal resources.
- The activation of a process to monitor protective action measures taken by the counties such as evacuation and sheltering.
- The activation of an efficient and effective field operations response process.

- The activation of an effective and efficient Impact Assessment process to determine disaster impact to infrastructure, emergency services, human needs, etc.

c. 24 hours to Event Impact

- The activation, if applicable, of an “Impact-Area Tour” process for the Governor and other appropriate State, Local, and federal officials.
- The activation of a process to assist local governments with Re-entry activities.
- The activation of the process, if applicable, to request a federal Presidential Disaster Declaration.

d. Event Impact to +72 Hours After

- Initiate process to re-establish communications and determine disaster impact (i.e., life threatening conditions, debris clearance, transportation, security) with impacted areas.
- The activation of the Preliminary Damage Assessment process with local, State, and federal officials.

3. County Emergency Operations Center

The County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is the facility that is used to coordinate a County response to any major emergency or disaster situation. It is located at 591 E. US Highway 27, Perry, FL 32347. The facility serves as the coordination, command and control center for Taylor County during a disaster. The Security and maintenance of the County Emergency Operations Center facilities will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the most current version of the County Emergency Management Plan. In the event, the County Emergency Operations Center in Perry is threatened, an alternate County Emergency Operations Center may be activated as designated in the Alternate State Emergency Operations Center procedures. At this time the backup facility for the EOC is located at the Perry/Foley Airport, 511 Industrial Drive, Perry, FL 32348.

The EOC will be activated for actual or potential events that threaten Taylor County. The level of activation will be determined by the Emergency Management Director based on the emergency or disaster event. Standard Operating Guides (SOG) have been developed and distributed to agencies assigned to the EOC. The SOG’s and checklist are updated as necessary by the Emergency Management Department.

The following are the levels of activation utilized in the County Emergency Operations Center:

Level III - Monitoring Activation - Level III is typically a "monitoring" phase. Notification will be made to those agencies and Emergency Support functions that would need to act as part of their everyday responsibilities. The County Emergency Operations Center will be staffed with County Warning Point Communicators and Department of Emergency Management personnel.

Level II - Partial Activation of the County Emergency Response Team - This is limited agency activation. All primary Emergency Support Functions are notified. The Department of

Emergency Management personnel and the necessary Emergency Support Functions will staff the County Emergency Operations Center.

Level I - Full Scale Activation of the State Emergency Response Team - This is a full-scale activation with 24 hour staffing of the County Emergency Operations Center. All primary and support agencies under the County plan are notified.

4. Field Operations

During or following the impact of a natural or man-made disaster, the State may need to initiate a field operation response. The initiation of a field operations response is necessary in order to manage and coordinate the deployment of State personnel, resources, and field operations facilities to the impacted area to help meet the needs of disaster victims. County field operations will be initiated according to the State of Florida State Emergency Response Team Standard Operating Procedures for Field Operations. This will address, at a minimum, the management, coordination, and deployment of the following Field Operation teams and facilities:

a. Personnel/Teams

- Area Command
- Area Coordinators
- State Emergency Response Team Liaisons
- Florida National Guard Liaison Officers (LNO)
- Recon
- Public Assistance Liaison
- Florida National Guard WWD Civil Support Team
- Florida National Guard Computer Emergency Response Team
- Community Response Teams (CRT)
- Temporary Disaster
- Housing Coordinators
- Damage Assessment Teams (PDA)

b. Field Operations Facilities

- Alternate State Emergency Operations Center
- Joint-Field Office (JFO)
- Emergency Operating Facility (EOF), Nuclear Power Plants
- Base Camps
- Repatriation Processing Center (RPC)
- Joint Information Center (JIC)
- Logistical Staging Areas (LSA)
- Comfort Stations
- Community Assistance Center
- Points of Distribution (POD)
- Disaster Recovery Centers

IV. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The equipment, personnel, and financial resources of County government may quickly be overtaxed in a disaster. The County Resource and Financial Management Policies and Procedures for Emergency Management, establishes policies and procedure to implement statutory authorities and responsibilities for financial management related to response activities. This policy ensures that funds are provided expeditiously and that financial operations are conducted in accordance with appropriate policies, regulations, and standards.

V. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

As required by Florida Statutes, select Taylor County government agencies are required to develop and implement Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) to ensure that a viable capability exists to continue essential functions of government services. This capability has been developed to address a broad range of potential emergencies. Planning and training efforts for COOP is closely coordinated with the CEMP through the Department of Emergency Management.

The chief officer/department head/manager of each individual agency is responsible for the preservation of vital records essential for ensuring the continuity of government (COG).

VI. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

The following references and authorities may be consulted for further advice and guidance. Other than those references and authorities that have the inherent force and effect of law, this Plan is not intended to incorporate them by reference.

Relationship to Other Plans

In addition to the County CEMP the following plans have been developed and are maintained pursuant to state and federal requirements. In addition, they have been incorporated in the CEMP annexes:

- Hazardous Materials
- Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS)
- Special Needs
- COOP/COG
- Terrorism
- Other

Specific Plans are:

- Municipal Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
- Municipal Debris Management Plan
- State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)
- State Hazard Mitigation Plan
- National Response Plan
- Natural Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan.
- Nuclear Regulation 0654/FEMA-REP-1, which provides federal guidance for development and review of Radiological Emergency Management Plans for Nuclear Power Plants.
- “Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan” (Interim), U.S. Department of Energy, Region III.
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Concept of Operations for Weapons of Mass Destruction.
- The Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
- National Response Plan Terrorism Incident Annex.
- National Response Plan Terrorism Incident Overview.
- Chemical/Biological Incident Contingency Plan (Federal Bureau Investigation, Unclassified).
- Nuclear Incident Contingency Plan (Federal Bureau Investigation, Unclassified).
- Health and Medical Services Support Plan for the Federal Response to Acts of Chemical/Biological Terrorism (Department of Health and Human Services).
- National Emergency Repatriation Plan, as revised February 1986.
- Joint Plan for Noncombatant Repatriation, August 1999.
- Mass Immigration “Operation Vigilant Sentry,” February 2005

Incident Specific Coordinating Procedures

Florida Coastal Pollutant Spill Contingency Plan

- The Florida Coastal Pollutant Spill Contingency Plan was prepared and developed in compliance with Section 376.07(2) (e), Florida Statutes, the Pollutant Discharge

Prevention and Removal Act. This plan is activated in case of an oil spill of any magnitude in State coastal waters.

- Oil spill response plans have been drafted on the State level in response to the Clean Water Act of 1977, formerly the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. The 1972 legislation established the National Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan as the basis for providing a federal response to major pollutant spills.
- The Florida Department of Environmental Protection is responsible for maintenance of the Florida Coastal Pollutant Spill Contingency Plan. The plan describes response efforts and the responsibilities of State agencies in case of an oil spill. All coordination will be done through the State Emergency Operations Center. As more support is required for Environmental Protection, the State Emergency Operations Center will be activated to mobilize additional State resources.

Florida Electrical Emergency Contingency Plan

- Electricity is a vital part of Florida's infrastructure. It is critical for the existing and growing residential population, for commerce and industry, and for tourism. Florida's electric utilities coordinate planning and operations to ensure adequacy and reliability of the electric system long-term and project that it will be adequate.

Authorities:

County:

- Taylor County Code of Ordinances Chapter 26 – Emergency Services

Under Florida Statutes, Chapter 252.38 (1), Taylor County responsibilities are to:

- Safeguard the life and property of all citizens
- Maintain the Emergency Management Department
- Appoint an emergency management director, who shall coordinate the activities, services and programs for emergency management and maintain liaison with the FDEM and other local emergency management agencies
- Perform emergency management functions within the county as well as outside the county as needed
- Serve as liaison for and coordinator of the City of Perry's request for state and federal assistance during post disaster emergency operations.
- Appropriate and expend funds as necessary to fulfill responsibilities
- Establish one or more EOCs
- Make available all county resources for emergency operations

- Declare a local state of emergency for up to seven (7) days, extendible in seven (7) day increments
- Invoke mutual aid agreements using FDEM as liaison

Additional State Statutes:

- Chapter 14, Florida Statutes, Governor
- Chapter 22, Florida Statutes, Emergency Continuity of Government
- Chapter 23, Part 1, Florida Statutes, The Florida Mutual Aid Act
- Chapter 125, Florida Statutes, County Government
- Chapter 154, Florida Statutes, Public Health Facilities
- Chapter 161, Florida Statutes, Beach and Shore Preservation
- Chapter 162, Florida Statutes, County or Municipal Code Enforcement
- Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, Intergovernmental Programs; Part I, Miscellaneous Programs
- Chapter 166, Florida Statutes, Municipalities
- Chapter 187, Florida Statutes, State Comprehensive Plan
- Chapter 215, Florida Statutes, Financial Matters
- Chapter 216, Florida Statutes, Planning and Budgeting
- Chapter 235, Florida Statutes, Educational Facilities
- Chapter 245, Florida Statutes, Disposition of Dead Bodies
- Chapter 250, Florida Statutes, Military Affairs
- Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, Emergency Management
- Chapter 284, Florida Statutes, State Risk Management and Safety Programs
- Chapter 287, Florida Statutes, Procurement of Personal Property and Services
- Chapter 376, Florida Statutes, Pollutant Discharge Prevention and Removal
- Chapter 377, Florida Statutes, Energy Resources
- Chapter 380, Florida Statutes, Land and Water Management
- Chapter 388, Florida Statutes, Public Health

- Chapter 401, Florida Statutes, Medical Telecommunications and Transportation
- Chapter 403, Florida Statutes, Environmental Control
- Chapter 404, Florida Statutes, Radiation
- Chapter 553, Florida Statutes, Building Construction Standards
- Chapter 581, Florida Statutes, Plant Industry
- Chapter 590, Florida Statutes, Forest Protection
- Chapter 633, Florida Statutes, Fire Prevention and Control
- Chapter 870, Florida Statutes, Riots, Affrays, Routs, and Unlawful Assemblies.
- Chapter 943, Florida Statutes, Domestic Security
- Florida Department of Community Affairs Rule, Chapters 9G-2, 6, 11, 14, 19, 20 and 21, Florida Administrative Code.
- Florida Department of Community Affairs Rule, Chapters 9J-2 and 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code.

Florida Administrative Code:

- Rule 9G-2, State of Florida CEMP Criteria
- Rule 9G-6, Review of Local Emergency Management Plans
- Rule 9G-11, Funding Formula for Emergency Management Assistance Funds
- Rule 9G-12, Contract Procedures for Funding of Radiological Emergency Response Plans
- Rule 9G-14, Hazardous Materials
- Rule 9G-19, Base Funding for County Emergency Management Agencies

Federal:

- 44 CFR Parts 59-76, National Flood Insurance Program and related programs.
- 44 CFR Part 13 (The Common Rule), Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements.
- 44 CFR Part 206, Federal Disaster Assistance for Disasters Declared after November 23, 1988.
- 44 CFR Part 10, Environmental Considerations.

- 44 CFR Part 14, Audits of State and Local Governments.
- 44 CFR 350 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- 50 CFR, Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002) (codified predominantly at 6 U.S.C. 101-557 and in other scattered sections of the U.S.C.), ESTABLISHED THE Department of Homeland Security with the mandate and legal authority to protect the American people from the continuing threat of terrorism.
- Public Law 93-288, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5121, et seq., the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, which provides authority for response and recovery assistance under the Federal Response Plan, which empowers the President to direct any federal agency to utilize its authorities and resources in support of State and local assistance efforts.
- Public Law 106-390, Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to authorize a program for pre-disaster mitigation, to streamline the administration of disaster relief, to control the Federal costs of disaster assistance, and for other purposes.
- 16 U.S.C. 3501, et seq, Coastal Barrier Resources Act.
- Public Law 93-234, Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended by the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994, 42 U.S.C. 4001, et seq, provides insurance coverage for all types of buildings.
- Public Law 99-499, Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act of 1986, Part III, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. 11001, et seq, which governs hazardous materials planning and community right-to-know.
- Public Law 101-615, Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act (HMTUSA), which provides funding to improve capability to respond to hazardous materials incidents.
- Public Law 95-510, 42 U.S.C. 9601, et seq, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended, which requires facilities to notify authorities of accidental releases of hazardous materials.
- Public Law 101-549, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, which provide for reductions in hazardous air pollutants and risk management planning requirements.
- Public Law 85-256, Price-Anderson Act, 42 U.S.C. 2210, which provides for a system of compensating the public for harm caused by a nuclear accident.
- Public Law 84-99, 33 U.S.C. 701n, Flood Emergencies, authorizing an emergency fund for flood emergency preparation, flood fighting and rescue operations, and repair and restoration of flood control works threatened or destroyed by flood.

- Public Law 91-671, Food Stamp Act of 1964, in conjunction with Section 412 of the Stafford Act, relating to food stamp distributions after a major disaster.
- Public Law 89-665, 16 U.S.C. 470, et seq, National Historic Preservation Act, relating to the preservation of historic resources damaged as a result of disasters.
- Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 11331-11352, Federal Emergency Management Food and Shelter Program.
- National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4101, et seq, as amended by the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (Title V of Public Law 103-325).
- Regal Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994.
- Public Law 833-703, an amendment to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

Memorandums of Understanding and Agreements:

- Florida and Federal Emergency Management Agency Region IV, 1993.
- Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (July 31, 2000 as Amended by modification #1, October, 1994).
- Florida and the American Red Cross, 1992.
- Florida and the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (Inland Search and Rescue), as amended, 1995.
- Division of Emergency Management and the Civil Air Patrol (Search and Rescue, Transport).
- Division of Emergency Management and Florida Power Corporation; Division of Emergency Management and Florida Power and Light Company; and Division of Emergency Management and Southern Nuclear Operating Company (Radiological Emergency Response Planning and Operations) Annual Agreements.
- Memorandum of Agreement between the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the State of Florida, and the City of Miami for Urban Search and Rescue, October 5, 1993.
- Building Officials Association of Florida and Division of Emergency Management, October 1994.
- National Weather Service and Division of Emergency Management, September 1994.
- Statement of Understanding between the Administration on Aging and the American National Red Cross (ARC), ARC 5067, June 1995.

- Statement of Understanding between the Salvation Army and the American Red Cross, August 1994.
- Statement of Understanding between the Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster Agencies and other volunteer agencies.
- Statement of Understanding between the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the American Red Cross, January 1982.
- Memorandum of Understanding between the Centers for Disease Control, the United States Public Health Service of the Department of Health and Human Services, and the American Red Cross, December 1988.
- State of Florida Agreement between the American Red Cross and the Department of Health for use of the United States Department Agriculture donated foods, September 1989.
- Memorandum of Understanding with the American Veterinary Medical Association Emergency Preparedness and Response Guide.
- Memorandum of Understanding with the State of North Carolina for Medivac Assistance for Monroe County.
- Southern Mutual Radiological Assistance Plan, Southern States Emergency Response Council.
- Memorandum of Understanding Between Strategic Metropolitan Assistance and Recovery Teams and the Florida Division of Emergency Management, February 14, 1997.
- Interstate Agreement during a Hurricane Threat or Other Events Florida Division of Emergency Management and Georgia Emergency Management Agency.

ATTACHMENTS

ANNEX I – Recovery Functions
 ANNEX II – Mitigation Functions
 ANNEX III – Hazard Analysis
 ESF Annexes
 SOG's

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ANNEX I: RECOVERY FUNCTIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

Following a disaster many critical post-disaster concerns will have to be addressed. Resolution of these issues will require a coordinated local, state and federal effort. This section of the local plan should outline the process for assessing the need for and administration of state and federal disaster assistance.

This annex to the CEMP provides the framework for managing resources to allow the county to return to normal as soon as possible. The county's focus during recovery is to address life safety concerns, assess property and infrastructure damage, assure Continuity of Government, provide access to disaster areas by relief agencies, facilitate debris removal and ensure proper reconstruction of damaged structures.

II. GENERAL

- A. Disaster recovery is the primary responsibility of the Taylor County Emergency Management Department, which will be responsible for coordinating recovery operations from the county EOC.
- B. Taylor County Emergency Management will coordinate recovery operations with the City of Perry.
- C. It is important to note that the rural nature of the county does not provide for a large number of agencies to assist in recovery.
- D. Due to this fact a large number of responsibilities will need to be accomplished by a relatively few number of individuals. In order to support extensive, prolonged recovery operations, the county will require additional resources from the state and federal government.
- E. The EM Director or designee will serve as liaison with the Joint Operations Center, the Disaster Field Office and recovery personnel from Florida Division of Emergency Management and FEMA assigned to assist the county during its recovery efforts.
- F. Taylor County has identified the following entities which have support roles and will be involved in recovery.
 - o SERT Liaison – Pre-deployed recovery personnel that conduct initial coordination with local emergency management to assist in the deployment of all State recovery teams.

- Community Response Team – A team that is deployed to disseminate information and collect data to assist disaster-affected communities and eligible individuals in receiving assistance. The primary function of this team is to identify and report unmet human needs and to inform disaster victims of the disaster assistance programs and registration process.
- Unmet Needs Committee – A committee that helps identify unmet needs and possible assistance. Such committees are comprised of volunteer agencies, private sector representatives, and governmental agencies, and faith based organizations.
- Damage and Mitigation Assessment Team – A team deployed to conduct, with local governments, assessments for public and private non-profit entities and individual homes and businesses. The assessment quantifies the extent of the damage and is used to justify federal assistance.
- To identify recovery needs and preparation of the citizens, business community, county and municipal governments.

III. RECOVERY FUNCTIONS

A. Damage Assessment Functions

Damage assessments include those actions that are undertaken to determine the nature and scope of damages to structures, facilities and infrastructure for the purpose of identifying and scaling the need for State and Federal disaster assistance in the recovery phase. Damage assessment will be closely coordinated with ESF 5, which has the lead for impact assessment and incident action planning during the response phase.

The Taylor County Planning and Building Department is the lead for the County's Damage Assessment Program. Responsibilities include: recruitment and training of team members and the overall management of damage assessment priorities in coordination with ESF 5.

The County is using a Geographic Information System (GIS) to assist the damage assessment teams with details of property information, infrastructure and mapping. The Property Appraiser's Office will assist in providing estimates of loss and economic impact. The Chamber of Commerce and the insurance industry will provide information on losses to businesses.

The County will conduct an initial damage assessment using County resources to determine the overall extent of damages. The resources of the local fire departments, law enforcement agencies, and public works agencies will be used. This information will be collected by the Department of Emergency Management, and provided to the Command Staff of Taylor County, and to the Florida Division of Emergency Management, using IDA and PDA field sheets as approved by FDEM. The county has developed and will issue Preliminary Damage Assessment field guides for aid in identifying damage severity and to determine assistance criteria. This data is then communicated to the state via EM Constellation and the FDEM Regional Director. If the situation warrants, a formal Preliminary Damage Assessment will be performed by local, State, and Federal assessors.

To obtain State and/or Federal disaster assistance, the County will conduct a preliminary damage assessment, providing estimates to the State Division of Emergency Management. This will include assessments for both public and individual damages. If State or Federal damage assessment teams respond to the County, local representatives will accompany these teams during their assessments. These individuals will be familiar with damaged areas and will supply maps needed to complete the damage assessment process. The State Division of Emergency Management will then coordinate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency to determine if the County qualifies for public and/or individual assistance.

If the County qualifies, the State will initially notify all nonprofit agencies and local governments of the Applicant's Briefing. After the briefing, each applicant files a notice of interest and will coordinate directly with State and Federal staff. Shortly thereafter, the State and the Federal Emergency Management Agency will schedule and conduct a "Kick Off" meeting. The Kick Off meeting educates local applicants concerning the Public Assistance Program. Each potential applicant will be required to attend the Kick Off meeting. They will be contacted by the Department of Emergency Management. Regarding Individual Assistance, the Department of Emergency Management will coordinate with the liaisons from the American Red Cross, municipalities, and State and Federal staff to open Disaster Recovery Centers, advertise their locations and provide services. The administration of State and Federal assistance is the responsibility of the organization accepting the disaster assistance

The City of Perry is responsible for all corresponding inspections, damage assessments and other disaster response and recovery functions and activities for their jurisdictional area and the County would include the City of Perry in its response and recovery activities due to their limited resources. There are no other Municipalities within the County and the City of Perry will coordinate final reporting to the State through the County EOC. The Emergency Management Director or designee will communicate directly with the City Manager and City department heads to coordinate recovery efforts and to determine their needs. The City of Perry department heads have participated in Disaster Committee meetings and have pledged to have representatives at the EOC in specific support functions during recovery, thereby ensuring open and situational awareness.

Additional damage assessment functions are maintained in the appropriate Taylor County SOPs and Annexes. This includes the identification of roles and responsibilities, training, assessment criteria, reporting formats and process for both initial and preliminary damage assessments.

1. Disaster Declaration

Following a major or catastrophic disaster in which an emergency or major disaster declaration is granted by the President, federal assistance to disaster victims becomes available under three program areas: Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation. The administration of these programs is coordinated through a joint Federal/State effort in a Joint Field Office, which is usually located in the impacted area. The organizational structure to address State recovery and mitigation activities is given in Section IV.A.3 (Emergency Operations (Recovery) of this Plan.

The Joint Field Office is the primary field location for the coordination of Federal and State short and long-term recovery operations. There are short term decisions such as where to locate displaced households and how to remove and dispose of debris. There are also long term

decisions such as how to finance reconstruction, where to allow rebuilding, and how to revitalize the local economy. The Federal Coordinating Officer and the State Coordinating Officer will co-locate in the Joint Field Office, as well as other Federal and State essential personnel. Recovery and mitigation operations, logistics, information and planning, financial management and general administration are coordinated at the Joint Field Office. The Area Command operational control will transition to the Joint Field Office at a time determined by the State Coordinating Officer.

<i>Short Term Recovery</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact area security • Temporary shelter/housing • Infrastructure restoration • Debris management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency demolition • Repair permitting • Donations management • Disaster assistance
<i>Long Term Reconstruction</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard source control and area protection • Land use practices • Building construction practices • Public health/mental health recovery • Economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure resilience • Historic preservation • Environmental recovery • Disaster memorialization

2. Infrastructure Services

a. Declared Disasters

The Public Assistance (PA) program provides program support to eligible local governments following a disaster to assist in the recovery and restoration of buildings, infrastructure and the removal of debris that is on public property.

The Director of Emergency Management will appoint a Public Assistance Officer (PAO) (if different from the EM Director) for the County who will be responsible for coordinating all activities related to federal reimbursement to local government and eligible private not-for-profit organizations, for their eligible costs incurred as a result of the event. The PAO will work closely with the Clerk of the Court to ensure all eligible work is prepared on a Project Worksheet, and the data is accurate and kept current.

In the event of a declared disaster, The Director of Emergency Management will work closely with ESF14 Public Information to notify all eligible governments and private not-for-profit organizations of the availability of federal public assistance funds. They include all Taylor County government agencies, and those quasi-governmental organizations that perform a governmental function. Such applicants are trained concerning the public assistance program through the various recovery training sessions offered. Notification may occur through written correspondence and telephone contacts, notices in local newspapers, and broadcasts on local radio stations.

The Director of Administrative Services will notify local governments, non-profit agencies and other eligible applicants of scheduled Applicant's Briefings and Kick Off Meetings for the Public Assistance (PA) program and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). The Recovery SOP includes procedures for all aspects of financial management, personnel and record keeping that will be required for the various Federal and State financial assistance programs.

All information is updated at a minimum of each year prior to the beginning of hurricane season (June 1). State and Federal recovery personnel must advise the Director of these briefings so that agencies can be notified.

The Finance Office will oversee the financial aspects of the Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs. The Clerk will work closely with the Board of County Commissioners to identify funds for the recovery effort, to include response, recovery and mitigation functions. If funds are not available, the Board of County Commissioners, through the Clerk of the Court, will petition the Office of the Governor for a match waiver on the Public Assistance Program, which will absolve the County of having to match the State and Federal funds. This is done solely on a case-by-case basis, and only as a last resort based on extreme financial hardship. If the County decides to avail itself of this option, the Clerk's Office will initiate and follow through on this effort with the Office of the Governor.

If the County is declared for Individual Assistance, eligible residents will be able to apply for the Individual Assistance Program. In some cases, FEMA will deploy habitability inspectors to verify the damages individual applicants are claiming. They will do this independent of the State or local assessors. Taylor County will also perform inspections of damaged homes to determine structural integrity. The Taylor County Planning and Building Department, under overall direction of the Emergency Management Director, will be responsible for coordinating post-disaster habitability inspections. The County Building Inspector will also be responsible for coordinating post-disaster permitting of structures to ensure compliance with all state and local building codes and to maximize mitigation of damages in future disasters.

Debris removal activities will be coordinated through ESF 3 Public Works. Burn sites as well as disposal areas have been pre-identified and the Public Information Officer will release information to the public as appropriate. Annually, these sites are inspected to see if they are available for use. They will work in conjunction with the Taylor County Clerk of the Courts as appropriate to activate debris removal and disposal contracts.

The Department of Financial Services (Insurance) is assigned a desk in the EOC to assist the County with coordination of insurance companies and adjusters. Taylor County Building and Planning Department coordinates all insurance actions pertaining to County property and disaster claims. The Taylor County Clerk of the Courts/ Finance Office coordinates all financial activities relating to recovery operations. If necessary, temporary staff will be hired to assist with records management, correspondence and follow-up on damage survey reports. Temporary personnel can be supplied by the County Personnel Director or through the Agency for Work Force Innovation.

The Director of the Taylor County Building and Planning Department will request assistance through the EOC for additional inspectors as needed during recovery and redevelopment activities. The damage assessment teams will identify structural damage through their initial damage assessment. The County's Building Inspectors will coordinate detailed inspections to determine habitability.

The Public Works Department through Emergency Support Function 3 will also assist with the Public Assistance program efforts with regard to the repair and mitigation of public infrastructure immediately following the disaster. Project Worksheets (PWs) will be filled out and mitigation will be included in the PWs for reimbursement from the State and Federal governments.

The Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) will also be a factor in the process for the utilization of Federal and State funding opportunities and for mitigation determinations at the local level utilizing the organization's policies, procedures and prioritizations for mitigation efforts.

b. Non-Declared Disasters

During the recovery stage, a disaster may not be declared at the Federal level. It will then fall upon the County to use local funds, available competitive grant funds, or any supplemental funding provided by the State of Florida to recover from the event.

Similar to a declared disaster, costs for response and recovery are to be monitored by all participating agencies. The County Administrator's Office is responsible for the overall management of documentation of the costs of a non-declared disaster with reports submitted ultimately to the Board of County Commissioners for budget and finance approval of local dollars.

The Taylor Department of Emergency Management will work closely with the unmet needs functions of the County in order to meet the needs of those impacted by a non-declared disaster.

B. Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC)

These are centers that are set up in a disaster area to provide information on the complete range of disaster assistance that is available. The responsibility for managing these centers is jointly shared by the State, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the County where the center is located. A Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) is a facility established in, or in close proximity to, the community affected by the disaster where persons can meet face-to-face with represented Federal, State, local and volunteer agencies to:

- Discuss their disaster-related needs
- Obtain information about disaster assistance programs
- Tele-register for assistance
- Learn about measures for rebuilding that can eliminate or reduce the risk
- Request the status of their application for Assistance to Individuals and Households

The Director of Emergency Management, will make an initial request through EM Constellation, that the State of Florida and potentially FEMA assess the need to open Disaster Recovery Centers and Field Offices, based upon initial damage assessment and human services needs estimates and reports. Once it has been determined that Disaster Recovery Centers and/or a Disaster Field Office will be opened in Taylor County, the State EOC will take the lead and should notify the County EOC. The State EOC will advise if there are resources the County may need to supply, including staffing.

The DRC will be staffed with representatives from appropriate federal, state, county, private relief organizations, and other organizations capable of providing disaster related information to individuals and businesses. Additional agencies and staff may be located at the Recovery

Center as required. Local county government personnel and local volunteers will assist in providing information/referral in the DRC.

The Taylor County Department of Emergency Management will coordinate the notification of County DRC staff in the event they need to provide local services in the DRC. The County Emergency Management Director will be responsible for contacting the appropriate county employees who will staff the DRC via telephone, if available, or by person. The Director of Emergency Management will appoint a County DRC liaison, who will be responsible for managing the county staff assigned to the DRC.

The DRC will be the main vehicle for distribution of mitigation information to the general public as they begin the process to rebuild after a disaster. This will be co-managed by the Taylor County Emergency Management LMS Committee, the State of Florida, and FEMA, who will have mitigation experts located at the DRC. Taylor County staff deployed to the DRC will assist in distribution of mitigation information pertinent to the County.

Potential locations for staging areas, recovery centers and distribution sites are identified annually by the Department of Emergency Management. The primary DRC for Taylor County will be at the Forest Capital Hall, 203 Forest Park Drive, Perry, Florida. A mobile DRC site has been identified at the Old Taylor County Hospital, located at the corner of East Ash Street and Center Street, Perry, Florida.

Staging areas will generally be dependent upon the nature and location of a disaster. As a rule, local staging areas will be located at a large area within close proximity of a scene that is capable of handling a large volume of traffic (i.e., parking lot, open field, etc.). When outside agencies are called upon, staging areas will be located on major traffic arteries in order to ensure ease of rapid location. There is one primary staging area in the City of Perry at the Forest Capital Hall.

In addition, there are two landing zones in Taylor County located at: Perry/Foley Airport (Latitude 30-04 West, Longitude 083-35 North) and the field northwest of DMV Office, US Highway 19/27 North [Latitude 30-08.9 West, Longitude 083-36.7 North]. After a major or catastrophic disaster, the identified locations will be assessed to determine if they can be used. The final list will be provided to the State EOC for consideration.

The County Public Information Officer will provide local media with detailed information on locations of recovery centers, distribution sites and other individual assistance programs. Pamphlets will be prepared to be distributed by personnel in damaged areas so citizens will know how to apply for assistance.

The County uses the following State criteria for determining the suitability of potential sites for DRCs:

Location: The ideal location for the State Soft Sided Tent DRC should be a donated county or city site of approximately four (4) acres (parking included for 100 vehicles) to accommodate two (2) 40' x 40' tents and all supporting equipment. Paved locations are preferred for wheelchair accessibility. Each site must have a proper name, physical address, zip code and latitude/longitude in decimal degrees to allow for accurate geocoding and be highly visible and easily identifiable with easy access from a multitude of routes such as auto, bus and mass transit lines etc. An ideal example of a donated tent site could be a county or city parking lot facility, recreational field, school parking lot or parking lot of a Civic Center or large commercial store.

Length of Operations: Each site must be reserved for 14 days. These sites must not be co-located with points of distributions (PODS), unaffiliated agencies or other high traffic facilities.

Equipment: Each 24-hour soft-sided DRC will be equipped with the following supporting equipment provided by the State, if available

1. 40 x 40 A/C tent
 - 40 x 40 tent (waiting area)
 - Generator/Light Tower
 - 50 traffic cones
 - Cell Cow (if required)
 - Satellite uplink system
 - Porta Potties w/wash station
 - 20 Barricades
 - 3 cubic yard Dumpster
 - Tables/chairs
 - Communication Trailer
 - Variable Message Board

C. Infrastructure / Public Assistance

The Infrastructure / Public Assistance function encompasses a broad range of social services that are designed to meet the needs of the impacted population. The services that may be provided include:

- Assessment of unmet needs
- Short-term shelter
- Input in the identification and activation of points of distribution (PODs) and staging areas
- Crisis counseling
- Other needs that may surface

The Capital Area Chapter of the American Red Cross (ARC) will coordinate the Community Relations (CRC) recovery function. The Disaster Service Director of the Capital Area Chapter of the ARC or designee will serve as the Community Relations Coordinator (CRC) following a disaster. The CRC will serve as a liaison with the Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other recovery resources. The CRC is also responsible for completing the Human Needs Assessment within the first 24-48 hours after a disaster. The Human Needs Assessment identifies individuals' immediate needs after a disaster such as food, water, shelter, and placement of comfort stations.

The roles and responsibilities of the Community Relations Coordinator include:

- Communicate with individuals in the affected areas and at Disaster Recovery Centers to determine their needs (food, water, medical care, clothing, and temporary housing);

- Maintain the Community Relation County Roster database provided by the State DEM Recovery Section every June.
- Disseminate and collecting information vital to the disaster victims in order for them to recover from the declared disaster. Flyers and applicant guides will be provided to the disaster victims for them to teleregister on the 1-800-621-FEMA line for Disaster Assistance.
- Report any disaster victim's unmet needs to the appropriate agency.
- Coordinate with local agencies, particularly governmental agencies, local churches, volunteer fire departments, not-for-profit organizations, and civic groups in order to facilitate the exchange of information regarding community needs throughout the county;
- Serve as a clearinghouse for providing information describing where county residents can get answers to recovery questions;
- Ensure that the interests of all segments of the community are being adequately and fairly represented.
- Coordinate with state and federal agencies on recovery issues; and
- Complete the Human Needs Assessment to identify individuals' immediate needs after a disaster.

Emergency assistance may be provided through other State programs such as:

- Small Cities Community Development Block Grant
- Community Services Block Grant
- Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program
- Low-Income Emergency Home Repair Program
- Home Investment Partnership Program
- State Housing Initiative Partnership Program

D. Debris Management

Taylor County Emergency Management has developed a Debris Management Plan and will maintain contracts with debris removal contractors for emergency debris removal. An additional contract is also utilized for debris monitoring with a second independent contractor.

Taylor County Environmental Services is responsible for the monitoring of debris removal and the oversight and monitoring of contractor functions. Taylor County will utilize public property where possible and has contracted with private land owners to identify Debris Management Sites for the temporary staging of debris material for final disposal.

Taylor County Environmental Services will oversee the debris management function and ensure that detailed collection, hauling and disposal records are maintained by the contractors and are collected by Environmental Services.

The Taylor County Emergency Management is responsible for the oversight and coordination of obtaining federal and state assistance.

The Taylor County Clerk's Office is responsible for maintaining expense records for potential reimbursement.

E. Community Relations

The emergency recovery process is initiated when the President of the United States issues a Major Presidential Disaster Declaration. Such a declaration makes available a series of federal disaster assistance programs to aid the State in its recovery from a disaster situation. The basis for the declaration is the determination by the President that the disaster is of such severity and magnitude that response is beyond State and local capabilities. The field recovery operation will be conducted in accordance with the most current edition of the State of Florida Recovery Plan. The Taylor County Department of Emergency Management will be the local point of contact for the establishment of a Joint Field Office, should one be needed in Taylor County.

The organizational structure for recovery is under the leadership of the State Coordinating Officer. Once a federal disaster declaration has been issued, the State Coordinating Officer consults with a Federal Coordinating Officer. In addition, a Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) is designated in the Federal Emergency Management Agency-State Agreement and is responsible for compliance with that Agreement. The Governor's Authorized Representative, the State Coordinating Officer, is normally the Director of the Florida Division of Emergency Management.

During a recovery operation, the State Coordinating Officer usually appoints a Deputy State Coordinating Officer who represents him/her at the Joint Field Office. The Deputy State Coordinating Officer is responsible for the establishment and management of State operations in the Joint Field Office and coordination between State and Federal programs. Under the Deputy State Coordinating Officer, there are two positions: a Deputy Recovery Manager and an External Affairs Officer. Under the Deputy Recovery Manager are five (5) functional officers: a State Mitigation Officer, a Human Service Officer, a Public Assistance Officer, Finance and Logistics Officer, and an Administrative Support Officer. Under the State Mitigation Officer is a National Flood Insurance Program Coordinator.

Deputy Recovery Manager is responsible to the Deputy State Coordinating Officer for all State recovery operations in the Joint Field Office.

State Mitigation Officer is responsible to the Deputy State Coordinating Officer for the coordination of all phases of the State Mitigation programs. In addition, the State Mitigation Officer is responsible for coordinating with the **National Flood Insurance Program Coordinator** on all State Flood Insurance activities. Specific duties include the following:

- Providing technical assistance to local communities regarding flood insurance regulations and requirements
- Providing technical assistance and training in support of federal map reading operations at the Disaster Field Office.

Human Services Officer is responsible to the Deputy Recovery Manager and coordinates all State human service activities.

Public Assistance Officer is responsible to the Deputy Recovery Manager and coordinates all State Public Assistance activities emanating from the Disaster Field Office.

Administrative Support Officer is responsible to the Deputy State Coordinating Officer for all administrative support functions that are not specifically the responsibility of the Finance and Logistics Officer. This includes but is not limited to the following:

- Creating and maintaining a schedule of events and key due dates
- Creating and maintaining a Suspense Log
- Providing clerical assistance when necessary

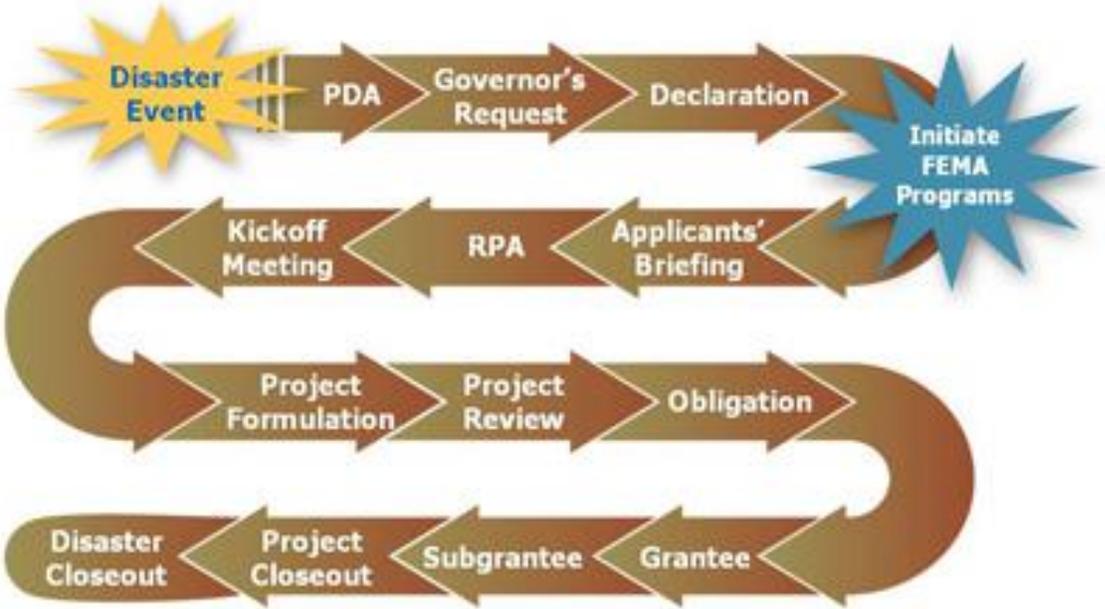
Finance and Logistics Officer assists the Deputy State Coordinating Officer in all matters pertaining to finance, personnel and logistics at the Disaster Field Office.

External Affairs Officer reports to the Deputy State Coordinating Officer on all communications regarding the overall management of the emergency, Joint Field Office operations, and local issues. There are two coordinators under the directions of the External Affairs Officer (Public Affairs and Congressional Affairs).

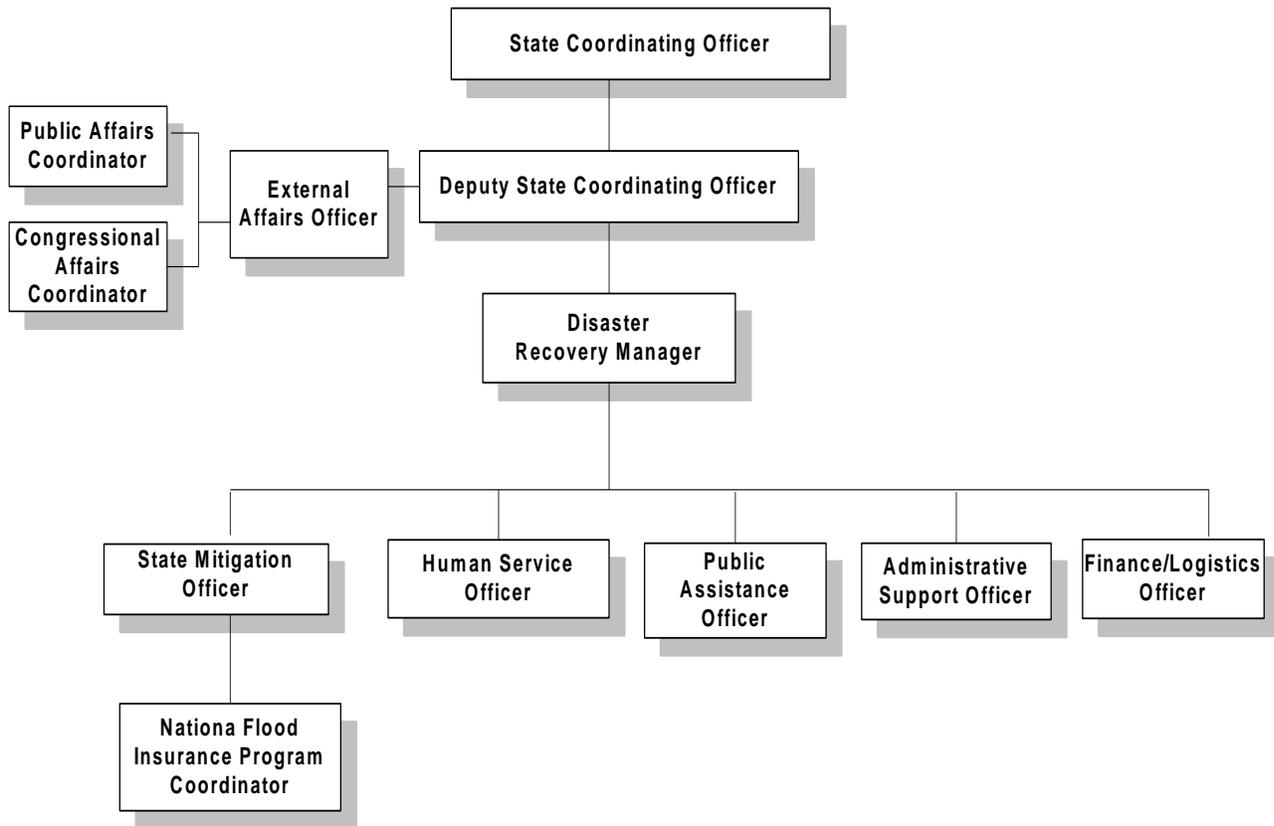
Public Affairs Coordinator is responsible to the External Affairs Officer for all media contacts, press releases, public information announcements and other disaster related information released through the Joint Field Office. The Coordinator works closely with the federal Public Information Officer to develop joint press releases to both general and specific target audiences. The Public Affairs Officer also coordinates with FEMA if a "Joint Information Center" is established.

Congressional Affairs Coordinator reports directly to the External Affairs Officer, and is the primary point of contact for congressional and legislative inquiries. The Coordinator acts as liaison for congressional and legislative field activities and any other VIP visits. The Coordinator responds to congressional and legislative inquiries on a constituent's behalf.

The following is the federal process for disaster assistance.



STATE EMERGENCY RECOVERY ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
(JOINT FIELD OFFICE)



F. Unmet Needs Coordination

The Capitol Chapter of the American Red Cross is responsible for coordinating the response to unmet needs. The Disaster Services Director of the Capital Area Chapter of the ARC, or designee, will serve as the Unmet Needs Coordinator for Taylor County following a disaster. The Taylor County Purchasing Department, through ESF 11 is responsible for the delivery and provision of supplies and services (food, water, ice and clothing) to residents. ESF 15 is supported by Emergency Management and the American Red Cross. They will identify volunteers and donations from area businesses to meet the needs of the residents.

Support for the unmet needs function will come from the Taylor County EM Department and from local churches and not-for-profit organizations.

Unmet needs may be brought to the attention of the Unmet Needs Coordinator by the Community Relations Coordinator. The Community Relations Coordinator, working with local governmental agencies, local churches, volunteer fire departments, not-for-profit organizations, and civic groups, will facilitate the exchange of information regarding community needs throughout the county.

Unmet needs may be identified by American Red Cross Family Services working as part of an Integrated Service Delivery (ISD) team. The ISD team will include Damage Assessment personnel, Family Services personnel, and Health Services personnel. The ISD team will identify human services needs such as food, clothing, medicine, and temporary housing.

Unmet needs may be identified by volunteer organizations active in the community. These could include volunteer fire departments, civic organizations, and churches.

The Unmet Needs Coordinator will work with the City Clerks and with agencies serving these communities to ensure that the Coordinator is aware of unmet needs that may exist in the municipalities.

1. Mass Feeding

Local service organizations, including the Salvation Army and the American Red Cross will establish feeding stations and distribution points as needs are identified.

The Capital Area Chapter of the American Red Cross, in coordination with the Taylor County Department of Emergency Management is responsible for mass care and feeding. This includes assisting in providing food/water/ice to disaster victims, coordinating with faith based facilities to serve as shelters and provide food, and assist in the distribution of food, water, and ice. In addition, the American Red Cross will:

- Estimate the number of shelters required for scenario events
- Open and staff shelters when directed by EOC, and in coordination with the School Board
- Provide training for shelter managers
- Provide mass care services at shelters

G. Emergency Housing

If temporary housing or living facilities are required, the EOC will coordinate with the appropriate local, State, Federal and private agencies to identify resources that are available. Working with hotel/motel establishments, housing authorities and realty and property management companies, the EOC will identify available resources. If the need is severe, County resources, buildings, real estate and non-profit organization resources may be utilized for emergency housing needs.

The Taylor County EM will develop and maintain a Temporary Housing Strategy that will address the following:

- A concept of operations that includes the organizations responsible for administering and maintaining the strategy
- A process and procedures for allowing the temporary placement of travel trailers as a housing resource within the County, including planning and zoning requirements
- A process and procedures for expediting the building permitting process related to the placement of travel trailers
- Identification of potential local rental resources, emergency shelter sites and mobile home group sites
- Identification of resources and capabilities to administer a temporary roofing program

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ANNEX II: MITIGATION FUNCTIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

In the aftermath of a disaster, the County mitigation goal is to ensure mitigation efforts are designed to ensure that residents, visitors, and businesses in Florida are safe and secure from future disasters.

II. GENERAL

The Department of Emergency Management will be responsible for coordinating the activities of the LMS Steering Committee and subcommittees. The Taylor County LMS identifies the hazards to which Taylor County is vulnerable; assesses the facilities and structures that are most vulnerable to hazards; offers a prioritized list of mitigation projects to take advantage of available funding; and links mitigation projects to these sources of funding. During the planning process and organizational framework the LMS for strives to carrying out the mitigation goals and objectives for pre and post hazard mitigation actions to reduce overall risk/vulnerability and to evaluate existing agencies, organizations, plans, programs and guidelines that impact mitigation.

III. PRE-DISASTER HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIVITIES

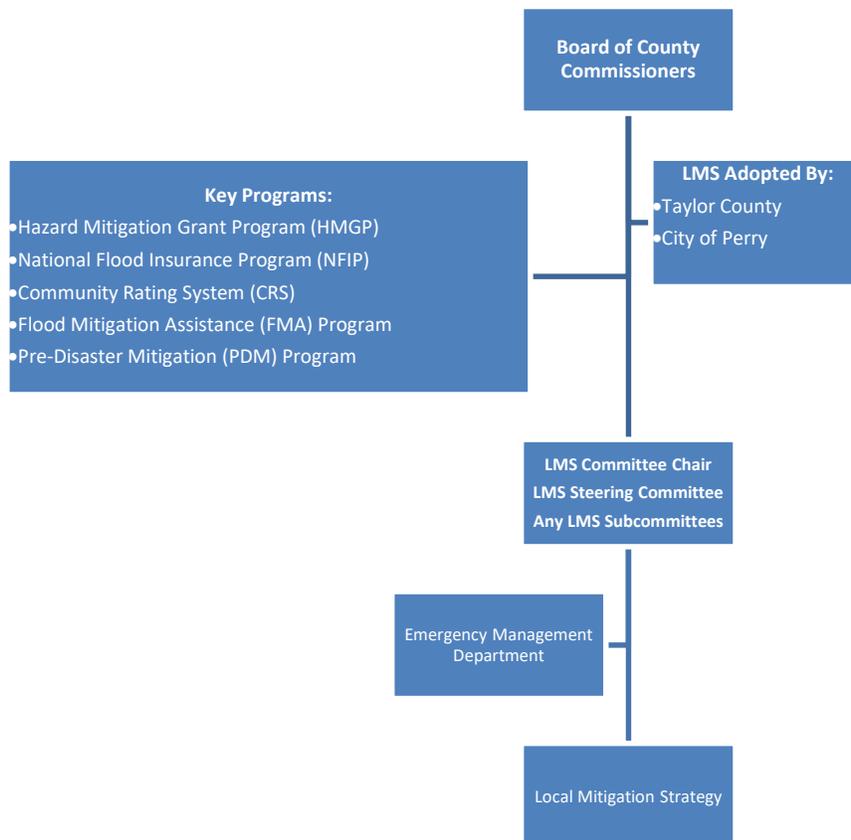
The Taylor County LMS is defined as the mitigation goals, objectives and initiatives for Taylor County. Annual revisions to the Taylor County LMS are standard, although in the event of a disaster, or if needed, the LMS can be updated more frequently. The latest approved revision was in 2021. The LMS has been approved for five years and will expire again on January 21, 2026.

As the lead mitigation agency for Taylor County, the Department of Emergency Management is well positioned to coordinate all programs and activities that relate to mitigation. The mitigation priorities that are identified by the LMS Steering Committee can guide overall County mitigation planning, under the guidance of the Department of Emergency Management. More specifically:

- The hazards to which the county is vulnerable to.
- Assesses the facilities and structures that are most vulnerable to hazards.
- Offers a prioritized list of mitigation projects to take advantage of available funding.
- Links mitigation projects to available sources of funding
- Identify funding and technical assistance that are available through other mitigation programs (including the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program and the

National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System (CRS) can be strategically linked with the goals and priorities set forth under the LMS

- Mitigation can be fully integrated into recovery and rebuilding programs, plans and priorities
- Mitigation actions and priorities can be closely linked with the other phases of emergency management: preparedness, response and recovery
- Projects can be identified and evaluated that specifically enhance the response capabilities of local government, including strengthening shelters, fire stations and other critical facilities
- Mitigation planning can incorporate the planning and capability development activities that are being undertaken through the Continuity of Operations planning and capability development
- Mitigation needs, priorities and opportunities for key functional or program areas can be identified, including: Emergency Housing, Logistics, Communications, Business and Industry, and Health and Medical.
- Hazard mitigation activities can include public education and awareness of community and individual vulnerabilities and methods to reduce them, including; newspaper, radio, fliers, workshops, and presentations at public and private meetings.



IV. SPECIFIC DISASTER - SCENARIO MITIGATION FUNCTIONS

A. Mitigation Assessment Function

In a post-disaster environment, the LMS Committee will work with the county to establish a Mitigation Assessment Team to evaluate homes and businesses that have been physically impacted by a disaster. Team objectives will include utilizing the damage assessment teams' information and the human needs assessment teams' information to document the locations and causes of damages, circulating mitigation literature to market the advantages of disaster resistant techniques, providing documentation of recommended mitigation projects, supplying the community with information on means to address their needs (applications for assistance, information on local housing rehabilitation programs, etc.). Pre-disaster mitigation guidelines would apply to any mitigation project additions or re-prioritization.

The County Emergency Management Department will contact the LMS Committee members using existing phone numbers and e-mail addresses to initiate the Mitigation Assessment Team process. The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Steering Committee members and active CERT program graduates will also be notified of their opportunity to assist in this post-disaster mitigation effort. The Mitigation Assessment Teams will be organized through ESF-15 Volunteers and Donations and will collaborate with other ESFs as needed.

The Taylor County Property Appraiser, Public Works, Taylor County Health Department, Taylor County Building & Planning Department and Municipal Public Works and Building and Zoning Departments are the supporting agencies that work closest with Taylor County Emergency Management in post-disaster mitigation assessment. Taylor County does not have a floodplain manager, but if one is required/needed, Taylor County EM will coordinate with the state via the mutual aid.

The Taylor County Emergency Management Director will be responsible for ensuring all equipment and resources necessary for mitigation assessment are available when needed. Vehicles used for mitigation assessment include city and county government vehicles (for staff only), and personal vehicles.

If additional mitigation assistance is needed for any mitigation function that Taylor County cannot fulfill, it will be requested through the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement. This could include assistance with determinations of substantially damages structures in Taylor County. This will be coordinated by the Department of Emergency Management. This would include any determinations of substantial damages per the National Flood Insurance Program.

B. Funding Function

The Emergency Management Director is responsible for coordinating the completion and submission of all applications for federal and state disaster mitigation funding. The Emergency Management Director is also responsible for providing information to citizens on how they can prevent damages in the future.

Taylor County's Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) establishes an ongoing process and strategy to reduce community vulnerability to natural, technological and manmade hazards.

With the LMS as the principal mitigation planning and management tool for Taylor County, there are a range of programs that the Steering Committee can draw upon to implement mitigation priorities. Key mitigation programs, including:

1. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

Authorized under Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, the HMGP provides grants to States and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of the program is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster.

The HMGP has become a major funding vehicle for Taylor County mitigation projects, under the stewardship of the LMS Steering Committee. More information on the HMGP and funded projects can be found in the LMS (2015).

There is a 25% non-federal share match requirement for the HMGP. Currently, the State of Florida does not provide any state match share for local HMGP projects. The County and the State mitigation staff will investigate the use of global match, whenever possible. It is the responsibility of the applicant to determine how the match will be provided for mitigation projects in Taylor County.

2. National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Taylor County and its incorporated jurisdictions are active participants in the National Flood Insurance Program, and the Community Rating System (CRS). Taylor County will work to ensure that it maintains its current classification in the National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP) Community Rating System (CRS), along with the existing flood insurance policyholder premium discount. Assuming there are no NFIP compliance actions, the rating will be automatically renewed yearly as long as the Taylor County community continues to implement the activities as certified annually each October. If no additional modifications or new activities are added, Taylor County will not receive an additional verification for five years.

3. Long Term Recovery

The Department of Community Affairs administers a variety of programs that support mitigation and long-term recovery activities. These programs include but are not limited to:

- Residential Construction Mitigation Program
- Resource Identification Strategy
- Statewide Building Code
- Comprehensive plans
- Community's Trust program
- Heartland Initiative

Continuity of Government is also an essential function of Emergency Management and is vital during an emergency/disaster situation. Critical issues such as lines of succession, delegation of emergency authority, emergency actions, safeguarding essential records, and protection of government resources are adhered within the State of Florida constitution, statutes and administrative rules.

C. Public Information Function

The DRC will be the main vehicle for distribution of mitigation information to the general public as they begin the process to rebuild after a disaster. This will be co-managed by the Taylor County Emergency Management LMS Committee, the State of Florida, and FEMA, who will have mitigation experts located at the DRC. Taylor County staff deployed to the DRC will assist in distribution of mitigation information pertinent to the County.

ANNEX 3: CONSOLIDATED HAZARDS ANALYSIS



Consolidated Hazards Analysis Revised March 12, 2020

Taylor County Board of County Commissioners
Department of Emergency Management

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A. Methodology & Scope

The Taylor County Consolidated Hazards Analysis provides an analysis of the major hazards to which Taylor County is vulnerable and any assumptions made during the planning process. Hazards were identified by analyzing the historical occurrences in Taylor County and the City of Perry and by reviewing the geography, climatology and other natural features that increase human and economic risks. Before a community can plan how to deal with potential disasters, the hazards that can lead to these disasters must be identified. A hazards analysis is an essential element in disaster preparedness planning to minimize loss of life, human suffering, and damage to public and private property. Conducting a hazards analysis is a useful early step in planning for hazard mitigation, response, and recovery. This method provides Taylor County and the City of Perry with a sense of hazard priorities, or relative risk. It does not predict the occurrence of a particular hazard, but it does "quantify" the risk of one hazard compared with another. By doing this analysis, planning can first be focused where the risk is greatest.

Information found in this consolidated hazards analysis came from the following Taylor County Emergency Management plans: Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (2020), Local Mitigation Strategy (2020), Debris Management Plan (2020), Catastrophic Logistics Plan (2020), and Long-term Recovery Plan (2020). This includes updated information on demographics, new codes or ordinances, hazard analyses, risk assessments, recent event impacts, or areas of general interest.

This hazards analysis is thorough and meets all the standards and requirements for hazard identification and analysis of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. This hazards analysis also serves as the document of record for Taylor County hazard history. As with any written plan this is a living document that should be updated annually or following any disaster impact in Taylor County.

This hazards analysis serves unincorporated Taylor County and the City of Perry.



B. Community Profile

1. Geographic Information

Taylor County is located in the Big Bend of Florida, centrally on the west coast, between the northern panhandle and the southern peninsula. Taylor County is bordered on the north by Madison County, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by Dixie County and Taylor County and on the west by Jefferson County.

Taylor County encompasses 1,043.31 square miles. The county has approximately 50 miles of coastline on the Gulf of Mexico, which is mostly comprised of marshland. Approximately 70% of Taylor County is comprised of timberland. Elevation in Taylor County ranges from zero to 90 feet with an average of 26 feet.

The primary highways in the county include United States Highways 19, 27, 98 and 221. U.S. 98 and 27 accommodate east/west travel and U.S. 19/27Alt. and 221 accommodate the north/south travel. The city of Perry is approximately 25 miles south of Interstate 10. There are also two railroads operating in Taylor County, the CSX Transportation Railroad and the Southern Railway.

Taylor County's geology is characterized by limestone formations overlain in areas by clays and sands. The upper limestone formations constitute the Floridian aquifer system. The Floridian aquifer is characterized by solution cavities along fractures and bedding planes in the limestone. Sinkholes are often formed in limestone by collapse of solution cavities and propagation of the collapse to the surface. Several sinks and springs occur along the banks of the Suwannee River. The Floridian aquifer is comprised of three formations in Taylor County. These formations are the Crystal River, Suwannee and Alachua formations.

The eastern boundary of the county is formed by San Pedro Bay (low-lying area) and the Steinhatchee River. The western boundary of the county is the Aucilla River. The Steinhatchee River and its tributaries drain large swampy areas in the south and central parts of the county, including San Pedro Bay and Mallory Swamp. The Steinhatchee also runs southwest to the Gulf of Mexico. In addition, the Econfina and Fenholloway Rivers also flow southwest into the Gulf of Mexico.

The water tends to flow from the northeast to the southwest, with a considerable amount being received from San Pedro Bay. San Pedro Bay is a large cypress and timber swamp encompassing the northeastern part of the county. The water flows through flood control canals and through and around the City of Perry into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Steinhatchee River is approximately 30 miles in length and flows southwest forming the southeast boundary of the county. The Fenholloway River is also approximately 30 miles in length and flows southwest extending from the central portion of the county near the City of Perry into the Gulf of Mexico. The Aucilla River, which forms in the counties north of Taylor County, flows southwest and forms the western boundary of the county. Total water area in Taylor County, including rivers, lakes, ponds, streams and wetlands is estimated at approximately 317,697 acres.

The coastal areas, approximately 50 miles of tidal marsh, are most vulnerable to flooding from hurricanes. All of the coastal area lies within the tropical storm flood zone. The category five (5) hurricane flood zone extends as much as eight (8) miles inland.

Inland flooding usually occurs around the Steinhatchee, Econfina, Aucilla and Fenholloway Rivers. This land is mostly low-lying with elevation ranging from sea level at the coast to as much as 15 feet inland along the rivers. Flooding along the rivers is usually a result of heavy rainfall resulting in riverbank overflow and ponding or from coastal storm surge.

2. Demographics

According to 2020 US Census estimates, Taylor County has a total estimated population of 22,098, down 2.1% from 22,570 from the 2010 US Census count. This includes the estimated City of Perry population of 6,928. Taylor County's strong economy, coupled with its appeal to

retirees and tourists, suggests the area’s population will grow in the future. These demographic trends – when combined with the county’s exposure to hurricanes and other hazards – illustrate the potential vulnerability of citizens and tourists to major disasters. The following data highlight the vulnerability of the county’s population:

Table 1: Taylor County Demographic Information

Population Density	21.2 persons per square mile
Population Distributions (Physical)	
Municipality (Perry)	31.3% (6,928 persons)
Unincorporated	68.7% (15,170 persons)
Age Distribution	
0-5 years old	4.7% (1,039 persons)
18 years and younger	19.2% (4,243 persons)
65 years and older	19.1% (4,221 persons)
Poverty Rate (i.e. those living below poverty level)	19.8% (4,375 persons)
Language at home spoken other than English	6.6% (1,458 persons)
Disability (overall)	22.7% (5,016 persons)
Hearing	6.7% (1,480 persons)
Vision	5.9% (1,304 persons)
Cognitive	8.7% (1,922 persons)
Ambulatory Difficulty	14.6% (3,226 persons)
Self-Care Difficulty	6.0% (1,326 persons)
Independent Living Difficulty	9.0% (1,989 persons)

2019 United States Census American Community Survey Data

- Taylor County has a moderate seasonal tourist population primarily in the coastal communities based on fishing and scallop seasons.
- An estimated 33.3% of the county’s total housing units are manufactured homes, which have historically been vulnerable to high winds, flooding and storm surge.
- Marshall Health and Rehabilitation Center is the only nursing home in Taylor County. The facility is licensed for 120 beds.
- In March 2020, 67 residents were registered and qualified with the Taylor County Department of Emergency Management as a special needs client. This list is maintained by the Florida Department of Health of Taylor County.
- There are very few individuals who can be classified as migrant, transient or seasonal workers in Taylor County.

3. Economic Profile

The average household size in Taylor County is 3.00 persons. In 2018 manufacturing continues to be the largest industry followed by education & healthcare, public administration, retail trade, professional services and finance & insurance related. Taylor County leads the State of Florida in forest products production.

Table 2. Taylor County Business Profile

Businesses	
Total employer establishments, 2018 ¹	395
Total employment, 2018 ¹	4,562
Total annual payroll, 2018 (\$1,000) ¹	181,004
Total employment, percent change, 2017-2018 ¹	-2.4%
Total non-employer establishments, 2018 ¹	1,007
All firms, 2012 ²	1,157
Men-owned firms, 2012 ²	554
Women-owned firms, 2012 ²	483
Minority-owned firms, 2012 ²	299
Nonminority-owned firms, 2012 ²	774

¹Source: 2014-2018 US Census American Community Survey

²Source: 2008-2012 US Census American Community Survey

There are 11,074 housing units in the county, which contribute to the 8,293 residents in the labor force. The unemployment rate in 2018 was 6.2%. The per capita personal income was \$17,728, and the median household income in was \$36,934.

Table 3. Taylor County Housing Profile

Housing	
Total Housing units, July 1, 2019, (V2019)	11,174
Manufactured Housing Units (mobile homes)(Source: Taylor Property App)	3,726 (33.3%)
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2014-2018	81.5%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2014-2018	\$82,900
Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2014-2018	\$1,057
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2014-2018	\$330
Median gross rent, 2014-2018	\$686
Building permits, 2019	43

Source: 2014-2018 US Census American Community Survey

The above data clearly shows how Taylor County's population, when compared to the United State population data, suffers from higher rates of disability, higher unemployment, and higher poverty rates. This, when including geographic variables, makes the population of Taylor County particularly vulnerable to natural hazards.

C. Hazards Analysis

Taylor County and the City of Perry are vulnerable to numerous natural and man-made hazards. Hazards were identified by analyzing the historical occurrences in Taylor County and the City of Perry and by reviewing the geography, climatology and other natural features that increase human and economic risks.

While many of the hazards discussed in this section are relevant to Taylor County and the participating jurisdictions, selected natural hazards (earthquake, landslides, and tsunami) were removed and will not be profiled due to the extreme low probability, geographic location and the topographic characteristics of the planning area. In addition, the human-caused hazards and technological hazards are profiled in the Taylor County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP); therefore, cyber-attacks, terrorism, and nuclear/biological hazards and hazardous materials spill/release are also not profiled in the LMS Plan.

The hazard and vulnerability analysis determined and discusses:

- Hazard Overview
- Historical Occurrences
- Geographic Area / Location
- Probability, Risk, Vulnerability and Extent

Probability was defined as follows:

High – Occurs at least once every two years

Medium – Occurs at least once every five years

Low – Occurrences less frequently than five years

Magnitude (Extent) was defined as follows:

Catastrophic – the entire county is potentially affected by an event

Major – Most of the county is potentially affected by the event

Minor – Only a specific area of the county is potentially affected

Negligible – Damages and impacts are very localized and minor

Table 4. Probability and Extent Measurements for Each Hazard

Hazard	Priority Ranking	Probability	Extent	Magnitude
Hurricanes and Tropical Storms	Very High	High	Cat 2 every 5 years	Catastrophic
Tornadoes	High	High	EF2 Every 3 years	Major
Severe Storms / Hail	High	High	58 mph winds	Major
Forest Fires	High	High	>10 Acres Average	Major
Floods Areal	High	Medium	2 Feet Average	Major
Floods Riverine	High	High	2 Feet Average	Minor
Floods Coastal	High	Low	3 Feet Average	Minor
Drought	Medium	Medium	KBDI >400 Average	Major
Heat Wave	Medium	Medium	2 days above 100° per yr	Major
Freezes / Winter Storms	Medium	Low	23 days below 32° per yr	Major
Sinkholes	Low	Medium	2'*2'*2' per occurrence	Negligible
Coastal and Riverine Erosion	Low	Medium	20 roads per year	Negligible

Table 5. Disaster Declarations From 1990 to Present

Declaration Number	Year	Title	Individual Assistance	Public Assistance
DR-982	1993	Severe Weather, Storm Of The Century	Yes	Yes
DR-1069	1996	Hurricane Opal	Yes	Yes
DR-1141	1997	Tropical Storm Josephine	Yes	No
DR-1195	1998	Severe Weather	Yes	Yes
DR-1223	1998	Extreme Fire Hazard	Yes	Yes
DR-1241	1998	Hurricane Earl	Yes	No
FM-2307	2000	Wildfire, Perry Fire Complex	No	Yes
DR-1481	2003	Severe Storms And Flooding	No	Yes
DR-1539	2004	Tropical Storm Bonnie And Hurricane Charley	No	Yes
DR-1545	2004	Hurricane Frances	No	Yes
DR-1551	2004	Hurricane Ivan	Yes	Yes
DR-1561	2004	Hurricane Jeanne	Yes	Yes
DR-1595	2005	Hurricane Dennis	Yes	Yes
EM-3220	2005	Hurricane Katrina Evacuation	No	Yes
DR-1785	2008	Tropical Storm Fay	Yes	Yes
EM-3288	2008	Tropical Storm Fay	No	Yes
DR-4068	2012	Tropical Storm Debby	No	Yes
DR-4280	2016	Hurricane Hermine	Yes	Yes
EM-3385	2017	Hurricane Irma	No	Yes
DR-4337	2017	Hurricane Irma	No	Yes
EM-3405	2019	Hurricane Michael	No	Yes
DR-4399	2019	Hurricane Michael	No	Yes
EM-3419	2019	Hurricane Dorian	No	Yes
EM-3432	2020	COVID-19	No	Yes
DR-4486	2020	COVID-19 Pandemic	No	Yes

D. Hazard Vulnerability Analysis

1. Tropical Cyclones

General Description

A tropical cyclone is a generic term used by meteorologists to describe a rotating, organized system of clouds and thunderstorms that originates over tropical or subtropical waters and has closed, low-level circulation. A tropical cyclone is characterized by a low-pressure center and numerous thunderstorms that produce strong winds and heavy rain. Tropical depressions, tropical storms, and hurricanes are all considered tropical cyclones. Tropical cyclones strengthen when water evaporated from the ocean is released as the saturated air rises, resulting in condensation of water vapor contained in the moist air. These storms rotate counterclockwise in the northern hemisphere around the center and are accompanied by heavy rain and strong winds. Almost all tropical storms and hurricanes in the Atlantic basin (which includes the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea) form between June 1 and November 30 (hurricane season). August and September are peak months for hurricane development.

Tropical cyclones are fueled by a different heat mechanism than other cyclonic windstorms such as Nor'Easters and polar lows. The characteristic that separates tropical cyclones from other cyclonic systems is that at any height in the atmosphere, the center of a tropical cyclone will be warmer than its surroundings; a phenomenon called "warm core" storm systems.

Hurricane Characteristics

A hurricane is a tropical cyclone with winds that have reached a constant speed of 74 miles per hour or more. Hurricane winds blow in a large counterclockwise spiral around a relatively calm center known as the "eye". The "eye" is generally 20 to 30 miles wide, and the storm may extend outward as much as 400 miles. As a hurricane approaches, the skies will begin to darken and winds will grow in strength. As a hurricane nears land, it can bring torrential rains, high winds, and storm surges. A single hurricane can last for more than two weeks over open waters and can run a path across the entire length of the eastern seaboard. August and September are the peak months during the Atlantic hurricane season that lasts from June 1 through November 30. Taylor County has not experienced a hurricane during the past 5 years.

Tropical Storm Characteristics

A tropical storm, also known as a tropical cyclone, begins as a tropical depression and is a rotating, organized system of clouds and thunderstorms that originates over tropical or subtropical waters and has a closed low-level circulation. A Tropical Storm is a cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph (34 to 63 knots). While hurricanes pose the greatest threat to life and property, tropical storms can also be devastating. Floods from heavy rains and severe weather, such as tornadoes, can cause extensive damage and loss of life. In September 2016, slow moving Hurricane Hermine created significant impacts to Taylor County for several days, including freshwater flooding, storm surge flooding, and trees and power lines blown down due to gusty winds. Rainfall caused numerous small creeks, streams, and rivers to rapidly exceed their banks and flood adjacent communities. River flooding along the Steinhatchee River impacted at least 50 homes.

Location

Tropical cyclones, in the past and potentially in the future, have the propensity to affect the entire county. Historical occurrences, described below, depict the affects to the county over the last decade. In some occurrences, like Hurricane Irma, the more than one million people evacuating southern counties rushed to Taylor County where they overloaded lodging, restaurants, gas stations, and supermarkets, all nearly a week before the hurricane came near Taylor County. Although not all of the county is affected equally (i.e. more flooding on the coastal and riverine areas), the entire county has the potential to be affected in some way.

Extent

TABLE 6. Saffir-Simpson Scale and Damage Classifications

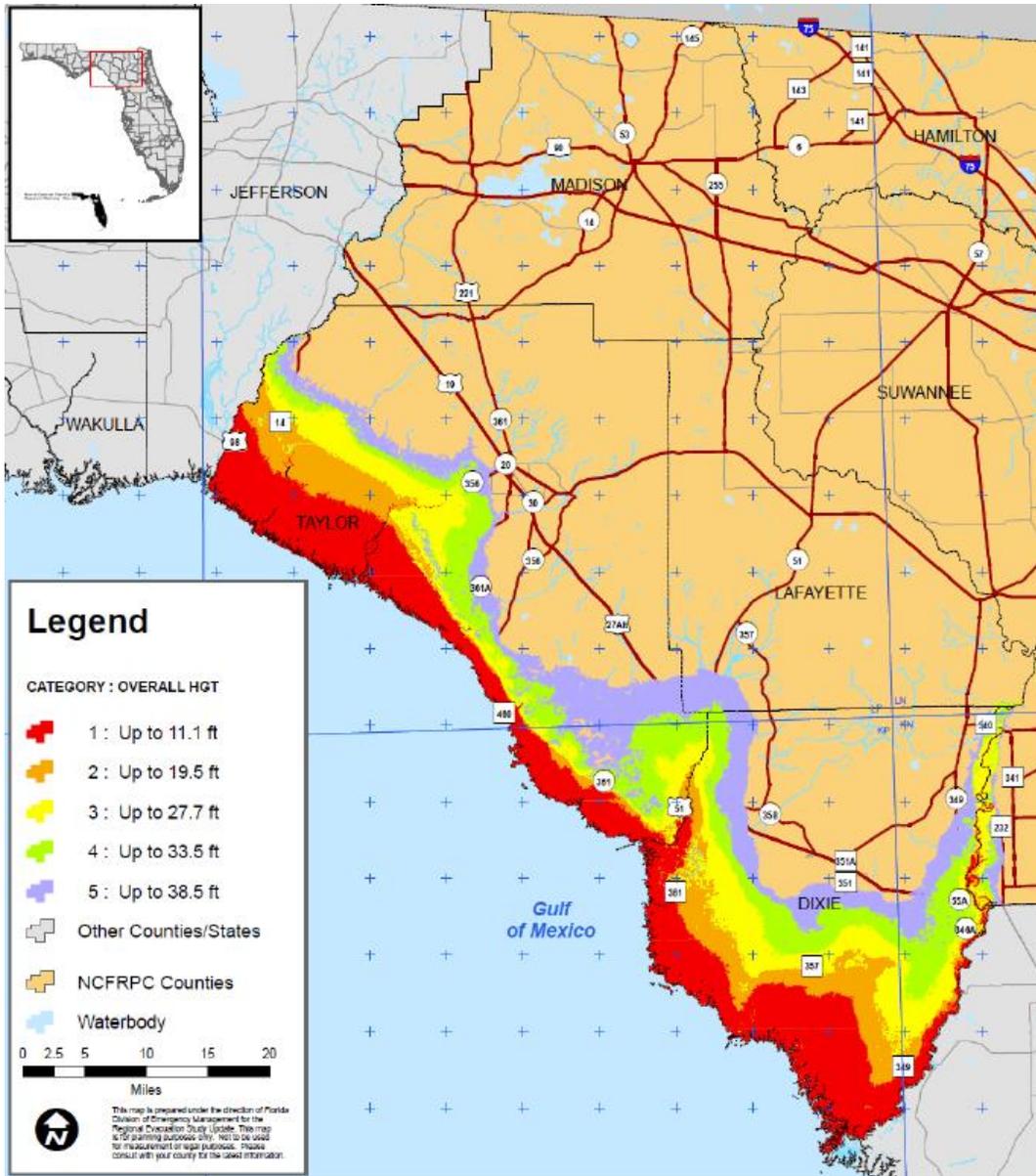
Category	Sustained Winds	Types of Damage Due to Hurricane Winds
1	74-95 mph 64-82 kt 119-153 km/h	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage: Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days.
2	96-110 mph 83-95 kt 154-177 km/h	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage: Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks.
3 (major)	111-129 mph 96-112 kt 178-208 km/h	Devastating damage will occur: Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.
4 (major)	130-156 mph 113-136 kt 209-251 km/h	Catastrophic damage will occur: Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted, and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.
5 (major)	157 mph or higher 137 kt or higher 252 km/h or higher	Catastrophic damage will occur: A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

Source: National Hurricane Center; <https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutsshws.php>

TABLE 7: Potential Storm Tide Limits for North Central Florida

Storm Strength*	Storm Tide**
Category 1	Up to 11.1'
Category 2	Up to 19.5'
Category 3	Up to 27.7'
Category 4	Up to 33.5'
Category 5	Up to 38.5'
*Based on Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale **Surge heights represent the maximum values from SLOSH MOM's (In feet above NAVD88)	

Most of the 45 mile coastline for Taylor County is tidal marsh, all of which lies within the hurricane flood zone. The flood zone extends 2 to 8 miles inland from the coast. The three main hazards caused by a hurricane are: (1) storm surge; (2) high winds; and (3) rain induced freshwater flooding. The height of the storm surge above mean sea level varies with hurricane strength, direction of travel and location of landfall. During a Category 5 hurricane, surge induced flooding can occur over 10 miles inland.



Statewide Regional Evacuation Study

FIGURE 1. Storm Tide Limits for Taylor County, Florida

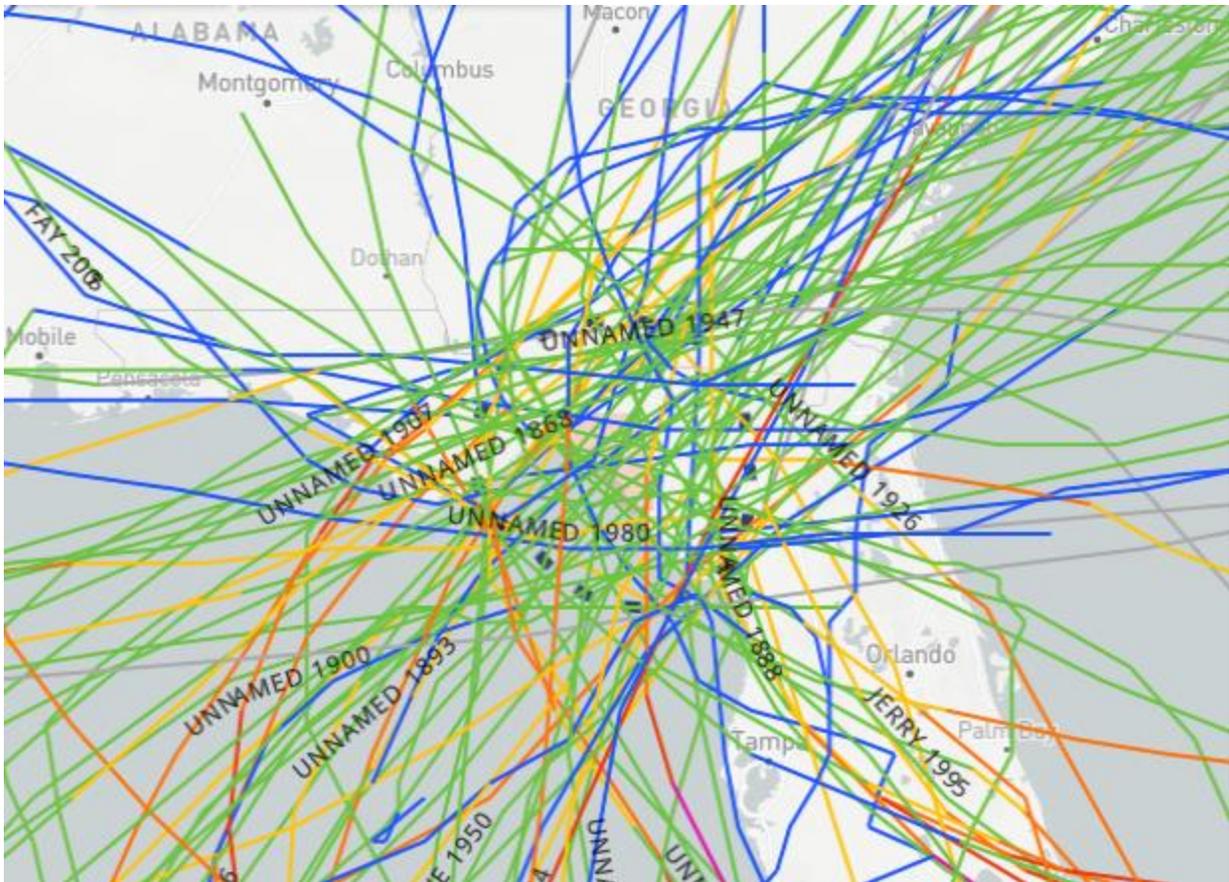
Historical Occurrences

Taylor County has been affected by 22 tropical cyclones in the past 25 years. Of those 22 tropical cyclones, 11 have been tropical storms and 11 have been hurricanes. These storms have caused a total of \$7.8 million of property damage. Since 1852 Taylor County has been affected by 94 different tropical storms and hurricanes, see Table 8.

TABLE 8. Tropical Cyclone Events in Taylor County Over the Last 25 Years

Storm Name	Storm Date	Property Damage
TS Josephine	10/7/1996	\$0
Hurricane Earl	9/2/1998	\$350,000
Hurricane Georges	9/28/1998	\$75,000
Hurricane Gordon	9/17/2000	\$0
TS Helene	9/21/2000	\$0
TS Hanna	9/14/2002	\$100,000
TS Isidore	9/25/2002	\$10,000
TS Bonnie	8/12/2004	\$0
Hurricane Francis	9/5/2004	\$250,000
Hurricane Ivan	9/15/2004	\$50,000
Hurricane Jeanne	9/26/2004	\$100,000
TS Arlene	6/10/2005	\$0
Hurricane Dennis	7/9/2005	\$4,000,000
Hurricane Katrina	8/28/2005	\$0
TS Alberto	6/12/2006	\$100,000
TS Barry	6/1/2007	\$0
TS Fay	8/22/2008	\$750,000
TS Debby	6/24/2012	\$4,000
Hurricane Hermine	9/1/2016	\$453,000
Hurricane Irma	9/10/2017	\$1,500,000
Hurricane Michael	10/10/2018	\$50,000
TS Nestor	10/19/2019	\$0
	TOTAL	\$7,792,000

Source: NOAA, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database



Source: NOAA NHC Historical Hurricane Tracker <https://coast.noaa.gov/hurricanes/>

Figure 2. Hurricanes and Tropical Storms Impacting Taylor County: 1852-2020

On March 12-13, 1993, the Taylor County coast was hit by a winter storm that was eventually named the Storm of the Century. The entire coastline was devastated by a 12-foot storm surge with four to six feet of wave action that lasted three hours, equal to a low category 1 hurricane. Eleven people lost their lives on Dekle and Keaton Beaches. Multiple homes and structures were damaged including four homes in Dekle Beach, a motel and all the docks and marinas. Total winter storm damage estimates were placed at fifty million dollars in personal property damages. As a result, a Presidential declaration was issued for the cost of restoration and response. In Taylor County alone, this amount was placed at above \$2.0 Million and the county received approximately \$1.5 Million from FEMA in Public Assistance in response to this rare winter coastal storm.

Hurricane Hermine impacted the Florida big bend in early September with significant storm surge along the coast and strong winds inland which downed numerous trees and power lines, resulting in extended power outages in Taylor County some lasting over a week. The following inundation values (height above mean higher high water) were estimated along the coast. Nutall Rise (Aucilla River): 6.07 ft, Econfina River: 7.17 ft, Spring Warrior Creek: 8.57 ft, Jabo Road (Taylor county): 7.94 ft, Keaton Beach: 7.57 ft, Steinhatchee Entrance: 7.30 ft. In addition, storm surge was noted up the Suwannee River past the US-19 gauge at Wilcox, which is more than 20 river miles from the mouth of the river. There were three tornadoes confirmed, all brief EF0's

in Taylor county with no damage reported from them. Rainfall generally ranged from 3-8 with minimal impacts from inland flooding. Inland wind impacts were significant.

In Taylor county, 6 people were rescued from high water related to surge in Steinhatchee. There were also 5 other rescues in the county. Approximately 75 homes or businesses sustained major damage, 60 had minor damage, and 140 were affected. Public assistance damage values were listed \$907,000 for the county. Additional individual assistance damage values were estimated at around \$4,490,000 with \$200,000 assigned to a destroyed structure, \$50,000 assigned to a structure with major damage, \$10,000 assigned to a structure with minor damage, and \$1,000 assigned to a structure that was affected.

Hurricane Irma brought numerous impacts to the Florida Big Bend, southwest Georgia and southeast Alabama including widespread downed trees and power lines, roads blocked by trees, power outages, and trees on homes. Two people died during the event - one due to a car crash (Liberty County, FL) and another that had a heart attack (Worth County, GA). Two indirect deaths also occurred due to carbon monoxide from a generator (Taylor County, FL). While many counties across the Florida Big Bend and southwest Georgia were impacted, the greatest impacts were across the eastern portion of the area near the I-75 corridor. There were over 6.5 million customers without power in Florida, over 930,000 customers without power in Georgia, and over 45,000 customers without power in Alabama.

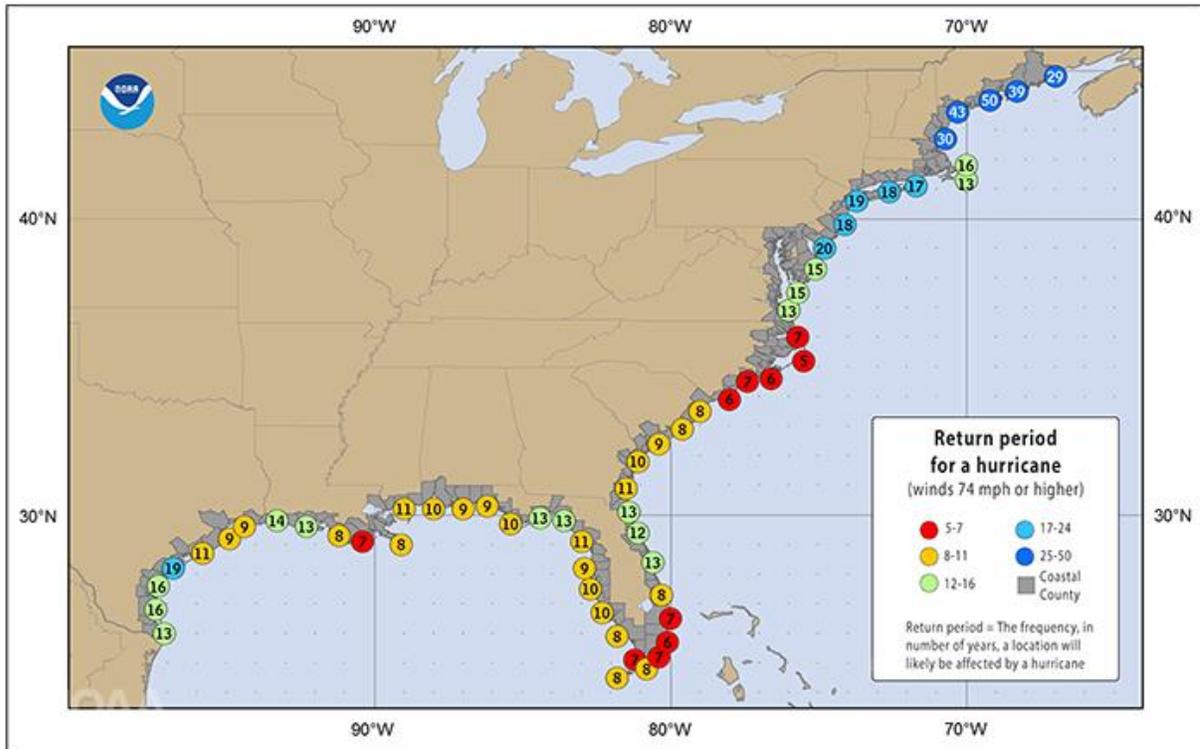
In Taylor county, damage was primarily to trees and power lines with a few trees on houses causing damage. Three homes sustained major damage and two homes sustained minor damage. There were 10,941 power outages with some not restored for 6 days. There were blow out tides but no surge flooding.

Probability: High

It is estimated that Taylor County will continue to experience direct and indirect impacts of severe weather annually that may induce secondary hazards such as flooding, extreme wind, coastal erosion, storm surge in coastal areas, infrastructure deterioration or failure, utility failures, power outages, water quality and supply concerns, and transportation delays, accidents, and inconveniences.

Hurricane season is an annual event that produces a series of storms that randomly impact locations throughout the Caribbean, the Gulf of Mexico and the entire eastern seaboard of the United States. The probability of a hurricane occurring and causing damage is very high. Eventually a storm will strike Taylor County either directly or indirectly. It is difficult to predict when a storm will hit, where exactly it will strike, the intensity, or the duration, however it is very important for Taylor County to prepare for hurricanes and adopt responsible mitigation measures to lessen the potential damages.

In Figure 3, Taylor County is listed as having a return period of 13 years. According to NOAA's National Hurricane Center, this means that on an average of every 13 years a category one or greater hurricane will pass within 50 nautical miles of Taylor County, which includes passing over the county also. This results in a return period of 1.8 years when we include the tropical storm data over the past 168 years from the same source.



Source: http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/climo/images/return_mjrhurr.jpg

Figure 3. Hurricane Return Period

Impacts

During a hurricane and its aftermath, the primary issues will be isolation due to debris in roads, power outages, lack of telephone service, and difficulty with notification and contact with special needs citizens in the county. In addition, Taylor County's vulnerability is exacerbated by the following facts:

- 100% of Taylor County residents are vulnerable to hurricane winds as are all structures in the county.
- Over 35% of the county is in the 100-year flood plain, and susceptible to localized flooding from hurricanes, and 40% in the 500-year flood plain.
- As a result of storm surge along the county shoreline, a damming effect will occur to the Steinhatchee, Fenholloway, and Ecofina Rivers creating higher flood levels.
- The entire county is forested which could result in massive debris clearance issues after a hurricane as seen during Hurricane Hermine in 2016 (see above in Historical Occurrences section).

The worse-case scenario for the county would be a Category 5 hurricane with winds of over 157 mph or higher, a large percentage of framed homes would be destroyed, fallen trees and power poles would isolate residential areas, and power outages would last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the county would be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

List of Impacts to the Community

- Injury/death
- Car accidents because of flood waters, high winds, panic, traffic jams because of evacuations, no power after storm
- Not receiving emergency response during storm, like ambulance
- Delayed emergency response because of blocked roads, etc.
- Drowning in flood waters
- Hit or crushed by debris
- Stranded on roof because of flooding
- Exposure to hazardous materials
- Illness from contaminated water
- Pet and other animal deaths from all of the above
- Damage to home or property
- Power loss or damage to power connections on home
- Mold damage causing the need for expensive mold remediation actions
- Cost to replace damaged and destroyed items, such as furniture, flooring, etc.
- Cost and labor to repair damaged homes and other structures to make the house inhabitable
- If the property was uninsured, the cost falls upon the property owner
- Hotel room fees or having to live in a shelter until damage is repaired or home is replaced
- Damaged or washed-away vehicles
- Lost wages because no way to get to work if roads are blocked or if car was damaged in storm or if employer experienced damage
- Possibly forced to evacuate
- Cost to travel
- Cost to stay at hotel
- Loss of wages if out of town
- Loss of food if you cannot go back to get it
- Power outage
 - Cost of generators and gas to run the generators
 - Risk of accidental fire or carbon monoxide poisoning is high
 - Loss of food in refrigerator and freezer
 - Difficulties travelling anywhere because of outages at traffic lights
 - Cost of purchasing disaster supplies such as flashlights
 - Hotel room fees or having to live in a shelter until power is restored
 - Lost wages because employer is experiencing power outage
- Emotional or psychological toll of surviving
 - If a friend or family member dies in storm individual may feel great sense of guilt or stress
 - If major damage occurs for an individual, they will likely experience stress and anxiety dealing with evacuating, staying in shelters, working to get insurance payments, working to get government assistance, etc.
 - Being forced to leave or forfeit a pet in an unsafe area during or after a tropical cyclone

The Taylor County community, the residents, the structures, and critical facilities can suffer from tropical cyclone events. An economic effect or financial impact could be devastating from a

large-scale hurricane event not only during the crisis phase, which immediately follows the event, yet through the recovery and rebuilding stages.

Vulnerability

The area along the coastline is the area most vulnerable to hurricanes; however, the entire county is at risk from a direct hit from a category 3, 4, or 5 event. Approximately 3,000 persons live in the coastal areas especially in the communities of Dark Island, Dekle Beach, Keaton Beach, Ezell, Steinhatchee and Cedar Island. Every year there are multiple evacuation notices for citizens along the coast. Over 300 persons live in flood-prone areas along the Steinhatchee, Aucilla and Econfina Rivers, another 600+ live in inland flood-prone area (mainly around Perry), and an additional 1,700+ persons live in non-flood prone area mobile homes. During scallop season from July through September, the population of Steinhatchee increases from 3,200 to approximately 8,500. In the event of a hurricane, all these persons would be vulnerable to surge, flooding, and high winds.

Taylor County’s most vulnerable populations are its youth, elderly, disabled, and impoverished. Unfortunately, this incorporates a large amount of the population. The table below shows the most vulnerable persons of Taylor County.

Table 9. Taylor County’s Vulnerable Populations

Age Distribution	
0-5 years old	4.7% (1,039 persons)
18 years and younger	19.2% (4,243 persons)
65 years and older	19.1% (4,221 persons)
Poverty Rate (i.e. those living below poverty level)	19.8% (4,375 persons)
Disability (overall)	22.7% (5,016 persons)
Hearing	6.7% (1,480 persons)
Vision	5.9% (1,304 persons)
Cognitive	8.7% (1,922 persons)
Ambulatory Difficulty	14.6% (3,226 persons)
Self-Care Difficulty	6.0% (1,326 persons)
Independent Living Difficulty	9.0% (1,989 persons)

2019 United States Census American Community Survey Data

Table 10. Taylor County Mobile Home Locations by Surge Zone

SURGE ZONE	MOBILE HOME COUNT	MOBILE HOME VALUE
TROPICAL STORM	103	\$1,913,210
CAT 1	295	\$5,282,150
CAT 2	804	\$14,543,760
CAT 3	994	\$17,976,170
CAT 4	1471	\$26,618,190
CAT 5	1868	\$33,790,540

Source: Taylor County Property Appraiser 2020

Tropical Storm	
Category 1	
Category 2	
Category 3	
Category 4	
Category 5	

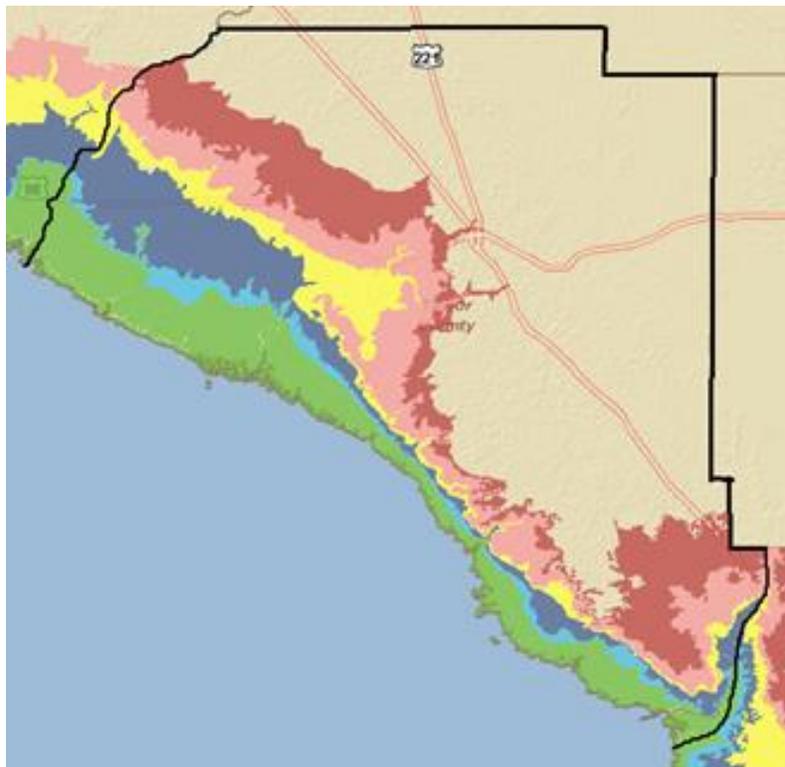


Figure 4: Taylor County Hurricane Surge Inundation Zones

The low-lying coastline and shallow bathymetry along the coast of Taylor County can produce some of the largest storm surges in the nation. In fact, Taylor County’s potential storm surge is only surpassed worldwide by those that occur in Bangladesh along the Indian Ocean. The storm surge from a Category 2 or above will damage and close Highway 98 and would call for the immediate evacuation of the 1,200 prisoners at the nearby state prison. During a hurricane and its aftermath, the primary issues will be isolation due to debris in roads, power outages, lack of telephone service, and difficulty with notification and contact with the 67 registered special needs residents in the county.

Table 11 – Flood Vulnerability for Taylor County’s Population with Percent of Total Population

100-Year	500-Year
1,319 (6.0%)	1,850 (8.4%)

Source: 2018 State Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan, Table 20, Page E.3

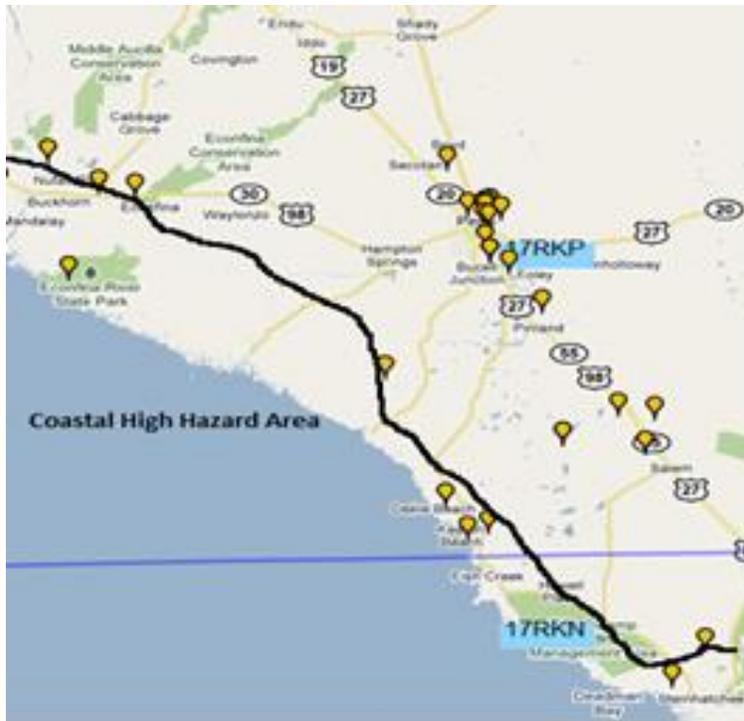


Figure 5: Critical Facility Locations

Of the 67 critical facilities designated by the Taylor County LMS Working Group, 21 of these locations are in the coastal high hazard area. The map below approximately identifies the location of each facility. Note: Because of the close proximity of several of the critical facilities, individual markers on the map may represent several critical facilities.

Critical Facilities Vulnerable To Hurricane Surge Impacts

INDUSTRIAL

PACEM Defense	10625 Puckett Road
Florida Gas Transmission Station	Pisgah Road, County Road 361

TAYLOR COUNTY SCHOOLS

Steinhatchee School	1209 1 st Ave. SE, Steinhatchee
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COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Taylor County Correctional Facility	County Road 356 West
TC Correctional Facility Water Treatment	County Road 356 West
Econfina Volunteer Fire Dept.	Econfina Road
Keaton Beach Vol. Fire Dept	Beach Road
Taylor County FD – Steinhatchee	12 th St. SE – Steinhatchee

COUNTY DISPOSAL SITES

Shady Grove Roll-Off	CR – 14A
98/14 Roll-Off	CR – 14 (near Econfina)
Blue Springs Roll-Off	Blue Springs Lake Rd. – Keaton Beach
Steinhatchee Roll-Off	CR 361 – Steinhatchee
Blue Creek Land Fill	CR 361 (inactive)
Dekle Beach Landfill	CR 361 at Beach Road (Inactive)
Steinhatchee Landfill	CR 361 - Steinhatchee

STATE GOVERNMENT

Taylor Correctional Institute

8501 Hampton Springs Road

WATER/WASTEWATER TREATMENTTaylor Coastal Water & Sewer District
Big Bend Water & Sewer Authority18820 Beach Rd. Keaton Beach
1313 First Ave. SE Steinhatchee**OTHER UTILITIES**

Tri-County Electric Cooperative

Perry Sub Station US 19S at Beach Road
Steinhatchee Sub Station Hwy 51**OTHER HURRICANE SHELTERS**

Fellowship Baptist Church

1st Ave, Steinhatchee

Table 12. Summary of Facilities in Storm Surge Areas Based on Event Type

Event Type	Fire Stations	FS Value (\$)	Schools (public)	Public School Value(\$)	Other Structures	Other Structures Value (\$)	Total	Total Value(\$)
Category 2	3	168,190	1	1,161,350	4	502,550	10	2,352,840
Category 5	3	168,190	1	1,161,350	6	573,000	10	2,352,840

Source: 2018 State Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan, Page E.30

Table 13. Probabilistic Hurricane Wind Count and Value of Structures

Return Period	10	20	50	100	200	500	1000
Structure Count	3	6	60	320	1,054	2,767	4,417
Value	5,000	410,000	3,712,000	9,374,000	19,278,000	47,670,000	98,737,000

Source: 2018 State Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan, Pages E.31 & 34

Tropical cyclones are also causes of flooding incidents. Flooding is described and studied in more depth in the Hazardous Analysis section for flooding ahead in this document.

Future Development and Hurricanes

Taylor County is growing but the growth is relatively slow. In anticipation of future development pressure in the coastal areas, the County developed the *Vision 2060 Plan*. In the next forty years, the county could experience significant growth, especially due to recent trends of Americans moving out of the New England states and settling in the southeast United States. Florida has seen as many as 900 plus people a day moving into the state. The Taylor County *Vision 2060 Plan* can accommodate between 50,000 and 188,000 new housing units, most of which would be located in an area vulnerable to coastal hurricanes. Dekle Beach, Keaton Beach, Dark Island, Ezell, Steinhatchee, and Spring Warrior would all be impacted. This new development will increase the overall vulnerability of Taylor County to hurricanes and tax the existing infrastructure for basic services, response, and recovery. There is also growth and development in the City of Perry, and this increasing population and economic base will increase the vulnerability to direct impacts from larger storms.

City of Perry – Vulnerability

Based on the hurricane's strength and landfall position, the vulnerable areas, facilities, and populations will vary. Obviously the stronger the storm, the more potential damage to the county, however the primary area-at-risk is along the coastline. The risks and vulnerability for the City of Perry is not substantially different from the risks to the unincorporated county. For this reason, no specific or individualized research and analysis has been performed for the city. All of the maps and analysis numbers are equally valid for the City of Perry as for the entire county.

2. Thunderstorms (including high winds, lightning, and hail)

General Description

THUNDERSTORMS

A thunderstorm is a local storm produced by a cumulonimbus cloud and accompanied by lightning and thunder. A thunderstorm forms from a combination of moisture; rapidly rising warm air; and a force capable of lifting air, such as a warm front, cold front, a sea breeze, or a mountain. Thunderstorms form from the equator to as far north as Alaska. Although thunderstorms generally affect a small area when they occur, they have the potential to become dangerous due to their ability to generate tornadoes, hailstorms, strong winds, flash flooding, and lightning.

Thunderstorms can lead to heavy rain induced flooding, landslides, strong winds, and lightning. Roads may become impassable from flooding, downed trees or power lines, or a landslide. Downed power lines can lead to loss of utility services, such as water, phone, and electricity. Typical thunderstorms are 15 miles in diameter and last an average of 30 minutes. During the summer, thunderstorms are responsible for most of the rainfall.

A severe thunderstorm contains either hail one inch or greater and winds gusts more than 50 knots (57.5 mph), or a tornado. Thunderstorms have the potential of causing power outages and destruction or damage to buildings and can result in loss of life. Flash flooding from rainfall, fires from lightning, strong straight-line winds can knock down trees, mobile homes and tornadoes can be very destructive.

Thunderstorms facts:

- They may occur as single units, in clusters, or in lines.
- Some of the most severe occur when a single thunderstorm affects one location for an extended period.
- Thunderstorms typically produce heavy rain for a brief period, which can occur from 30 minutes to an hour, or longer.
- Warm and humid conditions are highly favorable for thunderstorm development.
- About 10% of thunderstorms are classified as severe—one that produces hail at least three-quarters of an inch or larger in diameter, has winds of approximately 58 miles per hour or higher, or spawns a tornado

HAIL STORMS

Hail is precipitation in the form of lumps of ice produced by convective clouds and typically accompanies thunderstorms. They can grow by colliding with supercooled water drops, which

will freeze on contact with ice crystals, frozen raindrops, dust or some other nuclei. Thunderstorms that have a strong updraft keep lifting the hailstones up to the top of the cloud where they encounter more supercooled water and continue to grow. The hail falls when the thunderstorm's updraft cannot support the weight of the ice or the updraft weakens and the stronger the updraft the larger the hailstone can grow. Hail can damage aircraft, homes and cars, and can be deadly to livestock and people.

LIGHTNING

Lightning is a giant spark of electricity in the atmosphere between clouds, the air, or the ground. In the early stages of development, air acts as an insulator between the positive and negative charges in the cloud and between the cloud and the ground. When the opposite charges build up enough, this insulating capacity of the air breaks down and there is a rapid discharge of electricity that we know as lightning.

The flash of lightning temporarily equalizes the charged regions in the atmosphere until the opposite charges build up again. Lightning can occur between opposite charges within the thunderstorm cloud (intra-cloud lightning) or between opposite charges in the cloud and on the ground (cloud-to-ground lightning).

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

On average, more people are killed by lightning than any other weather event. Florida leads in the nation in lightning related deaths and injuries (National Lightning Safety Institute). Florida also has the most strikes, about 12 strikes per square kilometer per year in some places (National Lightning Safety Institute). Nationwide, lightning related economic losses amount to over \$5 billion dollars per year, and the airline industry alone loses approximately \$2 billion a year in operating costs and passenger delays from lightning. The peak months for lightning strikes are June, July, and August, but no month is safe from lightning danger.

Location

Thunderstorms and the concurrent events of lightning, strong winds and hail can occur over a widespread area of the county whereas tornadoes are more localized. Thunderstorms have occurred frequently over the entire county.

Extent

NWS considers a thunderstorm severe if it produces damaging wind gusts of 58 mph or higher, hail 1 inch (quarter size) in diameter or larger, or tornadoes. Severe thunderstorm watches and warnings are issued by the local NWS office and NOAA's Storm Prediction Center (SPC). NWS and SPC will update the watches and warnings and will notify the public when they are no longer in effect. Watches and warnings for thunderstorms in Florida are defined as follows:

Severe Thunderstorm Warnings are issued when there is evidence based on radar or a reliable spotter report that a thunderstorm is producing (or is forecast to produce) wind gusts of 58 mph or greater, structural wind damage, and hail 1 inch in diameter or greater. A warning will include the location of the storm, the municipalities that are expected to be impacted, and the primary threat associated with the severe thunderstorm warning. After it has been issued, the NWS office will follow up periodically with Severe Weather Statements, which contain updated information on the severe thunderstorm and will let the public know when the warning is no longer in effect.

Severe Thunderstorm Watches are issued by the SPC when conditions are favorable for the development of severe thunderstorms over a larger-scale region for a duration of at least 3 hours. Tornadoes are not expected in such situations, but isolated tornado development may also occur. Watches are normally issued well in advance of the actual occurrence of severe weather. During the watch, NWS will keep the public informed on developments happening in the watch area and will also notify the public when the watch has expired or been cancelled.

Special Weather State for Near Severe Thunderstorms bulletins are issued for strong thunderstorms that are below severe levels, but still may have some adverse impacts. Usually, they are issued for the threat of wind gusts of 40 to 58 mph or small hail less than one (1) inch in diameter.

Hail size is often estimated by comparing it to a known object. Most hailstorms are made up of a mix of different sizes, and only the very largest hail stones pose serious risk to people caught in the open. When reporting hail, estimates comparing the hail to a known object with definite size are good, but measurements using a ruler, calipers, or a tape measure are best.

- Pea = 1/4-inch diameter
- Mothball = 1/2-inch diameter
- Penny = 3/4- inch diameter
- Nickel = 7/8- inch
- Quarter = 1 inch — hail quarter size or larger is considered severe
- Ping-Pong Ball = 1 1/2 inch
- Golf Ball = 1 3/4 inches
- Tennis Ball = 2 1/2 inches
- Baseball = 2 3/4 inches
- Teacup = 3 inches
- Softball = 4 inches
- Grapefruit = 4 1/2 inches

Lightning extent is measured by lightning activity level (LAL), see Figure 6. This helps to determine the severity of lightning. The following are facts about lightning:

- At 54,000 degrees Fahrenheit, a lightning bolt is roughly five times hotter than the surface of the sun.
- Lightning's unpredictability increases the risk to individuals and property.
- Lightning often strikes outside of heavy rain and may occur as far as 10 miles away from any rainfall.
- "Heat lightning" is actually lightning from a thunderstorm too far away for thunder to be heard, however, the storm may be moving in your direction.
- Most lightning deaths and injuries occur when people are caught outdoors in the summer months during the afternoon and evening.
- Your chances of being struck by lightning are estimated to be 1 in 600,000 but could

be reduced even further by following safety precautions.

- Lightning strike victims carry no electrical charge and should be attended to immediately.

Lightning Activity Level (LAL)	
Is a scale which describes lightning activity. Values are labeled 1-6:	
LAL 1	No thunderstorms
LAL 2	Isolated thunderstorms. Light rain will occasionally reach the ground. Lightning is very infrequent, 1 to 5 cloud to ground strikes in a five minute period.
LAL 3	Widely scattered thunderstorms. Light to moderate rain will reach the ground. Lightning is infrequent, 6 to 10 cloud to ground strikes in a 5 minute period.
LAL 4	Scattered thunderstorms. Moderate rain is commonly produced Lightning is frequent, 11 to 15 cloud to ground strikes in a 5 minute period.
LAL 5	Numerous thunderstorms. Rainfall is moderate to heavy. Lightning is frequent and intense, greater than 15 cloud to ground strikes in a 5 minute period.
LAL 6	Dry lightning (same as LAL 3 but without rain). This type of lightning has the potential for extreme fire activity and is normally highlighted in fire weather forecasts with a Red Flag Warning.

Figure 6. Lightning Activity Levels and Their Descriptions

Historical Occurrences

Thunderstorm events over the last 50 years are *numerous*. *The* NOAA, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database has record of 105 days with events totaling \$1.336 million of damage and one death and seven injuries. These are only the recorded events, as some events are not always recorded due to various factors.

In July of 1997, an outflow of strong winds from thunderstorms caused 5 to 7 boats to capsize around the Steinhatchee River entrance to the Gulf of Mexico. One man received chemical burns over 80% of his body from the gasoline that poured from his capsized boat. His wife died from cardiac arrest while in the water.

In August 1998, lightning ignited a natural gas pipeline at the Florida Gas Transmission Company, about three miles northeast of Perry. A pair of explosions sent a 600-foot fireball skyward forcing the evacuation of about 100 residents. Five homes were incinerated, and natural gas supplies were shut off to Perry and surrounding communities. Four firefighters and a gas plant employee suffered burns. The American Red Cross set up a temporary shelter at the Taylor County High School for displaced families. Units from Leon, Dixie, Jefferson, and Wakulla County joined the Taylor County and Perry firefighting efforts.

In February 2017, trees were blown down along Jefferson Street in Perry. One tree fell on a car. Damage was estimated at \$10,000. Besides the tornado damage discussed below, this was the last time a storm had caused reported financial damage.

Table 14. Thunderstorm Events from 2010 to 2020 in Taylor County

Location	Date	Event	Magnitude	Damages (\$)
Perry	6/18/2010	Thunderstorm Wind	50	1000
(40J)Perry-Foley Arpt	6/19/2010	Thunderstorm Wind	50	1500
Keaton Beach	3/30/2011	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0
Fenholloway	4/5/2011	Thunderstorm Wind	55	0
Salem	6/6/2011	Hail	1	0
Foley	6/6/2011	Thunderstorm Wind	50	2000
Bucell Junction	6/6/2011	Thunderstorm Wind	50	1000
Perry	6/13/2011	Thunderstorm Wind	56	3000
Shady Grove	4/21/2012	Hail	0.88	0
Hampton Springs	5/9/2012	Thunderstorm Wind	45	500
(40J)Perry-Foley Arpt	5/28/2012	Heavy Rain		0
(40J)Perry-Foley Arpt	6/6/2012	Heavy Rain		0
Foley	6/23/2012	Heavy Rain		0
Perry	7/12/2012	Thunderstorm Wind	50	3000
Perry	8/19/2012	Heavy Rain		0
Perry	8/20/2012	Heavy Rain		0
Eridu	3/23/2013	Hail	1	0
Buckhorn	6/14/2013	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0
Cabbage Grove	1/11/2014	Thunderstorm Wind	50	500
Perry	5/14/2014	Thunderstorm Wind	50	1000
Eridu	6/6/2014	Thunderstorm Wind	50	1000
Perry	8/21/2014	Thunderstorm Wind	50	3000
Bucell Junction	10/14/2014	Thunderstorm Wind	50	2000
Perry	2/25/2015	Thunderstorm Wind	55	10000
Secotan	4/19/2015	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0
Steinhatchee	4/20/2015	Thunderstorm Wind	50	5000
Lake Bird	6/13/2015	Thunderstorm Wind	50	5000
(40J)Perry-Foley Arpt	6/30/2015	Thunderstorm Wind	60	10000
Secotan	7/2/2015	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0
Scanlon	7/29/2015	Thunderstorm Wind	50	5000
Adams Beach	9/12/2015	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0
Hampton Springs	1/15/2016	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0
Lake Bird	3/24/2016	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0
Blue Springs	3/24/2016	Thunderstorm Wind	50	2000
Perry	5/20/2016	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0
Perry	5/20/2016	Thunderstorm Wind	50	2000
Perry	7/22/2016	Lightning		5000
Hampton Springs	2/7/2017	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0
Perry	2/7/2017	Thunderstorm Wind	50	10000
Econfina	7/13/2017	Thunderstorm Wind	50	2000
Foley	3/19/2018	Thunderstorm Wind	50	2000
Perry	4/15/2018	Thunderstorm Wind	50	3000
Perry	6/2/2018	Thunderstorm Wind	50	2000
Boyd	6/26/2018	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0
Hampton Springs	7/3/2018	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0
Secotan	7/21/2018	Thunderstorm Wind	50	2000
Perry	7/22/2018	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0
(40J)Perry-Foley Arpt	8/28/2018	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0
Lake Bird	9/3/2018	Thunderstorm Wind	50	2000
Secotan	3/3/2019	Thunderstorm Wind	50	2000
Perry	9/18/2019	Thunderstorm Wind	50	3000
Boyd	9/18/2019	Thunderstorm Wind	50	3000
Salem	2/6/2020	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0
Secotan	4/13/2020	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0
Boyd	4/13/2020	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0
Athena	4/14/2020	Thunderstorm Wind	40	2000
Salem	4/23/2020	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0
Hampton Springs	4/24/2020	Thunderstorm Wind	50	3000

Source: NOAA, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database

Probability: High

A severe thunderstorm contains either hail one inch or greater and winds gusts in excess of 50 knots (57.5 mph). The thunderstorm/winds have the potential of causing power outages, destruction and damage to buildings and can result in loss of life. Flash flooding from rainfall and strong straight-line winds can knock down trees, and damage mobile homes and roofs. Thunderstorms occurring are an extremely high probability in Taylor County. According to NCDC data, 51 severe thunderstorms were recorded during the last 10 years. That is an average of 5 a year. This is a common annual occurrence due to Taylor County's proximity to the coast where land breeze and sea breeze air masses clash causing moist air to rise and cause thunderstorms in the summer months.

Impacts

The entire planning area is subject to the impacts of thunderstorms and its products (i.e. lightning, strong winds, hail, heavy rain, and tornadoes). They typically cause:

- Power outages
- Downed trees blocking roadways
- Infrastructure damage (washouts of culverts, roadways, possibly bridges)
- House damage
 - Roofs
 - Windows
- Hail damaged cars and homes
- Lightning damaged homes and trees
- Freshwater flooding in homes and businesses
- Wind/hail damage to crops
- Wildfires from lightning causing subsequent damages to homes, crops, wildlands
- Debris
- Economic loss

Vulnerability

Taylor County is vulnerable to these wind disasters due to a high amount of the population residing in manufactured or mobile homes, approximately 33.3%. Rural areas are equally at risk from severe thunderstorms and tornadoes but due to the much lower population density they are not as vulnerable as the area in and around Perry. Coastal areas are of great concern due to the population concentration that exists there and quantity of mobile home structures in the area. In addition, many people enjoy recreational activities along the Taylor County coast. As has been seen in the past, some severe storms have surprised recreation seekers and have caused severe injury and death as occurred in the July 1997 thunderstorm, noted above, where one many was severely injured and his wife died when several boats were capsized due to the storm.

Taylor County's most vulnerable populations are its youth, elderly, disabled, and impoverished. Unfortunately, this incorporates a large amount of the population. The table below shows the most vulnerable persons of Taylor County. When combining these populations with substandard housing, they become extremely vulnerable to severe weather events.

Table 15. Taylor County's Vulnerable Populations

Age Distribution	
0-5 years old	4.7% (1,039 persons)
18 years and younger	19.2% (4,243 persons)
65 years and older	19.1% (4,221 persons)
Poverty Rate (i.e. those living below poverty level)	19.8% (4,375 persons)
Disability (overall)	22.7% (5,016 persons)
Hearing	6.7% (1,480 persons)
Vision	5.9% (1,304 persons)
Cognitive	8.7% (1,922 persons)
Ambulatory Difficulty	14.6% (3,226 persons)
Self-Care Difficulty	6.0% (1,326 persons)
Independent Living Difficulty	9.0% (1,989 persons)

2019 United States Census American Community Survey Data

Additionally, the county's 3,726 mobile homes, valued over \$68 million according to the county property appraiser are greatly vulnerable.

City of Perry Vulnerability

The City of Perry is as equally vulnerable to severe storms and tornadoes as the rest of the county. However, due to the higher population density, there is a greater probability of loss of life and property damage in Perry than in the unincorporated areas of the county. Warning the population is also more difficult due to the number of people that must be notified in a short period of time. Along this same line, there is a much larger number of buildings with higher property values in the City of Perry than throughout the rest of the county. Therefore, there is again a higher chance of damage when storm systems hit the city rather than the unincorporated areas. Though the risk is the same, there is a greater vulnerability for the city in terms of potential human and economic impact.

3. Tornadoes

General Description

Every year in the United States, tornadoes do about 400 million dollars in damage and kill about 70 people on average. Extremely high winds tear homes and businesses apart. Winds can also destroy bridges, flip trains, send cars and trucks flying, tear the bark off trees, and suck all the water from a riverbed.

Tornadoes are nature's most violent storms. Spawned from powerful thunderstorms, tornadoes can cause fatalities and devastate a neighborhood in seconds. A tornado appears as a rotating, funnel-shaped cloud that extends from a thunderstorm to the ground with whirling winds that can reach 300 miles per hour. Damage paths can be more than one mile wide and 50 miles long. Every state is at some risk from this hazard.

Some tornadoes are clearly visible, while rain or nearby low-hanging clouds obscure others. Some tornadoes develop rapidly with little advance warning and then may dissipate just as quickly. Most tornadoes are on the ground for less than 15 minutes. Before a tornado hits, the wind may die down and the air may become very still. A cloud of debris can mark the location

of a tornado even if a funnel is not visible. It is not uncommon to see clear, sunlit skies behind a tornado. Facts about tornadoes:

- They may strike quickly, with little or no warning.
- They may appear nearly transparent until dust and debris are picked up or a cloud forms in the funnel.
- The average tornado moves Southwest to Northeast, but tornadoes have been known to move in any direction.
- The average forward speed of a tornado is 30 MPH, but may vary from stationary to 70 MPH.
- Tornadoes can accompany tropical storms and hurricanes as they move onto land.
- Waterspouts are tornadoes that form over water.
- Tornadoes are most frequently reported east of the Rocky Mountains during spring and summer months.
- Peak tornado season in the southern states is March through May; in the northern states, it is late spring through early summer.
- Tornadoes are most likely to occur between 3 p.m. and 9 p.m. but can occur at any time.

Source: FEMA <http://www.fema.gov/hazard/tornado/index.shtm>

Location

Tornadoes have occurred and been reported in all geographic areas of Taylor County.

Extent

Enhanced Fujita Scale

According to NOAA’s National Weather Service, Storm Prediction Center, the Enhanced Fujita Scale was implemented February 2007. The storm events database documentation notes that the Tornado EF Scale was based on the original Fujita-Scale. Details from NOAA’s National Weather Service Storm Prediction Center on the Enhanced Fujita scale states the tornado must continue to support and maintain the original tornado database and there must be some conformity to that of the F-Scale that is listed in the database.

The six categories of the Enhanced Fujita Scale are listed below in order of increasing intensity. Although the wind speeds and photographic damage examples are updated, the damage descriptions given are those from the Fujita scale that are more or less accurate.

Scale	Wind speed estimate		Potential damage
	mph	km/h	
EF0	65–85	105–137	Minor damage. Peels surface off some roofs; some damage to gutters or siding; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over. Confirmed tornadoes with no reported damage (i.e., those that remain in open fields) are supposed to be rated EF0 as a matter of policy;

			however, some NWS local offices have adopted an "EFU" (for "unknown") rating for such tornadoes.
EF1	86–110	138–177	Moderate damage. Roofs severely stripped; mobile homes overturned or badly damaged; loss of exterior doors; windows and other glass broken.
EF2	111–135	178–217	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off from well-constructed houses; foundations of frame homes shifted; mobile homes completely destroyed; large trees snapped or uprooted; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground.
EF3	136–165	218–266	Severe damage. Entire stories of well-constructed houses destroyed; severe damage to large buildings such as shopping malls; trains overturned; trees debarked; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown; structures with weak foundations are badly damaged.
EF4	166–200	267–322	Devastating damage. Well-constructed and whole frame houses completely leveled; some frame homes may be swept away; cars and other large objects thrown and small missiles generated.
EF5	>200	>322	Incredible damage. Strong-framed, well-built houses leveled off foundations and swept away; steel-reinforced concrete structures are critically damaged; tall buildings collapse or have severe structural deformations; cars, trucks, and trains can be thrown approximately 1 mile (1.6 km).

Figure 7. Enhanced Fujita Scale with Damage Descriptions

When using the EF-Scale to determine the tornado's EF-rating, begin with the 28 Damage Indicators. Each one of these indicators has a description of the typical construction for that category of indicator. Then the next step is to find the Degree of Damage (DOD). Each DOD in each category is given and expected estimate of wind speed, a lower bound of wind speed and an upper bound of wind speed.

Enhanced Fujita Scale Twenty-Eight (28) Damage Indicators		
DI No.	Damage Indicator (DI)	Degree of Damage (DOD)
1	Small barns or farm outbuildings (SBO)	<u>8</u>
2	One- or two-family residences (FR12)	<u>10</u>
3	Manufactured home – single wide (MHSW)	<u>9</u>
4	Manufactured home – double wide (MHDW)	<u>12</u>
5	Apartments, condos, townhouses [three stories or less] (ACT)	<u>6</u>
6	Motel (M)	<u>10</u>
7	Masonry apartment or motel building (MAM)	<u>7</u>
8	Small retail building [fast-food restaurants] (SRB)	<u>8</u>
9	Small professional building [doctor's office, branch banks] (SPB)	<u>9</u>
10	Strip mall (SM)	<u>9</u>
11	Large shopping mall (LSM)	<u>9</u>
12	Large, isolated retail building [K-Mart, Wal-Mart] (LIRB)	<u>7</u>
13	Automobile showroom (ASR)	<u>8</u>

14	Automobile service building (ASB)	<u>8</u>
15	Elementary school [single-story; interior or exterior hallways] (ES)	<u>10</u>
16	Junior or senior high school (JHSH)	<u>11</u>
17	Low-rise building [1–4 stories] (LRB)	<u>7</u>
18	Mid-rise building [5–20 stories] (MRB)	<u>10</u>
19	High-rise building [more than 20 stories] (HRB)	<u>10</u>
20	Institutional building [hospital, government or university building] (IB)	<u>11</u>
21	Metal building system (MBS)	<u>8</u>
22	Service station canopy (SSC)	<u>6</u>
23	Warehouse building [tilt-up walls or heavy-timber construction] (WHB)	<u>7</u>
24	Electrical transmission lines (ETL)	<u>6</u>
25	Free-standing towers (FST)	<u>3</u>
26	Free-standing light poles, luminary poles, flag poles (FSP)	<u>3</u>
27	Trees: hardwood (TH)	<u>5</u>
28	Trees: softwood (TS)	<u>5</u>

Figure 8. Enhanced Fujita Scale Damage Indicators

The Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale is a set of wind estimates (not measurements) based on damage. Its uses three-second gusts estimated at the point of damage based on a judgment of 8 levels of damage to the 28 indicators listed below. These estimates vary with height and exposure. The 3 -second gusts are not the same wind as in standard surface observations. Standard measurements are taken by weather stations in open exposures, using a directly measured, and “one-minute mile” speed. See Figure 48, the Enhanced F Scale for specifics on tornado damage.

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

Historical Occurrences

Since the last update, Taylor County has had four tornadoes, see Table 16. The most recent tornado in April 2020 caused \$50,000 damage when a tornadic waterspout came ashore into Keaton Beach and severely damaged a boat rental facility pulling concrete pilings out of the ground. The tornado lifted shortly after that. During the last 70 years of recording from NOAA’s

National Centers for Environmental Information, tornadoes have damages \$1.355 million and caused nine reported injuries.

The most significant tornado occurred in March of 2008, an EF2, causing \$500,000 damage and injuring two persons. A waterspout came ashore as a tornado at Keaton Beach. Damage began along Keaton Beach Drive, just south of Beach Road, and continued east to Marina Drive where most of the significant damage occurred. Sporadic tree and power line damage was observed near Marina Drive. Fifteen homes between Marina Drive and Keaton Beach Drive sustained minor to moderate roof damage. Several decks on these homes failed. One home was destroyed when it was blown off its foundation and tossed into the road. Two injuries were reported. A few small boats were lofted into the air, with one boat moved over 100 feet. The tornado quickly lifted over an open area east of Marina Drive.

Table 16. Tornado Occurrences in the Last 70 Years in Taylor County

Location	Date	Time	Magnitude	Injuries	Damage
Taylor County	9/24/1956	1800	F2	0	\$250,000
Taylor County	9/30/1957	1245	F2	0	\$250
Taylor County	6/6/1964	950	F1	0	\$2,500
Taylor County	5/19/1969	1525		0	\$0
Taylor County	10/27/1972	1450	F2	1	\$250,000
Taylor County	5/12/1974	130	F1	3	\$25,000
Taylor County	3/18/1975	1800	F1	1	\$2,500
Taylor County	5/16/1976	1730	F0	0	\$30
Shady Grove	10/2/1994	1444	F1	2	\$50,000
Lake Bird	10/2/1994	1650	F0	0	\$500
PERRY	10/28/2003	1530	F1	0	\$100,000
STEINHATCHEE	9/16/2004	850	F0	0	\$50,000
JACK LEE ISLAND	3/7/2008	836	EF2	2	\$500,000
DEKLE BEACH	4/28/2008	1206	EF0	0	\$75,000
PERRY	12/20/2012	1742	EF0	0	\$0
HOWELL PLACE	9/1/2016	1907	EF0	0	\$0
ADAMS BEACH	9/1/2016	1936	EF0	0	\$0
SALEM	9/1/2016	2139	EF0	0	\$0
JACK LEE ISLAND	4/23/2020	1856	EF1	0	\$50,000
					\$1,355,780

Source: NOAA, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database

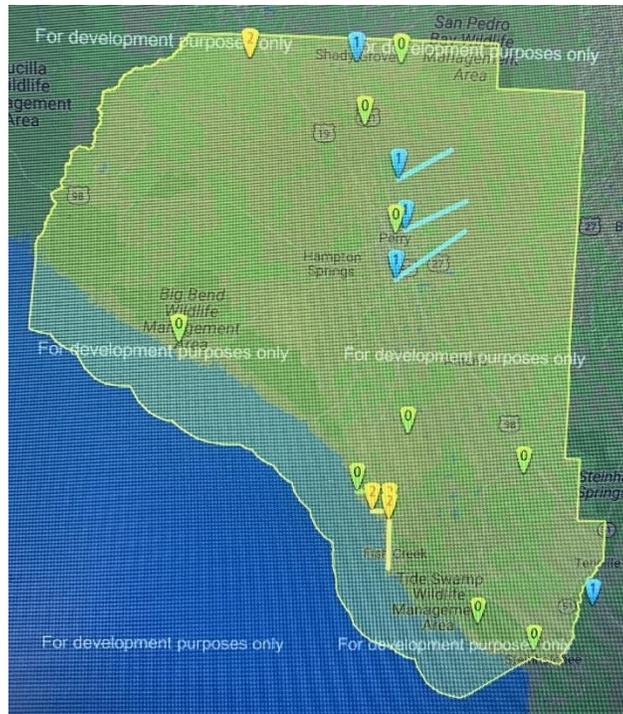
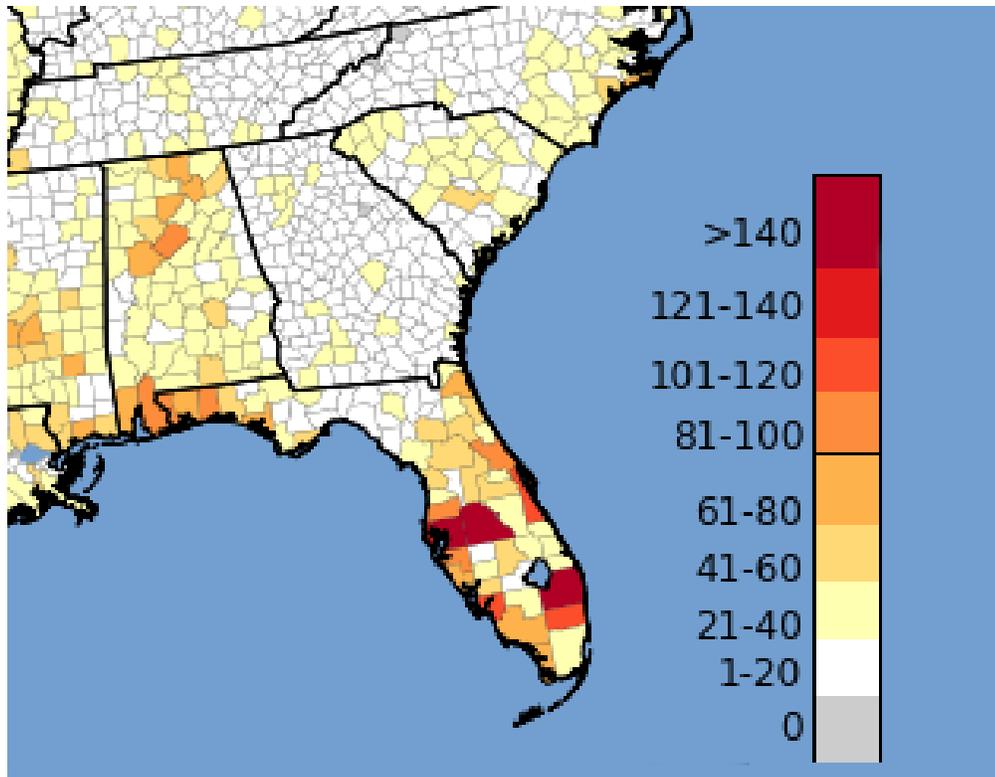


Figure 9. Location of tornado strikes 1950-2020

Probability: Medium/High

In Figure 10, it can be determined that Taylor County that in the 59 years from 1955 to 2014 the county experienced 15 tornadoes, showing up as white on the map. Adding the four tornadoes which occurred in the last five years, it still is less than 20 which would continue as white on the map. Taylor County does not run a high probability for tornadoes. The 2018 State Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan considers Taylor County a high probability for tornadoes, which is a probability for an occurrence once or more each year. The return period for tornados is closer to one every three and a half years, which is more of a medium/high probability.



Source: NOAA Storm Prediction Center

Figure 10. Total Number of Tornadoes Per County 1955 – 2014

Impacts

The Taylor County community, the residents, and structures, have suffered from tornado events. The impacts associated with tornadoes can be very destructive or catastrophic on the county residential, commercial, and public buildings, as well as the critical infrastructure such as transportation, water, energy, and communication systems. In addition, the economic effect or financial impact could be devastating from a strong tornado event not only during the crisis phase, which immediately follows the event, through the recovery and rebuilding stages. Also, the effects could have a significant impact on agriculture and silviculture. A large tornado could cause hundreds of acres of damage to crops and commercial timberland, include damage to valuable wildlife habitat.

Vulnerability

The worst-case scenario would be an F5 tornado, with destructive winds of 261 – 318 miles per hour, with complete devastation of homes leveled off foundations and swept away; trees debarked; and incredible phenomena would occur. However, NCDC data reveals that the highest magnitude in the last 70 years, was the F2 tornado of 2008 that had property damage in Taylor County of \$500,000, and injured 2 residents (specific details can be found above in the historical occurrences section). Mobile homes are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of tornadoes because of their construction and are located throughout the entire county.

The vulnerability to tornado events can be defined as to the extent to which people will experience harm and property will be damaged from the natural hazard. Taylor County is vulnerable to these wind phenomena due to a high concentration of the population residing in mobile homes, which is approximately 33.3%, or 3,721 mobile homes according to the Taylor County Property Appraiser 2020 data.

The greatest area of vulnerability lies in unincorporated areas of Taylor County (see tornado occurrence data) because of the difficulty in warning the residents to seek shelter due to the speed of onset and unpredictability of tornadoes. Mobile homes and poorly constructed homes are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of tornadoes because of their construction and based on the number of mobile homes within the county 91% of them are in the unincorporated areas within the county. These residents residing in the mobile homes could include the elderly, the sick, the special needs, and the poor.

The City of Perry

The City of Perry also is particularly vulnerable to tornadoes. Although the city has many homes of solid construction, the city has many mobile homes and homes of very old construction before storm safe construction ordinances were in place. The residents could potentially have more time or opportunities to seek shelter being in close proximity to each other; however, the vulnerability is still high for this incorporated area of the county.

4. Forest Fires

See Appendix 6, Annex 3 for the Taylor County Wildfire Protection Plan for more information.

General Description

A wildfire is any uncontrolled fire in combustible vegetation that occurs in the countryside or a wilderness area. Other names such as brush fire, bushfire, forest fire, grass fire, hill fire, peat fire, vegetation fire and wildland fire may be used to describe the same phenomenon depending on the type of vegetation being burned.

Florida's ecosystems are dependent on natural fire. These low intensity fires re-nourish soil, thin abundant vegetation, and provide proper conditions for reproduction and forage. However, since the early 1950's when Floridians actively began to suppress all fires to protect newly planted forest areas and keep newly built dwellings safe, vegetative fuel has become dense and thick. Natural fires have given way to dangerous wildfires, which often damage rather than benefit natural surroundings.

Wildfires occur in Florida throughout the entire year but are perhaps most prevalent in the spring and summer months, from March to August. Typically, north Florida, including Taylor County, sees the greatest number of wildfires occurring during the months of April, May and June, with June being the most active month due to the occurrence of "dry lightning," or lightning without measurable precipitation.

The growing number of people relocating to Florida adds to the wildfire problem as nearly 900+ people move to Florida each day. Additionally, Floridians who are tired of big-city life are moving to rural areas to "get back to nature". Many of them choose to live in areas where natural vegetation meets homes and communities. These areas are called the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), and many of these new residents are unaware of the natural role of fire in Florida and therefore are unprepared. The Wildland-Urban Interface fires are fast moving fires that often require many pieces of firefighting equipment, and suppression is a difficult and time-consuming operation. Wildfire suppression must also take on the challenge of home protection during

almost every fire that is detected. The cost of these operations grows proportionally with their complexity.

The WUI is defined as the area where people live and whose homes, and other human structures, either meet or intermingle with wildland vegetation. It can be a major sub-division, or it can be four homes on an open range. Inclusive would be WUI buffers of 1.5 miles around actual places where people live as well as significant infrastructure, utility corridors and major evacuation routes.

Development trends in North Florida for the next 20+ years also indicate that an increasing population will put pressure on existing rural land use categories to supply the necessary housing. As more homes are constructed in the WUI, more homes will be threatened by wildfire and the potential for property loss will increase. The number of persons at risk from wildfire will also increase, as will the economic values of their structures. Both will require more funds to cover suppression costs unless effective mitigation strategies are implemented throughout the county.

This development pattern increases the risk of wildfires in two ways. First, wildfires that occur in this area have a greater chance of damaging residential structures, and second, where there are people, there is an increased risk of wildfires being started.

The Florida Forest Service has identified several areas in the county where prescribed burns and/or clearing of brush and trees are needed to reduce the likelihood of wildfires developing or spreading. These areas are all located in the WUI in the vicinity of the City of Perry and Steinhatchee.

Location

Wildfires could burn in any woodland area throughout the county and at most times of the year. As discussed later in this section, most of the county is covered in timberland and most of the population lives in or near wooded areas. According to calculations from the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (SouthWRAP), 98.5 percent of the total population lives within the WUI. The WUI represents 93,574 acres of Taylor County. These are the likely locations of wildfire ignitions.

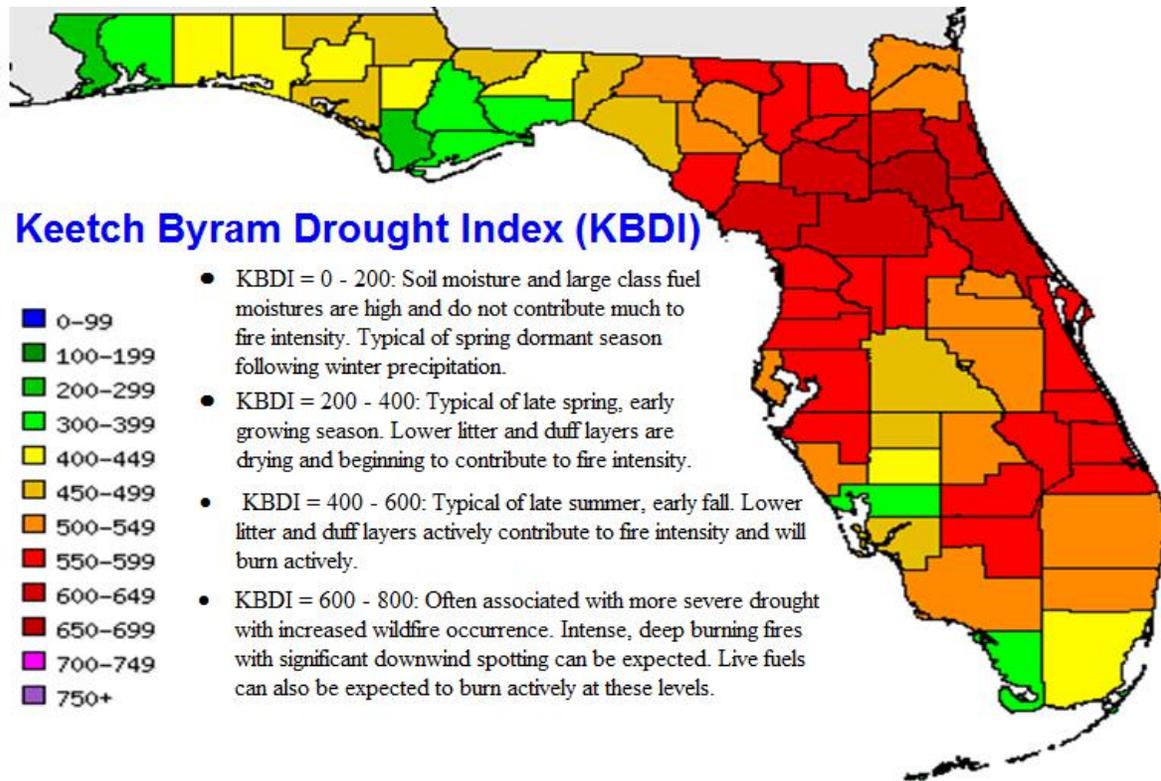
Extent

The Florida Forest Service uses a web-based software portal called SouthWRAP to determine probability, vulnerability, and impact for communities, counties, and statewide. This application was designed by the United States Forest Service, the Southern Group of State Foresters and Southern Regional Extension Forestry. It utilizes geospatial data about vegetation and department of revenue data with field checked information to determine fire factors. These factors are used in the prevention, mitigation, and response to wildfires.

The Keetch-Byram drought index (KBDI) (Figure 11) is a continuous reference scale for estimating the dryness of the soil and duff layers. The index increases for each day without rain (the amount of increase depends on the daily high temperature) and decreases when it rains. The scale ranges from 0 (no moisture deficit) to 800. The range of the index is determined by assuming that there is 8 inches of moisture in a saturated soil that is readily available to the vegetation.

For different soil types, the depth of soil required to hold 8 inches of moisture varies (loam=30", clay=25" and sand=80"). A prolonged drought (high KBDI) influences fire intensity largely because more fuel is available for combustion (i.e. fuels have a lower moisture content). In addition, the drying of organic material in the soil can lead to increased difficulty in fire suppression.

High values of the KBDI are an indication that conditions are favorable for the occurrence and spread of wildfires, but drought is not by itself a prerequisite for wildfires. Other weather factors, such as wind, temperature, relative humidity and atmospheric stability, play a major role in determining the actual fire danger.



Source: Florida Forest Service

Figure 11. KBDI Levels Explained

Another measurement for fire danger is the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) (Figure 12). It is a system that allows fire managers to estimate today's or tomorrow's fire danger for a given area. It combines the effects of existing and expected states of selected fire danger factors into one or more qualitative or numeric indices that reflect an area's fire protection needs. It links an organization's readiness level (or pre-planned fire suppression actions) to the potential fire problems of the day. It gives fire managers a short narrative about fire factors such as, ignition, spread, spotting and control.



Source: United States Forest Service, https://www.fs.fed.us/research/highlights/highlights_display.php?in_high_id=1425

Figure 12. National Fire Danger Rating System

Historical Occurrences

Taylor County is a predominantly rural county with a large percentage of its land area covered in forest. As a result, many areas of the county are susceptible to wildfires and may be caused by a number of reasons, such as: lightning strikes, arson, escaped yard debris burns, etc., see Table 17, Fires by Causes.

Table 17. Fires by Cause over the period 2009 to 2019

Cause	Fires	Percent	Acres	Percent
Campfire	11	1.96	10.1	0.32
Children	17	3.03	4.6	0.15
Debris Burn--Auth--Broadcast/Acreage	12	2.14	118.8	3.75
Debris Burn--Auth--Piles	13	2.32	40.0	1.26
Debris Burn--Auth--Yard Trash	39	6.95	30.1	0.95
Debris Burn--Nonauth--Broadcast/Acreage	21	3.74	81.9	2.59
Debris Burn--Nonauth--Piles	36	6.42	45.4	1.43
Debris Burn--Nonauth--Yard Trash	50	8.91	105.8	3.34
Equipment use*	0	0	0.0	0
Equipment--Agriculture	14	2.50	51.5	1.63
Equipment--Logging	3	0.53	0.3	0.01
Equipment--Recreation	4	0.71	5.4	0.17
Equipment--Transportation	26	4.63	14.3	0.45
Incendiary	108	19.25	624.4	19.73
Lightning	103	18.36	1,890.6	59.75
Miscellaneous --Breakout	0	0	0.0	0
Miscellaneous --Electric Fence	0	0	0.0	0
Miscellaneous --Fireworks	2	0.36	0.2	0.01
Miscellaneous --Power Lines	25	4.46	29.0	0.92
Miscellaneous --Structure	11	1.96	5.8	0.18
Miscellaneous--Other	23	4.10	51.4	1.62
Railroad	0	0	0.0	0
Smoking	9	1.60	3.9	0.12
Unknown	34	6.06	50.7	1.60
Total	561		3,164.2	

Source: Florida Forest Service, Fire Management Information System database 2019

In the last ten years the majority of wildfires have been relatively small, averaging 5.6 acres per fire for the 561 wildfire incidents listed above. Significant recent incidents are discussed below.

June 2012, Ocean Pond Fire - a yard trash fire was started in a residential neighborhood endangering homes and residents. The fire was in the Ocean Pond Subdivision for a total of 24 acres. The fire endangered six homes and two outbuildings. The burner was charged for the suppression of the fire. The fire was contained the same day and controlled a few days later.

May 2016, Tide Swamp Fire – this fire was caused by lightning and burned 232 acres of commercial forest and 800 acres of swamp along the Gulf of Mexico coast. This area has a marsh grass which grows in delicate soils and was designated as a bear habitat. The fire at no time were buildings or residences at risk. The fire was completely on State of Florida rural property managed by Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. The main hazard to the public was the smoke on the road hazard on the Beach Road which is a main thoroughfare in the county along the coast. The fire burned for 11 days until it was contained and was declared controlled (i.e. dead out) on day 12.

May 2017, Dallus Creek Fire – this fire was caused by an incendiary device and burned 352 acres of commercial forest. The fire was located about two miles off the coastline. The fire burned for 25 days and burned no structures. It took two weeks to contain the fire. More than 30 firefighters were assigned to the fire to contain it initially. Damage caused by the fire was estimated to be over \$100,000. The person who set the incendiary device was never found.

Most other fires were less than 10 acres in size and insignificant as they were controlled rapidly. Some of this is due to good fire prevention communication during dry times where fire managers ensure the public is aware of the fire danger at that time through social media and traditional media routes.

Probability: High

According to Florida Forest Service data, an average of 56 fires a year occur in the planning area. The ignition of fires is determined by many factors, such as fuel type, weather conditions and population density. As Taylor County is most wooded and fires are a natural part of the Florida ecosystem, fires will continue to be a high probability into the future. As more people move into the wildland-urban interface and they choose to maintain their private land, carelessness will continue to be a human factor in causing wildfires in this area.

Impacts

Periods of drought or long periods of dry conditions may also increase the onset of wildfires, as well as their severity. Wildfires impact communities in the following ways:

- Reduction in air quality
- Destruction of homes and structures
- Destruction of commercial timberlands
- Destruction of wildland habitat
- Reduction in water quality in natural areas
- Damage to infrastructure like powerlines
- Obstruction to transit from road closures

From the above-mentioned historical occurrences of wildfires, residents suffered road closures causing delays in transit, damage to homes, and smoke hazards like visibility and inhalation issues; not to mention the more than one hundred thousand dollars in timber revenue lost. Impacts can be severe and can linger long after a fire has been contained due to various organic soils that Florida is known for. Often called muck soils, found in swampy areas can actually burn causing an acrid smoke to be produced which is very dangerous to people with compromised breathing capacity and troublesome for people with healthy lung capacity.

Vulnerability

In Taylor County, 98.5% of the total area population lives within the WUI. The WUI represents 93,574 acres, and 40% of the area is sparsely populated with 1 house per 40 acres. 34.7% live in a WUI area with a housing density of 1 house to 2 acres to 3 houses to 1 acre.

Table 18. WUI Population by Acreage and Housing Density

	Housing Density	WUI Population	Percent of WUI Population	WUI Acres	Percent of WUI Acres
	LT 1hs/40ac	749	3.4 %	40,617	43.4 %
	1hs/40ac to 1hs/20ac	879	4.0 %	16,848	18.0 %
	1hs/20ac to 1hs/10ac	1,710	7.7 %	13,923	14.9 %
	1hs/10ac to 1hs/5ac	2,638	11.9 %	10,122	10.8 %
	1hs/5ac to 1hs/2ac	5,157	23.3 %	8,087	8.6 %
	1hs/2ac to 3hs/1ac	7,691	34.7 %	3,772	4.0 %
	GT 3hs/1ac	3,348	15.1 %	205	0.2 %
	Total	22,172	100.0 %	93,574	100.0 %

Source: South WRAP, Southern Group of State Foresters

Housing Density is important when calculating the WUI Risk Rating for communities within Taylor county. 39.7 percent of WUI acres are rated at or above a 5 on the WUI Risk Rating Impact Scale, with the majority being rated a 5 overall. Over 10 percent of the population lives in an area rated from 7 to 9, representing the highest level of impact on the scale.

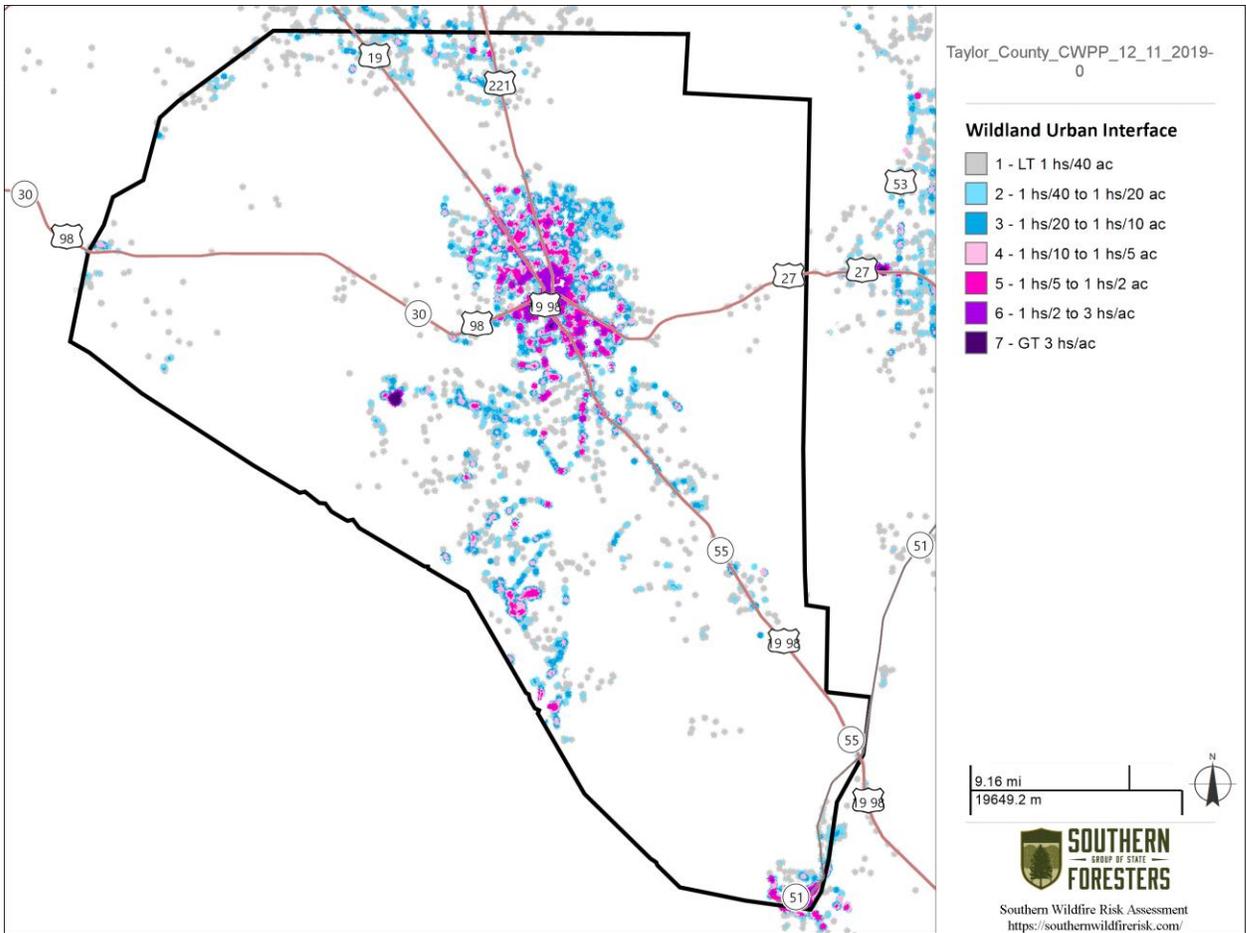


Figure 13. Housing Density Map for Determining WUI Vulnerability

Critical Facilities Vulnerability

These facilities represent critical resources for firefighting as well as critical infrastructure for the community, and areas that would necessary to evacuate in the case of extreme fires. The following list identifies critical facilities in Taylor County and their threat level.

Using SouthWRAP each critical facility can be examined by address and obtain a threat level for that area. These threat level represent the area and not the building or facility. The surrounding threat would cause the facility to evacuate if an extreme wildfire were present.

Table 19. Critical Facility Vulnerability to Extreme Wildfire Threat

Name	Type	Address	Area Wildfire Threat Level
Doctor's Memorial Hospital	Hospital	333 N Byron Butler Parkway Perry Fl	Very Low
Perry City Water Plant	Utility	713 N Faulkner Street Perry Fl	Moderate
Florida Gas Transmission	Utility	2065 Pisgah Road Perry FL	Moderate to High
Foley Water Plant	Water management	3249 Red Padgett Road Perry Fl	Low to Moderate

Taylor County Jail	Law Enforcement	589 US 27 Perry Fl	Moderate
Taylor Correctional Institution	Law Enforcement	8501 Hampton Springs Road Perry Fl	Moderate to High
Perry Police Department	Law Enforcement	211 S Washington St Perry Fl	Moderate
Taylor County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	108 N Jefferson Street Perry Fl	Moderate to High
Taylor County Courthouse	Courthouse	108 N Jefferson Street Perry Fl	Moderate to High
Taylor County Rescue 1	Fire Station	301 Industrial Dr Perry, FL	Minimal
Taylor County Rescue 2	Fire Station	178 McKinley Maddox Perry, FL	Low to Moderate
Taylor County Rescue 3	Fire Station	3160 Johnson Stripling Rd, Perry, FL	Moderate
Taylor County Rescue 4	Fire Station	4395 Ecofina River Road Lamont, FL	Moderate
Taylor County Rescue 6	Fire Station	16725 Beach Rd, Perry, FL	Moderate to High
Taylor County Rescue 7	Fire Station	1 12th St NE Steinhatchee, FL	Moderate to High
Taylor County Rescue 8	Fire Station	3950 Alton Wentworth rd Greenville, FL	Low to Moderate
City of Perry Fire Department	Fire Station	224 S Jefferson St Perry, FL	Moderate
Florida Forest Service - Perry District	Forestry Station	618 Plantation Rd Perry Fl.	Moderate
Perry Primary	School	1600 E Green St, Perry, FL	Moderate to High
Taylor County Elementary School	School	1600 E Green St, Perry, FL	Moderate to High
Taylor County Middle School	School	601 East Lafayette Street Perry, FL	Moderate
Taylor County High School	School	900 Johnson Stripling Rd. Perry, FL	Low to Moderate
Next Generation Christian Academy	Private School	1012 S Washington St, Perry, FL	Moderate
Point of Grace Christian School	Private School	920 N Courtney Rd, Perry, FL	Moderate
Taylor County Christian Academy	Private School	900 W Ash St, Perry, FL	Moderate
Taylor Technical Institute	Adult Education	3233 US-19, Perry, FL	Moderate to High
Steinhatchee School	School	1209 1st Ave SE Steinhatchee, FL	Moderate to High
Kidz Corner	Day Care	212 E Green St, Perry, FL	Moderate
Jack and Jill Daycare	Day Care	802 N Faulkner St, Perry, FL	Moderate
Good Shepherd Child Development Center	Day Care	405 E Hampton Springs Ave, Perry, FL	Moderate
Happy time Preschool	Day Care	1012 N Washington St, Perry, FL	Low to Moderate

Kiddie Kollege Kindergarten	Day Care	305 W High St, Perry, FL	Low to Moderate
Room to Grow Pre School	Day Care	310 Plantation Rd, Perry, FL	Low to Moderate
Boy's & Girls Club of Perry	Day Care	903 N Washington St, Perry, FL	Moderate
Taylor Senior Citizens Center Inc	Senior Center	800 W Ash St, Perry, FL	Moderate
Marshall Health and Rehabilitation Center	Adult Care	207 Marshall Dr, Perry, FL	Low to Moderate
Perry-Foley Airport	Small Regional Airport	401 Industrial Dr, Perry, FL	Low to Moderate
Taylor County EOC	Emergency Operations Center	108 N Jefferson St, Perry, FL 32347	Moderate to High

In Taylor County, approximately 75 to 80% of the county is comprised of timberlands, which are regularly maintained and protected by the Florida Forest Service. Of the 669,000 acres in the unincorporated areas of the county, over 83% of this land is classified as forestland and therefore is highly susceptible to forest fires.

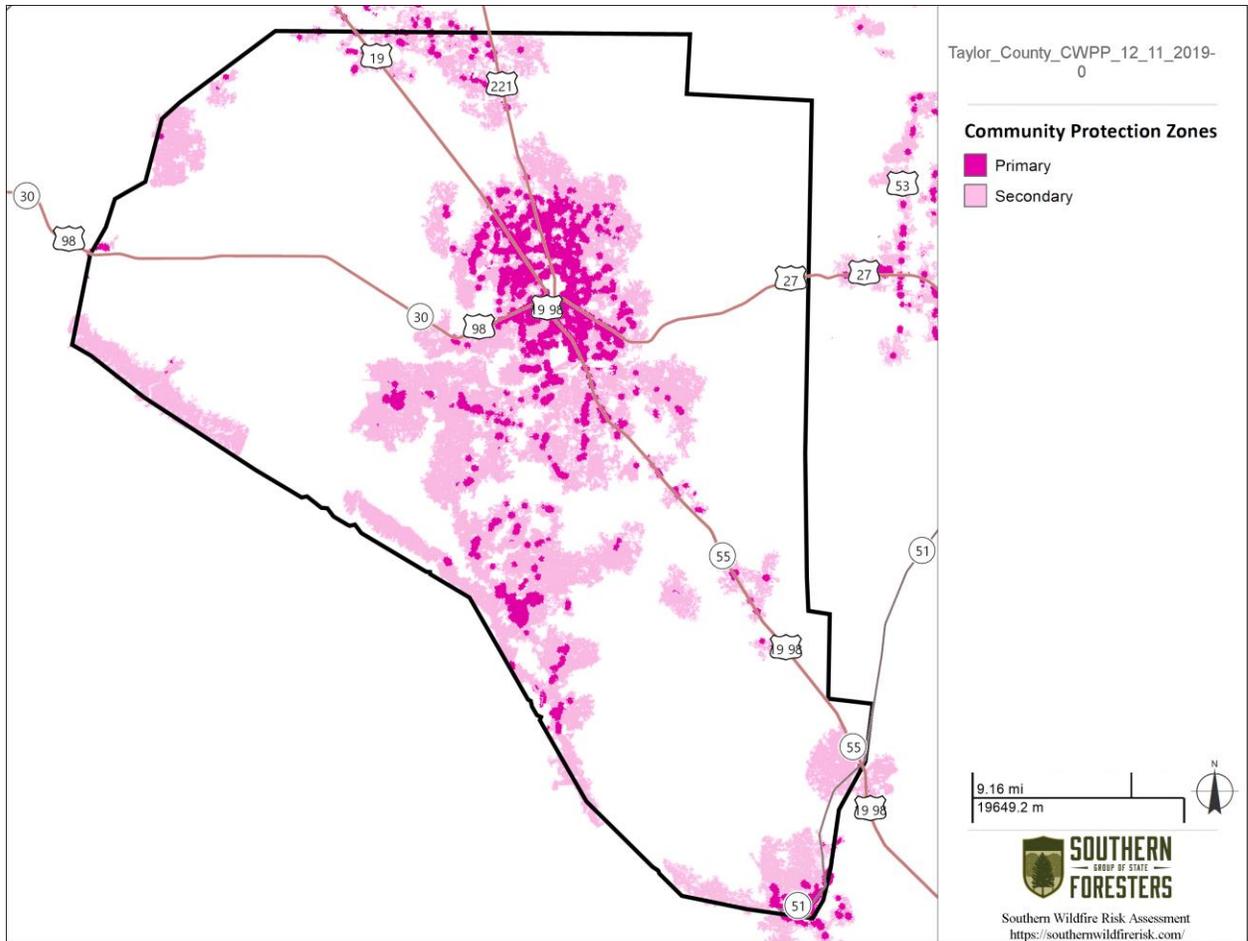
The City of Perry is surrounded by forested land and is therefore vulnerable to forest fires. The likelihood of fires in Perry is less than some of the more wooded areas, but due to the high density of population and the number of buildings and businesses in the area, the City is more vulnerable to fires than the rest of the county. The density also increases the probability of residents burning materials that may easily blow off their pile and start larger, fast running wildfires.

Homes in the WUI will be the main priority for mitigation efforts (Figures 13 & 14). Fuel reductions, mowing, cutting, and emplacement of fire lines should be done in such a way to provide the most protection to homes in the WUI.

The second priority will be mitigation efforts in timberlands. The value of timber in the county as an economic force cannot be ignored, and efforts should be made to protect the timber is the Forest Capital of the South.

Areas that have been identified as a priority for mitigation efforts include:

- Leisure Retreats (Long/Lat 29.88932° N 83.61214° W)
- Steinhatchee (Long/Lat 29.67243° N 83.38803° W)
- Shady Grove (Long/Lat 30.28812° N 83.63226° W)
- Dennis Howell Road (Long/Lat 29.93872° N 83.59171° W)



Source: SouthWRAP Taylor County Data

Figure 14. Primary and Secondary Mitigation Areas

5. Floods

See also: Appendix 5, Annex 2: Flood and Sudden Coastal Surge Warning and Evacuation Plan

General Description

Floods are the most common and widespread of all natural disasters. Most communities in the United States have experienced some kind of flooding from spring rains, heavy thunderstorms, tropical storms, or winter snow thaws.

Florida is affected by a large number of tropical weather systems. Although storm surge has the greatest potential for loss of life, recent research indicates that inland flooding was responsible for the greatest number of fatalities over the last 30 years. Studies show that 59 percent of the tropical cyclone deaths in the United States resulted from severe inland flooding.

Flood or flooding refers to the general or temporary conditions of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas by surface water runoff from any source. Floodplains are defined as any land areas susceptible to being inundated by water from any flooding source. In Florida, several variations of flooding occur due to the different effects of severe thunderstorms,

hurricanes, seasonal rain and other weather-related conditions and is a natural part of the earth's hydrologic system.

Based on frequency, floods are the most destructive category of natural hazards in the United States. The loss of life, personal property, crops, business facilities, utilities, and transportation are major impacts of flooding. Additional losses and economic hardships ensue when supplies or supply routes are damaged or destroyed. Floodwaters present an additional hazard as a public health problem when they inundate drinking water facilities, chemical and waste storage facilities, wastewater treatment facilities and solid waste disposal sites. In general, flooding can be divided into two major categories: coastal and riverine. In Florida a hurricane or severe winter storm can result in both types of flooding. Many areas of Florida are susceptible to flooding from both storm surge and watershed runoff.

Coastal flooding is usually the result of a severe weather system such as a tropical or subtropical cyclone, like a hurricane, tropical storm or "nor'easter", which contains the element of high winds. The extent and nature of coastal flooding is related to the physical features of the terrain and the characteristics of the adjoining body of water. The damaging effects of coastal floods are caused by a combination of higher water levels of the storm surge, the winds, rains, erosion and battering by debris. Floodwaters are usually driven ashore by the wind, an event known as storm surge. Loss of life and property damage are often more severe since it involves high velocity wave action and accompanying winds. The velocity and range of coastal floods vary in part with the severity of the storm that induces them.

Florida's low-lying topography combined with its subtropical climate makes it highly vulnerable to inland or riverine flooding. Riverine flooding is associated with a river's watershed, which is the natural drainage basin that conveys water runoff from rain. Riverine flooding occurs when the flow of runoff is greater than the carrying capacities of the natural drainage systems. Rainwater that is not absorbed by soil or vegetation, seek surface drainage lines following natural topography lines. These lines merge to form hierarchical systems of rills, creeks, streams, and rivers. Generally, floods can be slow or fast rising, depending on the size of the river or stream. The rivers in north Florida drain portions of Alabama and Georgia, and excessive rainfall in those states often cause flood conditions in Florida. One of the consequences of flooding is repetitive loss properties. A repetitive loss property is one for which two or more NFIP losses of at least \$1000 each have been paid over a 10-year period.

Location

Although Taylor County historically experiences only moderate rainfall, the primary causes of flooding are hurricanes and tropical storms, which generally occur between June and October. In addition, northern Florida is subject to flooding from heavy rains in southern Georgia, which contains the headwaters for the rivers and streams that crisscross much of the panhandle. In Taylor County, the Aucilla, Econfina, Fenholloway, and Steinhatchee Rivers are a source of flooding during periods of heavy rainfall. Flooding is primarily caused by periods of heavy rainfall resulting in riverbank overflows and ponding, or from coastal surge associated with hurricanes and tropical storms due to the county's proximity to the Gulf of Mexico.

Areas of 100-year flood prone probability were identified as those lands which are subject to occasional flooding due to seasonal rainfall or other storm events with a probability of being flooded of one percent in any given year. Flood prone areas include those areas within the 100-year floodplain, being a broad belt around existing river and stream channels. Other flood prone areas are associated with lakes and other isolated depressions. Floodplains and flood prone areas are shaped in part by topography, storm water volume, vegetation and other natural or artificial forces which affect water flow.

The northwestern, southern and northeastern portions of the unincorporated area are subject to flooding and many of the flood prone areas contain wetlands. Since the county's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program, development has been required to meet standards which protect new construction from future flooding. In addition, wetland areas located within flood prone areas require special permits from the county, state and/or federal government to dredge and fill these lands.

Extent

Stream Gauges

A stream gage is a structure installed beside a stream or river that contains equipment that measures and records the water level (called gage height or stage) of the stream. Stream flow (also called discharge) is computed from measured water levels using a site-specific relation (called a stage-discharge rating curve) developed from onsite water level and streamflow measurements made by hydrographers. Gaging stations automatically monitor streams, wells, lakes, canals, reservoirs, or other water bodies. Instruments at these stations collect information such as water height, discharge, water chemistry, and water temperature.

There are 9 stream gauges within Taylor County at specific point along the rivers of the planning area. Three gauges monitor the Steinhatchee, the river which has the greatest number of persons living along and within its flood prone areas. The next most critical is the Fenholloway River which has four gauges along its route through the county. This river has a number of residences along its flood prone areas towards the center of the county near the City of Perry. The next is the Econfina River which has one gauge as does the Aucilla River.

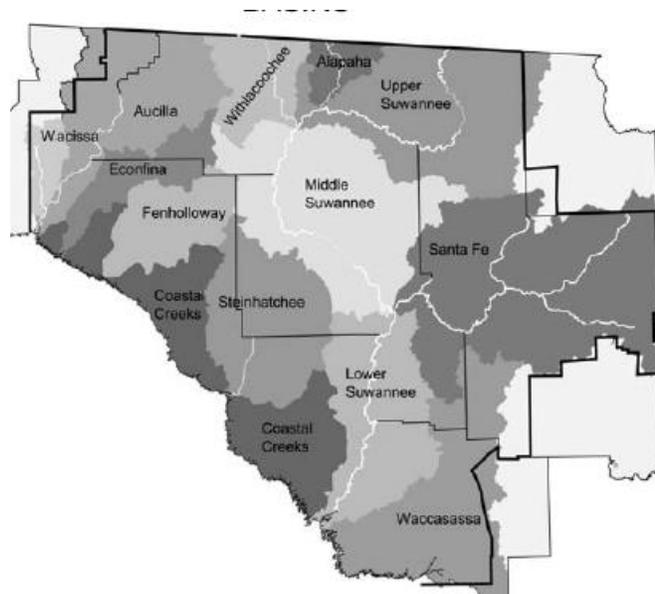


Figure 15. Taylor County River Basins

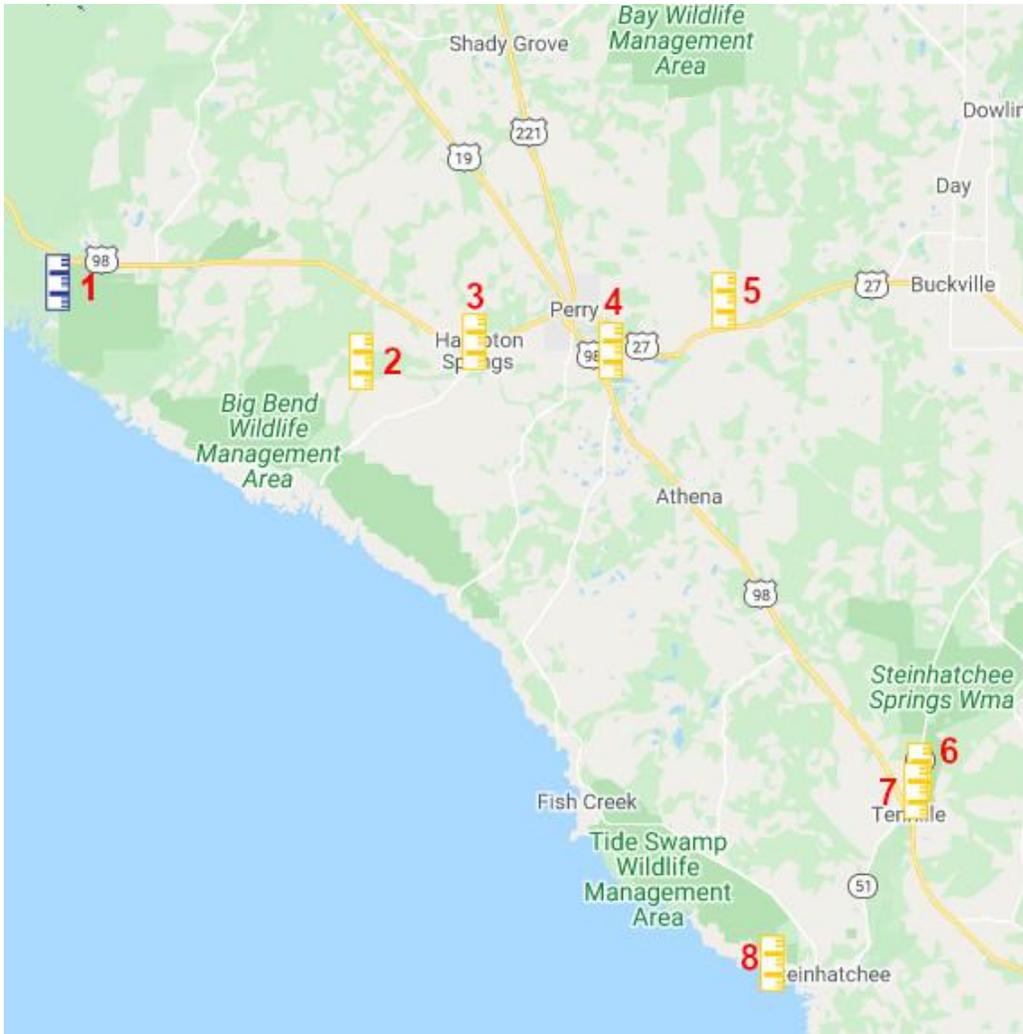
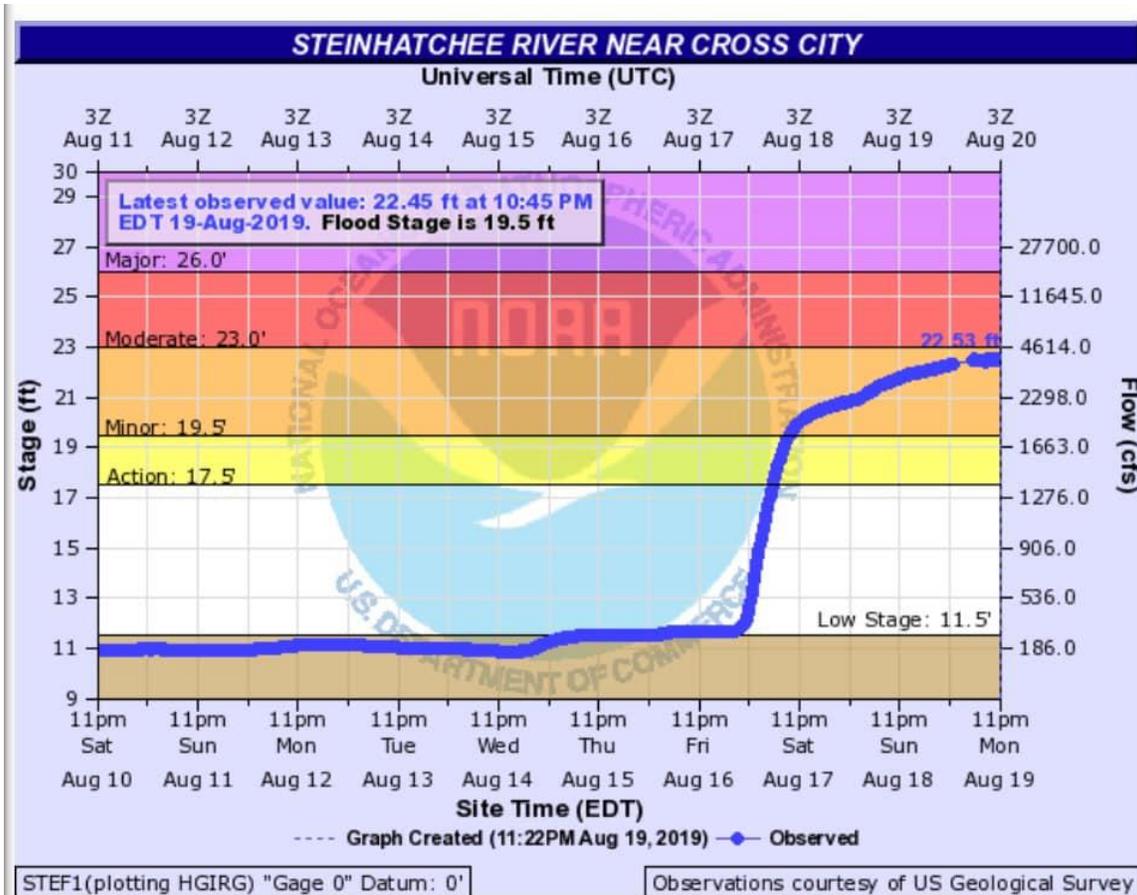


Figure 16. Stream Gauges within Taylor County



Major Flood Stage:	26
Moderate Flood Stage:	23
Flood Stage:	19.5
Action Stage:	17.5
Low Stage (in feet):	11.5

Figure 17. Sample Stream Gauge Readings on the Steinhatchee River

FEMA Risk Mapping

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) partners with Tribal nations, States, and communities through the Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) program to identify flood hazards, assess flood risks, and provide accurate data to guide stakeholders in taking effective mitigation actions that result in safer and more resilient communities. This data is incorporated into flood maps, known as Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), that support the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and provide the basis for community floodplain management regulations and flood insurance requirements. Flood hazards are dynamic and can change frequently because of a variety of factors, including weather patterns, erosion, and new development. FEMA, through the Risk MAP program, works with communities to collect new or updated flood hazard data and periodically updates flood maps to reflect these changes.

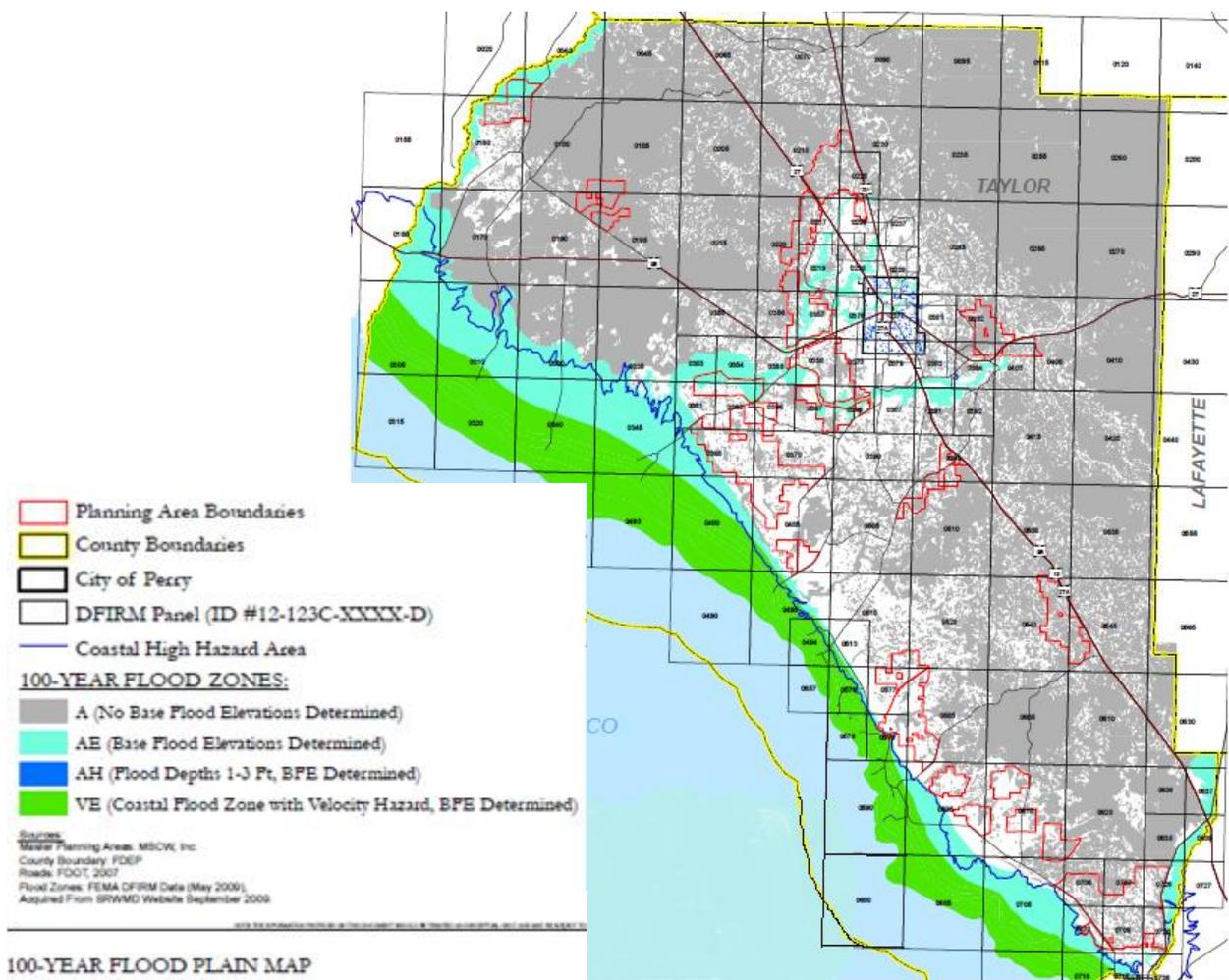


Figure 18. FEMA Composite 100-Year Flood Zones

A	Area with a 1% annual chance of flooding and a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30 yr mortgage. Because detailed analyses are not performed for such areas; no depths or base flood elevations are shown within these zones.
AE	Area with a 1% chance of flooding and a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30 yr mortgage. In most instances, base flood elevations derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within these zones
AH	Areas with a 1% annual chance of shallow flooding, usually in the form of a pond, with an average depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30 yr mortgage. Base flood elevations derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within these zones.
AO	River or stream flood hazard areas and areas with a 1% or greater chance of shallow flooding each year, usually in the form of sheet flow, with an average depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Average flood depths derived from detailed analyses are shown within these zones.
VE	Coastal areas with a 1% or greater chance of flooding and an additional hazard associated with storm waves. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30 yr mortgage. Base flood elevations derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within these zones

Figure 19. FEMA FIRM Map Zones Description

Historical Occurrences

Flooding in Taylor County primarily results from periods of high rainfall or from coastal storm surges associated with hurricanes and tropical storms. In 2012 Tropical Storm Debby heavy rainfall resulted in the Steinhatchee River flooding, damaging 6 structures with no injuries. Since 2012 the Steinhatchee has flooded twice in 2014 and once in 2015. Only one structure was damaged from the riverine flooding, however over 60 dwellings were affected or damaged from the areal flooding that was caused by 20 inches of rainfall one weekend. Areal flooding in the spring of 2014 caused over 50 dwellings to be affected or damaged by flooding within the unincorporated areas around the City of Perry. The flooding was caused from an extended period of rainfall over a 2 month period.

Run off from the San Pedro Bay area in the northeast portion of the county generally flows in a southwesterly direction by way of the Spring and Pimple Creeks. Both of these creeks have flooded portions of the City of Perry in the past. Significant flood stages on the Fenholloway River have not been recorded.

After Hurricane Dora passed to the north of Taylor County in 1964, significant riverine flooding occurred on the floodplains of the Steinhatchee River. Records taken from the USGS gage at the Town of Steinhatchee on the coast indicate this flood event had a magnitude greater than that which would occur once, on the average, every 200 years.

Because of undeveloped shoreline areas and a sparse coastal population, high water marks and tide gage data for storm surge flooding are limited. Historical hurricane tracks do show that the county has experienced a number of hurricanes and tropical storms. Recent hurricanes that did not have direct paths through Taylor County, but have affected the county nevertheless include Hurricanes Frances (2004), Ivan (2004), Jeanne (2004), and Dennis (2005).

In the City of Perry, according to local residents, notable flooding occurred in 1934 and 1948, although no records of these floods are available. Extensive flooding occurred on June 9, 1957, when Spring and Pimple Creeks overflowed their banks causing several million dollars in damages. According to the report on this flood prepared by the USGS, 11.7 inches of rainfall was recorded in Perry for a two-day period, which is estimated to be about a 50-year (2-percent annual chance) storm (one that would occur on the average once every 50 years). The rainfall in the headwaters of Spring Creek, Pimple Creek, and East Branch averaged about 14 inches for this same period which is estimated to be in excess of a 100-year (1-percent annual chance) rainfall event. Flooding occurred along the full length of the Spring and Pimple Creeks and East Branch inundating several streets and causing damage to many homes and commercial establishments. According to the above report, flooding was aggravated by the heavy growth of vegetation which occurred in sections of the streams. In addition, there are over 30 crossings of the streams which restrict the flow.

According to NOAA, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database, there have been 15 flood events in the last 21 years resulting in \$1.477 million in damages. The most expensive recorded was in August 2019 doing \$513,000 in damage when a multi-day, significant flooding event occurred in the Steinhatchee area. A 5 day rainfall total of 31.79 inches was measured by a personal weather station in the Steinhatchee area. A total of 48 homes received minor water damage with an additional 15 homes receiving major water damage. A curfew was in place for Steinhatchee during the overnight hours. The county estimated that the damage to homes was around \$513,000 in southeast Taylor county.

Probability: High

According to the NOAA, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database, Taylor County has experienced 15 flood events in 21 years. This translates to a return period of sooner than every one and a half years resulting in a high probability that a flood will occur.

Flooding is the most likely event that occurs nationwide. Flooding occurs regularly in Taylor County and it will continue to happen due to thunderstorms and seasonal tropical storms, especially when the area receives repeated weeks of heavy rains and soils are too saturated and the wetlands are too full to accept more water. There is a very high probability that flood areas of the county and the City of Perry will continue to cause damage and potential injury and loss of life. During the past 5 years Taylor County has experienced the Steinhatchee flooding 5 times and Areal flooding on 2 occasions, 2014 and 2015.

The area's that are most likely to flood are around the major rivers and are delineated on the printed FIRM maps on file with the county. Also, the map modernization effort is well underway with the Suwannee River Water Management District. Individual FIRM panels can be viewed at <https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home>, which is FEMA's Map Service Center (Also see Figure 20, for Tropical Cyclone Storm Surge Levels).

Impacts

The impacts from flooding can be massive as it is the number one killer of people in disasters across the United States. Annually it takes nearly 70 lives nationwide. The following are some impacts experienced in Taylor County:

- Water damage to vehicle
- Water damage to structures, homes, businesses
- Damage to infrastructure like roads, power systems, drainage systems
- Obstruction to roads and bridges due to debris and damage
- Economic loss
- Reduction in response capability by emergency services
- Power outages
- Downed trees due to saturated soils loosening root systems

In the past two decades in the planning area, residents of the county have experienced many impacts due to flooding. As noted in the historical occurrences section, flooding has caused \$1.477 million in recorded damage. In the flooding episodes of 2014 and 2015 Taylor County suffered over 100 dwellings damaged from riverine and areal flooding.

There are also many impacts not easily recorded, such as timber losses which may only be seen at time of harvesting. For example, the weeks of standing water after flooding in commercial timberlands stressing the trees to the point insects infect them and kill large patches. These isolated patches are rarely recorded by the timber companies; however, over years add up to hundreds of thousands of timber dollars. A stand of pine trees with a 20-year rotation can experience various episodes of flooding.

Table 20. shows the building loss based on the Property Appraiser data combined with storm surge rise according to the strength of the storm. This also shows the financial impact of losing outbuildings and added features to properties.

Table 20. Financial Impacts by Storm Surge According to Storm Strength

Storm Strength	Building Values	Extra Feature Values
Tropical Storm	\$60,078,530	\$5,150,480
Category 1	\$93,496,120	\$7,697,420
Category 2	\$126,426,940	\$14,030,182
Category 3	\$134,000,180	\$15,346,422
Category 4	\$178,205,260	\$20,775,422
Category 5	\$211,570,020	\$23,500,902

Source: 2020 Taylor County Property Appraiser Data

Vulnerability

COASTAL SURGE

Based on information reported in numerous studies including the 2020 Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) the Taylor County coastline is extremely shallow going out a considerable distance into the Gulf of Mexico. At times the water is as shallow as 3 feet for miles out from the coastline. This natural topography along the coast causes very severe surge potential with Taylor County being ranked the 2nd worst area for surge in the world behind Bangladesh. The National Weather Service (NWS) Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) models have identified that the storm surge from a Category 2 or above will damage and close Highway 98 and would call for the immediate evacuate of the 1,200 prisoners at the nearby state prison.

HURRICANE VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

The area along the coastline is the area most vulnerable to hurricanes and tropical storms; however the entire county is at risk from a direct hit from a category 3, 4, or 5 event. More than 2,000 persons live in the coastal areas (Table 23) especially in the communities of Dark Island, Dekle Beach, Keaton Beach, Ezell, Steinhatchee and Cedar Island. Every year there are multiple evacuation notices for citizens along the coast. Over 300 persons live in flood-prone areas along the Steinhatchee, Aucilla and Econfina Rivers, another 600+ live in inland flood-prone area (mainly around Perry), and an additional 1,700+ persons live in non-flood prone area mobile homes. During scallop season from July through September, the population of Steinhatchee increases from 3,200 to approximately 8,500. In the event of a hurricane, all these persons would be vulnerable to surge, flooding, and high winds.

Most of the 45 mile coastline for Taylor County is tidal marsh, all of which lies within the hurricane flood zone. The flood zone extends 2 to 8 miles inland from the coast. The three main hazards caused by a hurricane are: (1) storm surge; (2) high winds; and (3) rain induced freshwater flooding. The height of the storm surge above mean sea level varies with hurricane strength, direction of travel and location of landfall. During a Category 5 hurricane, surge induced flooding can occur over 10 miles inland.

Table 21. Potential Storm Tide Height

Storm Strength*	Storm Tide**
Category 1	Up to 11.1'
Category 2	Up to 19.5'
Category 3	Up to 27.7'
Category 4	Up to 33.5'
Category 5	Up to 38.5'

*Based on Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

**Surge heights represent the maximum values from SLOSH MOM's (In feet above NAVD88)



Bruce A. Ratliff
 Taylor County Property Appraiser
 For Assessment Purposes Only
 www.taylorcountypa.com

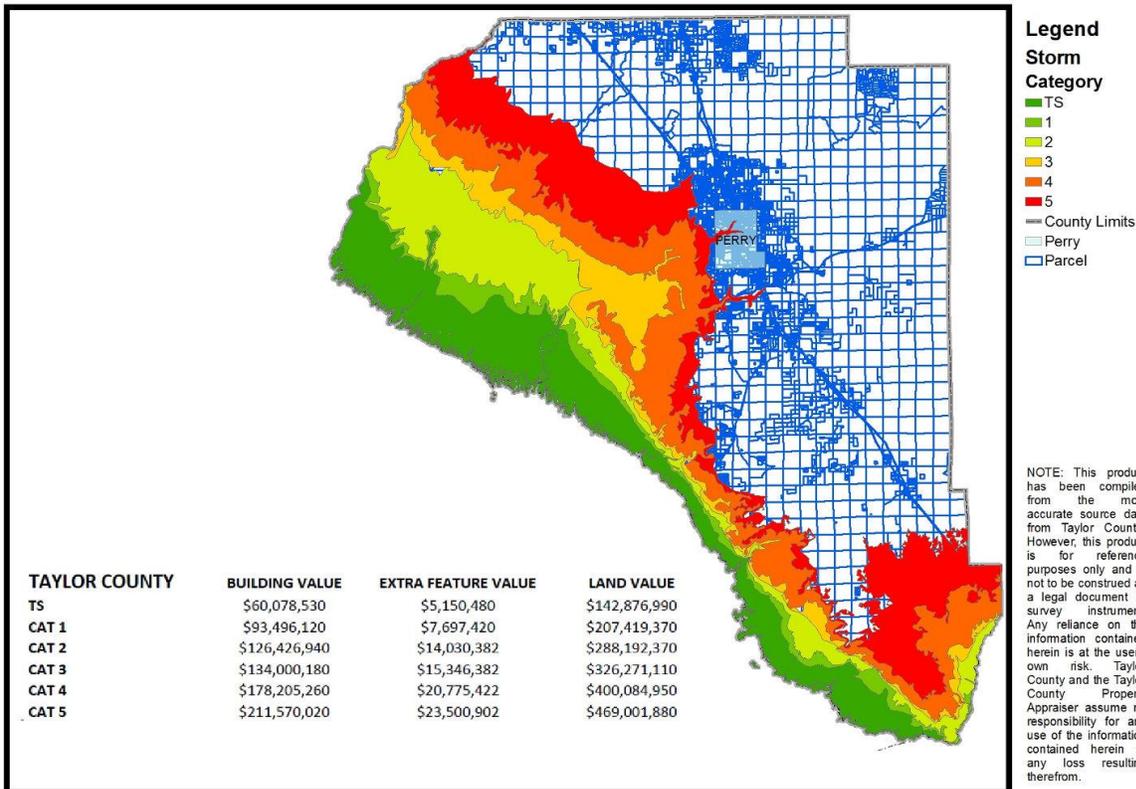


Figure 20. Flooding levels based on tropical cyclone strength and dollars of damage according to flooding

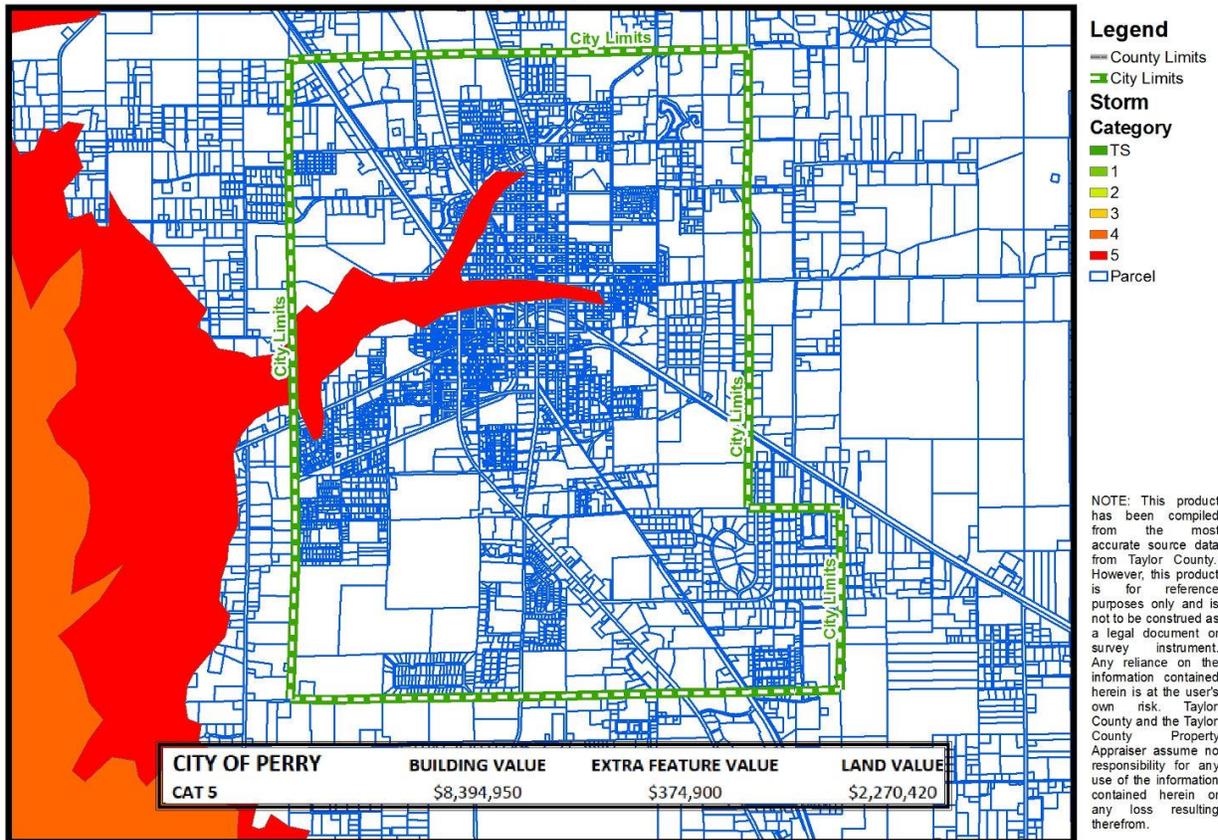
Table 22. Taylor County Mobile Home Locations by Surge Zone

SURGE ZONE	MOBILE HOME COUNT	MOBILE HOME VALUE
TROPICAL STORM	103	\$1,913,210
CAT 1	295	\$5,282,150
CAT 2	804	\$14,543,760
CAT 3	994	\$17,976,170
CAT 4	1471	\$26,618,190
CAT 5	1868	\$33,790,540

Source: Taylor County Property Appraiser 2020



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- Legend**
- County Limits
 - - - City Limits
- Storm Category**
- TS
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
 - Parcel

NOTE: This product has been compiled from the most accurate source data from Taylor County. However, this product is for reference purposes only and is not to be construed as a legal document or survey instrument. Any reliance on the information contained herein is at the user's own risk. Taylor County and the Taylor County Property Appraiser assume no responsibility for any use of the information contained herein or any loss resulting therefrom.

Figure 21. Flooding levels based on tropical cyclone strength and dollars of damage according to flooding in the City of Perry

The City of Perry Vulnerability

The City of Perry has an individualized FIRM map that shows the specific areas prone to flooding. These are the areas around the Fenholloway River and Rocky Creek. One specific location in Perry is particularly vulnerable to flooding in the future. The Doctor's Memorial Hospital located at 333 North Byron Butler Parkway has been renovated for \$21 Million. The hospital is elevated and has been approved by Engineering and Emergency Management, but based on the existing FIRM maps, this facility lies within the designated 100-year flood plain. Also specific to the City of Perry, Spring and Pimple Creeks have flooded portions of Perry in the past.

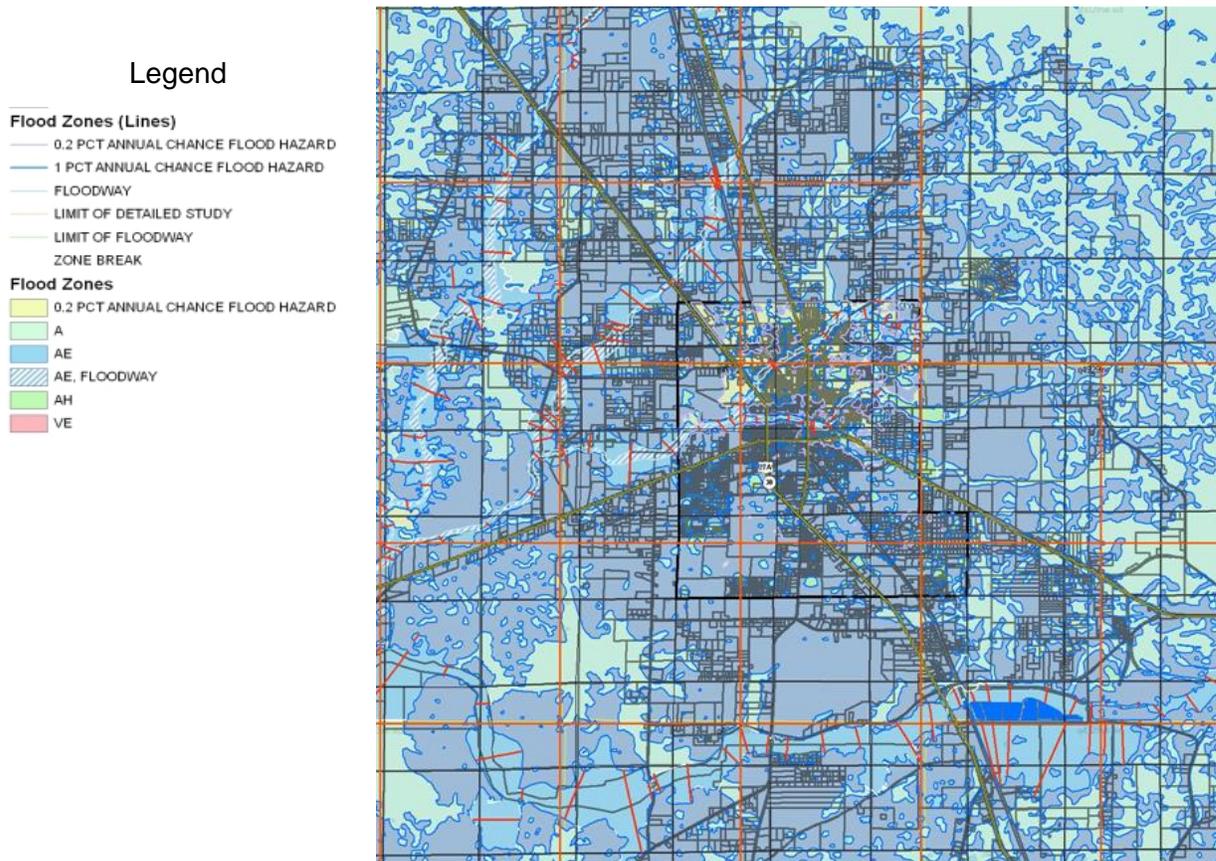


Figure 22. FIRM for City of Perry.

As noted earlier, greater detail can be secured by expanding any panel from the website. As can be seen, the majority of City of Perry lies outside of the 100-flood zone (Figure 22).

CRITICAL FACILITIES

The following critical facilities were found to be in a velocity zone, or a 100-year flood zone:

INDUSTRIAL

Georgia Pacific	County Road 30 East (Foley)
Martin Electronic	Puckett Road, Rt. 1 Box 700

TAYLOR COUNTY SCHOOLS

Taylor Schools Admin. Offices	318 North Clark Street
Steinhatchee School	1209 1 st Ave. SE, Steinhatchee

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Shady Grove Vol. Fire Dept.	Alton Wentworth Road
Johnson Stripling VFD	Johnson Stripling Road
Econfina Vol. Fire Dept.	Econfina Road
Keaton Beach Vol. Fire Dept	Beach Road
Taylor County FD – Steinhatchee	12 th St. SE – Steinhatchee

COUNTY DISPOSAL SITES

Carlton Roll-Off	Carlton Cemetery Road
Harrison Blue Roll-Off	Harrison Blue Road
Blue Springs Roll-Off	Blue Springs Lake Rd. – Keaton Beach
Steinhatchee Roll-Off	CR 361 – Steinhatchee
Blue Creek Land Fill	CR 361
Dekle Beach Land Fill	CR 361 at Beach Road
Steinhatchee Land Fill	SR 361

STATE GOVERNMENT

Taylor Correctional Institute	8501 Hampton Springs Road
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HEALTH FACILITIES

Doctor's Memorial Hospital	333 N. Byron Butler Pkwy
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WATER/WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Perry Wastewater Treatment Plant	507 West Golf Course Road
City of Perry Spray field	Landfill Rd. Hampton Springs
Taylor Coastal Water & Sewer Dist.	18820 Beach Rd. Keaton Beach
Big Bend Water & Sewer	1313 First Ave. SE Steinhatchee

OTHER UTILITIES

Duke Energy	Substation: 1690 East Green St
	Substation: 433 US 19 N
Tri-County Electric Cooperative	Perry Sub – US 19S at Beach Rd.
	Scanlon Sub – Hwy 14 off US 98
	Steinhatchee Sub Hwy 51 – Steinhatchee

COMMUNICATIONS

Comcast Cablevision	1485 Buckeye Nursery Road
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OTHER HURRICANE SHELTERS

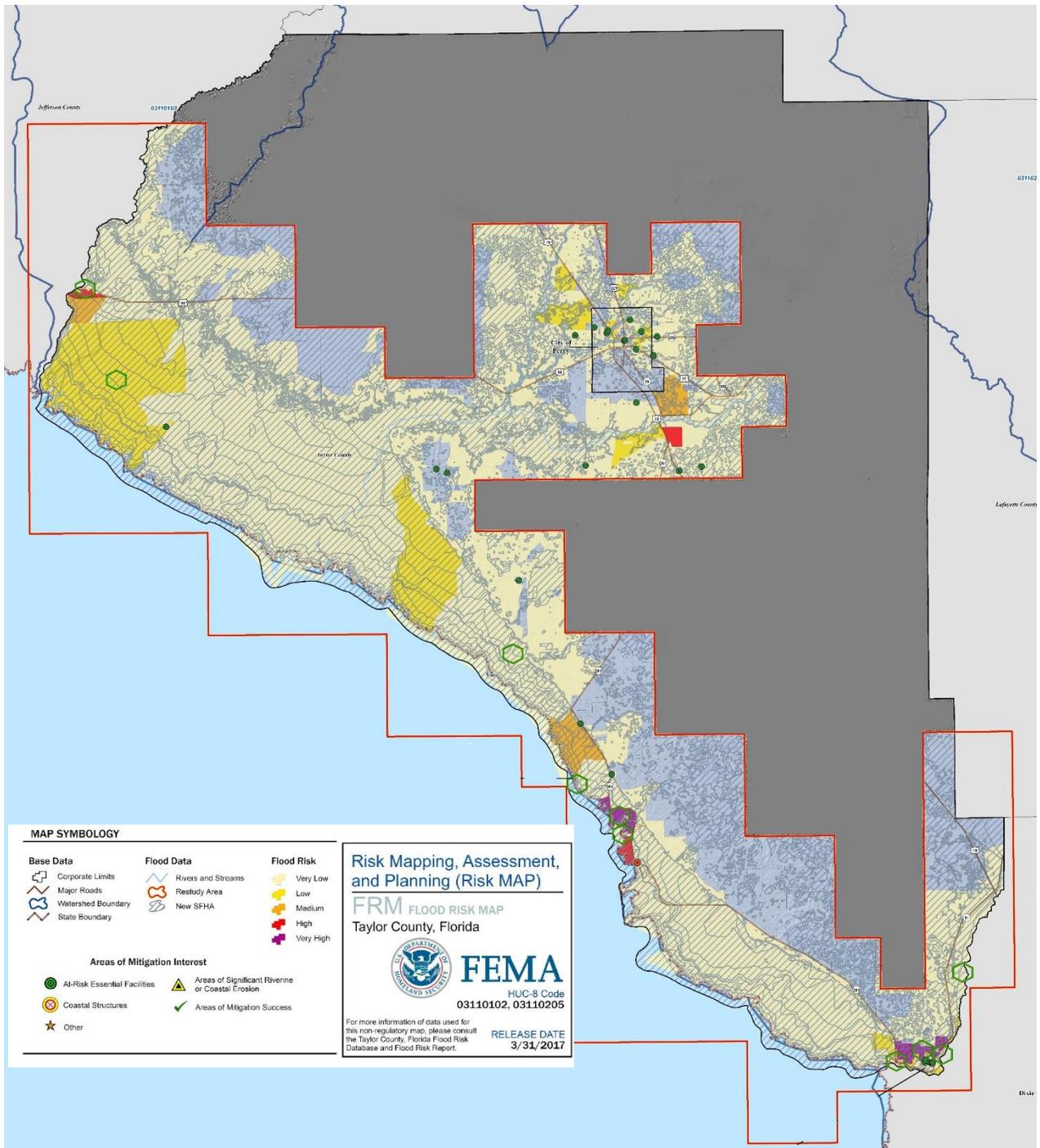
Covenant Christian Fellowship Church	6050 Puckett Road
Fellowship Baptist Church – Steinhatchee	1 st Ave.
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	Woods Creek Road

Flooding Vulnerability Analysis

FEMA's NFIP Map Modernization data has produced new FIRM maps for Taylor County. They are maintained and easily accessed by going to the website. The quality of the maps are superior over what was available in 2005. Many of these maps include LIDAR images of actual facilities in the approximate flood zones.

This electronic map provides all the FIRM panels for Taylor county. The website provides the capability to zoom down to property boundaries for determination of the flooding potential anywhere in Taylor county. The maps clearly show the extensive velocity zone Taylor County has, and the facilities located within that critical zone. This web-based capability is a significant improvement and allows for ease in determining what flood zone a piece of property is located.

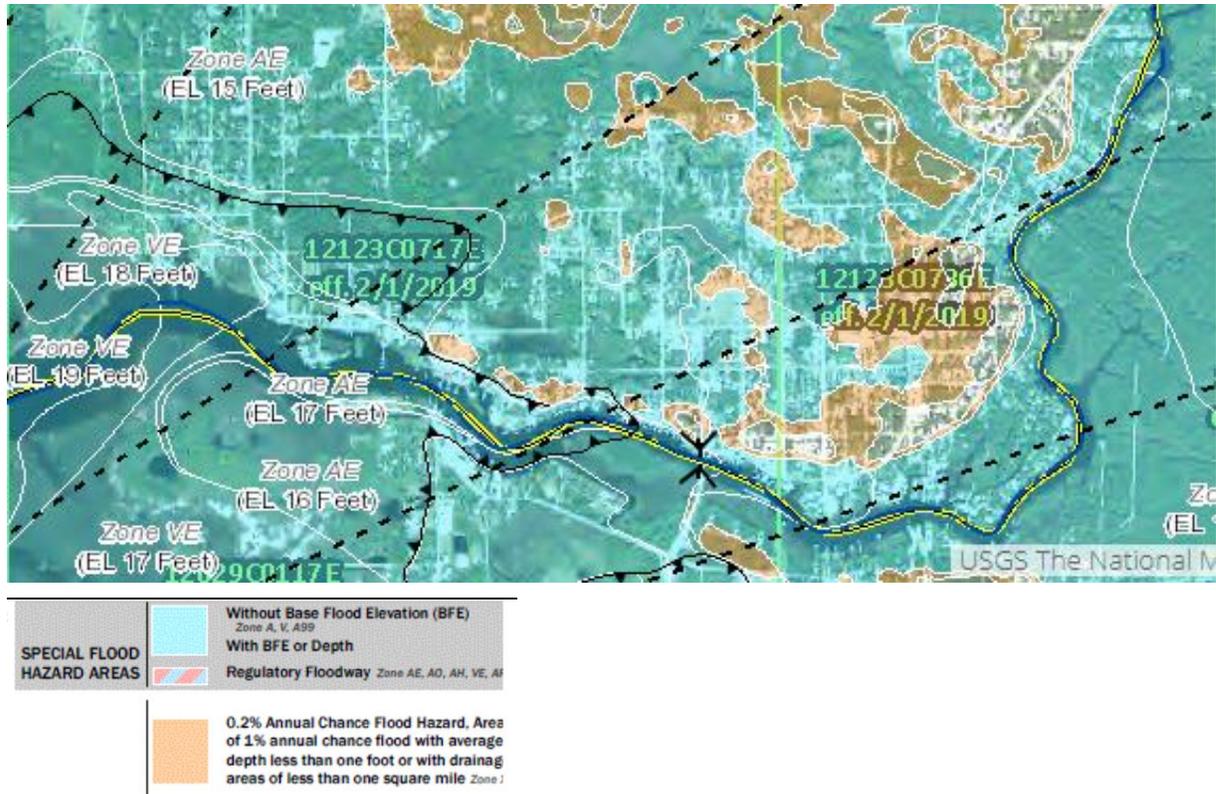
The following is a categorization of the different floodplain areas used by FEMA. This helps establish the probability of the extent of flooding that can occur in any of the flood prone areas in Taylor county. They correspond to the legends provided on the FEMA FIRMs provided on the following pages. Most of the county expects to receive wide-spread shallow inland flooding but can receive up to a 30 foot storm surge in the V-Zone along the coastline from a hurricane.



Source: FEMA's Map Service Center

Figure 23. NFIP Flood Zones (Updated September, 2019)

Using the same map, the section below shows the full expansion of one portion of a FIRM panel covering Steinhatchee. Individual property parcels, street names, and LIDAR imaging are visible.



Source: FEMA's Map Service Center 2019 Dataset

Figure 24. Maximum Resolution of FIRM Map for Steinhatchee Community

The total population potentially affected by inland flooding is more than 1,621 and all the coastal communities are continuously vulnerable (Table 23). Additionally, certain roadways in the county could be inundated such as County Road 361, State Road 51 and portions of U.S. Highway 98 at the Aucilla River. The coastal roads in particular are routinely damaged due to saltwater and debris. U.S. Highway 221 floods north of Perry due to Woods Creek and the Econfina River and Julia Street often floods and cannot be corrected for fear that the increased water flow will affect the downstream sewage plant. The Main Bay Canal by U.S. Highway 27 also floods. These roadways are key roadways used by all residents for transit and the residents are often likely to take risks crossing them with limited roadway visibility due to flooding over the road. Campaigns and public service announcements are frequent during severe weather events about flooding and “turn around, don’t drown.”

Table 23. Coastal Community's Populations

Coastal Community	Population
Cedar Island	112
Dark Island	28
Dekle Beach	49
Econfina Park	46
Ezell Beach	28
Keaton Beach	169
Mandalay	11
Nuttall Rise	106
Spring Warrior	31
Steinhatchee	1541
TOTAL ENTRIES	2,121

Source: Taylor County Property Appraiser

The following are the number of active NFIP policies in Taylor County and the City of Perry and is an indication of the vulnerability of the county's residents.

Table 24. NFIP Policy Statistic – Taylor County and City of Perry (March 2020 data)

	Policies In-force	Insurance In-force whole \$	Written Premium In-force
City of Perry	85	17,927,000	57,750
Unincorporated Taylor County	483	83,208,200	563,911

Source: FEMA NFIP <https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov/reports-flood-insurance-data>

Taylor County will continue to comply with the NFIP. The following efforts identify efforts to ensure compliance:

1. Enforcement of all NFIP ordinances in Taylor County.
2. Incorporate NFIP provisions into the County Land Development Regulations/ Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Map, and Zoning Regulations.
3. Enforce Flood zone "A" height requirements and free board.
4. Provide flood information at annual county fair, and the local Florida Forest Festival.
5. Require non-designated floodway setback requirements.
6. Require freeboard requirements for new construction, or reconstruction if required by the 50% rule.

The City of Perry will continue to comply with the NFIP. The City of Perry's efforts towards compliance include:

1. Regulation of residential, nonresidential, and elevated buildings to meet specific standards above the NFIP.
2. Maintaining supplies of FEMA/NFIP materials to help homeowners evaluate measures to reduce damage.
3. Maintaining a map of areas that flood frequently and prioritizing those areas for inspection immediately after the next flood or heavy rains.
4. Regulation of residential, nonresidential, and elevated buildings to meet specific standards above the NFIP.
5. The prohibition of new development within a designated floodway

Future Development and Flooding

The *Vision 2060 Plan* projects 20-year growth increments through the year 2060, mostly occurring along Taylor County's coastal zone. Future flooding will be a concern. Taylor County is a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program, and as such, has adopted and incorporated a local flood plain ordinance that contains the federal requirements for building in any 100-year flood zone. Taylor County has substantial tracts of undeveloped coastal property, and as development pressure is placed on the county, the LMS Working Group will continue to work to ensure that future development in all flood zones meets or exceeds minimum flood protection standards. The areas along the coastline and near the town of Steinhatchee are particularly susceptible to flooding. As these areas grow, the risks due to flooding will increase proportionally. Also, as the City of Perry grows there is the likelihood of increased damage due to flooding. The development associated with streets and infrastructure and the increases of concrete could cause issues with storm water drainage that could result in flooding and damage.

6. Drought and Heat Wave

General Description

Drought can be defined based on rainfall amount over some period of time, vegetation conditions, agricultural productivity, soil moisture, levels in reservoirs and stream flow, or economic impacts. In basic terms, a drought is a significant deficit in moisture availability due to lower than normal rainfall. This deficiency results in a water shortage for some activity, group or environmental sector. Excessively dry and hot conditions can provoke dust storms and low visibility. Droughts occur when a long period passes without substantial rainfall.

Drought is a normal, recurrent feature of climate, although many perceive it as a rare and random event. In fact, each year some part of the U.S. has severe or extreme drought.

Although it has many definitions, drought originates from a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, usually a season or more. It produces a complex web of impacts that spans many sectors of the economy and reaches well beyond the area producing physical drought. This complexity exists because water is essential to our ability to produce goods and provide services.

Temperatures that hover 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature for the region and last for several weeks are defined as extreme heat, or those prolonged excessive

heat/humidity episodes. Humid or muggy conditions, which add to the discomfort of high temperatures, occur when a "dome" of high atmospheric pressure traps hazy, damp air near the ground.

Location

Due to the nature of drought and heat waves, the entire planning area would be affected equally. Droughts occur regionally and rarely affect one specific area as small as a county. As seen in the figure below on drought severity, severity indices can differ by one or two magnitudes crossing severity zones; however, due to Florida's topography, they will not show multiple magnitudes of difference like you may find in the Western United States from one side of a mountain to another.

Extent

Temperatures that hover 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature for the region and last for several weeks are defined as a heat wave. Humid or muggy conditions, which add to the discomfort of high temperatures, occur when a "dome" of high atmospheric pressure traps hazy, damp air near the ground. Excessively dry and hot conditions can provoke dust storms and low visibility. Droughts occur when a long period passes without substantial rainfall. A heat wave combined with a drought is a very dangerous situation.

Figure 25 shows the extent of heat wave for various temperatures and corresponding relative humidity. According to the NWS, the "Heat Index" (HI), is sometimes referred to as the "apparent temperature". The HI, given in degrees F, is an accurate measure of how hot it really feels when relative humidity (RH) is added to the actual air temperature.

IMPORTANT: Since HI values were devised for shady, light wind conditions, exposure to full sunshine can increase HI values by up to 15°F. Also, strong winds, particularly with very hot, dry air, can be extremely hazardous. Note on the HI chart the shaded zone above 105°F. This corresponds to a level of HI that may cause increasingly severe heat disorders with continued exposure and/or physical activity.

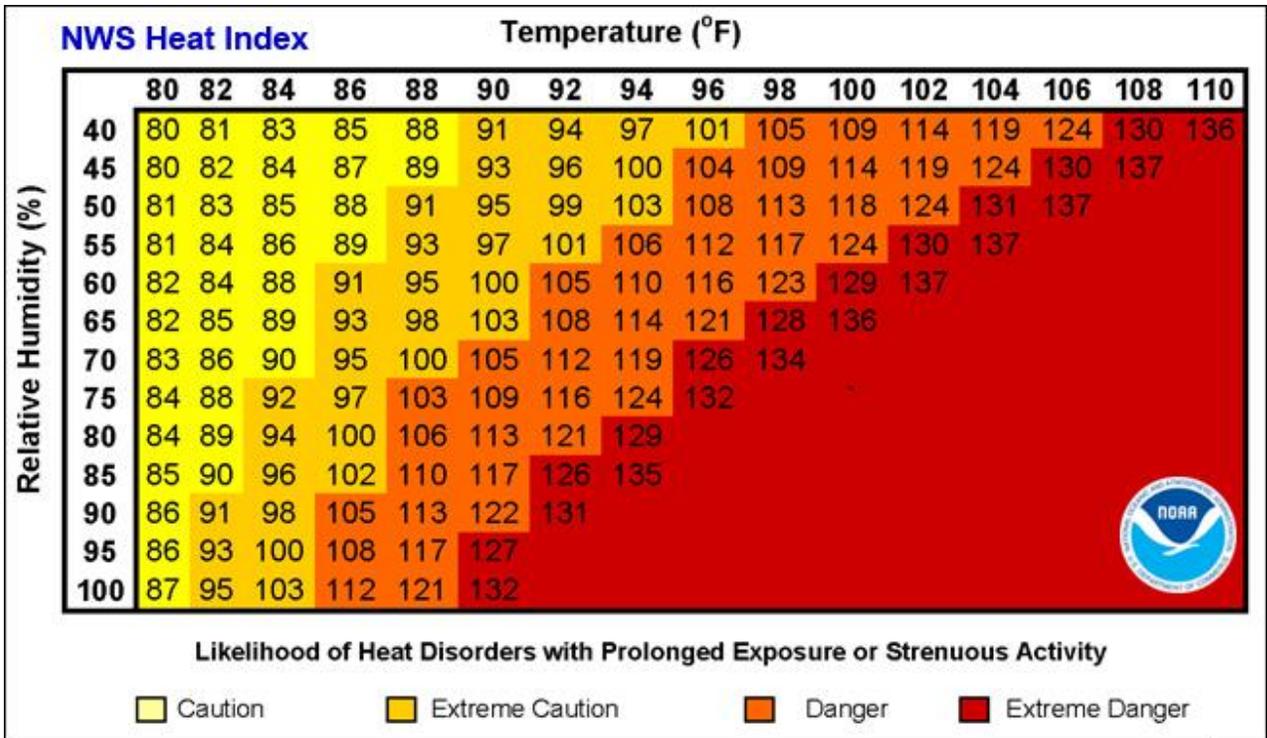
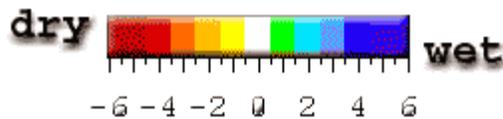


Figure 25. National Weather Service’s Heat Index Chart

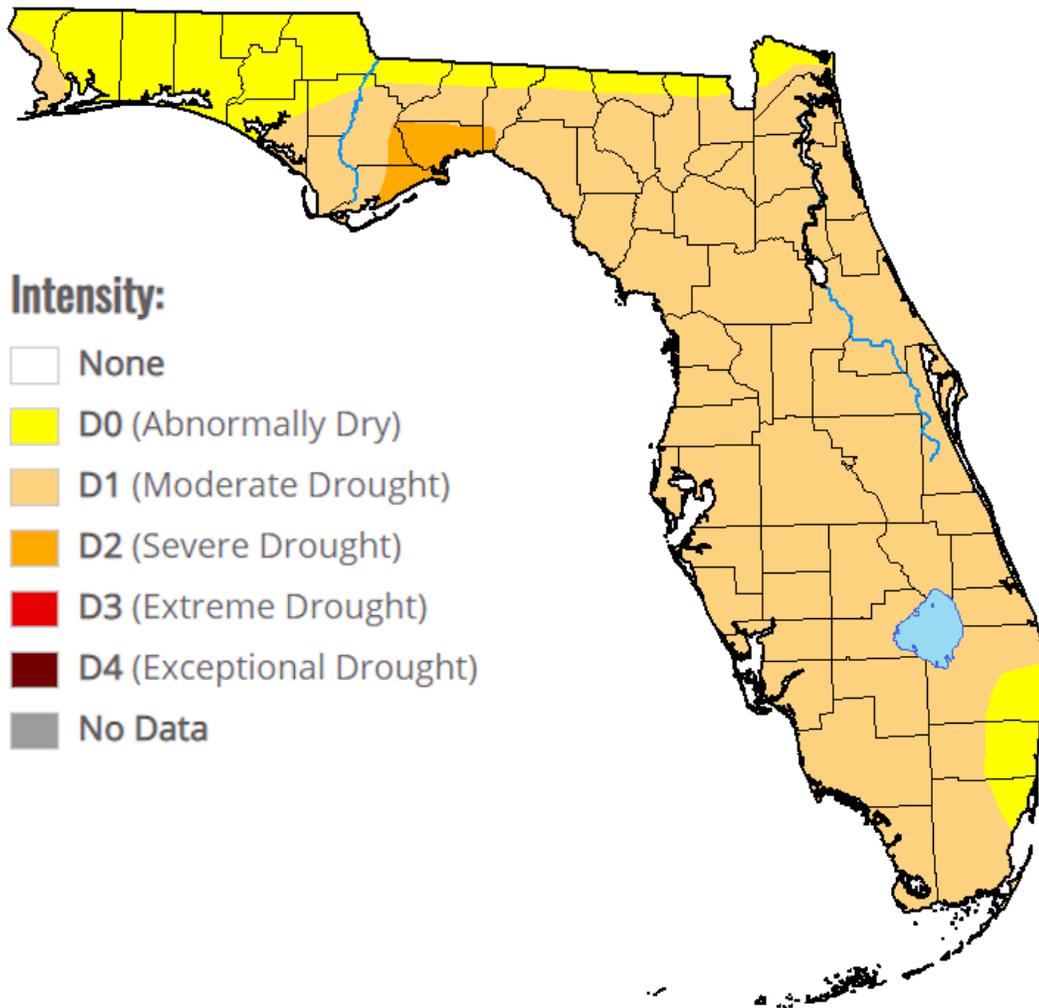
The Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) has been the most commonly used drought index in the United States and was developed to measure intensity, duration, and spatial extent of drought. PDSI values are derived from measurements of precipitation, air temperature, and local soil moisture, along with prior values of these measures. Values range from -6.0 (extreme drought) to +6.0 (extreme wet conditions), and have been standardized to facilitate comparisons from region to region.



Source: http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/drought/drght_pdsi.html

Figure 26. Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI)

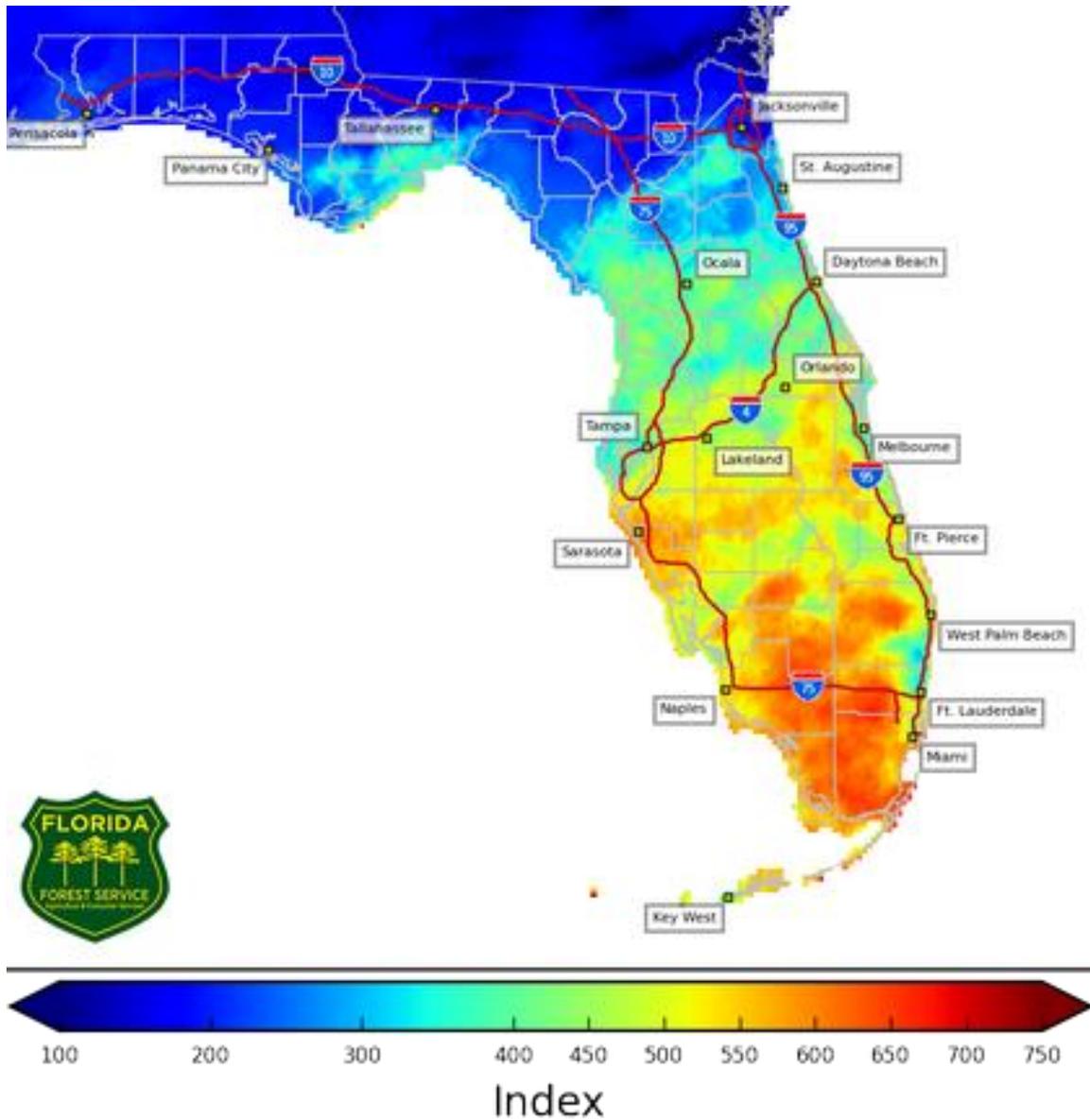
Figures 27 and 28 show both measurements for drought intensity and the Keetch-Byram Drought Index. The Drought Severity and Coverage Index is an experimental method for converting drought levels from the U.S. Drought Monitor map to a single value for an area. DSCI values are part of the U.S. Drought Monitor data tables. If you want to compute it yourself, using cumulative Drought Monitor data, add the values for D0 through D4 to get the Drought Severity and Coverage Index. Or, to see more math, use categorical (not cumulative) Drought Monitor data, and compute a weighted sum.



Source: <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/Maps.aspx>

Figure 27 – United States Drought Monitor for Florida

The Keetch-Byram drought index (KBDI) is a continuous reference scale for estimating the dryness of the soil and duff layers. The index increases for each day without rain (the amount of increase depends on the daily high temperature) and decreases when it rains. The scale ranges from 0 (no moisture deficit) to 800. The range of the index is determined by assuming that there is 8 inches of moisture in a saturated soil that is readily available to the vegetation.



Source: Florida Forest Service www.FDACS.gov
 Figure 28. – Keetch Byram Drought Index (KBDI)

Historical Occurrences

Conforming to Florida State University, Florida Climate Center description drought is defined on so many different levels, has differing impacts, and can happen on short or long-time scales, it is hard to compare one drought to another. An examination of weather records since 1900 reveals that in every decade there has been at least one severe and widespread drought somewhere within Florida. Droughts that began in 1906, 1927, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1961, 1968, 1980, 1984, 1998, and 2006 were the most severe.

Using data from the Palmer Drought Severity Indices (PDSI) for summer (June-August), the above data can be generated for the past 100 years, and beyond that into the 1700's based on

data gathered from tree rings. Additional years of drought occurred in 1849, 1890, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1925, 1927, 1932, 1955, 1967, 1981, 1986, 1998, and 1999. Between 1845 – 2009, there have been approximately 18 years of extreme dry conditions, averaging one event every 8.25 years. Consequences have resulted in some drinking water wells going dry, and crop losses. Drought affects minimal tourist activities such as fishing and water sports.

In the last 20 years, there are five heat wave occurrences in Taylor County according to the National Weather Service. These occurred in July 2002, August 2007, August 2011, July 2015, and July 2019. The most extreme were in July 2002, July 2015, and July 2019. Most of these events lasted only a few days and rarely lasted a week. There were no recorded injuries or deaths for the county during this event, nor were there any structural damages reported.

Probability: Low

Records seem to mirror the National average every 8.25 years. Suwannee River Water Management District records reveal that Taylor County was in a drought period from 2009 until 2012 when Tropical Storm Debby occurred. If an issue arises, it will occur over a period of days and weeks, so there will be time for preparations and contingency planning at the time of the event.

Although the probability is low, occurring longer than every five years, the severity can be extreme due to its long duration. For a state that receives about 58 inches of rain annually, a discussion of drought in Florida might appear to be of little relevance, but drought is a part of our climate, just like hurricanes, thunderstorms, wildfires, and tornadoes. Unlike the other hazards that affect the state, droughts can impact large areas and last for months, even years.

Probability of a heat wave is low which matches with recorded data of only one occurring every four years in the last 20 years. The trend of this return period may shorten as climactic changes are being seen; however, no data source currently shows this for Taylor County.

Impacts

As stated by the National Drought Mitigation Center... "A few examples of direct impacts of drought are: reduced crop, rangeland, and forest productivity; increased fire hazard; reduced water levels; increased livestock and wildlife mortality rates; and damage to wildlife and fish habitat. Social impacts include public safety; health; conflicts between water users; reduced quality of life; and inequities in the distribution of impacts and disaster relief. Income loss is another indicator used in assessing the impacts of drought; reduced income for farmers has a ripple effect throughout the region's economy".

The heat can kill by taxing the human body beyond its abilities. In a normal year, about 175 Americans die to the demands of summer heat. In the 40-year period from 1936 through 1975, nearly 20,000 people were killed in the United States by the effects of heat and solar radiation. In the disastrous heat wave of 1980, more than 1,250 people died. Elderly persons, small children, chronic invalids, and those on certain medications or drugs, are particularly susceptible to heat reactions, especially during heat waves in areas where a moderate climate usually prevails.

Heat kills by pushing the human body beyond its limits. Under normal conditions, the body's internal thermostat produces perspiration that evaporates and cools the body. However, in a heat wave and high humidity, evaporation is slowed, and the body must work extra hard to maintain a normal temperature. Most heat disorders occur because the victim has been

overexposed to heat or has over exercised for his or her age and physical condition. Other conditions that can induce heat-related illnesses include stagnant atmospheric conditions and poor air quality.

A prolonged drought can have a serious economic impact on a community. Increased demand for water and electricity may result in shortages of resources. Taylor County has not experienced any major droughts in the past several years. However, should a prolonged drought occur during the summer months, with temperatures above normal levels, there could be losses in certain areas of the agriculture production.

The risk of wildfire cannot be understated. Although covered earlier, serious wildfire threat can tax emergency services, water supplies, and reduce air quality. Typically, drought and wildfire risk go hand in hand.

Vulnerability

Small children are incredibly susceptible to heat, especially in a vehicle as it only takes approximately 10 minutes to heat up 19 degrees, so that it can reach lethal temperatures quickly. A child is more susceptible than adults to heat as their bodies heat up 3 to 5 times quicker and can suffer a heat stroke.

If the county experiences extended periods of extreme heat, especially when combined with high humidity, it can result in heat-related illness among vulnerable populations, as well as place excess stress on agricultural production, water supplies, and energy generation.

People 65 years old and older are the most vulnerable population for this weather phenomena. Taylor County has 19.1% which is 4,221 persons in this age class. The next classification of people most vulnerable to heat waves would be the 19.8% of the population, which is 4,375 persons living below the poverty level who may have substandard housing without air conditioning or a reliable vehicle that may overheat easily or not have air conditioning. In an extended heat wave situation this could be very serious causing the need for shelters or comfort stations to open.

Drought situation would be deleterious to crops and timberland. Extended droughts or heat waves can kill crops. Extended droughts can stress timberlands to a point they are weakened and could cause an outbreak of the deadly Southern Pine Beetle which attacks stressed trees and begins to spread to healthy trees. Southern Pine Beetle causes millions of dollars of timber loss each year and has been identified in Taylor County as recently as 2017.

Due to the hot and humid climate of Florida, all residents and business are used to high temperatures so this type of hazard does not represent as much of a hazard situation as it would to other areas with less water resources, air-conditioning, and refrigeration capabilities.

The City of Perry - Vulnerability

The City of Perry has a slightly different vulnerability to heat and drought than the rest of the county. The urban environment of the City and the surrounding areas puts a higher population of humans at risk from heat related illnesses. There are additional resources in the City that can aid these problems, but the human risk is higher than the rest of the county at large. The city does not have a substantial economic risk from this hazard. The county areas with the high level of agriculture, livestock, and timber forest are much more economically vulnerable than the City of Perry.

Future Development and Drought

As Taylor County and the City of Perry grow, it increases the risks of drought and related heat issues. Higher population will increase the demand on water resources for human, agricultural and livestock needs. This will make the environment more prone to drought conditions. In addition, larger populations of humans and animals will increase the possibilities of injury, sickness, and death due to heat conditions.

7. Freeze and Winter Storms

General Description

Winter storms may include extreme cold temperatures (freeze), high winds, snow, and ice, all of which have the potential to impact people, structures, and infrastructure. During the winter, the North Florida region is occasionally invaded by massive cold fronts that originate far to the north and the results are carried to the Southern states. Although the temperature within these air masses rises significantly during their passage to Florida, they are capable of bringing intense cold to the State.

Florida has experienced occasional cold fronts that can bring high winds and relatively cooler temperatures for the entire state, with high temperatures that could remain into the 40s and 50s (4 to 15 °C) and lows of 20s and 30s (-7 to 4 °C) *for few days* in the northern and central parts of Florida, although below-freezing temperatures are very rare in the southern part of the state.

Temperatures can reach freezing levels enough to cause damage to crops and water lines/pipes. Freezing occurs when temperatures are below freezing (32° F) over a wide spread area for a significant period of time. Freezing temperatures can damage agricultural crops and burst water pipes in homes and buildings. Frost, often associated with freezes, can increase damaging effects. Frost is a layer of ice crystals that is produced by the deposition of water from the air onto a surface that is at or below freezing. A freeze warning is issued to make the public and agricultural interests aware of anticipated freezing conditions over a large area. Similarly, hard freeze is issued under the same conditions as a freeze warning, but the temperatures may stay well below 28° F for a duration of four hours or more.

Not a year goes by when there is not some damage to the citrus or vegetable crop somewhere in the State. Severe freezes in the 19th and 20th centuries gradually drove the center of citrus production southward from the Orlando area to southern Polk County. Winter vegetable growers have long concentrated their production south of Lake Okeechobee, where they gamble each year that their crop will be spared a severe blow from freezes.



Location

The entire planning area is susceptible to winter storms and freezes. Taylor County is not generally susceptible to winter storms, because temperatures rarely reach snow-producing levels; this does not mean that snow and winter weather is unheard of, but it is a rare occurrence. The climactic conditions for long lasting winter storms are also not favorable.

Extent

A winter storm can range from moderate snow over a few hours to blizzard conditions with high winds, freezing rain or sleet, heavy snowfall with blinding wind-driven snow and extremely cold temperatures that lasts several days. Some winter storms may be large enough to affect several states while others may affect only a single community. All winter storms are accompanied by cold temperatures and blowing precipitation, which can severely reduce visibility.

A freeze is when the surface air temperature is expected to be 32°F or below over a widespread area for a climatologically significant period of time. Use of the term is usually restricted to advective situations or to occasions when wind or other conditions prevent frost. "Killing" may be used during the growing season when the temperature is expected to be low enough for a sufficient duration to kill all but the hardiest herbaceous crops. A Freeze Warning is issued during the growing season when surface temperatures are expected to drop below freezing over a large area for an extended period of time, regardless whether or not frost develops.

Historical Occurrences

The State's record minimum temperature was set in February 1899 when Tallahassee experienced -2° F. Once cold waves move onto the peninsula the relatively warm waters of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico exert their influence, and the airmass' temperature rises.

In the winter of 1989, Taylor County suffered a major freeze lasting over two days. Temperatures remained below 32° during the day and dropped down to 17°F at night, causing some roadways to ice over and creating hazardous traffic conditions. For example, approximately 52 traffic accidents, without major injuries, occurred one morning within an 8-mile section of Highway 19 between Pineland and the south county line. The death of one elderly person was also attributed to the freeze due to lack of adequate heating in the home. Electricity was out through the county due to problems with power lines and trees and debris. The restoration of services was also delayed by transportation issues caused by icy conditions.

During the past 5 years Taylor County has averaged freezing levels only 23 days below 32°.

In January 2018, Taylor County had a severe freeze but it only lasted a few days. No accidents due to the weather were caused in the planning area. Some powerlines did freeze and were laden with ice and a few broke. All in all, it was minor impacts to the residents. North of the planning area, in Tallahassee, there were some blackouts, some snow, sleet, and much more ice causing the closing of Interstate-10 for one day.

Probability: Low

There is a distinct probability that winter weather will again impact anywhere in Taylor County in the near term. Every winter this possibility must be considered and appropriate preparations must be made for traffic conditions and potential power outages. However, the chance of a seriously damaging winter season is not high when compared with the rest of the county. The probability of a significantly damaging winter storm is considered low by the LMS Working Group.

The climate in the Florida Panhandle is mild, compared to the remainder of the nation to the north, and winter storms of this nature are very rare. During the winter, Florida has approximately double the amount of hours of sunlight than the states to the north, resulting in

milder temperatures, so winter storms and freezes are not a very high priority for the Taylor County LMS Working Group. However, should a prolonged freeze occur any time between January and March, there is potential risk to human life due to exposure to the weather and more importantly automobile accidents due to freezing road conditions.

Impacts

In climates like North Florida where people are not accustomed to freezing temperatures and winter storms, crops are planted for warmer climates and homes or businesses do not winterize, impacts can, at times, be severe. Impacts include broken pipes affecting water supplies, increased accidents from inexperienced driving on snowy or icy roadways, icy powerlines breaking and interrupting electricity, extensive damage to crops. These are rare occurrences in North Florida occurring about every thirty years. For the most part, the impacts are not severe and are not long lasting in Taylor County. The majority of Taylor County's agricultural products revolve around the timber industry. The timber industry is not completely immune to freezes and winter storms; however, most freezes and winter storm impacts, like freezing rains and hail are not harmful to the industry in Florida.

Vulnerability

Vulnerability in Taylor County due to winter storms and freezing conditions can be characterized in three categories:

- Human health issues due to exposure. In severe conditions many Floridians will be unprepared for extreme cold. Being a state near the tropics, warm and hot temperatures are the norm. Therefore, most residents focus on cooling and air-conditioning investments rather than heating. Some residents will not have sufficient heat and could be exposed and suffer the consequences. Other residents will cause themselves injury or worse using dangerous electric and propane heaters or even open fires. At least once per year, Taylor County opens a small shelter or puts one on standby to assist citizens without proper heating capabilities.
- Agricultural and livestock issues due to exposure. Much of Taylor County's economy is based on agriculture and livestock, so extreme cold conditions will severely impact this sector. Prolonged periods of cold will result in losses to crops and animals that will endanger the businesses of many small and medium sized farms.
- Transportation issues due to icy driving conditions. Highways 19, 98, 221 and 361 are the major transportation corridors for the county. With winter storms, these roads may become icy causing dangerous conditions for commercial and residential traffic throughout the county. Accidents are a high probability with the subsequent injuries and economic impact. In addition, there will be an increase in costs to the county for providing services such as police for accident reporting and traffic control, public works for debris removal and road repairs, and emergency services for managing the event.

People 65 years old and older are the most vulnerable population for this weather phenomena. Taylor County has 19.1% which is 4,221 persons in this age class. The next classification of people most vulnerable to freezes and winter weather would be the 19.8% of the population, which is 4,375 persons living below the poverty level who may have substandard housing without heating. In some extreme freezing weather shelters can be opened to protect vulnerable populations from the weather.

City of Perry - Vulnerability

The likelihood of winter weather affecting the City of Perry is exactly the same as it is for the rest of the unincorporated county. Based on the overall vulnerability for the county, the City of Perry does differ in the lack of agriculture and commercial livestock. The city will be most vulnerable to transportation and traffic issues due to the greater number of roads and the higher and denser population. Also the larger number of people will increase the probability of injuries, illnesses or deaths related to the cold.

8. Sinkholes

General Description

A sinkhole is a natural depression or hole in the Earth's surface caused by karst processes — the chemical dissolution of carbonate rocks or suffosion processes for example in sandstone. Sinkholes may vary in size from less than 1 to 600 meters (3.3 to 2,000 ft) both in diameter and depth and vary in form from soil-lined bowls to bedrock-edged chasms. They may be formed gradually or suddenly and are found worldwide.

Sinkholes are a common feature of Florida's landscape. They are only one of many kinds of karst landforms, which include caves, disappearing streams, springs, and underground drainage systems, all of which occur in Florida. Dissolution of carbonate rocks begins when they are exposed to acidic water. Most rainwater is slightly acidic and usually becomes more acidic as it moves through decaying plant debris.

Limestone in Florida is porous, allowing the acidic water to percolate through their strata, dissolving some limestone and carrying it away in solution. Over time, this persistent erosion process has created extensive underground voids and drainage systems in much of the carbonate rocks throughout the state. Collapse of overlying sediments into the underground cavities produces sinkholes.

Although a sinkhole can form without warning, specific signs can signal potential development:

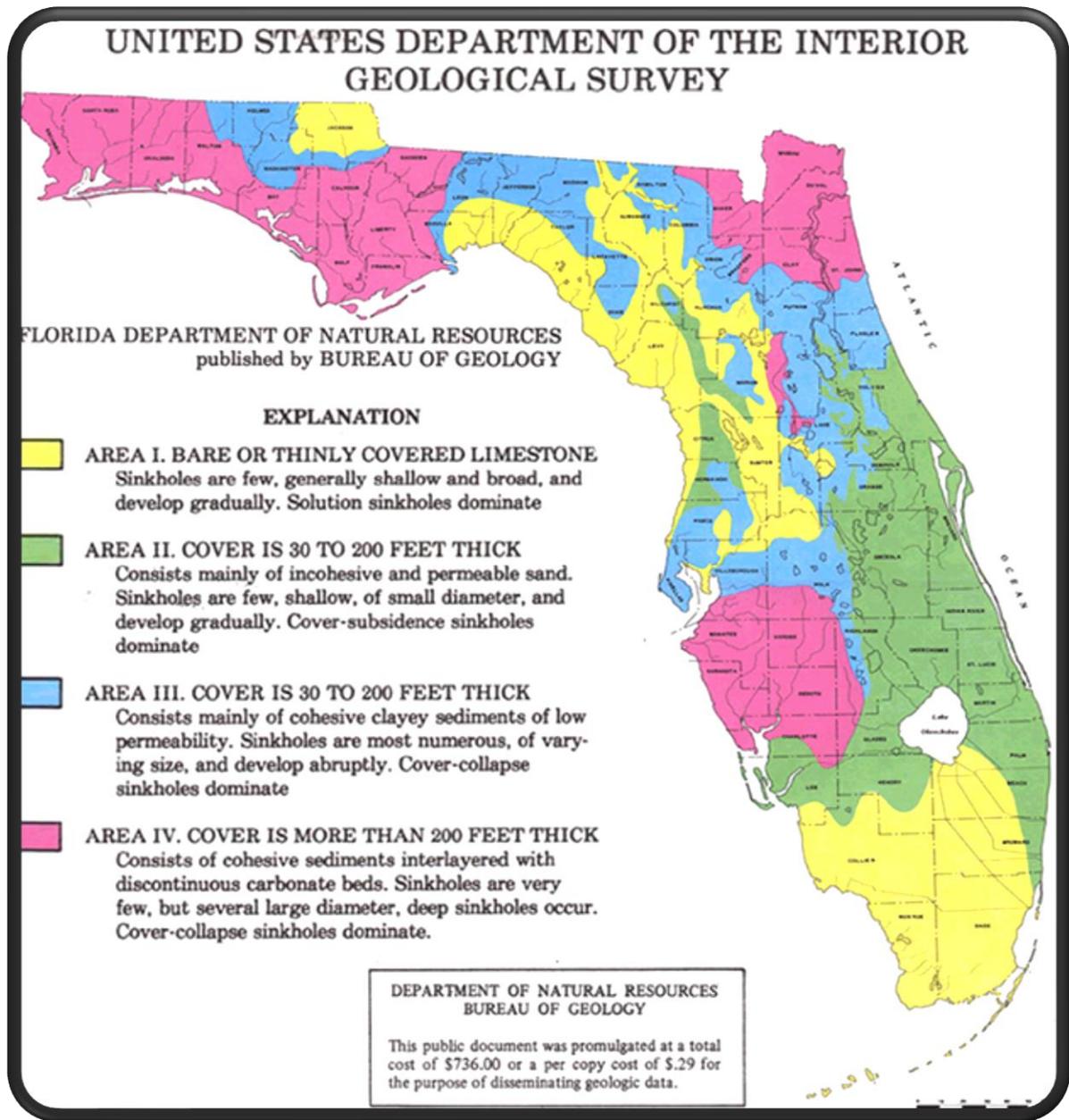
- Slumping or falling fence posts, trees or foundations;
- Sudden formation of small ponds;
- Wilting vegetation;
- Discolored well water; and/or
- Structural cracks in walls, floors.

According to the Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD) and the U.S. Geological Survey there are many types of sinkholes, but the two occurring most often within the SRWMD are *collapse* and *solution* sinkholes.

A collapse sinkhole forms suddenly as the weight of the overlying soil suddenly becomes too great, and the earth collapses until it fills the limestone cavity. At land surface, a circular hole appears, which may or may not contain water. Factors that may contribute to the collapse include:

- Large changes in the water table caused by too much or little rain
- Drilling a well into the cavity
- Pumping groundwater from near the cavity
- Constructing buildings above the cavity

- Diverting drainage to the areas where a cavity exists.



Source: United States Department of Natural Resources, published by the Bureau of Geology

Figure 29. Explanation and Map of Sinkhole Areas

A solution sinkhole, on the other hand, develops slowly and continuously. It forms where sand or other relatively thin materials slowly and steadily sprinkle downward to fill the cracks and joints that occur in the underground limestone layers.

As a sinkhole gets bigger, it collects more surface water and runoff, which commonly carries sand, silt and clay particles. This material can sometimes plug the sinkhole, thereby creating a lake or pond. Lakes that once were collapse sinkholes can sometimes unplug and drain into the underground aquifer. If the lake becomes polluted, this can be a health hazard to the people whose drinking water wells tap into the connected aquifer.

Location

Sinkholes may occur anywhere in the planning area due to the geology. Sinkholes have been recorded in most areas of the county (Figure 30).

Extent

According to the United States Department of Natural Resources, published by the Bureau of Geology, Taylor County is in Area I in most of the county and Area III in the northeastern portion of the county (Figure 29). In Area I, has bare of thinly covered limestone. The sinkholes are few, generally shallow and broad, and develop gradually. Solution sinkholes dominate. The Area III cover is 30 feet to 200 feet thick. This Area consists mainly of cohesive clayey sediments of low permeability. Sinkholes are numerous of varying size and develop abruptly. Cover-collapse sinkholes dominate.

Historical Occurrences

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) maintains the official sinkhole database for the State of Florida and has over 2,759 individual reports. The following is pulled directly from the FDEP website and is a site map of all reported sinkholes in the general area of Taylor County. The database shows a total of 27 sinkholes for Taylor County.

Taylor County has had multiple reports of small sinkholes that have opened on private property, but without any structure damage. In the areal flooding experienced in the Spring of 2014 a large 10'X 10' sinkhole opened in the vicinity of the flooding in a private driveway off of Dewey McGuire Rd. Other small sinkholes opened on private property with size ranging from 1 foot across to 2 foot across.

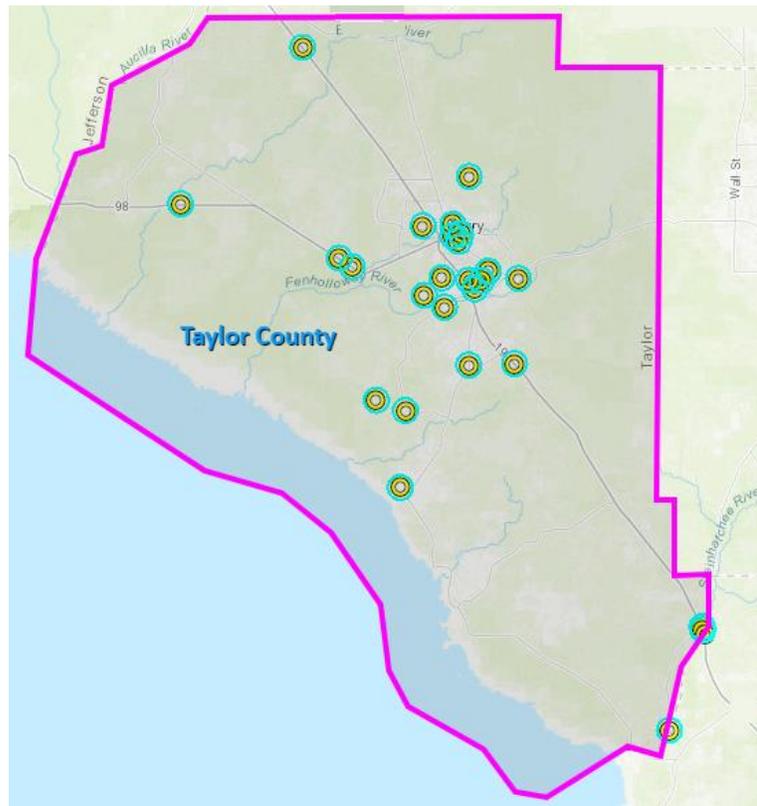
In August/September 2015 the Steinhatchee area was impacted by over 20 inches of rainfall in a short period causing both riverine and areal flooding. As the water receded a sinkhole developed at an area on SR 51 north of Steinhatchee. The hole cost the FDOT over \$300,000 to repair and caused the roadway to be closed at various times during the month long process. Road closures caused long detours for residents, school students and the seasonal tourist and fishing industry. Several other small sinkholes (1'x1') opened during this same flooding event, including one on county maintained River Avenue and also on Granger Drive. All sinkholes on county maintained roads were quickly filled after each incident.

According to the county road department, the county emergency management office and the FDEP sinkhole database, no other sinkholes have occurred since 2015.

Table 25. List of Sinkholes for Taylor County

Reference #	Date	Longitude	Latitude
38-005	1/1/1970	-83.5856	30.07919
38-004	2/23/1970	-83.513	30.00524
38-503	6/1/1970	-83.5667	30.11719
38-008	8/14/1970	-83.6753	30.08893
38-504	8/29/1971	-83.575	30.11542
38-007	10/11/1971	-83.5588	30.07731
38-002	7/17/1972	-83.8472	30.14305
38-009	7/17/1972	-83.5588	30.00395
38-012	7/29/1982	-83.6046	30.12409
38-010	9/5/1984	-83.5528	30.06975
38-508	10/11/1984	-83.5583	30.16656
38-006	8/14/1985	-83.358	29.68804
38-505	12/10/1986	-83.6033	30.06421
38-513	7/17/2000	-83.6319	30.46477
38-500	10/3/2000	-83.3246	29.77511
38-001	7/7/2003	-83.6514	29.97361
38-501	7/20/2007	-83.3246	29.77511
38-510	8/23/2008	-83.5748	30.12542
38-506	8/23/2008	-83.5689	30.11067
38-509	3/23/2013	-83.5091	30.07859
38-507	3/23/2013	-83.583	30.05395
38-512	6/27/2013	-83.3247	29.77895
38-003	8/23/2013	-83.6886	30.0963
38-511	8/23/2013	-83.6274	29.89821
38-011	1/11/2014	-83.6223	29.9647
38-502	5/29/2014	-83.5461	30.07694
38-013	8/15/2015	-83.5394	30.08499

Source: <https://ca.dep.state.fl.us/mapdirect/?focus=fgssinkholes>



Source: <https://ca.dep.state.fl.us/mapdirect/?focus=fgssinkholes>

Figure 30. Historical record of sinkholes in Taylor County.

Probability

The probability that a sinkhole will occur in Taylor County sometime in the near future is low to medium, but the likelihood of this hazard causing significant damage to the county in general is very low. These events are isolated and usually very small in geographic extent. This hazard is considered a relatively low priority for the LMS Working Group.

Impacts

The impacts in the planning area are few. Sinkholes occurring in a major roadway could be dangerous and severely impact transportation. U.S. Highways 27, 98, and 221 pass through the county with goods for other parts of the county, not to mention the massive timber industry in the county. Impacts to transportation could cause high impacts to the local and potentially surrounding economy.

Other impacts include damage to houses or personal property, damage to businesses, and damage to infrastructure. The sinkholes that occur in these geologic areas referenced above, do not typically become very large across. Many of the sinkholes that have occurred in the planning area have been filled or repaired.

Vulnerability: Low

Sinkholes are very localized in nature. Any vulnerability is to individual structures or roadways. As noted earlier, historically and geologically, these types of sinkholes do not become extremely wide encompassing vast areas. Due to these factors the vulnerability is low for the planning area.

Future Development and Sinkholes

Based on the levels of risk shown on the map above, the area around the City of Perry has a higher degree of risk than other areas of the county. As the city continues to grow relatively more than the unincorporated county, the risks associated with sinkholes in this area will increase with the higher populations and the greater number of structures.

City of Perry – Vulnerability

The areas in and around the City of Perry are more at risk to sinkholes than other areas of the unincorporated county. Based on participation and feedback from the City Public Works Department, sinkholes can damage the city's infrastructure including water and sewer pipes and roads. Some of the roads at risk include Courtney Road and also 9th Street.

9. Coastal and Riverine Erosion

General Description

Soil erosion is the process by which the land surface is worn away by the action of wind, water, ice and gravity. The process of soil erosion involves detachment of sediments from the soil mass, transportation primarily by flowing water or wind, and eventual deposition of sediment. Raindrops falling on bare or sparsely vegetated soil detach soil particles. Water flowing over the ground picks up the particles and carries them. As runoff gains velocity, it tends to form channels and detaches more soil particles. This action cuts rills and gullies into the soil, adding to the sediment load. Wind erosion is also a significant cause of soil loss, especially in

peninsular Florida. Winds blowing across unvegetated, disturbed land pick up soil particles and carry them along. Additional information on wind erosion and its control is available from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly the Soil Conservation Service). Sedimentation is the settling out of the soil particles transported by water and wind.

Sedimentation occurs when the velocity of water in which the soil particles are suspended is slowed to a sufficient degree, and for a sufficient period of time, to allow the particles to settle out of suspension. Heavier particles, such as sand and gravel, settle out more rapidly than do fine particles such as clay and silt.

Natural, or geologic erosion, has occurred at a relatively slow rate since the earth was formed. It is a major factor in creating the earth as we know it today. The great river valleys of the panhandle, the rolling farmlands and orchards of the central ridge, the productive estuaries, and the barrier islands of the coast are all products of geologic erosion and sedimentation. Except for some cases of shoreline and stream channel erosion, natural erosion occurs at a very slow and uniform rate; and is a vital factor in maintaining environmental balance. Geologic erosion produces about 30 percent of all sediment in the United States.

However, not all erosion is gradual. It can occur quite quickly as the result of a flash flood, coastal storm, or other event. Most of the geomorphic change that occurs in a river system is in response to a peak flow event. It is a natural process, but its effects can be exacerbated by human activity. Erosion is a problem in developed areas where the disappearing land threatens development and infrastructure.

Over 50% of Florida's beaches are experiencing erosion. At present, about 299 of the state's 825 miles of sandy beaches are experiencing "critical erosion", a level of erosion which threatens substantial development, recreational, cultural, or environmental interests. The impact of raindrops and sheet flow on the soil surface is the beginning in the erosion process. The extent of erosion is determined on the size and velocity of raindrops and the amount of precipitation and intensity or severity of thunderstorms, hurricane or tropical storm events, which can be very erosive to the soil. Moving water is the most likely natural agent of erosion. Erosion by rivers is caused by the scouring action of the sediment-containing flowing water.

Human intervention, as by the removal of natural vegetation for farming or grazing purposes, can lead to or accelerate erosion by wind and water. The erodibility is influenced by many factors, some of which vary during the year and/or vary with soil management.

Location

The planning area can experience coastal erosion along its 45 miles of coast and along its major and minor riverine waterways (Figure 31).



Figure 31. Coastal Area and River System of Taylor County

Extent

Coastal erosion is measured by feet of erosion per year. This is not a major issue on the Taylor County Coast owed to the vegetated coast and low energy waves that are found there.

There are a variety of methods for measuring riverbank erosion rates. A direct method is to insert metal rods (called "erosion pins") into the bank and marking the position of the bank surface along the rods at different times. This simple measurement technique can be enhanced with the use of a data logger attached to a rod of photoreceptors; the logger records the voltage, which is an indication of how much of the rod is exposed.^[3] Another common method is to survey a stream cross section repeatedly over time. This measures the erosion rate in addition to changes in the geometry of stream banks. Aerial and satellite imagery can be used to measure rates of bank erosion and river channel migration at larger spatial scales by comparing bank locations at various times. Finally, there are a variety of less common methods like using sedimentology or tree age to calculate erosion rates by approximating historic locations of the river channel. *Source: Wikipedia: Bank Erosion*

Historical Occurrences

There are no records of historical occurrences of coastal erosion besides the short distance of critically eroded beach in Dekle Beach discussed below.

During the 2015 flood event in Steinhatchee over 20 roads were underwater requiring various level of repair after water receded. This also can affect the other coastal communities of Dark Island, Keaton Beach, Ezell and Cedar Island.

Hurricane Hermine in September 2016 caused extensive damage, including beach erosion to the Keaton Beach area. In 2017, repairs to beach amounted to \$10,500 for 400 tons of masonry sand to replace beach lost during the storm.

Probability: Low

Taylor County has approximately 45 miles of low energy (no waves) coastline this and the heavy vegetation along the coast combine to make coastal erosion a low probability. Riverine erosion is exacerbated by destruction of vegetation along the river's edge. Taylor County is a major timber producer in the southeast United States. The State of Florida implements the silvicultural best practices monitored by the Florida Forest Service. These practices are designed as the minimum standards necessary for protecting and maintaining the State's water quality as well as certain wildlife habitat values, during forestry activities. As such, they represent a balance between overall natural resource protection and forest resource use. In the past few years there have been no violations of these best practices which directly translates to a protection of the riverine system of Taylor County.

Impacts

Erosion leads to increased pollution and sedimentation in streams and rivers, clogging these waterways and causing declines in fish and other species. Degraded lands along rivers and streams are also often less able to hold onto water, which can worsen flooding. Coastal flooding can lead to loss of land, habitat, and affect critical infrastructure.

Vulnerability

According to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Water Resource Management Critically Eroded Beaches in Florida study (June 2019), there is 0.2 miles classified as critically eroded beach (Figure 32). This area is close to some residences; however, does pose a serious threat to residents.

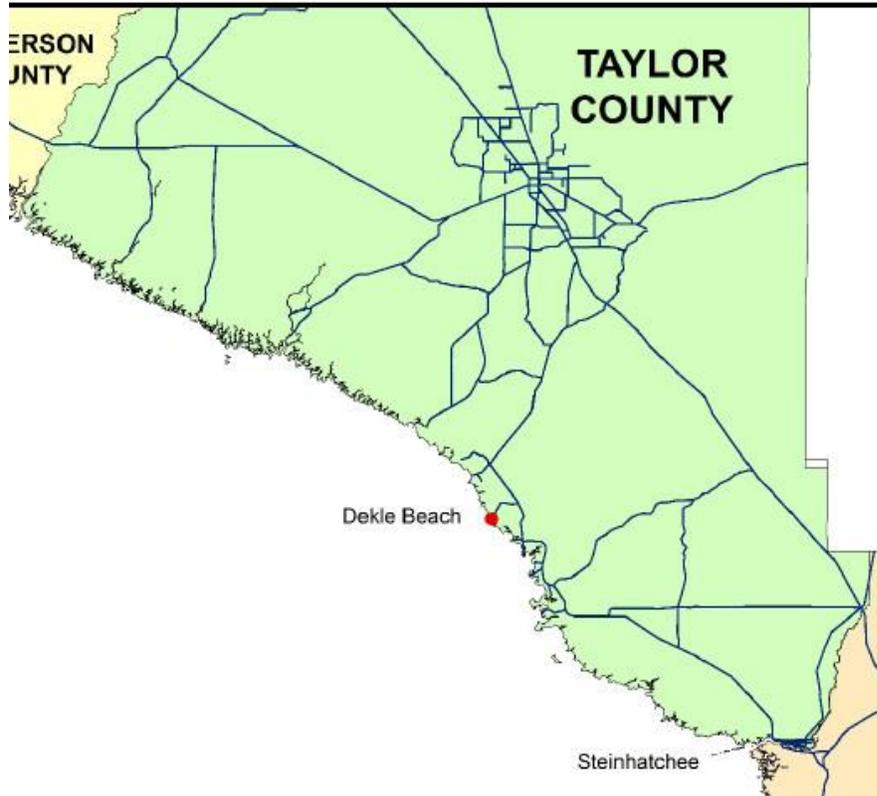


Figure 32. 0.2 Miles of the 45 Mile Coast is Classified as Critically Eroded Beach

Most of this coastal area is partially vulnerable to erosion caused by astronomical high tides or from storm surges. The extent of the erosion is minor, and not expected to exceed one foot of shore per decade. This can be exasperated by hurricanes or winter storms. Particular attention is focused on the roads that run along the coastlines.

These roads tend to be impacted by saltwater and debris and over time the ground around the roads is eroded. This road damage is in constant need of repair by the county. River Road in Steinhatchee and Front Road in Dekle Beach are both very close to the coast and are vulnerable to erosion.

The major rivers do have some erosion and the potential for more, but there is little established data for comparisons and analysis. Taylor County group does not consider this hazard to be a primary threat to human life or of significant economic potential. Further research about the probability, extent and damage associated with this hazard needs to be conducted and will be addressed in the future by the Taylor County LMS Work Group as applicable.

Taylor County does not have fast flowing rivers and is not susceptible to any significant degree of riverine erosion. The coastline is predominately tidal marsh land and does not erode. The coastal area is not susceptible to subsidence either.

Future Development and Erosion

As the county and the City of Perry grow and develop, the issue of erosion may become more important. This is especially true considering the increased development considered in the County Vision 2060 Plan where up to an extra 188,000 units could be built near the coastline.

City of Perry – Vulnerability

The Fenholloway River flows on the southern side of the City of Perry and is not susceptible to erosion due to the well vegetated banks and nearly negligible amounts of disturbance on its banks.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 1 Transportation

Primary Agency: Taylor County School District

Support Agencies: Taylor County Public Works
Big Bend Transit
Taylor County Senior Citizen's Association

I. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 1 is to provide, in a coordinated manner, the resources (human, technical, equipment, facility, materials and supplies) of member agencies to support emergency transportation needs during an emergency or disaster in Taylor County. Emergency Support Function 1 can provide personnel and resources to support prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives. The Emergency Support Function 1 Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) is appointed by and located in the Taylor County School Board and directs all aspects of emergency management. Emergency Support Function 1 resources are used when individual agencies are overwhelmed and County Emergency Response Team requests additional transportation services.

The priorities for allocation of these assets will be:

- Evacuating persons from immediate peril.
- Transporting materials, personnel, and supplies for the support of emergency activities being conducted and as requested by the Taylor County EOC and its member agencies.
- Transporting relief supplies necessary for recovery from the emergency.
- Coordinating activities with assistance from support agencies, and prioritize the allocation of available resources.

II. Concept of Operations

A. GENERAL

1. Emergency Support Function 1 is organized consistent with State Emergency Operations Center and the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System. This structure and system supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, and coordination and support operations to Taylor County through the Taylor County Emergency Response Team, Area Operations and State Emergency Response Teams to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or situation.
2. Procedures, protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Taylor Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of Emergency Operations Plan (i.e., Base Plan) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe Emergency Support Function 1 capabilities

(based on the National Planning Scenarios, the Universal Task List and the Target Capabilities). Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.

3. In a large event requiring local or State mutual aid assistance, Emergency Support Function 1 will work with its support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of required assets.
4. Throughout the response and recovery periods, Emergency Support Function 1 will evaluate and analyze information requests to move people, materials, equipment and other resources as necessary; develop and update assessments of the transportation service situation and status in the impact area; and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs.

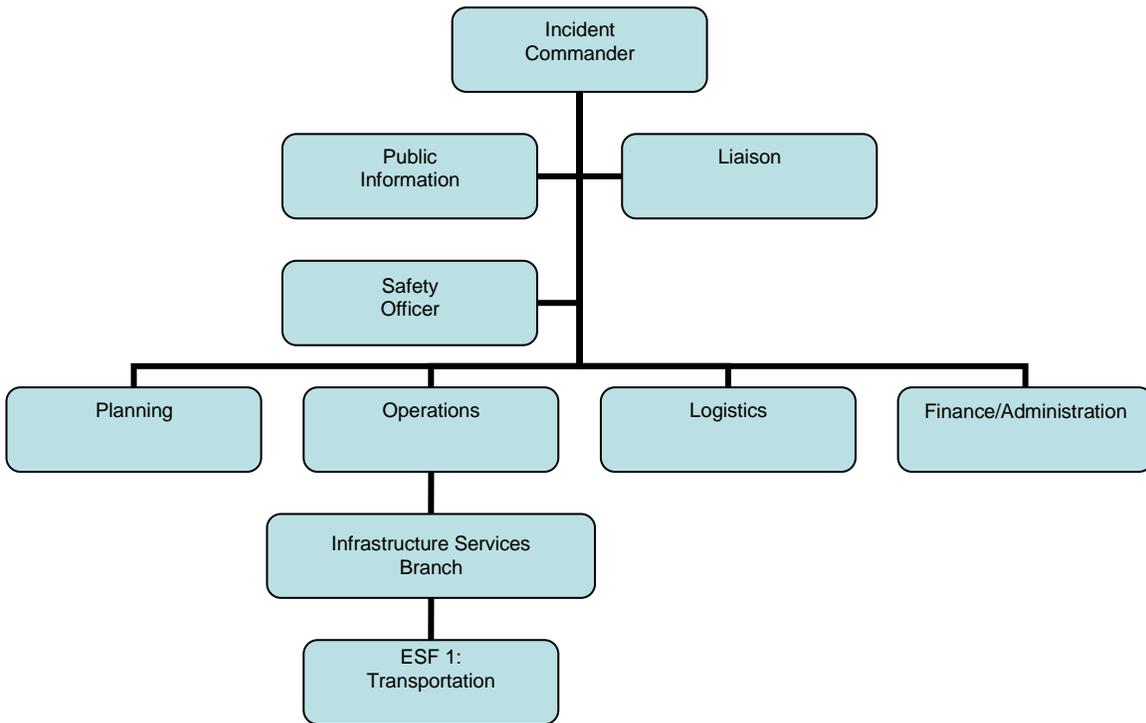


Figure 1 – Incident Command System Structure: ESF 1 – Transportation

B. ORGANIZATION

1. COUNTY

- a. During an activation of the County Emergency Operations Center, support agency staff is integrated with Taylor County School District staff to provide support that will allow for an appropriate, coordinated and timely response.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the Emergency Operations Center, Operations Section Chief will coordinate the support resources from the support agencies with the Infrastructure Services Branch Chief.
- c. During the response phase, Emergency Support Function 1 will evaluate and analyze information regarding transportation services requests. Also, Emergency Support Function 1 will develop and update assessments of the

transportation services status in the impacted area and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated requirements.

- d. Taylor County Emergency Management will develop and maintain the overall Emergency Support Function 1 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, The National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
- e. Taylor County School District shall be represented in Emergency Support Function 5 (Information and Planning) and support disaster intelligence collection and analysis as relates to the Emergency Support Function 1 mission.

2. AREA

- a. The Infrastructure Services Branch Chief, in consultation with the requesting jurisdiction, may obtain additional transportation service resources via established mutual aid agreements.
- b. The Florida Department of Transportation serves as the lead agency for transportation service coordination and support, and will designate a liaison to the EOC from the Regional Office and/or the Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF). The liaisons have been trained to carry out Emergency Support Function 1 missions, and will provide operational support to the EOC and/or field activities.

3. STATE

- a. During an activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, the Department of Transportation is the designated lead agency for State transportation services and will provide a liaison to facilitate requests for transportation service resources to local Emergency Operations Centers.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the primary and support agencies of Emergency Support Function 1 at the State Emergency Operations Center will report to the Infrastructure Services Branch Chief, who reports to the Operations Section Chief under the overall direction of the State Coordination Officer.
- c. The Department of Transportation develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 1 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

C. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

1. The Taylor County Emergency Management will notify the County Warning Point when information comes to their attention indicating that an emergency or disaster situation is developing.
2. The County Warning Point, will notify the "on call" Emergency Duty Officer and/or Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) for Emergency Support Function when the county or an area of the county has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure.
3. Emergency Support Function 1 will be activated or placed on standby upon notification by the County Emergency Management Office. The primary and support the Transportation representatives or designees will jointly manage the emergency activities of Emergency Support Function 1.
4. Upon instructions to activate Emergency Support Function 1 will implement procedures to notify and mobilize all personnel, facilities, and physical resources likely to be needed, based on the emergency circumstance.

D. ACTIONS

Actions carried out by Emergency Support Function 1 are grouped into phases of emergency management: prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies and the intended recipients of service. Emergency Support Function 1 encompasses a full range of activities from training to the provision of field services. It also functions as a coordinator and, at times, assumes direct operational control of provided services. The following services may be provided:

- Assessment of potential impacts of scenario events and transportation needs.
- Continuous inventory of transportation assets, including transit buses, trolleys, passenger vans, wheelchair equipped buses, and School District school buses.
- Transportation of ambulatory and wheelchair bound persons.
- Transportation of resources and Emergency Support Function 1 assets, including buses, vans, equipment and supplies.
- Transportation and evacuation public information and risk communication.
- Transportation management, command and control of assets.
- Transportation activities related to terrorist threats and/or events.
- Evacuation and re-entry support.
- Maintenance of list of essential employees who because of their expertise and nature of assigned responsibilities are "on call" throughout all phases of a major disaster operation.

1. PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS

- a. Actions and activities that develop Transportation response capabilities may include planning, training, orientation sessions, and exercises for Emergency Support Function 1 personnel (i.e., County, State, Regional, and Federal).
- b. Coordinate with Emergency Support Function 5 (Information and Planning) to identify essential elements of information that should be incorporated into rapid needs assessments for Emergency Support Function 1.
- c. Conduct planning with Emergency Support Function 1 support agencies, Regional Domestic Security Task forces, and other emergency support functions to refine Transportation operations.
- d. Prepare and maintain emergency operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency. Ensure lead agency personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties.
- e. Develop and present training courses for Emergency Support Function 1 personnel, provide information on critical facilities to the County Emergency Management and develop protocols for frequently provided services.
- f. Conduct all hazards exercises involving Emergency Support Function 1.
- g. Coordinate with Emergency Support Function 5 (Emergency Management Division) to incorporate disaster intelligence into Emergency Support Function 1 training, preparedness and planning, including the use of this analysis to scale the mission requirements for the School System and Emergency Support Function 1 in a hurricane or other major disaster.
- h. Assess vulnerability of evacuation routes and shelters to storm surge, and develop alternative protective measures in transporting evacuees to safe shelters.
- i. Assign and schedule sufficient personnel to implement Emergency Support Function 1 tasks for an extended period of time.
- j. Maintain a list of Emergency Support Function 1 assets that that can be deployed during an emergency. Refer to the NIMS Resource Typing System in organizing and typing these resources.
- k. Manage inventory of wheelchair lift-equipped buses and other pre-designated assets that are essential to meeting the transportation needs of special needs groups.
- l. Develop, test, and maintain an automated or manual listing of emergency contacts, agency transportation resources, and points of contact for assets that can be attained through vendors or other sources.

2. RESPONSE ACTIONS

- a. Coordinate operations at the Emergency Support Function 1 office in the County Emergency Operations Center and/or at other locations as required.
- b. Establish and maintain a system to support on-scene direction and control and coordination with County EOC, regional task force and State EOC.
- c. Transportation support RDSTF in the investigation of a terrorist attack.
- d. Pre-position response resources when it is apparent that transportation resources will be necessary. Relocate transportation resources when it is

apparent that they are endangered by the anticipated impacts of the emergency situation.

- e. Monitor and direct transportation resources and response activities.
- f. Participate in EOC briefings, and sessions to prepare Incident Action Plans and Situation Reports.
- g. Obtain State resources through the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP); coordinate all resources into the affected areas from designated staging areas.
- h. Coordinate with other County ESFs to obtain resources and to facilitate an effective emergency response among all participating agencies.
- i. Notify drivers of the potential threat and put drivers on stand-by alert status, updating as conditions change. In the event drivers are off duty when a potential threat arises, those designated will report by telephone or in person for further instructions.
- j. Evaluate and task the transportation support requests for threatened and/or impacted areas.
- k. Establish communications with appropriate field personnel and ensure that they are ready for timely response.
- l. Coordinate with support agencies to develop, prioritize and implement strategies for the initial response to EOC requests. The Emergency Medical Services Agency will provide transportation for the more critical special needs persons (see Emergency Support Function 18). These include persons who would not be able to travel by ambulatory means or wheelchair. Transportation for ambulatory and wheelchair persons will be provided by the Taylor County School Board.
- m. Utilize pre-determined evacuation routes to the extent possible. These routes are based on the designated general and special need shelters and are reviewed annually. Updates will be provided by the various EOC agencies as to the conditions of existing routes and any additional routes available by existing and changing conditions.
- n. Relay all emergency traffic regulations to all affected personnel.
- o. Activate the EOC Citizen Information Center, which receives calls for various transportation needs during disasters. Each call shall be recorded and forwarded to the Taylor County Emergency Management at the EOC for further action.

3. RECOVERY ACTIONS

- a. Continue to provide support as required until response activities are concluded or until they can be managed and staffed by the primary incident agency or jurisdictions.
- b. Initiate financial reimbursement process for recovery activities when such support is available.
- c. After the initial actions are completed, assist in recovery operations of the EOC. Support agencies will continue to provide necessary emergency transportation, transportation of persons with special needs, transportation of emergency personnel, and transportation of emergency goods and services.

4. MITIGATION ACTIONS

- a. Coordinate with the LMS Steering Committee and the Emergency Management Department to identify potential hazards and their impacts, and determine how these impacts may impede the Emergency Support Function 1 operation.
- b. Provide personnel with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters.

E. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. Emergency Support Function 1 complies with the National Response Framework, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The NIMS guides the direction and control system adopted by the Department of Emergency Management, which functions as the official disaster prevention, protection, response, preparedness, recovery, and mitigation organization within Taylor County.
2. The Emergency Support Function 1 system operates at two levels: 1) County Emergency Operations Center; and 2) Field operations.
3. During emergency activations, all management decisions regarding County or regional response are made at the County Emergency Operations Center by the Emergency Support Function 1 coordinator. Under the Incident Command System structure, the Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Operations Section Coordinators and staff at the County Emergency Operations Center assist the commander in carrying out the overall mission. Sections, Units, Teams, staffing levels, etc. are modular and scalable, depending on the type, size, scope and complexity of the emergency or disaster event.
4. A staffing directory and the Emergency Support Function 1 Emergency Operations Plan, its accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating guidelines are maintained by Taylor County School Board with status of the call lists updated at least monthly and all other documents at least annually.
5. All transportation field personnel are subordinate to the Emergency Support Function 1 at the County Emergency Operations Center.
6. In accordance with a mission assignment from Emergency Support Function 1, and further mission tasking by a local primary agency, each support organization assisting Emergency Support Function 1 assignment will retain administrative control over its own resources and personnel, but will be under the operational control of Emergency Support Function 1. Delegation of mission operational control may be delegated to a Management Support Unit, Multi-Agency Coordination Team or a local entity.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. PRIMARY AGENCY – TAYLOR COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT

- a. Provide leadership in directing, coordinating and integrating overall County efforts to provide Transportation evacuation assistance to affected areas and populations.

- b. Staff and operate a National Incident Management System compliant command and control structure (i.e., Incident Command System) to assure that services and staff are provided to areas of need.
- c. Coordinate and direct the activation and deployment of support agencies under Emergency Support Function 1 in carrying out specified missions to evacuate personnel from vulnerable areas.
- d. In coordination with Emergency Support Function 5, evaluate the emergency situation, make strategic decisions, and identify resource needs and secure resources required for field operations.
- e. Coordinate supplemental assistance in identifying and meeting the Transportation needs of disaster victims.
- f. Assume the lead in the organization, assignment and staffing at the facilities at which Emergency Support Function 1 is required to be located.
- g. Coordinate the use of transportation resources to support the emergency response, including the movement of evacuees in need to designated shelters.
- h. Maintain a current inventory of transportation assets from participating agencies, including their location and condition.
- i. Pre-position transportation resources as needed.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

(NOTE: Each Support Agency should review its own roles and responsibilities and revise in conjunction with the Taylor County Emergency Management).

- a. Taylor County Senior Citizens Association

The Taylor County Senior Citizens Association will assist with the identification and location of senior citizens and their need for evacuation transportation during a catastrophic event.

- b. Taylor County Public Works will assist the School District with drivers of transport vehicles if the need should arise.
- c. Big Bend Transit has transportation vans that are utilized in their business. These vans will be utilized to assist with the transportation of citizens during an evacuation.
- d. Taylor County Emergency Management maintains a list of available resources at the EOC. The list is updated at least once each year, and contains the following: 1) contact information for essential employees who have a role and responsibility in Emergency Support Function 1; and 2) inventory of resources that can be deployed for Emergency Support Function 1 support, including vehicles (trolleys, passenger vans, busses).

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- 1. Emergency Support Function 1 is responsible for managing financial matters related to resources that are procured and used during an event. During a response, each agency/department is responsible for recording and tracking its own expenditures and seeking reimbursement from the appropriate resource after the event. If a federally declared disaster exists, then a reimbursement formula is

established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that may be as much as 100 percent, but usually does not exceed 75 percent.

2. Expenditures by support entities will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section or a designated Finance Service officer as soon as possible.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State Emergency Support Function 1 Annex
- Florida Statutes 1993, Emergency Management, chap. 252 (252.31- 52.61)
- The Federal Response Plan for P.L. 93-288 (1992)
- Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, Section 943.0312, F.S.
- Florida Field Operations Guide (FFOG)
- DHS Homeland Security Act (2002)
- HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents
- HSPD-8, National Preparedness Goal
- DHS National Incident Management System (2004)
- DHS National Response Framework (2004)
- Public Law-288
- Florida Statutes, Chapter 380, Land and Water Management

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2 Communications

Primary Agency:	Taylor County Sheriff's Office
Support Agencies:	Taylor County Emergency Management Perry Police Department Fairpoint Communications Taylor County Department of Information Systems

I. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 2 is to provide Communications coordination and support services in support of emergency events in Taylor County. Emergency Support Function 2 can provide personnel and resources to support prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives. The Emergency Support Function 2 Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) is appointed by and located in the Sheriff's Office, and directs all aspects of emergency management. Emergency Support Function 2 resources are used when individual agencies are overwhelmed and the County Emergency Response Team requests additional communications services.

The Taylor County Sheriffs' Office will coordinate Emergency Support Function 2 assets (both equipment and services) that may be available from a variety of sources before and after the activation of the County EOC. The Emergency Communications Center (ECC) houses the communications system in the EOC.

The Emergency Support Function 2 concept of operations is closely coordinated with the development and execution of the Sheriff's Office Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP). Both plans incorporate impact analyses from the County's hazards and risk assessment, which examine the potential consequences from natural, technological, and manmade hazards.

Specific Emergency Support Function 2 objectives include:

- Establish and maintain communications between and among the key facilities that are integral to efficient disaster operations.
- Ensure that the ECC is prepared to respond to emergencies, recover, and mitigate their impacts.
- Ensure that the ECC is prepared to provide the mission essential communications services required during normal operations.

II. Concept of Operations

A. GENERAL

1. Emergency Support Function 2 is organized consistent with State Emergency Operations Center and the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System. This structure and system supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, and coordination and support operations to Taylor County through the Taylor County Emergency Response Team, Area Operations and State

Emergency Response Teams to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or situation.

2. Procedures protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Taylor Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of Emergency Operations Plan (i.e., Base Plan) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe Emergency Support Function 2 capabilities (based on the National Planning Scenarios, the Universal Task List and the Target Capabilities). Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.
3. In a large event requiring local or State mutual aid assistance, Emergency Support Function 2 will work with its support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets.
4. Throughout the response and recovery periods, Emergency Support Function 2 will evaluate and analyze information communications requests; develop and update assessments of the communications service situation and status in the impact area; and to undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs.
5. When an event is focused in scope to a specific type or response mode, technical and subject matter expertise may be provided by an appropriate person(s) from a supporting agency with skills pertinent to the type of event, who will advise and/or direct operations within the context of the Incident Command System structure.
6. As NIMS continues to be fully implemented in Taylor County, the Sheriff's Office will play a pivotal role in implementing the Incident Command System, focusing on: 1) communications system interoperability, and 2) providing a common operating picture for incident managers.

The Concept of Operations is guided by the following assumptions:

- Exact actions will be dictated by the extent of damage and outage.
- Each communications center is tasked with maintaining adequate spare parts, resources, plans, and personnel to ensure operations during a disaster or emergency.
- Each communications center is tasked with maintaining adequate staffing. Employees are recalled as needed and scheduled appropriately.
- Assistance is available via State EOC.
- The Emergency Management Director will establish priorities for restoration of communications resources.
- Lead and support agencies will coordinate their activities via their respective EOC representatives.

7. The Sheriff's Office will support the establishment of communications between key facilities that are listed below. These facilities have a key role in emergency response and recovery under the National Incident Management System.

a. Communications Systems

- Local EOC and local government agencies
Telephone and fax
Paging
E-mail
Dedicated lines, when applicable
Radio, when applicable
Commercial wireless (Cellular, ESMR)
- Local EOC and State EOC
Telephone and fax
ESATCOM e-mail
- Local EOC and other municipal EOC
Telephone and fax
ESATCOM e-mail
Commercial wireless, when applicable
- ESF/ICS groups
Radio
Commercial wireless
Mobile communications vehicle (Mobile 1).
- Shelters and feeding sites
Telephone Amateur radio (ARES)
Paging Commercial wireless.
- Distribution sites, staging areas, Disaster Resource Centers
Telephone
Amateur radio (ARES)
Paging
Commercial wireless

b Priorities for Repair and Restoration

- Emergency Communications 9-1-1 Public Safety radio
- Non-Emergency communications telephone service Local Government radio

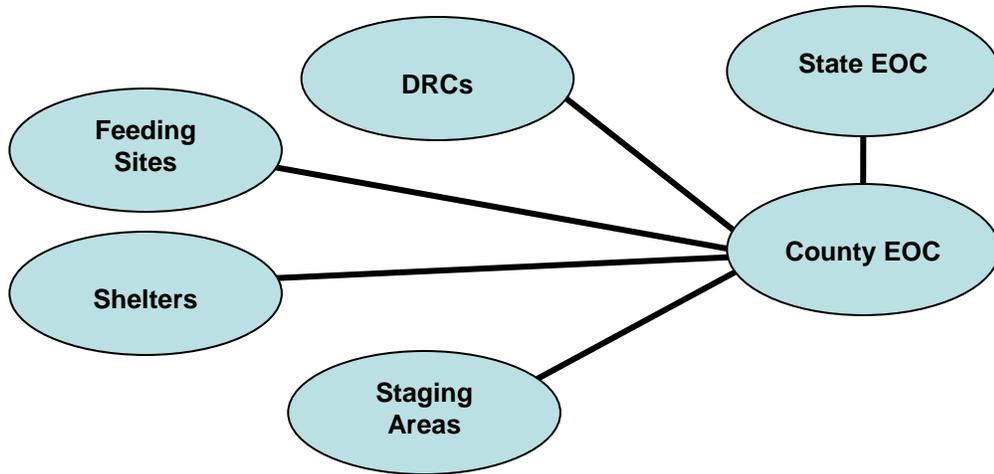


Figure 2 – Communications Links with Key Facilities

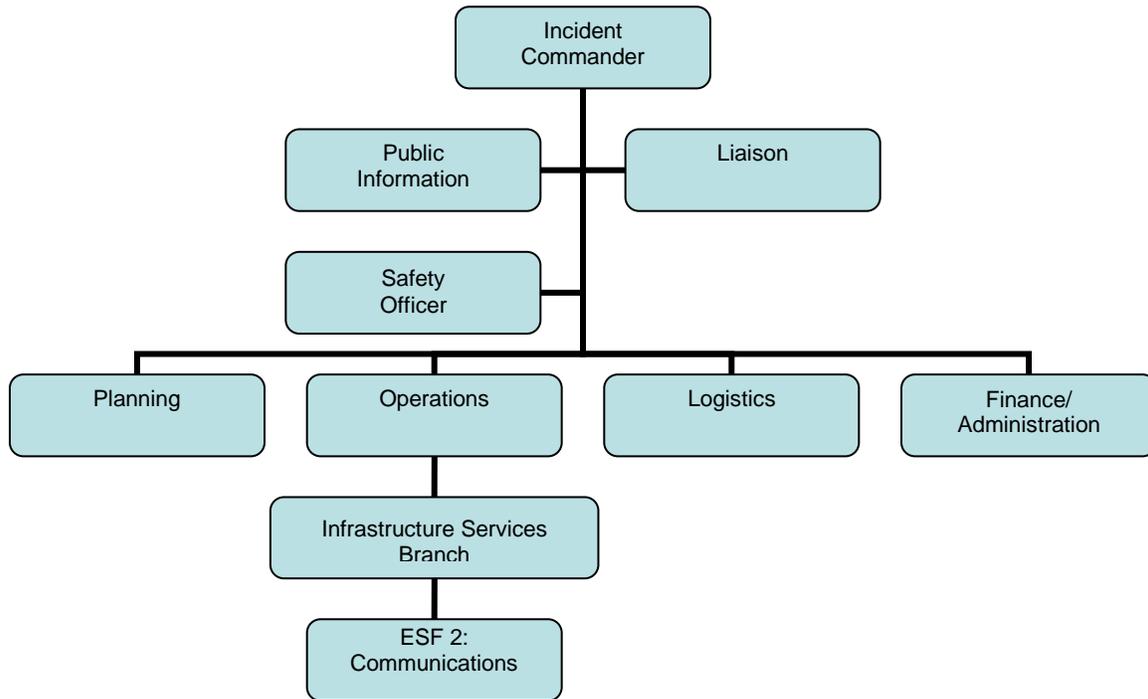


Figure 3 – Incident Command System Structure: ESF 2 – Communications

B. ORGANIZATION

1. COUNTY

- a. During an activation of the County Emergency Operations Center, support agency staff is integrated with the Sheriff's Office staff to provide support that will allow for an appropriate, coordinated and timely response.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the Emergency Operations Center, Operations Section Chief will coordinate the support resources from the support agencies with the Infrastructure Branch Chief.
- c. During the response phase, Emergency Support Function 2 will evaluate and analyze information regarding communications services requests. Also, Emergency Support Function 2 will develop and update assessments of the communications services status in the impacted area and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipate demands and needs.
- d. The Sheriff's Office develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 2 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, The National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
- e. The Sheriff's Office shall be represented in ESF 5 (Information and Planning) and keep management of ESF 5 fully apprised of developing conditions as relates to carrying out the Emergency Support Function 2 mission.

2. AREA

- a. The Infrastructure Services Branch Chief, in consultation with the requesting jurisdiction, may obtain additional communications service resources via established mutual aid agreements.
- b. The Department of Management Services, State Technology Office, serves as the lead agency for communications service coordination and support and will designate a liaison to the EOC from the Regional Office and/or the Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF). The liaisons have been trained to carry out Emergency Support Function 2 responsibilities and will function as coordinators, assessors, and operational personnel in support of EOC or field activities.

3. STATE

- a. During an activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, the Department of Management Services is the designated lead agency for State communications services and will provide a liaison to facilitate requests for communications service resources to local Emergency Operations Centers.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the primary and support agencies of Emergency Support Function 2 at the State Emergency Operations Center will report to the Infrastructure Services Branch Chief who reports to the Operations Section Chief under the overall direction of the State Coordination Officer.
- c. The Department of Management Services develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 2 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

C. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

1. The Sheriff's Office will notify the County Warning Point when information comes to their attention indicating that an emergency or disaster situation is developing. The report will include all relevant information that is known at the time. Additional information should be reported as it becomes available.
2. The County Warning Point, will notify the "on call" Emergency Duty Officer and/or Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) for Emergency Support Function 2 when the County or an area of the County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure.
3. Upon instructions to activate ESF 2, Sheriff's Office will implement procedures to notify and mobilize all personnel, facilities, and physical resources likely to be needed, based on the emergency circumstance.

D. ACTIONS

Actions carried out by Emergency Support Function 2 are grouped into phases of emergency management: prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies and the intended recipients of service. Emergency Support Function 2 encompasses a full range of activities from training to the provision of field services. It also functions as a coordinator and, at times, assumes direct operational control of provided services. The following services may be provided:

- Assessment of potential impacts of scenario events and communications needs.
- Input into Incident Action Plans.
- Provision of communications personnel.
- Provision of communications equipment and supplies.
- Analysis of loss of functionality of communications system.
- Determination of available communications assets.

- Accumulation of damage information from assessment teams.
- Coordination of communications support.
- Prioritization of deployment of resources based on response needs.
- Communications management, command and control of assets.
- Communications activities related to terrorist threats and/or events.

1. PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS

- a. Actions and activities that develop Communications response capabilities may include planning, training, orientation sessions, and exercises for Emergency Support Function 2 personnel (i.e., County, State, Regional, and Federal) and other emergency support functions that will respond with Emergency Support Function 2. This involves the active participation on inter-agency preparedness organizations, which collaborate in such activities on a regular basis.
- b. Conduct planning with Emergency Support Function 2 support agencies, Regional Domestic Security Task forces, and other emergency support functions to refine Communications operation.
- c. Conduct training and exercise for EOC and Communications Team members.
- d. Prepare and maintain emergency operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency. Ensure lead agency personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties.
- e. Develop and present training courses for Emergency Support Function 2 personnel, provide information on critical facilities to the County Emergency Management and develop protocols for frequently provided services.
- f. Conduct all hazards exercises involving Emergency Support Function 2.
- g. Coordinate with ESF 5 (Emergency Management Division) to incorporate disaster intelligence into ESF 2 training, preparedness and planning, including the use of this analysis to scale the mission requirements for ESF 2 in a hurricane or other major disaster.
- h. Assess the vulnerability of communications equipment and systems to the effects of storm surge, hurricane force winds, blast, and other natural, technological and man-made hazards.
- i. Assess worst case scenario damage to the communications system, with emphasis on scenarios that will cause the loss of functionality of the system.
- j. Identify mission essential functions, including: 911 calls processing; emergency dispatch of Fire/Rescue and EMS; and 24-hour answer point for County.
- k. Identify alternative facilities and systems that will serve as backup communications and dispatches in the event of major emergency that prevents the ECC from assuming or maintaining its mission essential functions.
- l. Train personnel in the following: 1) Incident Command System; 2) Procedures for pre-staging communications assets for rapid deployment to affected area; 3) COOP implementation.

2. RESPONSE ACTIONS

- a. Coordinate operations at the Emergency Support Function 2 office in the County Emergency Operations Center and/or at other locations as required.
- b. Establish and maintain a system to support on-scene direction and control and coordination with County EOC, regional task force and State EOC.
- c. Communications support RDSTF in the investigation of a terrorist attack.
- d. Preposition response resources when it is apparent that communications resources will be necessary. Relocate communications resources when it is apparent that they are endangered by the likely impacts of the emergency situation.
- e. Monitor and direct communications resources and response activities.
- f. Participate in EOC briefings, and meetings to prepare Incident Action Plans and Situation Reports.
- g. Obtain State resources through the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP); coordinate all resources into the affected areas from designated staging areas.
- h. Coordinate with other County Emergency Support Functions to obtain resources and to facilitate an effective emergency response among all participating agencies.

3. RECOVERY ACTIONS

- a. Continue to provide support as required until response activities are concluded or until they can be managed and staffed by the primary incident agency or jurisdictions.
- b. Continue to provide support as required to support the recovery phase.
- c. Initiate financial reimbursement process for these activities when such support is available.
- d. After the initial actions are completed, assist in recovery operations of the EOC. Support agencies will continue to provide necessary emergency communications.
- e. Assess communications systems for damage, including repair of towers and repeaters.
- f. Query other Public Safety agencies for damage reports.
- g. Query wireless providers and local media for damage reports.
- h. Contact other Emergency Support Functions to determine their communications requirements.

4. MITIGATION ACTIONS

- a. Coordinate with the LMS Steering Committee and the Emergency Management Division to identify potential hazards and their impacts, and how these impacts may impede the Emergency Support Function 2 operation.
- b. Provide personnel with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impacts of future disasters on communications systems in Taylor County.

E. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. Emergency Support Function 2 complies with the National Response Framework, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The NIMS guides the direction and control system adopted by the Department of Emergency Management, which functions as the official disaster prevention, protection, response, preparedness, recovery, and mitigation organization within Taylor County.
2. The Emergency Support Function 2 system operates at two levels: 1) County Emergency Operations Center; and 2) Field locations.
3. During emergency activations, all management decisions regarding County or regional response are made at the County Emergency Operations Center by the Emergency Support Function 2 coordinator. Under the Incident Command System structure, the Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Operations Section Coordinators and staff at the County Emergency Operations Center assist the commander in carrying out the overall mission. Sections, Units, Teams, staffing levels, etc. are modular and scalable, depending on the type, size, scope and complexity of the emergency or disaster event.
4. A staffing directory and the Emergency Support Function 2 Emergency Operations Plan, its accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating guidelines are maintained by the Sheriff's Office with status of the call lists updated at least monthly and all other documents at least annually.
5. All Communications field personnel are subordinate to the Emergency Support Function 2 at the County Emergency Operations Center.
6. In accordance with a mission assignment from Emergency Support Function 2, and further mission tasking by a Local primary agency, each support organization assisting Emergency Support Function 2 assignment will retain administrative control over its own resources and personnel but will be under the operation control of Emergency Support Function 2. Delegation of mission operational control may be delegated to a Management Support Unit, Multi-Agency Coordination Team or a local entity.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. PRIMARY AGENCY – TAYLOR COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

- a. Provide and maintain communications during an emergency.
- b. Provide Emergency Support Function 5 with updates on the potential impacts of winds and storm surge on communications systems, resource shortfalls, and potential impacts on carrying out the Emergency Support Function 2 mission.
- c. Maintain an inventory of personnel, equipment, and vendors, which will be used in the restoration of services.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

(NOTE: Each Support Agency should review its own roles and responsibilities and revise in conjunction with the Taylor County Sheriff's Office)

- a. The Perry Police Departments provides communications for all City departments.
- b. The Taylor County Sheriff's Office provides communications for its activities and assists the Communications Divisions with its systems.
- c. Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) provides communications at shelters, feeding sites, staging areas, distribution centers, and DRCs as needed.
- d. The Sheriff's Office provides telephone services to all Board of County Commissioners departments.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

1. Emergency Support Function 2 is responsible for managing financial matters related to resources that are procured and used during an event. During a response, each agency/department is responsible for recording and tracking its own expenditures and seeking reimbursement from the appropriate resource after the event. If a federally declared disaster exists, then a reimbursement formula is established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that may be as much as 100 percent, but usually does not exceed 75 percent.
2. Expenditures by support entities will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section or a designated Finance Service officer as soon as possible.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State Emergency Support Function 2 annex
- Florida Statutes 1993, Emergency Management, chap. 252 (252.31- 52.61)
- The Federal Response Plan for P.L. 93-288 (1992)
- Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, Section 943.0312, F.S.
- Florida Field Operations Guide (FFOG)
- DHS Homeland Security Act (2002)
- HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents
- HSPD-8, National Preparedness Goal
- DHS National Incident Management System (2004)
- DHS National Response Framework (2004)
- Public Law-288
- Training Circular 24-24, Headquarters, Department of the Army, Signal Data References: Communications Electronics Equipment.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 Public Works and Engineering

Primary Agency: Taylor County Public Works Department
Taylor County Building and Planning
Taylor County Department of Engineering

Support Agencies: Taylor County Property Appraiser
City of Perry_Street Department
City of Perry_Water and Sewer Departments
Taylor County Environmental Services
Taylor County Emergency Management

I. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 3 is to provide Public Works and Engineering coordination and support services in support of emergency events in Taylor County. Emergency Support Function 3 can provide personnel and resources to support prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives. The Emergency Support Function 3 Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) is appointed by and located in the Taylor County Public Works Department and directs all aspects of emergency management. Emergency Support Function 3 resources are used when individual agencies are overwhelmed and County Emergency Response Team requests additional public works and engineering service assistance.

II. Concept of Operations

A. GENERAL

1. Emergency Support Function 3 is organized consistent with State Emergency Operations Center and the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System. This structure and system supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination and support operations to Taylor County through the Taylor County Emergency Response Team, Area Operations and State Emergency Response Teams to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or situation.
2. Procedures protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Taylor Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of Emergency Operations Plan (i.e., Base Plan) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe Emergency Support Function 3 capabilities (based on the National Planning Scenarios, the Universal Task List and the Target Capabilities). Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.
3. In a large event requiring local or State mutual aid assistance, Emergency Support Function 3 will work with its support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets.
4. Throughout the response and recovery periods, Emergency Support Function 3 will evaluate and analyze information regarding public works and engineering

service requests for response, develop and update assessments of the impacted area, and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs.

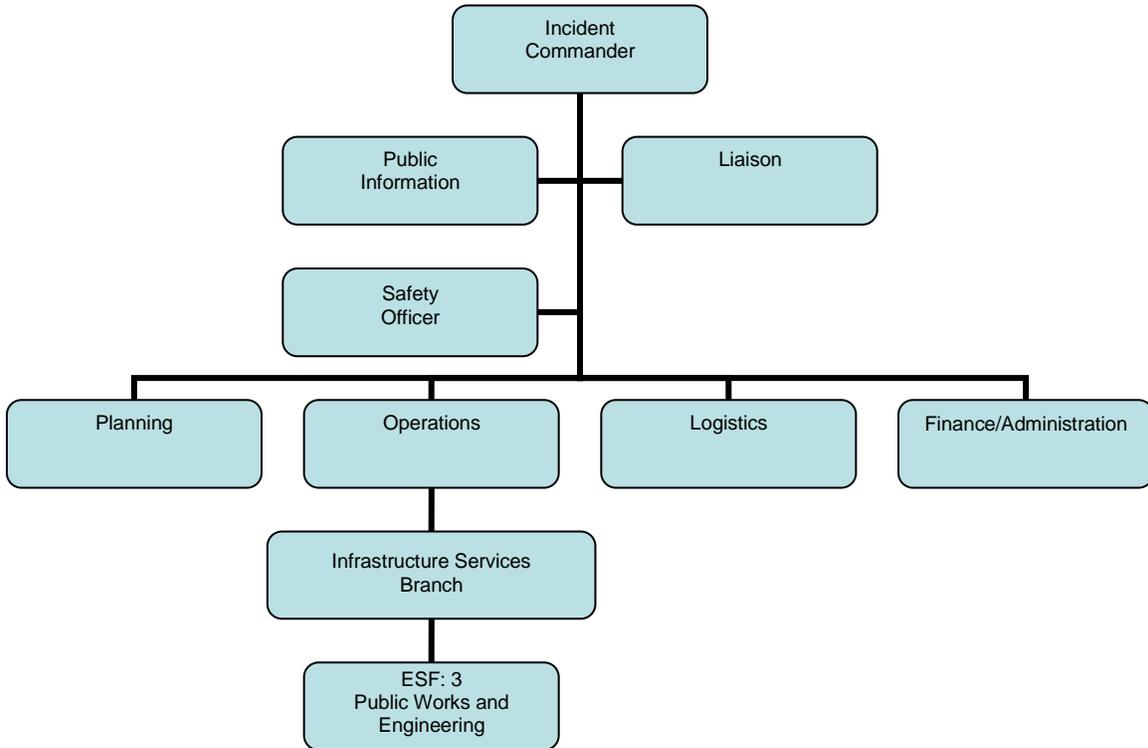


Figure 4 – Incident Command System Structure: ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering

B. ORGANIZATION

Emergency Support Function 3 falls under the Infrastructure Branch, as depicted in Figure 2 of the Basic Plan. The key emergency functions that fall under ESF 3 can be grouped into five functional categories, depicted below.

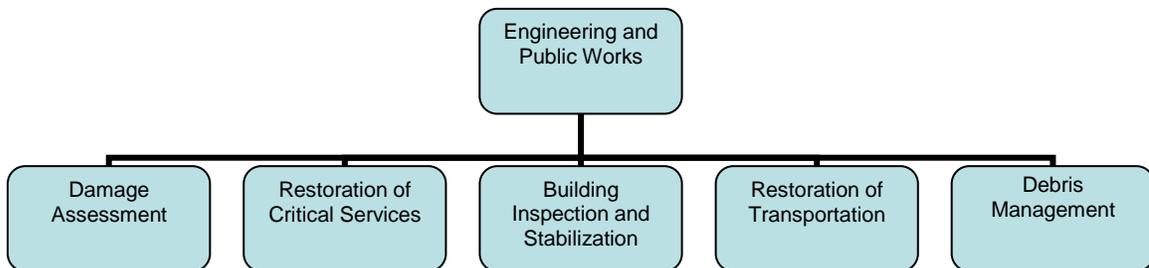


Figure 5 – Emergency Support Function 3 Missions

1. COUNTY

- a. During an activation of the County Emergency Operations Center, support agency staff is integrated with the Taylor County Public Works Department

staff to provide support that will provide for an appropriate, coordinated and timely response.

- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the Emergency Operations Center, Operations Section Chief will coordinate the support resources from the support agencies with the Infrastructure Services Branch Chief.
- c. During the response phase, Emergency Support Function 3 will evaluate and analyze information regarding public works and engineering services requests. Also, Emergency Support Function 3 will develop and update assessments of the public works and engineering services status in the impacted area and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipate demands and needs.
- d. Taylor County Public Works Department develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 3 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

2. AREA

- a. The Infrastructure Services Branch Chief, in consultation with the requesting jurisdiction, may obtain additional public works and engineering service resources via established mutual aid agreements.
- b. The Florida Department of Transportation serves as the lead agency for public works and engineering service coordination and support and will designate a liaison to the EOC from the Regional Office and/or the Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF). The liaisons have been trained to carry out Emergency Support Function 3 responsibilities and will function as coordinators, assessors, and operational personnel in support of EOC or field activities.

3. STATE

- a. During an activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, the Department of Transportation is the designated lead agency for State public works and engineering services and will provide a liaison to facilitate requests for public works and engineering service resources to local Emergency Operations Centers.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the primary and support agencies of Emergency Support Function 3 at the State Emergency Operations Center will report to the Infrastructure Services Branch Chief who reports to the Operations Section Chief under the overall direction of the State Coordination Officer.
- c. During the response phase, Emergency Support Function 3 will evaluate and analyze information regarding public works and engineering service needs requests. Also, Emergency Support Function 3 will develop and update assessments of the public works services situation and status in the

impacted area and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands and needs.

- d. The Department of Transportation develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 3 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

C. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

1. Taylor County Public Works Department will notify the County Warning Point when information comes to their attention indicating that an emergency or disaster situation is developing. The report will include all relevant information that is known at the time.
2. The County Warning Point, will notify the “on call” Emergency Duty Officer and/or Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) for Emergency Support Function 3 when the County or an area of the County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure.
3. Emergency Support Function 3 will be activated or placed on standby upon notification by the County Emergency Management Office. The primary and support Public Works and Engineering representatives or designees will jointly manage the emergency activities of Emergency Support Function 3.
4. Upon instructions to activate Emergency Support Function 3, Taylor County Public Works Department will implement procedures to notify and mobilize all personnel, facilities, and physical resources likely to be needed, based on the emergency circumstance.

D. ACTIONS

Actions carried out by Emergency Support Function 3 are grouped into phases of emergency management: prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies and the intended recipients of service. Emergency Support Function 3 encompasses a full range of activities from training to the provision of field services. It also functions as a coordinator and, at times, assumes direct operational control of provided services.

1. PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS

- a. Actions and activities that develop Public Works and Engineering response capabilities may include planning, training, orientation sessions, and exercises for Emergency Support Function 3 personnel (i.e., County, State, Regional, and Federal).
- b. Coordinate with Emergency Support Function 5 to assess potential damage, loss of functionality of essential facilities, and volume of debris (by category) to scale missions requirements for each function in ESF 3. Identify

anticipated resource shortfalls.

- c. Incorporate findings into functional plans and concepts of operation, including the creation of geographical divisions of Taylor County, as described in NIMS guidance.
- d. Address planning issues on an on-going basis to identify response zones and potential staging areas.
- e. Conduct planning with Emergency Support Function 3 support agencies, Regional Domestic Security Task forces, and other emergency support functions to refine Public Works and Engineering operations.
- f. Conduct training and exercise for EOC and Public Works and Engineering Team members.
- g. Prepare and maintain emergency operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency. Ensure lead agency personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties.
- h. Develop and implement emergency response and Public Works and engineering strategies.
- i. Develop and present training courses for Emergency Support Function 3 personnel, provide information on critical facilities to the County Emergency Management and develop protocols for frequently provided services.
- j. Maintain liaison with support agencies.
- k. Conduct vulnerability analysis at critical facilities and make recommendations to improve the physical security.
- l. Conduct all hazards exercises involving Emergency Support Function 3.
- m. Annually update and maintain inventory of the personnel, vehicles and equipment to be used during the preparation, response and recovery phases of an emergency or disaster.
- n. Prepare and maintain a list of personnel to ensure that the 24-hour staffing needs are met to facilitate the restoration of vital infrastructure.
- o. Maintain a list of construction contractors and engineering firms with active County contracts who would be available for infrastructure repairs.
- p. Prioritize and implement emergency clearing of debris from transportation routes to provide access for emergency response personnel, equipment, and supplies in areas affected by an emergency or disaster.
- q. Prioritize and implement the clearing, repair or reconstruction of transportation facilities (i.e., streets, roads, bridges, ports, waterways, airfields) necessary to restore transportation capabilities.
- r. Prioritize and implement the restoration of critical public facilities and services, including but not limited to: electricity, potable water, sanitary sewer, storm water systems, natural gas, and telephone service.
- s. Prepare a prioritized list and perform the demolition or stabilization of damaged public structures and facilities, which pose an immediate hazard or safety risk to the public health.
- t. Coordinate and assist other ESFs (Emergency Support Functions) within the Taylor County EOC (Emergency Operations Center).
- u. When requested through Taylor County's EOC, provide assistance to other

local governments through existing inter-local agreements.

2. RESPONSE ACTIONS

- a. Coordinate operations at the Emergency Support Function 3 office in the County Emergency Operations Center and/or at other locations as required.
- b. Establish and maintain a system to support on-scene direction and control and coordination with county EOC, regional task force and State EOC.
- c. Establish Mutual Aid procedures for the following resources; Hazardous Materials, Interoperable Communications and Command Vehicles.
- d. Resource Management and Logistical Support.
- e. Implementation of Impact Assessment Teams to determine post-storm impact to Infrastructure Services functional group resources and ability to perform Continuity of Operations of essential functions.
- f. Mutual Aid procedures to assist with supporting issues related to a terrorist event.
- g. Public Works and Engineering support RDSTF in the investigation of a terrorist attack.
- h. Preposition response resources when it is apparent that public works and engineering resources will be necessary. Relocate public works and engineering resources when it is apparent that they are endangered by the likely impacts of the emergency situation.
- i. Monitor and direct public works and engineering resources and response activities.
- j. Participate in EOC briefings, Incident Action Plans, Situation Reports and meetings.
- k. Coordinate with support agencies, as needed, to support emergency activities.
- l. Obtain State resources through the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP); coordinate all resources into the affected areas from designated staging areas.
- m. Coordinate with other County ESFs to obtain resources and to facilitate an effective emergency response among all participating agencies.

3. RECOVERY ACTIONS

- a. Continue to provide support as required until response activities are concluded or until they can be managed and staffed by the primary incident agency or jurisdictions.
- b. Continue to provide support as required to support the recovery phase.
- c. Initiate financial reimbursement process for these activities when such support is available.

4. MITIGATION ACTIONS

- a. Identify and seek funds for retrofitting critical facilities and providing auxiliary power.

- b. Provide personnel with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters.

E. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. Emergency Support Function 3 complies with the National Response Framework, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The NIMS guides the direction and control system adopted by the Department of Emergency Management, which functions as the official disaster prevention, protection, response, preparedness, recovery, and mitigation organization within Taylor County.
2. The Emergency Support Function 3 system operates in two levels: 1) County Emergency Operations Center; and 2) Field operations.
3. During emergency activations, all management decisions regarding County or regional response are made at the County Emergency Operations Center by the Emergency Support Function 3 coordinator. Under the Incident Command System structure, the Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Operations Section Coordinators and staff at the County Emergency Operations Center assist the commander in carrying out the overall mission. Sections, Units, Teams, staffing levels, etc. are modular and scalable, depending on the type, size, scope and complexity of the emergency or disaster event.
4. A staffing directory and the Emergency Support Function 3 Emergency Operations Plan, its accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating guidelines are maintained by the Taylor County Public Works Department with status of the call lists updated at least monthly and all other documents at least annually.
5. All Public Works and Engineering field personnel are subordinate to the Emergency Support Function 3 at the County Emergency Operations Center.
6. In accordance with a mission assignment from Emergency Support Function 3, and further mission tasking by a local primary agency, each support organization assisting Emergency Support Function 3 assignment will retain administrative control over its own resources and personnel but will be under the operation control of Emergency Support Function 3. Delegation of mission operational control may be delegated to a Management Support Unit, Multi-Agency Coordination Team or a local entity.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. **PRIMARY AGENCIES – TAYLOR COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AND TAYLOR COUNTY BUILDING AND PLANNING DEPARTMENT**
 - a. Serve as the lead agencies for ESF 3, supporting the response and recovery operations after activation of the EOC and the secondary agency with respect to the Disaster Assessment Team.
 - b. The Director of the Building and Planning Department will be the Chair of the Damage Assessment Team. Engineering personnel will be paired up with Building Inspections personnel to conduct initial assessments of the disaster area and will provide assessment information to the Chairperson.
 - c. Either the Public Works Director or the Building and Planning Department Director will attend and document all EOC briefings to better disseminate

any important information or actions to their staff and support agencies. These representatives or their alternate should be prepared to provide status reports on all actions under the public works function (ESF 3) at each EOC briefing.

- d. Participate with the DAT (Damage Assessment Team) Chairperson and the Road Department in setting priorities for road clearing to better assist ESF 9 (Search & Rescue) and their emergency response personnel.
- e. Coordinate the recovery efforts of support agencies under ESF 3 and the efforts of other ESFs under this plan.
- f. Assist other local governments under existing or future Mutual Aid Agreements made between Taylor County and representatives of the local governments as coordinated through ESF 5 (Information & Planning).
- g. The director of the Building and Planning Department will maintain a listing of construction contractors and engineering consulting firms with active County contracts who would be available to assist with infrastructure repairs. Maintain an alternate list of contractors and engineers who do not have active County contracts, but who have expressed interest in assisting.
- h. The Public Works Director will negotiate and administer design contracts with consulting engineering firms for the repair of storm water management systems and the transportation infrastructure, as required.
- i. The Public Works Director will coordinate with County Purchasing in awarding and administering construction contracts for the repair of storm water management systems and the transportation infrastructure.
- j. Directors, or their designee, will provide documentation on utilization of manpower, equipment, and costs directly related to emergency operations by the Public Works Department and the Building and Planning Department. This documentation should be provided to the representative under ESF 7 (Resource Support) for official record keeping.
- k. Provide in-house repair and construction services, as resources are available, after clearing and stabilization phases are complete.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

(NOTE: Each Support Agency should review its own roles and responsibilities and revise in conjunction with the Department of Public Works)

Support agencies will provide assistance to the Emergency Support Function with services, staff, equipment, and supplies that compliment the entire emergency response effort as the County Emergency Response Team addresses the consequences generated by the hazards that may impact the County (i.e., severe weather, tropical cyclones, environmental biological, terrorism, technological, and mass migration, etc.).

Because services and resources are subject to change from time to time, emergency coordinators are responsible for frequently updating their resources capabilities with the Emergency Support Function 3.

a. Department of Emergency Management

- Taylor County Emergency Management will provide EOC support, conduct briefings, direct needs assessments, distribute key information, and serve as liaison to the State EOC to request resources.
- Identify and train the staff in emergency and disaster response procedures. There will be a minimum of one DSWM representative at the EOC during full level activation.
- Evaluate the initial damage assessment received from the Damage Assessment Team Chairperson to participate in setting priorities for road clearing to better assist ESF 9 (Search & Rescue) and their emergency response personnel.
- As a part of ESF 3, assist other local governments under existing or future Mutual Aid Agreements made between Taylor County and representatives of the local governments as coordinated through ESF 5 (Information & Planning).
- Develop, maintain, and update annually an inventory showing the location of personnel, equipment, and supplies on hand to accomplish recovery of the transportation infrastructure of Taylor County.
- Provide documentation, to the Director of Engineering, on utilization of manpower, equipment, and costs directly related to emergency operations by Public Works.
- Approve of sites for open burning or air curtain incineration (Department of Solid Waste Management from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection). The Taylor County Debris Management Plan is incorporated herein by reference.
- Keep the ESF 5 (Information & Planning) and ESF 14 (Public Information Officer) at the EOC informed of the status (i.e., opened or closed) of each site, location, types of debris taken and hours of operation. Provide public service announcements to be released by ESF 14 at the EOC. Post all activated reduction and burn sites advising the public of dates and times of operations.
- Provide documentation on utilized manpower, equipment, and costs directly related to emergency operations to the representative under ESF 7 (Resource Support), for official record keeping and reporting to Federal and State for possible reimbursement.
- Identify and train staff through the Training Officer at the EOC to perform damage assessments under the control of the Damage Assessment Team Chairperson during exercises and EOC activations.
- Provide documentation on utilized manpower, equipment, and costs directly related to emergency operations to the representative under ESF 7 (Resource Support), for official record keeping and reporting to Federal and State for possible reimbursement.
- Direct the Damage Assessment Team in all preliminary damage assessment activities.
- Identify personnel to be trained through the Training Officer at the EOC in damage assessment methodology.
- The Chairperson will provide the Director of Engineering at the EOC

initial damage assessment information as soon as possible so priorities for emergency debris clearance can be directed to assist ESF 9 (Search & Rescue).

- Assist and provide unassigned personnel as needed to the disaster recovery centers or shelters.
 - Inspect and enforce regulations regarding any un-permitted activity and/or un-licensed contractors.
- b. Taylor County Property Appraiser's Office
- Identify to ESF 3 representative all critical principal arterials requiring immediate debris clearing and restoration in order to save lives and property.
 - Provide documentation on utilized manpower, equipment, and costs directly related to emergency operations to the representative under ESF 7 (Resource Support), for official record keeping and reporting to Federal and State for possible reimbursement or make arrangements for separate D.S.R. from Federal or State governments.
- c. Municipal Water and Sewer Departments
- Identify to the ESF 3 representative all critical transportation routes and water supplies requiring immediate clearing and restoration in order to save lives and property within the jurisdictional City Limits.
 - Provide equipment and personnel for clearing of prioritized transportation routes within the City, to allow emergency personnel and equipment to rescue and respond to an affected area.
 - Provide documentation on utilized manpower, equipment, and costs directly related to emergency operations to their City representative, for official record keeping and reporting to Federal and State for possible reimbursement or make arrangements for separate D.S.R. from Federal or State governments.
 - Coordinate the restoration of water services for fire hydrants with ECUA or other water utilities.
- d. Other Utility Companies
- Advise the ESF 3 representative of the status of restoration of utility services within service areas.
 - Have one representative available to respond to questions and provide information at EOC briefings. Maintain one representative from each utility company until each is deactivated by the EOC. Provide damage assessment information to the Damage Assessment Team Chairperson so the Public Works representative can prioritize recovery operations.
 - Provide adequate manpower to restore their particular utility.
 - Coordinate the restoration of water services for fire hydrants with ECUA or other water utilities.
 - Provide documentation on utilized manpower, equipment, and costs directly related to emergency operations to their representative for official

record keeping and reporting to Federal and State for possible reimbursement or make arrangements for separate D.S.R. from Federal or State governments.

- e. Taylor County Environmental Services
 - Provide equipment and personnel for clearing of prioritized transportation routes throughout the county, to allow emergency personnel and equipment to rescue and respond to an affected area.
 - The management of all debris disposal.
 - Approval of sites for open burning or air curtain incineration (Department of Solid Waste Management from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection). The Taylor County Debris Management Plan is incorporated herein by reference.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

1. Emergency Support Function 3 is responsible for managing financial matters related to resources that are procured and used during an event. During a response, each agency/department is responsible for recording and tracking its own expenditures and seeking reimbursement from the appropriate resource after the event. If a federally declared disaster exists, then a reimbursement formula is established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that may be as much as 100 percent, but usually does not exceed 75 percent.
2. This section will coordinate closely with the Logistics Section to ensure that procurements and staff hours are properly documented and processed for payment and potential reimbursement. It will also be responsible for following up all financial issues after response has ceased by coordinating with Department of Emergency Management fiscal and personnel management officials, the State Division of Emergency Management fiscal agents and the Federal Emergency management Agency fiscal agents and directly with vendors as necessary.
3. Expenditures by support entities will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section or a designated Finance Service officer as soon as possible.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State Emergency Support Function 3 annex
- Florida Statutes 1993, Emergency Management, chap. 252 (252.31- 52.61)
- Florida SS 911 (1993)
- The Federal Response Plan for P.L. 93-288 (1992)
- Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, Section 943.0312, F.S.
- Florida Field Operations Guide (FFOG)
- DHS Homeland Security Act (2002)
- HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents
- HSPD-8, National Preparedness Goal
- DHS National Incident Management System (2004)
- DHS National Response Framework (2004)
- Public Law-288
- Florida Statutes, Chapter 376, Pollutant Discharge and Prevention and Removal

- Florida Statutes, Chapter 380, Land and Water Management
- Taylor County Debris Management Plan, Department of Solid Waste Management (November, 2005)

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 4 Fire Fighting

Primary Agency:	Taylor County Fire Rescue
Support Agencies:	Perry Fire Department Taylor County Volunteer Fire Departments Taylor County Sheriff's Department Perry Police Department Taylor County Public Works Taylor County Emergency Management

I. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 4 is to provide fire service coordination and support services in support of emergency events in Taylor County. Emergency Support Function 4 can provide personnel and resources to support prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives. The Emergency Support Function 4 Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) is appointed by and located in the Taylor County Fire Rescue Department and directs all aspects of emergency management. Emergency Support Function 4 resources are used when individual agencies are overwhelmed and County Emergency Response Team requests additional fire service assistance.

II. Concept of Operations

A. GENERAL

1. Emergency Support Function 4 is organized consistent with State Emergency Operations Center and the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System. This structure and system supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination and support operations to Taylor County through the Taylor County Emergency Response Team, Area Operations and State Emergency Response Teams to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or situation.
2. Procedures protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Taylor Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of Emergency Operations Plan (i.e., Base Plan) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe Emergency Support Function 4 capabilities (based on the National Planning Scenarios, the Universal Task List and the Target Capabilities). Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.
3. In a large event requiring local and State mutual aid assistance, Emergency Support Function 4 will coordinate with support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets.
4. Throughout the response and recovery periods, Emergency Support Function 4 will evaluate and analyze information regarding fire detection, suppression, and

prevention requests for response, develop and update assessments of the fire service situation and status in the impact area, and do contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs.

5. When an event is focused in scope to a specific type or response mode technical and subject matter expertise may be provided by an appropriate person(s) from a supporting agency with skills pertinent to the type of event, who will advise and/or direct operations within the context of the Incident Command System structure.

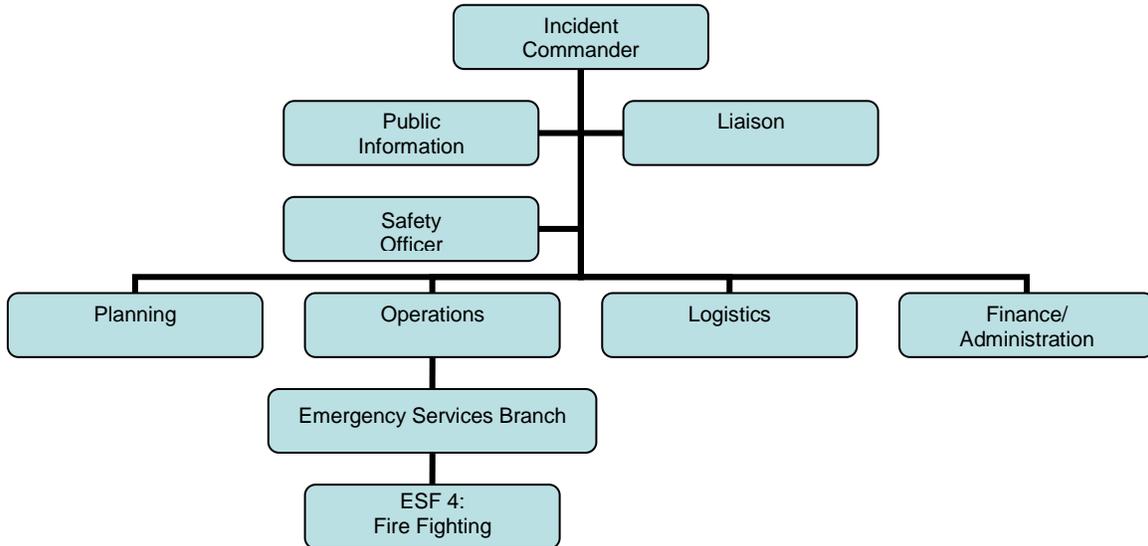


Figure 6 – Incident Command System Structure: ESF 4 – Fire Fighting

B. ORGANIZATION

1. COUNTY

- a. During an activation of the County Emergency Operations Center, support agency staff is integrated with the Taylor County Fire Department staff to provide support that will allow for an appropriate, coordinated and timely response. This staffing may include a representative from the volunteer fire department.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the Emergency Operations Center Operations Section Chief will coordinate the support resources from the support agencies with the Emergency Services Branch Chief.
- c. During the response phase, Emergency Support Function 4 will evaluate and analyze information regarding fire service requests. Also, Emergency Support Function 4 will develop and update assessments of the fire service status in the impact area and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipate demands and needs.
- d. Taylor County Emergency Management develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 4 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency

Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, The National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

2. AREA

- a. The Emergency Services Branch Chief, in consultation with the requesting jurisdiction, may obtain additional fire service resources via established mutual aid agreements.
- b. The Florida Department of Financial Services, the Division of State Fire Marshal serves as the lead agency for fire service coordination and support and will designate a liaison to the EOC from the Regional Office and/or the Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF). The liaisons have been trained to carry out Emergency Support Function 4 responsibilities and will function as coordinators, assessors, and operational personnel in support of EOC or field activities.
- c. If more than one county emergency management operation center is activated State fire service may support the coordination of the event response with regional resources or request additional resources from the State Emergency Operations Center, the Fire Service agencies will participate in a Multi-Agency coordinating entity to coordinate requests for fire service resources among multiple Emergency Operations Centers.

3. STATE

- a. During an activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, the Florida Department of Financial Services, Division of State Fire Marshal is the designated lead agency for Fire Fighting and will provide a liaison to facilitate requests for State Fire Fighting resources to local Emergency Operations Centers.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the primary and support agencies of Emergency Support Function 4 at the State Emergency Operations Center will report to the Emergency Services Branch Chief who reports to the Operations Section Chief under the overall direction of the State Coordination Officer.
- c. During the response phase, Emergency Support Function 4 will evaluate and analyze information regarding fire service requests. Also, Emergency Support Function 4 will develop and update assessments of the fire service situation and status in the impact area and do contingency planning to meet anticipated demands and needs.
- d. The Department of Financial Services, Division of State Fire Marshal develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 4 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

C. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

1. Taylor County Fire Chief or on-duty supervisor will notify the County Warning Point when information comes becomes known indicating that an emergency or disaster situation is developing. This report will include all relevant information that is known at the time. Additional information should be reported as it becomes available.
2. The County Warning Point, will notify the "on call" Emergency Duty Officer and/or Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) for Emergency Support Function 4 when the county or an area of the County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure.
3. Emergency Support Function 4 will be activated or placed on standby upon notification by the County Emergency Management Office. The primary and support fire departments will jointly manage the emergency activities of Emergency Support Function 4.
4. Upon instructions to activate Emergency Support Function 4, Taylor County Fire Rescue will implement its operating procedures to notify and mobilize all personnel, facilities, and physical resources likely to be needed, based on the emergency circumstance.
5. The Taylor County Volunteer Fire Departments will be notified via the County pager system for activation and response per their operating procedures and mobilize all personnel, facilities and physical resources as directed by the County Warning Point or County Fire Chief.

D. ACTIONS

Actions carried out by Emergency Support Function 4 are grouped into phases of emergency management: prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies and the intended recipients of service. Emergency Support Function 4 encompasses a full range of activities from training to the provision of field services. It also functions as a coordinator and, at times, assumes direct operational control of provided services. The following services may be provided:

- Assessment of Fire Service needs and potential impacts.
- Fire Service personnel.
- Fire Service equipment and supplies.
- Evacuation and Re-entry support.
- Emergency responder health and safety.
- Radiological/chemical/biological hazards.
- Mental health and crisis counseling for responders.
- Fire Service Public Information and risk communication.
- Fire Service Management, Command and control of assets.
- Fire Service activities related to terrorist threats and/or events.
- Logistical Staging areas and Points of Dispensing.
- Catastrophic incident and alternate Fire Service facility support.

1. PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS

- a. Actions and activities that develop fire service response capabilities may include planning, training, orientation sessions, and exercises for Emergency Support Function 4 personnel (i.e., County, State, Regional, and Federal) and other emergency support functions that will respond with Emergency Support Function 4. This involves the active participation on inter-agency preparedness organizations, which collaborate in such activities on a regular basis.
- b. Local and State Fire Departments will jointly address planning issues on an on-going basis to identify response zones, potential staging areas, potential medical facilities and establish specialized teams.
- c. Conduct planning with Emergency Support Function 4 support agencies, Regional Domestic Security Task forces, and other emergency support functions to refine Fires Service operations.
- d. Develop and refine procedures to be used in the following field surveys: Rapid Impact Assessment (i.e., recon), Community Fire Service assessment.
- e. Conduct training and exercise for EOC and fire service response team members.
- f. Prepare and maintain emergency operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency. Ensure lead agency personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties.
- g. Develop and implement emergency response and fire fighting strategies.
- h. Develop and present training courses for Emergency Support Function 4 personnel, provide information on critical facilities to the County Emergency Management and develop protocols for frequently provided services.
- i. Maintain liaison with support agencies.
- j. Conduct vulnerability analysis at critical facilities and make recommendations to improve the physical security.
- k. Conduct all hazards exercises involving Emergency Support Function 4.

2. RESPONSE ACTIONS

- a. Coordinate operations at the Emergency Support Function 4 office in the County Emergency Operations Center and/or at other locations as required.
- b. Establish and maintain a system to support on-scene direction and control and coordination with county EOC, Regional Domestic Security Task Force and the State EOC, or other coordination entities as appropriate.
- c. Establish Mutual Aid procedures for the following resources: Fire Suppression, Interoperable Communications and Command Vehicles.
- d. Resource Management and Logistical Support.
- e. Implementation of Impact Assessment Teams to determine post-storm impact to Emergency Services functional group resources and ability to perform Continuity of Operations of essential functions.
- f. Mutual Aid procedures to assist with supporting issues related to a terrorist event.
- g. Fire Service support RDSTF in the investigation of a terrorist attack.

- h. Preposition response resources when it is apparent that fire-fighting resources will be necessary. Relocate fire fighting resources when it is apparent that they are endangered by the likely impacts of the emergency situation.
- i. Monitor and direct fire fighting resources and response activities.
- j. Participate in EOC briefings, Incident Action Plans, Situation Reports and meetings.
- k. Coordinate with support agencies, as needed, to support emergency activities.
- l. Obtain State resources through the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP); coordinate all resources into the affected areas from designated staging areas.
- m. Coordinate with other County ESFs to obtain resources and to facilitate an effective emergency response among all participating agencies.

3. RECOVERY ACTIONS

- a. The Emergency Services Branch Chief, in consultation with the requesting jurisdiction, may obtain additional fire service resources via established mutual aid agreements.
- b. The Florida Department of Financial Services serves as the lead agency for fire service coordination and support and will designate a liaison to the EOC from the Regional Office and/or the Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF). The liaisons have been trained to carry out Emergency Support Function 4 responsibilities and will function as coordinators, assessors, and operational personnel in support of EOC or field activities.
- c. If more than one county emergency management operation center is activated fire service may support the coordination of the event response with regional resources or request additional resources from the State Emergency Operations Center, the State Fire Service agencies will participate in a Multi-Agency coordinating entity to coordinate requests for fire service resources among multiple Emergency Operations Centers.

4. MITIGATION ACTIONS

- a. Identify and seek funds for retrofitting critical facilities and providing auxiliary power.
- b. Provide personnel with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters.

E. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. Emergency Support Function 4 complies with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System and uses the Incident Command System (composed of Planning, Operations, Logistics and Finance/Administration Sections with their standardized Units, Teams, positions, forms and terminology) to manage its emergency/disaster responsibilities. Key to this system is the Department of Emergency Management, which functions as the official disaster prevention, protection, response, preparedness, recovery, and mitigation organization within Taylor County. The Department of Emergency Management also serves as the focal point for Emergency Support Function 4 activities. It is responsible for ensuring that all appropriate program

departments, support agencies, other Emergency Support Functions and other private voluntary agencies have knowledge about the system and Emergency Support Function 4 expectations, as well as coordinate and cooperate efficiently during an event.

2. The Emergency Support Function 4 system operates at two levels: 1) County Emergency Operations Center; and 2) Field operations.
3. During emergency activations, all management decisions regarding County or regional response are made at the County Emergency Operations Center by the Emergency Support Function 4 commander. Under the Incident Command System structure, the Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Operations Section Coordinators and staff at the County Emergency Operations Center assist the commander in carrying out the overall mission. Sections, Units, Teams, staffing levels, etc. are modular and scalable, depending on the type, size, scope and complexity of the emergency or disaster event.
4. A staffing directory and the Emergency Support Function 4 Emergency Operations Plan, its accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating guidelines are maintained by the Taylor County Fire Fighters Association President with status of the call lists updated at least monthly and all other documents at least annually.
5. All Fire Departments field personnel are subordinate to the Emergency Support Function 4 at the County Emergency Operations Center.
6. In accordance with a mission assignment from Emergency Support Function 4, and further mission tasking by a local primary agency, each support organization assisting Emergency Support Function 4 assignment will retain administrative control over its own resources and personnel but will be under the operation control of Emergency Support Function 4. Delegation of mission operational control may be delegated to a management Support Unit, Multi-Agency Coordination Team or a local entity.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. PRIMARY AGENCY – TAYLOR COUNTY FIRE RESCUE

- a. Provide leadership in directing, coordinating and integrating overall County efforts to provide fire service assistance to affected areas and populations.
- b. Staff and operate a National Incident Management system compliant command and control structure (i.e., Incident Command System) to assure that services and staff are provided to areas of need.
- c. Coordinate and direct the activation and deployment of County agencies fire service personnel, supplies, and equipment and provide certain direct resources.
- d. Emergency Support Function 4 Representatives or designees will jointly evaluate the emergency situation, make strategic decisions, and identify resource needs and secure resources required for field operations.
- e. Monitor fire fighting emergency response and recovery operations. Emergency Support Function 4 Fire Chiefs or designees will coordinate all State and Federal fire fighting resources into the affected areas from staging areas.

- f. Manage fire fighting and other emergency incidents in accordance with each department's Standard Operating Guidelines and under the direction of Emergency Support Function 4 Representatives or designee.
- g. Make specific requests for fire fighting assistance to the State ESF 4/State Fire Marshal's Office, through the Taylor County Liaison, as needed. The State will activate resources through the State Emergency Response Plan.
- h. Re-assess priorities and strategies, throughout the emergency, according to the most critical fire service needs.
- i. Assist with emergency evacuations and re-entry of threatened areas of the County.
- j. Demobilize resources and deactivate the ESF 4 station upon direction from the County Incident Commander.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

(NOTE: Each Support Agency should review its own roles and responsibilities and revise in conjunction with the Department of Financial Services, The Division of the State Fire Marshal)

- a. The lead supporting agency for Emergency Support Function 4 and the Taylor County Fire Rescue will be the Taylor County Volunteer Fire Departments and the various volunteer fire fighters living throughout the county. Each department will manage fire fighting and other emergency incidents in accordance with that department's Standard Operating Guidelines and under the direction of Emergency Support Function 4 Representatives or designee.
- b. The City of Perry Fire Department will support Taylor County Fire Rescue with the ESF 4 response pursuant to their Mutual Aid Agreements and after any fire fighting operations within the City are fulfilled.
- c. Support agencies will provide assistance to the Emergency Support Function with services, staff, equipment, and supplies that compliment the entire emergency response effort as the County Emergency Response Team addresses the consequences generated by the hazards that may impact the County (i.e., severe weather, tropical cyclones, environmental biological, terrorism, technological, and mass migration, etc.). Because services and resources are subject to change from time to time, emergency coordinators are responsible for frequently updating their resources capabilities with the Emergency Support Function 4.
- d. The Department of Emergency Management will provide EOC support, conduct briefings, direct needs assessments, distribute key information, and serve as liaison to the State EOC to request resources.
- e. County and City law enforcement agencies (Emergency Support Function 16) can provide crowd control, security measures, roadway assessments, and ingress/egress actions to protect the public and property in, near and around areas involved in fire fighting operations; keep emergency forces informed of hazardous areas.
- f. City, County, and private utilities (Emergency Support Function 12) will coordinate with Emergency Support Function 4 to address fire prevention and suppression problems due to leaking natural gas, downed power lines, and water flow problems.

- g. City and County Public Works (Emergency Support Function 3) and other departments will provide road clearing equipment and other major resources needed to clear roadways in support of emergency response actions.
- h. City and County Communications Centers (Emergency Support Function 2) will provide radio communications support, to the extent possible, to support communications among various Fire Department agencies responding to the impacted areas.
- i. Taylor County Emergency Medical Services (Emergency Support Function 8) will provide emergency medical care and transportation of victims beyond initial collection sites.
- j. Taylor County Search and Rescue (Emergency Support Function 9) will provide assistance in initial needs assessment, and augment fire service operations through specialized response capabilities.
- k. American Red Cross and other community agencies (Emergency Support Function 6) will provide field support to emergency response personnel (food, water, basic assistance, etc.).
- l. The Florida Fire Chiefs' Association will work with the Department of Financial Services by forwarding requests for fire fighting assistance to the five regional response zones designated in the State of Florida Fire-Rescue Disaster Response Plan (prepared by the Florida Fire Chiefs Association).
- m. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry serves as a primary agency during activation of the State Emergency Operations Center for a wildfire, will also request and coordinate the use of all State controlled and/or Forestry Agency Compact assets that are ordered for control of wildfires.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

1. Emergency Support Function 4 is responsible for managing financial matters related to resources that are procured and used during an event. During a response, each agency/department is responsible for recording and tracking its own expenditures and seeking reimbursement from the appropriate resource after the event. If a federally declared disaster exists, then a reimbursement formula is established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that may be as much as 100 percent, but usually does not exceed 75 percent.
2. This section will coordinate closely with the Logistics Section to ensure that procurements and staff hours are properly documented and processed for payment and potential reimbursement. It will also be responsible for following up all financial issues after response has ceased by coordinating with Department of Emergency Management fiscal and personnel management officials, the State Division of Emergency Management fiscal agents and the Federal Emergency management Agency fiscal agents and directly with vendors as necessary.
3. Expenditures by other department entities will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section or a designated Finance Service officer as soon as possible.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State Emergency Support Function 4
- Florida Statutes 1993, Emergency Management, chap. 252 (252.31- 52.61)

- Florida SS 911 (1993)
- The Federal Response Plan for P.L. 93-288 (1992)
- Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, Section 943.0312, F.S.
- Florida Field Operations Guide (FFOG)
- DHS Homeland Security Act (2002)
- HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents
- HSPD-8, National Preparedness Goal
- DHS National Incident Management System (2004)
- DHS National Response Framework (2004)
- Fire Suppression Draft – Forestry
- The Guidelines of the State Emergency Response Team for Wildfire Events.” 1999 version
- The Florida fire Chiefs’ Association, Fire-Rescue Disaster Response Plan.
- Memorandum of Understanding with Emergency Support Function 8,” (March 1999).

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 5 Information and Planning

Primary Agency: Taylor County Emergency Management

Support Agencies: Taylor County Planning and Building Department
Taylor County Sheriff's Office
Capital Area Chapter – American Red Cross
Taylor County Public Works
Taylor County Fire Rescue
Florida Department of Health - Taylor
Taylor County School District
Taylor County Property Appraiser

I. Purpose

The purpose of ESF 5 is to: 1) collect, analyze, and disseminate tactical information on the nature, scope and potential impacts of an incident or major disaster; 2) use this intelligence to support the Command Group, Logistics, and Operations in their impact assessment and response missions; and 3) identify and anticipate future needs and resource requirements, and incorporate this analysis into Incident Action Plans.

II. Concept of Operations

A. GENERAL

1. Emergency Support Function 5 is organized consistent with State Emergency Operations Center and the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System in order to provide incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination and support operations to Taylor County through the Taylor County Emergency Response Team, Area Operations and State Emergency Response Teams to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or situation.
2. Procedures protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Taylor Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of Emergency Operations Plan (i.e. Base Plan) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe Emergency Support Function 5 capabilities (based on the National Planning Scenarios, the Universal Task List and the Target Capabilities). Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.
3. In a large event requiring local or state mutual aid assistance, Emergency Support Function 5 will work with its support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets.

4. The development of a fully functional, effective, and sustainable ESF 5 capability for Taylor County will be guided by the following principles:
 - a. All Emergency Support Functions will be fully integrated into all phases of ESF 5.
 - b. ESF 5 will address the potential impacts of natural, technological and man-made hazards, and be in full compliance with NIMS.
 - c. Planning for recovery will begin on Day 1 of the event through a core Recovery Planning Unit in ESF 5.
 - d. Emphasis will be given to pre-disaster planning for post-disaster utilization of disaster intelligence to support Incident Action Planning.
 - e. Greater use will be made of proven technologies to support ESF 5, including HAZUS-MH, GIS, SLOSH, Hurrevac, and remote sensing.
 - f. ESF 5 generated information and analyses will be used in three phases of disaster operations: pre-landfall (predicted impacts of hurricanes); post-landfall immediate response; and sustained response/immediate recovery phase (see Appendix A).

5. Information and Planning will give priority to five fundamentals, interrelated functions:
 - a. Use of technology and human intelligence to collect, analyze, and disseminate information on disaster impacts, including direct impacts (people, buildings, infrastructure) and indirect impacts (debris generated, hazmat releases)
 - b. Assess the capabilities of local government, the business community and volunteer agencies to effectively respond to the disaster.
 - c. Assess and prioritize the immediate needs of impacted communities and neighborhoods.
 - d. Incorporate the analyses into Incident Action Plans that establish operational objectives, and identify resource requirements to accomplish these objectives.
 - e. Utilize an Incident Action Matrix to establish priorities, assign tasks to agencies, and track progress in meeting objectives.

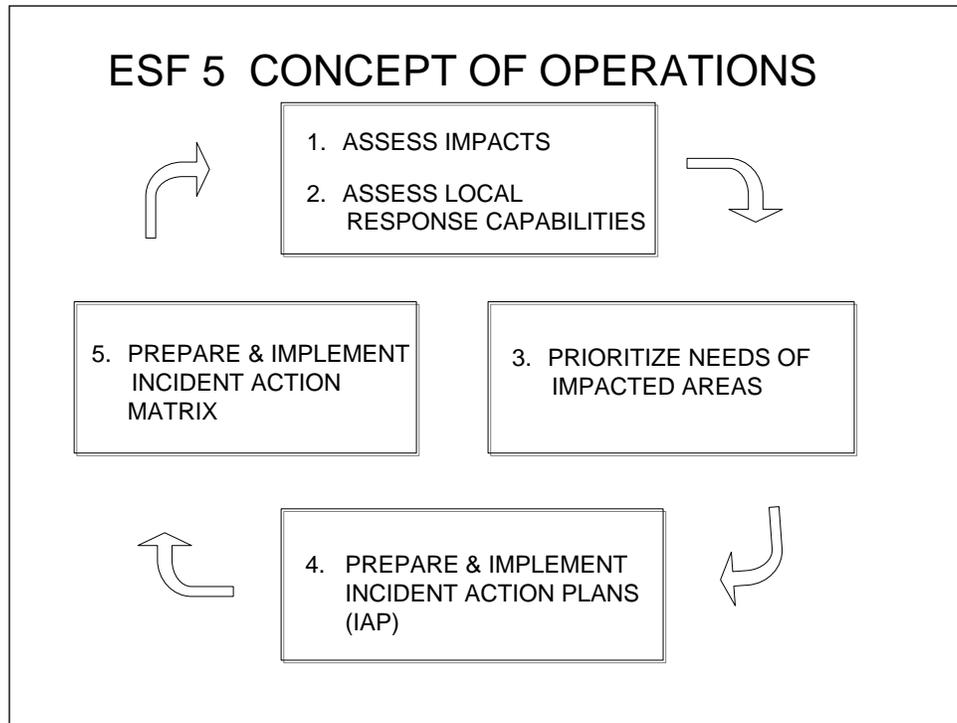


Figure 7 – ESF 5 Concept of Operations

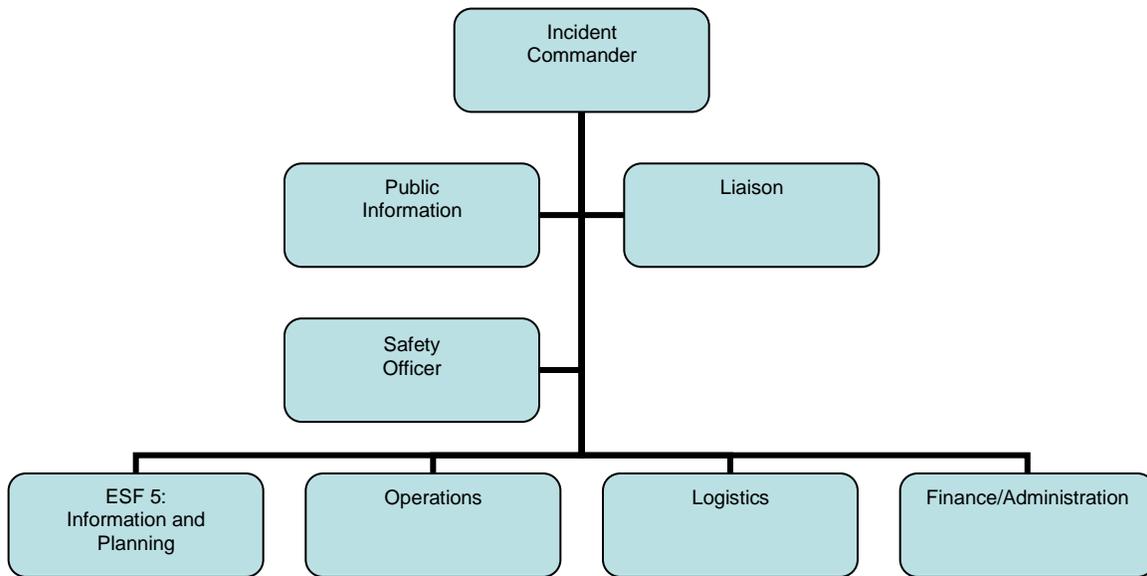


Figure 8 – Incident Command System Structure: ESF 5 – Information and Planning

B. ORGANIZATION

1. COUNTY

- a. During an activation of the County Emergency Operations Center, support agency staff is integrated with the Emergency Management Division staff to provide support that will allow for an appropriate, coordinated and timely response.
- b. The Emergency Management Department develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 5 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, The National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
- c. Consistent with NIMS, ESF 5 will establish and integrate four interrelated intelligence and planning functions: 1) Intelligence; 2) Planning; 3) Documentation; and 4) Technical Services.
- d. The **Intelligence** section is responsible for collecting, analyzing and disseminating disaster intelligence, or information and analyses that describe the nature and scope of hazards and their impacts.
- e. Disaster intelligence incorporates essential elements of information, which include:
 - Area of damage
 - Damage and loss of functionality to essential facilities (police, fire, medical, EOC)
 - Damage and loss of functionality of shelters
 - Damage to roads, bridges, utilities and other key infrastructure
 - Disaster impacts on vulnerable populations, including special needs groups.
 - Status of designated staging areas (Points of Distribution, County Staging Areas, and Logistical Staging Areas).

Appendix A provides a detailed outline of essential elements of information for each ESF which can be used by ESF liaisons in three operational phases for hurricanes: 1) pre-landfall impact assessments; 2) immediate impact (D + 1); and 3) sustained response/immediate recovery (D + 7).

- f. The **Planning** section is responsible for incorporating information and analysis on the current and forecasted situation into Incident Action Plans, which set forth tactical objectives for subsequent operational periods.

Note: One of the recommendations from the Long-Term Recovery workgroup that met to provide input in the preparation of the revised CEMP is to incorporate Recovery Planning into ESF 5. The mission of the ESF 5 Recovery Unit is to identify potential impediments to damage assessment and immediate recovery missions.

Key Terms Used in ESF 5:

Disaster Intelligence: Information and analysis that describe the nature and scope of hazards and their impacts (social, physical, economic, health, environmental). Key to rapid needs assessment and operational planning.

Impact Assessment: Immediate post-disaster assessment of damage and functionality to essential facilities and critical infrastructure, undertaken to assess local response capabilities.

Damage Assessment: Post disaster process for assessing the damage to buildings and infrastructure to identify requirements for disaster assistance.

- g. The **Technical Services** section brings together technical specialists whose skills are critical to the use of proven information management systems and technologies to support the ESF 5 mission. Among the tools and technologies that will be used in the ESF 5 for Taylor County:
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
 - HAZUS-MH (FEMA's multi-hazard loss estimation methodology)
 - HURREVAC
 - Remote sensing
 - SLOSH (surge model)

The Technical Services section will perform three interrelated functions: 1) to fully integrate GIS into ESF 5; 2) to become proficient in the identification and application of the analyses that contribute to the ESF 5 mission, including HURREVAC, HAZUS-MH, and SLOSH; and 3) to provide the analyses to the planning unit in a format that can be readily used to prepare Incident Action Plans and other reports.

- h. The **Documentation** section maintains accurate and complete incident files, including a record of the major steps that ESF 5 has taken in preparing and executing the Incident Action Plans.

2. AREA

- a. The Florida Division of Emergency Management serves as the lead agency for Information and Planning coordination and support and will designate a liaison to the EOC from the Regional Office and/or the Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF). The liaisons have been trained to carry out Emergency Support Function 5 responsibilities and will function as coordinators, assessors, and operational personnel in support of EOC or field activities.

3. STATE

- a. During an activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, the Division of Emergency Management is the designated lead agency for State Information and Planning and will provide a liaison to facilitate requests for information and planning resources to local Emergency Operations Centers.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the primary and support agencies of Emergency Support Function 5 at the State Emergency Operations Center will report to the Planning Chief who reports to the Operations Section Chief under the overall direction of the State Coordination Officer. The Division of Emergency Management develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 5 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

C. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

1. The Emergency Management Division will notify the County Warning Point when information comes to their attention indicating that an emergency or disaster situation is developing. The report will include all relevant information that is known at the time.
2. The County Warning Point, will notify the "on call" Emergency Duty Officer and/or Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) for Emergency Support Function 5 when the County or an area of the County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure.
3. Upon instructions to activate ESF 5, the Emergency Management Division will implement procedures to notify and mobilize all personnel, facilities, and physical resources likely to be needed, based on the emergency circumstance.

D. ACTIONS

Actions carried out by Emergency Support Function 5 are grouped into phases of emergency management: prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies and the intended recipients of service. Emergency Support Function 5 encompasses a full range of activities from training to the provision of field services.

1. PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS

Priority will be given to developing an enhanced ESF 5 capability in Taylor County as part of an ongoing effort to ensure operational readiness for major or catastrophic disasters. This section highlights four key preparedness initiatives.

a. Intelligence Collection and Analysis

The ability to acquire, analyze and disseminate information and intelligence on disasters and their impacts is fundamental to effective use of intelligence to establish operational and logistical objectives and priorities. Intelligence can be collected, analyzed and used in support of three overlapping phases of disaster operations: pre-landfall (hurricanes); impact assessment and immediate response; and sustained response and initial recovery. Appendix A – ESF 5: Pre- and Post-Disaster Assessments – identifies three types of ESF 5 analysis:

- *Pre-disaster* analyses (predicted impacts), which use HAZUS-MH, SLOSH and other predictive tools to estimate disaster impacts.
- Immediate, post-disaster *impact assessments*, which focus on: 1) disaster impacts on people, buildings and infrastructure – with emphasis on assessments of functionality of essential services; and 2) local response capabilities and immediate needs.
- Post disaster *damage assessments*, which assess buildings, infrastructure, and debris.

Intelligence on predicted and observed disaster impacts will be used by ESF 5 to assess Taylor County ESF capabilities (response and recovery). Appendix A – ESF Response and Recovery Capability Assessment – identifies three levels of emergency or disaster conditions (Incident; Major Disaster; Catastrophic Disaster), and for each ESF describes the disaster conditions that correspond to each disaster level. This information has two applications:

- To evaluate ESF resource and capabilities and shortfalls (e.g., availability of trained personnel, equipment, supplies) to determine the level of State and Federal assistance that is needed, organized by ESF; and
- To rapidly communicate estimated ESF shortfalls to the Taylor County Command Group and Florida DEM.

b. Incident Action Planning

Disaster intelligence will provide critical input to the Incident Action Plan (IAP), which provides:

- current information that accurately describes the incident situation and resource status;
- predictions of the probable course of events;
- alternative strategies to attain critical incident objectives; and
- accurate and realistic IAP for the next operational period.

In a hurricane operation, the National Hurricane Center issues Hurricane Advisories every six hours, and this information can be used by HAZUS-MH and other tools to estimate the area of impact, and potential impacts on people, buildings and infrastructure. The IAP planning cycle should be synchronized to coincide with the six hour NHC Advisory cycle:

- 0 Hour - NHC Advisory issued
- 0 + 2 (hour) - Conduct IAP meetings
- Review analysis from models (i.e., SLOSH and HAZUS)
- Establish tactical objectives
- Initiate plan development
- 0 + 4 (hour) - Develop and implement public information strategy
- Position time-sensitive resources
- Review IAP priorities
- 0 + 6 (hour) - Begin IAP execution in coordination with Florida DEM
- Prepare for next NHC Advisory

Under NIMS, incident objectives and strategies must conform to the legal obligations and management objectives of all affected agencies.

c. Training

Training is a critical Preparedness component of ESF 5. The objective is to develop and sustain a capability in Taylor County to routinely implement each phase and function of ESF 5. Accordingly, training will address the following:

- ESF 5 – Planning and Information – overview of key components of ESF 5; role, requirements and integration of ESF 5 under NIMS.
- Intelligence and Analysis - procedures for identifying, collecting, prioritizing and utilizing intelligence.
- Use of Predictive Models – coordination with Florida DEM in use of HAZUS-MH and SLOSH for rapid needs assessment; templates; SOPs; identification of needed local expertise (GIS)
- Preparation and Utilization of Incident Action Plans
- Incident Action Matrix: A Tool for Establishing Priorities, Assigning Tasks to Agencies, and Tracking Progress

d. Exercises

Consistent with NIMS, Taylor County will incorporate ESF 5 plans and procedures into exercises that will be conducted at the local and State level. On an annual basis, at least two exercises will be used to evaluate ESF 5 readiness:

- Use of a Division of Emergency Management tabletop exercise to test the readiness of ESF 5 – and specifically the ability to collect, analyze, and disseminate disaster intelligence, and to use this analysis in the preparation of Incident Action Plans.
- Incorporation of County ESF 5 procedures into the annual State of Florida hurricane exercise

2. Response Actions

The effectiveness of a response operation will be a function in large part by the ability of ESF 5 to generate accurate, timely and usable disaster intelligence *prior to, during and after* an event occurring. Specific operational objectives and standards are outlined below, to guide the continued development of ESF 5 in Taylor County.

a. -72 hours to -36 hours before event impact

- Set up the status boards, obtain data/studies and electronic files, [and](#) staff ESF 5.
- Initiate contact with the media through ESF 14.
- Establish contact with State ESF 5.

b. -36 hours to event impact

- Staff the Intelligence Unit and Technical Services Unit, monitor analysis from HAZUS-MH, SLOSH, HURREVAC, and other tools to brief the County Board and other local officials on the potential impacts of hurricanes.
- Use estimates from HAZUS-MH on nature and scope of the hazard, including area of potential hazard impacts, population at risk, estimates of damage and loss of functionality to essential facilities, and other essential elements of information.
- Use disaster intelligence in preparation of Incident Action Plans that set forth operational objectives for each operational period.
- Review pre-determined requests for pre-positioning of critical resources (personnel, equipment, supplies).
- Use disaster intelligence to refine and implement protective actions for Taylor County.
- Collect, analyze and apply disaster intelligence in formation and deployment of local damage assessment teams.

c. Event impact to +24 hours after

- Use disaster intelligence in the deployment of local damage assessment teams.
- Use disaster intelligence and impact assessments in requests for activation of Rapid Response Teams (RRT) should situation warrant.
- Use disaster intelligence and impact assessments in requests for activation of Rapid Impact Assessment Teams (RIAT).
- Develop and utilize the Incident Action Matrix to track and manage resources (personnel, teams, facilities, supplies, major items of equipment).

3. Recovery Actions

A Recovery Planning Unit will be established in the Taylor County ESF 5. Its mission will be to use disaster intelligence – including disaster impacts on the population, buildings and infrastructure – to identify major recovery issues, needs,

priorities and short-term strategies. The need for a Recovery Unit in ESF 5 is in acknowledgement of the following factors:

- As reflected in the figure below, planning for recovery should begin with initial analyses of the potential impacts of the disaster (for hurricanes, in the pre-landfall phase). Recovery planning under ESF 5 will address the following:
 - Building inspection requirements and priorities
 - Emergency and temporary housing issues
 - Business impacts (direct and indirect)
 - Debris management
 - Route clearance
 - Utilities restoration

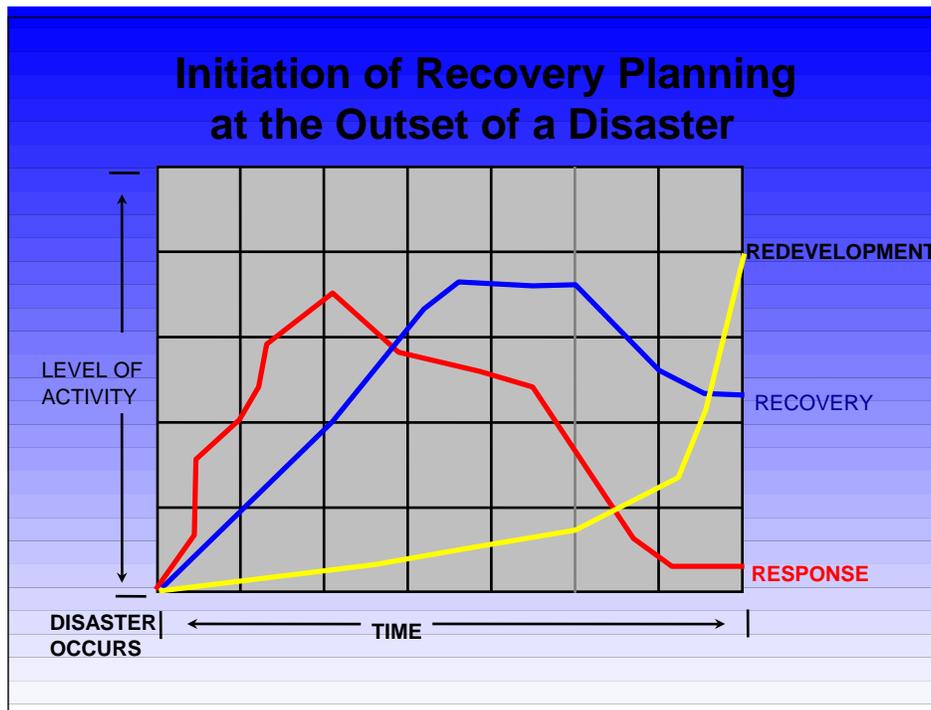


Figure 9 – Recovery Planning

4. Mitigation Actions

Pre- and post-disaster analyses of disaster impacts on buildings, infrastructure and the general population can be used to support mitigation decision-making. Examples include:

- Analysis of the performance of essential facilities (hospitals, shelters, police, and fire) in scenario disasters can be used in mitigation measures to strengthen these facilities.
- Analysis of community economic impacts – including the total percentage of building stock damaged in disaster and replacement values – can be used in setting mitigation and recovery goals and priorities.
- The Local Mitigation Strategy Steering Committee can use ESF 5 analysis in adjusting mitigation goals, objectives and priorities.

E. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. Emergency Support Function 5 complies with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System and uses the Incident Command System (composed of Planning, Operations, Logistics and Finance/Administration Sections with their standardized Units, Teams, positions, forms and terminology) to manage its emergency/disaster responsibilities. Key to this system is the Department of Emergency Management, which functions as the official disaster prevention, protection, response, preparedness, recovery, and mitigation organization within Taylor County. The Department of Emergency Management also serves as the focal point for Emergency Support Function 5 activities. It is responsible for ensuring that all appropriate program departments, support agencies, other Emergency Support Functions and other private voluntary agencies have knowledge about the system and Emergency Support Function 5 expectations, as well as coordinate and cooperate efficiently during an event.
2. The Emergency Support Function 5 system operates in two arenas; 1) The County Emergency Operations Center; 2) and field locations.
3. During emergency activations, all management decisions regarding County or regional response are made at the County Emergency Operations Center by the Emergency Support Function 5 Coordinator. Under the Incident Command System structure, the Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Operations Section Coordinators and staff at the County Emergency Operations Center assist the commander in carrying out the overall mission. Sections, Units, Teams, staffing levels, etc. are modular and scalable, depending on the type, size, scope and complexity of the emergency or disaster event.
4. A staffing directory and the Emergency Support Function 5 Emergency Operations Plan, its accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating guidelines are maintained by the Department of Emergency Management with status of the call lists updated at least monthly and all other documents at least annually.
5. In accordance with a mission assignment from Emergency Support Function 5, and further mission tasking by a local primary agency, each support organization assisting Emergency Support Function 5 assignment will retain administrative control over its own resources and personnel but will be under the operation control of Emergency Support Function 5. Delegation of mission operational control may be delegated to a Management Support Unit, Multi-Agency Coordination Team or a local entity.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. PRIMARY AGENCY – EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

- a. Direct and manage the ESF 5 function, including the four branches: Intelligence, Planning, Technical Services, and Documentation.
- b. Collect and process information received from Rapid Impact Assessment Teams (RIAT) and predictive models, analyze this information, and share with the Planning section.
- c. Identify and train County staff to support the (4) ESF 5 sections, as outlined in the Plan.

- d. Ensure that requests for RIAT and RRT are forwarded to the SEOC in accordance with SOP's.
- e. Coordinate the development and implementation of the Preparedness activities, as outlined in the Plan.
- f. Coordinate with ESF 5 in the Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM) in accessing and utilizing analysis from HAZUS-MH, SLOSH, and other tools to support the Intelligence section.
- g. Coordinate with ESF 7, Resource Management, to ensure that all available resources are logged and requests for resources are filled.
- h. Ensure that copies of all news releases and situation reports are transmitted to the SEOC (if present, this will be the responsibility of a SERT Liaison).

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

(Note: Each Support Agency should review its own roles and responsibilities and revise in conjunction with the Emergency Management Division)

- a. The County Planning and Building Department is responsible for the establishment, staffing, and training of damage assessment teams within their jurisdiction. Teams will consist of supplemented with local specialists, and be deployed to impacted areas to perform preliminary damage assessments.
- b. The Taylor County Property Appraiser will staff the damage assessment teams and will supply critical information on infrastructure damaged during a disaster.
- c. The Road Department will support the damage assessment teams by providing staff to inspect roads and bridges.
- d. The Fire Departments will assist in conducting needs assessments during their search and rescue operations. These reports will be transmitted to the ESF 4 representative who will forward the information to ESF 5.
- e. The Department of Health, Environmental Health Services will collect information and intelligence on estimated damages to health and medical facilities, and identification of potential impediments to response and immediate recovery.
- f. The School District will provide intelligence transportation requirements and potential shortfalls in moving evacuees to designated shelters.
- g. The American Red Cross will provide information and analysis on shelter needs, shortfalls, potential impediments to the shelter mission and forecasts of future shelter requirements.
- h. The American Red Cross will provide estimates (before and after event) on requirements for water, food, ice and other potential commodities to support victims.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

1. Emergency Support Function 5 is responsible for managing financial matters related to resources that are procured and used during an event. During a response, each agency/department is responsible for recording and tracking its own expenditures and seeking reimbursement from the appropriate resource after the event. If a federally declared disaster exists, then a reimbursement

formula is established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that may be as much as 100 percent, but usually does not exceed 75 percent.

2. Expenditures by support entities will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section or a designated Finance Service officer as soon as possible.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State Emergency Support Function 5 Annex
- Florida Statutes 1993, Emergency Management, chap. 252 (252.31- 52.61)
- Florida SS 911 (1993)
- The Federal Response Plan for P.L. 93-288 (1992)
- Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, Section 943.0312, F.S.
- Florida Field Operations Guide (FFOG)
- DHS Homeland Security Act (2002)
- HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents
- HSPD-8, National Preparedness Goal
- DHS National Incident Management System (2004)
- DHS National Response Framework (2004)

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 6 Mass Care

Primary Agency: Taylor County Emergency Management
Taylor County School District

Support Agencies: Capital Area Chapter – American Red Cross
Taylor County Volunteer Fire Departments
Taylor County Sheriff's Office
Perry Police Department
Salvation Army

I. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 6 is to coordinate the emergency provision of temporary shelters, emergency mass feeding, and the bulk distribution of coordinated relief supplies for victims of a disaster and disaster workers. The Emergency Support Function 6 Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) is appointed by and located in the American Red Cross office, and directs all aspects of the ARC operation. Emergency Support Function 6 resources are used when individual agencies are overwhelmed and County Emergency Response Team requests additional mass care, mass feed assistance, and bulk distribution of coordinated relief supplies.

II. Concept of Operations

A. GENERAL

1. Emergency Support Function 6 is organized consistent with State Emergency Operations Center and the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System. This structure and system supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination and support operations to Taylor County through the Taylor County Emergency Response Team, Area Operations and State Emergency Response Teams to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or situation.
2. Procedures protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Taylor Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of Emergency Operations Plan (i.e., Base Plan) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe Emergency Support Function 6 capabilities (based on the National Planning Scenarios, the Universal Task List and the Target Capabilities). Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.
3. In a large event requiring local or State mutual aid assistance, Emergency Support Function 6 will work with its support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets.
4. Throughout the response and recovery periods, Emergency Support Function 6 will evaluate and analyze information on requirements for mass care, mass feeding and bulk distribution of relief supplies; develop and update assessments

of the mass care and mass feeding situation and status in the impact area; and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs.

5. When an event is focused in scope to a specific type or response mode technical and subject matter expertise may be provided by an appropriate person(s) from a supporting agency with skills pertinent to the type of event, who will advise and/or direct operations within the context of the Incident Command System structure.
6. The State of Florida has adopted ARC 3041 as model shelter guidelines. Regardless of the scale of the emergency or disaster, all shelters should be managed in accordance with these guidelines. The American Red Cross of Northwest Florida will train without charge shelter managers and shelter staff to operate shelters under American Red Cross guidelines.
7. ESF ~~48-8~~ has been tasked to address the requirements of persons with special needs, including their sheltering requirements. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF ~~48-8~~ to ensure regular diet feeding at the special needs shelter. Special diet requirements will remain the responsibility of ESF ~~48-8~~.

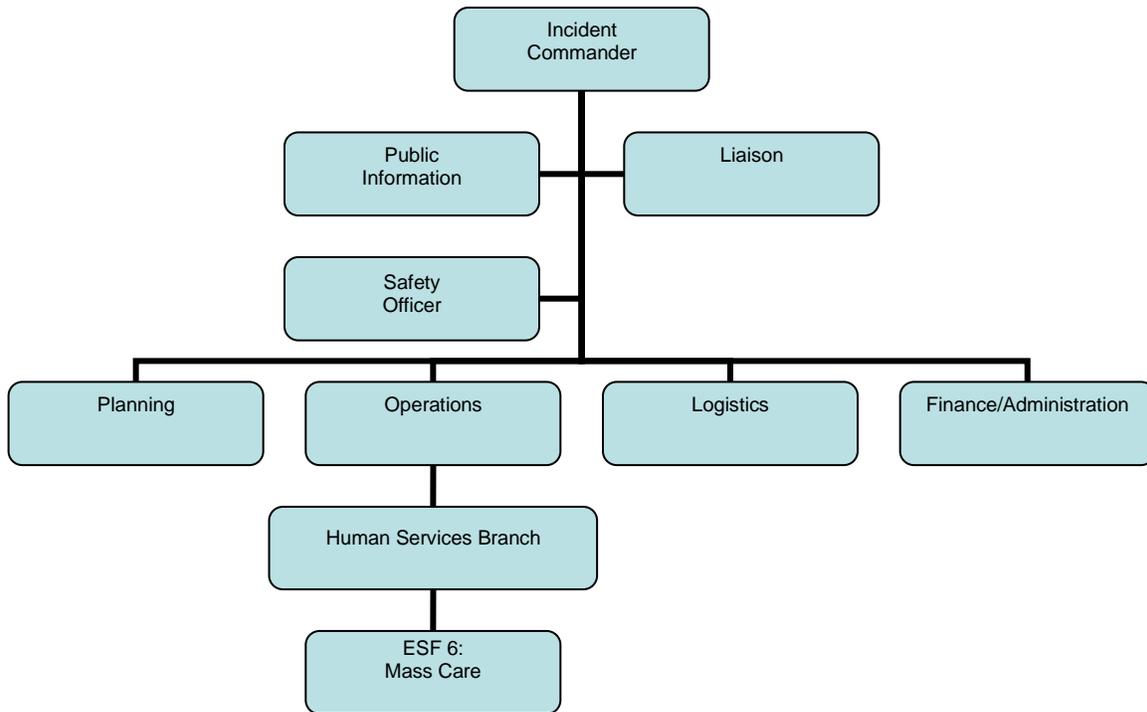


Figure 10 – Incident Command System Structure: ESF 6 – Mass Care

B. ORGANIZATION

1. COUNTY

- a. During an activation of the County Emergency Operations Center, support agency staff is integrated with the American Red Cross staff to provide support that will allow for an appropriate, coordinated and timely response.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the Emergency Operations Center, Operations Section Chief will coordinate the support resources from the support agencies with the Human Services Branch Chief.
- c. During the response phase, Emergency Support Function 6 will evaluate and analyze information regarding mass care, mass feeding and bulk distribution of relief supplies. Also, Emergency Support Function 6 will develop and update assessments of the mass care services status in the impact area and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipate demands and needs.
- d. The American Red Cross develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 6 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
- e. Emergency Support Function 6 falls under the Human Services Branch, and is closely coordinated with the other Emergency Support Functions that address basic needs of the impacted population: Food and Water (ESF 11), Volunteers and Donations (Emergency Support Function 15), Animal Protection (ESF 17) and Special Needs (ESF 8). Emergency Support Function 6 organization will be guided by the following:
 - The Chief, Human Services Branch, will provide input to the Operations Section in the assessment of the magnitude of the problem (ESF 5); the identification of operational priorities; and assessments of resources needs and potential shortfalls.
 - The American Red Cross will be the lead support agency for ESF 6 with operational support directed from their local chapter Disaster Operation Center (DOC).
 - Primary and support agencies will provide sufficient personnel to staff the Emergency Support Function 24 hours per day, seven days per week. The staff will be qualified persons able to facilitate decisions for the department they represent.
 - Emergency Support Function 6 representative at the EOC will be the coordinating link or conduit for the ARC operations during an emergency or disaster operation.
 - The Red Cross chapter DOC will continuously provide support information to the Emergency Support Function 6 representative at the EOC by providing comprehensive reports on all sheltering and mass feeding operations. These comprehensive reports will address openings, closings, shelter locations, shelter censuses and mass feeding locations.
 - Support agencies, other than those represented at the EOC, will coordinate all their responsibilities under Emergency Support Function 6 with the Red Cross Chapter. This information will be condensed and forwarded to the Emergency Support Function 6 representative at the

EOC.

- Support agencies represented at the EOC will report activities related to Emergency Support Function 6 to the function representative at the EOC for consolidated reporting, and coordination with the chapter DOC.
- The EOC leadership will determine the need to establish a County Staging Area to receive disaster related commodities from the State Logistics Staging Area or if directed from Federal Mobilization Sites or Federal Staging Areas. County Staging Areas receive these disaster commodities, account for them, store commodities as required, ship commodities to Points of Distribution, redirect and recover unused supplies.

2. AREA

- a. The Human Services Branch Chief, in consultation with the requesting jurisdiction, may obtain additional mass care resources via established mutual aid agreements.
- b. The Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation serve as the lead agency for Emergency Support Function 6 coordination and support and will designate a liaison to the EOC from the Regional Office and/or the Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF). The liaisons have been trained to carry out Emergency Support Function 6 responsibilities and will function as coordinators, assessors, and operational personnel in support of EOC or field activities.

3. STATE

- a. During an activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, the Department of Business and Professional Regulation is the designated lead agency for State mass care services and will provide a liaison to facilitate requests for mass care service resources to local Emergency Operations Centers.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the primary and support agencies of Emergency Support Function 6 at the State Emergency Operations Center will report to the Human Services Branch Chief who reports to the Operations Section Chief under the overall direction of the State Coordination Officer.
- c. During the response phase, Emergency Support Function 6 will evaluate and analyze information regarding mass care service needs requests. Also, Emergency Support Function 6 will develop and update assessments of the mass care services situation and status in the impact area and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands and needs.
- d. The American Red Cross develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 6 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

C. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

1. The Taylor County Emergency Management will notify the County Warning Point when information comes to their attention indicating that an emergency or disaster situation is developing. The report will include all relevant information that is known at this time. Additional information should be reported as it becomes available.
2. The County Warning Point, will notify the “on call” Emergency Duty Officer and/or Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) for Emergency Support Function 6 when the county or an area of the county has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure.
3. Emergency Support Function 6 will be activated or placed on standby upon notification by the County Emergency Management Office. The primary and support Mass Care representatives or designees will jointly manage the emergency activities of Emergency Support Function 6.
4. Upon instructions to activate Emergency Support Function 6, the American Red Cross will implement procedures to notify and mobilize all personnel, facilities, and physical resources likely to be needed, based on the emergency circumstance.

D. ACTIONS

Actions carried out by Emergency Support Function 6 are grouped into phases of emergency management: prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies and the intended recipients of service. Emergency Support Function 6 encompasses a full range of activities from training to the provision of field services. It also functions as a coordinator and, at times, assumes direct operational control of provided services.

- Assessment of the potential disaster impacts on the general population, including vulnerable groups that are identified in the Basic Plan.
- American Red Cross personnel.
- Emergency responder health and safety.
- Mental health and crisis counseling for responders.

1. PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS

a. General

- Actions and activities that develop Mass Care response capabilities may include planning, training, orientation sessions, and exercises for Emergency Support Function 6 personnel (i.e., County, State, Regional, and Federal) and other emergency support functions that will respond with Emergency Support Function 6. This involves the active participation on inter-agency preparedness organizations, which collaborate in such activities on a regular basis.

- Conduct planning with Emergency Support Function 6 support agencies, Regional Domestic Security Task forces, and other emergency support functions to refine Mass Care operations.
- Train Emergency Support Function 6 staff in the utilization of disaster intelligence from ESF 5 (HAZUS-MH, RIAT) to identify and scale the potential Emergency Support Function 6 mission, including Mass Care and Mass Feeding.
- Conduct training and exercise for EOC and Mass Care Team members.
- Prepare and maintain emergency operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency. Ensure lead agency personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties.
- Develop and present training courses for Emergency Support Function 6 personnel, provide information on critical facilities to the County Emergency Management and develop protocols for frequently provided services.
- Maintain liaison with support agencies.
- Conduct vulnerability analysis at critical facilities and make recommendations to improve the physical security.
- Conduct all hazards exercises involving Emergency Support Function 6.

b. Shelter Planning

- Work with local government, and voluntary service delivery units, Taylor County Emergency Management, Taylor County School District, and other applicable agencies in activities related to survey the suitability of facilities to be used as shelters utilizing Florida State standards adopted from ARC 4496 as guidelines.
- Maintain and annually update a roster of primary contact Emergency Support Function 6 Personnel representing each agency under ESF 6.
- Coordinate closely with the EOC and Emergency Management to ensure an annually updated shelter list is available and maintained at the EOC.
- Work with EOC to ensure an up-to-date comfort station resource list is available from the supporting agencies under Emergency Support Function 6.
- Coordinate with the EOC in the assessment of public need to determine the opening or closing of public shelters before and after an emergency or disaster event.

c. Mass Feeding

- Coordinate with Emergency Support Function 5 and Emergency Support Function 11 to develop and refine procedures for establishing and operating mass feeding sites, to be operated by volunteer agencies.
- Coordinate with Logistics in establishing, managing and supplying mass feeding sites.

2. RESPONSE ACTIONS

a. General

- Coordinate operations at the Emergency Support Function 6 office in the County Emergency Operations Center and/or at other locations as required.
- Establish and maintain a system to support on-scene direction and control and coordination with county EOC, regional task force and State EOC.
- Deploy Impact Assessment Teams to determine post-storm impact to Human Services functional group resources and ability to perform Continuity of Operations of essential functions.
- Activate mutual aid procedures to assist with supporting issues related to a terrorist event.
- Implement mass care support RDSTF in the investigation of a terrorist attack.
- Pre-position response resources when it is apparent that Mass Care resources will be necessary. Relocate Mass Care resources when it is apparent that they are endangered by the likely impacts of the emergency situation.
- Monitor and direct mass care resources and response activities.
- Participate in EOC briefings, Incident Action Plans, Situation Reports and meetings.
- Coordinate with support agencies, as needed, to support emergency activities.
- Obtain State resources through the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP); coordinate all resources into the affected areas from designated staging areas.
- Coordinate with other County Emergency Support Functions to obtain resources and to facilitate an effective emergency response among all participating agencies.

b. Shelter Management

- Once the CEMP is activated, Emergency Support Function 6 will be organized in a manner that ensures rapid response to the mass care needs of people affected by a disaster. When activated, agencies in ESF 6 will operate under these plans and financially support their own activities.
- Emergency Support Function 2 will ensure that each shelter has a working communications system and has contact with Taylor County EOC and the American Red Cross DOC. This may include radio, telephone, and/or cellular telephone communication devices. The ESF 6 Representative at the EOC will keep the EOC director and ESF 2 informed about any unmet need regarding communications.
- Open shelters in accordance with public need as assessed by the managing agency and county emergency management.

- Register all persons seeking shelter using an American Red Cross Standard “Shelter Registration Form.”
- Monitor occupancy levels and ongoing victims’ needs and will provide the EOC with a daily listing of “Open” shelters.

c. Mass Care

- Coordinate with Emergency Support Function 8 (Health and Medical/Special Needs) to ensure people at mass care sites with the need for a level of care higher than the standard first aid will have their need addressed.
- Ensure that a sufficient number of first aid trained and qualified personnel are stationed at each mass care site.
- Coordinate with Emergency Support Function 15 (Volunteers and Donations) regarding the use and coordination of voluntary agencies who spontaneously engage in providing mass care.
- Emergency Support Function 12 (Energy): Provide for power service restoration to mass care sites and for the acquisition of supplemental power sources.
- Emergency Support Function 16 (Law Enforcement): Provide security resources needed at mass care sites. Taylor County Sheriff’s Department provides security at shelter, and Mass care facility locations in the county and the Perry Police Department provides security at shelter and Mass care facility locations in the city limits of Perry.

d. Mass Feeding

- Provide information to and coordinate with Emergency Support Function 5 and Emergency Support Function 11 regarding mass feeding sites established by the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Taylor County Churches and other volunteer agencies.
- Coordinate with Emergency Support Function 5 and Emergency Support Function 11 to establish mass feeding sites operated by volunteer agencies. The first priorities of mass feeding activities will be disaster victims. Emergency workers will be encouraged to utilize established mass feeding sites in lieu of individual site distribution.
- Coordinate mass feeding locations to ensure optimal logistics for public service based on emergency needs.
- Emergency Support Function 3 (Public Works and Engineering) and Emergency Support Function 8: Coordinate sanitation provisions through daily inspection and garbage removal from mass sheltering and feeding sites.
- Emergency Support Function 11 and Emergency Support Function 15: Coordinate with Emergency Support Function 6 in provision of food and water to mass feeding sites. This will include procuring food from the USDA, donations and private vendors.
- Emergency Support Function 11: Coordinate with Emergency Support Function 6 to identify the need for storage and distribution of food for mass feeding sites.

- Provide staffing in the EOC under coordination of the lead agency if required. Agencies may be called upon to supply clerical/ administrative personnel.

3. RECOVERY ACTIONS

- a. Continuously monitor occupancy levels and ongoing victims' needs and will provide the EOC with a daily listing of open shelters.
- b. Ensure a copy of the Shelter Registration Form will be forwarded to the American Red Cross "Disaster Welfare Inquiry", this form will have a post disaster address for each person housed at the shelters who provided that information upon their final departure. This will assist in reuniting families that may have been separated during the disaster incident.
- c. Coordinate the consolidation of shelters, staff, resources (i.e., communications and law enforcement), and supplies as sheltering needs diminish.
- d. Continue to coordinate with Emergency Support Function 5, Emergency Support Function 11, and Emergency Support Function 15 to establish and maintain mass and mobile feeding sites. The need and location of these sites will be reviewed and evaluated daily. Sites may be closed when no longer needed and feeding routes for mobile units should be established or changed according to need.

4. MITIGATION ACTIONS

- a. Participate in shelter deficit reduction strategies/activities and shelter demand studies.
- b. Work with the Taylor County Emergency Management on public education programs to reduce shelter demand.
- c. Educate citizens on disaster preparedness activities.

E. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. Emergency Support Function 6 complies with the National Response Framework, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The NIMS guides the direction and control system adopted by the Department of Emergency Management, which functions as the official disaster prevention, protection, response, preparedness, recovery, and mitigation organization within Taylor County.
2. The Emergency Support Function 6 system operates at two levels: 1) County Emergency Operations Center; and 2) Field operations.
3. During emergency activations, all management decisions regarding County or regional response are made at the County Emergency Operations Center by the Emergency Support Function 6 coordinator. Under the Incident Command System structure, the Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Operations Section Coordinators and staff at the County Emergency Operations Center assist the commander in carrying out the overall mission. Sections, Units, Teams, staffing levels, etc. are modular and scalable, depending on the type, size, scope and complexity of the emergency or disaster event.

4. A staffing directory and the Emergency Support Function 6 Emergency Operations Plan, its accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating guidelines are maintained by the American Red Cross with status of the call lists updated at least monthly and all other documents at least annually.
5. All Mass Care field personnel are subordinate to the Emergency Support Function 6 at the County Emergency Operations Center.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Primary Agency

Emergency Management Department

- Will act as the lead agency for ESF 6 and provide training in Emergency Support Function 6.
- Support first responders, including provision of food and water.
- Coordinate with Emergency Support Function 6 in addressing employee well-being issues, particularly in major disasters that place a burden on emergency managers.

Taylor County School District

- Support Emergency Support Function 6 sheltering activities with personnel and facilities.
- Support Emergency Support Function 6 by providing personnel and equipment to assist with accomplishing its Mass Care mission responsibilities.
- Provide buses for logistical supplies to the shelters.
- Support Emergency Support Function 6 mass feeding through USDA resources.

2. Support Agencies

(NOTE: Each Support Agency should review its own roles and responsibilities and revise in conjunction with the American Red Cross)

a. Capital Area Chapter – American Red Cross

- The American Red Cross (ARC) will represent Emergency Support Function 6 (Mass Care) and the support agencies during activation of the EOC due to an emergency or disaster.
- The ARC will open shelters and establish mobile and fixed feeding sites. First aid and counseling will be available at mass care sites.
- The ARC will develop and maintain a roster of personnel to staff an ESF desk. Ensure the presence of resource materials in sufficient quantities in the ESF EOC location. These materials would include: Shelter listings for Taylor and Surrounding Counties.
- Locations of all operating mass feeding sites and major feeding routes.

c. Doctors' Memorial Emergency Medical Services

- Supply personnel and equipment to provide medical services in shelters.
- Assist through Emergency Support Function 8 in supplying personnel and equipment to provide emergency transportation of medically needy persons from shelters to more advanced care facilities.
- Under Emergency Support Function 18, Emergency Medical Services will assist in providing mass care to persons with special needs.

e. Taylor County Sheriff's Department

- Assist through Emergency Support Function 16 in supplying personnel and equipment to provide security at Mass Care sites (see ESF 16 for details).

f. Perry Police Department

- Assist through Emergency Support Function 16 in supplying personnel and equipment to provide security at Mass Care sites (see ESF 16 for details).

g. The Salvation Army

- Support Emergency Support Function 6 with information regarding Salvation Army services in the impacted area. Provide staff to the ESF 6 desk when requested. Supply lists of Salvation Army personnel and facilities in Taylor County to the Emergency Support Function 6 representative.
- The Salvation Army will establish mobile and fixed feeding sites. They are the primary agency for managing comfort stations. They will assist in the distribution of relief supplies. Provide crisis counseling, and supplement shelters where needed.

h. Florida Department of Health - Taylor

- Emergency Support Function 8 will supply personnel to monitor and control public health factors to prevent the spread of disease at mass care sites (see ESF 8 for details).

i. Taylor County Department of Human Resources

- Refer spontaneous volunteers wishing to assist in providing Mass Care.
- Refer ad hoc voluntary and other groups wishing to assist in providing mass care.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

1. Emergency Support Function 6 is responsible for managing financial matters related to resources that are procured and used during an event. During a response, each agency/department is responsible for recording and tracking its own expenditures and seeking reimbursement from the appropriate resource after the event. If a federally declared disaster exists, then a reimbursement formula is

established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that may be as much as 100 percent, but usually does not exceed 75 percent.

2. Expenditures by support entities will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section or a designated Finance Service officer as soon as possible.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State Emergency Support Function 6 annex
- Florida Statutes 1993, Emergency Management, chap. 252 (252.31- 52.61)
- Florida SS 911 (1993)
- The Federal Response Plan for P.L. 93-288 (1992)
- Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, Section 943.0312, F.S.
- Florida Field Operations Guide (FFOG)
- DHS Homeland Security Act (2002)
- HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents
- HSPD-8, National Preparedness Goal
- DHS National Incident Management System (2004)
- DHS National Response Framework (2004)

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 7 Resource Support

Primary Agency: Taylor County Emergency Management
Taylor County Purchasing Office
Taylor County Human Resources

Support Agencies: Taylor County Sheriff's Office
Taylor County Clerk's Office

I. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 7 is to acquire the necessary resources to support disaster operations. Provide fiscal and logistical managerial support through timely and efficient acquisition and distribution of resources, purchasing, contracting, renting and leasing of supplies and equipment. Provide coordination of the documentation of reimbursable expenditures as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

II. Concept of Operations

A. GENERAL

1. Emergency Support Function 7 is organized consistent with State Emergency Operations Center and the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System. This structure and system supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination and support operations to Taylor County through the Taylor County Emergency Response Team, Area Operations and State Emergency Response Teams to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or situation.
2. Procedures, protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Taylor Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of Emergency Operations Plan (i.e., Base Plan) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe Emergency Support Function 7 capabilities (based on the National Planning Scenarios, the Universal Task List and the Target Capabilities). Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.
3. The focal point for all requests for resources will be the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Resource requests unable to be provided by applicable ESFs will be routed to Emergency Support Function 7. In coordination with Logistics Section, the Emergency Support Function 7 representative will determine the sources of the needed resources. The Emergency Support Function 7 representative will follow procedures as outlined in the Logistics Standard Operating Procedures.
 - a. Procurement Process

- Equipment and materials will be procured from both intra-departmental and inter-departmental supplies. Inter-departmental resource requests will be submitted through E Team and routed through the Emergency Support Function 7. Requests unable to be filled by in-County inventories are procured by Emergency Support Function 7 from commercial vendors. Sources include assets within county government and the municipalities. During disaster situations, all resources within county government agencies are considered available. Coordination for such resource reallocation will be accomplished within the EOC. If necessary, reimbursement will be made in accordance with local directives.
- If needed supplies and equipment are not available within county government resources, Emergency Support Function 7 will attempt to purchase or lease them from commercial sources.
- When resources cannot be acquired through local sources, requests for these items will be made to the State EOC. These requests may be filled by state resources, Intra state mutual aid, interstate mutual aid or federal resources.

Note: The County will be responsible for costs incurred for resources brought in from outside sources. If the county has been declared for federal disaster assistance, funds expended for requested resource support are reimbursable.

- The Emergency Management office maintains lists of vendors and suppliers of equipment, materials and services needed during disaster response and recovery operations. In addition, the EOC maintains a comprehensive data base of resources that may be needed during disasters. In some cases, contingency contracts may be written for known critical services or items.
- The Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement will be implemented as necessary to obtain required goods and services from other jurisdictions.
- Contracts for resources or services will be initiated by Emergency Support Function 7. Contracts will be managed by the agency responsible for the support provided.
- Emergency Support Function 7 will conduct operations in accordance with all local, state and federal laws and regulations.
- In some cases, needed resources may be available thru donations and volunteers. Coordination will be maintained between Emergency Support Function 7 and Emergency Support Function 15 on a continual basis.
- Information is disseminated to volunteer groups, vendors and other governmental agencies that may supplement local resources in a variety of ways. Volunteer organizations have direct participation in emergency operations in Taylor County.

4. Transportation requirements will be coordinated through Emergency Support Function 1.
 - a. All available transportation assets will be used to deliver resources to affected areas.
 - b. Sources include county and municipal assets, as well as those belonging to private nonprofit organizations.
 - c. Existing County resources will be transported to the disaster area by the County department normally responsible for the resources.
 - d. Commercial vendors are responsible for transportation of their own product/service.
5. Staging Areas. The Forest Capital Hall is identified as the County Staging Area for resources brought into Taylor County. Alternate staging areas include Steinhatchee School, Perry Primary School and the Save-a-Lot Parking lot.
 - a. The County Staging Area is mission tasked and reports to the Logistics Section.
 - b. Taylor County Emergency Management office manages the CSA.
6. Storage Facilities. There are numerous storage facilities available throughout the county. Emergency Support Function 7 will identify and lease any further storage space that would be necessary. Leasing of additional buildings or warehouses is not anticipated due to the amount of property holdings by the County.
 - a. If necessary, temporary office/warehouse space can be obtained through the County Special Projects Coordinator on an emergency basis.
 - b. The replacement of any damaged or destroyed facilities would be accomplished by relocating the affected personnel to other county-owned buildings, or space obtained as outlined above, temporarily until the damaged facilities can be repaired or replaced by County personnel or through contractual arrangements secured on an emergency basis through Emergency Support Function 7.
7. It is the responsibility of agencies receiving loaned property to maintain appropriate accountability of items received.
 - a. Agencies will monitor and track loaned items.
 - b. Documentation will be provided to lending organizations for their records.
 - c. Intra-departmental property/equipment requests are documented through E Team submitted to Emergency Support Function 7.
 - d. The loaning department normally furnishes an operator which is responsible for the care and location of the equipment.
 - e. The borrowing department is responsible for the return of the equipment after the disaster period.

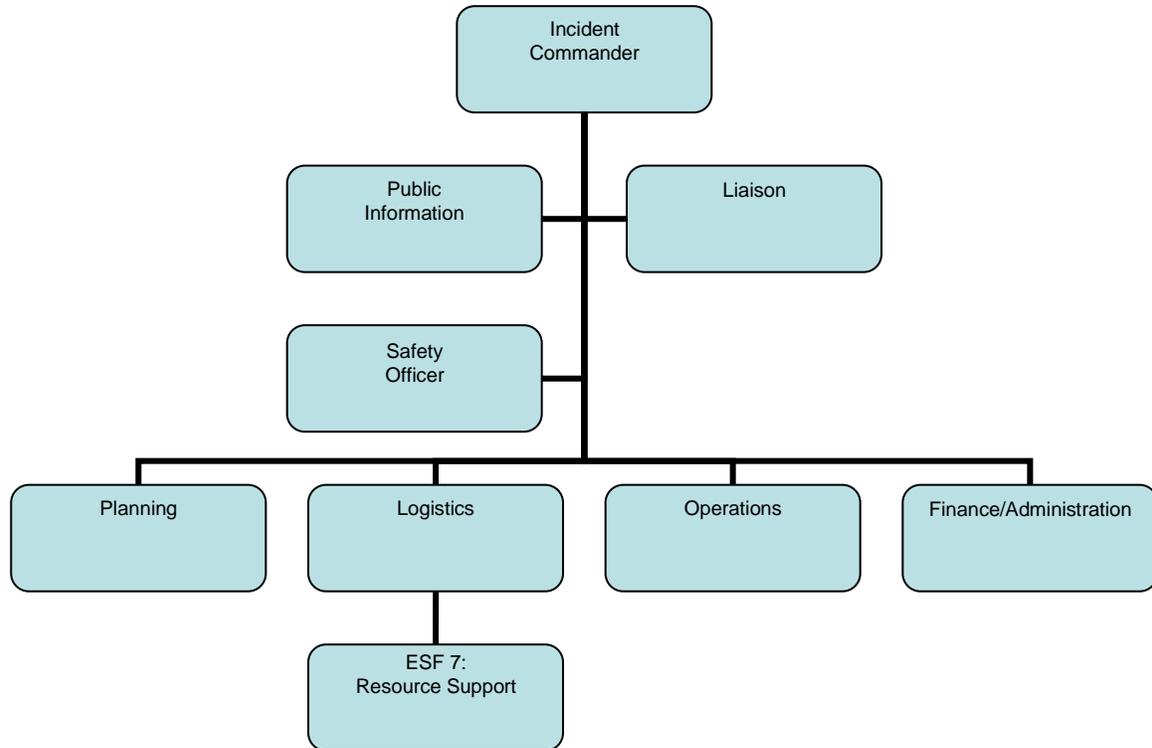


Figure 11 – Incident Command System Structure: ESF 7 – Resource Support

B. ORGANIZATION

1. COUNTY

During an emergency or disaster, the primary and support agencies of Emergency Support Function 7 will be the Taylor County Purchasing Officer and the Human Resource Director, who will be assigned to the Taylor County Emergency Operations Center. In addition, Emergency Support Function 7 will:

- a. Operate under the direction of the Department of Emergency Management.
- b. Operate throughout the emergency, either in the Taylor County Emergency Operations Center, or at a location designated by the Logistics Section Chief in coordination with the Department of Emergency Management Director.
- c. Alert designated primary personnel of possible resource needs and to report to the Taylor County State Emergency Operations Center.
- d. Maintain liaison with other Emergency Support Functions and interested parties. This will be accomplished through the coordination of the Department of Administrative Services Coordinator and the Chief of the Logistics Section.
- e. At the tasking of the Logistics Chief, take action if another Emergency Support Function requires assistance in obtaining needed items. Emergency Support Function 7 finds a source for needed items and provides to the requesting emergency support function the name of the contact person, the price and schedule for when the material can be made available at the established location.

- f. Unless otherwise directed and in order to provide resource support when needed during disaster operations, the Emergency Support Function 7 function will be staffed on a 24-hour basis at the EOC.

2. STATE

- a. During an activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, the Department of Management Services is the designated lead agency for State transportation services and will provide a liaison to facilitate requests for transportation service resources to local Emergency Operations Centers.
- b. The Department of Management Services develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 7 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

C. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

1. Notification of the impending disaster from the EOC is made by fax, email, page, or telephone. Employees receive verbal notification of the status of the disaster. Employees are instructed to report to the EOC or other work assignments as needed. All employees are considered to be on stand-by and will be available by telephone, cellular phone, or pager.

D. ACTIONS

Actions carried out by Emergency Support Function 7 are grouped into phases of emergency management: prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies and the intended recipients of service.

1. PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS

- a. Actions and activities that develop Resource capabilities may include planning, training, orientation sessions, and exercises for Emergency Support Function 1 personnel (i.e., County, State, Regional, and Federal).
- b. Assist in the coordination of documents for Emergency Declaration.
- c. Prepare documentation for public assistance requests from outside agencies and for impending damage survey reports (DSRs) from County departments and Constitutional Officers.
- d. Assign portable equipment (laptop computers and portable printers) to key personnel.
- e. Download to disks the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) criteria for post-disaster DSR filing.
- f. Establish a work schedule for staff to report to the EOC before, during and after the storm and a general outline of individual responsibilities.

- g. Pack office supplies, telephone lists, disaster files and laptops for transfer to the EOC.
- h. Keep disaster file up to date with phone numbers of employees, State EOC and FEMA representatives. Establish emergency contact persons for all support agencies and outside agencies who are likely applicants for public assistance. Obtain home phone, cellular, and/or pager numbers for each agency's designated contact persons.
- i. Place Department of Emergency Management personnel on standby or direct to staging areas with some facilities staffed for immediate response.

2. RESPONSE ACTIONS

- a. Coordinate operations at the Emergency Support Function 7 office in the County Emergency Operations Center and/or at other locations as required.
- b. Act as County representative agency for all FEMA communications and documentation requirements.
- c. Coordinate reporting of initial disaster information and estimates to the FEMA representative. Act as liaison between FEMA and all outside agency applicants for public assistance.
- d. Provide fiscal guidance, technical support and funding options to the BCC and EOC.
- e. Provide other support as requested by the Emergency Management Coordination Team. Prepare budget transfers, amendments or loan documents for approval by the BCC.
- f. Fulfill other responsibilities as ESF-7 Lead Agency. Coordinate as necessary with the Finance Office of the Clerk of Court.
- g. Support agencies may be directed to deploy personnel and other resources.
- h. Lease buildings for staging area warehouses or to replace damaged or destroyed facilities.
- i. Provide communications resources in coordination with Emergency Support Function 2.
- j. Provide transportation resources in coordination with Emergency Support Function 1.
- k. Assist, facilitate, and coordinate contractual services between the County and commercial sources.
- l. Provide office furniture, equipment, and supplies from existing County inventories, or have them procured.
- m. Provide food and fuel in cooperation with Emergency Support Functions 11 and 12 respectively.
- n. Provide security for the County Staging Area, Points of Distribution and other facilities through Emergency Support Function 16.
- o. The Emergency Management office will maintain records for all properties loaned to Emergency Support Function 7 in support of the County Emergency Operations Center by the state or federal governments.

3. RECOVERY ACTIONS

Emergency Support Function 7 will support the County's Logistics Section with providing logistical support for:

- a. Staff movement.
- b. Procuring equipment after disaster events.

4. MITIGATION ACTIONS

- a. Work with other county agency and local purchasing directors and other purchasing agents.
- b. Encourage local cities to work with the County Emergency Operations Center personnel to build data bases for acquisition of goods and services that may be needed for preparedness, response, and recovery.

E. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. Emergency Support Function 7 complies with the National Response Framework, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The NIMS guides the direction and control system adopted by the Department of Emergency Management, which functions as the official disaster prevention, protection, response, preparedness, recovery, and mitigation organization within Taylor County.
2. The Emergency Management office is responsible to the BOCC for the operation of resources during normal operations and emergencies. In times of emergency, when the County Emergency Operations Center is in operation, the ESF 7 Coordinator works directly with the senior official in the emergency operations center to meet the needs of this support function.
3. Emergency Support Function 7 supports the Logistics Section.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. PRIMARY AGENCY – TAYLOR COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The primary responsibility for coordinating resource support for disaster operations rests with the Department of Administrative Services. Other agencies directly supporting this function include: Clerk of Court, Road Department and the Building Inspector's office.

- a. Responsible for allocating and coordinating resources and support activities through Emergency Support Function 7. Designated support agencies will furnish resources as required. Such support will be terminated at the earliest practical time.
- b. Provide support staff for the procurement of commodities and services, the leasing of buildings, and other facilities and facilities management.
- c. Coordinate and allocate food, equipment, and supplies made available through current county stocks or if necessary, from commercial sources.
- d. Serve as the primary agency for Emergency Support Function 7 and be present at the Taylor County Emergency Operations Center and/or on call at the Department of Administrative Services on a 24-hour basis.

- e. Identify funding for emergency expenditures.
- f. Maintain records of expenditures.
- g. Keep the Board and County Administrator informed of expenditure and reimbursement information.
- h. Coordinate recovery actions with FEMA to include the DSR process.
- i. Provide training to EOC agencies for proper financial management during disasters.
- j. Serve as County's point of contact for financial management activities

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

(NOTE: Each Support Agency should review its own roles and responsibilities and revise in conjunction with the Taylor County Emergency Management)

Emergency Support Function support agencies (Finance, Information Resources & Purchasing) will provide manpower and any materials (additional computer hardware/software, vendor contacts, etc.) dependent on the characteristic needs of the impending disaster.

a. Purchasing

- Develop memorandums of understanding with vendors for essential items needed before and after a disaster.
- Provide staff in EOC to coordinate resource requests.
- Identify suppliers for resources.

b. Information Resources

- Activate disaster plan for computer equipment in County buildings located in evacuation areas.
- Protect vital County computer records.
- Provide staff assistance to EOC as requested.

c. Human Resources

- Identify county employee contact information for activation during a disaster.
- Identify contract employees for utilization during a disaster.
- Assist with the documentation of responding personnel time and attendance during an activation.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

During a state of general emergency in Taylor County (officially declared by the Board of County Commissioners) certain "procedures and formalities otherwise required of Taylor County" are waived including "entering into contracts & incurring obligations."

1. The power to temporarily suspend such procedures and formalities is granted under Chapter 252.38 of Florida Statutes.
2. Once the Emergency Declaration is in effect Emergency Support Function 7, in conjunction with the support agencies, assumes the full responsibility for resource support for all BCC departments and other Elected Officials within the guidelines of the Emergency Declaration.
3. All inter-departmental and a portion of intra-departmental procurement from existing inventories is handled on the departmental level with no assistance from Emergency Support Function 7. If this course is pursued, departments are instructed to document all transactions pursuant to FEMA audit requirements.
4. Resources obtained from outside sources (other governmental entities or commercial suppliers) are routed through Emergency Support Function 7 as necessary.
5. Procurement procedures are outlined in the Emergency Purchasing Procedures Manual. This manual is complete with a copy of telephone and fax numbers for "emergency vendors" sorted by product or service. These "emergency vendors" have agreed in advance to provide necessary supplies to authorized Taylor County officials and employees at little or no notice at the normal government discount rate.
6. Expenditures for cost recovery are documented during the incident and after the incident period. All response agencies work with Emergency Support Function 7 personnel in notifying the Department of Administration of expenditures based on standard accounting procedures.
7. Each county agency is responsible for tracking its own costs associated with Emergency Support Function 7 operations, using the standard procedures established by the support agency's standard accounting and tracking procedures.
8. Extreme care and attention to detail must be taken throughout the emergency response period to maintain accurate logs, records and file copies of all expenditures (including personnel time sheets) in order to provide clear and reasonable accountability and justification for future reimbursement requests.
9. Each county agency will file for reimbursement of the costs it incurs through its own agency's accounting and reimbursement filing system. Each county agency is responsible for monitoring staff hours using its own tracking system, and requesting financial reimbursement for staff hours incurred in association with Emergency Support Function 7 operations.
10. The Finance Administration Section will be established when there is a need for financial, reimbursement (individual and agency, or department) and/or administrative services to support incident management activities.
11. The State Emergency Operations Center through the Taylor County Emergency Operations Center will provide appropriate forms, and provide guidance to complete forms for efficient tracking and reimbursement.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State Emergency Support Function 7 Annex
- Taylor County Logistics Plan (Concept of Operations)
- Florida Statutes 1993, Emergency Management, chap. 252 (252.31- 52.61)
- The Federal Response Plan for P.L. 93-288 (1992)

- Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, Section 943.0312, F.S.
- Florida Field Operations Guide (FFOG)
- DHS Homeland Security Act (2002)
- HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents
- HSPD-8, National Preparedness Goal
- DHS National Incident Management System (2004)
- DHS National Response Framework (2004)
- Public Law-288
- Florida Statutes, Chapter 380, Land and Water Management

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 Health and Medical

Primary Agency:	Florida Department of Health - Taylor
Support Agencies:	Taylor County Emergency Medical Services Doctors Memorial Hospital Taylor County Mosquito Control Capital Area Chapter - American Red Cross Regional Area Hospitals

I. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 8 is to provide health and medical coordination in support of emergency events in Taylor County. Emergency Support Function 8 can provide personnel and resources to support prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives. The Emergency Support Function 8 Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) is appointed by and located in the Florida Department of Health - Taylor Office and directs all aspects of emergency management. Emergency Support Function 8 resources are used when individual agencies are overwhelmed and County Emergency Response Team requests additional Health and Medical assistance.

II. Concept of Operations

A. GENERAL

1. Emergency Support Function 8 complies with the National Response Framework, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The NIMS guides the direction and control system adopted by the Department of Emergency Management, which functions as the official disaster prevention, protection, response, preparedness, recovery, and mitigation organization within Taylor County.
2. Procedures protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Taylor Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of Emergency Operations Plan (i.e., Base Plan) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe Emergency Support Function 8 capabilities (based on the National Planning Scenarios, the Universal Task List and the Target Capabilities). Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.
3. In a large event requiring local or State mutual aid assistance, Emergency Support Function 8 will work with its support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets.
4. Throughout the response and recovery periods, Emergency Support Function 8 will evaluate and analyze information regarding medical and public health assistance requests for response; develop and update assessments of the health

and public health situation and status in the impact area and; and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs.

5. When an event is focused in scope to a specific type or response mode (i.e., hospital evacuation, biological threat, hazardous materials release, pandemic disease or radiological event.) technical and subject matter expertise may be provided by an appropriate person(s) from a supporting agency with skills pertinent to the type of event, who will advise and/or direct operations within the context of the Incident Command System structure.

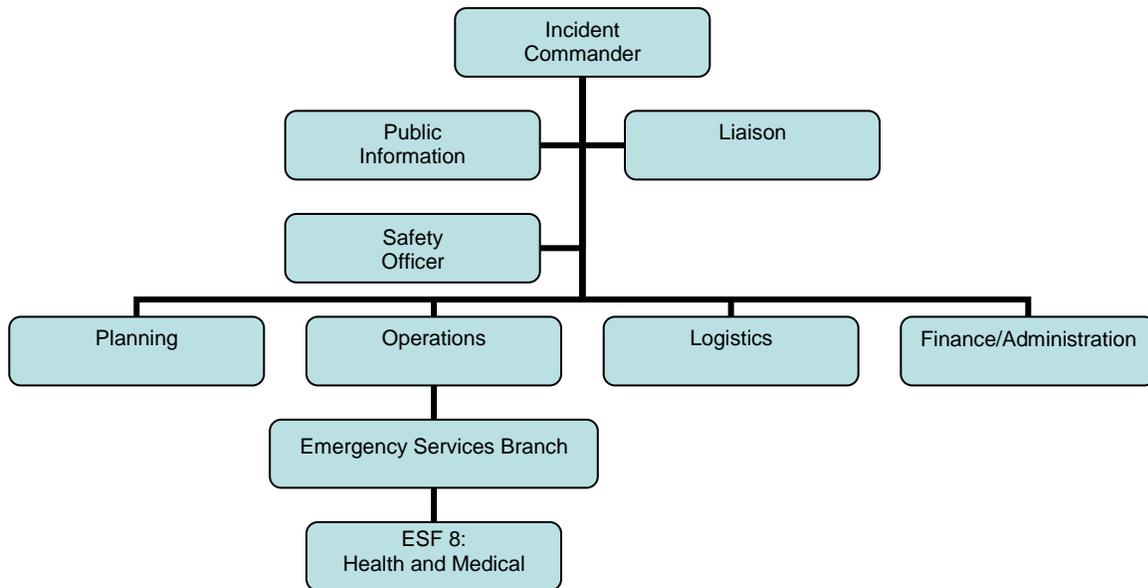


Figure 12 – Incident Command System Structure: ESF 8 – Health and Medical

B. ORGANIZATION

1. COUNTY

- a. During an activation of the County Emergency Operations Center, support agency staff is integrated with the Florida Department of Health - Taylor staff to provide support that will allow for an appropriate, coordinated and timely response.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the Emergency Operations Center, Operations Section Chief will coordinate the support resources from the support agencies with the Emergency Services Branch Chief.
- c. During the response phase, Emergency Support Function 8 will evaluate and analyze information regarding health and public health assistance requests. Also, Emergency Support Function 8 will develop and update assessments of the Health and Medical status in the impact area and does contingency planning to meet anticipate demands and needs.
- d. Florida Department of Health - Taylor develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 8 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal

use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

2. AREA

- a. The Emergency Services Branch Chief, in consultation with the requesting jurisdiction, may obtain additional Health and Medical resources via established mutual aid agreements.
- b. The Florida Department of Health serves as the lead agency for Health and Medical coordination and support and will designate a liaison to the EOC from the Regional Office and/or the Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF). The liaisons have been trained to carry out Emergency Support Function 8 responsibilities and will function as coordinators, assessors, and operational personnel in support of EOC or field activities.
- c. If more than one County emergency management operation center is activated State environmental protection may support the coordination of the event response with regional resources or request additional resources from the State Emergency Operations Center, the State Health and Medical agencies will participate in a Multi-Agency coordinating entity to coordinate requests for Health and Medical resources among multiple Emergency Operations Centers.

3. STATE

- a. During an activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, the Department of Health is the designated lead agency for State Health and Medical and will provide a liaison to facilitate requests for Health and Medical resources to local Emergency Operations Centers.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the primary and support agencies of Emergency Support Function 8 at the State Emergency Operations Center will report to the Emergency Services Branch Chief who reports to the Operations Section Chief under the overall direction of the State Coordination Officer.
- c. During the response phase, Emergency Support Function 8 will evaluate and analyze information regarding Health and Medical requests. Also, Emergency Support Function 8 will develop and update assessments of the Health and Medical situation and status in the impact area and do contingency planning to meet anticipated demands and needs.
- d. The Department of Health, the Office of Emergency Operations develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 8 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

C. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

1. Florida Department of Health - Taylor will notify the County Warning Point when information comes to their attention indicating that an emergency or disaster situation is developing. The report will include all relevant information that is known at this time. Additional information should be reported as it becomes available.
2. The County Warning Point, will notify the "on call" Emergency Duty Officer and/or Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) for Emergency Support Function 8 when the county or an area of the County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure.
3. Emergency Support Function 8 will be activated or placed on standby upon notification by the County Emergency Management Office. The primary and support Health and Medical representatives or designees will jointly manage the emergency activities of ESF 8.
4. Upon instructions to activate ESF 8, Florida Department of Health - Taylor will implement procedures to notify and mobilize all personnel, facilities, and physical resources likely to be needed, based on the emergency circumstance.

D. ACTIONS

Actions carried out by Emergency Support Function 8 are grouped into phases of emergency management: prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies and the intended recipients of service. Emergency Support Function 8 encompasses a full range of activities from training to the provision of field services. It also functions as a coordinator and, at times, assumes direct operational control of provided services. The following services provide framework upon which actions will occur:

- Assessment of Health and Medical needs and potential impacts.
- Health and Medical personnel.
- Health and Medical equipment and supplies.
- Emergency responder health and safety.
- Radiological/chemical/biological hazards.
- Mental health and crisis counseling for responders.
- Health and Medical Public Information and risk communication.
- Health and Medical Management, Command and control of assets.
- Health and Medical activities related to terrorist threats and/or events.
- Evacuation support.
- Logistical Staging and Points of Distribution.
- Hazardous Materials facility support.

1. PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS

- a. Actions and activities that develop Health and Medical response capabilities may include planning, training, orientation sessions, and exercises for Emergency Support Function 8 personnel (i.e., County, State, Regional, and Federal) and other emergency support functions that will respond with Emergency Support Function 8. This involves the active participation on

inter-agency preparedness organizations, which collaborate in such activities on a regular basis.

- b. Jointly address with State Health and Medical the planning issues on an on-going basis to identify response zones, potential staging areas, and potential medical facilities and establish specialized teams.
- c. Conduct planning with Emergency Support Function 8 support agencies, Regional Domestic Security Task forces, and other emergency support functions to refine Health and Medical operations.
- d. Develop and refine procedures to be used in the following field surveys: Rapid Impact Assessment (i.e., recon), Community Health and Medical assessment.
- e. Conduct training and exercise for EOC and Health and Medical Team members.
- f. Prepare and maintain emergency operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency. Ensure lead agency personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties.
- g. Develop and implement emergency response and Health and Medical strategies.
- h. Develop and present training courses for Emergency Support Function 8 personnel, provide information on critical facilities to the County Emergency Management and develop protocols for frequently provided services.
- i. Maintain liaison with support agencies.
- j. Conduct vulnerability analysis at critical facilities and make recommendations to improve the physical security.
- k. Conduct all hazards exercises involving Emergency Support Function 8.

2. RESPONSE ACTIONS

- a. Coordinate operations at the Emergency Support Function 8 office in the County Emergency Operations Center and/or at other locations as required.
- b. Establish and maintain a system to support on-scene direction and control and coordination with county EOC, regional task force and State EOC.
- c. Establish Mutual Aid procedures for the following resources; Disaster Medical Teams, Hazardous Materials, Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team, Interoperable, Communications and Command Vehicles, Resource Management and Logistical Support
- d. Deploy Impact Assessment Teams to determine post-storm impact to Emergency Services functional group resources and ability to perform Continuity of Operations of essential functions.
- e. Support Health and Medical RDSTF in the investigation of a terrorist attack.

- f. Preposition response resources when it is apparent that health and medical resources will be necessary. Relocate health and medical resources when it is apparent that they are endangered by the likely impacts of the emergency situation.
- g. Monitor and direct Health and Medical resources and response activities.
- h. Participate in EOC briefings, Incident Action Plans, Situation Reports and meetings.
- i. Coordinate with support agencies, as needed, to support emergency activities.
- j. Obtain State resources through the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP); coordinate all resources into the affected areas from designated staging areas.
- k. Coordinate with other County ESFs to obtain resources and to facilitate an effective emergency response among all participating agencies.

3. RECOVERY ACTIONS

- a. Continue to provide support as required until response activities are concluded or until they can be managed and staffed by the primary incident agency or jurisdictions.
- b. Continue to provide support as required to support the recovery phase.
- c. Initiate financial reimbursement process for these activities when such support is available.

4. MITIGATION ACTIONS

- a. Identify and seek funds for retrofitting critical facilities and providing auxiliary power.
- b. Provide personnel with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters.

E. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. Emergency Support Function 8 complies with the National Response Framework, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The NIMS guides the direction and control system adopted by the Department of Emergency Management, which functions as the official disaster prevention, protection, response, preparedness, recovery, and mitigation organization within Taylor County.
2. The Emergency Support Function 8 system operates at two levels 1) County Emergency Operations Center; and 2) Field operations.
3. During emergency activations, all management decisions regarding County or regional response are made at the County Emergency Operations Center by the Emergency Support Function 8 coordinator. Under the Incident Command System structure, the Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Operations Section Coordinators and staff at the County Emergency Operations Center assist the commander in carrying out the overall mission. Sections, Units, Teams, staffing levels, etc. are modular and scalable, depending on the type, size, scope and complexity of the emergency or disaster event.

4. A staffing directory and the Emergency Support Function 8 Emergency Operations Plan, its accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating guidelines are maintained by the Taylor County Public Health Unit with status of the call lists updated at least monthly and all other documents at least annually.
5. All Health and Medical field personnel are subordinate to the Emergency Support Function 8 at the County Emergency Operations Center.
6. In accordance with a mission assignment from Emergency Support Function 8, and further mission tasking by a local primary agency, each support organization assisting Emergency Support Function 8 assignment will retain administrative control over its own resources and personnel but will be under the operation control of Emergency Support Function 8. Delegation of mission operational control may be delegated to a Management Support Unit, Multi-Agency Coordination Team or a local entity.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. PRIMARY AGENCY – FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH - TAYLOR

- a. Provide leadership in directing, coordinating and integrating overall County efforts to provide Health and Medical assistance to affected areas and populations.
- b. Staff and operate a National Incident Management system compliant command and control structure (i.e., Incident Command System) to assure that services and staff are provided to areas of need.
- c. Coordinate and direct the activation and deployment of county agencies Health and Medical service personnel, supplies, and equipment and provide certain direct resources.
- d. Evaluate the emergency situation, make strategic decisions, and identify resource needs and secure resources required for field operations.
- e. Coordinate supplemental assistance in identifying and meeting the Health and Medical needs of disaster victims.
- f. Implement the organization, assignment and staffing at the facilities at which ESF 8 is required to be located.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

(NOTE: Each Support Agency should review its own roles and responsibilities and revise in conjunction with the Department of Health)

- a. Support agencies will provide assistance to the Emergency Support Function with services, staff, equipment, and supplies that compliment the entire emergency response effort as the County Emergency Response Team addresses the consequences generated by the hazards that may impact the County (i.e., severe weather, tropical cyclones, environmental biological, terrorism, technological, and mass migration, etc.). Because services and resources are subject to change from time to time, emergency coordinators are responsible for frequently updating their resources capabilities with the Emergency Support Function 8.

- b. The Department of Emergency Management will provide EOC support, conduct briefings, direct needs assessments, distribute key information, and serve as liaison to the State EOC to request resources.
- c. Taylor County Emergency Medical Services coordinates the evacuation of patients from disaster areas when deemed appropriate, transport of victims to medical facilities outside the at risk area in accordance with approved Trauma Transport Protocols, transport needs with ESF 1, and coordinate the following resources; ALS/BLS vehicles, Emergency Medical Technicians, and Paramedics, EMS procurement, aircraft transport and ensure the health and safety of emergency responders in accordance with ESF 8 SOP.
- d. Taylor County Medical Examiners Office will assure the provision for decedent identification and mortuary services including temporary morgue services in accordance with established, victim identification protocol, preparing and disposing of remains, coordinate with the ARC on victim identification, mortuary protocol for family notification in accordance with established ARC procedures.
- g. Hospitals will:
 - Provide contact information regarding Hospital Incident Command structure upon EOC activation.
 - Provide, as required, staff representation to Emergency Support Function 8 to participate in ongoing planning and decision making.
- h. American Red Cross
 - Coordinate special needs shelter support (food, ice and water under Emergency Support Function 6)
 - Coordinate/provide support (food, ice and water) during public health emergencies at designated Points of Dispensing for Health and Medical staff providing support.
 - Coordinate with ECHD Environmental Health Division to provide inspections of mass feeding area involved in food preparation and distribution.
- i. American Red Cross and other community agencies (Emergency Support Function 6) will provide field support to emergency response personnel (food, water, basic assistance, etc.).

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

1. Emergency Support Function 8 is responsible for managing financial matters related to resources that are procured and used during an event. During a response, each agency/department is responsible for recording and tracking its own expenditures and seeking reimbursement from the appropriate resource after the event. If a federally declared disaster exists, then a reimbursement formula is established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that may be as much as 100 percent, but usually does not exceed 75 percent.
2. This section will coordinate closely with the Logistics Section to ensure that procurements and staff hours are properly documented and processed for payment and potential reimbursement. It will also be responsible for following up all financial issues after response has ceased by coordinating with Department of Emergency Management fiscal and personnel management officials, the State Division of Emergency Management fiscal agents and the Federal Emergency management Agency fiscal agents and directly with vendors as necessary.

3. Expenditures by support entities will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section or a designated Finance Service officer as soon as possible.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State Emergency Support Function 8 annex
- Florida Statutes 1993, Emergency Management, chap. 252 (252.31- 52.61)
- Florida SS 911 (1993)
- The Federal Response Plan for P.L. 93-288 (1992)
- Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, Section 943.0312, F.S.
- Florida Field Operations Guide (FFOG)
- DHS Homeland Security Act (2002)
- HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents
- HSPD-8, National Preparedness Goal
- DHS National Incident Management System (2004)
- DHS National Response Framework (2004)
- Public Law-288

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 9 Search and Rescue

Primary Agency: Taylor County Sheriff's Department

Support Agencies: Perry Police Department
Taylor County Fire & Rescue Department
Taylor County Volunteer Fire Departments
Taylor County Emergency Management

I. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 9 is to provide search and rescue coordination and support services in support of emergency events in Taylor County. Emergency Support Function 9 can provide personnel and resources to support prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives. The Emergency Support Function 9 Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) is appointed by and located in the Taylor County Sheriff's Office and directs all aspects of emergency management. Emergency Support Function 9 resources are used when individual agencies are overwhelmed and County Emergency Response Team requests additional fire service assistance.

II. Concept of Operations

A. GENERAL

1. Emergency Support Function 9 is organized consistent with the State Emergency Operations Center and the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System in order to provide incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination and support operations to the Taylor County Emergency Response Team, Area Operations and State Emergency Response Team officials to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency/disaster event.
2. Procedures protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Taylor Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of NIMS compliant Emergency Operations Plan (i.e., Base Plan) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe Emergency Support Function 9 capabilities (based on the National Planning Scenarios, the Universal Task List and the Target Capabilities). Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.
3. In a large event requiring local and State mutual aid assistance, Emergency Support Function 9 will work with its support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets.
4. Throughout the response and recovery periods, Emergency Support Function 9 will evaluate and analyze information regarding search and rescue, and prevention requests for response, develop and update assessments of the search

and rescue situation and status in the impact area, and do contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs.

5. When an event is focused in scope to a specific type or response mode technical and subject matter expertise may be provided by an appropriate person(s) from a supporting agency with skills pertinent to the type of event, who will advise and/or direct operations within the context of the Incident Command System structure.

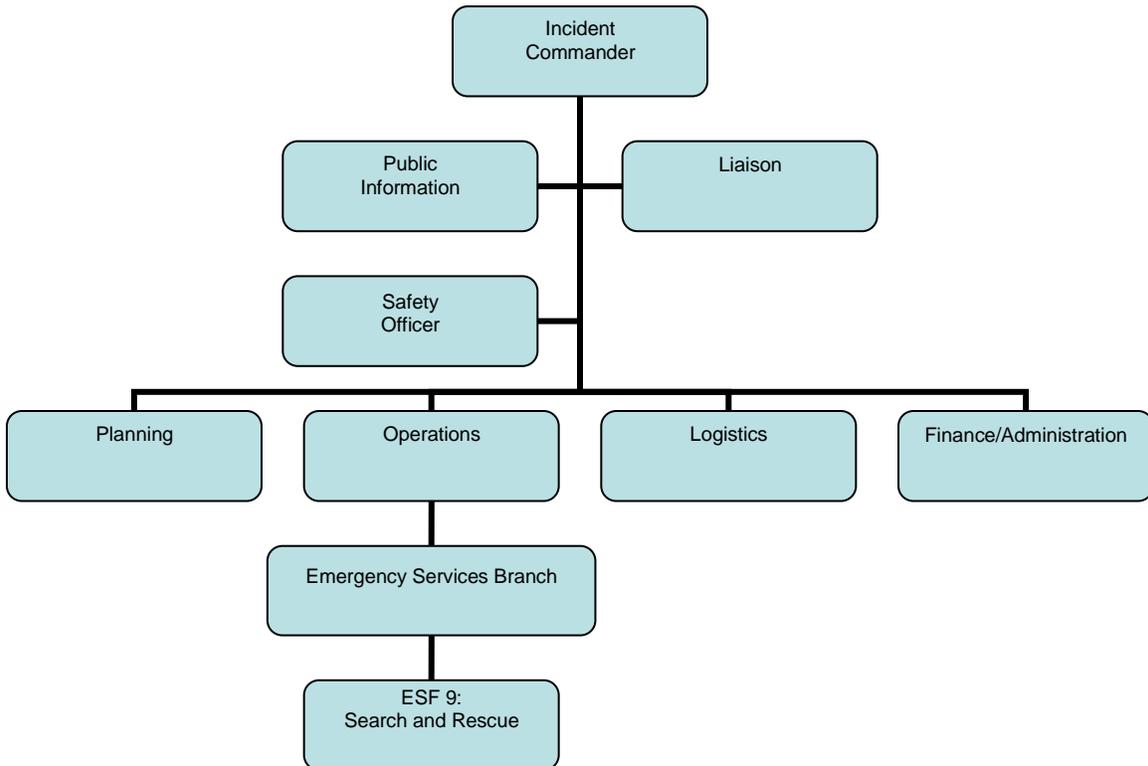


Figure 13 – Incident Command System Structure: ESF 9 – Search and Rescue

B. ORGANIZATION

1. COUNTY

- a. During an activation of the County Emergency Operations Center, support agency staff is integrated with the Taylor County Sheriff's Office staff to provide support that will allow for an appropriate, coordinated and timely response.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the Emergency Operations Center Operations Section chief will coordinate the support resources from the support agencies with the Emergency Services Branch Chief.
- c. During the response phase, Emergency Support Function 9 will evaluate and analyze information regarding search and rescue requests. Also, Emergency Support Function 9 will develop and update assessments of the search and rescue status in the impact area and do contingency planning to meet anticipate demands and needs.
- d. Taylor County Sheriff's Office will develop and maintain the overall Emergency Support Function 9 Emergency Operations Plan and

accompanying Appendices, annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, The National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

2. AREA

- a. The Emergency Services Branch Chief, in consultation with the requesting jurisdiction, may obtain additional search and rescue resources via established mutual aid agreements.
- b. The Florida Department of Financial Services serves as the lead agency for search and rescue coordination and support and will designate a liaison to the EOC from the Regional Office and/or the Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF). The liaisons have been trained to carry out Emergency Support Function 9 responsibilities and will function as coordinators, assessors, and operational personnel in support of EOC or field activities.
- c. If more than one county emergency management operation center is activated State search and rescue may support the coordination of the event response with regional resources or request additional resources from the State Emergency Operations Center, the State search and rescue agencies will participate in a Multi-Agency coordinating entity to coordinate requests for search and rescue resources among multiple Emergency Operations Centers.

3. STATE

- a. During an activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, the Florida Department of Financial Services, Division of State Fire Marshal is the designated lead agency for search and rescue and will provide a liaison to facilitate requests for State search and rescue resources to local Emergency Operations Centers.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the primary and support agencies of Emergency Support Function 9 at the State Emergency Operations Center will report to the Emergency Services Branch Chief who reports to the Operations Section Chief under the overall direction of the State Coordination Officer.
- c. During the response phase, Emergency Support Function 9 will evaluate and analyze information regarding Search and Rescue requests. Also, Emergency Support Function 9 will develop and update assessments of the Search and Rescue situation and status in the impact area and do contingency planning to meet anticipated demands and needs.
- d. The Department of Financial Services, Division of State Fire Marshal develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 9 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will

be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

C. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

1. Taylor County Sheriff's Office will notify the County Warning Point when information becomes known indicating that an emergency or disaster situation is developing. This report will include all relevant information that is known at the time. Additional information should be reported as it becomes available.
2. The County Warning Point, will notify the "on call" Emergency Duty Officer and/or Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) for Emergency Support Function 9 when the county or an area of the County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure.
3. Emergency Support Function 9 will be activated or placed on standby upon notification by the County Emergency Management Office. The Sheriff's Office, Search and Rescue Volunteers, Fire and Rescue Department, Volunteer Fire Departments and or their designees will jointly manage the emergency activities of ESF 9.
4. Upon instructions to activate ESF 9, Volunteer Fire Departments will implement its operating procedures to notify and mobilize all personnel, facilities, and physical resources likely to be needed, based on the emergency circumstance.

D. ACTIONS

Actions carried out by Emergency Support Function 9 are grouped into phases of emergency management: prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies and the intended recipients of service. Emergency Support Function 9 encompasses a full range of activities from training to the provision of field services. It also functions as a coordinator and, at times, assumes direct operational control of provided services. The following services may be provided:

- Assessment of Search and Rescue needs and potential impacts.
- Search and Rescue personnel.
- Search and Rescue equipment and supplies.
- Evacuation and Re-entry support.
- Emergency responder health and safety.
- Radiological/chemical/biological hazards.
- Mental health and crisis counseling for responders.
- Search and Rescue Public Information and risk communication.
- Search and Rescue Management, Command and control of assets.
- Search and Rescue activities related to terrorist threats and/or events.
- Logistical Staging areas and Points of Dispensing.
- Catastrophic incident and alternate Search and Rescue facility support.

1. PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS

- a. Actions and activities that develop Search and Rescue response capabilities may include planning, training, orientation sessions, and exercises for Emergency Support Function 9 personnel (i.e., County, State, Regional, and

Federal) and other emergency support functions that will respond with Emergency Support Function 9. This involves the active participation on inter-agency preparedness organizations, which collaborate in such activities on a regular basis.

- b. Local and State search and rescue teams will jointly address planning issues on an on-going basis to identify response zones, potential staging areas, and potential medical facilities and establish specialized teams.
- c. Conduct planning with Emergency Support Function 9 support agencies, Regional Domestic Security Task forces, and other emergency support functions to refine Search and Rescue Operations.
- d. Develop and refine procedures to be used in the following field surveys: Rapid Impact Assessment (i.e., recon), Community Search and Rescue assessment.
- e. Conduct training and exercise for EOC and Search and Rescue Team members.
- f. Prepare and maintain emergency operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency. Ensure lead agency personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties.
- g. Develop and implement emergency response and Search and Rescue strategies.
- h. Develop and present training courses for Emergency Support Function 9 personnel, provide information on critical facilities to the County Emergency Management and develop protocols for frequently provided services.
- i. Maintain liaison with support agencies.
- j. Conduct vulnerability analysis at critical facilities and make recommendations to improve the physical security.
- k. Conduct all hazards exercises involving Emergency Support Function 9.

2. RESPONSE ACTIONS

- a. Coordinate operations at the Emergency Support Function 9 office in the County Emergency Operations Center and/or at other locations as required.
- b. Establish and maintain a system to support on-scene direction and control and coordination with county EOC, regional task force and State EOC.
- c. Establish Mutual Aid procedures for the following resources; Urban Search and Rescue, Interoperable Communications and Command Vehicles, Resource Management and Logistical Support.
- d. Implementation of Impact Assessment Teams to determine post-storm impact to Emergency Services functional group resources and ability to perform Continuity of Operations of essential functions.
- e. Mutual Aid procedures to assist with supporting issues related to a terrorist event.
- f. Search and Rescue support RDSTF in the investigation of a terrorist attack.

- g. Preposition response resources when it is apparent that fire-search and rescue resources will be necessary. Relocate fire-search and rescue resources when it is apparent that they are endangered by the likely impacts of the emergency situation.
- h. Monitor and direct Search and Rescue resources and response activities.
- i. Participate in EOC briefings, Incident Action Plans, Situation Reports and meetings.
- j. Coordinate with support agencies, as needed, to support emergency activities.
- k. Obtain State resources through the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP); coordinate all resources into the affected areas from designated staging areas.
- l. Coordinate with other County ESFs to obtain resources and to facilitate an effective emergency response among all participating agencies.

3. RECOVERY ACTIONS

- a. Continue to provide support as required until response activities are concluded or until they can be managed and staffed by the primary incident agency or jurisdictions.
- b. Continue to provide support as required to support the recovery phase.
- c. Initiate financial reimbursement process for these activities when such support is available.

4. MITIGATION ACTIONS

- a. Identify and seek funds for retrofitting critical facilities and providing auxiliary power.
- b. Provide personnel with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters.

E. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. Emergency Support Function 9 complies with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System and uses the Incident Command System composed of Planning, Operations, Logistics and Finance/Administration Sections with their standardized Units, Teams, positions, forms and terminology) to manage its emergency/disaster responsibilities. Key to this system is the Department of Emergency Management, which functions as the official disaster prevention, protection, response, preparedness, recovery, and mitigation organization within Taylor County. The Department of Emergency Management also serves as the focal point for Emergency Support Function 9 activities. It is responsible for ensuring that all appropriate program departments, support agencies, other Emergency Support Functions and other private voluntary agencies have knowledge about the system and Emergency Support Function 9 expectations, as well as coordinate and cooperate efficiently during an event.
2. The Emergency Support Function 9 system operates in two arenas; 1) the county Emergency Operations Center; 2) field locations.
3. During emergency activations, all management decisions regarding County or regional response are made at the County Emergency Operations Center by the

Emergency Support Function 9 coordinator. Under the Incident Command System structure, the Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Operations Section Coordinators and staff at the County Emergency Operations Center assist the commander in carrying out the overall mission. Sections, Units, Teams, staffing levels, etc. are modular and scalable, depending on the type, size, scope and complexity of the emergency or disaster event.

4. A staffing directory and the Emergency Support Function 9 Emergency Operations Plan, its accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating guidelines are maintained by the Taylor County Sheriff's Office with status of the call lists updated at least monthly and all other documents at least annually.
5. All search and rescue field personnel are subordinate to the Emergency Support Function 9 at the County Emergency Operations Center.
6. In accordance with a mission assignment from Emergency Support Function 9, and further mission tasking by a Local primary agency, each support organization assisting Emergency Support Function 9 assignment will retain administrative control over its own resources and personnel but will be under the operation control of Emergency Support Function 9. Delegation of mission operational control may be delegated to a Management Support Unit, Multi-Agency Coordination Team or a local entity.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. PRIMARY AGENCY – TAYLOR COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

- a. Provide leadership in directing, coordinating and integrating overall County efforts to provide Search and Rescue assistance to affected areas and populations.
- b. Staff and operate a National Incident Management system compliant command and control structure (i.e., Incident Command System) to assure that services and staff are provided to areas of need.
- c. Coordinate and direct the activation and deployment of county agencies Search and Rescue personnel, supplies, and equipment and provide certain direct resources.
- d. Evaluate the emergency situation, make strategic decisions, identify resource needs and secure resources required for field operations.
- e. Monitor Search and Rescue emergency response and recovery operations. ESF 9 Representatives or designees will coordinate all State and Federal Search and Rescue resources into the affected areas from staging areas.
- f. Manage Search and Rescue and other emergency incidents in accordance with each department's Standard Operating Guidelines and under the direction of ESF 9 Representatives or designee.
- g. Provide assistance in initial needs assessment, and augment Search and Rescue operations through specialized response capabilities.
- h. Make specific requests for Search and Rescue assistance to the State ESF 9/State Fire Marshal's Office, through the Taylor County Liaison, as needed. The State will activate resources through the State Emergency Response Plan.

- i. Continue to re-assess priorities and strategies, throughout the emergency, according to the most critical Search and Rescue needs.
- j. Demobilize resources and deactivate the ESF 9 station upon direction from the County Incident Commander.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

(NOTE: Each Support Agency should review its own roles and responsibilities and revise in conjunction with the Department of Financial Services, The Division of the State Fire Marshal)

- a. Support agencies will provide assistance to the Emergency Support Function with services, staff, equipment, and supplies that compliment the entire emergency response effort as the County Emergency Response Team addresses the consequences generated by the hazards that may impact the County (i.e., severe weather, tropical cyclones, environmental biological, terrorism, technological, and mass migration, etc.). Because services and resources are subject to change from time to time, emergency coordinators are responsible for frequently updating their resources capabilities with the Emergency Support Function 9.
- b. The Taylor County Emergency Management will provide EOC support, conduct briefings, direct needs assessments, distribute key information, and serve as liaison to the State EOC to request resources.
- c. As support of all agencies the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) and from direction of Emergency Management will assist with Light Search and Rescue efforts.
- d. County and City law enforcement agencies (Emergency Support Function 16) can provide crowd control, security measures, roadway assessments, and ingress/egress actions to protect the public and property in, near and around areas involved in fire fighting operations; keep emergency forces informed of hazardous areas.
- e. The County fire departments can assist the Search and Rescue efforts with specialized equipment and training for a variety of events.
- f. City, County, and private utilities (Emergency Support Function 12) will coordinate with ESF 9 to address Search and Rescue problems due to leaking natural gas, downed power lines, and water flow problems.
- g. City and County Public Works (Emergency Support Function 3) and other departments will provide road clearing equipment and other major resources needed to clear roadways in support of emergency response actions.
- h. The Sheriff's Office (Emergency Support Function 2) will provide radio communications support, to the extent possible, to support communications among various Volunteer Search and Rescue and Volunteer Fire Department agencies responding to the impacted areas.
- i. Taylor County Emergency Medical Services (Emergency Support Function 8) will provide emergency medical care and transportation of victims beyond initial collection sites.
- j. American Red Cross and other community agencies (Emergency Support Function 6) will provide field support to emergency response personnel (food, water, basic assistance, etc.).
- k. The Florida Fire Chiefs' Association will work with the Department of Financial Services by forwarding requests for search and rescue assistance

to the five regional response zones designated in the State of Florida Fire-Rescue Disaster Response Plan (prepared by the Florida Fire Chiefs Association).

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

1. Emergency Support Function 9 is responsible for managing financial matters related to resources that are procured and used during an event. During a response, each agency/department is responsible for recording and tracking its own expenditures and seeking reimbursement from the appropriate resource after the event. If a federally declared disaster exists, then a reimbursement formula is established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that may be as much as 100 percent, but usually does not exceed 75 percent.
2. This section will coordinate closely with the Logistics Section to ensure that procurements and staff hours are properly documented and processed for payment and potential reimbursement. It will also be responsible for following up all financial issues after response has ceased by coordinating with Department of Emergency Management fiscal and personnel management officials, the State Division of Emergency Management fiscal agents and the Federal Emergency management Agency fiscal agents and directly with vendors as necessary.
3. Expenditures by other department entities will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section or a designated Finance Service officer as soon as possible.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State Emergency Support Function 9
- Florida Statutes 1993, Emergency Management, chap. 252 (252.31- 52.61)
- Florida SS 911 (1993)
- The Federal Response Plan for P.L. 93-288 (1992)
- Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, Section 943.0312, F.S.
- Florida Field Operations Guide (FFOG)
- DHS Homeland Security Act (2002)
- HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents
- HSPD-8, National Preparedness Goal
- DHS National Incident Management System (2004)
- DHS National Response Framework (2004)
- Fire Suppression Draft – Forestry
- The Guidelines of the State Emergency Response Team for Wildfire Events.” 1999 version
- The Florida fire Chiefs’ Association, Fire-Rescue Disaster Response Plan.
- Memorandum of Understanding with Emergency Support Function 8,” (March 1999).

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10 Hazardous Materials

Primary Agency: Taylor County Fire Rescue
Perry Fire Department

Support Agencies: Taylor County Volunteer Fire Departments
Taylor County Sheriff's Office
Florida Department of Health - Taylor
Taylor County Environmental Services
Taylor County Public Works Department
Perry Police Department
Perry Street Department
Taylor County Emergency Management
Doctors Memorial Hospital
Regional Area Hospitals

I. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 10 is to provide hazardous materials coordination and support services in support of emergency events in Taylor County. ESF 10 can provide personnel and resources to support prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives. The ESF 10 Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) is appointed by and located in the Taylor County Emergency Management Office and directs all aspects of emergency management. Emergency Support Function 10 resources are used when individual agencies are overwhelmed and County Emergency Response Team requests additional hazardous materials assistance.

II. Concept of Operations

A. GENERAL

1. Emergency Support Function 10 is organized consistent with State Emergency Operations Center and the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System in order to provide incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination and support operations to Taylor County through the Taylor County Emergency Response Team, Area Operations and State Emergency Response Teams to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or situation.
2. Procedures protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Taylor Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of an Emergency Operations Center (i.e., Base Plan) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe Emergency Support Function 10 capabilities (based on the national Planning Scenarios, the Universal Task List and the Target Capabilities). Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.
3. In a large event requiring State, Federal or mutual aid assistance, Emergency Support Function 10 will work with its support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets.

4. Throughout the response and recovery periods, Emergency Support Function 10 will evaluate and analyze information regarding the identification of securing, removing and disposing of the hazardous materials requests for response, develop and update assessments of the hazardous materials situation and status in the impact area, and do contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs.
5. When an event is focused in scope to a specific type or response mode technical and subject matter expertise may be provided by an appropriate person(s) from a supporting agency with skills pertinent to the type of event, who will advise and/or direct operations within the context of the Incident Command System structure.

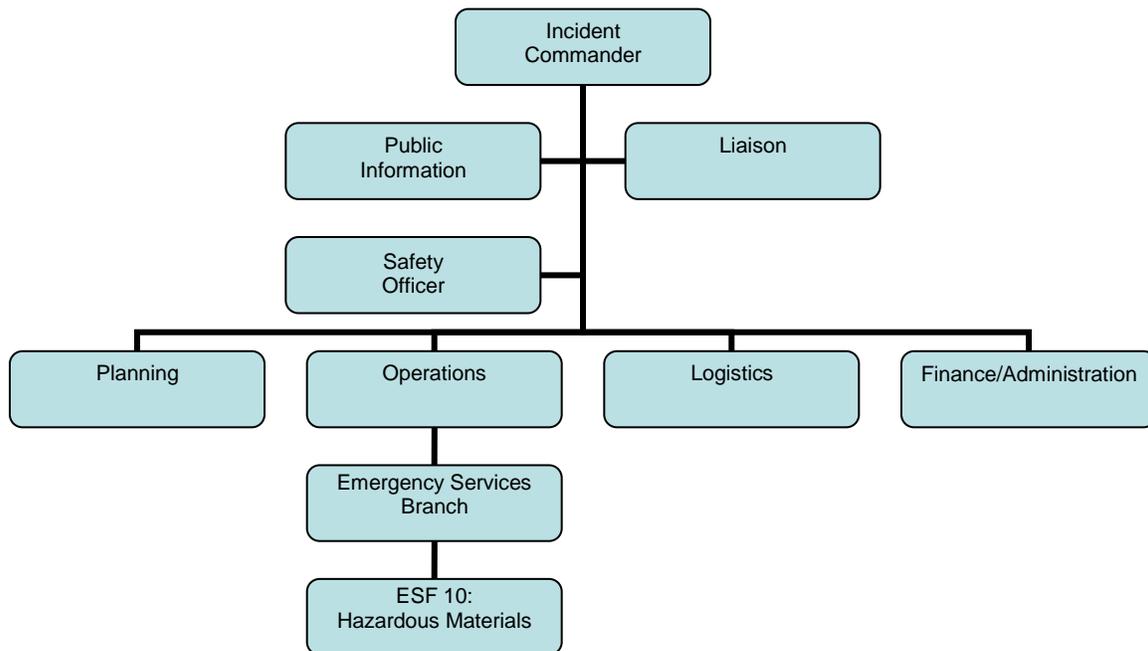


Figure 14 – Incident Command System Structure: ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials

B. ORGANIZATION

1. COUNTY

- a. During an activation of the County Emergency Operations Center, support agency staff is integrated with the Taylor County Fire Rescue Department with support from the Taylor County Volunteer Fire Departments staff to provide support that will allow for an appropriate, coordinated and timely response.
- b. The City of Perry Fire Department will assist the County Fire Department with hazardous events that require mutual aid.

- c. During an emergency or disaster event, the primary and support agencies of Emergency Support Function 10 will respond indirectly to the Emergency Services Branch Chief who reports to the operations under the overall direction of the County Incident Commander.
- d. During the response phase, Emergency Support Function 10 will evaluate and analyze information regarding hazardous materials requests. Also, Emergency Support Function 10 will develop and update assessments of the hazardous materials status in the impact area and do contingency planning to meet anticipate demands and needs.
- e. Taylor County Emergency Management develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 10 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, The National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

2. AREA

- a. The Emergency Services Branch Chief, in consultation with the requesting jurisdiction, may obtain additional hazardous materials resources via established mutual aid agreements.
- b. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection serves as the lead agency for hazardous materials coordination and support and will designate a liaison to the EOC from the FDLE Regional Office and/or the Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF). The liaisons have been trained to carry out Emergency Support Function 10 responsibilities and will function as coordinators, assessors, and operational personnel in support of EOC or field activities.
- c. If more than one county emergency management operation center is activated State environmental protection may support the coordination of the event response with regional resources or request additional resources from the State Emergency Operations Center, the State Environmental Protection agencies will participate in a Multi-Agency coordinating entity to coordinate requests for hazardous materials resources among multiple Emergency Operations Centers.

3. STATE

- a. During an activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, the Department of Environmental Protection is the designated lead agency for State hazardous materials and will provide a liaison to facilitate requests for hazardous materials resources to local Emergency Operations Centers.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the primary and support agencies of Emergency Support Function 10 at the State Emergency Operations Center will report to the Emergency Services Branch Chief who reports to the Operations Section chief under the overall direction of the State Coordinating Officer.
- c. During the response phase, Emergency Support Function 10 will evaluate and analyze information regarding hazardous materials requests. Also,

Emergency Support Function 10 will develop and update assessments of the hazardous materials situation and status in the impact area and do contingency planning to meet anticipated demands and needs.

- d. The Department of Environmental Protection develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 10 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

C. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

1. Taylor County Emergency Management will notify the County Warning Point when information comes known indicating that an emergency or disaster situation is developing. The report will include all relevant information that is known at the time. Additional information should be reported as it becomes available.
2. The County Warning Point, will notify the “on call” Emergency Duty Officer and/or Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) for Emergency Support Function 10 when the county or an area of the County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure.
3. Emergency Support Function 10 will be activated or placed on standby upon notification by the County Emergency Management Office. The primary and support hazardous materials agencies will coordinate and support the emergency activities of ESF 10.
4. Upon instructions to activate ESF 10, local and State hazardous materials teams will implement its operating procedures to notify and mobilize all personnel, facilities, and physical resources likely to be needed, based on the emergency circumstance.

D. ACTIONS

Actions carried out by Emergency Support Function 10 are grouped into several phases of emergency management: prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies and the intended recipients of service. Emergency Support Function 10 encompasses a full range of activities from training to the provision of field services. It also functions as a coordinator and, at times, assumes direct operational control of provided services. The following services may be provided.

- Assessment of Hazardous materials needs and potential impacts.
- Hazardous materials personnel.
- Hazardous materials equipment and supplies.
- Evacuation support.
- Emergency responder health and safety.
- Radiological/chemical/biological hazards.
- Mental health and crisis counseling for responders.
- Hazardous materials Public Information and risk communication.

- Hazardous materials Management, Command and control of assets.
- Hazardous materials activities related to terrorist threats and/or events.
- Logistical Staging areas and Points of Dispensing.
- Catastrophic incident and alternate Hazardous materials facility support.
- Oil and hazardous substance incident.
- Information on drinking water, wastewater and solid waste facilities.
- Information on SARA Title III fixed facilities, storage of extremely hazardous substances within the county.

1. PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS

- a. Actions and activities that develop hazardous materials response capabilities may include planning, training, orientation sessions, and exercises for Emergency Support Function 10 personnel (i.e., County, State, Regional, and Federal) and other emergency support functions that will respond with Emergency Support Function 10. This involves the active participation on inter-agency preparedness organizations, which collaborate in such activities on a regular basis.
- b. Local and State hazardous materials teams will jointly address planning issues on an on-going basis to identify response zones, potential staging areas, and potential medical facilities and establish specialized teams.
- c. Conduct planning with Emergency Support Function 10 support agencies, Regional Domestic Security Task forces, and other emergency support functions to refine hazardous materials operations.
- d. Develop and refine procedures to be used in the following field surveys: Community Hazardous Materials Assessments.
- e. Conduct training and exercise for EOC and hazardous materials response team members.
- f. Prepare and maintain emergency operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency.
- g. Ensure lead agency personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties.
- h. Develop and present training courses for Emergency Support Function 10 personnel, provide information on critical facilities to the County Emergency Management and develop protocols for frequently provided services.
- i. Maintain liaison with support agencies.
- j. Conduct vulnerability analysis at critical facilities and make recommendations to improve the physical security.
- k. Conduct all exercises involving Emergency Support Function 10.

2. RESPONSE ACTIONS

- a. Coordinate operations at the Emergency Support Function 10 office in the County Emergency Operations Center and/or at other locations as required.
- b. Establishment and maintain a system to support on-scene direction, control and coordination with the local incident commander, the county EOC, Regional Domestic Security Task Force and State EOC, and or other coordination entities as appropriate.

- c. Establish Mutual Aid procedures for the following resources; Hazardous Materials Response Teams, Interoperable Communications and Command Vehicles.
- d. Resource Management and Logistical Support.
- e. Implementation of Impact Assessment Teams to determine post-storm impact to Emergency Services functional group resources and ability to perform Continuity of Operations of essential functions.
- f. Mutual Aid procedures to assist with supporting issues related to a terrorist event or hazardous substance incident.
- g. Hazardous materials support RDSTF in the investigation of a terrorist attack.
- h. Preposition response resources when it is apparent that hazardous materials response resources will be necessary. Relocate hazardous materials response resources when it is apparent that they are endangered by the likely impacts of the emergency situation.
- i. Monitor and direct hazardous materials resources and response activities.
- j. Participate in EOC briefings, Incident Action Plans, Situation Reports and meetings.
- k. Coordinate with support agencies, as needed, to support emergency activities.
- l. Obtain State resources through the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP); coordinate all resources into the affected areas from designated staging areas.
- m. Coordinate with other County ESFs to obtain resources and to facilitate an effective emergency response among all participating agencies.

3. RECOVERY ACTIONS

- a. Continue to provide support as required until response activities are concluded or until they can be managed and staffed by the primary incident agency or jurisdictions.
- b. Continue to provide support as required to support the recovery phase.
- c. Initiate financial reimbursement process for these activities when such support is available.

4. MITIGATION ACTIONS

- a. Identify deficiencies or areas to be improved and seek funds to enhance protective measures to lessen the impact on vulnerable populations and/or minimize damage to critical facilities.
- b. Provide personnel with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters.

E. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- 1. Emergency Support Function 10 complies with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System and uses the Incident Command System composed of Planning, Operations, Logistics and Finance/Administration Sections with their standardized Units, Teams, positions, forms and terminology) to manage its emergency/disaster responsibilities.

Key to this system is the Department of Emergency Management, which functions as the official disaster prevention, protection, response, preparedness, recovery, and mitigation organization within Taylor County. The Department of Emergency Management also serves as the focal point for Emergency Support Function 10 activities. It is responsible for ensuring that all appropriate program departments, support agencies, other Emergency Support Functions and other private voluntary agencies have knowledge about the system and Emergency Support Function 10 expectations, as well as coordinate and cooperate efficiently during an event.

2. The Emergency Support Function 10 system operates in two arenas; 1) the county Emergency Operations Center, 2) field locations.
3. During emergency activations, all management decisions regarding County or regional response are made at the County Emergency Operations Center by the Emergency Support Function 10 coordinator. Under the Incident Command System structure, the Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Operations Section Coordinators and staff at the County Emergency Operations Center assist the commander in carrying out the overall mission. Sections, Units, Teams, staffing levels, etc. are modular and scalable, depending on the type, size, scope and complexity of the emergency or disaster event.
4. A staffing directory and the Emergency Support Function 10 Emergency Operations Plan, its accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating guidelines are maintained by the Taylor County Fire Fighters Association with status of the call lists updated at least monthly and all other documents at least annually.
5. All hazardous materials field personnel are subordinate to the Emergency Support Function 10 at the County Emergency Operations Center.
6. In accordance with a mission assignment from Emergency Support Function 10, and further mission tasking by a Local primary agency, each support organization assisting Emergency Support Function 10 assignment will retain administrative control over its own resources and personnel but will be under the operation control of Emergency Support Function 10. Delegation of mission operational control may be delegated to a Management Support Unit, Multi-Agency Coordination Team or a local entity.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. PRIMARY AGENCY – TAYLOR COUNTY FIRE AND RESCUE

- a. Provide leadership in directing, coordinating and integrating overall County efforts to provide hazardous materials assistance to affected areas and populations.
 - Maintain a list of mutual aid agencies and private contractors that are trained and qualified to respond to an incident.
 - Ensure that all first responders are trained in awareness and operations level of hazardous materials response as defined in the guidelines established by the State Emergency Response Commission.
 - Ensure that public safety communications personnel are trained in the awareness level of hazardous materials response and that guidelines have been established to dispatch the proper response upon notification of hazardous materials incidents.

- Emergency Support Function 10 will coordinate the response and recovery efforts to hazardous materials incidents upon notification of a release by ensuring that coordination and cooperation is maintained in identifying the material. Then securing, removing and properly disposing of the hazardous material.
 - The presence of any radioactive material will be determined by properly trained personnel using basic detection equipment who will then determine if any evacuations are necessary. If evacuations are necessary, ESF 10 will coordinate with other ESFs to ensure that shelters are opened and the public is informed as the situation changes.
 - Coordinate the response of all agencies required to handle the hazardous materials incident and the necessary cleanup involved in recovery.
 - Minor incidents are usually handled by jurisdictional fire departments with minimal use of resources. Larger incidents will involve a cooperative effort between all support agencies, private contractors and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.
 - In a large event requiring local and State or mutual aid assistance, Emergency Support function 10 will work with its support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use if any required assets.
 - During a State declared disaster requests for resources or assistance from State agencies will be made through established and proven procedures as set forth in the State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).
 - Notify State Warning Point of all hazardous materials incidents and request State assistance when needed.
 - Coordinate with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) for notification and response to hazardous materials incidents when the ability to identify the material or mitigate the incident is beyond the capabilities of the county.
 - Maintain an accurate and current listing of all fixed facilities that produce or store hazardous materials. Prepare site specific plans for each facility that produces or stores extremely hazardous substances (EHS) and update these plans annually or as necessary through the year.
- b. Staff and operate a National Incident Management system compliant command and control structure (i.e., Incident Command System) to assure that services and staff are provided to areas of need.
- c. Coordinate and direct the activation and deployment of County agencies hazardous materials personnel, supplies, and equipment and provide certain direct resources.
- d. ESF 10 members or designees will jointly evaluate the emergency situation, make strategic decisions, and identify resource needs and secure resources required for field operations.
- e. ESF 10 is responsible for monitoring hazardous materials emergency response and recovery operations. ESF 10 members or designees will coordinate all State and Federal hazardous materials resources into the affected areas from staging areas.
- f. ESF 10 will manage hazardous materials and other emergency incidents in accordance with each department's Standard Operating Guidelines and under the direction of ESF 10 members or designee.

- g. ESF 10 members or designee will make specific requests for hazardous materials assistance to the State ESF 10 through the Taylor County Liaison, as needed. The State will activate resources through the State Emergency Response Plan.
- h. ESF 10 members or designees will continue to re-assess priorities and strategies, throughout the emergency, according to the most critical hazardous materials needs.
- i. ESF 10 will demobilize resources and deactivate the ESF 10 station upon direction from the County Incident Commander.
- j. The owner of the material will be financially responsible for the material and will incur all cost and responsibility of the clean up and disposal activities.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

(NOTE: Each Support Agency should review its own roles and responsibilities and revise in conjunction with the Department of Environmental Protection).

- a. Support agencies will provide assistance to the Emergency Support Function with services, staff, equipment, and supplies that compliment the entire emergency response effort as the County Emergency Response Team addresses the consequences generated by the hazards that may impact the County (i.e., severe weather, tropical cyclones, environmental biological, terrorism, technological, and mass migration, etc.). Because services and resources are subject to change from time to time, emergency coordinators are responsible for frequently updating their resources capabilities with the Emergency Support Function 10.
- b. The Department of Emergency Management will provide EOC support, conduct briefings, direct needs assessments, distribute key information, and serve as liaison to the State EOC to request resources.
 - Provide training to public safety communications personnel to ensure recognition of a hazardous material and information to be obtained upon notification of a release that will determine the proper emergency response.
 - Provide training to all public safety personnel and first responders in awareness and recognition (level 1) of hazardous materials.
 - Provide training to the operations level (level 2) for all personnel responding to a hazardous materials incident that will be involved in the securing of the release, and/or removal and disposal of the material.
 - Coordinate the notification and response of all agencies required to handle the incident.
 - Notify the State Warning Point and make request for State assistance when necessary.
- d. The Taylor County Public Works (ESF3) will:
 - Maintain a list of available department resources that may be used to respond to and recover from the incident.
 - Coordinate with the Fire Services Division of the Department of Emergency Management to ensure that the material is recovered and disposed of in accordance with local, State and Federal regulations.
 - Will coordinate with local fire department and Department of Environmental Services to accept any material that has been approved for disposal in the county landfill. The department will also assist the

- Department of Emergency Management with identification of fixed facilities that produce or store hazardous materials.
- Will assist with the removal and disposal of any hazardous material deemed safe for disposal in the county landfill. This will be done in accordance with local guidelines and agreements. These guidelines will be updated and changed as deemed necessary.
- e. Emergency Medical Services will be responsible for transporting injured personnel to medical facilities. Patients will be decontaminated by the fire department personnel before delivery to EMS when possible. EMS will be responsible for notification of the local hospitals regarding the number of patients, severity of injuries and the material involved in the incident. Baptist Hospital is responsible for patient coordination with all other hospitals during multiple casualty incidents. Contamination patients will be handled by each hospital in accordance with their standard operating procedures.
 - f. Hospitals will accept contaminated patients in accordance with the standard operating procedures. Emergency Medical Services will notify the receiving hospital while on scene so appropriate hospital staff are available to receive the patients.
 - g. The appropriate fire departments will be dispatched to any release of a hazardous material upon notification. It will be their responsibility to attempt to positively identify the material, determine the hazard and take immediate actions necessary within their capabilities to protect life and property. Each fire department is responsible to ensure their personnel receive the required training to perform any actions taken during a hazardous materials incident and to call for assistance when the necessary actions are beyond their capabilities. Contractor through Mutual Aid agreement with Taylor County will respond to an incident upon request. Contractor personnel possess certification in all levels of training and respond with the equipment necessary to handle most hazardous materials incidents and a full support staff of chemists at their facility. Upon arrival contractor personnel will coordinate with the fire department Incident Commander to assist in the identification and establishment of hot and cold zones, decontamination site, determining the proper methods and equipment to be used. Fire Department personnel will mostly likely perform decontamination of all personnel leaving the hot zone. If required, a contractor will be obtained to properly dispose of all decontamination material.
 - h. County and City law enforcement agencies (ESF16) can provide crowd control, security measures, roadway assessments, and ingress/egress actions to protect the public and property in, near and around areas involved in fire fighting operations; keep emergency forces informed of hazardous areas.
 - i. City, county, and private utilities (ESF12) will coordinate with ESF 10 to address fire prevention and suppression problems due to leaking natural gas, downed power lines, and water flow problems.
 - j. County Road Department (ESF3) and other departments will provide road clearing equipment and other major resources needed to clear roadways in support of emergency response actions.
 - k. The Sheriff's Office (ESF2) will provide radio communications support, to the extent possible, to support communications among various Fire Department agencies responding to the impacted areas.
 - l. Taylor County Emergency Medical Services (ESF8) will provide emergency medical care and transportation of victims beyond initial collection sites.

- m. American Red Cross and other community agencies (ESF6) will provide field support to emergency response personnel (food, water, basic assistance, etc.).

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

1. Emergency Support Function 10 is responsible for managing financial matters related to resources that are procured and used during an event. During a response, each agency/department is responsible for recording and tracking its own expenditures and seeking reimbursement from the appropriate resource after the event. If a federally declared disaster exists, then a reimbursement formula is established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that may be as much as 100 percent, but usually does not exceed 75 percent.
2. This section will coordinate closely with the Logistics Section to ensure that procurements and staff hours are properly documented and processed for payment and potential reimbursement. It will also be responsible for following up all financial issues after response has ceased by coordinating with Department of Emergency Management fiscal and personnel management officials, the State Division of Emergency Management fiscal agents and the Federal Emergency management Agency fiscal agents and directly with vendors as necessary.
3. Expenditures by support agencies entities will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section or a designated Finance Service officer as soon as possible.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State Emergency Support Function 10
- Florida Statutes, 376.021, 376.30, 376.303, 376.305, and 403.061, 403.1655, 403.726
- The Clean Water Act of 1977, amended 1990
- Department of Environmental Protection Environmental Response Plan, Florida Statutes, Section 376.97 (2)(e), 376.303(1)(6) and CFR Part 311
- Florida Statutes 1993, Emergency Management, chap. 252 (252.31- 52.61)
- Florida SS 911 (1993)
- The Federal Response Plan for P.L. 93-288 (1992)
- Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, Section 943.0312, F.S.
- Florida Field Operations Guide (FFOG)
- DHS Homeland Security Act (2002)
- HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents
- HSPD-8, National Preparedness Goal
- DHS National Incident Management System (2004)
- DHS National Response Framework (2004)
- Fire Suppression Draft – Forestry
- The Guidelines of the State Emergency Response Team for Wildfire Events.” 1999 version
- 14. The Florida fire Chiefs’ Association, Fire-Rescue Disaster Response Plan.
- 15. Memorandum of Understanding with Emergency Support Function 8,” (March 1999).

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11 Food and Water

Primary Agency: Taylor County Emergency Management
Taylor County School District

Support Agencies: Capital Area Chapter, American Red Cross
Florida Department of Health - Taylor
Salvation Army
Taylor County Public Works

I. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 11 is to plan for and provide the distribution of food, water and ice to local victims following a disaster. Hurricane preparedness education campaigns teach the public to be prepared to be self sufficient for 72 hours. However other potential hazards may create the need for distribution of these basic necessities.

In the wake of a major disaster requiring the need for distribution of food, water and ice to the public, pre-identified locations for distribution will be prepared and the commodities transported to each location.

II. Concept of Operations

A. GENERAL

1. Emergency Support Function 11 is organized consistent with the State Emergency Operations Center and the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System in order to provide incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination and support operations to the Taylor County Emergency Response Team, Area Operations and State Emergency Response Team officials to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency/disaster event.
2. Procedures protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Taylor Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of Emergency Operations Plan (i.e., Base Plan) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe Emergency Support Function 11 capabilities (based on the National Planning Scenarios, the Universal Task List and the Target Capabilities). Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.
3. In a large event requiring local and State mutual aid assistance, Emergency Support Function 11 will coordinate with support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets.
4. Throughout the response and recovery periods, Emergency Support Function 11 will evaluate and analyze requirements for food, water and ice; develop and update assessments of the food and water situation and status in the impact area; and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs.

5. When an event is focused in scope to a specific type or response mode, technical and subject matter expertise may be provided by an appropriate person(s) from a supporting agency with skills pertinent to the type of event, who will advise and/or direct operations within the context of the Incident Command System structure.
6. Appendix D, Taylor County CSA and POD Plan, outlines a concept of operations that will govern commodities logistics planning, including: responsibilities for the mobilization, set up templates, distribution guidelines, to receive, stage and distribute emergency relief supplies and, and demobilization County Staging Areas and Points of Distribution in Taylor County.

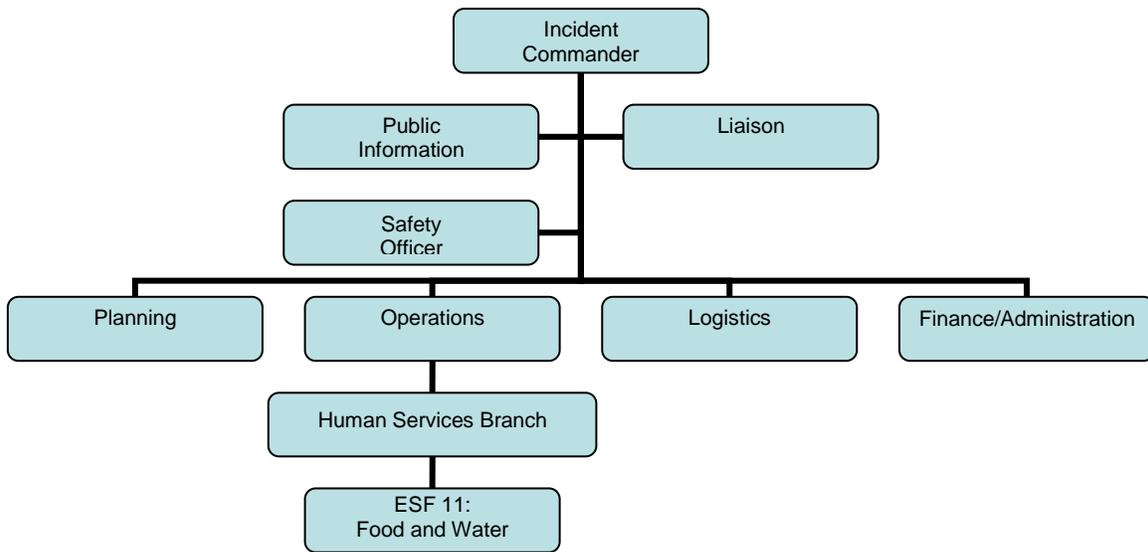


Figure 15 – Incident Command System Structure: ESF 11 – Food and Water

B. ORGANIZATION

1. COUNTY

- a. During an activation of the County Emergency Operations Center, support agency staff is integrated with the Department of Grants Administration staff to provide support that will allow for an appropriate, coordinated and timely response.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the Emergency Operations Center Operations Section Chief will coordinate the support resources from the support agencies with the Human Services Branch Chief.
- c. Following a major disaster that impacts a large portion of the population and creates the widespread loss of electrical power for an extended period of time, there may be a need to provide food, water and ice to the public. It is anticipated that hurricanes present the highest vulnerability for this need.
- d. The Departments of Grants Administration and Emergency Management in cooperation with the Capital Area Chapter, American Red Cross develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 11 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies.

However support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

- e. Water, ice and meals will go through the County Staging Area, where they will be accounted for and further shipped to the PODs or other facilities.
- f. The County Staging Area will be prepared to receive and onward ship resources without undo delay. In addition, PODs will be prepared to receive and off load vehicles immediately.
- g. When the need arises the County must be able to respond quickly and obtain the necessary commodities, establish sufficient distribution sites to serve the affected areas and transport the commodities to these sites.
- h. Public information will be released through the local media to inform the public of the locations for assistance. The quick restoration of electrical power is of vital importance to the timely recovery from the disaster.
- i. Restoration of power to water treatment and pumping facilities, grocery stores and ice production facilities will reduce the need for distribution of these commodities to the public.
- j. In some cases, emergency food stamps may need to be issued and coordinated with the State for implementation of plan for that purpose.

2. AREA

The Human Services Branch Chief, in consultation with the requesting jurisdiction, may obtain additional food and water resources via established mutual aid agreements.

3. STATE

- a. During an activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services is the designated lead agency for Food and Water and will coordinate with support agencies to determine food, water and ice needs for the population in the impacted areas.
- b. Approximately 24 hours after disaster impact, the State EOC will “push” water, meals and ice to the impacted counties. To prevent or minimize confusion and to maintain good supply discipline, it is imperative that the County provide accurate and timely information to the State EOC on the counties requirements.

C. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

1. The County Warning Point, will notify the “on call” Emergency Duty Officer and/or Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) for Emergency Support Function 11 when the County or an area of the County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure.
2. Emergency Support Function 11 will be activated or placed on standby upon notification by the County Emergency Management Office.

3. Upon instructions to activate ESF 11, the Emergency Management will implement its operating procedures to notify ESF 11 support agencies.

D. ACTIONS

Actions carried out by Emergency Support Function 11 are grouped into phases of emergency management: prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies and the intended recipients of service. Emergency Support Function 11 encompasses a full range of activities from training to the provision of field services. It also functions as a coordinator and, at times, assumes direct operational control of provided services.

1. PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS

- a. Actions and activities that develop food and water response capabilities may include planning, training, orientation sessions, and exercises for Emergency Support Function 11 personnel (i.e., County, State, Regional and Federal) and other emergency support functions that will respond with Emergency Support Function 11. This involves the active participation on inter-agency preparedness organizations, which collaborate in such activities on a regular basis.
- b. Address planning issues on an ongoing basis to identify response zones and potential staging areas.
- c. Maintain an accurate roster of personnel assigned to perform ESF 11 missions during an emergency or disaster.
- d. Identify and schedule disaster response training for ESF 11 personnel.
- e. Periodically update the list of available ice and water vendors.

2. RESPONSE ACTIONS

- a. Inventory food and water supplies.
- b. Coordinate with ESF 6 to identify mass feeding sites and the potential number of people in shelters.
- c. Coordinate with ESF 12 to monitor power outages.
- d. Work with ESF 15 to coordinate use of donated good and services to support the ESF 11 mission.
- e. Identify local resources for the acquisition of food, potable water and ice and attempt to obtain written agreements.
- f. Identify and procure sites for distribution of food, water and ice following a disaster.
- g. Provide for the transportation of food, water and ice to the distribution sites and maintain a resource list for equipment needed for moving and handling the materials.
- h. Coordinate with ESF 1 for assistance with the transportation of food, water and Ice to distribution sites.
- i. Coordinate with the State to provide emergency food stamp assistance.
- j. Coordinate with the Regional Recovery Center for delivery of food, water and

ice not available through local resources.

- k. Coordinate with local power companies to restore power to water treatment plants, grocery stores and ice producing companies as a priority. This will significantly reduce the need for distribution of food, water and ice.
- l. Educate the public to prepare for disasters and the procedures that need to be taken to be self sufficient for 72 hours following a major disaster.
- m. Coordinate with the Florida Department of Health – Taylor for testing and treatment of all potable water distributed.

3. RECOVERY ACTIONS

- a. Continue to monitor food, water and ice needs.
- b. Monitor nutritional concerns.
- c. Assess special food concerns of impacted population.
- d. Maintain logistical links with supporting agencies with a role in ESF 11.

4. MITIGATION ACTIONS

Use HAZUS-MH and other risk assessment tools to identify vulnerable populations in Taylor County.

E. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. Emergency Support Function 11 complies with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System and uses the Incident Command System composed of Planning, Operations, Logistics and Finance/Administration Sections with their standardized Units, Teams, positions, forms and terminology) to manage its emergency/disaster responsibilities. Key to this system is the Department of Emergency Management, which functions as the official disaster prevention, protection, response, preparedness, recovery, and mitigation organization within Taylor County.
2. The Emergency Support Function 11 system operates in two arenas: 1) the county Emergency Operations Center; 2) field locations.
3. During emergency activations, all management decisions regarding County or regional response are made at the County Emergency Operations Center by the lead Emergency Support Function 11. Under the Incident Command System structure, the Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Operations Section Coordinators and staff at the County Emergency Operations Center assist the commander in carrying out the overall mission. Sections, Units, Teams, staffing levels, etc. are modular and scalable, depending on the type, size, scope and complexity of the emergency or disaster event.
4. In accordance with a mission assignment from Emergency Support Function 11, and further mission tasking by a local primary agency, each support organization assisting Emergency Support Function 11 assignment will retain administrative control over its own resources and personnel but will be under the operation control of Emergency Support Function 11. Delegation of mission operational control may be delegated to a management Support Unit, Multi-Agency Coordination Team or a local entity.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. PRIMARY AGENCY – DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT / TAYLOR COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT

- a. Prepare and provide educational materials and presentations that will inform the public of the need to remain self sufficient for at least 72 hours and the necessary actions for that purpose.
- b. Each year, prior to hurricane season the department will survey the county and determine possible locations and buildings to be used as distribution sites, warehouses, staging areas and recovery centers. That listing will be forwarded to the Department of Grant Administration and become part of the plan for ESF 11.
- c. Maintain and update a power restoration list that will include all of the locations identified for use by ESF 11 for procurement, distribution, storage and staging. This will be coordinated with the local electrical power companies in the EOC following the disaster.
- d. Maintain a list of post disaster, non-essential county employees to be deployed as needed to support the distribution of supplies.
- e. Annually compile a listing of vendors capable of supplying food, water and ice.
- f. Work closely with ESF 11 to obtain contracts and agreements for the procurement of commodities for distribution and equipment for handling and transporting the material.
- g. Work with the Office of Purchasing to obtain contracts or agreements with local businesses to supply necessary commodities.
- h. As support of all agencies the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) and from direction of Emergency Management will assist with Food and Water distribution efforts.
- i. Notify the Florida Department of Health – Taylor of the locations of distribution sites and arrange for testing and treatment of all bulk potable water.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

(a) American Red Cross

- Identify local resources with the ability to supply large amounts of non-perishable food, potable water, ice and equipment necessary to transport and handle the commodities following a major disaster.
- Work with the local United Way and other volunteer agencies to obtain volunteers to staff distribution centers. Also coordinate with the other county departments and elected officials for use of non-essential post-disaster employees to work at the sites.
- Attempt to coordinate with local businesses and relief organizations to ensure that all locations of feeding stations, distributions sites and other assistance sites are placed where there is the most need and press releases issued so the public is informed where to obtain this assistance.
- Coordinate with the local Council on Aging to establish an outreach program for the elderly.

- Prior to hurricane season each year, work the Division of Emergency Management to identify possible locations to be used for the distribution of food, water and ice.
- Maintain a listing of available volunteers and donated goods that can be used in support of ESF 11. Coordination of these efforts will take place in the EOC.
- Provide feeding stations and serve food at each of the distribution sites in addition to their individual operations.

(b) Florida Department of Health – Taylor

- Responsible for testing, monitoring and treating all bulk potable water that is being distributed to the public.

(c) Florida Department of Children and Families

- Coordinate the distribution of emergency food stamps in the disaster area based on established procedures of the Department.

(e) Taylor County Public Works

- Taylor County Public Works will provide transportation of the commodities to the sites. Refrigerated trucks, tractor-trailers and forklifts and portable toilets will be identified and contracted prior to landfall to ensure availability after a storm

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

1. Emergency Support Function 11 is responsible for managing financial matters related to resources that are procured and used during an event. During a response, each agency/department is responsible for recording and tracking its own expenditures and seeking reimbursement from the appropriate resource after the event. If a federally declared disaster exists, then a reimbursement formula is established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that may be as much as 100 percent, but usually does not exceed 75 percent.

2. This section will coordinate closely with the Logistics Section to ensure that procurements and staff hours are properly documented and processed for payment and potential reimbursement. It will also be responsible for following up all financial issues after response has ceased by coordinating with Department of Emergency Management fiscal and personnel management officials, the State Division of Emergency Management fiscal agents and the Federal Emergency management Agency fiscal agents and directly with vendors as necessary.

3. Expenditures by other department entities will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section or a designated Finance Service officer as soon as possible.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State Emergency Support Function 11
- Florida Statutes 1993, Emergency Management, chap. 252 (252.31- 52.61)
- Florida SS 911 (1993)

- The Federal Response Plan for P.L. 93-288 (1992)
- Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, Section 943.0312, F.S.
- Florida Field Operations Guide (FFOG)
- DHS Homeland Security Act (2002)
- HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents
- HSPD-8, National Preparedness Goal
- DHS National Incident Management System (2004)
- DHS National Response Framework (2004)

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 12 ENERGY

Primary Agency: Taylor County Emergency Management

Support Agencies: Tri County Electric Cooperative
Duke Energy

I. Purpose

The purpose of ESF 12 is to establish policies to be used in the coordination with private providers for restoration of power during emergencies or following a major disaster. Expedient recovery is dependent upon the restoration of power to homes and businesses. Power outages are usually caused by major disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes or other severe weather. However, other events such as fuel shortages, civil disturbances, disruption of transmission and distribution systems or power generating plant failure may also cause temporary disruption of power.

ESF 12 can provide personnel and resources to support prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives. The ESF 12 Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) is appointed by and located in the Taylor County Emergency Management Division and directs all aspects of emergency management. Emergency Support Function 12 resources are used when individual agencies are overwhelmed and County Emergency Response Team requests additional energy services assistance.

II. Concept of Operations

A. GENERAL

1. Emergency Support Function 12 is organized consistent with the State Emergency Operations Center and the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System to provide incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination and support operations to the Taylor County Emergency Response Team, Area Operations and State Emergency Response Team officials to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency/disaster event.
2. Procedures protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Taylor Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of Emergency Operations Plan (i.e., Base Plan) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe Emergency Support Function 12 capabilities (based on the National Planning Scenarios, the Universal Task List and the Target Capabilities). Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.

3. In a large event requiring local and state mutual aid assistance, Emergency Support Function 12 will coordinate with support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets.
4. When an event is focused in scope to a specific type or response mode, technical and subject matter expertise may be provided by an appropriate person(s) from a supporting agency with skills pertinent to the type of event, who will advise and/or direct operations within the context of the Incident Command System structure.
5. The potential for widespread loss of power is relatively high in Taylor County due to the frequency of severe weather. Loss of power to large areas of the County may require that shelters be opened and some basic services be provided. Tri County Electric COOP and Duke Energy, serving Taylor County have well established and proven storm plans and procedures. Both power companies are active participants on the Taylor County Disaster Committee.

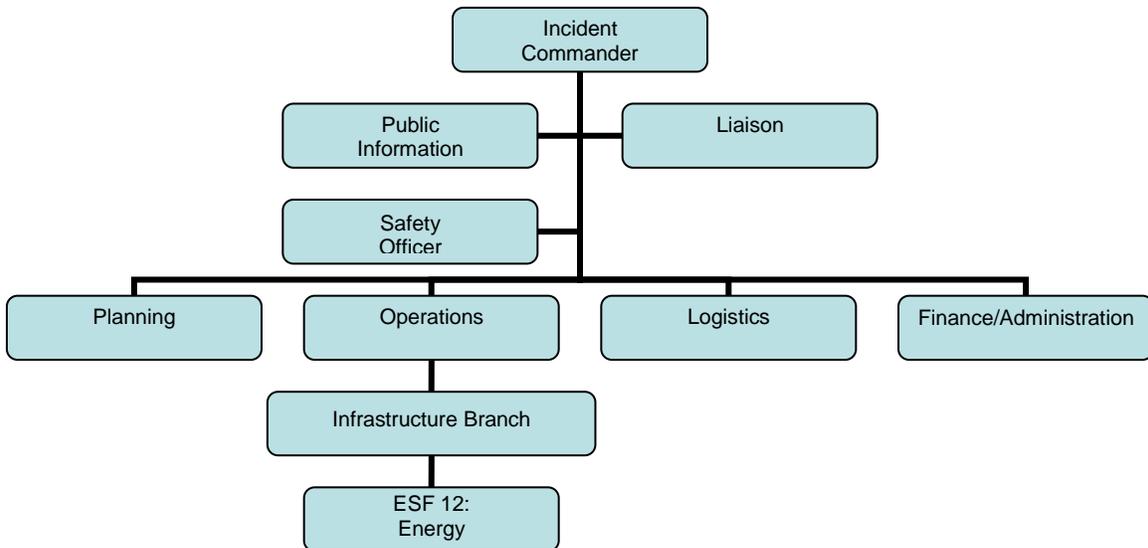


Figure 16 – Incident Command System Structure: ESF 12 – Energy

B. ORGANIZATION

1. COUNTY

- a. Taylor County Emergency Management will serve as the lead agency for ESF 12 with Tri County Electric Cooperative and Duke Energy serving as the primary support agencies to coordinate the response and process resource requests for power companies during major power outages. Upon notification by the power companies of any major problem or potential problem, the office will coordinate with ESF 6 and ESF 8 to open shelters as necessary.

Both electrical providers will have established hurricane response plans and standard operating procedures and will:

- provide their own resources through contractual agreements with other

power providers to perform damage assessment; and obtain necessary equipment, repair or rebuild transmission and distribution systems, and restore power.

- b. The Department of Emergency Management maintains a power restoration priority plan that will guide the allocation and restoration of power as the situation dictates.
- c. Tri County Electric COOP and Duke Energy have public information officers who, in conjunction with Emergency Management, will issue statements and press releases that address existing or potential power problems or shortages.
- d. During an activation of the County Emergency Operations Center, support agency staff is integrated with the Taylor County Emergency Management Department staff to provide support that will allow for an appropriate, coordinated and timely response.
- e. During an emergency or disaster event, the Emergency Operations Center Operations Section Chief will coordinate the support resources from the support agencies with the Infrastructure Branch Chief.
- f. Taylor County Department of Emergency Management with Tri County Electric Cooperative and Duke Energy develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 12 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

2. AREA

- a. The Infrastructure Branch Chief, in consultation with the requesting jurisdiction, may obtain additional energy services resources via established mutual aid agreements.
- b. The Public Service Commission serves as the lead agency for energy services coordination and support and will designate a liaison to the EOC from the Regional Office and/or the Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF). The liaisons have been trained to carry out Emergency Support Function 12 responsibilities and will function as coordinators, assessors, and operational personnel in support of EOC or field activities.
- c. If more than one County emergency management operation center is activated State Public Service may support the coordination of the event response with regional resources or request additional resources from the State Emergency Operations Center, the energy companies will participate in a Multi-Agency coordinating entity to coordinate requests for energy service resources among multiple Emergency Operations Centers.

3. STATE

- a. During an activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, the Public Service Commission is the designated lead agency for Energy and will provide a liaison to facilitate requests for state Energy resources to local Emergency Operations Centers.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the primary and support agencies of Emergency Support Function 12 at the State Emergency Operations Center will report to the Infrastructure Branch Chief who reports to the Operations Section Chief under the overall direction of the State Coordination Officer.
- c. During the response phase, Emergency Support Function 12 will evaluate and analyze information regarding fire service requests. Also, Emergency Support Function 12 will develop and update assessments of the energy situation and status in the impact area and do contingency planning to meet anticipated demands and needs.
- d. The Public Service Commission develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 12 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

C. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

1. Taylor County Emergency Management will notify the County Warning Point when information comes becomes known indicating that an emergency or disaster situation is developing. This report will include all relevant information that is known at the time. Additional information should be reported as it becomes available.
2. The County Warning Point, will notify the "on call" Emergency Duty Officer and/or Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) for Emergency Support Function 12 when the County or an area of the County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure.
3. Upon instructions to activate ESF 12, will implement its operating procedures to notify and mobilize all personnel, facilities, and physical resources likely to be needed, based on the emergency circumstance.

D. ACTIONS

Actions carried out by Emergency Support Function 12 are grouped into phases of emergency management: prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies and the intended recipients of service. Emergency Support Function 12 encompasses a full range of activities from training to the provision of field services.

It also functions as a coordinator and, at times, assumes direct operational control of provided services.

1. PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS

- a. Actions and activities that develop energy service response capabilities may include planning, training, orientation sessions, and exercises for Emergency Support Function 12 personnel (i.e., County, State, Regional, and Federal) and other emergency support functions that will respond with ESF 12. This involves the active participation on inter-agency preparedness organizations, which collaborate in such activities on a regular basis.
- b. In preparation of an emergency or disaster, ESF 12 will coordinate major fuel providers to determine response and recovery needs and priorities.
- c. Emergency Management will coordinate with the American Red Cross to identify emergency shelter power generation capacity and needs, or other emergency power needs.
- d. The electrical service providers will deliver public education campaigns that address safety around electricity, emergency procedures for homes and businesses and hurricane preparedness.
- e. Emergency Management will maintain the special needs registration list which includes those citizens that are dependant on electricity to operate medical equipment.

2. RESPONSE ACTIONS

- a. Coordinate operations at the Emergency Support Function 12.
- b. Establish and maintain a system to support on-scene direction and control and coordination with County EOC, Regional Domestic Security Task Force and the State EOC, or other coordination entities as appropriate.
- c. Prioritize the restoration of electric power, based on the priority restoration list that is maintained by Emergency Management.
- d. Participate in EOC briefings, Incident Action Plans, Situation Reports and meetings
- e. Evaluate the findings of the Rapid Impact Assessment Teams (RIAT) and use assessments in prioritizing restoration of electric power.
- f. Monitor and direct power restoration resources and response activities.

3. RECOVERY ACTIONS

- a. The Infrastructure Branch Chief, in consultation with the requesting jurisdiction, may obtain additional energy service resources via established mutual aid agreements.
- b. Taylor County Emergency Management and the Clerk of Court will be responsible for locating and procuring equipment and material resources when requested by the power companies. The Office of Purchasing will utilize guidelines as set forth in the Office of Purchasing Policy and Procedure Manual.
- c. The Clerk of Court will use County Contracts for Emergency Purchases of goods and services as referenced in the Emergency Purchasing Manual

and/or the Office of Purchasing Homepage. They will keep the Division of Emergency Management informed on the progress in identifying vendors and obtaining of contracts. The Clerk of Court shall notify the Division of Emergency Management when resources become difficult to locate so that the State Division of Emergency Management can be notified that local resources are being depleted and they can expect requests for additional needs.

4. Mitigation Actions:

- a. Identify mitigation measures and funds to reduce the vulnerability of electric power to the effects of hurricanes and other major hazards.
- b. Provide personnel with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters.

E. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. Emergency Support Function 12 complies with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System and uses the Incident Command System (composed of Planning, Operations, Logistics and Finance/Administration Sections with their standardized Units, Teams, positions, forms and terminology) to manage its emergency/disaster responsibilities. Key to this system is the Department of Emergency Management, which functions as the official disaster prevention, protection, response, preparedness, recovery, and mitigation organization within Taylor County. The Department of Emergency Management also serves as the focal point for Emergency Support Function 12 activities. It is responsible for ensuring that all appropriate program departments, support agencies, other Emergency Support Functions and other private voluntary agencies have knowledge about the system and Emergency Support Function 12 expectations, as well as coordinate and cooperate efficiently during an event.
2. The Emergency Support Function 12 system operates in two arenas; 1) The County Emergency Operations Center; 2) field locations.
3. During emergency activations, all management decisions regarding County or regional response are made at the County Emergency Operations Center by the Emergency Support Function 12 commander. Under the Incident Command System structure, the Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Operations Section Coordinators and staff at the County Emergency Operations Center assist the commander in carrying out the overall mission. Sections, Units, Teams, staffing levels, etc. are modular and scalable, depending on the type, size, scope and complexity of the emergency or disaster event.
4. A staffing directory and the Emergency Support Function 12 Emergency Operations Plan, its accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating guidelines are maintained by the Emergency Management Division with status of the call lists updated at least monthly and all other documents at least annually.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. PRIMARY AGENCY – DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

- a. Maintain a close working relationship with the local power companies to

ensure that timely notification of potential problems are received and requests for support and resources are processed as quickly as possible.

- b. Maintain a power restoration priority list based upon the facilities required to provide sheltering, sanitary facilities, food water, ice and other basic needs. This priority list shall be used and amended as the situation dictates, as a priority list for energy allocation.
- c. Coordinate with power companies to prepare and release public information regarding the power emergency. This information will be disseminated through the Emergency Alerting System when necessary and through all local media in cooperation with ESF 14.
- d. Coordinate with ESF 6 and ESF 18 to open shelters as necessary.
- e. When requested, coordinate with other ESF 12 support agencies to obtain needed resources and make requests to the State Division of Emergency Management when local resources have been exhausted.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

(NOTE: Each Support Agency should review its own roles and responsibilities and revise in conjunction with the Emergency Management Division)

a. Tri County Electric COOP

Tri County Electric COOP will be responsible for maintaining an emergency plan to restore power as quickly as possible following the event. They will ensure that the Department of Emergency Management is kept abreast of problems or potential problems and will have a representative in the EOC when activated.

b. Duke Energy

Duke Energy will be responsible for maintaining an emergency plan to restore power as quickly as possible following the event. They will ensure that the Department of Emergency Management is kept abreast of problems or potential problems and will have a representative in the EOC when activated.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

1. Emergency Support Function 12 is responsible for managing financial matters related to resources that are procured and used during an event. During a response, each agency/department is responsible for recording and tracking its own expenditures and seeking reimbursement from the appropriate resource after the event. If a federally declared disaster exists, then a reimbursement formula is established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that may be as much as 100 percent, but usually does not exceed 75 percent.
2. This section will coordinate closely with the Logistics Section to ensure that procurements and staff hours are properly documented and processed for payment and potential reimbursement. It will also be responsible for following up all financial issues after response has ceased by coordinating with Department of Emergency Management fiscal and personnel management officials, the State Division of Emergency Management fiscal agents and the

Federal Emergency management Agency fiscal agents and directly with vendors as necessary.

3. Expenditures by other department entities will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section or a designated Finance Service officer as soon as possible.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State Emergency Support Function 12
- Florida Statutes 1993, Emergency Management, chap. 252 (252.31- 52.61)
- Florida SS 911 (1993)
- The Federal Response Plan for P.L. 93-288 (1992)
- Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, Section 943.0312, F.S.
- Florida Field Operations Guide (FFOG)
- DHS Homeland Security Act (2002)
- HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents
- HSPD-8, National Preparedness Goal
- DHS National Incident Management System (2004)
- DHS National Response Framework (2004)

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 13 Military Support

Primary Agency: Taylor County Sheriff's Office

Support Agencies: Taylor County Emergency Management
Perry Police Department
Florida National Guard

I. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 13 is to provide military support coordination and support services in support of emergency events in Taylor County. ESF 13 can provide personnel and resources to support prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives. The ESF 13 Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) is appointed by and located in the Florida National Guard and directs all aspects of emergency management. Emergency Support Function 13 resources are used when individual agencies are overwhelmed and County Emergency Response Team requests additional military support assistance.

II. Concept of Operations

A. GENERAL

1. Emergency Support Function 13 is organized consistent with the State Emergency Operations Center and the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System in order to provide incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination and support operations to the Taylor County Emergency Response Team, Area Operations and State Emergency Response Team officials to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency/disaster event.
2. Florida National Guard has been an active member of the County's Disaster Committee for many years. These local representatives are knowledgeable of the working of the county EOC. However, in an actual event, Guard Units from other areas of Florida may be sent to Taylor County with assigned missions. The mission leader will make contact with the appropriate agency responsible for the mission. Once the Guard is activated in Taylor County, they will supply a liaison to the county's EOC to ensure communication and coordination.
4. Procedures protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Taylor Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of NIMS compliant Emergency Operations Plan (i.e., Base Plan) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe Emergency Support Function 13 capabilities (based on the National Planning Scenarios, the Universal Task List and the Target Capabilities). Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.

5. In a large event requiring, State, Federal or mutual aid assistance, Emergency Support Function 13 will work with its support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets.
6. Throughout the response and recovery periods, Emergency Support Function 13 will evaluate and analyze information regarding humanitarian, security request for response, develop and update assessments of the military support service situation and status in the impact area, and do contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs.
7. When an event is focused in scope to a specific type or response mode technical and subject matter expertise may be provided by an appropriate person(s) from a supporting agency with skills pertinent to the type of event, who will advise and/or direct operations within the context of the Incident Command System structure.

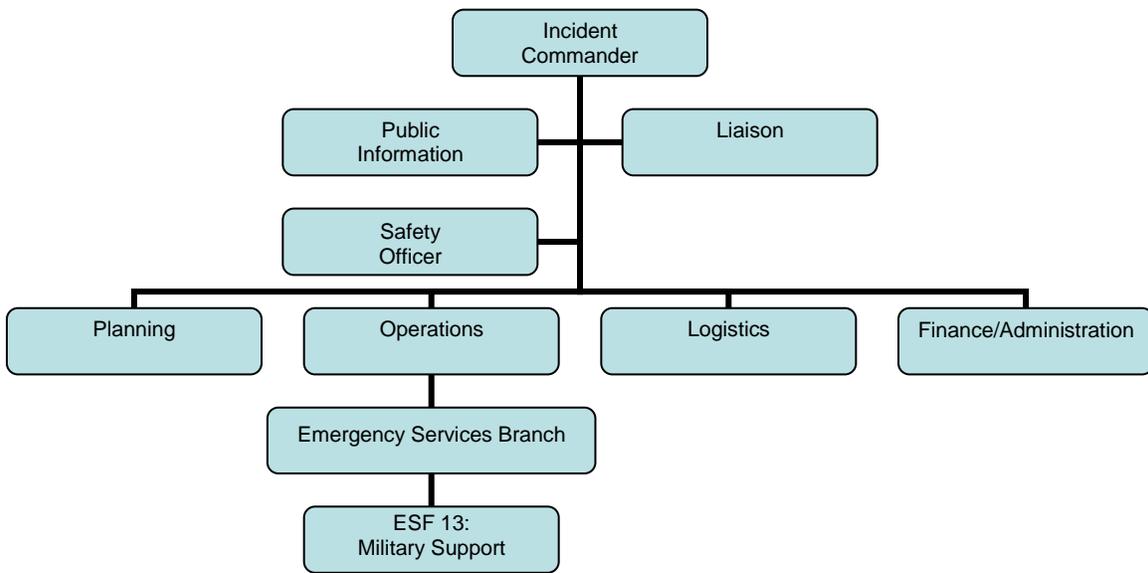


Figure 17 – Incident Command System Structure: ESF 13 – Military Support

B. ORGANIZATION

1. COUNTY

- a. During an activation of the County Emergency Operations Center, Florida National Guard support agency staff is integrated with the Sheriff’s Office staff to provide support that will allow for an appropriate, coordinated and timely response.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the primary and support agencies of Emergency Support Function 13 will respond indirectly to the Emergency Services Branch Chief who reports to the operations Section Chief under the overall direction of the County Incident Commander.
- c. During the response phase, Emergency Support Function 13 will evaluate and analyze information regarding military support service requests. Also,

Emergency Support Function 13 will develop and update assessments of the military support service status in the impact area and does contingency planning to meet anticipate demands and needs.

- d. Florida National Guard and Taylor County Sheriff's Department develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 13 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, The National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

2. AREA

- a. The Emergency Services Branch Chief, in consultation with the requesting jurisdiction, may obtain additional military support services resources via established mutual aid agreements.
- b. The Florida National Guard serves as the lead agency for military support coordination and support and will designate a liaison to the EOC from the Florida National Guard Regional Office and/or the Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF). The liaisons have been trained to carry out Emergency Support Function 13 responsibilities and will function as coordinators, assessors, and operational personnel in support of EOC or field activities.
- c. If more than one county emergency management operation center is activated State environmental protection may support the coordination of the event response with regional resources or request additional resources from the State Emergency Operations Center, the State will participate in a Multi-Agency coordinating entity to coordinate requests for military support resources among multiple Emergency Operations Centers.

3. STATE

- a. During an activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, the Florida National Guard is the designated lead agency for State military services and will provide a liaison to facilitate requests for military services resources to local Emergency Operations Centers.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the primary and support agencies of Emergency Support Function 13 will respond indirectly to the Emergency Services Branch Chief who reports to the Operations Section Chief under the overall direction of the State Coordination Officer.
- c. During the response phase, Emergency Support Function 13 will evaluate and analyze information regarding military support service requests. Also, Emergency Support Function 13 will develop and update assessments of the military support service situation and status in the impact area and do contingency planning to meet anticipated demands and needs.
- d. The Florida National Guard develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 13 Emergency Operations Plan and an accompanying appendices, annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which

must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

C. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

1. The Taylor County Sheriff's Office will notify the County Warning Point when information becomes known indicating that an emergency or disaster situation is developing. This report will include all relevant information that is known at the time. Additional information should be reported as it becomes available.
2. The County Warning Point, will notify the "on call" Emergency Duty Officer and/or Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) for Emergency Support Function 13 when the county or an area of the County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure.
3. Emergency Support Function 13 will be activated or placed on standby upon notification by the County Emergency Management Office. The primary and support fire departments will jointly manage the emergency activities of ESF 13.
4. Upon instructions to activate ESF 13, All Fire Departments will implement its operating procedures to notify and mobilize all personnel, facilities, and physical resources likely to be needed, based on the emergency circumstance.

D. ACTIONS

Actions carried out by Emergency Support Function 13 are grouped into several phases of emergency management: prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies and the intended recipients of service. Emergency Support Function 13 encompasses a full range of activities from training to the provision of field services. It also functions as a coordinator and, at times, assumes direct operational control of provided services. The following services may be provided:

- Assessment of Military Support Service needs and potential impacts.
- Military Support Service personnel.
- Military Support Service equipment and supplies.
- Humanitarian and Security support.
- Evacuation.
- Impact Assessment.
- Search and Rescue.
- Transportation of Supplies and Services.
- Provide and Operate Generators.
- Mass Feeding.
- Comfort Stations.
- Remove and Transport Debris.
- Water Purification.
- Base Camps for Emergency Workers.
- Aviation Operations.
- Law Enforcement and Security.
- Engineer Support.
- Civilian Acquired Skills.

- Communications.
- Clear Roads and Bridges.
- Emergency Medical Support.
- Emergency responder health and safety.
- Radiological/chemical/biological hazards.
- Mental health and crisis counseling for responders.
- Military Support Service Public Information and risk communication.
- Military Support Service Management, Command and control of assets.
- Military Support Service activities related to terrorist threats and/or events.
- Logistical Staging areas and Points of Dispensing.
- Catastrophic incident and alternate Military Support Service facility support.

1. PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS

- a. Actions and activities that develop military support service response capabilities may include planning, training, orientation sessions, and exercises for Emergency Support Function 13 personnel (i.e., County, State, Regional, and Federal) and other emergency support functions that will respond with Emergency Support Function 13. This involves the active participation on inter-agency preparedness organizations, which collaborate in such activities on a regular basis.
- b. Military Support Service will jointly address planning issues on an ongoing basis to identify response zones, potential staging areas, potential critical facilities and establish specialized teams.
- c. Conduct planning with Emergency Support Function 13 support agencies, Regional Domestic Security Task forces, and other emergency support functions to refine Fires Service operations.
- d. Develop and refine procedures to be used in the following field surveys: Rapid Impact Assessment (i.e., recon), and other response service activities.
- e. Conduct training and exercise EOC and response team members.
- f. Prepare and maintain emergency operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency. Ensure lead agency personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties.
- g. Develop and implement emergency response and military support service strategies.
- h. Develop and present training courses for Emergency Support Function 13 personnel, provide information on critical facilities to the County Emergency Management and develop protocols for frequently provided services.
- i. Maintain liaison with support agencies.
- j. Conduct all hazards exercises involving Emergency Support Function 13.
- k. Conduct vulnerability analysis at critical facilities and make recommendations to improve the physical security.

2. RESPONSE ACTIONS

- a. Coordinate operations at the Emergency Support Function 13 office in the County Emergency Operations Center and/or at other locations as required.
- b. Establish and maintain a system to support on-scene direction and control and coordination with county EOC, Regional Domestic Security Task Force and State EOC.
- c. Establish Mutual Aid procedures for the following resources: Humanitarian, Security and Air and Ground transport, Interoperable Communications and Command Vehicles, Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC): Out of State National Guard units and Organizations will be under the Command and Control of the Adjutant General of Florida. In addition to the guidance outlined in the EMAC additional coordination between the Technical Advisory Groups of Florida will be contained in established Memorandum of Agreements and Memorandum of Understandings.
- d. Resource Management and Logistical Support.
- e. Implementation of Impact Assessment Teams to determine post-storm impact to Emergency Services functional group resources and ability to perform Continuity of Operations of essential functions.
- f. Mutual Aid procedures to assist with supporting issues related to a terrorist event.
- g. Military Support Service support RDSTF in the security mission of a terrorist attack.
- h. Preposition response resources when it is apparent that military support resources will be necessary. Relocate military support resources when it is apparent that they are endangered by the likely impacts of the emergency situation.
- i. Monitor and direct military support resources and response activities.
- j. Participate in EOC briefings, Incident Action Plans, Situation Reports and meetings.
- k. Coordinate with support agencies, as needed, to support emergency activities.
- l. Military Support Services may assist with emergency response and security missions.
- m. Military Support Services may assist with humanitarian missions of threatened areas of the County.
- n. Obtain County resources through the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP); coordinate all resources into the affected areas from designated staging areas.
- o. Coordinate with other County ESFs to obtain resources and to facilitate an effective emergency response among all participating agencies.

3. RECOVERY ACTIONS

- a. The Emergency Services Branch Chief, in consultation with the requesting jurisdiction, may obtain additional military support resources via established mutual aid agreements.
- b. The Taylor County Sheriff's Office/Florida National Guard serves as the lead agency for military support services coordination and support and will designate

a liaison to the EOC from the Florida National Guard Regional Office and/or the Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF). The liaisons have been trained to carry out Emergency Support Function 13 responsibilities and will function as coordinators, assessors, and operational personnel in support of EOC or field activities.

- c. If more than one county emergency management operation center is activated State environmental protection may support the coordination of the event response with regional resources or request additional resources from the State Emergency Operations Center, the State Environmental Protection agencies will participate in a Multi-Agency coordinating entity to coordinate requests for hazardous materials resources among multiple Emergency Operations Centers.

4. MITIGATION ACTIONS

- a. Identify and seek funds for retrofitting critical facilities and providing auxiliary power.
- b. Provide personnel with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters.

E. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. Emergency Support Function 13 complies with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System and uses the Incident Command System composed of Planning, Operations, Logistics and Finance/Administration Sections with their standardized Units, Teams, positions, forms and terminology) to manage its emergency/disaster responsibilities. Key to this system is the Department of Emergency Management, which functions as the official disaster prevention, protection, response, preparedness, recovery, and mitigation organization within Taylor County. The Florida National Guard also serves as the focal point for Emergency Support Function 13 activities. It is responsible for ensuring that all appropriate program departments, support agencies, other Emergency Support Functions and other private voluntary agencies have knowledge about the system and Emergency Support Function 13 expectations, as well as coordinate and cooperate efficiently during an event.
2. Emergency Support Function 13 operates in two arenas; 1) the county Emergency Operations Center; 2) Field locations.
3. During emergency activations, all management decisions regarding County or regional response are made at the County Emergency Operations Center by the Emergency Support Function 13 commander. Under the Incident Command System structure, the Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Operations Section Coordinators and staff at the County Emergency Operations Center assist the commander in carrying out the overall mission. Sections, Units, Teams, staffing levels, etc. are modular and scalable, depending on the type, size, scope and complexity of the emergency or disaster event.
4. A staffing directory and the Emergency Support Function 13 Emergency Operations Plan, its accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating guidelines are maintained by the Sheriff's Office with status of the call lists updated at least monthly and all other documents at least annually.
5. All military support field personnel are subordinate to the Emergency Support Function 13 at the County Emergency Operations Center.

6. In accordance with a mission assignment from Emergency Support Function 13, and further mission tasking by a Local primary agency, each support organization assisting Emergency Support Function 13 assignment will retain administrative control over its own resources and personnel but will be under the operation control of Emergency Support Function 13. Delegation of mission operational control may be delegated to a Management Support Unit, Multi-Agency Coordination Team or a local entity.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. PRIMARY AGENCY – TAYLOR COUNTY SHERIFF’S OFFICE/FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD

- a. Provide leadership in directing, coordinating and integrating overall County efforts to provide Military Support Service assistance to affected areas and populations.
 - RIAT Recon Mission
 - Security Support to State and Local
 - Law Enforcement
 - Humanitarian Support to ESF 15, United Way for distribution of medical supplies to impacted areas
- b. Staff and operate a National Incident Management system compliant command and control structure (i.e., Incident Command System) to assure that services and staff are provided to areas of need.
- c. Coordinate and direct the activation and deployment of county agencies Military Support Service personnel, supplies, and equipment and provide certain direct resources.
- d. ESF 13 liaisons or designees will jointly evaluate the emergency situation, make strategic decisions, and identify resource needs and secure resources required for field operations.
- e. ESF 13 is responsible for monitoring fire fighting emergency response and recovery operations. ESF 13 liaisons or designees will coordinate all State and Federal military support resources into the affected areas from staging areas.
- f. Local and State support agencies will manage emergency incidents in accordance with each department’s Standard Operating Guidelines and under the direction of ESF 13 liaison or designee.
- g. ESF 13 liaisons or designee will make specific requests for military support assistance to the Florida National Guard through the Taylor County Liaison, as needed. The State will activate resources through the State Emergency Response Plan.
- h. ESF 13 liaison or designees will continue to re-assess priorities and strategies, throughout the emergency, according to the most critical Military Support Service needs.
- i. ESF 13 will demobilize resources and deactivate the ESF 13 station upon direction from the County Incident Commander.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

(NOTE: Each Support Agency should review its own roles and responsibilities and revise in conjunction with Taylor County Sheriff’s Office/Florida National Guard).

- a. Support agencies will provide assistance to the Emergency Support Function with services, staff, equipment, and supplies that compliment the entire emergency response effort as the County Emergency Response Team addresses the consequences generated by the hazards that may impact the County (i.e., severe weather, tropical cyclones, environmental biological, terrorism, technological, and mass migration, etc.). Because services and resources are subject to change from time to time, emergency coordinators are responsible for frequently updating their resources capabilities with the Emergency Support Function 13.
- b. The Department of Emergency Management will provide EOC support, conduct briefings, direct needs assessments, distribute key information, and serve as liaison to the State EOC to request resources.
- c. Local and State law enforcement agencies (ESF16) can provide crowd control, security measures, roadway assessments, and ingress/egress actions to protect the public and property in, near and around areas involved in military support operations; keep emergency forces informed of hazardous areas.
- d. The Sheriff's Office (ESF2) will provide radio communications support, the extent possible, to support communications among various support agencies responding to the impacted areas.
- e. American Red Cross and other community agencies (ESF6) will provide field support to emergency response personnel (food, water, basic assistance, etc.).
- f. Volunteers (ESF 15) provide humanitarian services i.e., supplies (ice, water, food, etc.) to impacted areas.
- g. Taylor County Emergency Management Department maintains copies of the Florida National Guard operations plans for military support to civil authorities.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

1. Emergency Support Function 13 is responsible for managing financial matters related to resources that are procured and used during an event. During a response, each agency/department is responsible for recording and tracking its own expenditures and seeking reimbursement from the appropriate resource after the event. If a federally declared disaster exists, then a reimbursement formula is established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that may be as much as 100 percent, but usually does not exceed 75 percent.
2. This section will coordinate closely with the Logistics Section to ensure that procurements and staff hours are properly documented and processed for payment and potential reimbursement. It will also be responsible for following up all financial issues after response has ceased by coordinating with Department of Emergency Management fiscal and personnel management officials, the State Division of Emergency Management fiscal agents and the Federal Emergency management Agency fiscal agents and directly with vendors as necessary.
3. Expenditures by other department entities will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section or a designated Finance Service officer as soon as possible.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State Emergency Support Function 13
- Florida Statutes 1993, Emergency Management, chap. 252 (252.31- 52.61)
- Florida SS 911 (1993)
- The Federal Response Plan for P.L. 93-288 (1992)
- Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, Section 943.0312, F.S.
- Florida Field Operations Guide (FFOG)
- DHS Homeland Security Act (2002)
- HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents
- HSPD-8, National Preparedness Goal
- DHS National Incident Management System (2004)
- DHS National Response Framework (2004)
- Fire Suppression Draft – Forestry
- The Guidelines of the State Emergency Response Team for Wildfire Events.” 1999 version
- The Florida fire Chiefs’ Association, Fire-Rescue Disaster Response Plan.
- Memorandum of Understanding with Emergency Support Function 8,” (March 1999).

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14 PUBLIC INFORMATION

Primary Agency: Taylor County Administration Office
Taylor County Emergency Management

Support Agencies: Taylor County Sheriff's Department

I. Purpose

The purpose of ESF 14 is to disseminate information on emergencies to the public through the news media.

The following assumptions will guide the dissemination of public information in Taylor County:

- Extensive destruction of media communications facilities and loss of electrical power may severely disrupt the normal flow and dispersal of information in the disaster area.
- The demand for public information outside the disaster area may exceed the capabilities of the Department of Emergency Management Public Information staff or the County Administrator's office.
- The demand for public information within the disaster area may exceed the capability of county government to provide service. Additional support may be requested from other local agencies or the state.
- After a disaster, information can be erroneous, vague, difficult to confirm and contradictory.
- After a disaster, there will be significant demand for information on volunteer resources that are needed.
- A significant natural disaster, emergency condition or other incident may be of such magnitude that the means of dispersing public information in the disaster area may be severely affected or cease to function.

II. Concept of Operations

A. GENERAL

1. Emergency Support Function 14 is organized consistent with the State Emergency Operations Center and the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System to provide incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination and support operations to the Taylor County Emergency Response Team, Area Operations and State Emergency Response Team officials to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency/disaster event.
2. Procedures protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Taylor Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of Emergency Operations Plan (i.e. Base Plan) and

corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe Emergency Support Function 12 capabilities (based on the National Planning Scenarios, the Universal Task List and the Target Capabilities). Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.

3. In a large event requiring local and state mutual aid assistance, Emergency Support Function 14 will coordinate with support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets.
4. Taylor County Administration and the County Administrator will act as the lead agency for ESF 14. Depending on the severity of the situation, other local public information officers and County staff will assist with media advisories and releases. Lead or support agency public information staff will operate from the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) on a 24-hour schedule to help maintain the flow of public information.
5. The Taylor Sheriff's Department and other state and local law enforcement agencies will assist ESF 14 because much of the protective actions taken during disasters involve the use of law enforcement resources. When the EOC is activated, law enforcement representatives will notify the public information office of impending operations. Depending on the severity of the disaster, Department of Emergency Management may activate a 24-hour citizen information center to handle citizens' inquiries.
6. In a catastrophic disaster, ESF 14 and ESF 15 (volunteer goods and services) will work together to release information regarding volunteer goods and services that need to be sent to the disaster area, and where volunteers and donors may go to deliver such goods or services. All ESFs will routinely provide information to ESF 14 to keep government officials and citizens aware of current events.
7. The Taylor County EOC has a Citizen Information Center that will be activated during major and catastrophic disaster events in Taylor County. The CIC will remain in operation during the recovery phase of the disaster event to provide citizens with information regarding location of disaster recovery centers, distribution sites, individual and other assistance programs that are available. The Citizen Information Center is staffed with employees of the County that have been trained to support the EOC and assist the citizens who call.

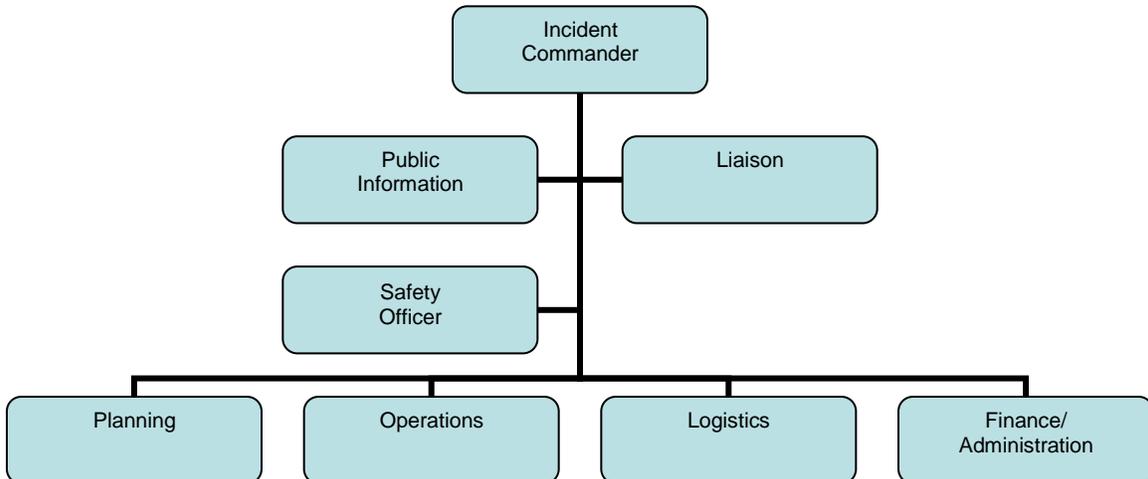


Figure 18 - Incident Command System Structure: ESF 14 – Public Information

B. ORGANIZATION

1. COUNTY

- a. The Public Information function will be a part of the Command Staff. The Public Information Officer is responsible for interfacing with the public and media and/or agencies with incident-related information requirements.
- b. During a disaster, the County EOC will act as the central coordinating facility for receiving and disseminating public information. Information flow to the EOC will occur directly from news media reports and citizen public information phone calls. Information will flow from the EOC in the form of media briefings, news releases and situation reports. Information will also flow from ESF 14 to the State EOC.

2. AREA

- a. The Division of Emergency Management serves as the lead agency for public information coordination and support and will designate a liaison to the EOC from the Regional Office and/or the Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF). The liaisons have been trained to carry out Emergency Support Function 14 responsibilities and will function as coordinators, assessors, and operational personnel in support of EOC or field activities.

3. STATE

- a. During an activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, the Division of Emergency Management is the designated lead for Public Information and will provide a liaison to facilitate requests for State PIO resources to local Emergency Operations Centers.
- b. The Division of Emergency Management develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 14 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency

Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

- c. The Division of Emergency Management will activate the Florida Emergency Information Line and coordinating volunteer staffing, and in determining the best times to turn on and turn off this service.
- d. The primary and supporting agencies working for the State ESF 14 will report directly to the State Emergency Response Team (SERT).

C. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

1. Taylor County Emergency Management Division will notify the County Warning Point when information comes becomes known indicating that an emergency or disaster situation is developing. This report will include all relevant information that is known at the time. Additional information should be reported as it becomes available.
2. The County Warning Point, will notify the “on call” Emergency Duty Officer and/or Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) for Emergency Support Function 14 when the County or an area of the County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure.

D. ACTIONS

Actions carried out by Emergency Support Function 14 are grouped into phases of emergency management: prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies and the intended recipients of service.

1. PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS

- a. Actions and activities that develop Public Information capabilities may include planning, training, orientation sessions, and exercises for Emergency Support Function 14 personnel (i.e., County, State, Regional, and Federal) and other emergency support functions that will respond with Emergency Support Function 14. This involves the active participation on inter-agency preparedness organizations, which collaborate in such activities on a regular basis.
- b. Coordinate with local media on public information procedures, content of information, information dissemination strategies, and roles and responsibilities of the Taylor County Public Information Officer under the Incident Command System.
- c. Train Public Information Officers in the role of the PIO under NIMS and the Incident Command System, including legal issues, risk communication, communication in emergencies, and the role of the Joint Information System.
- d. Train and prepare ESF 14 staff in the use of disaster intelligence from ESF 5, including how the intelligence can be effectively used in communications with news media on potential consequences of hazards on people, buildings and infrastructure.
- e. Coordinate with the Florida DEM, and specifically the application of multimedia public information strategies, techniques, and monitoring efforts.

2. RESPONSE ACTIONS

- a. Notify the media of disaster impacts, protective measures, and other topics that will facilitate and expedite response and recovery, and address public information needs.
- b. Activate the Citizen Information Center to handle phone calls from individuals attempting to contact the Department of Emergency Management for information. Taylor County's 9-1-1 system is TTY compatible. The ATT Language Line handles inquiries from callers who do not speak English.
- c. Provide updates to the news media about disaster conditions and actions taken in response to those conditions.
- d. Regularly disseminate information from summary reports and briefings to the news media.
- e. Provide continuing trained public information staff in support roles to assist local response and recovery efforts.
- f. Continue to staff citizen information lines.
- g. Continue to coordinate with ESF 15 to provide public information concerning what types of volunteer service are required.
- h. Participate in EOC briefings, Incident Action Plans, Situation Reports and meetings.

3. RECOVERY ACTIONS

- a. Coordinate closely with ESF 5 in assessing disaster recovery issues, priorities, problems, and other factors that need to be shared with the news media.
- b. Coordinate with ESF 6 to announce closing of shelters, location of mass feeding, and comfort stations.
- c. Support establishment of a Joint Information Center, if required. Provide staffing.
- d. Maintain records of all releases for documentation after the event.
- e. Coordinate with State EOC for dissemination of information on location of recovery centers.
- f. Coordinate with ESF 5 in answering reporter's questions on damage assessment findings, statistics, disaster response performance, and other potentially sensitive issues.

4. MITIGATION ACTIONS

Coordinate with Local Mitigation Strategy Steering Committee members and other mitigation officials in developing and disseminating messages to the media on the role of mitigation in reducing future disaster losses, mitigation success stories in Taylor County, LMS priorities, and other mitigation issues.

E. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. Emergency Support Function 14 complies with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System and uses the Incident Command System) composed of Planning, Operations, Logistics and Finance/Administration Sections with their standardized Units, Teams, positions, forms and terminology) to manage its emergency/disaster responsibilities. Key to this system is the Department of Emergency Management, which functions as the official disaster prevention, protection, response, preparedness, recovery, and mitigation organization within Taylor County. The Department of Emergency Management also serves as the focal point for Emergency Support Function 14 activities. It is responsible for ensuring that all appropriate program departments, support agencies, other Emergency Support Functions and other private voluntary agencies have knowledge about the system and Emergency Support Function 14 expectations, as well as coordinate and cooperate efficiently during an event.
2. The Emergency Support Function 14 system operates in two arenas; 1) The County Emergency Operations Center; 2) field locations.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. PRIMARY AGENCY – TAYLOR COUNTY ADMINISTRATION OFFICE / EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

Taylor County Emergency Management through the direction of the County Administrator will disseminate emergency information to the general public during disasters. The agency provides information to the news media in briefings, situation reports, news releases, or emergency alert announcements. The Department will:

- a. Disseminate information concerning specific disasters, their associated threats, and protective actions to the news media and general public. Media interviews as well as scripted and recorded public service announcements are part of this effort.
- b. Provide a central point allowing the news media and general public access to information concerning protective actions taken by the county. Media representatives visiting the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) during a disaster will be housed in the media center or other specified locations. Media access to the EOC itself will be limited and temporary.
- c. Establish a format for managing and staffing public information telephone lines before, during and after a disaster.
- d. Release public information concerning needed volunteer goods and services.
- e. Coordinate closely with support agencies in the preparation of consistent and accurate messages, and the dissemination of messages through daily briefings and news conferences.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

(NOTE: Each Support Agency should review its own roles and responsibilities and revise in conjunction with the Emergency Management Division)

The Public Information Officer, Emergency Management Department, will work closely with Public Information Officers from support agencies to ensure

consistency and accuracy in the development and delivery of messages on disaster impacts, actions taken, protective measures for the public, and other issues. ESF 14 will coordinate with the media representatives or PIOs from the following agencies:

- Taylor County Sheriff's Department
- Local News Media

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Emergency Support Function 14 is responsible for managing financial matters related to resources that are procured and used during an event.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State Emergency Support Function 14
- Florida Statutes 1993, Emergency Management, chap. 252 (252.31- 52.61)
- Florida SS 911 (1993)
- The Federal Response Plan for P.L. 93-288 (1992)
- Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, Section 943.0312, F.S.
- Florida Field Operations Guide (FFOG)
- DHS Homeland Security Act (2002)
- HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents
- HSPD-8, National Preparedness Goal
- DHS National Incident Management System (2004)
- DHS National Response Framework (2004)

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 15 Volunteers and Donations

Primary Agency: Taylor County Emergency Management
Taylor County Department of Human Resources

Support Agencies: Local Health and Human Service Agencies
Taylor County Grants Administration Department
Area Churches
Civic Organizations
Capital Area Chapter - American Red Cross
The Salvation Army
United Way of the Big Bend
Big Bend COAD
Taylor County Clerk's Office

I. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 15 is to coordinate the efficient and effective utilization of unaffiliated volunteers and donated resources to meet the needs of the impacted area(s) of Taylor County following a disaster or other incident of significance.

Overall management, coordination and prioritization of volunteer support and distribution of donated resources to meet the needs of the impacted area(s) following a disaster or other incident of significance.

The following **policies** apply:

- All unaffiliated volunteer activity will be coordinated by ESF 15.
- All unsolicited offers of donations will be routed to and/or coordinated by ESF 15.
- All requests for goods or services that can be provided through volunteers or donations will be coordinated by ESF 15.

The following assumptions will guide the implementation of ESF 15 in Taylor County:

- A significant natural or man-made catastrophic event will produce an overwhelming public response both locally and from outside of Taylor County.
- Type and location of damage sustained during the event will influence the amount and type of assistance required.
- Effective coordination of disaster response requests will be difficult during the immediate post-event time period due to damage or destruction of communication networks.
- Damage or destruction of transportation networks will slow response and delay arrival of volunteer and donations resources.
- It is impossible to have advance knowledge of the arrival of all donations.
- Numerous unaffiliated volunteers will arrive without prior coordination.
- An accurate inventory management system is essential to the effective and timely distribution of donated resources.

II. Concept of Operations

A. GENERAL

1. Emergency Support Function 15 is organized consistent with State Emergency Operations Center and the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System in order to provide incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination and support operations to Taylor County through the Taylor County Emergency Response Team, Area Operations and State Emergency Response Teams to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or situation.
2. Procedures protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Taylor Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of Emergency Operations Plan (i.e., Base Plan) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe Emergency Support Function 15 capabilities (based on the National Planning Scenarios, the Universal Task List and the Target Capabilities). Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.
3. In a large event requiring local or State mutual aid assistance, Emergency Support Function 15 will work with its support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets.
4. Throughout the response and recovery periods, Emergency Support Function 15 will evaluate and analyze information regarding the availability of volunteers and donated goods and services.
5. A Volunteer representative will fill a liaison role at the EOC to assist in coordination of all activities under ESF 15.
6. Request will be made of SEOC ESF 15 and ESF 2 to assist in establishing a 1-800 number with multi-line rollover capacity to be used for incoming volunteer and donations related calls placed from outside of Taylor County and Taylor County PIO will publicize the importance of outside callers using this line for instructions PRIOR to sending donations or arriving for volunteer assignment.
7. Pre-designated warehouse space will be utilized by ESF-15 to receive, sort, inventory and redistribute donated goods to agencies and churches.
8. Volunteer coordinators will establish reception centers adjacent to donations warehouse facilities.
9. Prioritization of needs will be established following Rapid Impact Assessment Team report.

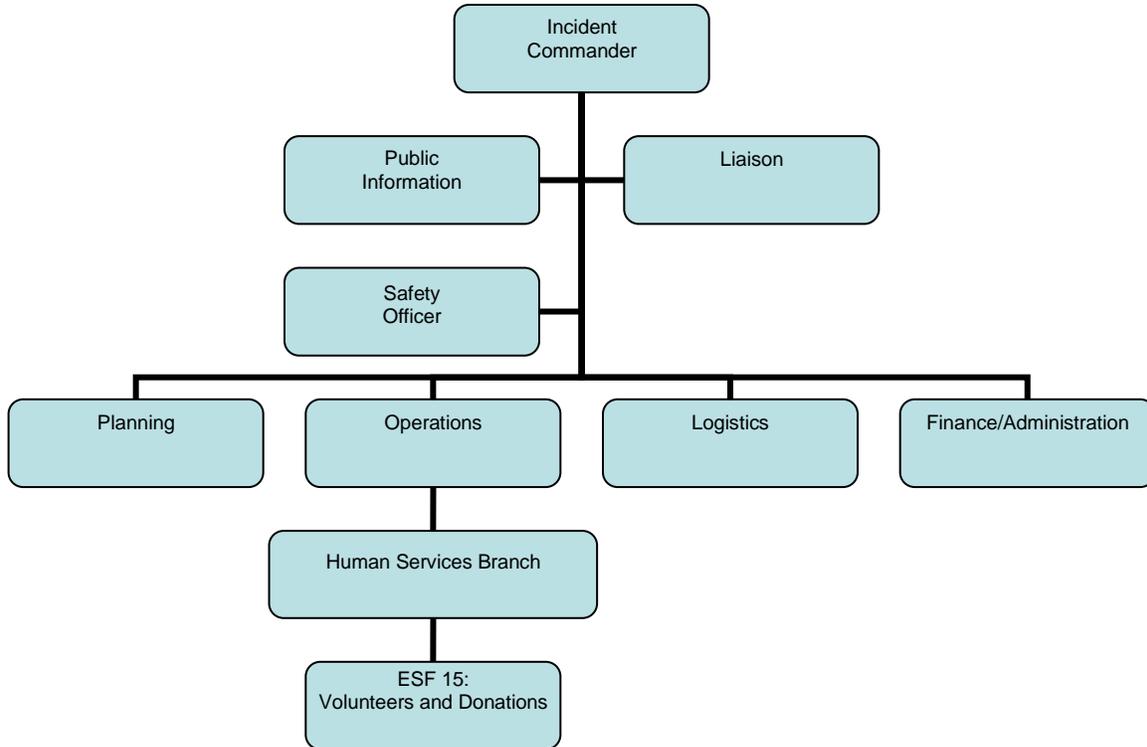


Figure 19 – Incident Command System Structure: ESF 15 – Volunteers and Donations

B. ORGANIZATION

1. COUNTY

- a. During an activation of the County Emergency Operations Center, support agency staff is integrated with the Taylor County Emergency Management staff to provide support that will allow for an appropriate, coordinated and timely response.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the Emergency Operations Center, Operations Section Chief will coordinate the support resources from the support agencies with the Human Services Branch Chief.
- c. During the response phase, Emergency Support Function 15 will evaluate and analyze information regarding volunteers and donations requests. Also, Emergency Support Function 15 will develop and update assessments of the requirements for volunteers and donations in the impacted area and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands and requirements.
- d. Taylor County Emergency Management develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 15 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the

Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

- e. Staffing of ESF 15 positions will be accomplished through using resources of the Taylor County along with personnel from ESF 15 support agencies and trained and screened unaffiliated volunteers.
- f. Individual organizations supporting ESF 15 will maintain contact with the ESF 15 EOC liaison to advise of status and response capabilities.

2. AREA

- a. The Human Services Branch Chief, in consultation with the requesting jurisdiction, may obtain additional volunteer and donated goods management resources via established mutual aid agreements.
- b. The Florida Commission on Community Service serves as the lead agency for volunteers and donations coordination and support and will designate a liaison to the EOC from the Regional Office and/or the Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF). The liaisons have been trained to carry out Emergency Support Function 15 responsibilities and will function as coordinators, assessors, and operational personnel in support of EOC or field activities.
- c. If more than one County emergency management operation center is activated, State ESF 15 may support the coordination of the response with regional resources or request additional resources from the State Emergency Operations Center. Under such circumstances, the State ESF 15 agencies will participate in a Multi-Agency coordinating entity to coordinate requests for Volunteers and Donations resources among multiple Emergency Operations Centers.

3. STATE

- a. During an activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, the Florida Commission on Community Service is the designated lead agency for State volunteer and donations services and will provide a liaison to facilitate requests for ESF 15 resources to local Emergency Operations Centers.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the primary and support agencies of Emergency Support Function 15 at the State Emergency Operations Center will report to the Human Services Branch Chief who reports to the Operations Section Chief under the overall direction of the State Coordination Officer.
- c. The Florida Commission on Community Service develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 15 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

C. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

1. Taylor County Emergency Management will notify the County Warning Point when information comes to their attention indicating that an emergency or disaster situation is developing. The report will include all relevant information that is known at this time. Additional information should be reported as it becomes available.
2. The County Warning Point, will notify the “on call” Emergency Duty Officer and/or Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) for Emergency Support Function when the County or an area of the County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure.
3. Emergency Support Function 15 will be activated or placed on standby upon notification by the County Emergency Management Office. The primary and support Volunteers and Donations representatives or designees will jointly manage the emergency activities of ESF 15.
4. When notified that the EOC has been activated, the ESF 15 coordinator will:
 - Conduct an immediate telephone survey of all Health and Human Service agencies to assess damage, determine ability to continue to provide services and determine support capabilities.
 - Establish contact with the County PIO to coordinate dissemination of media information relative to volunteers and donations
 - Establish contact with the State ESF 15 coordinator to advise of current situation, status and emerging needs.

D. ACTIONS

Actions carried out by Emergency Support Function 15 are grouped into phases of emergency management: prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies and the intended recipients of service. Emergency Support Function 15 encompasses a full range of activities from training to the provision of field services. It also functions as a coordinator and, at times, assumes direct operational control of provided services.

1. PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS

- a. Actions and activities that develop Volunteers and Donations response capabilities may include planning, training, orientation sessions, and exercises for Emergency Support Function 15 personnel (i.e., County, State, Regional, and Federal) and other emergency support functions that will respond with Emergency Support Function 15. This involves the active participation on inter-agency preparedness organizations, which collaborate in such activities on a regular basis.
- b. Local and State Volunteers and Donations will jointly address planning issues on an on-going basis to identify response zones, potential staging areas and specific requirements.
- c. Conduct planning with Emergency Support Function 15 support agencies, Regional Domestic Security Task forces, and other emergency support functions to refine Volunteers and Donations operations.

- d. Develop and refine procedures to be used in the following field surveys.
- e. Conduct training and exercise for EOC and Volunteers and Donation Team members.
- f. Prepare and maintain emergency operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency. Ensure lead agency personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties.
- g. Develop and present training courses for Emergency Support Function 15 personnel, including the coordination with ESF 7 and Logistics.
- h. Conduct all hazards exercises involving Emergency Support Function 15.

2. RESPONSE ACTIONS

- a. Coordinate operations at the Emergency Support Function 15 office in the County Emergency Operations Center and/or at other locations as required.
- b. Establish and maintain a system to support on-scene direction and control and coordination with county EOC, regional task force and state EOC.
- c. Preposition response resources when it is apparent that volunteer and donations resources will be necessary. Relocate ESF 15 resources when it is apparent that they are endangered by the likely impacts of the emergency situation.
- d. Monitor and direct ESF 15 resources and response activities.
- e. Participate in EOC briefings, Incident Action Plans, Situation Reports and meetings.
- f. Obtain County resources through the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP); coordinate all resources into the affected areas from designated staging areas.
- g. Coordinate with other ESFs and serve as an informational group on the availability and coordination of resources from volunteers and donations.
- h. Catalog and update local unmet needs and communicating those needs to volunteer and donations primary support staff.
- i. Coordinate with ESF 7 and Logistics to identify staging areas for donations, factoring in the location, scope and magnitude of the event. Donations strategy will replicate that of FEMA's G288 Donations Management Workshop.
- j. Coordinate with ESF 7 and Logistics in identifying Volunteer Reception Centers, which will be patterned after the Volunteer Florida publication Unaffiliated Volunteers in Response and Recovery.

3. RECOVERY ACTIONS

- a. Recovery operations of ESF 15 will be a continuation of activity begun during the Response Phase and may continue beyond EOC activation period.
- b. Activity by organization/agencies involved with ESF 15 in recovery operation may continue even though recovery centers have closed.

4. MITIGATION ACTIONS

- a. ESF 15 will work with Taylor County Department of Emergency Management to assist in the promotion of the benefits of individual, neighborhood and community preparedness.
- b. Taylor County Volunteers will maintain a seat on the Local Mitigation Strategy Team.

E. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. Emergency Support Function 15 complies with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System and uses the Incident Command System (composed of Planning, Operations, Logistics and Finance/Administration Sections with their standardized Units, Teams, positions, forms and terminology) to manage its emergency/disaster responsibilities. Key to this system is the Department of Emergency Management, which functions as the official disaster prevention, protection, response, preparedness, recovery, and mitigation organization within Taylor County. The Department of Emergency Management also serves as the focal point for Emergency Support Function 15 activities. It is responsible for ensuring that all appropriate program departments, support agencies, other Emergency Support Functions and other private voluntary agencies have knowledge about the system and Emergency Support Function 15 expectations, as well as coordinate and cooperate efficiently during an event.
2. The Emergency Support Function 15 system operates in two arenas; 1) The county Emergency Operations Center; 2) field locations.
3. During emergency activations, all management decisions regarding County or regional response are made at the County Emergency Operations Center by the Emergency Support Function 15 coordinator. Under the Incident Command System structure, the Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Operations Section Coordinators and staff at the County Emergency Operations Center assist the commander in carrying out the overall mission. Sections, Units, Teams, staffing levels, etc. are modular and scalable, depending on the type, size, scope and complexity of the emergency or disaster event.
4. A staffing directory and the Emergency Support Function 15 Emergency Operations Plan, its accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating guidelines are maintained by the Taylor County Emergency Management with status of the call lists updated at least monthly and all other documents at least annually.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. PRIMARY AGENCY – TAYLOR COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Activate the ESF 15 liaison for duty at the EOC.

- Notify all support agencies for assessment, activation and mobilization purposes.
- Coordinate with other ESFs to determine available resources and needs.
- Organize and provide lead staff for all facilities directly related to ESF 15 purpose.

- Coordinate disbursement of donated goods to agencies in need.
- As support of all agencies the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) and from direction of Emergency Management will assist with Volunteers and Donation efforts.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

(NOTE: Each Support Agency should review its own roles and responsibilities and revise in conjunction with the Taylor County Emergency Management)

- a. Provide personnel and resources to staff operations supportive of ESF 15 purpose.
- b. Notify and mobilize personnel as directed by ESF 15 representative.
- c. Maintain regular communication with ESF 15 representative at the EOC.
- d. Maintain records of personnel, funds and time expended in support of directed operations.
- e. Provide names and contact information of all tasked personnel to the ESF 15 representative.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

1. Emergency Support Function 15 is responsible for managing financial matters related to resources that are procured and used during an event. During a response, each agency/department is responsible for recording and tracking its own expenditures and seeking reimbursement from the appropriate resource after the event. If a federally declared disaster exists, then a reimbursement formula is established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that may be as much as 100 percent, but usually does not exceed 75 percent.
2. This section will coordinate closely with the Logistics Section to ensure that procurements and staff hours are properly documented and processed for payment and potential reimbursement. It will also be responsible for following up all financial issues after response has ceased by coordinating with Department of Emergency Management fiscal and personnel management officials, the State Division of Emergency Management fiscal agents and the Federal Emergency management Agency fiscal agents and directly with vendors as necessary.
3. Expenditures by support entities will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section or a designated Finance Service officer as soon as possible.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State Emergency Support Function 15 Annex
- Florida Statutes 1993, Emergency Management, chap. 252 (252.31- 52.61)
- Florida SS 911 (1993)
- The Federal Response Plan for P.L. 93-288 (1992)
- Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, Section 943.0312, F.S.
- Florida Field Operations Guide (FFOG)
- DHS Homeland Security Act (2002)
- HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents
- HSPD-8, National Preparedness Goal

- DHS National Incident Management System (2004)
- DHS National Response Framework (2004)

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 16 Law Enforcement

Primary Agency: Taylor County Sheriff's Office

Support Agencies: Perry Police Department
Taylor County Emergency Management

I. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 16 is to provide law enforcement coordination and support services in support of emergency events in Taylor County. ESF16 can provide personnel and resources to support prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives. The ESF16 Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) is appointed by and located in the Taylor County Sheriff's Office and directs all aspects of emergency management. Emergency Support Function 16 resources are used when individual agencies are overwhelmed and County Emergency Response Team requests additional law enforcement assistance.

II. Concept of Operations

A. GENERAL

1. Emergency Support Function 16 is organized consistent with the State Emergency Operations Center and the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System in order to provide incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination and support operations to Taylor County through the Taylor County Emergency Response Team, Area Operations and State Emergency Response Team to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or situation.
2. Procedures protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Taylor Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of an Emergency Operations Plan (i.e., Base Plan) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe Emergency Support Function 16 capabilities (based on the National Planning Scenarios, the Universal Task List and the Target Capabilities). Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.
3. In a large event requiring local or State mutual aid assistance or Federal assistance, Emergency Support Function 16 will coordinate with support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets.
4. Throughout the response and recovery periods, Emergency Support Function 16 will evaluate and analyze information regarding law enforcement support requests, and develop and update assessments of the law enforcement resource status in the impact area, and conduct contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs.

5. When an event is focused in scope to a specific type or response mode technical and subject matter expertise may be provided by an appropriate person(s) from a supporting agency with skills pertinent to the type of event, who will advise and/or direct operations within the context of the Incident Command System structure.

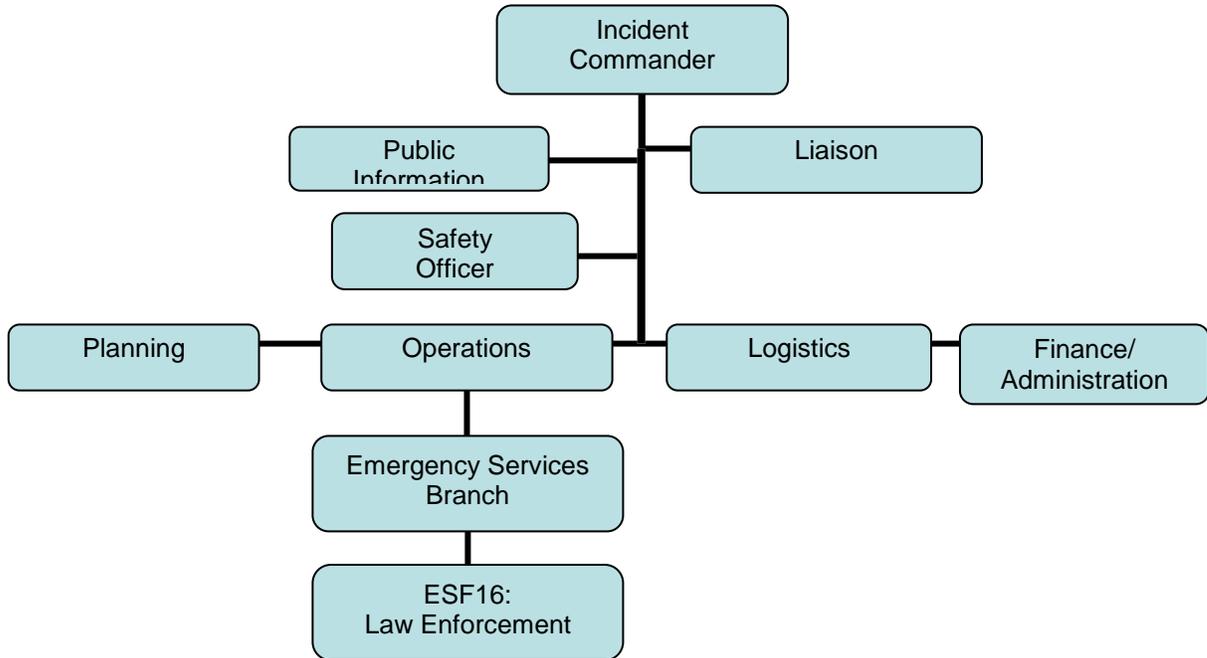


Figure 20 – Incident Command System Structure: ESF 16 – Law Enforcement

B. ORGANIZATION

1. COUNTY

- a. During an activation of the County Emergency Operations Center, all support agency staff are integrated with the Taylor County Sheriff's Office staff to provide support that will allow for an appropriate, coordinated and timely response to the field Incident Commander.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the Emergency Operations Center Operations Section Chief will coordinate the support resources from the support agencies with the Emergency Services Branch Chief.
- c. During the response phase, Emergency Support Function 16 will evaluate and fulfill all valid requests for law enforcement resources. Also, Emergency Support Function 16 will complete and update assessments and contingency plans for the law enforcement support services deployed or anticipated in the incident area.
- d. Taylor County Sheriff's Office will develop and maintain the overall Emergency Support Function 16 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. Support agencies may develop and maintain supporting documents for agency use, which must be

compatible with the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, The National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

2. AREA

- a. The Emergency Services Branch Chief, in consultation with the requesting jurisdiction, may obtain additional law enforcement resources via established mutual aid agreements.
- b. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement serves as the lead agency for State law enforcement coordination and support and will designate a liaison to the EOC from the FDLE Regional Office and/or the Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF). The liaisons have been trained to carry out Emergency Support Function 16 responsibilities and will function as coordinators, assessors, and operational personnel in support of EOC or field activities.
- c. If more than one county emergency management operation center is activated State law enforcement may support the coordination of the event response with regional resources or request additional resources from the State Emergency Operations Center. If directed by the State Emergency Operations Center, the State Law Enforcement agencies will participate in a Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (MAC) or other coordinating entity to coordinate requests for law enforcement resources among multiple Emergency Operations Centers.

3. STATE

- a. During an activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement is the designated lead agency for State law enforcement and will provide a liaison to facilitate requests for State law enforcement resources to local Emergency Operations Centers.
- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the primary and support agencies of Emergency Support Function 16 at the State Emergency Operations Center will report to the Emergency Services Branch Chief who reports to the Operations Section Chief under the overall direction of the State Coordinating Officer.
- c. During the response phase, Emergency Support Function 16 will evaluate and analyze information regarding statewide law enforcement coordination and support requests. Also, Emergency Support Function 16 will develop and update law enforcement assessments and contingency plans to meet anticipated demands and needs.
- d. The Department of Law Enforcement develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 16 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. Support agencies may develop and maintain similar documents for agency use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

C. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

1. Taylor County Sheriff's Office will notify the County Warning Point when information becomes known indicating that an emergency or disaster situation is developing. The report will include all relevant information that is known at the time. Additional information should be reported as it becomes available.
2. The County Warning Point, will notify the "on call" Emergency Duty Officer and/or Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) for Emergency Support Function 16 when the county or an area of the County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure.
3. Emergency Support Function 16 will be activated or placed on standby upon notification by the County Emergency Management Office. The primary and support law enforcement agencies will coordinate and support the emergency activities of ESF 16.
4. Upon instructions to activate ESF 16, local and State law enforcement will implement procedures to notify and mobilize all personnel, facilities, and physical resources likely to be needed, based on the emergency circumstance.

D. ACTIONS

Actions carried out by Emergency Support Function 16 are grouped into the phases of emergency management: prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies and the intended recipients of service. Emergency Support Function 16 encompasses a full range of activities from training to the provision of field services. It also functions as a coordinator and, at times, assumes direct operational control of provided services. The following services may be provided:

- Scene security, intelligence, investigations or other special law enforcement services.
- Law Enforcement personnel.
- Law Enforcement Specialty Teams (SWAT, HDT, Forensics, Perimeter Security, Waterborne Security).
- Law Enforcement equipment and supplies.
- Evacuation and Re-entry support.
- Post event security and escort services.
- Emergency responder health and safety.
- Scene support for Radiological/chemical/biological hazards.
- Mental health and crisis counseling for responders.
- Law Enforcement Public Information (crisis and risk communication).
- Law Enforcement Management - Command and control of assets.
- Law Enforcement activities related to terrorist threats and/or events.
- Logistical Staging areas and Points of Dispensing.
- Catastrophic incident and alternate law enforcement service facility support.

1. PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS

- a. Actions and activities that develop law enforcement response capabilities may include planning, training, orientation sessions, and exercises for Emergency Support Function 16 personnel (i.e., County, State, Regional, and Federal) and other emergency support functions that will respond with

Emergency Support Function 16. This involves the active participation of inter-agency preparedness organizations, which collaborate in such activities on a regular basis.

- b. Local and State law enforcement will jointly address planning issues on an on-going basis to identify response zones, potential staging areas, medical facilities, and establish specialized security, tactical or other response teams.
- c. Conduct planning with Emergency Support Function 16 support agencies, Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, and other emergency support functions to refine law enforcement coordination and support operations.
- d. Develop and refine procedures to be used in response operations.
- e. Conduct training and exercises for EOC and response team members.
- f. Prepare and maintain emergency operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency. Ensure lead agency personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties.
- g. Develop and implement emergency response and law enforcement security and/or investigations services.
- h. Develop and present training courses for Emergency Support Function 16 personnel, provide information on critical facilities to the County Emergency Management and develop protocols for frequently provided services.
- i. Maintain liaison with support agencies.
- j. Conduct vulnerability analysis at critical facilities and make recommendations to improve the physical security.
- k. Conduct all hazards exercises involving Emergency Support Function 16.

2. RESPONSE ACTIONS

- a. Coordinate operations of Emergency Support Function 16 in the County Emergency Operations Center and/or at other locations as required.
- b. Establish and maintain a system to support on-scene direction, control and coordination with the local Incident Commander, the county EOC, Regional Domestic Security Task Force, and the State EOC, or other coordination entities as appropriate.
- c. Establish Mutual Aid and liaison procedures for the following resources; Urban and Light Search and Rescue, Physical Security, Traffic Control, Escort Services, Patrol, Intelligence and Investigations support, Interoperable Communications and other resources, as required.
- d. Resource Management and Logistical Support.
- e. Implementation of Impact Assessment Teams to determine post-storm impact to Emergency Services functional group resources and the ability to perform Continuity of Operations Plans to ensure the delivery of essential functions.
- f. Intelligence and Investigations support in the investigation of a suspected terrorist attack.

- g. Pre-position response resources when it is apparent that law enforcement resources will be necessary and be prepared to relocate resources to a safe area if they are endangered by the impact of the emergency situation.
- h. Monitor and direct law enforcement resources and response activities.
- i. Participate in EOC briefings, develop Incident Action Plans, Situation Reports and attend meetings.
- j. Coordinate with support agencies, as needed, to support emergency response activities.
- k. Obtain County resources through the County Comprehensive Emergency Plan (CEMP); coordinate all resources into the affected areas from designated staging areas.
- l. Coordinate with other county ESFs to obtain resources and facilitate effective emergency response among all participating agencies and jurisdictions.

3. RECOVERY ACTIONS

- a. Continue to provide support as required until response activities are concluded or until they can be managed and staffed by the primary incident agency or jurisdictions.
- b. Continue to provide support as required to support the recovery phase. Normally, the requirements for law enforcement diminish during the recovery phase and the majority of assignments can be handled by the primary incident agency or jurisdictions.
- c. Initiate financial reimbursement process for these activities when such support is available.

4. MITIGATION ACTIONS

- a. Apply geographic information systems (GIS) to identify location(s) of vulnerable populations and critical infrastructure.
- b. Identify deficiencies or areas to be improved and seek funds to enhance protective measures to lessen the impact on vulnerable populations and/or minimize damage to critical facilities.
- c. Provide personnel with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters.

E. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. Emergency Support Function 16 complies with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System and uses the Incident Command System (*which is comprised of the following sections: Planning, Operations, Logistics and Finance/Administration with standardized units, teams, positions, forms and terminology*) to manage emergency/disaster events. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement serves as the lead agency for Emergency Support Function 16 activities. The Department of Emergency Management functions as the disaster prevention, protection, response, preparedness, recovery, and mitigation organization within Taylor County. It is responsible for ensuring that all appropriate departments, support agencies, other Emergency Support Functions and other private voluntary agencies are familiar with their roles and responsibilities about the emergency management system, in general, and Emergency Support Function 16 responsibilities, in particular.

2. Emergency Support Function 16 system operates in two arenas; the County Emergency Operations Center; 2) field locations.
3. During emergency activations, all management decisions regarding County or regional responses are made at the County Emergency Operations Center by the Emergency Support Function 16 coordinator. Under the Incident Command System structure, the Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Operations Section Coordinators and staff at the County Emergency Operations Center assist the on-scene incident commander in carrying out the overall mission.
4. A staffing directory and the Emergency Support Function 16 Emergency Operations Plan, its accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating guidelines are maintained by the Taylor County Sheriff's Department with status of the call lists updated at least monthly and all other documents at least annually.
5. All local law enforcement field personnel are subordinate to the Emergency Support Function 16 at the County Emergency Operations Center.
6. In accordance with a mission assignment from Emergency Support Function 16, and further mission tasking by a Local primary agency, each support organization assisting Emergency Support Function 16 assignment will retain administrative control over its own resources and personnel but will be under the operation control of Emergency Support Function 16. Delegation of mission operational control may be delegated to a Management Support Unit, Multi-Agency Coordination Team or a local entity.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. PRIMARY AGENCY – TAYLOR COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

- a. Provide leadership in directing, coordinating and integrating overall County efforts to provide fire service assistance to affected areas and populations.
- b. Staff and operate a National Incident Management system compliant command and control structure (i.e., Incident Command System) to assure that services and staff are provided to areas of need.
- c. Coordinate and direct the activation and deployment of County fire service personnel, supplies, and equipment and provide certain direct resources.
- d. ESF 16 members or designees will jointly evaluate the emergency situation, make strategic decisions, and identify resource needs and secure resources required for field operations.
- e. ESF 16 is responsible for monitoring law enforcement emergency response and recovery operations. ESF 16 members or designees will coordinate all State and Federal law enforcement resources into the affected areas from staging areas.
- f. ESF 16 will manage emergency incidents in accordance with each department's Standard Operating Guidelines and under the direction of the ESF 16 Emergency Coordinating Officer.
- g. ESF 16 members or designee will make specific requests for law enforcement assistance to ESF 16 at the State Emergency Operations Center. The State will activate resources through the State Emergency Response Plan.

- h. ESF 16 members or designees will continue to re-assess priorities and strategies, throughout the emergency, according to the most critical law enforcement needs.
- i. ESF 16 will demobilize resources and deactivate the ESF 16 station upon direction from the Emergency Operations Center's Operations Chief or Emergency Management Director.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

(NOTE: Each Support Agency should review its own roles and responsibilities and revise in conjunction with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.)

- a. Support agencies will provide assistance to the Emergency Support Function with services, staff, equipment, and supplies that compliment the entire emergency response effort as the County Emergency Response Team addresses the consequences generated by the hazards that may impact the County (i.e., severe weather, tropical cyclones, environmental biological, terrorism, technological, and mass migration, etc.). Because services and resources are subject to change from time to time, emergency coordinators are responsible for frequently updating their resources capabilities with the Emergency Support Function 16.
- b. The Department of Emergency Management will provide EOC support, conduct briefings, direct needs assessments, distribute key information, and serve as liaison to the State EOC to request resources.
- c. Perry Police Departments will send a liaison to the EOC to facilitate requests in conjunction with ESF 16.
- d. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement agency is responsible for the State overall command and coordination of Emergency Support Function 16, and the deployment of State law enforcement assets to affected local agencies. Responsible for staffing the State Emergency Operations Center, Regional Operations Center's, and maintaining liaison with affected Sheriff's and Chief's.
- e. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement will be responsible for assisting FDLE in the coordination of logistics (i.e., fuel, meals, generators, cots, etc.) in support of law enforcement. Assist in patrol assignments requiring four-wheel drive vehicles. Furthermore, provide assistance in fixed post and other assignments as required.
- f. The Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco will be responsible for assisting law enforcement in staffing and coordinating fixed post assignments, and conducting assessments of all assignments staffed by Emergency Support Function 16.
- g. The Department of Corrections will be responsible for State prison evacuations, assistance to FDLE in county prison evacuation, debris removal, and as a source on inmate labor (on public property consistent with agency capabilities and responsibilities).
- h. The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Law Enforcement will be responsible for assisting FDLE in the coordination of State park and State law enforcement related activities such as patrols, search and rescue missions, hazardous material incidents and damage assessments.

- i. The Florida Department of Financial Services, Division of Insurance Fraud will be responsible for assisting FDLE in staffing and coordination of intelligence gathering, search and rescue efforts with the State Fire Marshal, and post-disaster task forces and investigative efforts relating to unlicensed adjusters and fraudulent insurance claims and other insurance related crime. Further, provide assistance in other assignments as required.
- j. The Florida Sheriff's Task Force will ensure that a representative is dispatched to the State Emergency Operations Center to assist FDLE in coordinating the response from other Sheriff's Offices in the State. Responding personnel will be available to provide general law enforcement services to the impacted Sheriff(s) and Chiefs, and will provide equipment as required to fulfill their assignments.
- k. The Florida Police Chief Association will ensure that a representative is dispatched to the State Emergency Operations Center to assist FDLE in coordinating the response from other police departments in the State. Responding personnel will be available to provide general law enforcement services to the impacted Sheriff(s) and Chiefs, and will provide equipment as required to fulfill their assignments.
- l. The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Division of Florida Highway Patrol will be responsible for assisting FDLE in the coordination of Regional and Highway Evacuation Lane Plan (HELP), evacuations, traffic control, road status closure information, high visibility patrol, and escorts. Furthermore, provide assistance in fixed post and other assignments as required.
- m. The Department of Lottery, Division of Security will be available for limited logistical transport assistance to State law enforcement, as required, and provide other law enforcement services consistent with agency capabilities and responsibilities.
- n. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Division of Law Enforcement will be responsible for conducting waterborne security evacuations, search and rescue, waterborne law enforcement, and patrol of rural natural areas, assist FDLE with communications issues and assist in mission requiring four-wheel drive, all terrain vehicles, vessels or aircraft. Further, provide assistance in fixed post and other assignments as required.
- o. The Department of Transportation, Division of motor Carrier Compliance will be responsible for assisting FDLE in coordinating size, weight and registration requirements as they pertaining to the movement of relief supplies and recovery equipment, including lowering size and weight restrictions and establishing fixed post assignments associated with Florida's transportation infrastructure, provide assistance as required.
- p. The Department of Juvenile Justice when possible will assist FDLE in coordinating activities and services, which may include but are not limited to; transporting of victims and/or supplies to disaster relief sites, providing temporary housing, preparing supplies for dissemination to disaster relief sites, assisting with the relocation of displaced citizens, assisting with food support services, providing limited, temporary manpower for restoration and cleanup, providing clerical/administrative support for command/communications centers.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

1. Emergency Support Function 16 is responsible for managing financial matters related to resources that are procured and used during an event. During a response, each agency/department is responsible for recording and tracking its own expenditures and seeking reimbursement from the appropriate resource after the event. If a federally declared disaster exists, then a reimbursement formula is established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that may be as much as 100 percent, but usually does not exceed 75 percent.
2. This section will coordinate closely with the Logistics Section to ensure that procurements and staff hours are properly documented and processed for payment and potential reimbursement. It will also be responsible for following up all financial issues after response has ceased by coordinating with Department of Emergency Management fiscal and personnel management officials, the State Division of Emergency Management fiscal agents and the Federal Emergency management Agency fiscal agents and directly with vendors as necessary.
3. Expenditures by other department entities will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section or a designated Finance Service officer as soon as possible.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State Emergency Support Function 16
- Florida Statutes 1993, Emergency Management, chap. 252 (252.31- 52.61)
- Florida SS 911 (1993)
- The Federal Response Plan for P.L. 93-288 (1992)
- Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, Section 943.0312, F.S.
- Florida Field Operations Guide (FFOG)
- DHS Homeland Security Act (2002)
- HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents
- HSPD-8, National Preparedness Goal
- DHS National Incident Management System (2004)
- DHS National Response Framework (2004)
- Fire Suppression Draft – Forestry
- The Guidelines of the State Emergency Response Team for Wildfire Events.” 1999 version
- The Florida fire Chiefs’ Association, Fire-Rescue Disaster Response Plan.
- Memorandum of Understanding with Emergency Support Function 8,” (March 1999).

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 17 Animal Protection

Primary Agency:	Taylor County Animal Control
Support Agencies:	Taylor County Environmental Services Taylor County Extension Office Florida State Animal Response Coalition (SARC) Disaster Animal Response Team (DART)

I. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 17 is to provide for the coordination of local resources in response to small pet, livestock, and exotic animal care needs before, during, and following a significant natural or technological disaster. Animal issues are often overlooked in the planning process for disasters. This lack of planning, caused by the belief that animals can fend for themselves, leads to serious problems when these animals are forced from their habitats due to injury or hunger. By developing operational procedures to care for these animals prior to such an event, this Emergency Support Function will help reduce animal-related problems in emergencies.

Emergency Support Function 17 will provide overall management, coordination and prioritization of county-wide Animal Control services and assets to support pet and livestock animal needs in the event of a major emergency or disaster.

Emergency Support Function 17 readiness planning is guided by the following assumptions:

- Human lives may be lost due to the refusal of owners to evacuate without their pets or livestock. Public education by the County and animal-related organizations is needed to make the people aware of pet sheltering facilities available, and the need to plan in advance.
- The large number of homeless/injured pets, livestock, and exotic animals, would be a health and nuisance/bite threat which would necessitate a response to address the capture and subsequent sheltering of these animals.
- Triage and treatment of sick and injured animals to include euthanasia, if necessary, would have to be accomplished by veterinarians at designated shelters and private offices.
- Commercial pet/livestock food would need to be imported into the county by prior arrangement with vendors. Food drops for wild animals would be organized by various wild-animal-related groups and state agencies.
- The accumulation of shelter animal waste and carcasses must be removed to approved solid waste dumping sites.
- The accumulation of animal carcasses throughout the County must be removed to approved solid waste dumping sites and/or burnt on site.
- Sheltered animals will need to be re-united with their owners after the disaster.

II. Concept of Operations

A. GENERAL

1. Emergency Support Function 17 is organized consistent with State Emergency Operations Center and the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System. This structure and system supports incident assessment, planning, procurement,

deployment, coordination and support operations to Taylor County through the Taylor County Emergency Response Team, Area Operations and State Emergency Response Teams to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or situation.

2. Procedures protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Taylor Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of Emergency Operations Plan (i.e. Base Plan) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe Emergency Support Function 17 capabilities (based on the National Planning Scenarios, the Universal Task List and the Target Capabilities). Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.
3. In a large event requiring local or State mutual aid assistance, Emergency Support Function 17 will work with its support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets.
4. Throughout the response and recovery periods, Emergency Support Function 17 will evaluate and analyze information regarding the availability of animal protection services.
5. Requests for Animal Control assistance will be channeled through the Animal Control dispatch as much as feasible, with calls taken by the Sheriff's Office dispatcher at other times. At the time of activation of the EOC, Emergency Support Function 17 will be staffed on a 24-hour schedule to interface and communicate with other agencies and prioritize assistance requests. The Coordinator of Animal Control, or a designee, will be deployed to the EOC to coordinate actions with other agencies represented in the EOC.

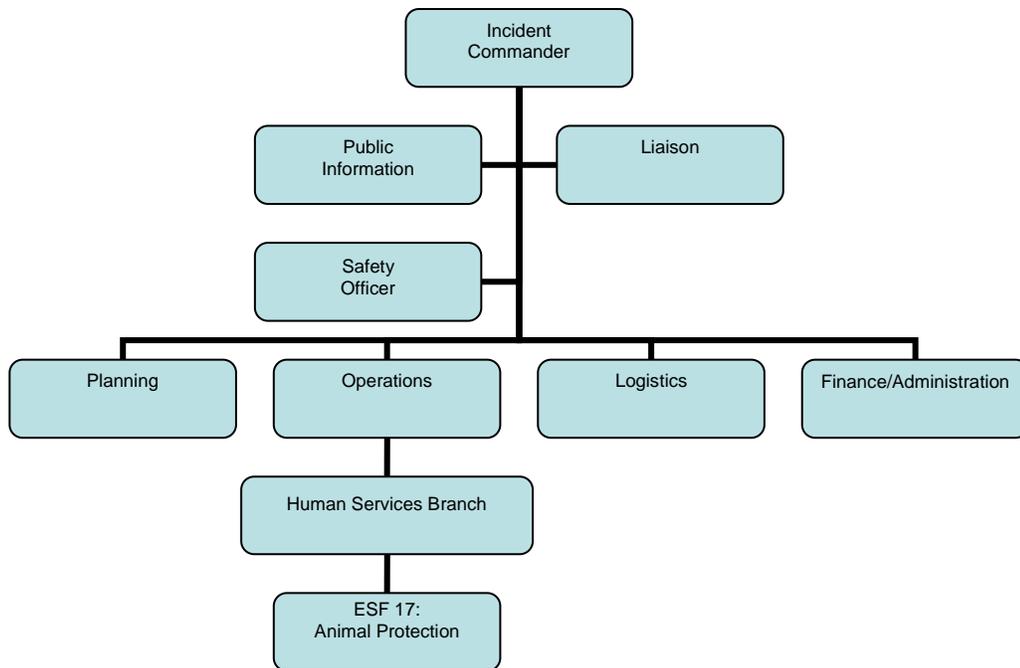


Figure 21 – Incident Command System Structure: ESF 17 – Animal Protection

B. ORGANIZATION

1. COUNTY

- a. The Taylor County Coordinator of Animal Control, or designee at the Emergency Operations Center, is responsible for all activity of the Emergency Support Function. All volunteer animal-related agencies will coordinate directly with this Emergency Support Function at the EOC. Taylor County Extension Service will coordinate all large animals Emergency Support Function Activity with this ESF at the EOC.
- b. During an activation of the County Emergency Operations Center, support agency staff is integrated with the Taylor County Animal Control staff to provide support that will provide for an appropriate, coordinated and timely response.
- c. During an emergency or disaster event, the Emergency Operations Center, Operations Section Chief will coordinate the support resources from the support agencies with the Human Services Branch Chief.
- d. During the response phase, Emergency Support Function 17 will evaluate and analyze information regarding volunteers and donations requests. Also, Emergency Support Function 17 will develop and update assessments of the requirements for resources to provide animal control services in the impacted area and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands and requirements.
- e. Taylor County Animal Control develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 17 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
- f. Staffing of ESF 17 positions will be accomplished through using resources of the Taylor County Animal Control along with personnel from ESF 17 support agencies and trained and screened unaffiliated volunteers.

2. AREA

- a. The Human Services Branch Chief, in consultation with the requesting jurisdiction, may obtain additional animal control services via established mutual aid agreements.
- b. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services serve as the lead agency for animal control services and support and will designate a liaison to the EOC from the Regional Office and/or the Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF). The liaisons have been trained to carry out Emergency Support Function 17 responsibilities and will function as coordinators, assessors, and operational personnel in support of EOC or field activities.
- c. If more than one County emergency management operation center is activated, State ESF 17 may support the coordination of the response with regional resources or request additional resources from the State Emergency Operations Center. Under such circumstances, the State ESF 17 agencies will participate in a Multi-Agency coordinating entity to coordinate requests for Animal Protection resources among multiple Emergency Operations Centers.

3. STATE

- a. During an activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services is the designated lead agency for State animal

protection services and will provide a liaison to facilitate requests for ESF 17 resources to local Emergency Operations Centers.

- b. During an emergency or disaster event, the primary and support agencies of Emergency Support Function 17 at the State Emergency Operations Center will report to the Human Services Branch Chief who reports to the Operations Section Chief under the overall direction of the State Coordination Officer.
- c. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 17 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

C. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

1. The Taylor County Animal Control will notify the County Warning Point when information comes to their attention indicating that an emergency or disaster situation is developing. The report will include all relevant information that is known at this time. Additional information should be reported as it becomes available.
2. The County Warning Point, will notify the "on call" Emergency Duty Officer and/or Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) for Emergency Support Function 17 when the County or an area of the County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure.
3. Emergency Support Function 17 will be activated or placed on standby upon notification by the County Emergency Management Office. The primary and support Animal Protection representatives or designees will jointly manage the emergency activities of ESF 17.
4. Initial notification will be sent by the Emergency Operations Center to Taylor County Animal Control as the primary agency of this ESF. Immediately following notification to activate this ESF, Taylor County Animal Control will complete the following:
 - Assure necessary emergency operating facilities and reporting systems are established.
 - Establish communications with the EOC, obtain status report, contact volunteers, Taylor County Sheriff's Department, contact area veterinarians and kennels. Provide appropriate representation to the EOC.

D. ACTIONS

Actions carried out by Emergency Support Function 17 are grouped into phases of emergency management: prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies and the intended recipients of service. Emergency Support Function 17 encompasses a full range of activities from training to the provision of field services. It also functions as a coordinator and, at times, assumes direct operational control of provided services.

1. PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS

- a. Actions and activities that develop animal control response capabilities may include planning, training, orientation sessions, and exercises for Emergency Support Function 17 personnel (i.e., County, State, Regional, and Federal).

- b. Conduct planning with Emergency Support Function 17 support agencies, Regional Domestic Security Task forces, and other emergency support functions to refine Animal Protection operations.
- c. Deliver preparedness programs that address small pet issues. The Taylor County Extension Service will coordinate preparedness and response measures that address livestock or other large animals.
- d. Promote awareness of animal protection through a public education brochures such as, "You and Your Pets...Preparing for Hurricanes"
- e. Stockpile water and food supplies at the Taylor County Animal Control Shelter for large animal needs.

2. RESPONSE ACTIONS

- a. Coordinate with Emergency Support Function 1 (Transportation), and Emergency Support Function 6 (Mass Care), to provide support in sheltering animals whose owners will not evacuate without their pets. Animals will be placed at the animal control shelter or, if room is not available, at a designated shelter site set up by the SART team. The American Red Cross does not allow pets in public shelters. Animal Control, to the extent possible, will accept pets from the Red Cross shelters.
- b. Identify, mobilize and deploy assessment representatives to the disaster area(s) to determine the specific health and safety needs and priorities. Emergency Support Function 17 will coordinate with other Emergency Support Functions represented at the EOC to provide support to aid in the relief of nuisance and health-related problems involving animals and their impact on human relief efforts.
 - Provide assistance in the following areas: capture of injured and displaced animals, sheltering, medical care, feeding, relocation and reunification with owners, acquisition of additional food and supplies from vendors to support the relief efforts, continued coordination with other ESFs for timely and proper carcass disposal.

3. RECOVERY ACTIONS

Provide continued care of sheltered animals, provide an extended network for the adoption of unclaimed animals, and assist in the relocation of sick and injured animals to permanent facilities until a return to normal operations.

4. MITIGATION ACTIONS

Develop and deliver guidance for farmers and owners of livestock on measures that can be taken to reduce losses from scenario disaster events

E. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. Emergency Support Function 17 complies with the National Response Framework, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The NIMS guides the direction and control system adopted by the Department of Emergency Management, which functions as the official disaster prevention, protection, response, preparedness, recovery, and mitigation organization within Taylor County.
2. The Emergency Support Function 17 system operates at two levels: 1) County Emergency Operations Center; and 2) Field operations.
3. During emergency activations, all management decisions regarding County or regional response are made at the County Emergency Operations Center by the Emergency Support Function 17 coordinator. Under the Incident Command System structure, the

Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Operations Section Coordinators and staff at the County Emergency Operations Center assist the commander in carrying out the overall mission. Sections, Units, Teams, staffing levels, etc. are modular and scalable, depending on the type, size, scope and complexity of the emergency or disaster event.

4. A staffing directory and the Emergency Support Function 17 Emergency Operations Plan, its accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating guidelines are maintained by the Department of Emergency Management with status of the call lists updated at least monthly and all other documents at least annually.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. PRIMARY AGENCY – TAYLOR COUNTY ANIMAL CONTROL

- a. Notify, activate, and mobilize all agencies assigned to the ESF.
- b. Coordinate all support agency actions in performance of missions assigned to this ESF.
- c. Coordinate requests for assistance and additional resources necessary during performance of the mission with the appropriate agencies.
- d. Function as the County's representative/liaison to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Team for the activities and responsibilities carried out by the primary and support agencies of this ESF.
- e. Investigate all animal bites.
- f. Facilitate the transportation of injured, stray, or nuisance animals to animal care facilities.
- g. Assist emergency response teams with animal-related problems.
- h. Make the arrangements for the removal and disposal of dead animals.
- i. Coordinate with the Florida Department of Health - Taylor for the release of public information regarding animals and related health issues.
- j. Enforce the Taylor County Animal Control Ordinance.
- k. Provide for quarantine of bite animals for observation. Impounding animals roaming at large.
- l. Euthanize sick and/or injured animals through assigned and authorized persons and procedures.
- m. Return wild animals to their natural environment, following established laws and procedures. Currently Animal Control is not equipped to handle wild animals and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will be consulted for any wild animal incident.
- n. Respond to animal-related inquiries.
- o. Investigate animal cruelty and neglect complaints.
- p. Maintain equipment and resources necessary to manage livestock in a disaster situation.
- q. Provide or assist with the arrangement for the transportation of livestock in the aftermath of a disaster.
- r. Assist in the establishment of housing for livestock and displaced animals.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES:

(NOTE: Each Support Agency should review its own roles and responsibilities and revise in conjunction with Taylor County Animal Control).

- a. Notify, activate, and mobilize all personnel and equipment to perform or support assigned functions.
- b. Designate and assign personnel for staffing of all facilities at which this Emergency Support Function is required, and providing representation when it is determined by the primary agency of this Emergency Support Function to be necessary.
- c. Coordinate all actions of the support agency with the primary agency when performing the assigned missions of this Emergency Support Function.
- d. Identify all personnel and resource requirements to perform assigned missions which are in excess of the support agencies' capabilities.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

1. Emergency Support Function 17 is responsible for managing financial matters related to resources that are procured and used during an event. During a response, each agency/department is responsible for recording and tracking its own expenditures and seeking reimbursement from the appropriate resource after the event. If a federally declared disaster exists, then a reimbursement formula is established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that may be as much as 100 percent, but usually does not exceed 75 percent.
2. Expenditures by support entities will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section or a designated Finance Service officer as soon as possible.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State Emergency Support Function 17 Annex
- Florida Statutes 1993, Emergency Management, chap. 252 (252.31- 52.61)
- Florida SS 911 (1993)
- The Federal Response Plan for P.L. 93-288 (1992)
- Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, Section 943.0312, F.S.
- Florida Field operations Guide (FFOG)
- DHS Homeland Security Act (2002)
- HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents
- HSPD-8, National Preparedness Goal
- DHS National Incident Management System (2004)
- DHS National Response Framework (2004)

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 18 BUSINESS RECOVERY

Primary Agency: Taylor County Chamber of Commerce

Support Agencies: Taylor County Emergency Management
City of Perry
Taylor County Development Authority
Taylor County Tourism Development Council
Taylor County Long-Term Recovery Group

I. Purpose

The purpose of this ESF is to establish a framework for the county's businesses to prepare for future emergencies along with providing response, recovery and mitigation assistance during and after all natural and manmade disasters.

A. SCOPE

Organizations tasked with responsibilities in this procedure will work to assist businesses during all four phases of natural and manmade disasters. Lead and support agencies will serve as liaisons with the businesses community providing vital pre-event, response and recovery information that will allow businesses to minimize disruption following a disaster. This ESF is responsible for providing businesses with information describing conditions associated with the disaster, damage assessment and re-entry procedures and recovery assistance.

B. ASSUMPTIONS

1. It is critical for the economic well being of the county that the business community returns to normal operations as soon as possible in order to minimize economic disruption.
2. Some businesses may experience a more severe impact from the disaster than others due to a variety of factors including the nature and extent of the disaster, location of the business, structural integrity of the work space, damage to supporting infrastructure, and closure of the coastal areas.
3. Business owners and representatives will want access to their businesses as soon as possible to evaluate the extent of the damage to their facility.
4. Re-entry into businesses may be delayed due to debris on roads or damage to the road system.
5. Many businesses, depending on the situation and the severity of the disaster, may need guidance on recovery assistance.

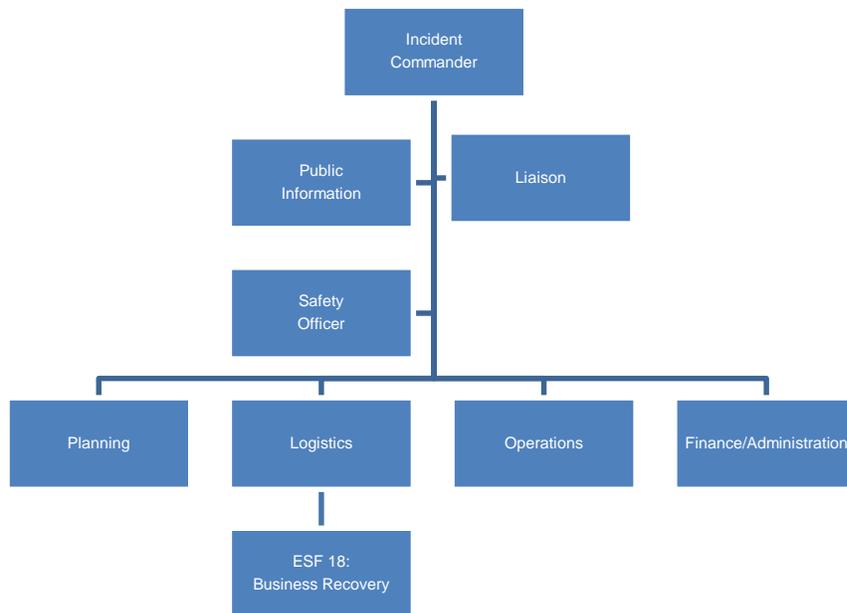
II. Concept of Operations

A. GENERAL

1. If requested by Taylor County Emergency Management the Taylor County Chamber of Commerce and/or the Taylor County Development Authority will provide a representative to serve in the county Emergency Operations Center during activations. The identified representative will serve as the ESF 18 Emergency Coordinating Officer with the responsibility of serving as the liaison between the business community and the county.
2. This ESF will facilitate an on-going needs assessment of the county’s businesses during disaster response and recovery activities to ensure the needs of the business community are being addressed.
3. Procedures protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Taylor Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of Emergency Operations Plan (i.e. Base Plan) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe Emergency Support Function 18 capabilities (based on the National Planning Scenarios, the Universal Task List and the Target Capabilities). Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.
4. In a large event requiring local and state mutual aid assistance, Emergency Support Function 18 will coordinate with support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets.

B. ORGANIZATION

1. COUNTY



- a. This ESF is part of the Logistics Section of the county’s EOC. The county’s EOC utilizes the Incident Command Structure during all activations.

Figure 1 - Incident Command System Structure: ESF 18 – Business Recovery**2. AREA**

- a. The Division of Emergency Management serves as the lead agency for Business Recovery coordination and support and will designate a liaison to the EOC from the Regional Office and/or the Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF). The liaisons have been trained to carry out Emergency Support Function 18 responsibilities and will function as coordinators, assessors, and operational personnel in support of EOC or field activities.

3. STATE

- a. During an activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, the Division of Emergency Management is the designated lead for Business Recovery and will provide a liaison to facilitate requests for State Business Recovery resources to local Emergency Operations Centers.
- b. The Division of Emergency Management develops and maintains the overall Emergency Support Function 18 Emergency Operations Plan and accompanying Appendices, Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. However, support agencies may develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with and in support of the overall Emergency Operations Plan. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
- c. The Division of Emergency Management will activate the Florida Emergency Information Line and coordinating volunteer staffing, and in determining the best times to turn on and turn off this service.
- d. The primary and supporting agencies working for the State ESF 18 will report directly to the State Emergency Response Team (SERT).

C. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

1. Taylor County Emergency Management will notify the County Warning Point when information becomes known indicating that an emergency or disaster situation is developing. This report will include all relevant information that is known at the time. Additional information should be reported as it becomes available.
2. The County Warning Point, will notify the “on call” Emergency Duty Officer and/or Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) for Emergency Management when the County or an area of the County has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event as provided in the County Warning Point procedure.

D. ACTIONS

Actions carried out by Emergency Support Function 18 are grouped into phases of emergency management: prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies and the intended recipients of service.

1. PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS

- a. The lead and support agencies of this ESF will work together as part of the County Emergency Response Team (CERT) to educate business owners and managers in the need to have disaster preparedness and response plans.
- b. Provide disaster preparedness information to businesses requesting such materials.
- c. Actions and activities that develop Business Recovery capabilities may include planning, training, orientation sessions, and exercises for Emergency Support Function 18 personnel (i.e., County, State, Regional, and Federal) and other emergency support functions that will respond with Emergency Support Function 18. This involves the active participation on inter-agency preparedness organizations, which collaborate in such activities on a regular basis.
- d. Coordinate with the PIO for local media on public information procedures, content of information, information dissemination strategies, and roles and responsibilities of the Taylor County Business Recovery Function under the Incident Command System.
- e. Coordinate with the Florida DEM, and specifically the application of business recovery information strategies, techniques, and monitoring efforts.

2. RESPONSE ACTIONS

The Taylor County Chamber of Commerce and/or their representative should strive to ensure that the following actions are met.

- a. If not requested to provide support to the county EOC the Chamber representative should maintain regular contact with the county EOC to obtain up-to-the-minute information on the emergency.
- b. Ensure that the county's business community has the latest and most accurate information they need to make informed decisions regarding their business as it pertains to the emergency or disaster.
- c. Work with the county's property management companies to establish a comprehensive notification system regarding the status of vacation rentals.
- d. Facilitate an on-going needs assessment of the county's business community so that appropriate requests for resources can be made.
- e. Serve as the primary link between Taylor County Emergency management and the business community, coordinating the flow of information between these two groups.
- f. Coordinate with the response and recovery agencies that target the business community's most immediate concerns. These functions include:
 - Public Works (ESF # 3)

- Mass Care (ESF # 6)
 - Energy (ESF # 12)
 - Public Information (ESF # 14)
 - Law Enforcement (ESF # 16)
 - Debris Management
 - Damage Assessment
 - Disaster Recovery Center
 - Evacuation
 - Re-entry
- g. Monitor re-entry operations and keep the business community informed as to when they can expect to return to the county and their facilities.
- h. Assist Taylor County Emergency Management in identifying critical businesses for priority road clearing and reentry.

3. RECOVERY ACTIONS

- a. Coordinate with the Taylor County Emergency Management Department to provide re-entry information to the business community.
- b. Coordinate with the Taylor County Emergency Management Department to ensure an accurate accounting of damage to the business community.
- c. Coordinate with the Small Business Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Taylor County Development Authority and other agencies to facilitate the recovery process for businesses.
- d. Coordinate with Florida's Small Business Development Center Network to access the Emergency Bridge Loan Program for the county's small businesses.
- e. Continue to provide timely and accurate information to the county's business community.

4. MITIGATION ACTIONS

- a. Serve as representatives to the county's Local Mitigation Strategy Task Force to ensure that the disaster mitigation needs of the county's business community are voiced.
- b. Work with Taylor County Emergency Management to identify funding to enhance the disaster readiness of businesses throughout the county.

E. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. PRIMARY AGENCY – TAYLOR COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Taylor County Chamber of Commerce is responsible for coordinating activities designed to enhance the ability of businesses to plan and prepare for, respond to, recover from and mitigate the effects of future disasters.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

(NOTE: Each Support Agency should review its own roles and responsibilities and revise in conjunction with the Emergency Management Division)

- a. Taylor County Emergency Management is responsible for providing timely disaster specific information, coordinating local resources to the extent possible to address the disaster caused needs of the county's business community and for requesting assistance from the State Emergency Operations Center if and when local resources are not able to meet identified needs.
- b. The Taylor County Tourism Development Council is responsible for assisting in activities designed to enhance the ability of businesses involved in the county's recreations and vacation industry to plan and prepare for, respond to, recover from and mitigate the effects of future disasters.
- c. The Taylor County Development Authority is responsible for assisting in activities designed to enhance the ability of businesses involved in the county's various industrial, manufacturing and entrepreneurial industries to plan and prepare for, respond to, recover from and mitigate the effects of future disasters.
- d. The City of Perry is responsible for assisting in activities designed to enhance the ability of business involved in the city's to plan and prepare for, respond to, recover from and mitigate the effects of future disasters.

F. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Emergency Support Function 18 is responsible for managing financial matters related to resources that are procured and used during an event.

G. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State Emergency Support Function 18
- Florida Statutes 1993, Emergency Management, chap. 252 (252.31- 52.61)
- Florida SS 911 (1993)
- The Federal Response Plan for P.L. 93-288 (1992)
- Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, Section 943.0312, F.S.
- Florida Field operations Guide (FFOG)
- DHS Homeland Security Act (2002)
- HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents
- HSPD-8, National Preparedness Goal
- DHS National Incident Management System (2004)
- DHS National Response Framework (2004)

STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINE

FUNCTION: UNMET NEEDS COORDINATION

I. Lead Agency: **Capital Area Chapter, American Red Cross**

II. Supporting Agencies: Taylor County Faith Based Organizations
Salvation Army
Taylor County Senior Citizen's Center
Taylor County Emergency Management

III. Introduction

A. Purpose

The unmet needs function seeks to coordinate the activities of volunteer organizations that are donating goods and services to assist individuals and families impacted by a disaster.

B. Scope

This guideline provides guidance for coordinating the efforts of individuals and organizations in Taylor County seeking to assist individuals and families impacted by a disaster. The unmet needs function focuses on meeting human needs prior to the arrival of governmental assistance and addressing needs that remain after governmental assistance has been exhausted.

C. Assumptions

1. Taylor County has been impacted by a disaster that exceeds the response capabilities of the local government.
2. Donations of goods and services from non-governmental organizations are needed to augment the resources provided by government to meet the needs of disaster victims.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. Unmet Needs Coordinator

Taylor County has appointed the Capital Area Chapter of the American Red Cross (ARC) to coordinate the unmet needs recovery function. The Disaster Services Director of the Capital Area Chapter of the ARC or his designee will serve as the Unmet Needs Coordinator for Taylor County following a disaster.

This activity is part of the Operations Section of the county's Emergency Operations Center. The county's EOC utilizes the ICS structure during all activations.

B. Supporting Resources

Support for the unmet needs function will come from the Taylor County EM Department and from local churches and not-for-profit organizations. The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) volunteers will be utilized as support for the un-met needs of Taylor County citizens.

C. Roles and Responsibilities of the Unmet Needs Coordinator

1. Coordinate with the Community Relations Coordinator to identify existing unmet needs in the community;
2. Attempt to identify sources of assistance from volunteer organizations for individuals with unmet needs; and
3. Coordinate the actions of local volunteer organizations to address unmet needs in Taylor County and eliminate wasteful duplication of services.

D. Coordination with Municipalities on Unmet Needs

The Unmet Needs Coordinator will work with the City Clerks and with agencies serving these communities to ensure that the Coordinator is aware of unmet needs that may exist in the municipalities. Unmet needs will be documented and tracked to ensure against duplication of efforts or benefits.

E. Unmet Needs Committee

Should the need arise the Taylor County LMS Steering Committee will function as the local unmet needs committee.

F. Process for Identifying Local Unmet Needs

1. Unmet needs may be brought to the attention of the Unmet Needs Coordinator by the Community Relations Coordinator. The Community Relations Coordinator, working with local governmental agencies, local churches, volunteer fire departments, not-for-profit organizations, and civic groups, will facilitate the exchange of information regarding community needs throughout the county.
2. Unmet needs may be identified by American Red Cross Family Services working as part of an Integrated Service Delivery (ISD) team. The ISD team will include Damage Assessment personnel, Family Services personnel, and Health Services personnel. The ISD team will identify human services needs such as food, clothing, medicine, and temporary housing.
3. Unmet needs may be identified by volunteer organizations active in the community. These could include volunteer fire departments, civic organizations, and churches.

G. Process for Addressing Unmet Needs

Needs that are unmet either before the arrival of assistance from the state and federal government or after exhausting available assistance **and** must be addressed on a case-by-case basis. The American Red Cross can provide assistance with food, clothing, and temporary shelter. The ARC can also assist by providing community referrals to other organizations (churches, service organizations, ad-hoc volunteer groups, and businesses) that may be able to work with victims to address their unmet needs.

H. Training

The Taylor County EM Department coordinates or supports regularly scheduled training on a variety of emergency management issues. Staff recently attended a debris management training course. Should additional training become necessary to fulfill the responsibilities of the unmet needs function, the EM Director or designee will arrange for such training.

V. Roles and Responsibilities of Lead and Supporting Agencies

A. Capital Area Chapter, American Red Cross

The Capital Area Chapter of the ARC will serve as the coordinating organization for addressing unmet needs in Taylor County. The ARC Disaster Service Director or his

designee will serve as the Unmet Needs Coordinator. The roles and responsibilities associated with this position were discussed in section IV.C.

B. Taylor County Churches

Area churches have historically worked in concert and on their own to provide assistance to individuals affected by disasters in Taylor County. Assistance has included clothing, food, and basic home repairs.

C. Salvation Army

The Salvation Army can provide assistance with food, clothing, and household cleaning supplies.

D. Taylor County Senior Citizen's Center, Inc.

The Taylor County Senior Citizen's Center will provide assistance transporting and feeding the elderly.

E. Taylor County Emergency Management

The Taylor County EM Department will provide whatever assistance is required by the Capital Area Chapter of the ARC to facilitate addressing unmet needs in Taylor County. Emergency Management has a CERT volunteer unit that can be utilized for various unmet needs.

STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINE

FUNCTION: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

I. Lead Agency: Taylor County Administration

II. Supporting Agency: Taylor County Emergency Management
Capital Area Chapter, ARC

III. Introduction

A. Purpose

Following a disaster many of the county residents will not be aware of the numerous types of assistance that can be accessed to support their recovery efforts. The community relations function is a critical part of the recovery process. In the aftermath of a disaster, local governments and their residents must have quick access to information about recovery resources that are available. The community relations recovery function ensures that this critical information is available for the benefit of the public. The community relations coordinator also identifies human needs (food, water, shelter, placement of comfort stations, etc.) that must be addressed in the community following a disaster.

B. Scope

This procedure provides guidance for the community relations function during the recovery phase of a disaster. Of primary concern is ensuring that all segments of the community have their interests represented during recovery activities.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. Community Relations Coordinator

The County Administrator or designee will appoint a Community Relations Coordinator who will work with a variety of individuals, agencies and organizations to assist in identifying and determining the disaster caused needs of the community.

B. Supporting Resources

The Capital Area Chapter of the American Red Cross (ARC) will play a vital role in the coordination of the Community Relations recovery function. The Disaster Service Director of the Capital Area Chapter of the ARC or designee if appointed can serve as the Community Relations Coordinator (CRC) following a disaster.

Additional support for the community relations function will come from the Taylor County EM Department.

C. Roles and Responsibilities of the Community Relations Coordinator

1. The CRC will serve as a liaison with the Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other recovery resources;
2. Responsible for completing the Human Needs Assessment within the first 24-48 hours after a disaster. The Human Needs Assessment identifies individuals' immediate needs after a disaster such as food, water, shelter, and placement of comfort stations;
3. Communicate with those individuals in the affected areas and at Disaster Recovery Centers to determine their needs (food, water, medical care, clothing, and temporary housing);
4. Coordinate with local agencies, particularly governmental agencies, local churches, volunteer fire departments, not-for-profit organizations, and civic groups in order to facilitate the exchange of information regarding community needs throughout the county;
5. Serve as a clearinghouse for providing information describing where county residents can get answers to recovery questions;
6. Ensure that the interests of all segments of the community are being adequately and fairly represented;
7. Coordinate with state and federal agencies on recovery issues; and
8. Complete the Human Needs Assessment to identify individuals' immediate needs after a disaster.

D. Determination of Priorities for Community Relations Team

The determination of priorities for the Community Relations Team will vary from one disaster to the next. The factors that must be considered include the following:

1. Location of damage;
2. Severity of damage; and
3. Extent to which one or more segments of the population were disproportionately affected by the disaster.

E. Potential Contacts for Assisting in the Determination of Community Needs

The CRC will work with a variety of groups and individuals to assist in determining community needs. These groups include local governmental agencies, local churches, volunteer fire departments, not-for-profit organizations, and civic groups.

F. Identification of Populations and Geographic Areas Requiring Special Outreach

The County identified several populations and areas requiring special attention through the process of developing the LMS and CEMP. These include persons with mobility limitations; the special needs population; senior citizens; and residents of areas that could become geographically isolated areas.

V. Roles and Responsibilities of Lead and Supporting Agencies

A. Taylor County Administration

The County Administration will be the lead agency with responsibility to appoint and coordinate the Community Relations recovery function.

B. Capital Area Chapter of the ARC

The Capital Area Chapter of the ARC will coordinate the Community Relations recovery function. The Disaster Service Director of the Capital Area Chapter of the ARC or his designee will serve as the Community Relations Coordinator following a disaster. The roles and responsibilities associated with this position are discussed in section IV.3.

C. Taylor County Emergency Management Department

The Taylor EM Department will serve as the coordinating organization for overall recovery operations. The EM Department will provide whatever assistance is required by the ARC to address community needs in Taylor County. The CERT will be utilized when and wherever necessary.

STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINE

FUNCTION: PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

I. Lead Agency: Taylor County Planning and Building Department

II. Supporting Agencies: Perry Street and Park Department
Perry Water and Sewer Department
Taylor County Emergency Management
Taylor County Public Works
Taylor County Environmental Services
Taylor County Property Appraiser

III. Introduction

A. Purpose

The Public Assistance Program is a federal program that supports the efforts of local and state governments to repair and restore public facilities, infrastructure, or services that have been damaged or destroyed.

A. Scope

The Public Assistance Program supports a wide range of recovery activities, which are divided into the following categories:

1. **Category A – Debris Removal:** Includes all storm induced debris on non-federal roadways.
2. **Category B – Emergency Protective Measures:** Includes safety personnel and resources (barricades, sand bags)
3. **Category C – Road System:** Damage to non-federal roads, streets, bridges, and culverts.
4. **Category D – Water Control Facilities:** Covers costs to repair dams, levees, and irrigation works.

5. **Category E – Building and Equipment:** Covers costs to repair public buildings and equipment.
6. **Category F – Public Utility Systems:** Covers costs to repair water systems, sewerage facilities, and storm water systems.
7. **Category G – Other:** Parks and recreational facilities or other facilities not elsewhere classified.

B. Assumptions

Taylor County has been affected by a disaster of sufficient intensity that the county will be eligible to apply for Public Assistance recovery funds.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. Coordination of Public Assistance Activities

The Taylor County Planning and Building Department has the responsibility for coordinating Public Assistance Program activities. The Planning and Building Department Administrative Services Director or his designee is the local Public Assistance Coordinator. Staff support is provided by the Planning and Building Department. Additional assistance is provided by local agencies responsible for maintaining road, water, and sewer infrastructure throughout Taylor County. These agencies are listed in section II.

B. Identification of Potential Applicants for Federal Assistance

Potential applicants for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and the Public Assistance Program include the following:

1. Taylor County (all departments within the County apply under the umbrella of the County);
2. City of Perry (all departments apply under the umbrella of the City); and
3. Private Not-for-Profit Organizations

Taylor County Senior Citizen's
Doctors Memorial Hospital
Tallahassee Community Hospital
Tallahassee Memorial Regional Hospital
Taylor Coastal Water and Sewer District

C. Method for Contacting Potential Applicants for Federal Assistance

The Planning and Building Department will be responsible for coordinating participation in the Public Assistance Program with potential applicants. The Planning and Building Department will be in close contact with these agencies during the response and recovery phases of an emergency and insure that all agencies are aware of opportunities for federal assistance. The list of potential applicants will be reviewed annually, prior to the beginning of hurricane season. Many, if not all, of the supporting agencies for this guideline will be involved in assessing damage to infrastructure in their communities. All potential applicants will be notified by the Taylor Planning and Building Department of the State/FEMA Applicant Briefing, also known as the “Kick-Off Meeting.”

D. Identification of Possible Infrastructure Recovery Projects

Infrastructure recovery projects are identified during the pre-disaster mitigation planning process and during post-disaster damage assessment.

1. In order to be eligible for disaster funding, a public structure or a facility must have sustained damage from a declared event. Eligible projects include public roads, bridges, buildings, water control systems, and utilities. The Taylor County Local Mitigation Strategy Steering Committee has pre-identified projects in the City of Perry, and Taylor County that may be eligible for federal Public Assistance funding, *should they be damaged in a declared disaster*. These projects are described in the Taylor County Local Mitigation Strategy, available through the Emergency Management Department. The selection criteria used to identify these projects are:
 - a. Does the project address repetitive damage?
 - b. How many people will benefit from the project?
 - c. Will the project address an immediate, short-term, or long-term safety hazard?
 - d. Does the project support essential or critical services or infrastructure?
 - e. Will the project enhance special needs population, hazard awareness, or the environment?
2. In addition to pre-identifying potential infrastructure projects, the Planning and Building Department will work with the supporting agencies listed in section II to identify infrastructure recovery projects during post-disaster damage assessment. The public damage assessment process provides an excellent opportunity to identify

infrastructure recovery projects that will ultimately reduce costs associated with future disasters.

E. Maintenance and Update of Infrastructure Recovery Project Data

The Taylor County EM Department and the Planning and Building Department have jointly agreed to update the LMS (including the list of pre-identified infrastructure recovery projects) on an annual basis, after each major disaster, or on an as needed basis.

F. Administrative Support for the Public Assistance Program

1. Financial transactions will be monitored by the Taylor County Clerk of the Court using standard accounting guidelines.
2. The Taylor County Planning and Building Department will serve as the administrative agency responsible for all recovery grants. The Administrative Services Director, or his designee, will be responsible for recovery grant administration.
3. The Taylor County Planning and Building Department support staff will also serve as support staff for Public Assistance recovery efforts.
4. If necessary, the Administrative Services Director or his designees will employ temporary staff to address recovery needs.

V. Roles and Responsibilities of Lead and Supporting Agencies

A. Taylor County Planning and Building Department

The Taylor Planning and Building Department will serve as the coordinating organization for all recovery operations, including the Public Assistance Program. The Planning and Building Department will be responsible for coordinating all Public Assistance Program activities including identifying and coordinating the participation of potential applicants for funding by the Public Assistance Program, identifying possible infrastructure recovery projects, and maintaining and updating infrastructure project data in the LMS (in conjunction with the EM Department).

B. Perry Street and Park Dept., Perry Water and Sewer Dept., Taylor County Emergency Management Department, Taylor County Public Works, and Taylor County Solid Waste/Landfill.

The agencies listed above will assist the Planning and Building Department in identifying and providing information on projects in the county and its municipalities that could potentially be funded through the Public Assistance Program.

C. The Taylor County Property Appraiser will support Taylor County Emergency Management and the Lead Agency by providing technical expertise regarding property values, damages and losses to properties as a result of a disaster.

TAYLOR COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINE

FUNCTION: EMERGENCY HOUSING

I. Lead Agency: Taylor County Grants Department

II. Supporting Agencies: Capital Area Chapter, American Red Cross
Taylor County School District
Taylor County Emergency Management
Taylor County Administration Department
Taylor County Property Appraiser
Taylor County Long-Term Recovery Committee

III. Introduction

In the aftermath of a major disaster, such as a hurricane or flood, it is likely that a number of individuals will find themselves in need of temporary housing. This is especially true in a floodprone rural county that has a number of older site built and manufactured homes.

A. Purpose

The purpose of the emergency housing function is to provide temporary housing to persons in Taylor County who have been displaced as the result of a disaster.

B. Scope

Given the resource constraints that exist in Taylor County, the scope of this function is limited to the provision of temporary housing in the form of emergency shelters, hotels and motels, short-term apartment rentals, and the identification of areas suitable for temporary placement of tents and manufactured homes by state and federal agencies. Resources do not exist for the local provision of long-term temporary housing in Taylor County.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. Disaster Housing Coordinator

The Taylor County Grants Director or his designee will serve as the Disaster Housing Coordinator.

B. Supporting Resources

Resource support for the emergency housing function will come from the Capital Area Chapter of the ARC and the Taylor County School District.

C. Roles and Responsibilities of the Emergency Housing Coordinator

1. The Disaster Housing Coordinator will work with the Community Relations Coordinator and the Unmet Needs Coordinator to determine the extent of emergency housing needs in the affected area.
2. The Disaster Housing Coordinator will work with disaster recovery agencies to address identified emergency housing needs given the recovery resources available.
3. The Disaster Housing Coordinator is responsible for serving as the liaison with the State of Florida, Division of Emergency Management and Federal Emergency Management Agency regarding emergency housing issues.
4. The Disaster Housing Coordinator will work with affected individuals to provide information about FEMA's Disaster Housing Program.
5. The Disaster Housing Coordinator will also work with a variety of individuals, for-profit real estate companies, governmental agencies and organizations to assist in determining the need for and the availability of emergency housing within the county.

D. Options for Temporary Housing

Several options exist to address short-term emergency housing needs in Taylor County. These include:

1. Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Housing Program

In the event of a presidentially declared disaster, FEMA can provide temporary housing assistance to help meet the housing needs of victims. Assistance can take several forms including:

- a. Minimal Repair Program – Provides money for homeowners to repair owner occupied primary structures that have sustained minor damage;
- b. Rental Assistance – Grants for rent when the residence has been made unlivable due to the disaster. Rental assistance generally covers 30 – 90 days rent; and
- c. Mortgage Rental Assistance – Applies to victims who have received written notice of eviction or foreclosure due to financial hardship resulting from the disaster.

2. American Red Cross

The American Red Cross can issue disbursing orders to pay for housing on a short term basis for disaster victims who cannot return to their homes as a result of damage. Victims may be housed in hotels, motels, or apartments for a period ranging from one to 60 days.

3. Temporary Emergency Shelters

Depending upon the local need, recovery shelters may be made available in the short-term until disaster victims can get back into their homes or make other arrangements.

E. Coordination with Municipalities and Other Agencies on Emergency Housing

The Disaster Housing Coordinator will coordinate with the City Clerks to ensure that they are informed regarding the availability of temporary housing options in their communities. The Disaster Housing Coordinator will confer as appropriate with all agencies and organizations that have a role in providing temporary emergency housing in Taylor County.

F. Identification of Areas Suitable for Temporary Placement of Emergency Housing

Given that the County is not able to provide long-term temporary housing quarters to displaced residents, Taylor County will look to the Florida Division of Emergency Management and to FEMA for assistance. Taylor County has very few options for staging areas for long-term temporary housing. Should long-term temporary housing assistance be available from these agencies, the Taylor EM Department recommends placing temporary housing facilities in the fields at high schools. Although not ideal locations, these sites are situated at a higher elevation than most of the county and have good access and sanitary facilities. Direct Housing Assistance may be available when local existing housing options have been exhausted or deemed infeasible. Manufactured housing units may be used once the appropriate options have been determined by the State. Temporary housing can be placed on an eligible family's private property, on a pre-existing commercial pad or, as a last resort, on a new community site approved by local officials and constructed and maintained by FEMA.

G. Taylor County Ordinance

Taylor County Ordinance, Sec. 26-38. - Activation of disaster emergency activities.

A proclamation declaring a state of emergency shall be the authority for taking emergency measures, including, but not limited to, the use or distribution of any supplies, equipment, materials, and facilities assembled or arranged to be made available pursuant to the disaster emergency plans of the county. Such disaster emergency measures may include the following actions at the discretion of the board of county commissioners:

(6) Make provisions for availability and use of temporary emergency housing and emergency warehousing of materials. Taylor County BOCC has the ability by ordinance to suspend building permit fees after a disaster in order to expedite the permitting process.

V. Roles and Responsibilities of Lead and Supporting Agencies

A. Taylor County Grants Department

The Taylor Grants Department will serve as the Disaster Housing Coordinator. The roles and responsibilities associated with this position were discussed in Section IV.C. The Grants Department will be responsible for coordinating with all appropriate agencies to provide emergency housing to disaster victims-

B. Capital Area Chapter American Red Cross

The Capital Area Chapter of the ARC is responsible for supporting Taylor County Emergency Management in providing emergency housing for disaster victims. The ARC will, if possible, provide disbursing orders for temporary housing to disaster victims if their homes are not habitable. The ARC will also staff emergency shelters during a host sheltering situation or during the recovery phase of a disaster. In a worst case scenario, these shelters can also be used as temporary housing on a short term basis.

C. Taylor County School District

The Taylor County School District will provide the facilities for host sheltering operations or for recovery shelters. Staffing for these shelters will be provided by the Capital Area Chapter of the ARC.

D. Taylor County Emergency Management

Taylor County Emergency Management will serve as the coordinating organization for overall recovery operations.

E. Taylor County Administration Department

The Taylor County Administration Department, will work in conjunction with the Emergency Housing Coordinator to identify available housing resources within the county. Administration may also supply support staff for the Coordinator.

F. The Taylor County Property Appraiser

The Taylor County Property Appraiser will work to assist the Emergency Housing Coordinator to identify available housing resources within the county.

G. Taylor County Long-Term Recovery Committee

The Taylor County Long-Term Recovery Committee will work with Emergency Management to identify available housing resources within the county.

TAYLOR COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS

STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINE

FUNCTION: DEBRIS MANAGEMENT

I. Lead Agency: Taylor County Public Works

II. Supporting Agencies: Taylor County Emergency Management Department
Taylor County Environmental Services
Perry Street and Park Department

III. Introduction

Debris management is a critical component of the recovery process for several reasons. Even a moderate tropical event can generate an incredible amount of debris. After a severe storm, debris must often be cleared to allow emergency work crews to enter the field to provide first response services to the public, access to the hospital and other critical facilities. Also, debris must be cleared to allow damage assessment crews to get out in the field and begin determining the extent of damage in a community. Debris collection and disposal is also one of the costliest components of the recovery process.

A. Purpose

The purpose of debris management is to quickly collect, haul, and dispose of the debris generated by a disaster in an efficient, cost effective manner.

B. Scope

Debris management includes all aspects of debris removal including collection, hauling, and disposal of all disaster-generated debris. No distinction is made in Taylor County between debris generated from public or private sources or located on public or private property.

C. Assumptions

1. During the recovery period, first priority must go to rapid debris removal and repairs along major roadways in order to permit reestablishment of emergency services, movement of traffic, and critical supplies into and within the County.
2. Damaged roads and bridges and floodwaters may delay debris removal.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. Notification

The Taylor County Emergency Management Department will notify all agencies that are involved in the debris management function as soon as possible regarding a potential emergency situation. In the case of a hurricane or tropical storm, agencies would receive notification between 24 and 48 hours prior to landfall. Twenty-four hours before landfall, the EM Department will contact the lead and support agencies and coordinate specific priorities during the early stages of debris removal.

B. Clearing

Primary roadways will receive priority for emergency clearing in order to allow emergency services vehicles access to all areas of the county. The Taylor County Public Works and the Taylor County Solid Waste Department will jointly clear debris throughout the County. These two agencies will coordinate their actions to most efficiently clear debris and open vital transportation routes. The Taylor County Public Works and Solid Waste Departments will be assisted by the municipal road departments to the extent of their capabilities. Volunteer fire departments will also assist road crews within their respective jurisdictions. Debris will be cleared off roadways to the public right-of-way. If no alternative is available, debris may temporarily be moved off roadways onto nearby private land.

C. Collection

As of this date Taylor County will accept full responsibility and remove debris from private property without authorization from FEMA if it is deemed necessary due to threatened public health and safety or economic recovery necessity. Efforts to incorporate approval by ordinance per FEMA DAP 9523.13 guidelines will be pursued. The Taylor County Public Works and the Taylor County Environmental Services Departments will collect debris throughout the County. The Taylor County EM Department will notify the public via the radio and newspaper that household trash must not be mixed with storm debris. If the County decides to activate its debris management contract, then the contracted commercial recovery company will assist the County in the collection, transportation, sorting, and disposal of debris at identified and approved disposal sites.

D. Monitoring of Debris Removal and Disposal

Monitoring of debris removal and disposal activities is a critical component in successful debris operations and in the justification and documentation of any application for State, Federal, and/or Non-Governmental Organization public assistance funding. Therefore, the County, as part of its pre-disaster debris management plan, has entered into a contract with a commercial recovery company to assist the County in monitoring all aspects of debris removal and disposal operations.

E. Collection Areas

After roadside pickup, debris may be taken directly to the Taylor County Landfill located on SR 65 or to the County's two debris staging areas. The debris staging areas are located at:

1. Four Rivers Contract areas – TCEM has contracted with Four Rivers for land locations in the Steinhatchee, Beaches and Econfina area to stage debris in the event a need arises in those areas.

F. Disposal

All waste generated within Taylor County is delivered to the Taylor County Landfill for final disposal. Municipal solid waste is transferred from the landfill for final disposal at the Aucilla Landfill. Household and non-regulated small business hazardous wastes are temporarily stored at the Landfill and transferred to the Aucilla Landfill. Construction and demolition debris is disposed of on-site. Depending on the magnitude of the event, construction and demolition debris may be either disposed of on-site or transferred to the Aucilla Landfill. All regulated hazardous waste is transferred to the Aucilla Landfill for disposal.

Unless otherwise directed by the EM, debris contractors (Crowder Gulf and/or Ceres) shall be responsible for determining and executing the method and manner for lawful disposal of all eligible debris, including regulated hazardous waste.

G. Interagency Coordination

Interagency coordination in debris management is the primary responsibility of the Taylor County Public Works. The Taylor County Public Works will coordinate debris management activities with the Taylor County Solid Waste Department, Taylor County EM Department, and municipal road departments. Any environmental issues related to debris management will be coordinated with the State Department of Environmental Protection. Debris removal operations will be managed to avoid impacts to such resources as floodplains, wetlands, federally listed threatened and endangered species and their critical habitats, and historic properties (including maritime or underwater archaeological resources if waterways are impacted). Debris will be staged at a safe distance from property boundaries, surface water, floodplains, wetlands, structures, wells, and septic tanks with leach fields. Additional coordination may be necessary for debris removal from waterways, stump removal, and use of fill.

G. Coordination with the State and Federal Agencies

The Taylor County Public Works is responsible for coordinating with the Taylor County EM Department to keep the EM Director up to date on debris management operations. Should additional debris management resources be necessary, the EM Director or his designee will coordinate with, and request assistance through, the State EOC. Taylor County will coordinate any federal issues pertaining to debris clearance with the appropriate federal support agencies.

H. Contracting with Solid Waste Disposal Firms

The Taylor County Emergency Management and the Taylor County Solid Waste Departments maintained pre-event contracts for debris hauling and disposal services following disasters.

I. Legal Issues

The Taylor County EM Director or designee will coordinate with the Taylor County Attorney to address legal issues associated with debris management.

V. Roles and Responsibilities of Lead and Supporting Agencies

A. Taylor County Public Works

The Taylor County Public Works will serve as the lead agency for debris management operations and will be responsible for clearing and collecting debris throughout the county and for coordinating with all supporting agencies. Accurate record keeping of debris clearance activities will be overseen by the Taylor County Public Works Department, in collaboration with the Clerk of the Courts Office.

B. Taylor County Emergency Management Department

The Taylor County EM Department will serve as the overall coordinating organization for all recovery operations. The EM Department will be responsible for requesting state and federal assistance for debris removal activities. Under 44 CFR Taylor County will advertise and accept sealed bids seeking a new contract for debris removal once the current contract date has ended.

C. Taylor County Environmental Services

The Taylor County Environmental Services Department is responsible for assisting the Public Works in all facets of debris management operations.

D. City Street Departments

The City Street Departments will assist in clearing streets of debris within their jurisdictions and providing mutual aid assistance should it be necessary.

E. Volunteer Fire Departments

The volunteer fire departments will assist in road clearing duties within each of their respective service areas.

RE-ENTRY

STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINE

I. Lead Agency: Taylor County Sheriff's Office
Perry Police Department

II. Supporting Agencies: Taylor County Emergency Management
Taylor County Public Works
Taylor County Fire Rescue
Taylor County Building and Planning
Taylor County Property Appraiser
City of Perry Street and Park Department
Taylor County Environmental Services
Taylor County Health Department

III. Purpose

This document describes the guidelines that will be followed to guide the re-entry process following a disaster.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. Protective Actions Before the Disaster

If localized flooding is anticipated, agencies can take protective actions prior to the actual event to reduce the potential for public injury and additional property damage. As floodwaters rise, local law enforcement agencies in conjunction with the Taylor County Public Works, and the City of Perry Street and Park Department, can place barricades restricting access to frequently flooded areas. For other disasters such as tornadoes or hazardous materials incidents, road closures will be dictated by the specifics of each incident.

B. Re-Entry after the Disaster

Re-entry into affected areas will be coordinated by the appropriate law enforcement agency in conjunction with the Taylor EM Department. Following are general guidelines for re-entry.

1. Evacuation

Evacuation will be carried out in accordance with the evacuation SOG. Local law enforcement agencies will be responsible for restricting access to vulnerable areas of the county designated for evacuation. Entry into these vulnerable areas will be restricted using manned traffic control points and unmanned barriers.

2. Preliminary Damage Assessment/Re-Entry Safety Team

The EM Department has formed damage assessment/re-entry safety teams that will be responsible for rapidly entering areas affected by a disaster, evaluating the extent and nature of damage, and identifying any safety risks that may exist. Teams will be comprised of staff from the Property Appraiser's Office, and Taylor County Building and Planning and Engineering Departments. Prior to issuing evacuation orders, the EM Director will contact each damage assessment/re-entry safety team leader and ask them to report to the EOC to receive a backpack containing all necessary damage assessment materials, including a radio/cell phone.

3. Re-Entry Briefing

Each team leader will be contacted via the radio/cell phone with instructions on when to report to the EOC for the re-entry briefing. At the briefing, the EM Director or his designee will provide geographic assignments for the damage assessment/re-entry safety teams.

4. Safety Assessment

- a. Damage assessment/re-entry safety teams will move into affected areas and identify potential safety hazards. These hazards may include downed power lines, washed out roads and culverts, damaged bridges, hanging limbs, and unstable structures.
- b. Damage assessment/re-entry safety teams will contact the EOC as soon as they have assessed their assigned areas and will provide an overview of conditions in the field and an estimation of the resources needed to mitigate hazardous conditions.

- c. Based on the reports from safety teams in the field, the EM Director will make a recommendation to the Sheriff or designee and the BOCC regarding allowing the public to re-enter affected areas.
- d. After a decision is reached by the BOCC, the EM Director will notify all appropriate agencies regarding further actions.

C. Re-Entry

The responsibility of ordering a county wide evacuation rests with the Emergency Management Director. A priority re-entry process will be used by Emergency Management for emergency responders, first and then residents as conditions improve.

1. Priority One: The following levels will have a tier one level of re-entry; Search and Rescue, FWCC, FFS, Taylor County Sheriff's Office, City of Perry Police Department, Taylor County Fire/Rescue, City of Perry Fire Department, Taylor County Volunteer FD, Doctors' Memorial Emergency Medical Services, and limited critical service personnel as identified by TCEM.
2. Priority Two: Permanent residents, local property owners, non-resident property owners and renters. All must have a re-entry permit.
 - a. Residents may obtain a re-entry pass from TCEM by showing proof of residential ownership in a coastal or other potentially evacuated area. These may be obtained from TCEM prior to an evacuation.
 - b. The pass is a tool that should expedite home owners' re-entry. It should be displayed on the bottom left corner of the windshield of the home owner vehicle.
 - c. The home owner re-entering the affected area will also be required to present proper identification at all times, verifying their identity and address in the affected area.
3. Priority Three: General Public when ALL CLEAR & SAFE is given by Taylor County Law Enforcement & Taylor County Emergency management.

D. Business Re-Entry

Following a disaster it may become necessary for an evacuated business to re-enter the affected area. Business recovery is an essential function and vital to the return of citizens and the county's economy.

1. Emergency Management has developed a business tiered re-entry plan composed of three levels.
 - a. Tier One: Allows primary infrastructure and major utility companies, as well as pre-designated government staff and contractors back into the area.
 - b. Tier Two: Allows teams representing major companies and employers with over 50 employees to re-enter the evacuated zone.
 - c. Tier Three: Allows business owners and designated employees whose businesses are vital to the return of citizens and the county's economy.
2. A business may pre-register and request a placard for their responding employees and identify them as essential personnel.
 - a. The placard will be printed by TCEM with unique designs and large letters that are color coded according to the tier level.
 - i. Tier One color is BLUE,
 - ii. Tier Two color is ORANGE, and
 - iii. Tier Three color is GREEN.
 - b. A placard must be visibly displayed on incoming vehicles' dashboards for those managing the re-entry route to see.
 - c. Each person in the vehicle must have an ID that links them to the placard and the business issued.
 - d. Placards are to only be used to allow persons to re-enter the disaster area and are not to allow persons to access locations that are not necessary to their work.
 - e. Tier one and two do not allow people access to a place of residence.
 - f. It will be the responsibility of each individual business to take full responsibility for sustaining the employees they bring into an affected area.

V. Roles and Responsibilities of Lead and Supporting Agencies

A. Taylor County Emergency Management Department

The Taylor County Emergency Management Department is responsible for coordinating the re-entry process with operational assistance from local law enforcement agencies and public works departments.

B. Taylor County Sheriff's Office

The Taylor County Sheriff's Office is responsible for coordinating with the Taylor EM Department, municipal and county street departments, and local law enforcement agencies to determine the location of barricades restricting public access to areas of the county impacted by a disaster. The Taylor County Sheriff's Office is also responsible for controlling access to the areas that pose the greatest risk to the public following a disaster.

C. Taylor Public Works

The Taylor Public Works is responsible for coordinating with the Sheriff's Office to restrict access to flooded portions of the county that pose a threat to property and public safety.

D. Perry Police Departments

The Perry Police Department is responsible for determining the location of barricades restricting public access to areas impacted by a disaster. The local police departments are also responsible for controlling access to areas of the city that pose the greatest risk to the public following a disaster.

E. Perry Street Departments

The Perry Street Departments are responsible for coordinating with local law enforcement agencies to restrict access to flooded areas that pose a threat to property and public safety.

F. Taylor County Property Appraiser

The Taylor County Property Appraiser's Office will team with other county members to perform Preliminary Damage Assessments and report to the EOC on damage in affected areas and any current safety conditions for determination of the potential for re-entry.

G. Taylor County's Building and Planning and Engineering Departments

Members from the Taylor County Building and Planning Department and the Engineering Department will participate as damage assessment team members to conduct Preliminary Damage Assessments and report to the EOC on damage in affected areas and any current safety conditions for determination of the potential for re-entry.

HOST AND NON-TROPICAL EVENT EMERGENCY SHELTER

STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINE

I. Lead Agency: Capital Area Chapter - American Red Cross
Taylor County School District

II. Supporting Agencies: Taylor County Sheriff's Office
Taylor Emergency Management Department
Perry Police Department
Taylor County Health Department
Functional Needs Agencies***

III. Introduction

A. Purpose

The purpose of this guideline is to describe standard operating guidelines that should be followed to open and staff a host shelter or a non-tropical event shelter in Taylor County.

B. Scope

Due to the potential for significant storm surge, the close proximity of potential shelters to the coast, and the fact no shelters in Taylor County meet the American Red Cross (ARC) minimum hurricane shelter criteria (ARC 4496), shelters will not be available for **ANY** tropical event threatening Taylor County. Shelters will be available when Taylor County is serving as a host county for evacuees from other areas, for recovery after a tropical event, and for non-tropical hazards such as hazardous materials incidents, forest fires, and extreme temperature events.

This guideline contains general guidelines for opening and staffing general population shelters, special needs shelters, and pre-hurricane shelters. Depending upon the specifics of each event, mass care staff may have to work outside the bounds of these guidelines to ensure the safety and well being of evacuees.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General Population Sheltering

1. Primary Agency Responsible for Sheltering

The Taylor County School District is the lead county government agency responsible for coordinating sheltering in Taylor County. The Capital Area Chapter of the American Red Cross (ARC) is the lead non-governmental agency responsible for coordinating sheltering in Taylor County and will work in unison with the School District. These agencies will be assisted by the Taylor County EM Department and local law enforcement agencies. Together, these agencies are responsible for providing staffing, facilities, food, and security for sheltered populations in Taylor County.

2. Mass Care Coordinator

The Disaster Services Director of the ARC or his designee serves as the Mass Care Coordinator (MCC) during emergency operations. The Taylor County School District representative will assist the MCC with this function and will be the coordinating official for the county.

3. Position Responsible for Authorizing the Opening of a Shelter

The EM Director, after consulting with the Disaster Services Director of the ARC and the School District representative, is responsible for making the decision to open a shelter in Taylor County.

4. Shelter Locations

The ARC has identified 11 shelters throughout Taylor County. They have a host capacity of 2,275.

Exhibit 1.1: Non-Tropical Event Shelters in Taylor County

Name	Address	City	Zip	Capacity
Covenant Christian Fellowship Church	6050 Puckett Rd	Perry	32348	80
Elks Lodge	305 Puckett Rd	Perry	32348	100
Fellowship Baptist Church	1st Ave	Steinhatchee	32359	70
Forest Capital Hall	203 Forest Park Dr	Perry	32348	350
Mormon Church	Woods Creek Rd	Perry	32348	40
Perry Primary School	400 N Clark St	Perry	32348	275
Steinhatchee School	1209 1st Ave Se	Steinhatchee	32359	70
Taylor County Elementary School	1600 E Green St	Perry	32347	450
Taylor County High School	900 Johnson-Stripling Rd	Perry	32348	375
Taylor County Middle School	601 E Lafayette St	Perry	32347	265
Taylor Technical Institute	3233 US Hwy 19 S	Perry	32348	200
TOTALS FOR TAYLOR COUNTY				2,275

5. Shelter Staffing and Support

The Capital Area Chapter of the ARC will provide shelter staffing and support with trained local volunteers. Additional volunteers are available throughout the Capital Area Chapter. Members of the Emergency Management Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) have been cross trained with ARC to man and operate shelters. Local law enforcement agencies (shelter security) and the EM Department and the Taylor County School Board will provide support for sheltering operations, should it be necessary.

6. Functional Needs Support Services

The Florida Department of Health (FDOH) has indicated that more than 50% of Florida’s population has one or more functional or access need. The Taylor County Emergency Response Team is committed to meeting the needs of every shelter client. No person will be denied shelter; every person will be afforded emergency shelter in the most appropriate and integrated setting possible, appropriate with the person's needs.

a. Planning and Training

Taylor county EM will engage the Taylor County Health Department, Capital Area Chapter of the Red Cross, Taylor County School Board, Doctors’ Memorial Hospital, and the various home health, rehabilitation, vocational needs, and hospice care facilities located within or providing

services within the County into a Functional Needs Coalition. The Coalition will:

- i. Conduct a comprehensive “whole community” assessment to identify predominant functional and access needs, identify resource shortfalls, and perform gap analyses to best address client needs,
- ii. Conduct American’s with Disabilities Act (ADA) assessments of potential shelter facilities,
- iii. Work with Federal, State, and regional partners to continue to update shelter documentation and training,
- iv. Coordinate training materials and courses to update shelter staff on the unique needs and resources of Taylor County.

b. Operations and Coordination

Shelter staff, to the best of their abilities given the scope of the hazard, training, and available resources, will attempt to identify and serve individuals with functional and access needs that present to a general population shelter. The Coalition will provide individuals and resources, to the best of their ability, to meet identified and anticipated needs. No person will be denied shelter; every person will be afforded emergency shelter in the most appropriate and integrated setting possible, appropriate with the person's needs.

B. Special Needs Population Sheltering

1. Registration

The Taylor County EM Department has appointed a the Taylor County Health Department as special needs coordinator responsible for registering special needs individuals to ensure that they are provided the attention they require during disasters. There are approximately 50 special needs individuals registered in the County. The evacuation of the special needs population must be coordinated with the Leon County Departments of Health and Emergency Management, the Florida Division of Emergency Management, and the Florida Department of Health.

2. Transportation

Taylor County School Board has the primary responsibility for transporting special needs clients to the special needs shelter in Tallahassee. Taylor County Public Works, the Taylor County Senior Citizen's Center and Big Bend Transit Authority are additional agencies that can assist in transporting the special needs population.

3. Sheltering

The Florida Department of Health is responsible for staffing the region's special needs shelters, which are currently located in the Tallahassee area.

V. Roles and Responsibilities of Lead and Supporting Agencies

A. Capital Area Chapter of the ARC

The Capital Area Chapter of the ARC is the lead agency responsible for opening and staffing host and non-tropical event shelters in Taylor County.

B. Taylor County Emergency Management

The Taylor County Emergency Management Department is responsible for providing whatever assistance is needed by the ARC to open and manage host and non-tropical event shelters in Taylor County. The CERT program will provide trained volunteers to assist with and operate the shelters under the guidance of ARC.

C. Taylor County School District

The Taylor County School District is responsible for making schools available to the county for shelters, for providing facilities and staff (if needed) for feeding evacuees, and for providing maintenance staff when needed to ensure the safety and cleanliness of emergency shelters.

D. Taylor County Sheriff's Office and Perry Police Department

The Perry Police Department and the Taylor County Sheriff's Office are responsible for providing security on an as needed basis for shelters operated in Taylor County.

E. Taylor County Health Department

The Taylor County Health Department is responsible for operating and staffing a Special Needs Shelter if one is opened within the county.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

STANDARD OPERATING GUIDLEINE

I. Lead Agency: Taylor County Emergency Management Department

II. Supporting Agencies: Taylor County CERT
Taylor County Fire Rescue
Taylor County Sheriff's Office
Taylor County Health Department
Taylor County Public Works
Taylor County Planning and Building Department
Taylor County Emergency Response Team

III. Purpose

This document describes the guidelines required to open, staff and operate the Taylor County Emergency Operations Center.

IV. Concept of Operations

The level of the county EOC activation will depend on the nature and scope of the threat to the county. Localized flooding may require only a minimal activation of the county EOC, while an impending hurricane landfall would require full activation of the county EOC. On a daily basis the county EOC is at Level 3 activation.

A. Taylor County EOC activation levels are:

- Level 1 – Full Scale Activation – All ESFs Activated.
- Level 2 – Partial Activation – Some ESFs activated.
- Level 3 – Monitoring.

B. Activating the EOC

1. The EM Director notifies the EM Coordinator that the Taylor County EOC is being fully or partially activated.

2. The EM Director contacts the Taylor County Administrator who will contact the Taylor County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC), either by phone or in person and notify them that an actual or anticipated emergency exists requiring the activation of the EOC, and formally requests permission to activate the EOC.
3. The Taylor County BOCC will meet either in person or via conference call to officially declare a Local State of Emergency.
4. The EM Director will notify the Florida Division of Emergency Management Regional Coordinator that a Local State of Emergency has been declared and the EOC is activated.
5. The EM Coordinator will ensure that the EOC is ready for the activation. All necessary office supplies are placed at work stations and all disaster-specific files are ready for the activation.

B. Staffing the EOC

1. Agencies in the EOC

The EM Director or his designee will determine which agencies are needed in the EOC.

2. Contacting Agencies to Staff the EOC

Taylor EM staff will contact all pertinent agencies needed in the EOC. Phone numbers and contact information is in the EOC call down roster located in the EM Department.

3. Staffing Pattern

Staffing patterns will be at the discretion of the EM Director and will depend on the specifics of each incident. For prolonged incidents such as hurricanes and floods, EM staff will work in shifts to allow for adequate periods of rest. Outside staffing assistance will be requested to supplement local staffing resources for prolonged incidents.

4. Support for EOC Staff

The EM Department will provide food and beverages for staff working in the EOC. Food and beverages will be obtained from local grocery stores or restaurants at the direction of the EM Director or his designee.

C. EOC Operations

1. Incident Command

The EM Director or his designee is responsible for supervising EOC activities.

2. Emergency Management Operational System

The Incident Command System (ICS) is the emergency management organizational system used in Taylor County during emergency situations. This system is widely used by emergency responders nationwide, especially law enforcement and fire services, and is increasingly being used by emergency management organizations. The ICS allows for the expansion or contraction of the ICS structure according to the demands of the incident. This management system can be used to manage incidents ranging in scope from a vehicular accident to a major hurricane.

In the ICS, the Incident Commander has overall responsibility for the incident. Agencies involved in responding to the incident are organized into four sections: Operations, Logistics, Infrastructure, and Human Needs. (This differs somewhat from the traditional ICS in which the four sections are Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance.)

Each of these sections can have a Section Chief, who, in a major event, would coordinate the actions of the units within that section and serve as liaison with the Incident Commander. Section chiefs will be appointed at the discretion of the Incident Commander based upon the scope of the incident and their individual skills and knowledge. The Taylor County EM Director or his designee will serve as the Incident Commander within the EOC. If necessary, the EM Director will be assisted by the EM Coordinator and two Assistant EM Coordinators. Additional EM volunteer support personnel will be called upon if necessary. Emergency Management staff and volunteers are listed on the Taylor County EOC Staffing Roster.

Each section within the ICS contains functional responsibilities that can be matched with corresponding Emergency Support Functions in the State CEMP. In the ICS used by Taylor County, depending on the scope of the disaster, one agency may be responsible for several tasks. Each task is each represented by a different ESF in the State CEMP. For example, the Taylor County Sheriff's Office is responsible for maintaining communications, conducting search and rescue operations, coordinating with the Florida National Guard, and conducting law enforcement and security operations. The Taylor Sheriff's Office also provides support for several other agencies during emergency operations.

a. Response Activities

The EM Director has the primary responsibility for coordinating disaster response operations in Taylor County. Exhibit 1.1 depicts the Incident Command System used during emergency response operations.

i. Operations Section

The Operations Section plays a major role during the response phase of an emergency. The Operations Section is responsible for the following types of activities:

- i.a.** Law Enforcement (ESF 16);
- i.b.** Communications (ESF 2);
- i.c.** Search and Rescue Operations (ESF 9);
- i.d.** Military Support (ESF 13);
- i.e.** Fire Fighting (ESF 4);
- i.f.** Hazardous Materials Response (ESF 10);
- i.g.** Community Medical Services (ESF 8); and
- i.h.** Animal Protection (ESF 17).

The primary agencies with operational responsibilities are the Taylor County Sheriff's Office, Perry Police Department, Perry Fire Department, Taylor County Fire Rescue, Taylor County Volunteer Fire departments, the Public Health Department, Taylor County CERT and the Taylor County Animal Control Department.

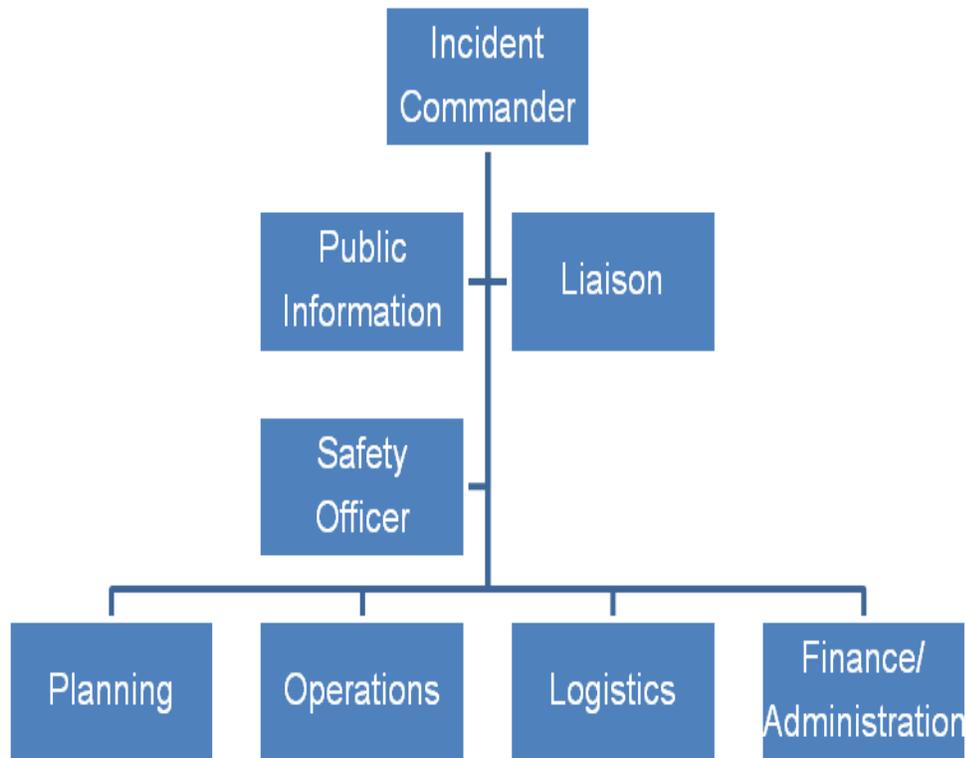
ii. Logistics Section

The Logistics Section is responsible for obtaining logistical support for all lead and supporting agencies during all phases of disaster operations. This includes obtaining the equipment and personnel resources required to address local needs from public, private, and not for profit organizations. For this reason a particular Function, such as Transportation, may be tasked to work across ICS boundaries. As an example, the use of busses to transport victims will fall under the Operations Section Chief; however, the logistical support of obtaining those resources will fall under Logistics. This section is responsible for the following types of activities:

- ii.a.** Transportation (ESF 1);
- ii.b.** Information and Planning (ESF 5);
- ii.c.** Resource Support (ESF 7); and
- ii.d.** Public Information (ESF 14).

The primary agencies with logistical responsibilities are the Taylor County Emergency Management Department, Taylor County School District, Taylor County Public Works, Taylor County Grants Department, Taylor County Property Appraiser, Taylor County Clerk’s Office, Taylor County Purchasing Department, and Taylor County Administration Department.

Exhibit 1.1



iii. Infrastructure Section

The Infrastructure Section of the ICS is responsible for maintaining infrastructure critical for supporting rapid response and recovery operations. This section is responsible for the following types of activities:

iii.a. Maintaining and repairing water and sewer systems, roads, and bridges; and

iii.b. Electric and telephone utilities

The primary agencies with logistical responsibilities are the Taylor County Public Works, Duke Energy and Tri-County Electrical Cooperative, and Fair Point Communications.

iv. Human Needs Section

This section of the ICS is responsible for addressing the critical needs created by disasters. These include basic human needs such as food, water, and shelter. The primary agency responsible for addressing human needs is the Capital Area Chapter of the American Red Cross.

b. Recovery Activities

The EM Director or his designee has the primary responsibility for coordinating disaster recovery operations in Taylor County. The Incident Command System is the operational system used to manage recovery operations following a disaster. Exhibit 1.2 depicts the ICS used during recovery operations in Taylor County.

i. Operations Section

Two agencies, the Taylor County Public Works and the Taylor County Emergency Management Department, staff the Operations Section of the ICS. These agencies are responsible for debris management, damage assessment, and establishing disaster recovery centers following a disaster.

ii. Logistics Section

The Taylor County Emergency Management Department staffs the Logistics Section of the ICS. The EM Department is responsible for resource support and public information.

iii. Infrastructure Section

The Taylor County Planning and Building Department is the lead agency responsible for staffing the Infrastructure Section of the ICS during recovery operations. The Planning and Building Department's primary recovery responsibility is coordinating the Public Assistance Program.

iv. Human Needs Section

Two agencies, the Capital Area Chapter of the American Red Cross and the Taylor County Emergency Management Department, staff the Human Needs Section of the ICS. These agencies are responsible for coordinating community relations, addressing unmet needs, and providing emergency housing following a disaster.

3. Message Tracking

Incoming messages to the EOC will be forwarded to the EM Director or his designee for appropriate action. Incoming messages will be saved in the appropriate disaster file. Outgoing messages will be approved by the EM Director or designee prior to being sent. After outgoing messages have been sent, they will be saved in the appropriate disaster file.

4. Requests for Assistance

Requests for assistance will be recorded on a message form and reviewed by the EM Director or his designee. All requests for mutual aid assistance will go through the Taylor County EM Department and must be approved by the EM Director and, subsequently, the BOCC. If the EM Director or his designee and the BOCC approve the request for assistance and it can be met with local resources, the task will be assigned to the appropriate local agency. If the request requires outside assistance, then it will be forwarded to the appropriate ESF at the State Emergency Operations Center. The original message requesting assistance will be placed in the appropriate disaster file.

5. Information Dissemination

a. EOC Briefing

A daily EOC briefing will be held to update agencies on the status of emergency operations. Additional daily briefings will be scheduled as necessary. The EM Director will determine the timing of the daily briefing.

b. Situation Report

A situation report will be provided each day to the State EOC following the daily briefing. Additional situation reports will be provided as warranted.

c. Public Information – via the Media

Information will be disseminated to the public through the Public Information Officer. The EM Coordinator or his designee will serve as the PIO. Information will be disseminated through available media outlets. Contact information for media is available on the call down roster in the EOC. Local media outlets include:

- i. Radio - WFNK FM 92.1, WVFT FM 93.5 and WPRY AM 1400
- ii. Print Media - Perry News Herald

d. Public Information – via Other Means

Additional means of disseminating information to the public include:

- i. Local agencies, some businesses (e.g. local realtors, hotels, and motels), and special needs clients are contacted by the County's Automatic Phone Dialing System. This system can simultaneously deliver four 60-second messages to provide information about a hazard;
- ii. Broadcast sirens from law enforcement and fire department vehicles;
- iii. Loudspeakers or public address systems; and
- iv. Door to door notification using law enforcement officers, local government employees or volunteer fire fighters.

6. Back-up Power

The EOC has a generator, a seven-day supply of diesel on-site, and a local source for back-up fuel.

7. Relocating the EOC

The alternate EOC is located at the Taylor County Airport Terminal. This facility has phones, computers, tables, and chairs. Should it become necessary to relocate the EOC, the following steps should be followed:

- a. The EM Director will dispatch staff to the alternate EOC to ensure that it is ready for operation.
- b. EM staff will bring cellular phones, disaster files, and all necessary office supplies to the alternate EOC.
- c. EM staff will notify the State EOC and all local agencies that the primary EOC is relocating to the alternate EOC.
- d. Upon arriving at the alternate EOC, staff will contact all appropriate agencies and provide them with phone numbers to reach the alternate EOC.

TAYLOR COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINE

FUNCTION: ESTABLISHING DISASTER RECOVERY CENTERS

I. Lead Agency: Taylor County Emergency Management

II. Support Agencies: Florida Division of Emergency Management
American Red Cross
Taylor County Volunteer Fire Departments

III. Introduction

Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC) are a crucial part of the recovery process. Often, they are the first contact that individuals affected by a disaster may have with recovery agencies. Disaster Recovery Centers must be accessible to the entire community, preferably located close to affected populations.

A. Purpose

The purpose of a DRC is to provide persons affected by a disaster with a single point of access to begin the process of determining the recovery resources for which they may be eligible.

B. Scope

This guideline provides guidance for requesting, establishing, and staffing a DRC in areas affected by a disaster.

C. Assumptions

1. Disaster Recovery Centers will be located as conveniently as possible near areas affected by a disaster.
2. The Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency will provide technical assistance at the DRC with the various state and federal disaster recovery programs.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. Coordination in Establishing a Disaster Recovery Center

The Taylor County Department of Emergency Management is the agency responsible for coordination with state and federal agencies to establish a DRC. Direct support for the DRC will come from EM Department staff, which will function as the DRC Coordinator for Taylor County. The Capital Area Chapter of the American Red Cross and the Taylor County Volunteer Fire Departments will provide additional support, if requested.

B. GUIDELINE to Request State Participation in a DRC

In practice, the DEM and FEMA have taken the initiative and directly contacted the Taylor County EM Department in order to establish a DRC following a disaster.

C. GUIDELINE for Staffing a Disaster Recovery Center

In past events, nearly all staffing needs at DRCs have been filled by state and federal disaster personnel including representatives from the Florida Division of Emergency Management, FEMA, the National Flood Insurance Program, and the Small Business Administration. Local staffing needs will be met using a combination of volunteers from the Capital Area Chapter of the ARC and the Taylor County volunteer fire departments.

Various community and faith based organizations may be asked by Emergency Management to provide volunteers to assist in staffing the DRC. To secure local volunteers for DRC staffing, EM will directly contact these agencies to coordinate their participation.

D. Criteria to Identify the Location of a Disaster Recovery Center

Several criteria will be considered to determine the location of a DRC. These criteria include:

1. Proximity to affected area;
2. Proximity to open roads;
3. Sufficient office space to accommodate recovery personnel and clients; and
4. Willing provider of office space.

E. Locations for DRCs

A listing of potential DRC locations can be found in the EM Resource Directory.

In the past, mobile DRCs have also been used with success in Taylor County.

F. Inventory of Equipment and Vehicles used for Disaster Recovery Centers

1. There are few readily available government vehicles for general use in Taylor County.
2. The County EM Department will make every effort to obtain all necessary resources for use in DRCs. Available equipment includes general office supplies, spare tables and chairs from the EOC, local maps, and maps of the 100-year floodplain.

V. Roles and Responsibilities of Lead and Supporting Agencies

A. Taylor County Emergency Management

The Taylor EM Department will serve as the coordinating organization for all recovery functions, including establishing a Disaster Recovery Center. The EM Director or designee is the person responsible for coordination with state and federal agencies on establishing a DRC. The EM Director or designee is also responsible for coordinating the activities of all local agencies and CERT needed for staffing and supporting DRCs.

A. Capital Area Chapter of the ARC

The Capital Area Chapter of the ARC will provide assistance to the EM Department for all recovery operations as needed. The ARC can provide volunteer support staff and local knowledge of the county.

B. Taylor County Volunteer Fire Departments

The volunteer fire departments will provide assistance in a variety of ways including: providing staff support in DRCs, providing local knowledge of affected areas, hand-delivering recovery information, and assisting in transportation services.