

TAYLOR COUNTY



COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN



January, 2012

**Taylor County Board of County Commissioners
Department of Emergency Management**

Acknowledgements

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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, 2008)
- The Interim National Preparedness Goal (March 31, 2005)
- 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 (Draft Version 2.0)
- Universal Task List (Draft Version 2.1)

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. SITUATION

This section of the plan summarizes the hazards that could potentially affect Taylor County. The hazards and risk analysis addresses the major hazards to which the county is vulnerable; provides a summary of the county’s vulnerable population; outlines the assumptions that were considered in the planning process; and defines disaster magnitude classifications that will trigger county response under the NIMS. In addition, emergency situations for specific hazards have been defined that will trigger citizen’s involvement in disaster preparation activities.

A comprehensive hazard and risk assessment is contained in the Taylor County Local Mitigation Strategy multi-jurisdictional plan (revised, 2010).

A. HAZARD ANALYSIS

1. Hazard and Risk Assessment Summary

Due to its unique geographic setting, Taylor County is vulnerable to a wide range of hazards that threaten its communities, businesses, and environment. To determine the hazards that pose the greatest threat, the Taylor County Local Mitigation Strategy Committee prepared a Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment in 2010. The major findings from this study have been incorporated into this section of the CEMP. The assessment was developed from historical data of events that have occurred over the past 40 years, and specifically examines: 1) frequency of occurrence of the hazard; 2) vulnerability factors; and 3) vulnerable impact areas (population, property, environment, government operations). Consistent with the Florida Division of Emergency Management hazard and risk assessment, the Taylor County assessment identified 9 hazards (natural, technological, and manmade) that fall into seven categories (also consistent with the typology that has been adopted by the Florida Division of Emergency Management and incorporated into the state of Florida CEMP):

- Tropical cyclones (hurricanes and tropical storms)
- Severe weather (tornadoes)
- Environmental events (wildfire, winter storms, floods, heat waves, El Nino)
- Biological events (animal disease, pandemic infestation)
- Terrorism (radiation, biological, chemical)
- Technological events (hazardous materials, airplane crash)
- Mass migration

For emergency management planning purposes, the critical analysis that must be undertaken is an assessment of the consequences of each hazard, including potential area(s) of impact, population(s) exposed and impacted, duration of the hazard(s), and potential economic consequences.

Four levels of risk have been identified, which incorporate the findings of the Local Mitigation Strategy: Very High, High, Moderate and Low.

- **Very High** - Moderate to high probability of occurrence; entire county population at risk; substantial physical impacts; major loss or potential loss of functionality to all essential facilities (hospital, police, fire, EOC and shelters).
- **High** - Moderate to high probability of occurrence; at least 50 percent of population at risk from hazard; significant but not catastrophic physical impacts to buildings and infrastructure; moderate potential for loss of functionality to essential facilities.
- **Moderate** - Less than 50 percent of population at risk from hazard; moderate physical impacts.
- **Low** - Low probability of occurrence or low threat to population; minor physical impacts.

2. Tropical Cyclones (Hurricanes and Tropical Storms)

Taylor County is vulnerable to major storm surge, rainfall and high winds from hurricanes. From 1852 to 2011, the County experienced no major hurricane events, but 47 Category 1/2 hurricanes and tropical and subtropical storms passed within 50 nautical miles of the County. The LMS profiles the hurricanes that have occurred in Taylor County since 1950. In terms of frequency, the County is directly impacted by tropical storms or hurricanes every 7.2 years.

Damage patterns from hurricanes are familiar to the 22,570 (Census – 2010 Estimates) residents of the County. The low lying and coastal areas are most affected by strong winds and storm surge, and experience some localized flooding, wind damage and damage from tornadoes. The category of the storm, forward speed and storm track ultimately determine the area of impact and population at risk. Other hazards associated with tropical cyclones include tornadoes, high velocity winds and fresh water flooding.

The potential impacts of major hurricanes on people, buildings, and infrastructure were illustrated by a 1935 unnamed hurricane. High winds and rainfall from that hurricane caused significant damage to buildings and infrastructure in Taylor County.

Risk Rating: Very High

Consequences:

- Coastal evacuations and all low lying areas
- Sheltering (pre- and post-event)
- Animal issues related to evacuation, sheltering, and disposal
- Damage to financial institutions
- Property loss
- Economic losses, including business and tourism related revenue loss
- Re-entry problems
- Psychological impacts for survivors and responders
- Infrastructure damage and loss of functionality (sewer, water, electric, roads, bridges, communications)

3. Severe Weather

Phenomena associated with weather-induced events are characterized as severe weather. Each severe weather hazard has its own natural characteristics and area of impact. The primary hazards included under this category are lightning, hail, damaging winds, freezes, tornadoes and winter storms. The Taylor County LMS (2010) documents the frequency and potential impacts of hazards in this category. Severe weather events occur with greater frequency than other hazard categories, but the consequences for people, buildings, infrastructure, and the environment are generally less severe than lower frequency, greater magnitude hazards (i.e. tropical cyclones, earthquakes, tsunamis, etc...). Significant findings and conclusions from the LMS in regards to hazards in the Severe Weather category include:

- Florida ranks fourth in the nation in number of tornadoes. The entirety of Taylor County is equally vulnerable to these events.
- The County experiences numerous thunderstorms with serious wind and flood damages.
- The County typically experiences a severe freeze every 10 years, which results in crop damage, occasionally ruptured pipes, and increased exposure to extreme cold for the homeless and other vulnerable populations.

Risk Rating: Moderate

Consequences:

- Infrastructure damages (road/culvert washout)
- Power outage
- Erosion
- Drought
- Residential fires
- Animal evacuation, sheltering, disposal
- Icy roads
- Crop damage
- Property loss
- Road congestion
- Re-entry

4. Environmental Events

Environmental hazards are those that are the result of natural forces (wildfire, winter storms, drought, heat waves, freshwater floods, sinkholes, storm surge flooding, El Nino). Flooding is among the most common environmental hazard, and can happen annually as the result of heavy rainfall or rising rivers. Flooding can occur not only from the heavy rainfall associated with tropical events, but also from the quick heavy rains of Florida's intense summer thunderstorms. All parts of the County have experienced and are susceptible to flooding. Areas along the Aucilla, Econfina, Fenholloway, and Steinhatchee Rivers and low lying depressed geographical areas are especially vulnerable to flooding. The probability is relatively high that some area of the County will be impacted each year by a flooding event. River flooding along the Aucilla, Econfina, Fenholloway, and Steinhatchee Rivers can lead to evacuation and property damage. The vulnerability from heavy rainfall will cause crop damage in the County, as well as drainage

problems Much of Taylor County is characterized by flat topography with poorly drained swamps, marshes, and forested lands with a number of lakes and streams. Poor soil percolation in these areas creates a high water table and prolongs flooding when it occurs. Early warning and evacuation for hurricanes and tropical storms is essential for citizens residing in flood prone areas. The Taylor County LMS has a comprehensive description of these hazards, and their historical impacts. Other significant findings and conclusions from the LMS studies related to hazards in the Environmental category include:

- The wildfire risk remains high in the County, especially during times of drought.
- Drought is considered a moderate risk.
- Taylor has a moderate risk to sinkholes.

Risk Rating: High

Consequences:

- Notification and warning
- Law enforcement/traffic control
- Fire/rescue
- Evacuation and re-entry
- Mass care (short and long term)
- Public health (contamination of water supply)
- Animal evacuation, sheltering, feeding, disposal
- Private property damage/loss
- Infrastructure damage/loss (water distribution and treatment systems)
- Economic disruption
- Agricultural loss
- Erosion
- Residential/ wildland fires

5. Biological Events

Biological hazards, such as animal diseases and pandemic infestations, are associated with any insect, animal or pathogen that could pose an economic or health threat. Heavy rain events may cause problems with arboviruses transmitted to humans and livestock by infected mosquitoes. The primary hazards associated with this category are pest infestation, disease outbreak and contamination of a food and/or water supply.

Risk Rating: Low

Consequences:

- Economic loss
- Infectious disease control/mass inoculation
- Disposal of diseased livestock/agricultural stock
- Need for mass feeding
- Sheltering
- Quarantine of livestock and/or people

6. Terrorism

Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as an activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive to critical infrastructure or key resources and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States. The potential for terrorism remains moderate to high in Florida. The possibility for civil disturbance in Taylor County is relatively small given the density of its primarily rural population. Historically, there had been few successful acts of terrorism committed in the State, and none in Taylor County. However, with the heightened level of national terrorism events, and because of the number of facilities within the State associated with tourism, the military, government, culture, academia, and transportation, the potential is considered to be high. In Taylor County, terrorism assessments have identified facilities that have the potential for being targets for terrorist attacks with the intent of causing catastrophic levels of loss of life, injury, and property and environmental damage. Given the increasing occurrence of violence in schools and the work places, Taylor County could have an incident which would affect its residents. If one of the County schools were to be involved in an incident, hundreds of students could be impacted. Terrorist acts may also take the form of other hazards when the particular action induces such things as the release of hazardous and biological materials.

Risk Rating: Low

Consequences:

- Mass casualty/fatality
- Mass panic
- Overwhelmed law enforcement/fire/emergency medical
- Large-scale evacuation
- Large-scale sheltering
- Economic and social disruption
- Overwhelmed decontamination and material disposal
- Overwhelmed mass care facilities

7. Technological Events

A technological hazard is one that is a direct result of the failure of a manmade system or the exposure of the population to a hazardous material. In Taylor County, an accident involving hazardous materials could pose a threat to population and property in the county. Taylor County is the home to Buckeye Florida Limited Partnership, a company with large amounts of extremely hazardous substances on site. They have an average daily amount of 1,800,000 pounds and a maximum daily amount of 2,708,000 pounds of Chlorine onsite. A wide variety of other chemicals are also reported on their Tier Two form.

To mitigate the hazards, Buckeye Florida has workers trained to repair Chlorine and Sulfur Dioxide leaks onsite and they installed a water cannon aimed at a methanol storage tank. No off-site response to stop a leak is available from Buckeye to an incident involving one of the approximate 30 railcars per month of Chlorine that are transported to Buckeye through western Madison County, northern Taylor County, and the City of Perry. Hazardous materials incidents can occur anywhere there is a road, rail line or fixed facility storing hazardous materials. In an evacuation situation resulting from a hazardous materials accident, the general rule is to

remove all individuals within a half-mile radius of the accident site. There are, however, certain materials that call for larger isolation and evacuation zones.

Oil spills are technological hazards that pose threats to public and environmental health and large magnitude events have the ability to impact the economic stability of communities. As was learned from the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Event in the spring and summer of 2010, Taylor County is vulnerable to an oil spill of national significance that originates in the Gulf of Mexico. Taylor County participated in Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) and United States Coast Guard (USCG) briefings and in-house meetings during the event, however, the County did not experience any known impacts from the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill. In the event of a more likely, hazardous off-shore oil spill from shipping/boating traffic the County will report any incidents to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, through the State Warning Point, and the U.S. Coast Guard and coordinate response and recovery efforts under the Sector St. Petersburg Area Contingency Plan (January 2009) and the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990.

Risk Rating: Moderate

Consequences:

- Evacuation
- Sheltering
- Mass feeding
- Contamination of water supply
- Decontamination
- Economic loss

8. Mass Migration and Civil Disturbance

There is no history of civil disturbances within the County, and under normal circumstances civil disturbances are considered very unlikely. However, there is always the possibility of disturbances in response to adverse social and/or economic conditions. A devastating disaster, such as a major hurricane, that displaces numerous residents and disrupts the provision of public services, could result in a civil disturbance. However, the conditions under which a civil disturbance may occur make it difficult to conduct a reasonable vulnerability assessment.

In addition, Taylor County and its jurisdictions are not geographically positioned to be favorably suited for mass migration from other countries.

Risk Rating: Low

B. ECONOMIC PROFILE

Taylor County is one of about 3,141 counties and county equivalents in the United States. It has 1,043.31 sq. miles in land area and a population density of 21.6 persons per square mile. In the last three decades its population has grown by 24.2%. The racial distribution of the county is 73% white, 20% black, and 3.4% Hispanic. The average household size is 2.44 persons.

In 2009 manufacturing was the largest of 20 major sectors. It had an average annual wage per job of \$47,013. Per capita income grew by 2.3% between 2007 and 2009 (adjusted for inflation).

There are 7,920 households in the County, which contribute to the 9,194 residents in the labor force. The unemployment rate in 2010 was 11.5%. The per capita personal income in 2009 was \$25,838, and the median household income in 2009 was \$34,240. Taylor County has a poverty rate of 23.8%. There are 11,004 housing units in Taylor County, with a median value of owner-occupied units at \$87,600. Taylor County leads the State of Florida in forest products production.

Total water area in Taylor County, including rivers, lakes ponds, streams and wetlands is estimated at approximately 287,012 acres.

The 2010 Taylor County LMS survey completed vulnerability analysis for various catastrophic events. The potential economic impact for a Category 5 hurricane, as an example, from that report revealed the following potential county-wide exposure loss:

	Exposure	Loss	Percent Loss
SF Res	\$959.07 M	\$ 511.15 M	53.3%
Mob Home	\$217.08 M	\$ 215.91 M	99.5%
MF Res	\$38.62 M	\$ 17.91 M	46.4%
Commercial	\$589.25 M	\$ 317.47 M	53.9%
Agriculture	\$455.60 M	\$ 225.07 M	49.4%
Gov/Instit	\$1.29 B	\$ 642.42 M	49.8%

In another example of the comprehensive 2010 LMS an exposure and impact for Taylor County vulnerable populations at risk for wildfire is as follows:

Zone	Total	Minority	Over 65	Disabled	Poverty	Lang Iso	Sing Pnt
Level 1	1123	54	167	332	104	0	60
Level 2	615	31	148	209	0	0	29
Level 3	6963	176	899	3059	1441	0	654
Level 4	2116	631	262	005	510	0	195
Level 5	980	18	168	478	217	0	35
Level 7	1151	77	178	394	192	0	83
Level 8	1263	0	333	808	184	0	52
Level 9	98	57	30	58	10	0	11

C. SPATIAL PROFILE

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 Lafayette 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.

As a result of the differing topographical characteristics of the County, the impacts from a natural disaster (such as a hurricane) are likely to differ throughout the County. Whereas areas in the southern part of the County may have greater flooding, areas at higher elevations may receive more wind-related damage.

Taylor County 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. A number of 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.

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.

D. VULNERABILITIES

1. Population

Taylor County's strong economy, coupled with its appeal to retirees and tourists, suggests the area's population will continue to grow. The 2010 Census revealed that Taylor County's population is 22,570 and in 2016, the population is estimated to be 26,768, with an annual growth rate of 2.4%. 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 statistics highlight the vulnerability of the County's population:

- The population density of Taylor County is 21.6 persons per square mile. The population is distributed 31.1% within the only municipality, Perry, and 68.9% within the unincorporated area.
- The age distribution in Taylor County is as follows: 5.7% are between 0-5 years old; 16.2% are between 5 and 19 years old; 62.5% are between 20 to 64; and 21.3% are over 65 years old.
- Taylor County has a moderate seasonal tourist population primarily in the coastal communities based on fishing and scallop seasons.
- Taylor County does have some residents who are "language isolated" (English is not the primary language). They are identified in the Taylor County Local Mitigation Strategy per hazard.
- An estimated 39.3 percent of the County's total housing units are manufactured homes, which have historically been vulnerable to high winds, flooding and storm surge. (2009 American Community Survey, US Census Bureau)
- Approximately 3,528 individuals in the County are 65 years or older, which represents 15.6 percent of the total population. The elderly are more vulnerable than other population segments to the effects of disasters.
- There is one nursing/convalescence home in Taylor County.
- In 2011, 43 citizens were registered with the Taylor County Department of Emergency Management as a special needs client in need of transportation to a special needs shelter. The registration process includes identification of special needs persons who require transportation in an emergency situation.
- The inmate population capacity in the County is approximately 3,250.
- There are very few individuals who can be classified as migrant, transient or seasonal workers in Taylor County.

2. Critical Facilities

The disaster resilience of critical facilities to the effects of hurricanes and other natural disasters is a key determinant of the ability of Taylor County to effectively respond to a disaster event. Under the CEMP, critical facilities include fire, police, medical, EOC, shelters, water treatment facilities, communications tower sites, government offices and business suppliers.

The Taylor County Department of Emergency Management maintains an updated list of these facilities. In 2010, the LMS updated a vulnerability assessment of select critical facilities to hurricanes and other hazards

Following Hurricane Ivan (2004), several FEMA and State studies were conducted on the performance of critical facilities against the effects of significant storm surge and Category 3 force winds. Important findings, with implications for the performance of critical facilities in Taylor County and their availability for response missions include:

- Hospitals, police stations and fire stations may sustain significant structural damage, but still remain functional.
- Wind borne debris presents major hazards to workers (and patients in the case of medical facilities and hospitals).
- Debris presents a major challenge for emergency responders in carrying out their missions under the CEMP and guided by NIMS.
- Communications systems generally perform well in high winds.
- Structures and systems may perform well, but essential employees who manage these systems may suffer personal damage and loss, which needs to be factored into pre-event planning and post-event response and recovery operations.
- Models such as SLOSH and HAZUS-MH[®] can provide very useful pre-event analysis on the performance of critical facilities.

In summary, effective emergency response and recovery depends on critical facilities that are reliable, functional and accessible. The LMS priorities will reflect this basic tenet. Efforts will continue to strengthen all critical facilities in Taylor County.

3. Planning Assumptions

The preparation of the Plan was guided by several assumptions that address a range of issues that potentially impact response and recovery capabilities and the concept of operations.

- A disaster may occur with little or no warning, and may escalate more rapidly than the ability of local government to effectively respond.
- Achieving and maintaining effective citizen and community preparedness reduces the immediate demands on response organizations. This level of preparedness requires continued public awareness and education programs to ensure citizens will take appropriate advanced actions to reduce their vulnerability, especially during the initial days (first 72 hours) after disaster impact.
- Taylor County planning will be based on pre-identification of populations that are most vulnerable, and identification of resource shortfalls and contingencies. The County will identify individuals with special needs who require assistance.
- County and Municipal government will utilize available resources fully before requesting state and or federal assistance.

- Mutual Aid Agreements will be implemented in those instances when locally available resources are depleted or need augmentation.
- The Taylor County Department of Emergency Management will coordinate the emergency management needs of the City of Perry before, during and after a major disaster event.
- The County will coordinate all public information activities during an emergency.
- According to the “State of Florida 2010 Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan, January 2010,” Florida has made significant strides in reducing its deficit of “safe” hurricane shelter space in the past seven years. Approximately 72 percent of the deficit has been eliminated.
- Widespread damage to commercial telecommunications facilities may occur and the ability of governmental response and emergency response agencies to communicate may be impaired.
- Homes, public buildings, and other critical facilities and equipment may be destroyed or severely damaged.
- Debris may make streets and highways impassable, seriously impeding the movement of emergency supplies and resources.
- Public utilities may be damaged and may be either fully or partially inoperable.
- Many County emergency personnel may be victims of the event, preventing them from performing their assigned emergency duties.
- Numerous separate hazardous conditions and other emergencies could result from the initial event, further complicating the response efforts.
- Thousands of people may be forced from their homes and large numbers of people may be killed or injured.
- Many survivors may be in life-threatening situations requiring immediate rescue and medical care.
- There may be shortages of a wide variety of supplies necessary for emergency response and recovery.
- Hospitals, nursing homes, pharmacies and other health/medical facilities may be severely damaged or destroyed; and the number of survivors requiring medical attention may overwhelm those that do remain in operation.

- Normal food processing and distribution capabilities may be severely damaged or destroyed.
- Damage to fixed facilities that generate, produce, use, store or dispose of hazardous materials could result in the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Near-total disruption of energy sources and prolonged electric power failures may occur.
- Initially, the County’s emergency response will focus on lifesaving activities. County officials will work toward restoring order and control in the disaster area. The County EOC will become the central point of coordination for County’s response and recovery activities.
- The County EOC will be activated and staffed with county agencies organized into specific emergency functions. The primary agency for each support function is responsible for coordinating the planning and response activities for all the agencies of the function.
- The County will coordinate with State and Federal personnel to expedite recovery.
- Damage assessments will be conducted as soon as weather or the situation permits.
- The County will work to reduce its vulnerability and risk to hazards through proactive mitigation actions and activities.
- The County will experience shortfalls in mitigation capabilities. When this occurs, it will rely on the Statewide Mutual Aid agreement for assistance.
- The County has identified the following areas as logistical staging points.

Name	Address	City	Facility Type	USNG
Forest Capital Hall	203 Forest Park Dr	Perry	Logistical Staging Area	17RKP 524180401
Save-A-Slot Parking Lot	2020 S. Jefferson St	Perry	Point of Distribution	17RKP 511202648
Steinhatchee School	1209 SE 1ST Ave	Steinhatchee	Point of Distribution	17RKN 701154978
Taylor Primary School	400 N Clark St	Perry	Point of Distribution	17RKP 523485165

- A complete list of critical care facilities (i.e. hospitals, law enforcement, fire service, shelters, airports, correctional institutes, educational facilities, communications, energy and government infrastructure, etc.) has been identified and compiled in the 2010 LMS Report and the Region 2, FDEM GeoSpatial Information Systems (GIS).
- The County has identified the following locations with USNG coordinates as potential emergency helicopter landing zones for Rapid Impact Assessment Teams.

Name	City		Facility Type	USNG
Ancient Oaks	Steinhatchee		Airport	17RKN 72367 91119
Circle P	Perry		Airport	17RKP 63885 32768
Ezell	Keaton Beach		Airport	17RKP 48184 10925
Lumar Field	Perry		Airport	17RKP 54394 36026
Perry-Foley	Perry		Airport	17RKP 51239 29270
Sylvanmir Farms	Keaton Beach		Airport	17RKP 51333 01734
Doctor's Hospital	Perry		Airport	17RKP 51455 35777

4. Disaster Magnitude Class

Section 252.35(a), Florida Statutes, requires the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to address minor, major and catastrophic disasters. These levels of disaster are defined as:

- **Minor Disaster:** A disaster that will likely be within the response capability of local government and will result in only a minimal need for State or Federal assistance.
- **Major Disaster:** A disaster that will likely exceed local capability and require a broad range of State and Federal assistance. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will be notified and potential Federal assistance will be pre-dominantly recovery oriented.
- **Catastrophic Disaster:** A disaster that will require massive State and Federal assistance, including immediate military involvement. Federal assistance will involve response as well as recovery assets.

5. Emergency Classification Systems

The following explains the Emergency Classification Systems used for specific threats:

- **Terrorism**

National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) replaced the color-coded Homeland-Security Advisory System (HSAS). This new system will more effectively communicate information about terrorist threats by providing timely, detailed information to the public, government agencies, first responders, airports and other transportation hubs, and the private sector. It recognizes that Americans all share responsibility for the nation's security, and should always be aware of the heightened risk of terrorist attack in the United States and what they should do.

NTAS Alerts

Imminent Threat Alert warns of a credible, specific, and impending terrorist threat against the United States.

Elevated Threat Alert warns of a credible terrorist threat against the United States.

- ***Nuclear Power Plant***

Notification of Unusual Event is the least serious of the four levels. The event poses no threat to the general public or to plant employees, but emergency officials are notified. No action by the public is necessary.

Alert is declared when an event has occurred that could reduce the plant's level of safety, but backup plant systems still work. Emergency agencies are notified and kept informed, but no action by the public is necessary.

Site Area Emergency is declared when an event involving major problems with the plant's safety systems has progressed to the point that a release of some radiation into the air or water is possible, but is not expected to exceed Environmental Protection Agency Protective Action Guidelines beyond the site boundary. Thus, no action by the public is necessary.

General Emergency is the most serious of the four classifications and is declared when an event at the plant has caused a loss of safety systems. If such an event occurs, radiation could be released that would travel beyond the site boundary. State and local authorities will take action to protect the residents living near the plant.

- ***Hurricane/Tropical Storm***

A **Hurricane Watch** is an announcement that hurricane conditions (sustained winds of 74 mph or higher) are possible within the specified coastal area. Because hurricane preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, the hurricane watch is issued 48 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical-storm-force winds.

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

A **Tropical Storm Watch** is an announcement that tropical storm conditions (sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph) are possible within the specified coastal area within 48 hours.

A **Tropical Storm Warning** is an announcement that tropical storm conditions (sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph) are expected somewhere within the specified coastal area within 36 hours.

- ***Thunderstorms***

A **Severe Thunderstorm Watch** is issued by the National Weather Service when conditions are favorable for the development of severe thunderstorms in and close to the watch area. A severe thunderstorm by definition is a thunderstorm that produces 3/4 inch hail or larger in diameter and/or winds equal to or exceed 58 miles an hour. The size of the watch can vary depending on the weather situation. They are usually issued

for a duration of 4 to 8 hours. They are normally issued well in advance of the actual occurrence of severe weather

A **Severe Thunderstorm Warning** is issued when either a severe thunderstorm is indicated by the WSR-88D radar or a spotter reports a thunderstorm producing hail 3/4 inch or larger in diameter and/or winds equal to or exceed 58 miles an hour; therefore, people in the affected area should seek safe shelter immediately. Severe thunderstorms can produce tornadoes with little or no advance warning. Lightning frequency is not a criterion for issuing a severe thunderstorm warning. They are usually issued for a duration of one hour. They can be issued without a Severe Thunderstorm Watch being already in effect.

- **Tornado**

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

A **Tornado Warning** is issued when a tornado is indicated by the WSR-88D radar or sighted by spotters; therefore, people in the affected area should seek safe shelter immediately. They can be issued without a Tornado Watch being already in effect. They are usually issued for a duration of approximately 30 minutes.

- **Flood**

A **Flood Watch** is Issued to inform the public and cooperating agencies that current and developing hydrometeorological conditions are such that there is a threat of flooding, but the occurrence is neither certain nor imminent.

A **Flood Warning** is a release by the NWS to inform the public of flooding along larger streams in which there is a serious threat to life or property. A flood warning will usually contain river stage (level) forecasts.

Flood Advisories are issued when events are expected to remain below the warning criteria, but still cause significant inconvenience.

- **Winter Freeze**

Frost/Freeze Warnings are issued when below freezing temperatures are expected and may cause significant damage to plants, crops, or fruit trees. In areas unaccustomed to freezing temperatures, people who have homes without heat need to take added precautions.

III. 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.

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.

IV. 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 an 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 Taylor County Board of County Commissioners 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.

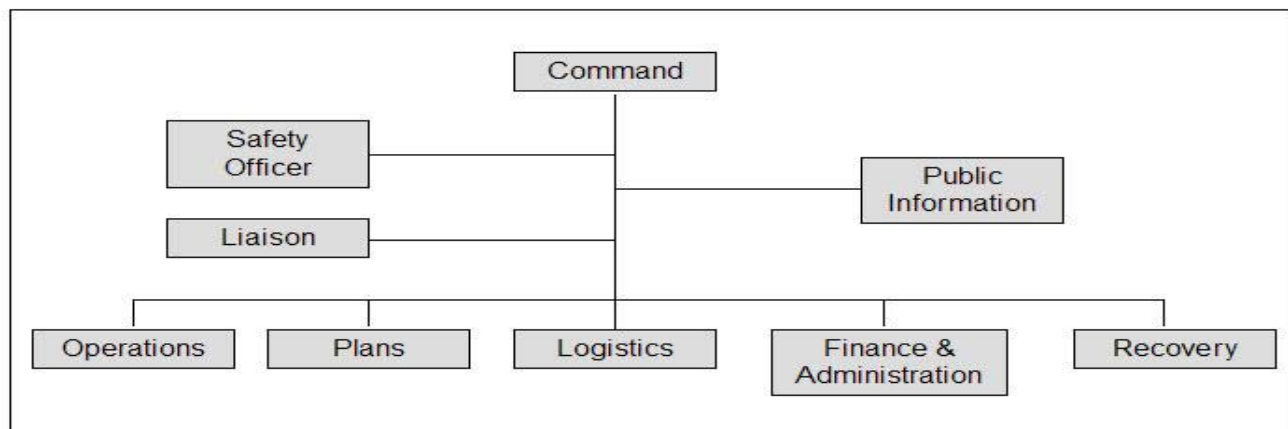
Pursuant to Chapter 252, which authorizes the waiver of procedures and formalities otherwise required of political subdivisions to take whatever prudent action is necessary to ensure the health, safety and welfare of a community in the event of an emergency, when in a quorum of the Board of County Commissioners 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:

- 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 who appoint the County’s Department 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:

- 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. 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

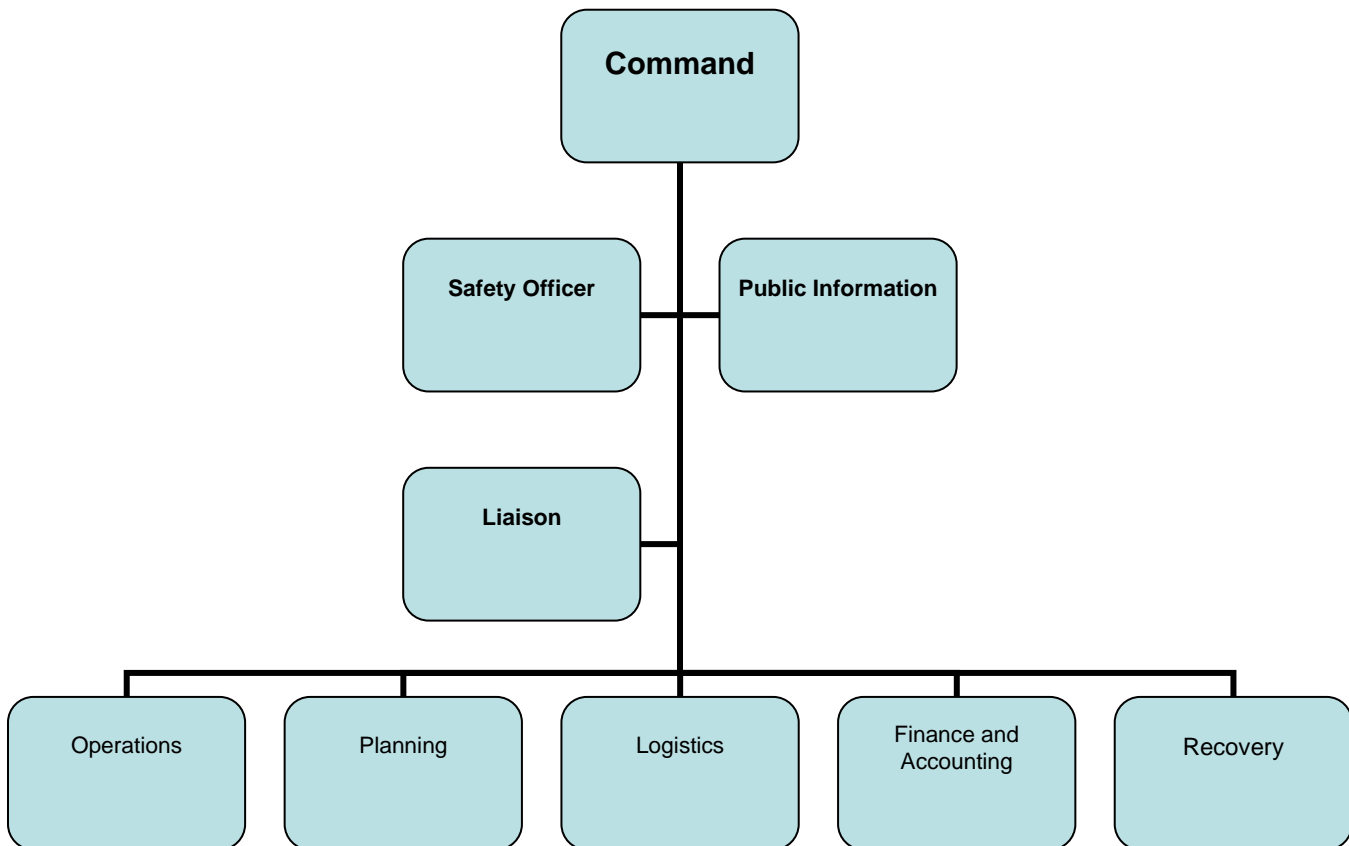


Figure 1 - Incident Command System

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).

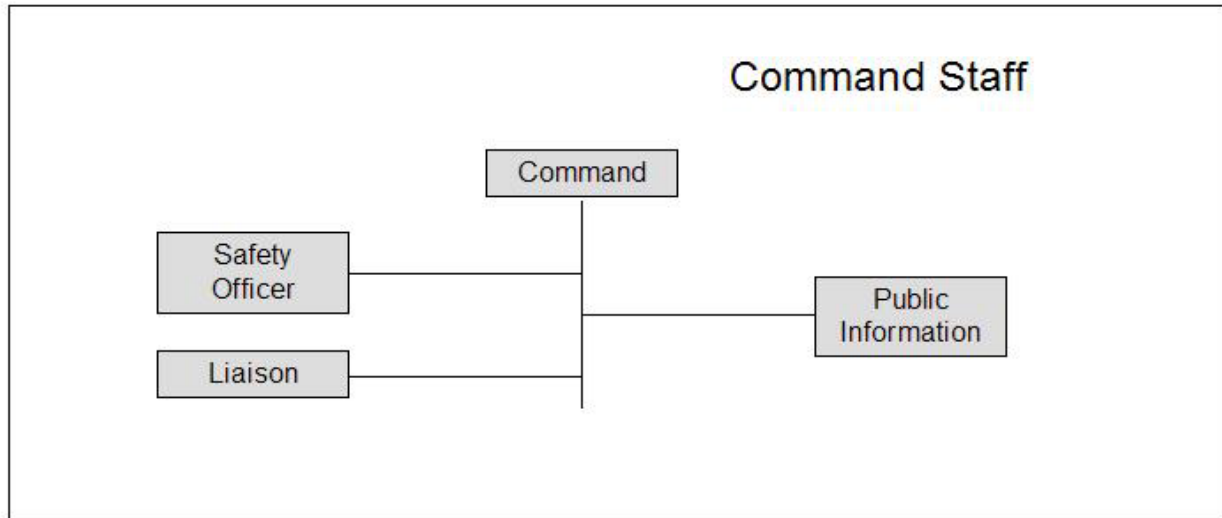


Table below outlines the key roles and responsibilities of the Command Staff.

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 evacuation of affected areas • 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 • 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.

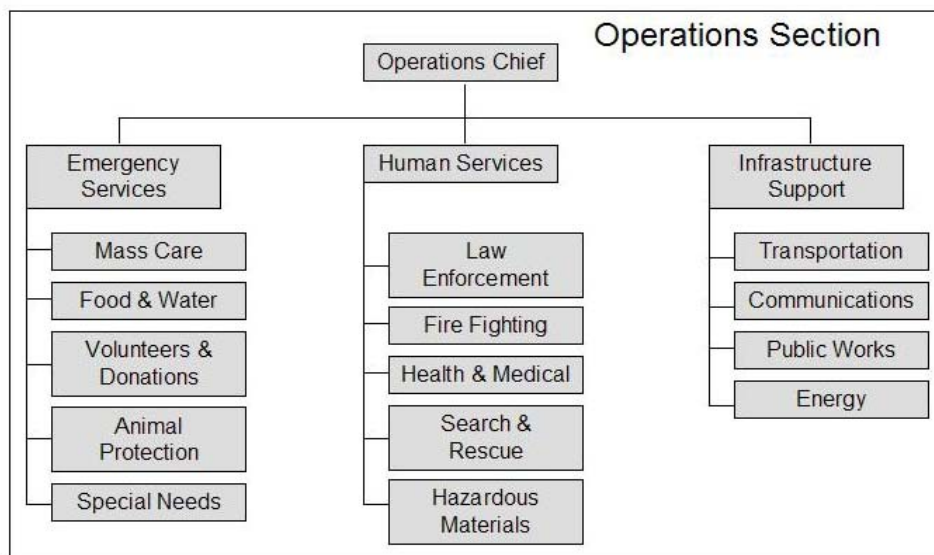


Figure 2 – Operations Section

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, 10 ,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 efforts • 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 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing control of potential vectors of pathogens such as mosquitoes and rats • Responsible for responding, in coordination with the TPHU, to potential outbreaks of disease in affected areas that are caused by potential vectors such as mosquitoes, rats, and other disease carrying organisms

<p>Taylor County Fire Rescue and Volunteer Fire Departments ESF 4, 9, 10</p>	<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
<p>Taylor County Emergency Medical Services ESF 8, 9, 10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for providing emergency medical care to victims of disasters • Responsible for supporting the Taylor County Public Health Unit as needed during all phases of a disaster
<p>Taylor County Public Health Unit 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 TCPHU in meeting local health and medical care needs during and after a disaster • Responsible for assisting the TCPHU 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

Taylor County Emergency Management ESF 9, 10, 13,	<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
Taylor County American Red Cross ESF 6	<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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 117	<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
Taylor County Emergency Management ESF 6, 11, 15, 17, 18	<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
Taylor County American Red Cross ESF 6, 15	<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.
Taylor County Office of Purchasing ESF 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually compile a listing of vendors capable of supplying food, water and ice.
Taylor County Volunteer Agencies ESF 6, 11, 15	<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).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (ESF 15 designee) will coordinate with resource support in providing volunteer groups with the necessary supplemental local resource information they may need...
Taylor County Animal Control ESF 17	<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
Taylor County Public Works ESF 1, 7	<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 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 Progress 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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/Progress Energy 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.

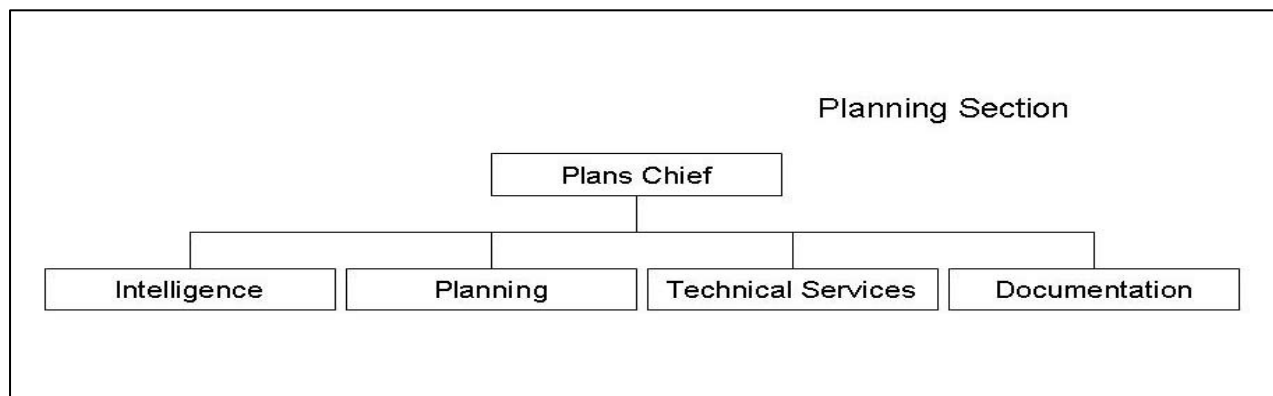


Figure 3 – Planning Section Organizational Chart

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).

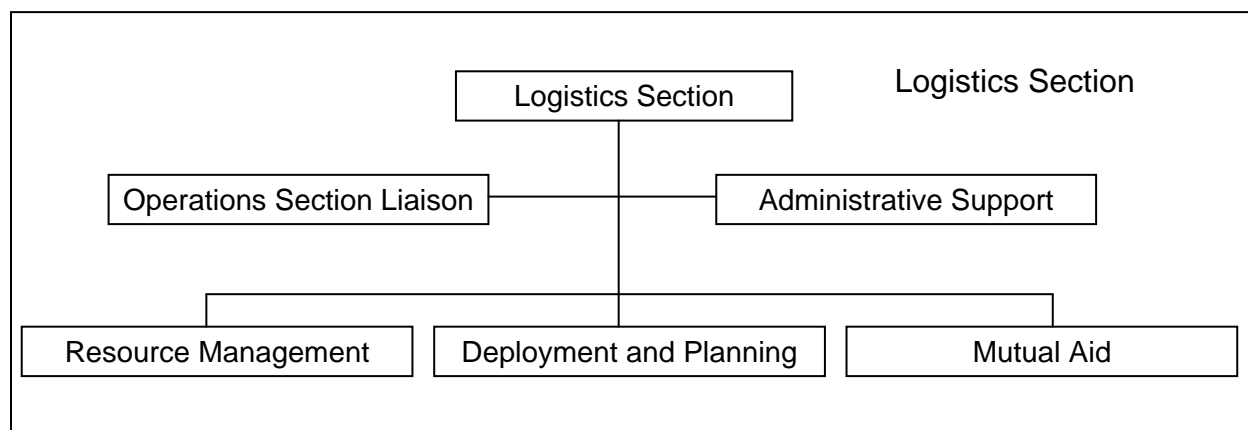


Figure 4 – Logistics Section Organizational Chart

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

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.

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 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.

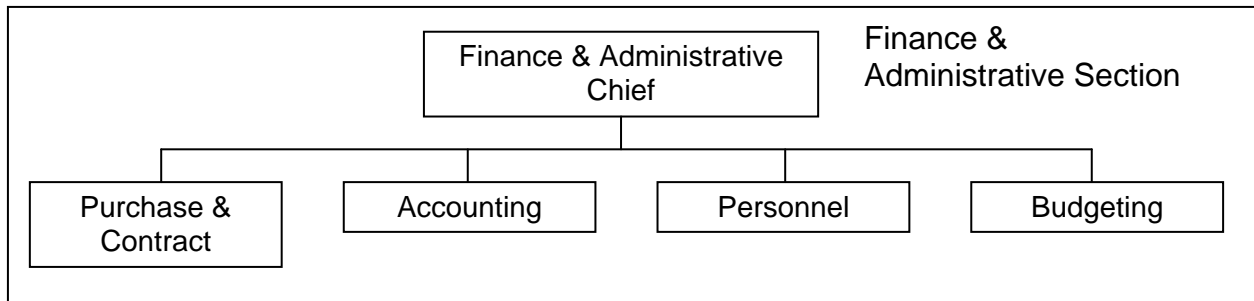


Figure 5 – Finance and Administrative Section Organizational Chart

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 training for financial management to county agencies • Maintains records of expenditures • Coordinates recovery actions with FEMA to include all financial matters • Provides training to EOC agencies for proper financial management during disasters • 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.

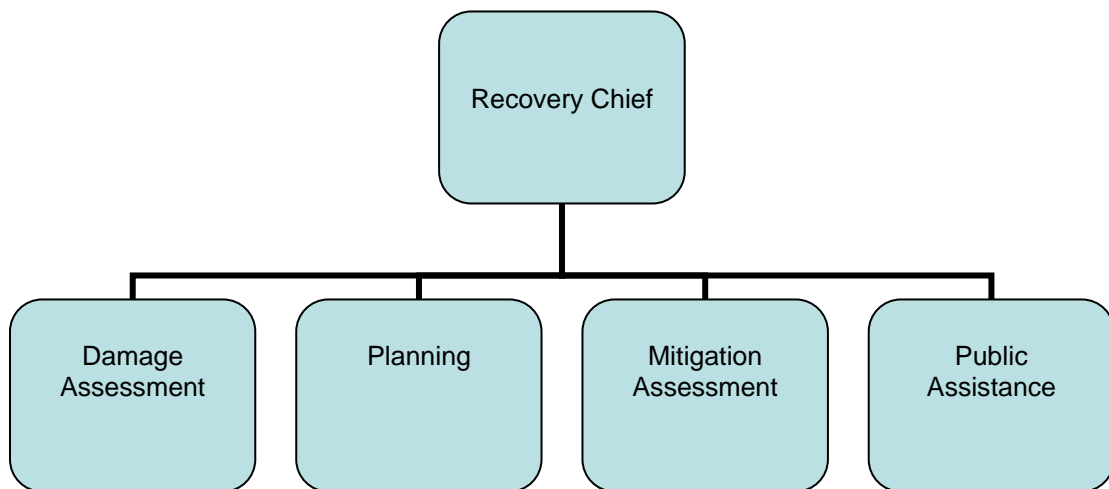


Figure 6 – Recovery Organizational Chart

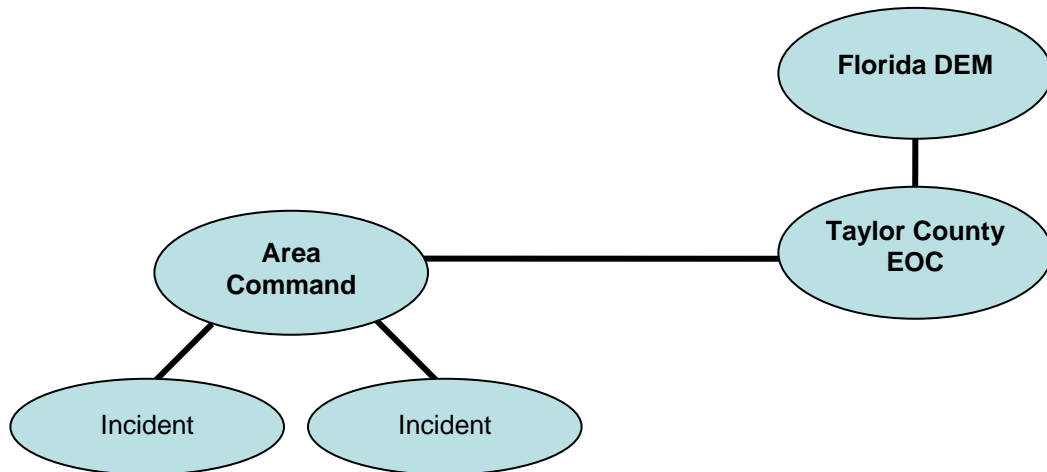
The following table depicts the roles and responsibilities of the Recovery Section.

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 18	<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
Taylor County Health Department ESF 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor health conditions throughout the recovery phase
The Perry-Taylor Chamber of Commerce ESF 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for serving as a liaison with the EM 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 County Administrator, 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	Taylor Public Health Unit
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.

- **UHF/VHF and 800 MHz Radio**

- Taylor County has UHF, VHF, and 800 MHz radio systems used by emergency response agencies and other essential local agencies.

- **Emergency Satellite Communications**

ESATCOM 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 ESATCOM.

- 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 2005 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 EM Director 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 will prepare pre-scripted news releases that can easily be edited to include disaster specific information.

- 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.

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
- ICS 400 Series

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
- 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 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

V. 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.

VI. 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).

VII. 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
 ESF Annexes
 Support Annexes
 Risk Specific Annexes
 Sample Public Service Announcements