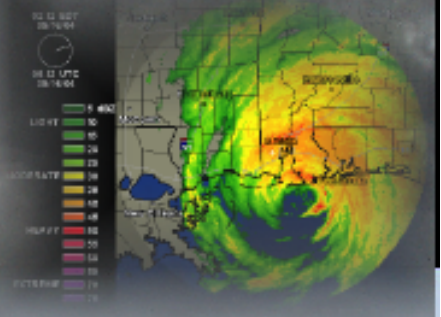


8 roadways are flooded.
**TURN AROUND
DON'T DROWN!**



Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)



**EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT**
**ESCAMBIA COUNTY
FLORIDA**

EMPLAN0010

November 2023

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I. Introduction

Escambia County, its two jurisdictions, the City of Pensacola, and the Town of Century, along with a total population of approximately 322,000 residents and 1.7 million visitors each year, are all vulnerable to potential community hazards that may temporarily impact daily life activities because of a man-made or mother nature disaster. From hurricanes, to tornadoes, to floods, to cyber terrorism or acts of violent terrorism, living on the gulf coast has its threats from these, and many other, hazards each day.

Having a community disaster plan as to how the community will prevent, prepare, respond, recover, and mitigate those threats is vitally important to a community that is looking to mitigate the impacts from those hazards, both in magnitude of the impacts and the length of time it takes to get the community back to normal.

This Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is that all-hazards disaster response plan for Escambia County, other government organizations, and both the citizens that live here and the visitors that come to enjoy what the community has to offer.

Purpose

The purpose of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is:

- To address minimum legal requirements. Within Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, emergency management authorities and responsibilities for political subdivisions in the State of Florida are identified. One of the primary responsibilities is provided by section 252.38(1)(a) "...each county must establish and maintain such an emergency management agency and shall develop a County emergency management plan and program that is coordinated and consistent with the state comprehensive emergency management plan and program." Furthermore, Homeland Security Presidential Policy Directives (PPD) 5 (2004) and 8 (March 30, 2011), requires that states and local governments adopt the fundamental principles, language, and operational concepts embedded within the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as a condition for receiving certain categories of federal support. PPD-8 identifies five preparedness mission areas: Prevention, Protection, Response, Recovery, and Mitigation.
- To identify and establish uniform policies and procedures consistent with the National Planning Frameworks that are comprised of the National Prevention Framework (NPF), National Protection framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Mitigation Framework (NMF), and National Disaster Recovery Framework (NRF).
- To identify and establish uniform policies and procedures that are consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), Incident Command System (ICS), and the Emergency Support Function (ESF) System of operations, creating a local operational system that is consistent with the national operational system.

- 47 • To identify and establish uniform policies and procedures to guide local Emergency
48 Operations Center (EOC) operations in support of the five preparedness mission areas;
49 Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery that will pursue activities.
50
- 51 • To safeguard against acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and other man-made and mother
52 nature threats or hazards.
53
- 54 • To identify hazards and vulnerable populations so that sound preparedness measures can be
55 implemented to minimize the effects of the emergency.
56
- 57 • To reduce the vulnerability of people and their communities.
58
- 59 • To establish a multi-organizational, multi-jurisdictional, all-inclusive, and coordinated disaster
60 management structure.
61
- 62 • To identify coordinated roles, responsibilities, and relationships for EOC positions,
63 operations, and organizations functioning and operating within the parameters of the CEMP.
64
- 65 • To provide a coordinated response to emergencies and disasters that will protect lives and
66 property and expedite recovery activities.
67
- 68 • To provide immediate relief from quality-of-life hardships imposed by a disaster, with a priority
69 on relief from physical suffering or injury.
70
- 71 • To mitigate against the loss of life or injury to people and against the potential damage and
72 loss of property.
73
- 74 • To identify contingencies for limited resources during times of significant disaster impacts.
75
- 76 • To evaluate existing hazard mitigation plans for shortfalls in existing measures; update and
77 refine mitigation plans based upon lessons learned.
78

79 **Scope**

80
81 In Accordance with the provisions of Chapter 252, Fla. Stat., Volume I, Article II, Emergency
82 Management, Section 37 of the Escambia County Code of Ordinances establishes that the
83 Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management will be responsible for the
84 development and maintenance of the County CEMP.
85

86 As such the CEMP is an all-hazards plan that sets to identify a multi-organizational and multi-
87 jurisdictional plan with the intent to:
88

- 89 • Be inclusive and in consideration of all levels of government allowing for the efficient
90 coordination of local, state, and federal agencies and resources.
91
- 92 • Be inclusive and in consideration of all local government jurisdictions to include cities, towns,
93 districts, authorities, and others.

- 94
- 95 • Be inclusive and in consideration of for profit- and non-profit organizations.
- 96
- 97 • Be inclusive and in consideration of citizens and visitors, with an emphasis on vulnerable
- 98 populations.
- 99
- 100 • Be inclusive and in consideration for access needs for people classified under the Americans
- 101 with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- 102

103 **Methodology**

104

105 The Division of Emergency Management’s Planning Coordinator is responsible for the development

106 and maintenance of the CEMP and will ensure that the necessary revisions are prepared,

107 coordinated, approved by the Board of County Commissioners, and distributed to the relevant EOC

108 stakeholders and EOC Disaster Committee.

109

110 The Escambia County CEMP is the product of an on-going, detailed, and focused planning process

111 that:

- 112
- 113 • Is consistent with state and federal disaster response and recovery plans.
- 114
- 115 • Fully incorporates the NIMS, Incident Command System (ICS), and Emergency Support
- 116 Function (ESF) principles, practices, and language into the disaster management structure
- 117 the County EOC utilizes to manage emergency and disaster activities.
- 118
- 119 • Includes all five phases of disasters: prevention, protection, response, recovery, and
- 120 mitigation.
- 121
- 122 • Capitalizes on the lessons learned from real-time incidents and events and exercises.
- 123
- 124 • Incorporates plans, programs and policies that have emerged since the last revision of the
- 125 CEMP and from all participating agencies and organizations.
- 126
- 127 • Includes all the EOC disaster committee members where possible, practical, necessary, and
- 128 appropriate.
- 129
- 130 • Is an all-hazards approach.
- 131
- 132 • Is designed to be flexible, adaptable, and scalable.
- 133

134 In 1989 the Public Safety Department established a multi-jurisdictional, multi-organizational “disaster

135 committee” that meets throughout each year, for training, planning, and exercise activities. This

136 committee consists of representatives from local agencies, departments, boards, associations, and

137 organizations, (i.e., military, public, private for-profit and non-profit) which have direct involvement in

138 the County EOC and disaster incidents affecting Escambia County and all its jurisdictions. A list of

139 the primary disaster committee members can be found in Appendix D.

140

141 The Division of Emergency Management utilizes several methods and tools for maintaining a strong
142 level of participation and involvement in planning for disasters and the maintenance of the CEMP
143 throughout the year. Those may include:

- 144
- 145 • Participation in the statewide annual exercise and the lessons learned from the after-action
146 report and improvement plan process.
- 147
- 148 • Participation in comprehensive annual operations planning meetings that engage all ESFs,
149 branch directors, and EOC command staff to enhance cross-training and the understanding
150 of roles and responsibilities
- 151
- 152 • Participation in other community or regional exercises and application of any appropriate
153 lessons learned from after action report and improvement plan processes. These may
154 include:
 - 155 ○ Annual airport exercises
 - 156 ○ Annual hospital exercises
 - 157 ○ Regional communication exercises
 - 158 ○ Regional Incident Management Team exercises
 - 159 ○ University/College exercises
 - 160 ○ Healthcare facility exercises
 - 161 ○ And many others
- 162
- 163
- 164 • Participation in real events or disaster incidents and the subsequent identification of lessons
165 learned from after action report and improvement review process.
- 166
- 167 • Regular sharing of “best practices,” study data and reports, and other relevant information
168 and data between EOC partner organizations for the development, enhancement, and
169 implementation of operational plans that support the CEMP.
- 170
- 171 • Numerous planning and operational meetings throughout the year with federal, state,
172 regional, or local partners that identify and appropriately apply “best practices” and “lessons
173 learned” to existing local programs, plans, and operations, or to initiate, develop, and plan
174 new programs and operations in support of the EOC.
- 175
- 176 • Application of the “catastrophic” approach to event and incident planning.
- 177

178 At a minimum, the County CEMP is required to go through a state review and approval process every
179 four years but is considered a “living document”. With each formal state CEMP review, the CEMP is
180 thoroughly reviewed and updated with an opportunity for all disaster committee organizations to
181 review and contribute to the plan to enhance and refine the plan, but also is an effort to allow the
182 committee to take ownership of the document.

183

184 Every four years, when the state approves the CEMP, the Board of County Commissioners (BCC) will
185 also be required to formally review, approve, and adopt the plan in a public forum. Once the CEMP
186 has gone through the complete review and approval process, the Division of Emergency
187 Management will provide notification to the disaster committee of such approval and post the CEMP
188 on the County website for disaster committee and public access. For any changes to the CEMP

189 during the time between formal state reviews, updates will be reviewed, approved, and adopted by
190 the BCC in a public forum and noticed to all the disaster committee representatives, and posted in the
191 EOC disaster management software.

192
193 To ensure that the CEMP is strictly aligned with the state and national preparedness guidance, the
194 Florida Division of Emergency Management and National Department of Homeland Security
195 publications listed below were consulted and closely followed:

196
197 **Federal**

198
199 United States. Department of Homeland Security. (2017), National Incident Management System
200 (NIMS). Washington D.C. Government Printing Office.
201 United States. Department of Homeland Security. (June 2016), National Prevention Framework.
202 Washington D.C. Government Printing Office.
203 United States. Department of Homeland Security. (June 2016), National Protection Framework.
204 Washington D.C. Government Printing Office.
205 United States. Department of Homeland Security. (June 2016), National Mitigation Framework.
206 Washington D.C. Government Printing Office.
207 United States. Department of Homeland Security. (2019), National Response Framework.
208 Washington D.C. Government Printing Office.
209 United States. Department of Homeland Security. (June 2016), National Disaster Recovery
210 Framework. Washington D.C. Government Printing Office

211
212 **State**

213
214 State of Florida. Division of Emergency Management. (updated 2012), Local Comprehensive
215 Emergency Management Plan Compliance Crosswalk.
216 State of Florida. Division of Emergency Management. (2022), State Comprehensive Emergency
217 Management Plan.
218

219 **Geographic Information**

220
221 Escambia County is the western most County in the panhandle of Florida and is bordered on the west
222 and north by the state of Alabama, on the east by Santa Rosa County, and on the south by the Gulf
223 of Mexico. The County contains 661 square miles of land area, with some 213 square miles of
224 surface water jurisdiction making up the jurisdictions of Pensacola, the Town of Century, as well as
225 the County proper. The physical topography of the land can be divided into two groups: coastal
226 lowlands and western highlands. The coastal lowlands consist of a series of broad, nearly level,
227 marine terraces extending several miles inland from the coast to a near elevation of 100 feet. The
228 western highlands, with elevations above 100 feet, include a gently sloping to strongly sloping series
229 of hills and valleys beginning approximately 10 miles north of Pensacola. The County's elevation
230 ranges from sea level to 200 feet above sea level in the northern part of the County, with an average
231 elevation of 69 feet above sea level.

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Figure 1: Escambia County

Drainage patterns tend to be toward the Escambia River Basin along the east side of the County, which flows into Escambia Bay. Along the west side of the County, streams flow toward the Perdido River Basin, which then flow into Perdido Bay. The flood-prone areas of the County are synonymous with the environmentally sensitive wetland areas located along these drainage basins. These wetlands provide satisfactory natural drainage control to eliminate flooding from normal weather conditions. Flood-prone areas of Escambia County are identified in the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) maintained by the each of the jurisdictions in the County. FIRMs can be found on-line at the following websites:

- www.myescambia.com
- www.myescambia.com e read
- www.cityofpensacola.com
- www.fema.gov

Industrial and commercial land use is primarily located in the southern portion of Escambia County. Residential areas surround the commercial and industrial areas in the County. Agricultural land uses occur primarily in northern sections of the County. The tourist-related development is occurring in the south and southwest areas of the County primarily on the barrier islands. Development in areas subject to tides (i.e., storm flooding) is systematic and regulated. Most critical care and response facilities are located well above any flood-prone or storm surge high-risk locations. The County and City maintain land-use and drainage basin study area maps in the GIS that depict the type of development restrictions throughout each jurisdiction and can also be viewed on-line at:

- www.myescambia.com
- www.cityofpensacola.com

Demographic Information

With beautiful beaches on Perdido Key and Pensacola Beach, and the population center focusing on the City of Pensacola, Pensacola Naval Air Station, and many community activities, most people in

279 Escambia County live, work, and play near the coastline. With an estimated County population of
 280 over 300,000 people, add to that approximately 753,500 tourists and travelers coming to Escambia
 281 County and Pensacola annually (2021) blending into those coastline and lifestyle activities that
 282 residents enjoy each day, the threat of natural and man-made disasters is something the community
 283 needs to be aware of the potential impacts that could threaten not only lives and property, but also
 284 economic interests of each person, family, and business. Table 1 identifies some of the basic
 285 population and demographic data representing the three jurisdictions in the County.
 286
 287

	Data source	Escambia County (all jurisdictions)	City of Pensacola	Town of Century	
Geography					
Land area (sq. miles)	1	662.35	22.70	3.28	
water area (sq. miles)	1	213.21	16.96	0.06	
Total		875.56	39.66	3.34	
Population and Demographic Information					
Population 2020	1	316,691	52,918	1,998	
Population Density	calc.	478	2,331	609	
Persons 19 and under	1	77,211	13,014	468	
Persons 20-64 yrs.	1	186,032	30,227	1,039	
Persons 65 years and over	1	53,448	9,677	491	
Inmates	County/ State	1,550 approx.	0	1,345 capacity (state)	
Homeless Population (2022 Escambia and Santa Rosa)		727 up to 7,600 depending upon source. https://www.pnj.com/story/news/local/escambia-county/2022/09/02/homeless-escambia-county-commissioners-question-discrepancy-count/7958887001/			
Population in Poverty	1	41,878	8,344	497	
Migrant Population	4	minimal			
Tourist Surge (2021 est.)	5	753,500			
Special Needs Registered	3	260			
Disability Status (non-institutionalized)					
With a disability 17 yrs. and under	1	3,592	495	17	
With a disability 18-64 yrs.	1	25,257	3,693	228	
With a disability 65 yrs. and over	1	19,306	3,918	179	
Total		48,155	8,106	424	
Languages other than English spoken at home					
Spanish (Speaks English less than "very well")	1	2,396	163	3	

Other languages (speaks English less than "very well")	1	5,265	495	0	
Total					
Housing					
Total Housing Units	1	147,732	25,912	949	
Housing Density	calc.				
Mobile Home	1	9,984	158	221	
RV/Boat/Van/etc.	1	104	0	0	
Year structure built					
2010 or later	1	5,154	437	0	
2000-2009	1	18,536	1,686	50	
1980-1999	1	40,579	4,910	224	
1960-1979	1	34,056	7,630	161	
1940-1959	1	16,378	4,850	129	
1939 or earlier	1	4,037	2,360	77	
Median Property Value	1	\$157,200	\$199,300	\$55,900	
Employment by Industry					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining		345	73	0	
Construction	1	5,607	659	2	
Manufacturing		5,244	957	19	
Wholesale trade	1	2,189	427	0	
Retail trade	1	14,981	1,821	158	
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	1	5,168	671	7	
Information	1	1,259	283	8	
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	1	9,743	1,426	12	
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	1	9,643	2,120	6	
Educational services, and healthcare and social services	1	19,775	4,121	64	
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	1	7,879	1,599	32	
Other services, except public administration	1	4,092	595	33	
Public administration	1	7,231	952	53	
Income					
Mean Household Income	1	\$72,051.00	\$81,833.00	\$42,062.00	
Median Household Income	1	\$53,023.00	\$56,199.00	\$31,075.00	
Mean Family Income	1	\$80,051.00	\$94,497.00	\$46,577.00	

Median Family Income	1	\$62,563.00	\$67,114.00	\$39,957.00	
Healthcare Facilities					
		# of facilities	# of beds		
Nursing Homes	4	15	1,883		
Intermediate Care Facility for the Developmentally Disabled	4	5	129		
Assisted Living Facilities	4	26	1,659		
Hospitals	4	5	1,669		
Ambulatory Surgery Centers	4	12	n/a		
Adult Day Care Facilities	4	2	114		
Total		60	5,454		
Disability					
Hearing Difficulty	1	11,508	1,930	73	
Vision Difficulty	1	6,632	1,218	63	
Cognitive Difficulty	1	16,547	2,871	106	
Ambulatory Difficulty	1	24,690	4,699	175	
Self-care Difficulty	1	8,030	1,517	87	
Independent Living Difficulty	1	15,958	2,726	182	
Total		83,365	14,961	686	
Miscellaneous Data					
		Number	spaces	spaces	spaces
Marinas*	5	30	1422 wet	1992 dry	55 transient
Mobile Home/RV Parks*	2	199	3,504 (mobile home)	1,056 (RV)	
1. SOURCE: 2020 U.S. Census data 2. SOURCE: Florida Health Department in Escambia County, November 2022 3. SOURCE: Emergency Management SPNS Registry November 2022 4. SOURCE: Agency for Health Care Administration November 2022 5. SOURCE: Escambia County Marine Resources Division November 2018 4. Escambia County Extension Office *Data maintained specifically by County GIS 5. Visit Pensacola, The Pensacola Experience presentation. https://visit-pensacola.s3.amazonaws.com/images/files/research/Visit-Pensacola-July-September-2022-VT-Report-PRESENTATION.pdf?v=1667590112					

Table 1: Escambia County Demographics

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II. Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment

Purpose:

The purpose of the hazard identification and vulnerability assessment is to use best available information and technology to identify and evaluate potential hazard risks facing Escambia County, as well as provide the factual basis for mitigation activities proposed in Escambia County's LMS that aim

296 to reduce those risks. The vulnerability assessment provides for the identification and analysis of
297 known hazards that may threaten life and property across the entire planning area. It also includes
298 the results of a multi-jurisdictional vulnerability assessment conducted for each of Escambia County's
299 municipal jurisdictions to determine where locally specific risks vary from those facing the rest of the
300 county.

301

302 Escambia County is vulnerable to a wide range of hazards that threaten life and property. The
303 Hazards within the Escambia County LMS are broken up into three main hazard types:

304

- 305 • Natural Hazards - Are threats of a naturally occurring event will have a negative effect on life,
306 property, and the environment.

307

- 308 • Societal Hazards - are hazards that are created by humans or hazards that directly impact
309 humans by means other than a natural or technological incident.

310

- 311 • Technological Hazards - Include those that are caused by man-made technological
312 advancements, although some can be a result of natural hazards in specific circumstances.

313

- 314 • Geographic Information

314

315 Escambia County is the western most county in the panhandle of Florida and is bordered on the west
316 and north by the State of Alabama, on the east by Santa Rosa County, and on the south by the Gulf
317 of Mexico. Escambia County contains 662 square miles of land area, with some 213 square miles of
318 surface water jurisdiction, which totals 876 square miles overall.

319

320 The physical topography of the land can be divided into two groups: coastal lowlands and western
321 highlands. The coastal lowlands consist of a series of broad, nearly level, marine terraces extending
322 several miles inland from the coast to a near elevation of 100 feet. The western highlands with
323 elevations above 100 feet include gently sloping to strongly sloping series of hills and valleys
324 beginning approximately 10 miles north of Pensacola. The County's elevation ranges from sea level
325 to 200 feet above sea level in the northern part of the County with an average elevation of 69 feet
326 above sea level.

327

328 Industrial and commercial land use is primarily located in the southern portion of Escambia County.
329 Residential areas surround the commercial and industrial areas in the County. Agricultural land uses
330 occur primarily in northern sections of the county. The tourist-related development is occurring in the
331 south and southwest areas of the county primarily on the barrier islands. Development in areas
332 subject to tides (i.e., storm flooding) is systematic and regulated. Most critical care and response
333 facilities are located well above any flood-prone or coastal high-hazard area.

334 Initial Hazard Identification

335

336 The potential hazards that may affect the residents and visitors to Escambia County are reviewed on
337 a regular basis. Each jurisdiction will be addressed individually however we begin with a general
338 overview at the county level of each of the hazards. This plan is in line with FEMA's guidance by
339 focusing on hazards that directly affect Escambia County.

340

341 Each of the initially identified hazards were studied for their potential impact on Escambia County as
342 well as in terms of the availability of hazard mitigation strategies to reduce that impact. Best available
343 data on historical occurrences, the geographic location, and extent, as well as the probability of future

344 occurrences, were collected and reviewed as part of the hazard identification process in the following
 345 sections.

346
 347 Table 2 below lists the range of hazards identified in this risk assessment:
 348

Type	Hazard	Hazard-Specific Effects
<i>Natural</i>	Drought	Extreme Temperatures
<i>Natural</i>	Flooding	
<i>Natural</i>	Storm Surge	Flooding; Erosion
<i>Natural</i>	Tsunami	Flooding
<i>Natural</i>	Hail	
<i>Natural</i>	Extreme Heat	Drought
<i>Natural</i>	Tropical Cyclone Events	Hurricanes; Tropical Storms; High Winds; Flood; Storm Surge; Tsunami; Tornadoes
<i>Natural</i>	Thunderstorms/Wind/Lightning	Wildfire; Structural Fire
<i>Natural</i>	Sinkholes/Subsidence	
<i>Natural</i>	Earthquakes	Tsunami
<i>Natural</i>	Tornadoes and Waterspouts	High Winds
<i>Natural</i>	Wildland Fire/Wildfire	Structural Fire
<i>Natural</i>	Erosion	
<i>Natural</i>	Winter Storm/Freeze	
<i>Natural/Societal</i>	Epidemic/Pandemic	Mass Casualty/Fatality
<i>Natural/Tech/Soc.</i>	Structural Fire	
<i>Technological</i>	Dam/Levee Failure	Flooding
<i>Technological</i>	Hazardous Materials	Fixed Facilities; Transportation; Radiological Release; Biological; Coastal Spill/Release
<i>Technological</i>	Coastal Oil Spill/Release	
<i>Technological</i>	Cyberterrorism	Critical Infrastructure Disruption
<i>Technological</i>	Terrorism	Mass Casualty/Fatality
<i>Technological</i>	Prolonged Utility/Communications Failure	Critical Infrastructure Disruption
<i>Societal</i>	Civil Disorder/Disturbance	
<i>Societal</i>	Mass Casualty	

Table 2: Hazard Identification by Type

349
 350

351 **County Potential Hazard Threats**

352
 353 Some hazards are not listed due to the geographic location and characteristics of the planning area
 354 and are not relevant to Escambia County and the participating jurisdictions, i.e., volcanoes. There are
 355 no volcanoes in the Southeast United States that would impact Escambia County.
 356

357 **Probability Summary:**

358
 359 Each hazard is described and ranked based on relative risk using probability and severity as the
 360 identified measures.
 361

362 Probability is based on historical information and considers the likelihood that Escambia County will
363 see an impact by the hazard within a given period.

- 364
- 365 N = None: No previous occurrence and considered no threat
- 366 L = Low: Some potential every 16 years or more
- 367 M = Moderate: Potential occurrence every 3 to 15 years
- 368 H = High: Potential to exist every 1 to 2 years

369
370 Based on the history of the hazards occurring and all available information, a summary of
371 probabilities table has been created to determine then likelihood of a hazard occurring within a certain
372 number of years. It is important to note that a hazard with a low probability of occurring can be just as
373 severe as one with a high probability of occurring.

374
375 Table 3 indicates the hazards identified in this plan and their potential hazard risk based on the
376 likelihood of an incident occurring within the probability summary listed above.

377
378 Table 4 indicates the potential impact a hazard may have based on the following criteria:

- 379 N = None: No impact expected
- L = Low: Special portions of the population affected; day to day operations not affected; minor cosmetic damage to structures possible
- M = Moderate: Approximately 50% of population affected; mobile homes and poorly built or maintained structures impacted
- H = High: Significant portions of the population impacted; major damage to old, poorly maintained mobile home structures; some damage to structures built to recently approved building code

	Drought	Flooding	Hail	Excessive Heat	Hurricane/Tropical Cyclone Events	Storm Surge	Thunderstorm Lightning/Wind	Sinkholes	Earthquakes	Tsunamis	Tornadoes/Waterspouts	Wildfire	Erosion	Winter Storm Freeze	Dam/Levee Failure	Structural Fire	Hazardous Materials	Coastal Oil Spill	Epidemic/Pandemic	Civil Disorder/Disturbance	Terrorism	Cyberattack/Cyberterrorism	Mass Casualty	Prolonged Utility/Comms. Failure
Escambia County	M	M	H	M	H	H	H	N	L	L	L	M	L	M	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	H	L	M
City of Pensacola	L	M	M	M	H	H	H	N	L	L	L	N	L	M	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	H	L	M
Santa Rosa Island Authority	L	M	M	M	H	H	H	N	L	L	L	N	H	M	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	H	L	M
Town of Century	L	M	M	M	H	L	H	N	L	N	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	N	M	L	L	H	L	M

Table 3: Potential Hazard Risks to Locality

	Drought	Flooding	Hail	Excessive Heat	Hurricane/Tropical Cyclone Events	Storm Surge	Thunderstorm Lightning/Wind	Sinkholes	Earthquakes	Tsunamis	Tornadoes/Waterspouts	Wildfire	Erosion	Winter Storm Freeze	Dam/Levee Failure	Structural Fire	Hazardous Materials	Coastal Oil Spill	Epidemic/Pandemic	Civil Disorder/Disturbance	Terrorism	Cyberattack/Cyberterrorism	Mass Casualty	Prolonged Utility/Comms. Failure
Escambia County	M	H	M	M	H	H	H	L	L	L	L	M	L	M	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	L	H
City of Pensacola	L	H	L	M	H	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	L	H
Santa Rosa Island Authority	L	H	L	M	H	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	M	M	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	L	H
Town of Century	L	H	L	M	H	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	L	H

Table 4: Potential Hazard Impact to Locality

381 **Hazard Profiles:**

382 **Hurricane/Tropical Storm (Tropical Cyclone Events)**

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384
385

Description

386 A hurricane is a tropical cyclone, which is a rapidly rotating storm system characterized by a low-
387 pressure center, a closed low-level atmospheric circulation, strong winds, and a spiral
388 arrangement of thunderstorms that produce heavy rain or squalls.

389 Tropical cyclones are classified as follows:

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- Tropical Depression - An organized system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined surface circulation and maximum sustained winds of 38 mph or less
- Tropical Storm - An organized system of strong thunderstorms with a defined surface circulation and maximum sustained winds of 39-73 mph
- Hurricane - An intense tropical weather system of strong thunderstorms with a well-defined surface circulation and maximum sustained winds of 74 mph or higher

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Hurricanes, tropical depressions, and tropical storms have long affected Florida because of its location. As a narrow peninsula between two warm bodies of water, Florida is regularly affected by hurricanes. The greatest threats to Escambia County posed by a hurricane are storm surge, wind damage, and inland flooding. Wind damage from the storm itself is related to wind speed and the accompanying "pressure" that is exerted on structures. When the wind speed doubles, four times more force is exerted on structures. Wind damage can also be caused by hurricane-spawned tornadoes, which can be more destructive than the hurricane itself. Damage can also be caused by wind-borne debris and flood conditions.

406 **Location and Extent**

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Escambia County is susceptible to direct impacts from major hurricanes. A major hurricane is classified as a tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 111 mph (96 knots) or higher, corresponding to a Category 3, 4, or 5 on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale.

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The intensity of hurricanes is measured by the Saffir-Simpson scale, with sustained wind speeds (measured in miles per hour) to measure the extent of a tropical storm or depression. Once a tropical storm reaches wind speeds of 74 miles per hour or greater, it is then classified as a Category 1 hurricane. It is important to note that in 2010, the National Weather Service and National Hurricane Center have changed its criteria by no longer correlating wind speed with storm surge height. No two storms are the same and less intense storms could in fact create storm surge that is comparable to stronger storms.

419

Scale	Wind Speed	Typical Damage
Category 1	74-95 mph	Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding, and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap, and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days.
Category 2	96-110 mph	Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped

Scale	Wind Speed	Typical Damage
		or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks.
Category 3	111-129 mph	Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.
Category 4	130-156 mph	Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted, and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.
Category 5	≥157 mph	A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

Table 5: Typical Damage by Hurricane Category

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Previous Occurrences

Between 1851 and 2022, Escambia County has been impacted by 110 tropical storms and hurricanes, passing within 60 miles, or directly hitting the county. Of the 1100 tropical events, 40 were hurricanes, with 14 major hurricanes.

The following storms are a few of the more notable events that have impacted Escambia County, based on available information:

- Hurricane Frederic, 1979: This storm brushed by Pensacola and Escambia County making landfall in Pascagoula, Mississippi, but not without impacting Perdido Key, Escambia County with a 10 to 15-foot storm surge and heavy winds. This storm resulted in the beginning of Escambia County’s repetitive loss property list under the NFIP, with numerous properties sustaining flood damage.
- Hurricane Erin, 1995: The 15th costliest storm to date, which brought 85 mph winds. Erin came ashore east of Pensacola as a Category 2 storm. This storm caused damage to homes and businesses throughout the County and City of Pensacola, with the most significant damage on Pensacola Beach and Perdido Key with homes severely damaged and roads covered in sand. This storm produced a lot of debris with hundreds of downed trees all over the county. In addition, debris from damaged homes and business contributed to the debris collected after this storm. Over 600 structures in the city sustained some type of minor damage from Hurricane Erin. Major damage was sustained by 88 structures: 63 single-family dwellings; 11 commercial structures; 10 apartment units, and 4 government buildings. Toppled trees damaged single-family structures, while the damage to the commercial structures and governmental buildings was primarily caused by high winds. In total, approximately 593 single family dwelling structures sustained some type of damage from Hurricane Erin, or almost 2.9% of the City’s approximately 20,000 single-family structures.

- 451 • Hurricane Opal, 1995: The 4th costliest storm to date, struck Pensacola in the aftermath of
452 Erin. This storm came ashore as a Category 3 with 125-mph winds. Inland portions of the
453 County saw anywhere between 6 and 15.45 inches of rain causing severe inland flooding and
454 forcing the Escambia and Perdido rivers out of their banks. Structures located on barrier
455 islands and along area bays and bayous generally receive the highest percentage of damage
456 from high winds and tidal surges. Coming ashore east of the City of Pensacola, Hurricane
457 Opal devastated the coastal barrier islands of Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, and
458 Bay counties. Damages from Hurricane Opal were mainly the result of tidal surges, ranging
459 from six feet in Pensacola to twenty feet in shoreline communities east of Pensacola. Over
460 1,000 structures sustained damage on Pensacola Beach during Hurricane Opal. This storm
461 was estimated to be a 12-year rainfall storm event.
462
- 463 • Hurricane Ivan, 2004: Made landfall just west of Gulf Shores, Alabama as a Category 3
464 hurricane, putting Escambia County in the worst part of the storm. In general, rainfall
465 amounts were 3 to 7-inches, with one report of 15.75” at the WEAR TV station. Storm surge
466 was estimated to be 10-15’ with wave action on top of the surge in many areas. This storm
467 caused significant damage to the community, most severely in the Category 3 storm surge
468 area of the County with homes being completely stripped from their foundations. The I-10
469 Bridge over Escambia Bay between Santa Rosa and Escambia County had numerous
470 sections of the bridge damaged or destroyed because of the storm surge. There were
471 approximately 1,020 homes and businesses destroyed, another 1,346 with major damage,
472 and 292 with minor damage.
473
- 474 • Hurricane Dennis, 2005: Made landfall on Santa Rosa Island, between Navarre Beach and
475 Gulf Breeze as a Category 3 storm. Dennis brought 6 to 7-foot storm surge and produced
476 approximately 3 to 5-inches of rainfall. The storm caused moderate damage to the
477 community.
478
- 479 • Hurricane Gustav, 2008: Brushed by Escambia County on its way to Louisiana. Though no
480 significant rainfall was produced, storm surge from 3-5’ did impact our coastal areas and
481 cause a few condominiums to flood on Pensacola Beach. Winds were slightly gusty, but no
482 significant gusts reports. However, the beaches were severe impacted by heavy wave action
483 on top of the surge causing approximately \$11.75 million in beach erosion damage.
484 Otherwise, impacts were minimal.
485
- 486 • Hurricane Ida, 2009: Became extra-tropical as it made landfall in east Baldwin County,
487 Alabama and moved northeast through Escambia County. Impacts and damages were
488 contained to significant beach erosion.
489
- 490 • Hurricane Sally, 2020: Made landfall as Category 2 hurricane as it made landfall in Gulf
491 Shores, Alabama. Escambia County had 24.88 inches of rain recorded at NAS Pensacola,
492 2’-4’ of storm surge in downtown Pensacola, and 2 deaths
493

494 The Figure 2 below shows all the hurricane paths that have come within 60 miles of Escambia County
495 from 1851 through 2022.
496

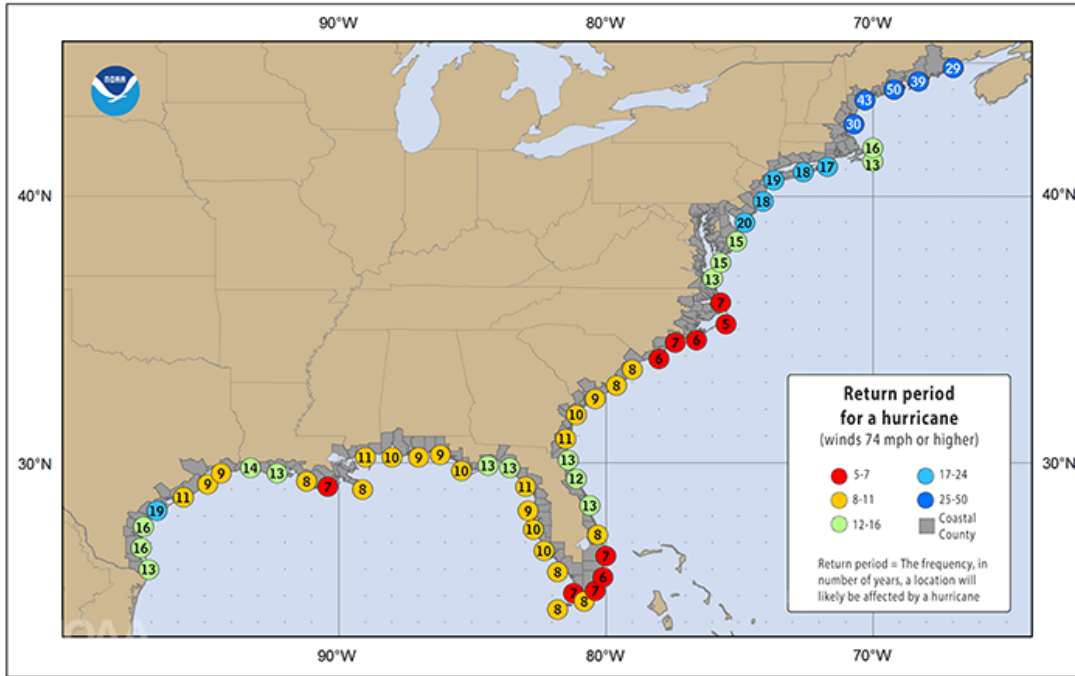


Figure 3: Return Period for a Hurricane

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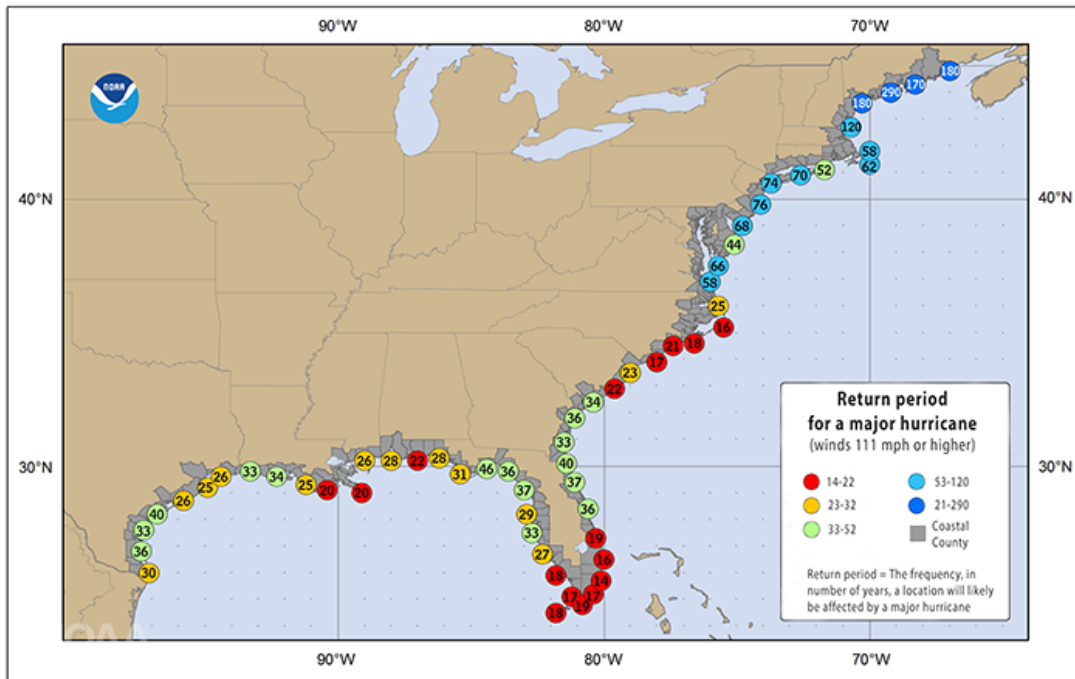


Figure 4: Return Period for a Major Hurricane

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Vulnerability and Risk Assessment

Escambia County is considered highly vulnerable to hurricanes due to existing development patterns, coastal population, and its history of events. The number of people affected by hurricanes and tropical storms is significant, the economic costs are high, the likelihood of hurricanes and tropical

522 storms is moderate to high, and vulnerability is high. All buildings and infrastructure in the County are
523 vulnerable to hurricanes and tropical storms.

524
525 Hurricanes combine multiple natural hazards in the form of high sustained winds, tornados, heavy
526 rains, and storm surge. Along the Gulf coast, including bays and bayous, significant property damage
527 is expected from storm surge caused by these events. Storm surge is the rise of sea level coupled
528 with wind driven waves. The more intense the hurricane, the more perpendicular its tract to the
529 shoreline, and proximity of the eye of the hurricane (particularly to the west) will result in significantly
530 higher destruction by the associated natural hazards.

531
532 Heavy rains and flooding compound damages caused by storm surge and high winds. While rainfall
533 does not normally require the emergency evacuation of large numbers of residents during the
534 passage of a hurricane and flooding associated with storm surge, rainfall does have the potential to
535 slow traffic, overtax stormwater drainage systems, and hamper evacuation routes which may lead to
536 a reduction of the total hours available for overall evacuation efforts.

537
538 Flooding is a major threat to areas well inland of the hurricane impacts that require evacuation. The
539 potential wind and flood damage from a Category 5 hurricane could result in millions of dollars in
540 damages to homes, businesses, employers, and public service providers and displace tens of
541 thousands of residents. The population living in evacuation zones 1-4 totals is approximately 12% of
542 the County's population, excluding the mobile home population elsewhere in the County.

543
544 Structures located on barrier islands, low lying areas such as downtown Pensacola and the
545 southwest portion of the County, taller structures, and mobile homes are at an increased risk of
546 damage from these forces. Based on anticipated impacts from a tropical storm or hurricane,
547 evacuation orders are issued for residents on barrier islands and low-lying areas within predicted
548 storm surge areas.

549
550 There are more than 10,000 mobile homes in the County and all mobile home residents are included
551 in any evacuation orders associated with a Tropical Storm or Hurricane.

552
553 It is difficult to determine risk levels at the local level for hurricanes. Regional and national risk can be
554 estimated based on historical events and climate data. The following figure identifies the county is in
555 a very high-risk zone for hurricanes.

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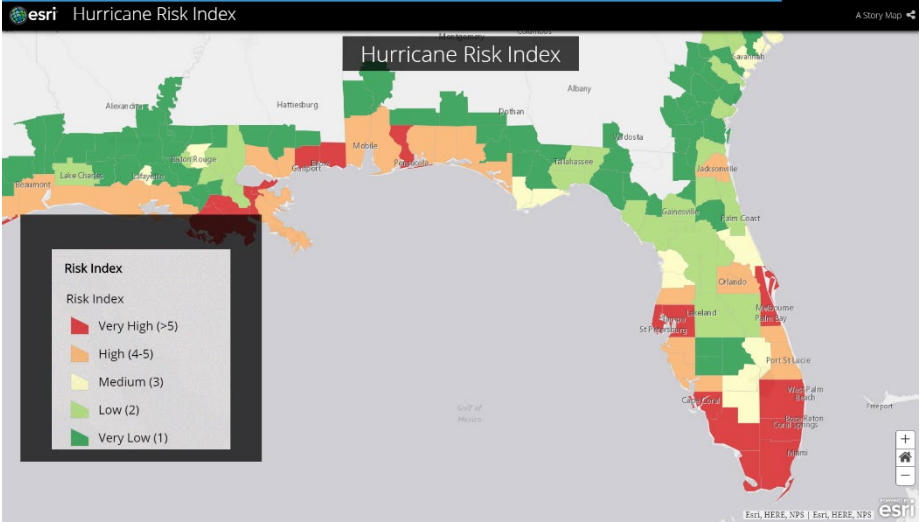


Figure 5: Hurricane Risk Index

For a tropical cyclone event, coastal and the inland areas near the coast will be most vulnerable to wind. These areas include the City of Pensacola, Santa Rosa Island Authority, and the coastal areas of Unincorporated Escambia County, which includes Perdido Key. The Town of Century, being an hour inland, would experience much less of a wind impact from a small event as the storm moves inland and loses strength. However, with a very large Category 3, 4, or 5 storm, Century would be susceptible to the impacts from wind.

It is difficult to predict the risk to a specific area from a tropical cyclone event due to varying conditions of a storm. However, to achieve consistency in the information provided to the community and to minimize confusion, the County has mapped the wind hazards by utilizing the Florida Building Code Wind Zones.

Escambia County building code identifies wind zones within the County based on the distance from the coastline⁴. Escambia has designed a wind load building code map that identifies various wind zones for building wind-load requirements from 140 mph zones on the coast to 120 mph zones where the Town of Century is located. The City of Pensacola and barrier islands all fall within the 140 mph zones, and all areas fall within the impact protection requirements.

Storm Surge

Description

Storm surge is an abnormal rise of water generated by a storm, over and above the predicted astronomical tide. Storm surge has the potential to impact the coastal and riverine areas of the county because of the storm surge being pushed into the bays, bayous, and riverine areas from conditions of a significant tropical event.

Location and Extent

⁴ https://library.municode.com/fl/escambia_county/codes/code_of_ordinances

603 Coastal storm surge can be expected with any tropical event, including low category storms. All
604 coastal locations are susceptible to storm surge damage including: The City of Pensacola to the East,
605 and coastal areas to the south such as Pensacola Beach, and Perdido Key to the south-west of the
606 County, including bayous and other low-lying areas of south side of the County. Major riverine plains
607 throughout the County receive water from tributaries to the north; any heavy rain event could
608 potentially affect structures, activities, and individuals within the floodplain boundaries, including the
609 Town of Century and other smaller rural communities located along the rivers and streams. As storm
610 surge events are intricately related to tropical storms and hurricanes, the list of occurrences is the
611 same as for those hazards.

612

613 **Previous Occurrences**

614

615 More recent occurrences of storm surge events include:

616

617 • Hurricane Ivan, 2004: Made landfall just west of Gulf Shores, Alabama as a Category 3
618 hurricane, putting Escambia County in the worst part of the storm. Storm surge was
619 estimated at between 10 to 15 feet plus wave action in many areas. This storm caused
620 significant damage to the community, most severely in the Category 3 storm surge area with
621 homes being completely removed from their foundations. The I-10 Bridge over Escambia Bay
622 between Santa Rosa and Escambia County had numerous sections removed because of the
623 storm surge. There were approximately 1,020 homes and businesses destroyed: another
624 1,346 with major damage, and 292 with minor damage.

625

626 • Tropical Storm Arlene, 2005: Made landfall just west of Pensacola dropping approximately 3
627 to 4 inches of rain with approximately 60 mph winds, causing little damage and approximately
628 2 feet of storm surge.

629

630 • Hurricane Dennis, 2005: Made landfall on Santa Rosa Island, between Navarre Beach and
631 Gulf Breeze as a Category 3 storm. Dennis brought 6 to 7 feet of storm surge and produced
632 approximately 3 to 5 inches of rainfall. The storm caused moderate damage to the
633 community.

634

635 • Hurricane Gustav, 2008: Brushed by Escambia County on its way to Louisiana. Though no
636 significant rainfall was produced, storm surge from 3 to 5 feet did impact our coastal areas
637 causing condominiums to flood on Pensacola Beach. Beaches were severely impacted by
638 heavy wave action on top of the surge causing approximately \$11.75 million in beach erosion
639 damage.

640

641 • Hurricane Ike, 2008: A category 2 storm at landfall, Ike passed by Escambia County with less
642 impact than Gustav, producing little to no rainfall, less gusty winds, but still approximately 3 to
643 5 feet of storm surge, causing the same homes to be flooded that were flooded during
644 Hurricane Gustav, and creating an additional \$9.375 million in damages due to beach
645 erosion.

646

647 • Hurricane Ida, 2009: Became extra-tropical storm as it made landfall in east Baldwin County,
648 Alabama and moved northeast through Escambia County. Impacts and damages were
649 contained to significant beach erosion with little other impacts to the county.

650

- 651 • Hurricane Isaac, 2012: A category 1 storm at landfall near Houma, Louisiana Isaac passed
652 by Escambia County, producing little to no rainfall, but still about 4 to 5 feet of storm surge.
653 Impacts and damages from this event were contained to significant beach erosion with little
654 other impacts to the county.
655
- 656 • Hurricane Nate, 2017: The main impacts to the western Florida Panhandle were from storm
657 surge. In Escambia County, tide gauge information from Pensacola Bay indicated peak
658 inundation of 3 feet above normally dry ground occurred along immediate coastal areas of
659 the Pensacola Bay System. USGS data indicates a peak of 3 to 5 feet of inundation likely
660 occurred at the immediate shore of the barrier islands. The greatest impact was to the Fort
661 Pickens areas where part of the roadway was damaged. The road also had 3 feet of sand
662 covering it with 4 feet of sand deposited on some of the parking lots. In addition, a portion of
663 Highway 399 between Pensacola Beach and Navarre Beach was damaged.
664
- 665 • Tropical Storm Gordon, 2018: Storm surge inundation peaked between 2 to 3 feet across
666 coastal Escambia County. The Fort Pickens area experienced significant coastal flooding and
667 beach erosion.
668
- 669 • Hurricane Sally, 2020: storm surge inundation peaked at between 2-4 in downtown
670 Pensacola.
671

672 **Probability of Future Events**

673
674 The possibility of a storm surge event is directly tied to the proximity of tropical storms or hurricanes
675 to Escambia County. Significant storm surge would be tied to the hurricane strike probability. In
676 reference to the previous occurrences section, a storm surge event has occurred recently every 1-2
677 years thus the probability of a future storm surge event impacting Escambia County is high.
678

679 **Vulnerability and Risk Assessment**

680
681 Both the County and the City of Pensacola are at risk from storm surge, with the potential impacts
682 varying depending upon the conditions of the storm. County storm surge maps are available to
683 identify areas at risk.
684

685 Hurricanes combine multiple natural hazards in the form of high sustained winds, tornados, heavy
686 rains, and storm surge. Along the Gulf coast, including bays and bayous, significant property damage
687 is expected from storm surge caused by these events. Storm surge is the rise of sea level coupled
688 with wind driven waves. The more intense the hurricane, the more perpendicular its tract to the
689 shoreline, and proximity of the eye of the hurricane (particularly to the west) will result in significantly
690 higher destruction by the associated natural hazards.
691

692 Structures located on barrier islands, low lying areas such as downtown Pensacola and the
693 southwest portion of the County, taller structures, and mobile homes are at an increased risk of
694 damage from these forces. Based on anticipated impacts from a tropical storm or hurricane,
695 evacuation orders are issued for residents on barrier islands and low-lying areas within predicted
696 storm surge areas.
697

698 Escambia County is susceptible to storm surge greater than those indicated on the Saffir/Simpson
699 Hurricane Scale due to the relatively shallow water and gradual slope of the Gulf of Mexico bottom. In
700 association with a major hurricane, it is anticipated that a storm surge is possible in the range of 25 to
701 28 feet above normal tide levels. Based on the area anticipated to be impacted by a category 5
702 hurricane, approximately 43,500 acres of coastal lands would be expected to be inundated. There are
703 more than 10,000 mobile homes in the County and all mobile home residents are included in any
704 evacuation orders associated with a tropical storm or hurricane.

705
706 The population effected in this zone is approximately 51,500 persons that may need to be evacuated.
707 Communities along the coastline of Escambia County are subject to surge from one or more of the
708 following sources: Gulf of Mexico, Pensacola Bay, Santa Rosa Sound, Escambia Bay, Perdido Bay,
709 Big Lagoon, and associated bayous, rivers, and streams.

710

711 **Thunderstorms/Wind/Lightning**

712

713 **Description**

714

715 Thunderstorms consist of rain-bearing clouds that also produces lightning. Any person who has been
716 a resident of Florida during the summer is aware of the typical weather patterns during this season.
717 Warm mornings give way to afternoon thunderstorms that are typically localized and can be very
718 intense. Compared to many other places in the nation, Florida receives an exorbitant amount of
719 lightning strikes that are responsible for numerous deaths and property damage every year.
720 Northwest Florida averages between 70 and 80 thunderstorms each year.

721

722 **Location and Extent**

723

724 All areas of Escambia County are susceptible to the effects of thunderstorms. These events are
725 common throughout Florida, occur throughout the year and typically are widespread events. Although
726 thunderstorms generally affect a small area, they are very dangerous given their ability to produce
727 accompanying hazards including high winds, hail, and lightning which all may cause serious injury or
728 death, in addition to property damage. They are most common in Florida because atmospheric
729 conditions are favorable for generating powerful storms.

730

731 All areas of Escambia County are susceptible to the effects of high winds related to a thunderstorm. A
732 severe thunderstorm includes damaging winds greater than 58 mph (50 knots) or greater and hail 1
733 inch or larger in diameter. High winds have been further broken down into three categories by the
734 NWS Storm Events database:

735

736

- 737 • High Wind: Sustained non-convective winds of 35 knots (40 mph) or greater lasting for 1 hour
738 or longer or winds (sustained or gusts) of 50 knots (58 mph) for any duration (or otherwise
739 locally/regionally defined), on a widespread or localized basis. In some mountainous areas,
740 the above numerical values are 43 knots (50 mph) and 65 knots (75 mph), respectively.

741

- 742 • Strong Wind: Non-convective winds gusting less than 50 knots (58 mph), or sustained winds
743 less than 35 knots (40 mph) resulting in a fatality, injury, or damage.

- Thunderstorm Wind: Winds, arising from convection (occurring within 30 minutes of lightning being observed or detected), with speeds of at least 50 knots (58 mph), or winds of any speed (non-severe thunderstorm winds below 50 knots) producing a fatality, injury, or damage. Events with maximum sustained winds or wind gusts less than 50 knots (58 mph) should be entered as a Storm Data event only if they result in fatalities, injuries, or serious property damage.

All areas of Escambia County are susceptible to lightning strikes and their potential effects. Any lightning bolt can kill. Lightning plays a crucial role in the fire-based ecologies of the forests; unfortunately, it also plays a role in fires that might threaten human life and property. Many of the fires in 1985 that impacted the State of Florida were ignited by lightning strikes. Damage to buildings can also be prevented by lightning rod systems and surge protectors to reduce the risk of fires. Regarding a scale for lightning, there is no specific scale for strength (such as weak vs. strong), but weather forecasts do provide various warning levels to specific weather events that may be forecast to impact the community.

Previous Occurrences

Within Escambia County, between 2000 to 2022 lightning accounted for 5 deaths and 14 injuries within 33 lightning events reportable through NOAA.⁶

Probability of Future Events

The probability of future occurrences of thunderstorms/winds/lightning within Escambia County is high as these events occur frequently especially during summer months. All of Escambia County is subject to the effects of Thunderstorms, Wind, or Lightning. It is anticipated since Escambia County has experienced lightning storms before, it will occur again. Wind events in recent history have averaged from 40 to 70 knots and it is likely that those will occur again as well. The county has certainly experienced high winds and gusts that have impacted the residents and businesses of Escambia County.

Vulnerability and Risk Assessment

Escambia County is very susceptible to thunderstorms, high winds, and lightning. With the population of Escambia County continuing to grow, the effects of thunderstorms and wind events will be felt even more than in the past and substantial damage can be experienced by residents. With severe thunderstorms and lightning, segments of the population could be negatively affected. Agriculture concerns could suffer damage and economic losses. Individuals in open areas such as golf courses and parks are at risk, as well as those that may be participating in boating or other water activities on the numerous lakes and streams in Escambia County.

Critical facilities and infrastructure would be possibly impacted in a devastating storm. While historically thunderstorms have not caused any significant damage to structures, or caused any deaths in Escambia County, the threat continues to remain based on each storm’s potential. Additionally, Escambia County considers thunderstorms a serious threat based on the following facts:

⁵ U.S. Fire Administration, 2004
⁶ <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents>

789
790 On average, the County will experience 14 severe thunderstorms a year that cause moderate
791 damage. During the summer months, the County can experience daily thunderstorms that include
792 high winds and lightning. Structures such as mobile homes are highly susceptible to winds associated
793 with the thunderstorms.

794
795 Escambia County has a large commercial and private boating population. Pensacola Beach, Perdido
796 Key, Santa Rosa sound, Navy Base and the surrounding bayous and internal water bodies have
797 public and private marinas and boat launches that provide access to the Gulf of Mexico and the
798 internal freshwater rivers. This means the presence of many boaters on open water at any given time
799 where they may be vulnerable to thunderstorms, and the associated winds and lightning produced.

800
801 45% of all residents in Escambia County live near forested lands; thunderstorm winds will often cause
802 tree damage to improved property, structures, and people.

803
804 Approximately 27% of the County is in the 100-year flood plain and vulnerable to flooding.
805 Thunderstorms can cause excessive rainfall over short periods of time, causing localized flooding.
806 Flooding can result in temporarily displacing County residents and result in damage to structures and
807 agriculture.

808
809 Although Escambia County has a high incidence of lightning strikes and thunderstorms, there are not
810 a significant number of people impacted by these events. The economic costs are low, but response
811 costs tend to be high, therefore the level of vulnerability is moderate. All areas of the County are
812 considered vulnerable to lightning strikes and thunderstorms. Commercial and private boating
813 populations could be affected by lightning. In severe cases, wildfires because of lightning strikes in
814 our forested areas could potentially impact residential, commercial, and agricultural activities alike.

815 Tornadoes and Waterspouts
816
817 **Description**

818
819 A tornado is a violent windstorm characterized by a twisting, funnel-shaped cloud extending to the
820 ground. Tornadoes are most often generated by thunderstorm activity (but sometimes result from
821 hurricanes and other tropical storms) when cool, dry air intersects and overrides a layer of warm,
822 moist air forcing the warm air to rise rapidly. Tornado speeds can reach more than 300 miles per
823 hour. Damage paths can vary as wide as one mile and run a path as long as 50 miles.

824
825 Some tornadoes are clearly visible, while rain or nearby low-hanging clouds may obscure others.
826 Occasionally, tornadoes develop so rapidly that little, if any, advance warning is possible. Before a
827 tornado hits, the wind may die down and the air may become very still. A cloud of debris can mark the
828 location of a tornado even if a funnel cloud is not visible. Tornadoes generally occur near the trailing
829 edge of a thunderstorm.

830
831 Waterspouts fall into two categories: fair weather waterspouts and tornadic waterspouts.
832 Tornadic waterspouts are tornadoes that form over water or move from land to water. These have the
833 same characteristics as a land tornado and are associated with severe thunderstorms. Tornadic
834 waterspouts are often accompanied by high winds and seas, large hail, and frequent, dangerous
835 lightning.

836

837 Fair weather waterspouts usually form along the dark flat base of a line of developing cumulus
838 clouds. This type of waterspout is generally not associated with thunderstorms. While tornadic
839 waterspouts develop downward in a thunderstorm, a fair-weather waterspout develops on the surface
840 of the water and works its way upward. By the time the funnel is visible, a fair-weather waterspout is
841 near maturity. Fair weather waterspouts form in light wind conditions, so they normally move very
842 little.

843
844 **Location and Extent**

845
846 Like hurricane data, there is only reliable recorded data for tornadoes since 1950. Although the
847 Midwest has the reputation for the worst tornadoes, Florida experiences the greatest number of
848 tornadoes per square mile of all the states. Florida has averaged 52 tornadoes reported per year
849 since 1961, with an average of two fatalities per year. Florida's tornadoes are generally of shorter
850 duration (3 miles) and have narrower paths (125 yards wide). All areas of Escambia County are
851 susceptible to tornadoes and their potential effects.

852
853 The Fujita Scale (now the Enhanced Fujita Scale) is used to determine the intensity of tornadoes.
854 Most of the tornadoes that have hit Escambia County have been on the lower spectrum, in the F0 or
855 F1 range. On February 1, 2007, the National Weather Service switched from the Fujita Scale to the
856 Enhanced Fujita Scale to better reflect examinations of tornado damage surveys, aligning wind
857 speeds more closely with associated storm damage. The Enhanced Fujita Scale levels are listed in
858 the table below.

859
860 Table 6 represents the Measuring the Intensity of Tornadoes (Extent)⁷

861

Scale	Wind Speed (mph)
EF0	65-85
EF1	86-110
EF2	111-135
EF3	136-165
EF4	166-200
EF5	>200

Table 6: Enhanced Fujita Scale

862
863
864 Because of the unpredictable patterns of tornadoes, and because the entire state of Florida has a
865 relatively high risk, the entire County is vulnerable to tornado-induced damage. The damage potential
866 for a tornado increases as a function of population density. As the number of structures and people
867 increase, the potential damage/injury rate increases. Mobile homes, poorly constructed and/or
868 substandard housing, apartment complexes and low-rent housing projects are especially susceptible
869 because of their lack of resistance to high winds, and apartment complexes and low-rent projects
870 because of their size and densities.

871
872 **Previous Occurrences**

873
874 There have been 93 recorded tornadoes in Escambia County since 1950 that have caused nearly
875 \$35,000,000 in total damage. These same tornadoes have also been responsible for 191 injuries and
876 no deaths.

⁷ <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/oun/?n=efscale>

The EF scale still is a set of wind estimates (not measurements) based on damage.

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There have been several; significant tornado events in Escambia County in the last twenty years.

- October 2001: The Central and Southern portions of the county had several tornados touchdown during a severe thunderstorm. One of the tornados nearly pulled the roof off a home, a shed was pushed into a homeowners' swimming pool, in addition to debris scattered throughout the area.
- October 18, 2007: An EF1 tornado that went through the downtown Pensacola area causing minor damage to a few structures.
- February 17, 2008: An EF1 tornado touched down in the Molino area causing damage to numerous homes and businesses.
- February 15, 2016: Severe thunderstorms developed across the Florida Panhandle during the afternoon and evening as a strong upper-level disturbance moved from the southern Plains to the Tennessee Valley. The severe storms developed along and ahead of the trailing cold front, producing both tornadoes and straight-line wind damage. This tornado developed from an isolated supercell thunderstorm.

The tornado first touched down southwest of Lambert-Ridge Road southeast of McDavid. The tornado gradually increased in strength and width as it continued northeast toward the Town of Century. The first EF-2 intensity damage noted was on Holland Drive where a workshop was destroyed. The tornado reached its peak intensity (widespread EF-2 damage with isolated EF-3 damage) as it moved into Century. The tornado destroyed 40 residential structures; most buildings located within the Alger-Sullivan Lumber Company property; and minor/major damage to several other residential/commercial/ public facilities/buildings. A couple of homes experienced complete loss of the roof with only the walls of small interior rooms remaining. Extensive tree damage was noted with numerous softwood and hardwood trees either uprooted or snapped. Numerous power poles were also snapped.

The tornado continued to track northeast out of Century and moved across the Florida Alabama state line into Escambia County Alabama.⁸ See Figure 6 below for a detailed view of the recorded tornado path.

⁸ <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/eventdetails.jsp?id=620077>

Event Map:

Note: The tornado track is approximate based on the beginning (B) and ending (E) locations. The actual tornado path may differ from a straight line.

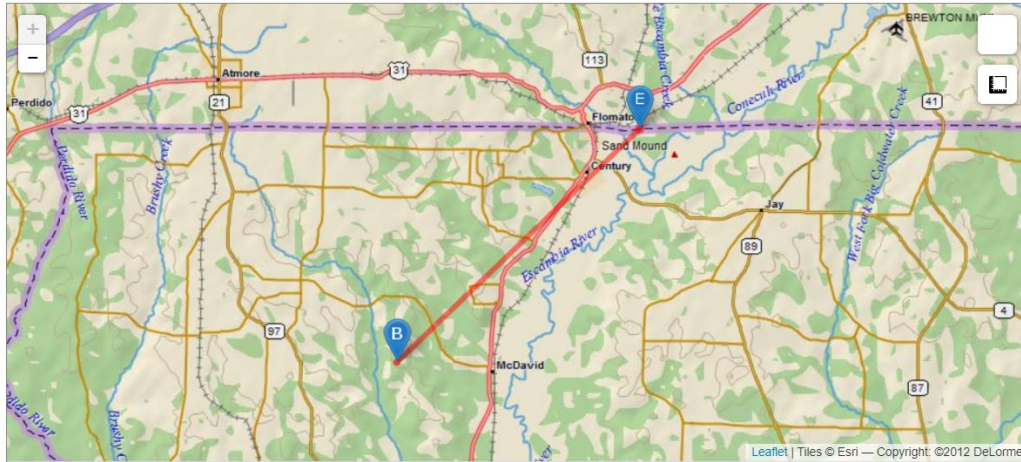


Figure 6: Century Tornado Track 2016

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- February 23, 2016: Eight days after one of the most damaging tornadoes in County history, a second strong storm system produced a highly favorable setup for severe thunderstorms and tornadoes. The highest impact across the Florida Panhandle was from a strong tornado that impacted the Pensacola metro An EF2 tornado first touched down in Pensacola, just north of the airport and moved southwest. The roof was blown off two homes, one on La Borde Lane and one on Gladstone Drive. Additional EF-2 damage to homes was observed further to the northeast on Tradewinds Drive. Two vehicles were overturned in this location. It was at this point that further intensification began. The tornado reached peak intensity as it moved over the Mooring Apartments on Old Spanish Trail and the General Electric plant. EF-3 damage was observed at two of the apartment buildings with major damage to the second story. EF-3 damage occurred at the GE plant where a warehouse was destroyed. Additional EF-3 damage was noted at the Grand Baroque townhomes on Scenic Highway where two units were destroyed. The tornado then moved into Escambia Bay and produced additional damage once it moved into Santa Rosa County.⁹ See Figure 7 for a detailed view of the recorded tornado path.

⁹ <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/eventdetails.jsp?id=621845>

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Event Map:

Note: The tornado track is approximate based on the beginning (B) and ending (E) locations. The actual tornado path may differ from a straight line.

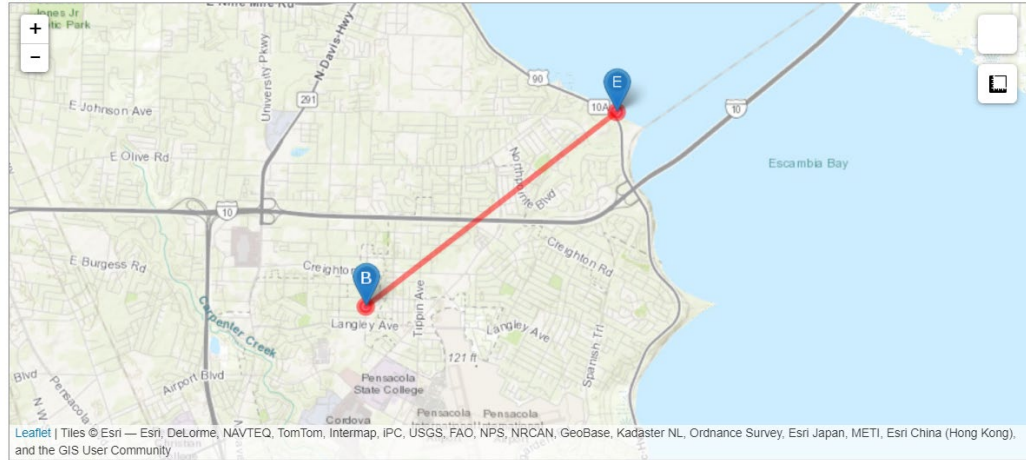


Figure 7: Escambia County/Pensacola February 23, 2016 Tornado Track

The table below lists the incidences of tornadoes in Escambia County since 2010.

Location	Date	Magnitude	Property Damage
<i>McDavid</i>	3/9/2011	EF0	-0-
<i>Gulf Beach</i>	9/4/2011	EF1	\$250K
<i>Pensacola</i>	5/12/2012	EF0	\$1K
<i>Pensacola Beach</i>	7/22/2013	EF0	\$4.5K
<i>McDavid</i>	2/15/2016	EF3	\$5M
<i>Ferry Pass</i>	2/23/2016	EF3	\$22M
<i>Barrineau Park</i>	4/22/2018	EF0	50K
<i>Gonzalez</i>	3/30/2022	EF0	0
<i>Ferry Pass</i>	5/25/2022	EF1	0

Table 7: Tornadoes that Impacted Escambia County Since 2010

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Probability of Future Events

According to previous occurrences the probability of a future tornado affecting Escambia County is low to moderate. While most of these events are small in terms of size, intensity and duration, a greater number of stronger storms (i.e., F2 and F3 tornadoes) have been reported in the past. Further, even a minor tornado can cause substantial damage. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association, as of 2004, Florida was ranked number one in the number of tornadoes per square mile, most of which are weak, and referred to as spawn tornados. While tornados can occur at any time during the day or night, they tend to form during the late afternoon and into the evening.

Based on historical trend, from 1950 through 2020, there have been ninety-one (91) reported tornados throughout the County. The expected tornado size would be approximately 20-yards wide,

973 with a 175-yard path. Most tornados are expected to touchdown for relatively short periods of time in
974 a bounce type pattern. The occurrence of a tornado touchdown on an annual basis is considered
975 high. Severe storms occur regularly throughout the year, but do not always cause damage.

976
977 **Vulnerability and Risk Assessment**
978

979 Due to the unpredictable nature of tornadoes, all of Escambia County is vulnerable to their impacts.
980 High wind speeds can cause damage to structures with the most significant threat to mobile homes
981 and other older substandard or unreinforced properties. The total mobile home population in
982 Escambia County is estimated at 20,183¹⁰ accounting for nearly 7% of the total county population.
983 This population must have a safe place to go during possible tornadic activity. While everyone can be
984 impacted, the elderly, those with lower income, and the homeless would be most affected. Tornadoes
985 can cause other cascading events like utility outages, economic loss, and transportation issues along
986 with the hardships that result from the disruption of normal life.

987
988 Waterspouts have a direct effect on coastal areas of the county and have the potential to affect
989 electrical infrastructure, residential and commercial boating, and private structures; commonly
990 affecting coastal areas such as Perdido Key, Pensacola Beach, and the City of Pensacola, which are
991 vulnerable because of their coastal geography.

992
993 There are no local geographical differentiations that create a lower or higher risk within the County,
994 because of the randomness and unpredictability of tornadoes, the entire population of Escambia
995 County and all its jurisdictions are vulnerable to their impacts and potential damages.
996

997 **Hail**

998
999 **Description**

1000
1001 Hail is frozen precipitation that can occur during a thunderstorm. Hail forms when raindrops freeze
1002 into balls of ice. Up until January 2010, severe hail in Escambia County was defined as three-fourths
1003 of an inch (penny size) or larger. However, in January 2010, the National Weather Service raised the
1004 hail size criteria for Severe Thunderstorm Warnings from 0.75-inch (penny size) to 1.00 inch (quarter
1005 size).

1006
1007 According to the National Weather Service, within Florida, many storms which have the potential for
1008 0.75-inch hail also have the potential to produce 50-knot + (58 mph +) winds. Many storms capable of
1009 producing 0.75-inch to just below 1-inch size hail will still require Severe Thunderstorm Warnings for
1010 50-knot + (58 mph +) damaging winds. Special Weather Statements will continue to be issued for
1011 "strong storms", generally those with 45-57 mph winds and small hail, below 1.00-inch.

1012
1013 **Location and Extent**

1014
1015 Severe thunderstorms can happen anytime of the year in the State of Florida and produce hail at any
1016 time. Although, hailstorm events occur most often during the late winter and early spring severe
1017 weather season and as previously mentioned, often accompany thunderstorms or tornadoes. A hail

¹⁰ data.census.gov; 2021 ACS 1-Year Estimates: Total Pop. in Occupied Housing by Tenure by Units in Structure

1018 event has no geographic limitations to the area it affects. Therefore, it is presumed that all of
 1019 Escambia County is uniformly at risk to a hail event.

1020
 1021 On average, Escambia County has seen hail from .75 to 2.00 inches in diameter. Escambia County
 1022 would expect to receive the same size diameter hail and possibly even greater sizes, which may
 1023 occur from extremely high cloud tops that develop.

1024
 1025 Damage from hail increases with the size of the hail and can cause damage to vehicles, aircraft, and
 1026 homes, and can be fatal to people and livestock. However, Florida thunderstorms do not often include
 1027 hail because the hailstones usually melt before they reach the ground because of the generally warm
 1028 temperatures in Escambia County.

1029
 1030 **Previous Occurrences**

1031
 1032 From 1950 to 2020 there have been 66 severe hailstorms that have struck Escambia County. More
 1033 recent occurrences that produced substantial damage include:

- 1034
 1035 • Spring Storm in 2003: A storm that hit Escambia County produced hail the size of golf balls in
 1036 and around the Walnut Hill area of Escambia County. Property damage was estimated at
 1037 around \$15,000 as some roofs and vehicles sustained damage.
- 1038
 1039 • Spring Storm 1n 2006: Large hail from a thunderstorm damaged several vehicles near
 1040 Belleview. This storm caused wind and hail damage for a couple of hours as it moved
 1041 through Baldwin and Escambia counties.
- 1042
 1043 • Since 2010 there have been 16 documented hailstorm events in Escambia County (Table 4)
 1044 with hail ranging in size from 1.00 to 2.00 inches in diameter. None of these hailstorms
 1045 resulted in property damage or crop damage or any significance. Locations and dates of
 1046 hailstorms are listed in the table that follows. Should hail occur, it could cause damage to car
 1047 dealerships and the agricultural enterprises which include greenhouses, horticulture, foliage,
 1048 and citrus crops.
- 1049
 1050 • Damage to car dealerships has occurred in the past and could happen again in the future.
 1051 This could result in an economic effect to the County. Tourism, critical facilities, and
 1052 infrastructure would likely not be impacted. Other than injuries to individuals that may get
 1053 caught out in the hailstorm, populations would not be affected.

Location	Date	Size	Damages
<i>Pensacola</i>	11/2/2010	1.75 in.	-0-
<i>Pensacola</i>	3/9/2011	1.00 in.	-0-
<i>Belleview</i>	6/6/2011	1.75 in.	-0-
<i>Molino</i>	6/8/2011	1.00 in.	-0-
<i>Belleview</i>	7/13/2012	1.00 in.	-0-
<i>Pensacola Regional</i>	4/5/2014	1.00 in.	-0-
<i>Brent</i>	3/24/2016	1.00 in.	-0-

<i>Belleview</i>	3/26/2016	1.00 in.	-0-
<i>Brent</i>	3/26/2016	1.00 in.	-0-
<i>Gonzalez</i>	3/26/2016	1.00 in.	-0-
<i>Walnut Hill</i>	1/21/2017	2.00 in.	-0-
<i>Cantonment</i>	1/22/2017	1.00 in.	-0-
<i>Walnut Hill</i>	2/9/2021	1.50 in.	-0-
<i>Cantonment</i>	4/10/2021	1.00 in.	-0-
<i>Ensley/Ferry Pass</i>	5/15/2022	1.00 in.	-0-
<i>Bellview</i>	8/15/2022	1.00 in.	-0-

Table 8: Escambia County Hail Impacts Since 2010

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Probability of Future Events

Based on the frequency of hail events in the past, the probability of future hail occurrences in Escambia County is moderate to high. Over the past 10 years, Escambia County has been impacted by one or more hail events per year. It can be expected that future hail events will continue to cause minor to severe damage to property throughout Escambia County.

Vulnerability and Risk Assessment

As it cannot be predicted where hail may fall, all existing and future buildings, facilities, and populations in Escambia County are equally exposed to this hazard and could potentially be impacted. Hail can become as big as baseballs or golf balls; however, Florida typically experiences hail the size of pennies (0.75-inches) or quarters (1.00-inches). An average hailstorm can last for a few minutes to hours. While all of Escambia County’s assets are equally exposed to hail, anticipated future damages or losses are expected to be minimal.

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Tsunami

Description

A tsunami is a wave or series of waves most caused by an earthquake or by a large undersea landslide, volcanic eruption, meteorological event, or other undersea disturbance. From the area of disturbance, tsunami waves will travel outward in all directions and can originate hundreds or even thousands of miles away from affected coastal areas or in the case of a meteotsunami, the surge will travel with the weather front at the speed of the front.

Location and Extent

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The County is located along the Gulf of Mexico, which, has a shallow shelf, therefore, the potential for any impulse disturbance in the Gulf of Mexico is remote. In the unlikely event of a tsunami, the extent of such an event would be limited to the coastline. Based upon the NOAA Project Report that Developed Four Additional Tsunami Inundation Maps with Revision of Port Aransas, TX and Updating Existing Ones with Maritime Products, November 2017 figure 8 and 9 identifies the potential undersea landslide locations that could trigger a tsunami that could also impact the Escambia County coastline with potential surge and water level impacts.

Landslide Sources and Coastal Locations for Inundation Mapping

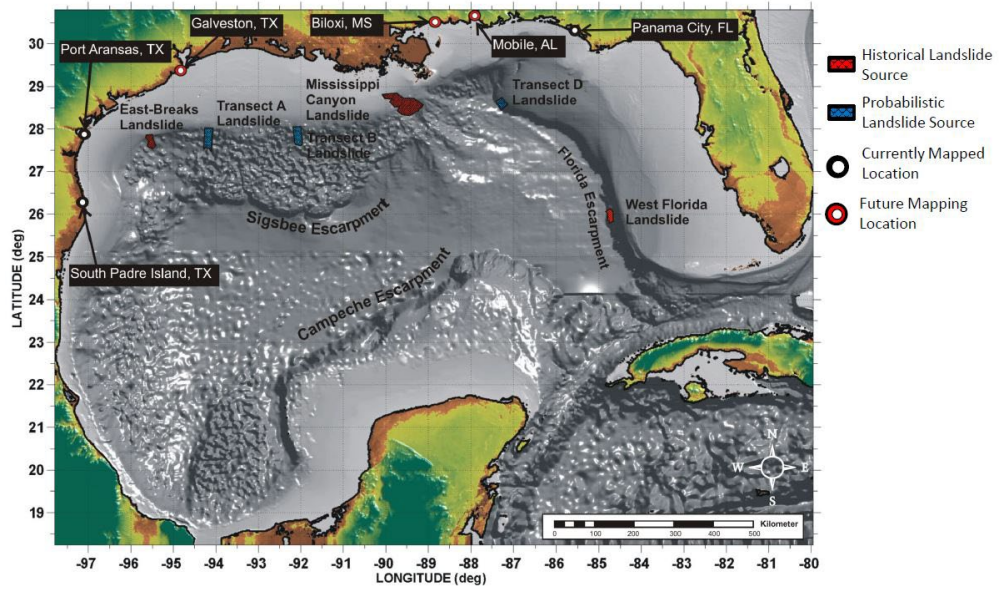


Figure 8: Potential Undersea Landslide Sources

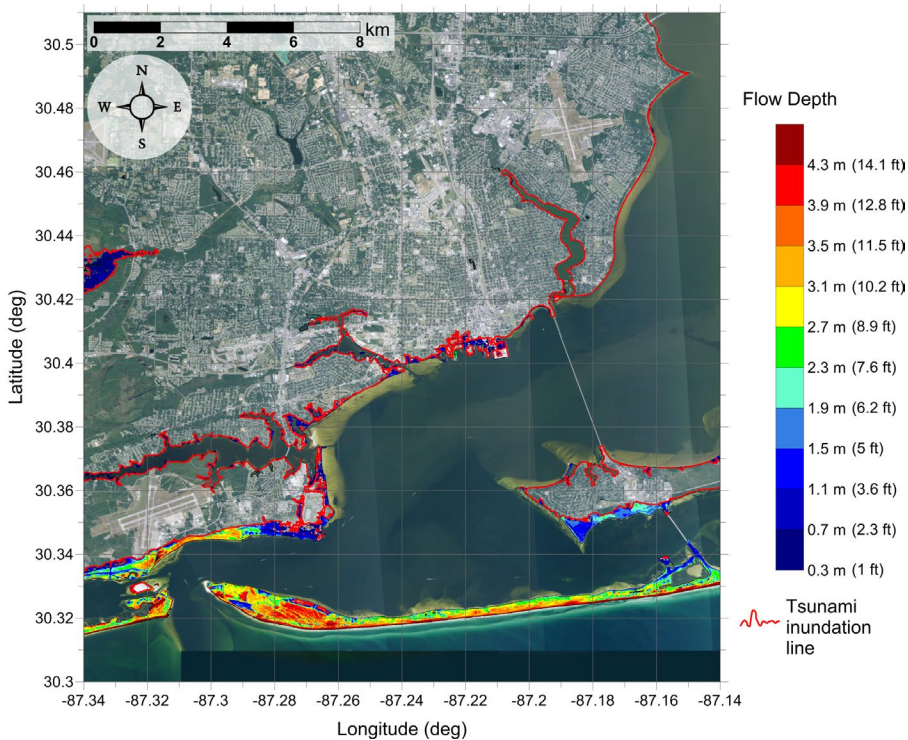


Figure 9: Potential Flow Depth from Undersea Generated Tsunami

1142 **Previous Occurrences**

1143
1144 The National Geophysical Data Center (NGDC) reinforces the common understanding that the U.S.
1145 Atlantic coast and the Gulf Coast States have experienced very few tsunami incidents in the last 200
1146 years. Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, the Florida Gulf coast, Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina,
1147 Pennsylvania, and Delaware have no known historic tsunami records in the NGDC database.
1148

1149 Historically, tsunami waves recorded along the Gulf Coast have all been less than 1 meter. There are
1150 reports in the early 20th century of tsunami waves from Caribbean earthquakes along the Gulf Coast.
1151 While the incident is difficult to evaluate, wave heights created all appear to be less than 1 meter.
1152

1153 **Probability of Future Events**

1154
1155 The probability of future tsunami events is very low.
1156

1157 **Vulnerability and Risk Assessment**

1158
1159 A Tsunami forming in the Gulf of Mexico or the Atlantic that would impact Escambia County is
1160 remote, translating into a low risk of Tsunami for Escambia County. Escambia County is not
1161 considered to be in an area subject to tsunamis, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. Santa
1162 Rosa County addressed potential tsunami threats to the coast, including the SRIA, identifying that the
1163 barrier islands within the gulf may be inundated with flood waters in the event of a Tsunami.¹¹ Since
1164 there is no history of this hazard in the County, no further analysis or risk assessment will be
1165 conducted for this plan.
1166

1167 **Flooding**

1168
1169 **Description**

1170
1171 Flooding is a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land
1172 areas from:

1173
1174 The overflow of inland or tidal waters.

1175 The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.
1176

1177 Floods can be slow, or fast rising but generally develop over a period of days. Floods are one of the
1178 most commonly occurring hazards in the United States¹². Storm surge, riverine, and closed basin
1179 inland flooding are the three types of flood hazards that are a threat and can have significant impacts
1180 in the County.

1181
1182 Riverine flooding and inland flooding risks are identified by the Federal Emergency Management
1183 Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), which identify the risk of flooding on these
1184 maps and for those areas within the county and its jurisdictions.
1185

1186 **Location and Extent**

¹¹ Santa Rosa County Tsunami/Rogue Wave Evacuation Plan

¹² www.ready.gov/floods

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Flood zones are delineated on the FIRM and indicate the severity or type of flooding expected. The adopted baseline flood probability, or base flood, for the zones is a flood having a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. This base flood is commonly referred to as the “100-year flood” or the “one-percent annual chance flood.” The base flood elevation (relative to actual ground elevation) published in the Flood Insurance Study establishes the base floodplain and sets limits for regulatory purposes.

The extent of flooding depicted on the FIRM is based on the 1% and 0.2% annual chance to be inundated with flood waters. Each jurisdiction has flood zones as identified on the FEMA FIRMs, but the unincorporated areas of the County have the larger areas and the larger potential threat and impact potential.

The various flood zones from the FIRMs are listed in the following table along with the associated flood risks. It is important that the message be clear about flooding to our community; EVERYBODY lives in a flood zone, and that it is merely a difference in the amount of risk between hose zones and where people live. Just because a property is not in an identified flood zone on the FIRM does not mean the property escapes flood risk. The risk is merely lower than those identified and describe on the FIRM.

ZONE	DESCRIPTION
A	AREAS SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1-PERCENT-ANNUAL-CHANCE FLOOD EVENT. BECAUSE DETAILED HYDRAULIC ANALYSES HAVE NOT BEEN PERFORMED, NO BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS (BFES) OR FLOOD DEPTHS ARE SHOWN.
AE, A1-A30	AREAS SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1-PERCENT-ANNUAL-CHANCE FLOOD EVENT DETERMINED BY DETAILED METHODS. BFES ARE SHOWN WITHIN THESE ZONES. (ZONE AE IS USED ON NEW AND REVISED MAPS IN PLACE OF ZONES A1–A30.)
AH	AREAS SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY 1-PERCENT-ANNUAL-CHANCE SHALLOW FLOODING (USUALLY AREAS OF PONDING) WHERE AVERAGE DEPTHS ARE 1–3 FEET. BFES DERIVED FROM DETAILED HYDRAULIC ANALYSES ARE SHOWN IN THIS ZONE.
AO	AREAS SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY 1-PERCENT-ANNUAL-CHANCE SHALLOW FLOODING (USUALLY SHEET FLOW ON SLOPING TERRAIN) WHERE AVERAGE DEPTHS ARE 1–3 FEET. AVERAGE FLOOD DEPTHS DERIVED FROM DETAILED HYDRAULIC ANALYSES ARE SHOWN WITHIN THIS ZONE.
AR	AREAS THAT RESULT FROM THE DECERTIFICATION OF A PREVIOUSLY ACCREDITED FLOOD PROTECTION SYSTEM THAT IS DETERMINED TO BE IN THE PROCESS OF BEING RESTORED TO PROVIDE BASE FLOOD PROTECTION.

A99

AREAS SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1-PERCENT-ANNUAL- CHANCE FLOOD EVENT, BUT WHICH WILL ULTIMATELY BE PROTECTED UPON COMPLETION OF AN UNDER-CONSTRUCTION

Table 9: Flood Zone Descriptions

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Flood maps that identify the flood zones in all the county jurisdictions are maintained by the County's Geographic Information Systems (GIS) department and can also be found at the following websites:

- www.myescambia.com
- www.myescambia.com/eread
- www.cityofpensacola.com
- www.fema.gov

Previous Occurrences

There have been several significant flooding events in Escambia County over the years, including:

- Hurricane Frederic, 1979: The recorded storm surge was 5 to 10 feet and was ultimately the very event that initiated the County's repetitive loss property database.
- Spring of 1998: The El Niño event caused a several month period with severe rainfall events causing heavy inland flooding damages. The damaged caused by this event was enough to receive a Presidential Declaration for Escambia County, its jurisdictions, and numerous other Florida Counties.
- Hurricane George, 1998: Dropped approximately 24 inches of rain in the inland portions of the county causing severe damage from the resulting flooding, leaving hundreds of people isolated and stranded in and from their homes.
- Tropical Storm Isadore, 2002: The impacts and effects of the surge were greater than that of a typical tropical storm. Storm surge and wave action from this incident rose high enough to impact all the bayous and many homes along those waterways. Several homes became isolated. Ft. Pickens Road was closed due to damage. The dunes on Pensacola Beach were significantly eroded due to the event.
- June/July 2003: Tropical Storm Bill began what eventually became a wet month of rain with many "close calls" related to damaging flood impacts. Tropical Storm Bill began with 8 inches of rain that was consistent throughout the County. However, with drainage systems full and standing water everywhere from Bill, severe weather continued throughout the month bringing heavy rain and, with instances of rain falling at the rate of over three inches an hour. With the drainage system, culverts, and holding pods at capacity, each day of heavy rain brought rising water into people's yards, with water threatening to flood homes.
- Hurricane Ivan, 2004: Brought significant storm surge and wave action with some areas seeing upwards of 15 feet of storm surge with wave action adding to that height. Ivan impacted many areas of the county, but a few neighborhoods took a major impact and received significant damage. Grand Lagoon and Navy Point neighborhoods were areas where foundations were the only identifiable marks left on private and commercial property.

1253 Within the City of Pensacola, many business and industrial districts were destroyed, in
1254 addition to City Hall being shut down for nearly two years. Inland areas of the County,
1255 including the Town of Century escaped flooding issues.

- 1256
- 1257 • Hurricane Gustav, 2008: Storm surge in the range of 3 to 5 feet impacted the coastal
1258 beaches, causing condominiums to be flooded on Pensacola Beach.
- 1259
- 1260 • June 9, 2012: A low pressure system stalled over the area and produced 15 to 27 inches of
1261 rain over a three-day period, with a significant portion coming over a 24-hour period. One
1262 report identified West Pensacola receiving 21.7 inches of rain in a 24-hour period. There
1263 were 78 residential properties with major damage, 150 with minor damage, and an additional
1264 55 that were impacted. Total public infrastructure damage was estimated at just over \$23
1265 million.
- 1266
- 1267 • April 29, 2014: A historic rainfall event developed ahead of a slow-moving cold front during
1268 the evening over portions of coastal Alabama and the western Florida Panhandle. The cold
1269 front was associated with a very powerful low-pressure system in the Plains. The widespread
1270 flooding produced sinkholes (some very large and deep), cut roads in half, and necessitated
1271 human water rescues (one confirmed fatality). Parts of I-10 were closed. The Fish River at
1272 Silver Hill (Baldwin County Alabama) peaked at a record high level of 23.18 feet (previous
1273 historical record was 22.78 feet on 20 July 1997).
- 1274
- 1275 • Tropical Storm Gordon, 2018: Storm surge inundation peaked between 2 to 3 feet across
1276 coastal Escambia County. The Fort Pickens area experienced significant coastal flooding and
1277 beach erosion. Rainfall totals of 6-12 inches were recorded to the east of the center of the
1278 storm, impacting the County.
- 1279

1280 An up-to-date list of reported flooding events for Escambia County can be found at
1281 <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/>.

1282 **Probability of Future Events**

1283 The probability of future occurrence is moderate to high as heavy rains associated with low lying
1284 areas, poor drainage areas and riverine overflow can result in flooding. Intense rainfall in a short
1285 period of time can cause flash flooding. The location and distribution of the rainfall, the land use and
1286 topography, vegetation types and growth/density, soil type, and soil water-content are all contributing
1287 factors.

1288 As a coastal county, projected sea-level rise impacts threaten to increase the vulnerability of
1289 Escambia's coastline. Future events create the potential to increase the likelihood of flooding as sea-
1290 levels rise.

1291 **Vulnerability and Risk Assessment**

1292 Based on an evaluation of existing FIRM maps, there is approximately 95,000 acres of land within a
1293 special hazard area for flooding. This constitutes about 29% of lands within Escambia County.
1294 Approximately 109,719 (35%) residents live in one of the special flood hazard zones. These areas

1300 include lands adjacent to flowing water, areas of shallow flooding not associated with flowing water
1301 and storm surge areas.

1302
1303 Flooding in Escambia County results primarily from tidal surge and overflow of streams and swamps
1304 associated with rainfall runoff. Major rainfall events occur because of hurricanes, tropical storms, and
1305 thundershowers associated with frontal systems. Total precipitation of 12 inches recorded at a single
1306 station during a hurricane is not uncommon, and in Escambia County, rainfall has been recorded as
1307 high as 24 inches for the duration of the storm.

1308
1309 The Escambia River is the largest river in the county and accounts for much of the flooding in the
1310 area. The river is characterized by wide, flat floodplains varying from several thousand feet to several
1311 miles wide. The flat slopes and wide, heavily vegetated floodplains enhance the flood problem by
1312 preventing the rapid drainage of floodwaters.

1313
1314 The County's two main rivers can be heavily impacted not only by rains that fall in our county, but
1315 from rainfall in the state and counties to the north of us that share our watershed. Potential flooding
1316 conditions could occur days or even weeks after an event occurs to the north in adjacent Alabama.

1317
1318 In the southwest portion of the County, most of the flood prone areas feature relatively impermeable
1319 soil, an elevated water table, and flat terrain. These characteristics contribute significantly to flooding
1320 problems. Flooding is further aggravated by dense vegetation in natural and excavated stream
1321 channels and on overbanks within the floodplains.

1322
1323 Overall, the City of Pensacola has only a small threat from inland flooding as indicated by the FIRM's,
1324 but the impact of storm surge would be much more devastating. Category 5 storm surge would
1325 impact most of the downtown area to include Federal, State, and Local Government operations and
1326 offices, many small and large businesses that are located downtown, and a small population of
1327 residential homes and apartments.

1328
1329 The Town of Century also has very little flood zones as identified by the FIRM's, and being located so
1330 far inland, storm surge would have almost no impact on the town. The Santa Rosa Island Authority
1331 would be significantly impacted by both rainfall flooding and storm surge. The entire island is in the
1332 100-year flood zone and the entire island is in a Category 5 storm surge zone.

1333
1334 Perdido Key is very similar to Pensacola Beach with almost the entire island in the flood zone, and
1335 just about the entire island being in a Category 4 storm surge zone.

1336

1337 **Drought**

1338 1339 **Description**

1340
1341 A drought is a period when an area or region experiences below-normal precipitation. The lack of
1342 adequate precipitation can cause reduced soil moisture or groundwater, diminished stream flow, crop
1343 damage, and a general water shortage.

1344 1345 **Location and Extent**

1346

1347 All areas of Escambia County are subject to the effects of drought conditions. Escambia County has
 1348 significant amount of acreage designated for conservation, public, and agricultural land uses.
 1349 Resident populations may be affected due to water supply system strain and/or failure. Agricultural
 1350 concerns such as horticulture, animal services, citrus, and vegetable crops may be affected by long
 1351 and short-term drought conditions which could have a negative economic effect.
 1352 Additionally, each jurisdiction within the county has the potential to feel the impacts of drought, though
 1353 with different consequences since the community is diverse with population and development centers
 1354 in the southern portions of the county, and agriculture and farming industries found in the central and
 1355 northern parts of the county.

1356
 1357 The extent of drought in Florida is generally measured through one of two indices, the Keetch-Byram
 1358 Drought Index (KBDI) or the U.S. Drought Monitor Index. While Escambia County historically has not
 1359 been immune to regional or statewide droughts, recent population growth has accelerated the
 1360 depletion of water supplies. The KBDI has a range from 0 for no drought to 800 being the most
 1361 severe drought. Table 10 summarizes the mean KBDI for Escambia County since January 1, 2017.
 1362

Date	KBDI
January 1, 2017	1
July 1, 2017	19
January 1, 2018	150
July 1, 2018	276
January 1, 2019	1
July 1, 2019	388
January 1, 2020	51
June 1, 2020	407

Table 10: Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI) for Escambia County, Florida (2017 – 2020)¹³

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Previous Occurrences

During 1977, a two-month dry emergency caused an estimated \$30,000,000 in damages to Florida, and the Governor declared a three-month drought during 1979, the worst since 1971.

Since 2000, the longest duration of drought (D1-D4) in Florida lasted 124 weeks beginning on April 11, 2006 and ending on August 19, 2008. The most intense period of drought occurred the week of February 27, 2001, where D4 (Exceptional Drought) affected 39.08% of Florida land.¹⁴

Figure 10 below shows a 20-year comparison of drought by condition for Escambia County. D4 drought conditions are defined as conditions where exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses occur as well as shortages of water which create water emergencies.

¹³ <http://currentweather.freshfromflorida.com/current-report.html>

¹⁴ <https://www.drought.gov/drought/states/florida>

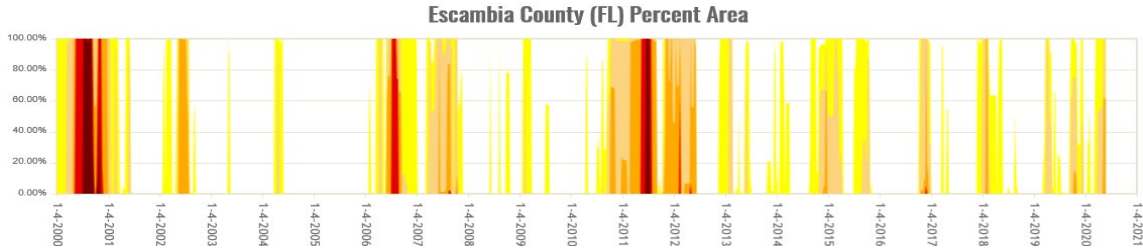


Figure 10: 20-yr Comparison of Drought by Condition for Escambia County

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Probability of Future Events

As of January 2020, the Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) categorized the region in a “moderate (D1) to severe (D2) drought.” Using historical records, it can be estimated that Escambia County will experience at least one drought every 4 years.

There is no way to predict when a drought will occur or how long it may last. Drought conditions existed in Florida from 1965 through 1982, from 1997 to 2002, 2006 to present with some relief the rainy months in 2013 and 2014. The conditions of various areas of the state are affected to different degrees. The probability of a drought remains moderate to high for the County.

Vulnerability and Risk Assessment

It is increasingly likely that Escambia County could have another drought or extreme heat event. Extreme heat events can occur simultaneously with drought, but one may occur without the other. While extreme heat events can cause death to any person of any age, the elderly, very young, and mobility restricted are considered the most at risk.

It is expected that the county could see an average of up to 15 weeks or more of drought each year (Figure 10) based on the average number of weeks of drought that occurred from the year 2000 through 2016 according to the data acquired from U.S. Drought Monitor (<https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>).

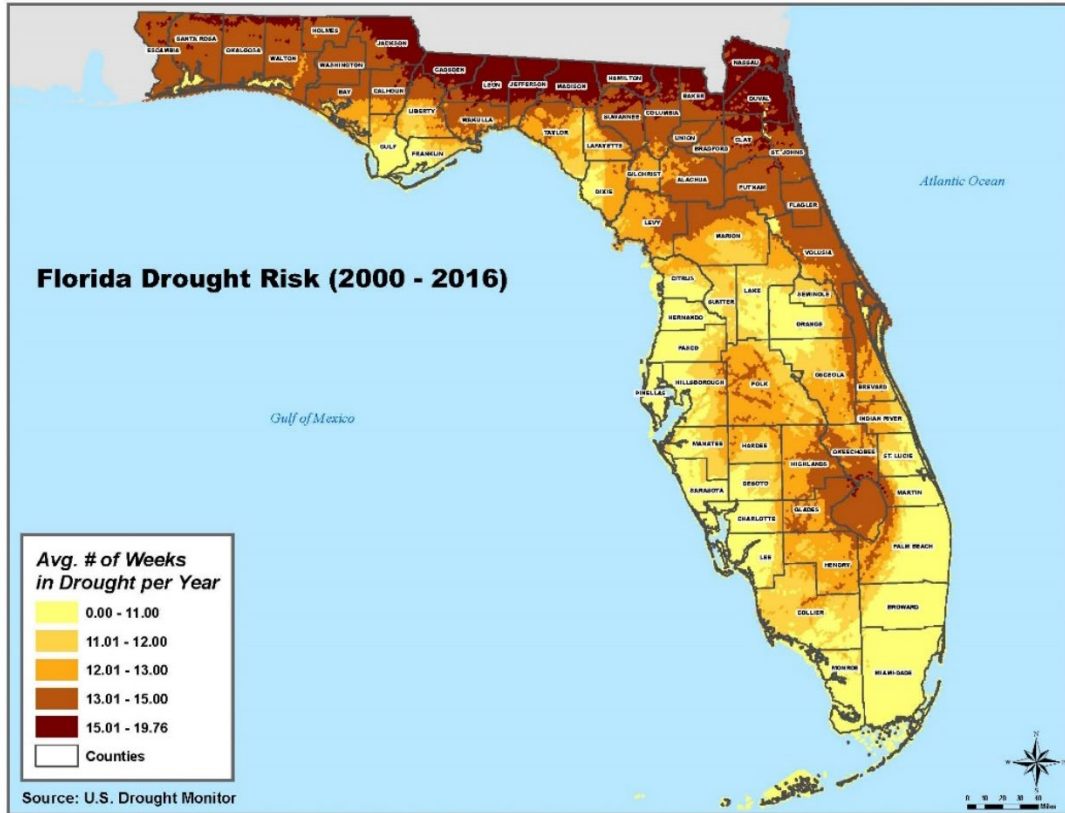


Figure 11: Florida Average Number of Weeks in Drought per Year

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Escambia County is uniformly vulnerable to drought. Drought is typically associated with crop damage, and not necessarily the built environment (i.e., improved property). In a worst-case scenario, drought within Escambia County could reach moderate to severe levels (400 to 800) out of a potential score of 800 on the KBDI Index.

The Palmer Drought Severity Index data for the State of Florida from 1895 to 2020 has shown a trend of more frequent severe drought conditions as seen in the Figure below.
 Figure 1: Florida PDSI Trend (1895 - 2020)

Florida Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI)

March

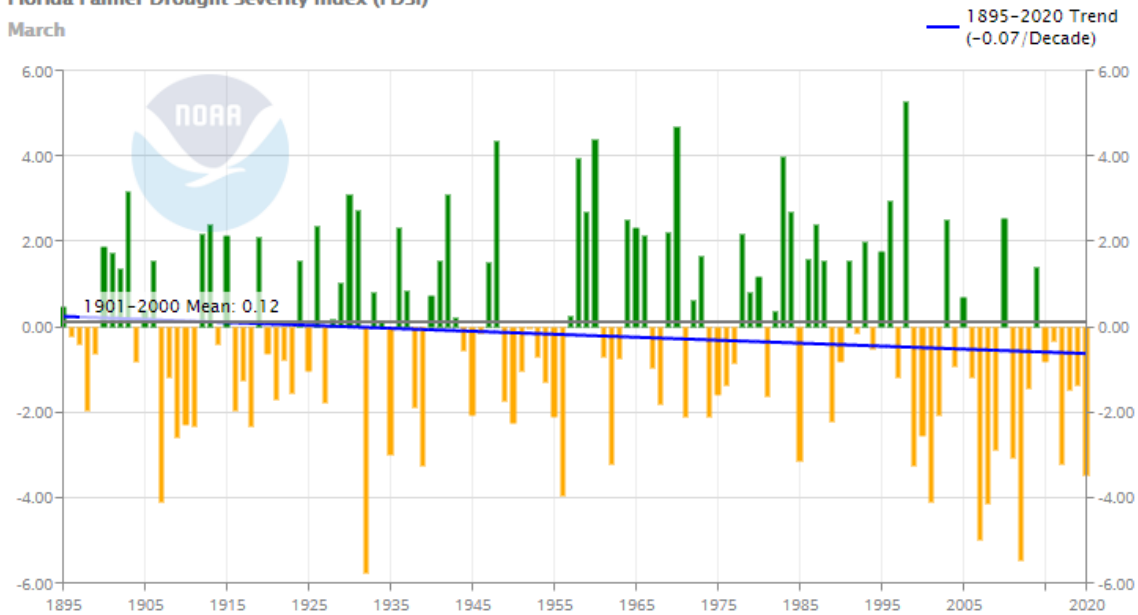


Figure 12: Florida Palmer Drought Severity Index

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Escambia County has experienced moderate to severe drought conditions over the last five years. Heavy rains during the rainy season can reduce the drought index substantially, however dry spells can increase the number in a relatively short time. It is important to note that during prolonged cold spells when conditions are often windy, it will make conditions dry very quickly. Fires can be triggered from careless activities during extremely dry periods and water consumption may have to be curtailed if consumptions exceed rainfall and replenishment of the water table.

During a drought water levels in rivers, swamps, and lakes would become lower, as would the water table. Local governments and water management districts within the County would find it necessary to impose water usage restrictions. Farmers would be particularly affected by the drought conditions, as the water table fell, and deeper wells had to be drilled for irrigation purposes.

Extreme Heat

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Description

Extreme heat is defined as extended period where the temperature and relative humidity combine for a dangerous heat index. During the summer months heat can be very dangerous, as it can induce hyperthermia (heat stroke), heat exhaustion, or dehydration.

Location and Extent

All of Escambia County is equally at-risk from extreme heat. It is also especially hazardous to certain segments of the population such as the elderly and young children. Additionally, heat increases the demand for electricity to operate air conditioners, increasing the likelihood of brownouts and blackouts within the electrical grid.

1449
 1450 While there are various definitions for extreme heat (or heat waves), the National Weather Service
 1451 issues a heat advisory when the daytime temperatures will exceed a certain temperature depending
 1452 on the time of the year. It is during these times that those vulnerable populations will be especially
 1453 prone to extreme heat-related illnesses and conditions. Florida is quite accustomed to daytime
 1454 temperatures in the 90's in the summertime. Also, with Florida being a peninsula, the breeze from
 1455 both coastlines assists in keeping the temperatures generally below 100° F. The table below shows
 1456 the heat threat levels from the National Weather Service.
 1457

Excessive Heat Threat Level	Threat Level Descriptions
Extreme	“An Extreme Threat to Life and Property from Excessive Heat” Highest heat index 118 degrees (F) or greater
High	“A High Threat to Life and Property from Excessive Heat” Highest heat index 113-117 degrees (F) or greater
Moderate	“A Moderate Threat to Life and Property from Excessive Heat” Highest heat index 108-112 degrees (F) or greater
Low	“A Low Threat to Life and Property from Excessive Heat” Highest heat index 105-107 degrees (F) or greater.
Very Low	“A Very Low Threat to Life and Property from Excessive Heat” Highest heat index around 105 degrees (F) for July and August or...between 102-104 degrees (F) for June through September or...between 99-103 degrees (F) for May through October
Non-Threatening	“No Discernable Threat to Life and Property from Excessive Heat” Warm season weather conditions are non-threatening

Table 11: Excessive Heat Definitions

1458
 1459
 1460 Florida typically experiences far fewer days with temperatures exceeding 100°F than most other
 1461 southern states, it is the most humid state in the nation leading to uncomfortable summers for visitors
 1462 and residents. As mentioned, extended periods of extreme heat, especially when combined with high
 1463 humidity, can result in heat-related illness among vulnerable populations, as well as place excess
 1464 stress on agricultural production, water supplies, and energy generation.¹⁵

¹⁵ <https://statesummaries.ncics.org/chapter/fl/>

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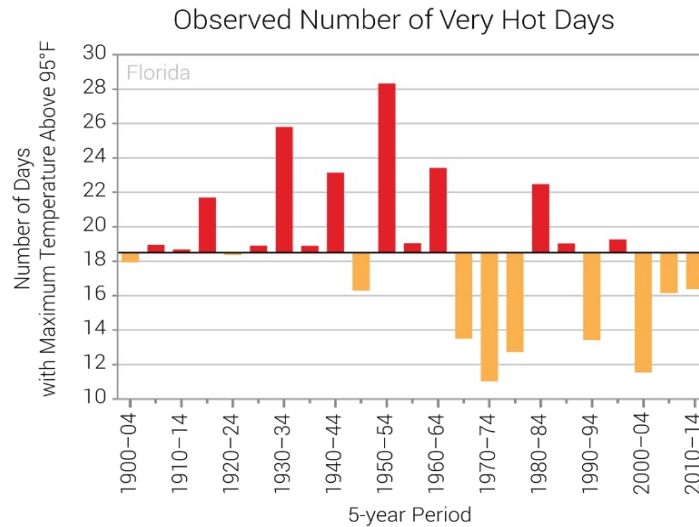


Figure 13: Observed Number of Very Hot Days in Florida

Previous Occurrences

Research from past years did not produce data that revealed extraordinary hot spells within Florida. However, a noteworthy period in the State of Florida, including all of Escambia County, was the heat wave of June – July 1998, when coastal breezes were impeded – allowing temperatures across the State to range between the upper 90’s and 101 degrees. Wildfires became extreme in certain parts of the State (National Weather Service, Melbourne). This time was known as the '98 Florida Firestorm.

Probability of Future Events

Extreme heat has a moderate probability of having a significant impact to Escambia County. As noted, each year Florida typically has several days over 95 degrees in which increases the likelihood of an extreme heat event.

Vulnerability and Risk Assessment

All areas of Escambia County are susceptible to extreme heat. A significant heat wave coinciding with a drought could damage crops creating an economic effect. Additionally, the homeless and elderly populations would have an increased risk of potential hyperthermia (heat stroke), heat exhaustion, or dehydration. Escambia County would have to consider opening shelters to accommodate these populations. Tourism would not necessarily be impacted as hot weather is expected in Florida. Critical facilities and infrastructure may be impacted due to drought conditions.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2018 it was estimated that the median age in Escambia County was 38.1 years of age. Additionally, as of 2018, 16.8% of the population in Escambia County was aged 65 years or older, representing a rather sizable portion of the county that is more vulnerable to extended periods of extreme heat (or heat waves).

The County, much like the rest of the State, continues to be a destination for retirees and has seen, and will continue to see, its elderly population increase. Additionally, urbanization will lead to an

1513 increase in the “heat island” effect from an increase in impervious surfaces, which only exacerbates
1514 extreme heat as a hazard in the future.
1515

1516 **Brush fires, Wildfires and Forest Fires**

1517 **Description**

1518 According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), a wildland fire or wildfire is an
1519 unplanned, unwanted fire burning in a natural area, such as a forest, grassland, or prairie. As building
1520 development expands into these areas, homes and business may be situated in or near areas
1521 susceptible to wildfires. This is called the wildland urban interface. Wildfires can damage natural
1522 resources, destroy homes, and threaten the safety of the public and the firefighters who protect
1523 forests and communities.
1524

1525
1526 Apart from fires triggered by lightning strikes, which can be mitigated in their impact by the
1527 precipitation of an accompanying thunderstorm, wildfires tend to be the culmination of hot, dry
1528 weather patterns that merely create the conditions for their occurrence. Once those conditions along
1529 with the buildup of dry fuel to feed a fire are in place, the occurrence of a brushfire depends simply on
1530 the right spark in the right place.
1531

1532
1533 The three factors contributing directly to the behavior of wildfires are topography, fuel, and weather.
1534 Wildfires spread quickly igniting brush, trees, and homes. Every year, thousands of acres of wildland
1535 and many homes are destroyed by fires that can erupt at any time of the year from a variety of
1536 causes including arson, lightning, and debris burning. Like other natural processes, such as flooding,
1537 fire serves a purpose in the ecosystem regardless of its inconvenience for humans. In the wildland,
1538 fires have always served to clear underbrush from the forest and allow the regeneration of certain
1539 species at the expense of others. With or without the human presence, fire is a part of nature.
1540

1541 Efforts to eliminate wildfires from the natural environment, rather than helping matters, have served to
1542 make such fires more severe when they occur. Vegetative fuels accumulate in the forest understory,
1543 and when fires occur, they are more severe and disastrous than might otherwise have been the case.
1544 It is important to integrate the role of wildfires in understanding wildland ecosystems, and to
1545 incorporate these findings in planning for development that occurs at the interface between growing
1546 urban areas and this wildland.
1547

1548 A Community Wildfire Protection Plan becomes the focus of hazard identification efforts as part of the
1549 process of planning for mitigation and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction. Adding to the fire
1550 hazard is the growing number of people living in new communities built in areas that were once
1551 wildland.
1552

1553 **Location and Extent**

1554
1555 Areas most at risk for a wildfire within the County generally lie on the western edge and throughout
1556 the north half of the County. A view of the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (SouthWRAP)
1557 burn probability model is identified in the figure below.

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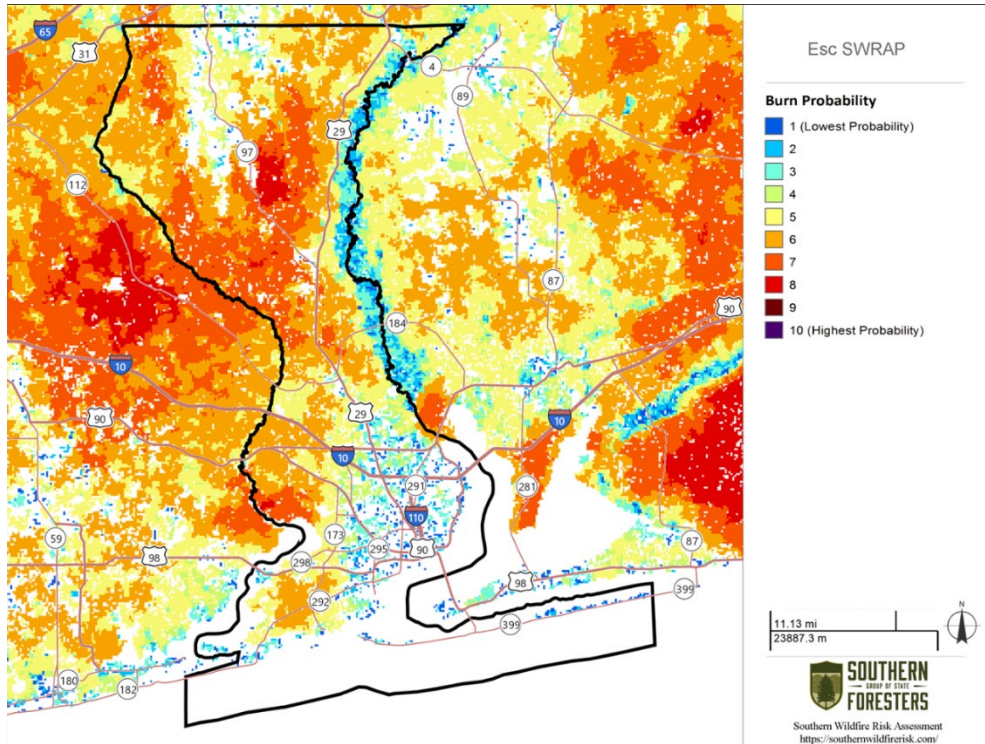


Figure 14: Escambia County Burn Probability Projection¹⁶

The Burn Probability layer depicts the tendency of any given pixel to burn, given the static landscape conditions depicted by the LANDFIRE Refresh 2008 dataset (as resampled by FPA), contemporary weather and ignition patterns, as well as contemporary fire management policies (entailing considerable fire prevention and suppression efforts).

Wildland fires can adversely impact homes, businesses, and vegetation, specifically those that are in higher risk areas. And, wildland fires affect visibility as well as air quality, which, can severely affect populations with compromised respiratory systems (such as the elderly). Impacts of wildfires are measured by acres burned each year.

Previous Occurrences

All of Escambia County may be directly or indirectly impacted by wildfires during the especially dry months with minimal rainfall. Carelessness can lead to wildfires during dry or windy conditions and when burning restrictions are not followed. Even with prescribed burns, Escambia County remains at risk for brush fires in unincorporated areas and at the wildland/urban interface areas. For Fiscal year 2018-19, the Florida Forest Service responded to 13 wildfires in Escambia County. As a result, 233 acres were burned. A total of 501 burn authorizations were issued, covering 6,158 acres and 753 piles. In May of 2020, the Hurst Hammock fire caused 1,191 acres of land to burn.

¹⁶ Source: <https://www.southernwildfirerisk.com/> (Accessed: June 2020)

Cause	Fires	Percent	Acres	Percent
<i>Campfire</i>	5	5.38	82.5	9.30
<i>Children</i>	3	3.23	1.9	0.21
<i>Debris Burn</i>				
<i>Debris Burn – Authorized -- Broadcast/Acreage</i>	7	7.53	229.1	25.83
<i>Debris Burn -- Authorized -- Piles</i>	1	1.08	2.0	0.23
<i>Debris Burn -- Authorized -- Yard Trash</i>	8	8.60	22.2	2.50
<i>Debris Burn – Non-Authorized --Broadcast/Acreage</i>	3	3.23	11.5	1.30
<i>Debris Burn -- Non-Authorized -- Piles</i>	5	5.38	8.2	0.92
<i>Debris Burn -- Non-Authorized --Yard Trash</i>	7	7.53	12.5	1.41
<i>Equipment use</i>				
<i>Equipment -- Agriculture</i>	1	1.08	1.5	0.17
<i>Equipment -- Logging</i>	1	1.08	5.0	0.56
<i>Equipment -- Recreation</i>	1	1.08	3.0	0.34
<i>Equipment -- Transportation</i>	2	2.15	23.0	2.59
<i>Incendiary</i>	5	5.38	16.0	1.80
<i>Lightning</i>	3	3.23	352.6	39.76
<i>Miscellaneous --Breakout</i>	0	0	0.0	0
<i>Miscellaneous -- Electric Fence</i>	0	0	0.0	0
<i>Miscellaneous -- Fireworks</i>	2	2.15	3.0	0.34
<i>Miscellaneous -- Power Lines</i>	4	4.30	2.0	0.23
<i>Miscellaneous -- Structure</i>	0	0	0.0	0
<i>Miscellaneous -- Other</i>	2	2.15	1.4	0.16
<i>Railroad</i>	3	3.23	0.9	0.10
<i>Smoking</i>	0	0	0.0	0
<i>Unknown</i>	30	32.26	108.6	12.24
<i>Total</i>	93		886.9	

Table 12: Fire by Cause Escambia County, FL (2015 – 2019)¹⁷

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Probability of Future Events

The predominance of forested acreage, current patterns of development and historical weather conditions indicate the probability of occurrence is high. The threat of fires cannot be eliminated, but public education and the use of prescribed burns can be used to better manage this hazard. Based on recent history, the probability exists for up to twenty-five (25) or more wildland fires in Escambia County per year, an estimated acreage cannot be determined as the number of acres burned can vary wildly from year to year. The State of Florida has a 12-month wildfire season that typically peaks between late April through mid-June.

Vulnerability and Risk Assessment

The major causes of brush and forest fires are due to lightning, human negligence, or cases of criminal mischief, and occurs during the months with higher thunderstorm activities. Late winter and

¹⁷ Source: Blackwater Forestry Center (01/01/2015 through 12/31/2019)

1621 spring also are prime periods for wildfires, fueled by strong winds and a lack of rainfall during that
1622 same time frame. Escambia County has a considerable amount of undeveloped area with prime fuel
1623 source for fires and experienced major fire events in the past.

1624
1625 As more development occurs adjacent to these areas, the County becomes susceptible to wildfire
1626 damages in the Wildland Urban Interface areas. The level of vulnerability is high throughout the
1627 County because of the patterns and location of new development, probability of occurrence based on
1628 fuel types, and costs associated with these events. Florida Forest Service reported 93 wildfires in
1629 Escambia County from 2015 through 2019 involving 886 acres.

1630
1631 The southwest section of the County is most prone to wildfires. Of particular concern is the areas
1632 surrounding Jones Swamp and Garcon Swamp. These are areas that historically burned through
1633 natural means on an average of 5 to 7 years. Due to a historic policy of fire suppression fires in these
1634 regions may be catastrophic due to abnormally high fuel load. The level of vulnerability is high due to
1635 development patterns and location of new development, and there is a high probability of occurrence
1636 and costs association with these events.

1637
1638 The Florida Wild Land Fire Risk Assessment System (FRAS)¹⁸ and the Southern Wildfire Risk
1639 Assessment Portal (SouthWRAP)¹⁹ are tools available that will depict wildfire risk to the community.

1640
1641 The Wildland Urban Interface is the largest issue facing wildland firefighters in Escambia County.
1642 People build homes in the WUI for several reasons: to enjoy the beauty and solitude of natural
1643 surroundings, to escape the stress of city life and to live "close to nature". This creates unique
1644 challenges because interface residents frequently expect local government to provide the same level
1645 of service they received when they lived in the city (law enforcement, ambulance, fire protection, etc.).
1646 In addition, land managers find it increasingly difficult to manage forests for timber, wildlife, and
1647 watershed when these areas are interspersed with subdivisions and individual homes.

1648
1649 Interface homes are frequently vulnerable to wildland fires because fire departments are no longer
1650 just minutes away, and are, for the most part, unable to protect homes in outlying areas from wildland
1651 fire disasters.

1652
1653 The Florida Forest Service Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index (Figure below) identifies areas
1654 where the potential impact of wildfire on people and their homes and assess a risk based on housing
1655 density and fire intensity (Flame Length) to determine areas that may be majorly impacted by a
1656 wildfire incident.

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¹⁸ <https://www.fdacs.gov/Divisions-Offices/Florida-Forest-Service/Wildland-Fire/Resources>

¹⁹ <https://www.southernwildfirerisk.com/>

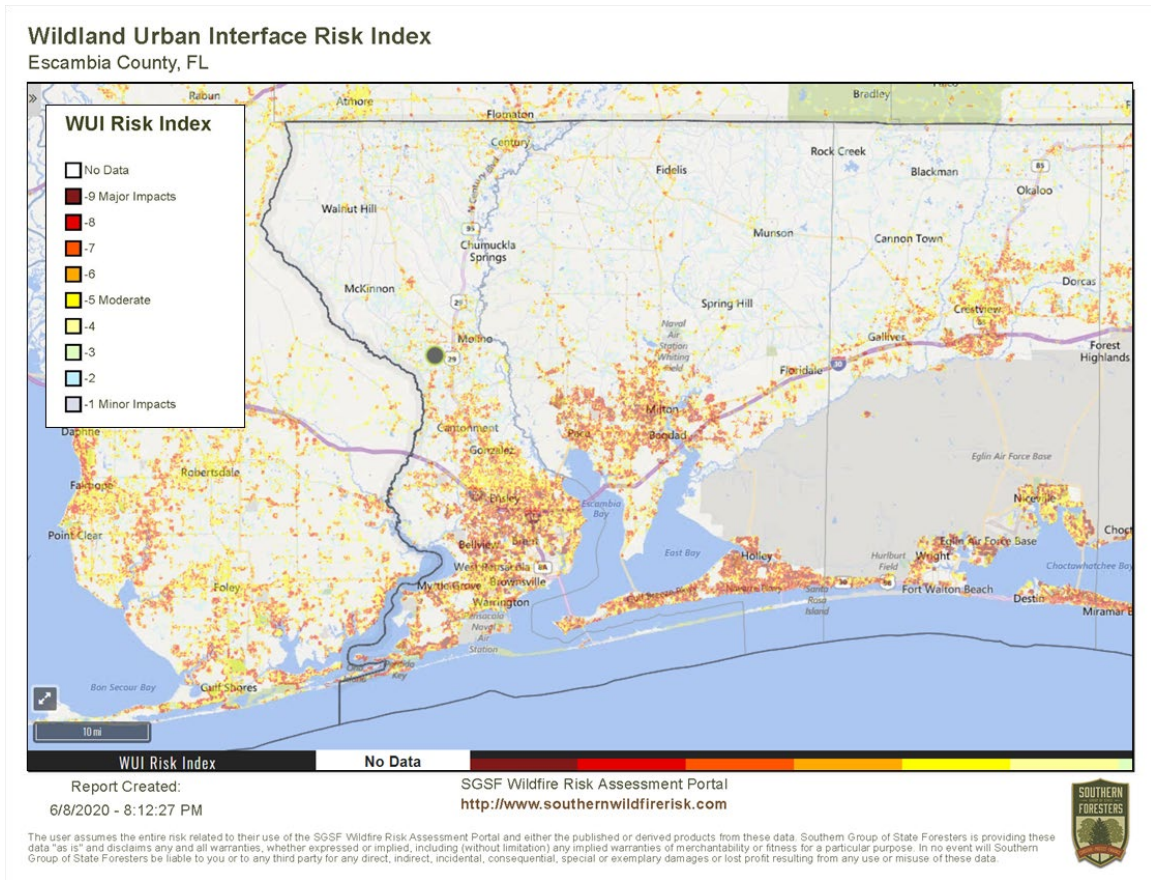


Figure 15: Wildland Urban Interface Risk Map

The following are earthquake occurrences that have been reported in or near the State of Florida:

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- October of 1997, a 4.9 magnitude earthquake was recorded near Littleville, Alabama that was felt through McDavid, Pensacola, Walnut Hill, down to Perdido and as far east as Milton and Elgin AFB, with Century feeling most of the tremors causing some homes built off grade to slide off their foundations.
- September of 2003, a 3.3 magnitude earthquake was recorded 35 miles southeast of Jackson, Alabama that was felt in northern Escambia County, with no reports of any damage.
- February 10, 2006, a 5.2 hit 250 miles south-southwest of Apalachicola, Florida. No damages were reported.
- September 10, 2006, a 6.0 earthquake impacted the Gulf of Mexico approximately 250 miles south-southwest of Apalachicola, Florida. No damages were reported.
- February 18, 2011, a 3.5 magnitude earthquake was recorded approximately 10 miles off the coast of Baldwin County, Alabama. No damages were reported.
- November 11, 2012, a 2.6 magnitude earthquake was recorded approximately 10 miles off the coast of Baldwin County Alabama. No damages were reported.

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- In March and April of 2019, a series of nine earthquakes ranging from a magnitude of 1.9 to 3.1 were recorded on the northern border of Escambia County and Flomaton, Alabama. The effects of the earthquake could be felt in the Town of Century. No damages were reported.

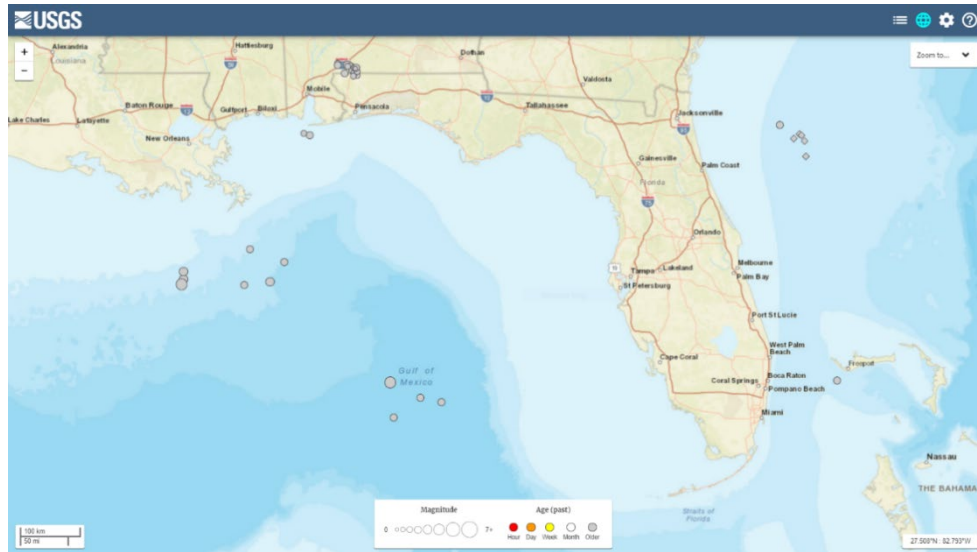


Figure 16: Historical Seismic Activity in Florida

Probability of Future Events

According to the US Geological Survey, Escambia County is part of a stable continental region. Earthquakes are unlikely to occur. The probability of a magnitude 5.0 to 10.0 earthquake within the next 50 years is 0.45%.

Vulnerability and Risk Assessment

In the unlikely event of a major earthquake, a significant number of residents is likely to be affected as well as a high anticipated economic cost. Based on physical location, topography and historical data, the northern part of the county would be more likely to experience impacts. However, the probability of such an occurrence is considered extremely low. Structural and utility issues would be the more vulnerable to earthquakes. The vulnerability to earthquakes is considered low.

Based on the current information and the historical occurrences, the risk of major earthquake activity is equally low for all jurisdictions of Escambia County. Recently recorded tremors felt in and around the Town of Century indicate that the northern portion of the county is at a slightly higher risk of earthquake activity.

Continued or more frequent seismic activity, or an increase in intensity in the County may warrant possible examination of mitigation activities that would need to be addressed, specifically near the Town of Century and in northern Escambia County.

1728 **Erosion**

1729

1730 **Description**

1731

1732 Erosion occurs when land is worn away by the action of natural forces in waves, currents, and wind.
1733 Even though erosion is a natural process, it can be either mitigated or enhanced by human activity.

1734

1735 **Location and Extent**

1736

1737 In the central and northern parts of the County, there is gradually farmland slope erosion that may
1738 cause sections of soil to slide down gradual slopes that become saturated with water or erode with
1739 heavy rainfall as the water works its way into the natural grade winding to local streams and rivers.

1740

1741 Coastal erosion is well documented along the barrier islands. Generally, there is a net movement of
1742 sand from east to west. Annual erosion, not associated with a tropical storm event, is approximately
1743 20,000 cubic yards per year. During major hurricanes, sand losses are expected to be on the order of
1744 3 to 5 million cubic yards of sand. This erosion costs an estimated \$40 million to restore. Shoreline
1745 retreat is expected to be approximately 100-120 feet to the north. Without restoration, private
1746 development and public infrastructure would be extremely vulnerable to future flood and wave events.

1747

1748 Escambia County with the Santa Rosa Island Authority has an active program to maintain the
1749 engineered beach on Pensacola Beach to assure a minimum standard of protection is in place year
1750 after year.

1751

1752 **Previous Occurrences**

1753

- 1754 • Several notable erosion events have happened in the County, including:
- 1755
- 1756 • Hurricane Erin and Hurricane Opal, 1995: Hurricane Opal took a major toll on Pensacola
- 1757 Beach, particularly with the beaches ability to rejuvenate itself through natural means moving
- 1758 into the future.
- 1759
- 1760 • Hurricane George, 1998: This storm wiped out what was left of Pensacola Beach.
- 1761
- 1762 • Beach Nourishment, 2001: The first beach nourishment on Pensacola Beach, this included
- 1763 placement of approximately 3.8 million cubic yards of sand within the 8.1 miles of
- 1764 jurisdictional area of Pensacola Beach.
- 1765
- 1766 • Tropical Storm Isadore, 2001: The storm broke through the beach dune/berm and removed
- 1767 what was left of the dune/berm system protecting property along the beach on Pensacola
- 1768 Beach.
- 1769
- 1770 • Hurricane Ivan, 2004 and Hurricane Dennis, 2005: These storms significantly impacted
- 1771 Pensacola Beach with the removal of almost the entire beach and the dune/berm system
- 1772 along the beach protecting homes and businesses.
- 1773

- 1774 • Beach Nourishment, 2005: The second beach nourishment on Pensacola Beach, included
1775 the replacement of approximately 3.6 million cubic yards of sand within the 8.1 miles of
1776 jurisdictional area of Pensacola Beach.
- 1777
- 1778 • Hurricane Ike and Hurricane Gustav, 2008: Significantly eroded Pensacola Beach, eroding
1779 approximately 800,000 cubic yards of sand.
- 1780
- 1781 • In 2014, record rainfall was experienced in Pensacola, significant erosion occurred in several
1782 areas of the County and City, eroding away roads, earthen dams, and along the Scenic
1783 Highway Bluffs.
- 1784
- 1785 • Tropical Storm Gordon, 2018: Beach erosion was reported on the barrier islands south of
1786 Pensacola as a direct result of the tropical storm.
- 1787

1788 **Probability of Future Events**

1789 Significant erosion events are tied to tropical activity; therefore, the probability of occurrence is
1790 moderate.
1791

1792

1793 **Vulnerability and Risk Assessment**

1794

1795 With over 28 miles of barrier islands subject to chronic and acute erosional activity, the vulnerability of
1796 Escambia County and Pensacola Beach is considered high.

1797

1798 Riverine erosion is a concern for Escambia County as the east and west borders are made up of the
1799 Escambia and Perdido Rivers, respectively. While these rivers pose a threat from flooding, the
1800 erosion issues are considered minimal, even during flood conditions.

1801

1802 The City of Pensacola has steep “cliffs” on the eastern side of the City going down into the Escambia
1803 Bay, however, the soils are considered stable and not a threat to nearby property or homes; the risk
1804 is low for erosion in the City.

1805

1806 The Town of Century has a low risk of erosion due to its geographical location.

1807

1808 The County has identified a variety of risk levels from low to moderate risk of erosion dependent upon
1809 the geographical location, such as along a river or creek or inland away from potential of water
1810 impacts.

1811

1812 **Dam or Levee Failure**

1813

1814 **Description**

1815

1816 A dam is an artificial barrier that has the ability to impact water, wastewater, or any liquid- borne
1817 material, for the purpose of storage or control of water. It helps contain or control the flow of water
1818 during a flood. It is important to understand that levees reduce the risk of flooding, but do not
1819 eliminate the risk.

1821 A dam/levee failure is a collapse or breach in a dam or levee. While most dams have storage
1822 volumes small enough that failures have little or no repercussions, dams with large storage amounts
1823 can cause significant downstream flooding.

1824
1825 According to FEMA, more than a third of the country's dams are 50 or more years old. Approximately
1826 14,000 of those dams pose a significant hazard to life and property if failure occurs. There are also
1827 about 2,000 unsafe dams in the United States, located in almost every state. Dam failures can result
1828 from one or a combination of the following reasons²⁰:

- 1829
- 1830 • Overtopping caused by floods that exceed the capacity of the dam
 - 1831 • Deliberate acts of sabotage
 - 1832 • Structural failure of materials used in dam construction
 - 1833 • Movement and/or failure of the foundation supporting the dam
 - 1834 • Settlement and cracking of concrete or embankment dams
 - 1835 • Piping and internal erosion of soil in embankment dams
 - 1836 • Inadequate maintenance and upkeep

1837
1838 **Location and Extent**

1839
1840 Escambia County has approximately 86 permitted and 9 unpermitted dams. Most of the dams are in
1841 the mid to northern portions of the County and associated with agriculture use (i.e., cattle watering
1842 pond). According to the Florida Water Management District (NFWMD), the dams are earthen berm
1843 type, with a primary spillway constructed of a durable material such as metal, concrete, or PVC and
1844 an auxiliary or emergency spillway which was most frequently constructed as an earthen spillway. All
1845 permitted facilities required the installation of a low-level dewatering device.

1846
1847 Most of the dams are considered low risk dams, with just two rated as high risk²¹ due to the potential
1848 impacts if the dam was to breach and/or have complete failure. The largest of the impoundments is
1849 associated with the Crescent Lake subdivision. This dam forms a lake that is approximately 67 acres
1850 in area and is projected to impound a volume of approximately 201 acre-feet or 65.5 million gallons of
1851 water.

1852
1853 **Previous Occurrences**

1854
1855 The Crescent Lake area received extensive damage during the April 29-30, 2014, storm event.
1856 Flooding caused extreme erosion and sedimentation along Blue Springs Avenue and East Shore
1857 Drive. Crescent Lake overtopped and caused a breach in the dam. The floodplain for Marcus Creek
1858 downstream of the dam was sufficient to carry waters to Perdido Bay. Although, there were several
1859 homes that flooded along the path, these homes have had a history of flooding without the dam
1860 breach.

1861
1862 Since 2010, the only significant dam failures occurred at Crescent Lake (referenced above) and a
1863 smaller (approximately 3.5 acre) impoundment located just north of Orby Street at Chemstrand Road
1864 associated with the April 2014 storm event.

1865
1866 **Probability of Future Events**

²⁰ FEMA (2019b). Why Dams Fail, <https://fema.gov/why-dams-fail>

²¹ National Inventory of Dams (<https://nid.sec.usace.army.mil/>)

1867
1868 Earthen dams are vulnerable during heavy rains and hurricanes due to spillway capacity being
1869 exceeded or debris restricting flow in spillways resulting in overtopping and dam failure. The
1870 probability of potential dam or levee failure is low.

1871
1872 **Vulnerability and Risk Assessment**

1873
1874 In the northern part of the County, agricultural lands and farming community associated infrastructure
1875 could be vulnerable. In the more populated areas of the County there is the potential for human and
1876 infrastructure damage due to the proximity of those dams. Historical events have identified issues
1877 with transportation, roads, and bridges have been affected by these vulnerabilities. Based on these
1878 instances, it can be concluded that there are direct socio-economic impacts to the community overall.

1879
1880 The NFWFMD maintains a listing of the dams and the risk assessment for each dam located within
1881 the County.

1882
1883 **Epidemic/Pandemic**

1884
1885 **Description**

1886
1887 An epidemic is a disease that affects a greater number of people than is usual within a region. A
1888 pandemic is the same as an epidemic except it has spread to more than one region of the world.
1889 Infectious diseases are caused by pathogenic microorganisms, such as bacteria, viruses, parasites,
1890 or fungi; the diseases can be spread, directly or indirectly, from one person to another. Zoonotic
1891 diseases are infectious diseases of animals that can cause disease when transmitted to humans.

1892
1893 For this Plan, infectious disease has been categorized as (1) pandemic and (2) localized infectious
1894 disease outbreaks.

1895
1896 A pandemic is an epidemic that occurs over a wide geographic area, often global. Pandemics results
1897 when a microorganism (or disease condition) emerges that is pathogenic for humans but to which
1898 humans have no immunity or prior protection. Thus, an epidemic occurs, and the number of cases
1899 substantially exceeds the number of expected cases over a given period. Pandemics generally refer
1900 to infectious diseases that spread efficiently from person to person across the globe, although the
1901 term may be used to describe medical conditions with other risk factors, such as chronic illnesses like
1902 cardiovascular diseases.

1903
1904 **Location and Extent**

1905
1906 Populated areas throughout Escambia County its jurisdictions are the most at risk from human
1907 disease. Disease is not a risk, in and of itself, to the physical or operational integrity of any type of
1908 structure. However, high absenteeism could threaten the operating capabilities of businesses,
1909 industries, institutions, and government agencies.

1910

1911 In 2020, Escambia County planned the implementation of a comprehensive Pandemic Plan to
1912 facilitate the continuity of governmental operations to provide necessary services to the citizens of the
1913 County if a pandemic strikes the Gulf Coast of Florida.²²

1914
1915 In the event of a pandemic, medical and health care facilities may be overwhelmed, with local care
1916 not readily accessible to those in need. Fatalities would significantly increase. Public safety would be
1917 compromised due to illness among public safety and security agencies. Quarantine and isolation
1918 techniques would be imposed, requiring a significant enforcement challenge.

1919
1920 Temporary health care facilities and field hospitals would have to be activated and staffed by
1921 professionals from outside the county.

1922
1923 Overall, the human and economic consequences of the event would be very substantial.

1924
1925 **Previous Occurrences**

1926
1927 Below are the epidemics/pandemics that may have had notable impacts:

1928
1929 • The “Spanish Flu,” 1918/1919: The Spanish Flu began in August 1918, in three disparate
1930 locations: Brest, Boston and Freetown. An unusually severe and deadly strain of influenza
1931 spread worldwide. The disease spread across the world, killing 25 million in six months; some
1932 estimates put the total of those killed worldwide at well over twice that number. An estimated
1933 17 million died in India, 500,000 in the USA and 200,000 in the UK. It vanished within 18
1934 months and the actual strain was never determined, though some recent attempts at
1935 reconstructing genes from the virus have been successful.

1936
1937 • H5N1 “Bird Flu,” 1997/2003: Asian highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) A(H5N1) virus
1938 occurs mainly in birds and is highly contagious among them. HPAI Asian H5N1 is especially
1939 deadly for poultry. The virus was first detected in 1996 in geese in China. Asian H5N1 was
1940 first detected in humans in 1997 during a poultry outbreak in Hong Kong and has since been
1941 detected in poultry and wild birds in more than 50 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, and the
1942 Middle East. Six countries are endemic for Asian HPAI H5N1 virus in poultry (Bangladesh,
1943 China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam).

1944
1945 Since its widespread re-emergence in 2003, rare, sporadic human infections with this virus
1946 have been reported in Asia, and later in Africa, Europe, and the Middle East. Human
1947 infections with Asian H5N1 viruses have been associated with severe disease and death.
1948 Most human infections with avian influenza viruses, including HPAI Asian H5N1 viruses, have
1949 occurred after prolonged and close contact with infected birds. Rare human-to-human spread
1950 with this virus has occurred, but it has not been sustained and no community spread of this
1951 virus has ever been identified.²³

1952
1953 • SARS, 2002/2003: Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) is a viral respiratory illness
1954 caused by a coronavirus called SARS-associated coronavirus (SARS-CoV). SARS was first
1955 reported in Asia in February 2003. The illness spread to more than two dozen countries in

²² Escambia County Pandemic Plan 2020

²³ <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/avianflu/h5n1-virus.htm>

1956 North America, South America, Europe, and Asia before the SARS global outbreak of 2003
1957 was contained.
1958

1959 • Since 2004, there have not been any known cases of SARS reported anywhere in the world.
1960 The content in this website was developed for the 2003 SARS epidemic. But some guidelines
1961 are still being used.²⁴
1962

1963 • H1N1, 2009: In the spring of 2009, a novel influenza A (H1N1) virus emerged. It was
1964 detected first in the United States and spread quickly across the United States and the world.
1965 This new H1N1 virus contained a unique combination of influenza genes not previously
1966 identified in animals or people. This virus was designated as influenza A (H1N1)pdm09 virus.
1967 From April 12, 2009, to April 10, 2010, CDC estimated there were 60.8 million cases (range:
1968 43.3-89.3 million), 274,304 hospitalizations (range: 195,086-402,719), and 12,469 deaths
1969 (range: 8868-18,306) in the United States due to the (H1N1)pdm09 virus.²⁵
1970

1971 • Ebola, 2014-2016: On March 23, 2014, the World Health Organization (WHO) reported cases
1972 of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in the forested rural region of southeastern Guinea. The
1973 identification of these early cases marked the beginning of the West Africa Ebola epidemic,
1974 the largest in history. On March 23, 2014, with 49 confirmed cases and 29 deaths, the WHO
1975 officially declared an outbreak of EVD.
1976

1977 Overall, eleven people were treated for Ebola in the United States during the 2014-2016
1978 epidemic. On September 30, 2014, CDC confirmed the first travel-associated case of EVD
1979 diagnosed in the United States in a man who traveled from West Africa to Dallas, Texas. The
1980 patient (the index case) died on October 8, 2014. Two healthcare workers who cared for him
1981 in Dallas tested positive for EVD. Both recovered.
1982

1983 • On October 23, 2014, a medical aid worker who had volunteered in Guinea was hospitalized
1984 in New York City with suspected EVD. The diagnosis was confirmed by the CDC the next
1985 day. The patient recovered. Seven other people were cared for in the United States after they
1986 were exposed to the virus and became ill while in West Africa, the majority of whom were
1987 medical workers. They were transported by chartered aircraft from West Africa to hospitals in
1988 the United States. Six of these patients recovered, one died.
1989

1990 • MERS, 2014: In May 2014, CDC confirmed two unlinked imported cases of MERS in the
1991 United States—one to Indiana, the other to Florida. Both cases were among healthcare
1992 providers who lived and worked in Saudi Arabia. Both traveled to the U.S. from Saudi Arabia,
1993 where scientists believe they were infected. Both were hospitalized in the U.S. and later
1994 discharged after fully recovering.²⁶
1995

1996 • Zika Virus, 2015 and 2016: In early 2015, a widespread epidemic of Zika fever, caused by the
1997 Zika virus in Brazil, spread to other parts of South and North America. It also affected several
1998 islands in the Pacific, and Southeast Asia. In 2016, a reported 5,168 cases of Zika virus were

²⁴ <https://www.cdc.gov/sars/index.html>

²⁵ <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/pandemic-resources/2009-h1n1-pandemic.html>

²⁶ <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/mers/us.html>

- 1999 reported in the U.S. In the State of Florida, this included 1,107 cases of the virus.²⁷
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- 2043

Probability of Future Events

According to previous history and the CDC, pandemic type events rarely happen (4 times in the 20th century), therefore indicating a low/moderate probability.

Based on the occurrences and future probability, the County has made some assumptions about how to plan for a pandemic/epidemic which is outlined below.

- Susceptibility to the pandemic influenza virus will be universal.
- Efficient and sustained person-to-person transmission signals an imminent pandemic.
- The clinical disease attack rate will likely be 30% or higher in the overall population during the pandemic. Illness rates will be highest among school-aged children (about 40%) and decline with age. Among working adults, an average of 20% will become ill during a community outbreak.
- Some people will become infected but not develop clinically significant symptoms. Asymptomatic or minimally symptomatic individuals can transmit infection and develop immunity to subsequent infection.
- Of those who become ill with influenza, 50% will seek outpatient medical care.
- With the availability of effective antiviral drugs for treatment, this proportion may be higher in the next pandemic.
- The number of hospitalizations and deaths will depend on the virulence of the pandemic virus. Estimates differ about 10-fold between more and less severe scenarios. Two scenarios are presented based on extrapolation of past pandemic experience. Planning should include the more severe scenario.
- Risk groups for severe and fatal infection cannot be predicted with certainty but are likely to include infants, the elderly, pregnant women, and persons with chronic medical conditions.

²⁷ <https://www.cdc.gov/zika/index.html>

²⁸ Florida Department of Health – [Novel Coronavirus \(2019nCoV\)](#)

- 2044 • Rates of absenteeism will depend on the severity of the pandemic.
2045
- 2046 • In a severe pandemic, absenteeism attributable to illness, the need to care for ill family
2047 members and fear of infection may reach 40% during the peak weeks of a community
2048 outbreak, with lower rates of absenteeism during the weeks before and after the peak.
2049
- 2050 • Certain public health measures (closing schools, quarantining household contacts of infected
2051 individuals, “snow days”) are likely to increase rates of absenteeism.
2052
- 2053 • The typical incubation period (interval between infection and onset of symptoms) for influenza
2054 is approximately 2 days.
2055

2056 Persons who become ill may shed virus and can transmit infection for up to one day before the onset
2057 of illness. Viral shedding and the risk of transmission will be greatest during the first 2 days of illness.
2058 Children usually shed the greatest amount of virus and, therefore, are likely to post the greatest risk
2059 for transmission.
2060

2061 On average, infected persons will transmit infection to approximately two other people.
2062 An affected community, a pandemic outbreak will last about 6 to 8 weeks.
2063

2064 Multiple waves (periods during which community outbreaks occur across the country) of illness could
2065 occur with each wave lasting 2 to 3 months. Historically, the largest waves have occurred in the fall
2066 and winter, however, the seasonality of a pandemic cannot be predicted with certainty.
2067

2068 **Vulnerability and Risk Assessment**

2069
2070 Certain people are at high-risk for serious complications (infants, elderly, pregnant women, extreme
2071 obesity, and persons with certain chronic medical conditions). Further impacting risk, most people
2072 have little or no immunity because they have no previous exposure to the virus or similar viruses.
2073

2074 Seasonal flu rates of medical visits, complications, hospitalizations, and death can vary from low to
2075 high. The CDC estimates that flu-related hospitalizations since 2010 ranged from 140,000 to 710,000,
2076 while flu-related deaths are estimated to have ranged from 12,000 to 56,000. Now in comparison,
2077 pandemic flu rates of medical visits, complications, hospitalizations, and death can range from
2078 moderate to high. The number of deaths could be much higher than the seasonal flu (e.g., The
2079 estimated U.S. death toll during the 1918 pandemic was approximately 675,000). With the recent
2080 spread of COVID19, additional pandemic numbers will continually change until a time in which the
2081 virus is contained.
2082

2083 Considering the spread and infection rate, a pandemic event may cause major impacts on the public,
2084 such as travel restrictions and school or business closings. Additionally, there is the potential for
2085 severe impact on domestic and world economies.²⁹
2086

2087 Most efforts in analyzing the impacts and effects of disease and pandemic have been done at the
2088 national level. Because of the dynamics involved with the spread of disease and pandemic, a local
2089 level assessment has not been conducted specifically, but the local understanding that if a pandemic
2090 does impact our community, it will quickly overwhelm our local healthcare system.

²⁹ <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/pandemic-resources/basics/about.html>

2091 **Hazardous Materials**

2092

2093 **Description**

2094

2095 A hazardous material is any item or agent which has the potential to cause harm to humans, animals,
2096 or the environment, either by itself or through interaction with other factors. Emergencies can happen
2097 during production, storage, transportation, use or disposal. populations are at risk when chemicals
2098 are used unsafely or released in harmful amounts where you live, work or play.

2099

2100 Hazardous materials include:

2101

- Explosives.
- Flammable, non-flammable, and poison gas.
- Flammable liquids.
- Flammable, spontaneously combustible, and dangerous when wet solids.
- Oxidizers and organic peroxides.
- Poisons and infectious substances.
- Radioactive materials.
- Corrosive materials.³⁰

2102

2103

2104

2105

2106

2107

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2110

2111 The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 40 CFR 302, establishes the list of extremely hazardous
2112 substances, threshold planning quantities, and facility notification responsibilities necessary for the
2113 development and implementation of State and local emergency response plans.

2114

2115 Facilities storing, using, or transporting hazardous materials with certain characteristics, and specific
2116 quantities as listed in 40 CFR 302, that may be of critical risk to safety, health and life of a community
2117 must report that information to the local, state, and Federal government to assist in identifying those
2118 materials and where they are located, so the risk can be assessed and planned for by the community.

2119

2120 **Location and Extent**

2121

2122 The release of a hazardous materials to the environment could cause a multitude of problems.
2123 Although these incidents can happen almost anywhere, certain areas of the County are at higher risk,
2124 such as near roadways that are frequently used for transporting hazardous materials and locations
2125 with industrial facilities that use, store, or dispose of such materials. Areas crossed by railways,
2126 waterways, airways, and pipelines also have increased potential for mishaps.

2127

2128 Incidences can occur during production, storage, transportation, use, or disposal of hazardous
2129 materials. Communities can be at risk if a chemical is used unsafely or released in harmful amounts
2130 into the environment. Hazardous materials can cause death, serious injury, long-lasting health
2131 effects, and damage to buildings, the environment, homes, and other property.

2132

2133 The term “release” includes spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging,
2134 escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment of any hazardous material.
2135 Hazardous materials releases (HMRs) may be intentional or accidental and may occur at fixed
2136 facilities or on vehicles.

³⁰ National Archives and Records Administration, “[Code of Federal Regulations Title 49: Transportation](#)”

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HMRs are harmful in three ways:

- Life safety concerns. Chemical, biological, and radiological agents can cause significant health risks to those exposed to them; biological agents can be additionally dangerous if they are infectious. Flammable and explosive materials also present life safety concerns if they are exposed to heat.
- Costly and delicate nature of cleanup. Any release of a hazardous material requires a thorough and careful clean-up of the site and decontamination of those exposed.
- Operational delays. Delays caused by any HMR, and the ensuing evacuation and cleanup processes could lead to significant economic losses due to traffic delays (mobile releases) or operational shut-down (fixed facilities).

Most incidents occur with little or no warning and can be difficult to detect until symptoms present themselves in those affected. Although major chemical incidents seem most threatening, it is the smaller, more routine accidents and spills that have a greater impact on humans, wildlife, economy, and environment. Some of the most common spills involve tanker trucks and railroad tankers containing gasoline, chlorine, or other industrial chemicals.

Accidental hazardous waste/materials spills can be reported immediately following the spill, thus reducing the amount of time the spill is left uncontained. Most hazardous waste/materials spills occur with little or no warning, and can be difficult, if not impossible, to detect until symptoms present themselves to those affected. External releases may create airborne plumes of chemical, biological, or radiological elements that can affect a wide area and last for hours or days. Internal releases would most likely require evacuation of a facility for hours to days. Both external and internal releases would require extensive clean-up efforts, which could last days to months depending on the type and magnitude of the spill.

Previous Occurrences

There have been several notable hazardous materials release incidents near and in Escambia County.

- 1979: A railway tanker derailed and leaked Anhydrous Ammonia which caused a few fatalities.
- 1979: "Donna" a National Airline 727 crashed in the Pensacola Bay right off the shore from Pensacola and Escambia County spilling aviation fuel and causing several deaths.
- 1993: The only known radiation incident in the County involved an automobile running into a typical neighborhood storage facility, exposing a small amount of radioactive material being stored in the facility. There was no risk to the local population or property as no radioactive material was released.

- 2183 • 2014: During a rare ice storm, a train derailment occurred in Molino, that derailed 24 cars
2184 from which one tanker released upwards of 30,000 gallons of phosphoric acid into Fletcher
2185 Creek that feeds into Escambia River.
2186
- 2187 • 2016: A large nitrous oxide tank exploded at the Airgas facility at the Ascend Performance
2188 chemical plant killing one person. There was no immediate threat to the neighboring
2189 community.
2190
- 2191 • 2017: International Paper’s Cantonment mill explosion occurred because of a mixture of off-
2192 gases and air combined to make an explosive environment around a digester on-site, when
2193 an ignition source initiated the blast. Wood fiber, water, and pulping liquor was released and
2194 fell to the ground starting from the plant, across highway 29, and onto homes and private
2195 property primarily in the Woodbury Circle neighborhood.
2196
- 2197 • 2019: A break in an underground oil line resulted in the release of 16,600 gallons of oil. The
2198 spill was contained to a hole near the break.
2199

2200 **Probability of Future Events**

2201
2202 The threat of future incidents involving hazardous materials is ever increasing, not only from our own
2203 County’s growth and increasing demand for hazardous products, but also from homeland security
2204 threats. The County also is a major transportation route whereby hazardous materials are constantly
2205 traveling through the community in the immediate proximity of citizens, homes, and local businesses.
2206 Transportation of hazardous materials via highways, airport, railways, waterways, or pipelines
2207 requires citizens to live within vulnerable areas of hazardous materials. Although, the probability and
2208 risk of a hazardous material event happening in the future certainly exists, the overall risk remains low
2209 due to stringent industry regulation and scrutiny of such facilities and transports.
2210

2211 To assist in planning for potential hazardous materials incidents, the County uses CAMEO FM, a
2212 system of software applications used widely to plan for and respond to chemical emergencies. The
2213 CAMEO program identifies each facility and creates a worst-case scenario vulnerable zone (VZ)
2214 around that facility to help in the planning process to understand all the areas that could potentially be
2215 impacted by a chemical release or accident.
2216

2217 To define the hazard areas for our extremely hazardous materials (classified as “302” hazards), we
2218 use the output of “worst-case scenarios” from the CAMEO FM Program. When identifying the worst-
2219 case vulnerability zones for all the “302” facilities in the County, all of the heavily populated areas are
2220 at risk from at least one of the “302” facilities. Only the very rural areas in the northern portions of the
2221 County, along with Pensacola and Perdido beaches stand to be minimally impacted.
2222

2223 **Vulnerability and Risk Assessment**

2224
2225 Escambia County is at risk from a variety of hazardous materials incidents. These incidents can occur
2226 at either fixed facilities in the County, from the transportation of hazardous material through the
2227 County, or from coastal spills, and can be as simple as a vehicle accident leaking fuel and oils, to large
2228 tanker trucks running over the edge of an overpass, to a train derailment and release. As a result of
2229 the risk of moving hazardous materials, there are more transportation accidents involving hazardous

2230 materials in Escambia County than those that occur at fixed facilities. These transportation accidents
2231 can occur on roadways, railways, waterways, airways, and pipelines.
2232

2233 Areas with multiple chemical facilities experience a greater risk of a chemical incident than other
2234 locations. Nearly every community in Escambia County has at least one facility in each that stores,
2235 produces, or utilizes a hazardous material. Propane installations are located across the state and
2236 their presence increases the risk of an incident. Hazardous material shipments move through the
2237 county annually; these shipments can occur at any time, day or night, and by means of road, rail,
2238 airways, and water, and often through areas with urbanized, high traffic volume routes.
2239

2240 Hazardous waste/materials spills may be accidental or intentional and may occur at fixed facilities or
2241 during transportation. Hazardous materials are widely used in public and private facilities and farms.
2242 Numerous facilities in Escambia County store, use, dispose, or have the capacity and infrastructure to
2243 handle hazardous materials on a regular basis; under Title III of the Emergency Planning and
2244 Community Right to Know Act, facilities that meet certain requirements must report to federal, state,
2245 and local authorities. These facilities are commonly referred to as “Tier I” or “Tier II” facilities.
2246

2247 There are approximately 106 Tier II facilities located in Escambia County. The Santa Rosa Island
2248 Authority has one (1), the Town of Century has four (4), the City of Pensacola has approximately forty
2249 (40), and the unincorporated county has an approximate sixty-one (61) “302” facilities. Ascend
2250 Performance Materials, the world’s largest manufacturer of Nylon, and Cerex Advance Fabrics, are
2251 the County’s largest “302” facilities.
2252

2253 Transportation risks associated with hazardous materials will be discussed individually below:
2254

2255 Roadways
2256

2257 There are four major roadways in Escambia County that transport significant quantities of hazardous
2258 materials:
2259

- 2260 • U.S. 98: Located near the coastline and travels through extensive urban areas in Escambia
2261 County and is used heavily by tourists in the summer. U.S. 98 crosses extensive wetland
2262 areas, as well as bays and bayous.
2263
- 2264 • Interstate 10: I-10 is a divided four/six lane highway that travels East to West through
2265 Escambia County and the Panhandle of Florida. The highway passes through significant
2266 urban areas in Escambia County, as well as numerous wetlands, river, and bay crossings.
2267
- 2268 • U.S. 90: U.S. 90 and U.S. ALT 90 carry high volumes of traffic in Escambia County, and also
2269 serve as the main access routes for chemical plants in northern Escambia County. There are
2270 also large numbers of businesses and residences located along these roadways.
2271
- 2272 • U.S. 29: U.S. 29 travels the entire north-south length of Escambia County. Hwy 29 travels
2273 from the south in highly populated areas, through to the rural central and northern parts of the
2274 County.
2275

2276
2277

2278 Railways

2279

2280 Two major railways are located in Escambia County serving industries and ports: Alabama & Gulf
2281 Coast Railway (AGCR) and CSX Transportation. The AGCR runs from Atmore, Alabama to the Port
2282 of Pensacola. The railway runs parallel to roadways in Escambia County and through highly
2283 populated areas in Pensacola, Ensley, and Cantonment.

2284

2285 CSX Transportation railway runs from the Town of Century due south to Escambia Bay and then
2286 turns east all the way to Tallahassee. The rail parallels Highway 90 and passes through communities
2287 in and around Highway 90. Gasoline and molten sulfur are the main hazardous materials transported
2288 on these railways.

2289

2290 Waterways

2291

2292 Escambia County contains eleven port facilities that handle hazardous materials, as well as the
2293 Intercoastal Waterway, which leads to various other port facilities along the Gulf Coast. Both the City
2294 of Pensacola and the County have a geographical risk to waterway accidents as they are located
2295 along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

2296

2297 Even though Escambia County and the City of Pensacola have had no waterway hazardous material
2298 accidents occur in their jurisdictions, barge accidents have occurred in collisions with bridges and
2299 other boat traffic in neighboring jurisdictions. Packing, loading/unloading also presents a hazardous
2300 materials risk at the Port in Pensacola.

2301

2302 The 2010 Deepwater Horizon incident was a waterway incident but is referenced below in the Coastal
2303 Oil Spill Hazard category.

2304

2305 Pipelines

2306

2307 Escambia County contains numerous high-pressure natural gas lines owned by Koch Gateway
2308 Pipeline Co., Florida Gas Transmission, Five Flags Pipeline Co., and Okaloosa Gas. Substantial fire
2309 and explosions could occur due to accidental damage to lines by unauthorized excavation. Exxon
2310 Pipeline Co. has a 16" crude oil pipeline in the northern portion of the County; the line is used for
2311 pumping crude and processed oil from Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties oil fields.

2312

2313 In 2001, a high-volume natural gas line ruptured and exploded near a local car dealership with flames
2314 engulfing a large truck, damaging several cars at the dealership, and closing a major road in
2315 Escambia temporarily.

2316

2317 The City of Pensacola has no major pipeline running through the city or along the beaches of Perdido
2318 Key and Pensacola Beach. The pipelines run mainly along highway 29 in the central and northern
2319 parts of the County, and in and around Century.

2320

2321 Though accidents can and do happen, most of the pipelines are underground and away from
2322 potential environmental and human impacts. The risk of such accidents remains relatively low for all
2323 our jurisdictions.

2324

2325

2326

2327 Airports/Aircraft

2328

2329 Escambia County is home to the Pensacola International Airport, Pensacola Naval Air Station (NAS),
2330 and 6 other public/private minor airports. With strict guidelines and regulations, airport and aircraft
2331 accidents have been kept to minimum. However, with all these airfields, flight paths do take aircraft
2332 overpopulated areas daily and includes flight paths that impact each of the jurisdictions. Pensacola
2333 International Airport and Pensacola NAS are the primary airfields that have larger aircraft and larger
2334 passenger aircraft. Most of the other airfields have smaller private planes.

2335

2336 The Pensacola International Airport is in the northeast part of the city. The naval airbase is in the
2337 southwest portion of the County, with a couple of smaller military airfields and private in other county
2338 locations.

2339

2340 With flight paths taking planes directly over the populated centers of the City and County, the amount
2341 of air traffic and limited number of large airliners coming into the Pensacola International Airport keep
2342 the risk of an accident to the moderate level.

2343

2344 Pensacola Naval Air Station also has a significant amount of air traffic, flying in and out of the base
2345 every day. As the home of the Blue Angels, the naval base brings in many high-powered military jets
2346 and support planes. Most of the flight paths are over the unincorporated County areas, the City of
2347 Pensacola, Santa Rosa Island Authority, and the Town of Century do experience some military
2348 vehicles flying in their air space overhead.

2349

2350 Due to the minimal margin for error in flying the military's technologically advanced aircraft, and the
2351 more dangerous portion of any flight in taking off and landing, the risk from a military aircraft accident
2352 is considered moderate.

2353

2354 While smaller spills may be more frequent in Escambia County, larger, more dangerous spills are
2355 infrequent.

2356

2357 **Radiation Hazard**

2358

2359 There are no nuclear plants within 50 miles of the County and its jurisdiction, and there are no
2360 facilities that regularly handle radiation in amounts that are considered dangerous to the community.
2361 Hospitals typically are the few facilities that manage radioactive material for medical procedures on a
2362 regular basis.

2363

2364 However, with major transportation routes through the community, there are radiation hazards that
2365 travel through our community on a regular basis. As an example, there is radioactive waste material
2366 from some of the Florida nuclear power plants that travel through our community on its way to proper
2367 disposal sites. As a result, there are radiation hazards to the community, but the risks are minimal
2368 through heavy government regulation over the transportation of such materials.

2369

2370 As previously mentioned, the only radiation occurrence in Escambia County was the 1993 automobile
2371 running into a neighborhood storage facility that exposed a small amount of radioactive material being
2372 stored.

2373

2374 **Coastal Oil Spills/Release**

2375

2376 **Description**

2377

2378 An oil spill is the release of crude oil, or liquid petroleum, into the environment. This is usually
2379 associated with marine spills but can also happen on land. Oil spills are caused by the release of oil
2380 from offshore platforms, drilling rigs, tankers, ships that have sunk, and any vehicle used to transport
2381 crude oil, over the water or land.

2382

2383 **Location and Extent**

2384

2385 Escambia County has witnessed several oil spills along the Gulf of Mexico over the years, but with no
2386 specific impact to our community until 2010. However, with over 27,000 abandoned wells in the Gulf
2387 of Mexico, there remains a constant risk of small leakage and potential landfall impacts and damages.
2388 These spills can have far reaching effects including continued damage to the environment and a
2389 financial loss to communities affected.

2390

2391 **Previous Occurrences**

2392

2393 There have been several notable hazardous materials release incidents near and in Escambia
2394 County.

2395

- 2396 • 1979: On June 3, 1979, an exploratory well blew out and released approximately 140 million
2397 gallons of crude oil.
- 2398
- 2399 • August 10, 1993-Three ships collided releasing approximately 336,000 gallons of No. 6 fuel
2400 oil into Tampa Bay.
- 2401
- 2402 • 2000: On November 28, 2000, an oil tanker released 567,000 gallons of crude oil into the
2403 lower Mississippi River.
- 2404
- 2405 • 2004: In September of 2004 Hurricane Ivan caused numerous releases into the Gulf of
2406 Mexico from damaged pipelines and platforms in the Gulf.
- 2407
- 2408 • 2005: In September 2005, because of Hurricane Katrina, there were 44 oil spills found in
2409 southeast Louisiana, with millions of gallons spilled.
- 2410
- 2411 • 2010: On April 20, 2010, a fire and explosion occurred at approximately 11:00 PM CDT, on
2412 the Deepwater Horizon, a semisubmersible drilling platform, with more than 120 workers
2413 aboard. The Deepwater Horizon is located some 50 miles SE of the Mississippi Delta. It was
2414 estimate that 4.9 million barrels of oil had been released by the well. Approximately 2.9
2415 million pounds of oil was recovered in Escambia County.

2416

2417 **Probability of Future Events**

2418

2419 Though major oil spills do occur and can attract significant media coverage, significant coastal oil
2420 incidents occur infrequently. As a result, the probability of occurrence is low.

2421

2422 **Vulnerability and Risk Assessment**

2423

2424 As of 2017, there are 23 operating rigs in the Gulf of Mexico, 19 drilling for crude oil and 4 drilling for
2425 natural gas. Given Florida's dependence on tourism and the related sales tax revenue, an oil spill,
2426 which is classified as a type of HazMat event, could affect any of Florida's many natural resources,
2427 which could be catastrophic.

2428

2429 In 2015, Florida had over 105 million tourists visit the state, with 14.5% coming from international
2430 communities. Tourism generates roughly 23% of the state's sales tax revenue and as of 2014
2431 employs over 1.5 million people.²⁷⁸

2432

2433 The Florida impacts of the 2010 Deepwater Horizon incident were mostly limited and contained, but
2434 the predictions at the time of potential impacts were severe. Moody's Analytics released a report
2435 which stated, should a significant amount of oil wash onto Florida's shores, the economic impact from
2436 tourism-related tax revenue and job losses could rival that of the ongoing recession and simulate a
2437 double dip recession. Following the lawsuits, Florida received over 200 million dollars in a settlement
2438 for lost tourism income.

2439

2440 In addition to economic impacts, an oil spill in Florida or off its shores could have severe
2441 consequences for wildlife, ecosystems, and the ecology. The Deepwater Horizon spill affected the
2442 wildlife populations of numerous species of turtles, birds, bottlenose dolphins, whales, and fish. Gulf
2443 states saw a decrease in bottlenose dolphin reproduction and a rise in deaths. The Kemp's Ridley
2444 sea turtle, already endangered, saw a massive drop in numbers, and scientists estimate the habitats
2445 on the bottom of the Gulf could take anywhere from multiple decades to hundreds of years to fully
2446 recover

2447

2448 **Civil Disorder/Disturbance**

2449

2450 **Description**

2451

2452 Civil disorder is typically the result of groups or individuals within the population feeling, rightly or
2453 wrongly, that their needs or rights are not being met, either by the society at large, a segment thereof,
2454 or the current overriding political system. When this results in community disruption where
2455 intervention is required to maintain public safety it becomes a civil disturbance. Civil disturbances can
2456 also occur in reaction to political movements or special events that attract large crowds, or because of
2457 an unemployment or economic crisis. When groups or individuals disrupt the community to the point
2458 where intervention is required to maintain public safety, the event has become a civil disturbance.

2459

2460 **Location and Extent**

2461

2462 Civil disturbance can occur anywhere and spans a wide variety of actions which includes, but is not
2463 limited to labor unrest, strikes, civil disobedience, demonstrations, riots, prison riots, or rebellion
2464 leading to revolution. Triggers could include racial tension, religious conflict, unemployment, a
2465 decrease in normally accepted services or goods, such as extreme water, food, or gasoline rationing,
2466 or unpopular political actions. The most common type of civil disturbance is riots. Riots can cause
2467 extensive social disruption, loss of jobs, death, and property damage. The loss and damages may

2468 result from those involved in the action or initiated by authorities in response to the perception of a
2469 potential threat.

2470

2471 **Previous Occurrences**

2472

2473 Historically, Escambia and its jurisdictions have been fortunate not to have experienced any notable
2474 civil disturbances in the past.

2475

2476 **Probability of Future Events**

2477

2478 The probability of civil disturbances occurring in Escambia County is considered low.

2479

2480 **Vulnerability and Risk Assessment**

2481

2482 It is impossible to conduct a vulnerability analysis and loss estimation by jurisdiction for Civil
2483 Disturbances. While peaceful protests or demonstrations occur frequently, it is difficult to determine
2484 when a protest will become a civil disturbance or riot, by disrupting daily operations or by becoming
2485 violent. Based on the historical occurrences, the large, urban areas of the state are more likely to be
2486 affected by Civil Disturbances than the small rural areas.

2487

2488 The overall risks of future events remain low, however, the City of Pensacola, being the population
2489 center and County seat, may have a bit higher risk for consideration than the rest of the County and
2490 the Town of Century.

2491

2492 **Cyberattack/Cyberterrorism**

2493

2494 **Description**

2495

2496 For the purposes of this report, a cyberattack is defined as a malicious computer-to-computer attack
2497 through cyberspace that undermines the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of a computer (or
2498 network), data on that computer, or processes and systems controlled by that computer.

2499

2500 National Security Presidential Directive 54/Homeland Security Presidential Directive 23 (NSPD-
2501 54/HSPD-23) defines cyberspace as the interdependent network of information technology
2502 infrastructures, and includes the Internet, telecommunications networks, computer systems, and
2503 embedded processors and controllers in critical industries.

2504

2505 Threats to cyber space are regarded as one of the most serious economic and national security
2506 challenges in this day in age for the United States. As the Director of National Intelligence (DNI)
2507 recently testified before Congress, "the growing connectivity between information systems, the
2508 Internet, and other infrastructures creates opportunities for attackers to disrupt telecommunications,
2509 electrical power, energy pipelines, refineries, financial networks, and other critical infrastructures."³¹

2510

2511 The duration of a cyberattack is dependent on the complexity of the attack, how widespread it is, how
2512 quickly the attack is detected, and the resources available to aid in restoring the system. One of the

³¹ Director of National Intelligence, Annual Threat Assessment of the Intelligence Community for the Senate Armed Services Committee, Statement for the Record, March 10, 2009, at 39.

2513 difficulties of malicious cyber activity is that it could come from virtually anyone, virtually anywhere.
 2514 The following tables summarize the common types and sources of cyberthreats.³²
 2515
 2516

Type of Attack	Description
<i>Botnet</i>	A collection of compromised machines (bots) under (unified) control of an attacker (botmaster).
<i>Denial of service</i>	A method of attack from a single source that denies system access to legitimate users by overwhelming the target computer with messages and blocking legitimate traffic. It can prevent a system from being able to exchange data with other systems or use the Internet.
<i>Distributed denial of service</i>	A variant of the denial-of-service attack that uses a coordinated attack from a distributed system of computers rather than from a single source. It often makes use of worms to spread to multiple computers that can then attack the target.
<i>Exploit tools</i>	Publicly available and sophisticated tools that intruders of various skill levels can use to determine vulnerabilities and gain entry into targeted systems.
<i>Logic bombs</i>	A form of sabotage in which a programmer inserts code that causes the program to perform a destructive action when some triggering event occurs, such as terminating the programmer's employment.
<i>Phishing</i>	The creation and use of emails and websites designed to look like those of well-known legitimate businesses, financial institutions, and government agencies to deceive Internet users into disclosing their personal data, such as bank and financial account information and passwords. Phishers use or sell this information for criminal purposes, such as identity theft and fraud.
<i>Sniffer</i>	Also known as packet sniffer. A program that intercepts routed data and examines each packet in search of specified information, such as passwords transmitted in clear text.
<i>Trojan horse</i>	A computer program that conceals harmful code. A Trojan horse usually masquerades as a useful program that a user would wish to execute.
<i>Virus</i>	A program that infects computer files, usually executable programs, by inserting a copy of itself into the file. These copies are usually executed when the infected file is loaded into memory, allowing the virus to infect other files. Unlike the computer worm, a virus requires human involvement (usually unwitting) to propagate.
<i>War dialing</i>	Simple programs that dial consecutive telephone numbers looking for modems.
<i>War driving</i>	A method of gaining entry into wireless computer networks using a laptop, antennas, and a wireless network adaptor that involves patrolling locations to gain unauthorized access.
<i>Worm</i>	An independent computer program that reproduces by copying itself from one system to another across a network. Unlike computer viruses, worms do not require human involvement to propagate.

2517
 2518

³² United States Government Accountability Office, "Critical Infrastructure Protection: Department of Homeland Security Faces Challenges in Fulfilling Cybersecurity Responsibilities", Report #GAO-05-434 (May 2005), www.gao.gov/new.items/d05434.pdf

Threat	Description
<i>Bot-network operators</i>	Bot-network operators are hackers; however, instead of breaking into systems for the challenge or bragging rights, they take over multiple systems to coordinate attacks and to distribute phishing schemes, spam, and malware attacks. The services of these networks are sometimes made available on underground markets (e.g., purchasing a denial-of-service attack, servers to relay spam or phishing attacks, etc.).
<i>Criminal groups</i>	Criminal groups seek to attack systems for monetary gain; specifically, organized crime groups use spam, phishing, and spyware/malware to commit identity theft and online fraud. International corporate spies and organized crime organizations also pose a threat to the United States through their ability to conduct industrial espionage and large-scale monetary theft, and to hire or develop hacker talent.
<i>Foreign intelligence services</i>	Foreign intelligence services use cyber tools as part of their information-gathering and espionage activities; in addition, several nations are aggressively working to develop information warfare doctrine, programs, and capabilities. Such capabilities enable a single entity to have a significant and serious impact by disrupting the supply, communications, and economic infrastructures that support military power—impacts that could affect the daily lives of U.S. citizens across the country.
<i>Hackers</i>	Hackers break into networks for the thrill of the challenge or for bragging rights in the hacker community. While remote hacking once required a fair amount of skill or computer knowledge, hackers can now download attack scripts and protocols from the Internet and launch them against victim sites. Thus, while attack tools have become more sophisticated, they have also become easier to use. According to the Central Intelligence Agency, most hackers do not have the requisite expertise to threaten difficult targets such as critical U.S. networks; nevertheless, the worldwide population of hackers poses a relatively high threat of an isolated or brief disruption causing serious damage.
<i>Insiders</i>	The disgruntled organization insider is a principal source of computer crime. Insiders may not need a great deal of knowledge about computer intrusions because their knowledge of a target system often allows them to gain unrestricted access to cause damage to the system or to steal system data. The insider threat also includes outsourcing vendors as well as employees who accidentally introduce malware into systems.
<i>Phishers</i>	Individuals or small groups that execute phishing schemes in an attempt to steal identities or information for monetary gain. Phishers may also use spam and spyware/malware to accomplish their objectives.
<i>Spammers</i>	Individuals or organizations that distribute unsolicited email with hidden or false information to sell products, conduct phishing schemes, distribute spyware/malware, or attack organizations (e.g., denial of service).
<i>Spyware/Malware authors</i>	Individuals or organizations with malicious intent carry out attacks against users by producing and distributing spyware and malware. Several destructive computer viruses and worms have harmed files and hard drives, including the Melissa Macro Virus, the Explore.Zip worm, the CIH (Chernobyl) Virus, Nimda, Code Red, Slammer, and Blaster.
<i>Cyberterrorists</i>	Cyberterrorists seek to destroy, incapacitate, or exploit critical infrastructures to threaten national security; cause mass casualties, weaken economies, or target businesses; and/or damage public morale and confidence. Cyberterrorists may use phishing schemes or spyware/malware to generate funds or gather sensitive information.

Table 13: Common Types of Cyber Attacks

2522 **Location and Extent**

2523

2524 As most day-to-day activities rely on the Internet in one aspect or another, any person or
2525 infrastructure is susceptible to cybersecurity threats. Energy pipelines, specifically U.S. natural gas
2526 pipelines, have been cited by DHS as targets of cyberattack.

2527

2528 While information on these attacks is not publicly available knowledge, cyber security officials warn
2529 that, with sufficient access, a hacker could “manipulate pressure and other control system settings,
2530 potentially reaping explosions and other dangerous conditions.”³³

2531

2532 And while cyber risks and threats are mainly thought of as not having specific locations, there are
2533 physical sites that would be impacted. Locations at risk could include government agencies,
2534 institutions of higher education, medical facilities, and various private sector entities.

2535

2536 **Previous Occurrences**

2537

2538 Low-level cyber-attacks occur daily and sometimes hourly on governmental systems. Most of these
2539 attacks do not breach the County systems, however, there have been cases of minor breaches,
2540 including a very recent attack that crippled the City of Pensacola’s network.

2541

2542 December 7, 2019: The City of Pensacola’s computer network suffered a cyberattack during the early
2543 morning hours. The ransomware attack demanded a sum of \$1 million after encrypting the City’s
2544 network and stealing over 32 gigabytes worth of files which included personal information and
2545 passwords. The ransomware attack resulted in several days of Pensacola’s system being shut down,
2546 including email service, phones, and computer systems.³⁴

2547

2548 Generally, cyber-attacks have significantly increased over the last several years because of many
2549 societal stresses, local, state, and federal political differences and geopolitical differences and wars
2550 around the world today. There is no indication of any subsidence.

2551

2552 **Probability of Future Events**

2553

2554 Based on the growing sophistication and political climate, there is a high probability of future
2555 cyberattack events to occur within Escambia County.

2556

2557 **Vulnerability and Risk Assessment**

2558

2559 The public is heavily reliant on technology for daily life, including cell phones, handheld devices such
2560 as tablets, and computers. Any disruption to this technology caused by a cyberattack would impair
2561 the ability for the public to conduct basic activities, such as communications, mobile banking, and
2562 work. Property and facilities may become either uninhabitable or unusable because of a cyberattack,
2563 particularly if their infrastructure is reliant on technology for sustainability.

2564

2565 A significant majority of critical infrastructure systems are in some way tied to technology, oftentimes
2566 through virtual operations and supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems. Therefore,

³³ Florida State Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2013

³⁴ <https://www.cityofpensacola.com/3083/Cyberattack-FAQs>

2567 a cyberattack could disable most systems which control these pieces of critical infrastructure, as well
2568 as traffic control, dispatch, utility, and response systems.

2569
2570 Targeted cyberattacks can impact water, electrical, or wastewater treatment facilities. The disruption
2571 of the virtual systems tied to this infrastructure could cause water pollution or contamination and
2572 subsequent environmental issues.

2573
2574 Cyberattacks can interfere with emergency response communication and activities. Given that many
2575 first responders rely on technology both at operations center and in the field, a cyberattack could
2576 impair the ability of first responders to communicate.

2577

2578 **Terrorism**

2579

2580 **Description**

2581

2582 A terrorist incident could involve a wide variety of materials or actions, or combinations of materials
2583 and actions. These could range from uncomplicated incidents impacting relatively small areas, to
2584 highly complex incidents with very widespread physical or economic consequence. The response to
2585 such an incident would require specialized personnel and resources beyond the capabilities of
2586 Escambia County and its municipalities, and would require assistance from mutual aid organizations,
2587 adjacent counties, the State of Florida, and the Federal government.

2588

2589 **Location and Extent**

2590

2591 Escambia County has many facilities and systems that are critical infrastructure; whose continued
2592 and uninterrupted operation is necessary for the health, safety, and well-being of the community.
2593 These facilities could be considered potential targets for a terrorist attack which could have potentially
2594 widespread consequences for adjacent neighborhoods or the community. With a military naval air
2595 station located in Escambia County, the County and its residents could be considered a potential
2596 target for acts of terrorism as has happened recently.

2597

2598 **Previous Occurrences**

2599

2600 Escambia County has one recent act of terrorism and a limited number of incidents that would be
2601 classified as domestic security incidents. These incidents have been of low severity, but depending
2602 upon the circumstances, there always remains a potential for a high severity/high-cost incident to
2603 occur. Continued community diligence will keep that threat low and the risk minimal. Some of the
2604 notable occurrences of domestic security events include:

2605

- 2606 • 1984: Abortion clinic bombing in Escambia County. The incident gained national attention.
- 2607
- 2608 • 1994: An abortion doctor and his bodyguard were shot and killed, and the Doctor's wife
2609 injured. The perpetrator was executed in 2003 for that crime.
- 2610
- 2611 • 2019: On the morning of December 6, 2019, a terrorist attack occurred at Naval Air Station
2612 Pensacola in Pensacola, Florida. The assailant killed three men and injured eight others. The

2613 shooter was killed by Escambia County sheriff deputies after they arrived at the scene. He
2614 was identified as Mohammed Saeed Alshamrani, an aviation student from Saudi Arabia.

2615
2616 The FBI investigated the case as a presumed terrorism incident, while searching for the
2617 motive behind the attack. On January 13, 2020, the Department of Justice said they have
2618 officially classified the incident as an act of terrorism, motivated by "jihadist ideology."
2619

- 2620 • On February 2, 2020, al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula claimed responsibility for the
2621 shooting. In an audio recording, Emir of the Yemen-based group Qasim al-Raymi said they
2622 directed Alshamrani to carry out the attack. On May 18, 2020, the FBI confirmed the claims.³⁵

2623 2624 **Probability of Future Events**

2625
2626 The probability of a terrorist act within Escambia County is considered low with a minimum to
2627 moderate impact.

2628
2629 Historically, there had been few successful acts of terrorism committed in the State. However, with
2630 the heightened level of national terrorism events, and because of the number of facilities within the
2631 State associated with tourism, the military, government, cultural, academic, and transportation
2632 industries, the potential is high nationwide.

2633 2634 **Vulnerability and Risk Assessment**

2635
2636 The potential for terrorism exists within the US; however, the risk of international or homegrown
2637 violent extremists acting specifically within Escambia County is relatively low. This is due in part to its
2638 citizens the community's attributes, as well as, to the pro-activity of law enforcement and the
2639 response community, and the interagency cooperation and communication present within the county.

2640
2641 However, low risk does not translate into zero risk. Escambia County is comprised of the typical
2642 community and governmental infrastructure, facilities, military facilities, and special events venues
2643 that one may find in any established, medium-sized community around the country. And when you
2644 combine that with an attractive climate and beautiful beaches that draw large numbers of tourists and
2645 visitors to the community, there are those types of individuals whose discontent with government, or
2646 other views, if taken to the extreme, may take advantage of those community attributes for potential
2647 nefarious activities.

2648
2649 Even with some of the groups residing in our County, the risk for domestic violence and security
2650 issues remains low.

2651 2652 **Prolonged Utility/Communications Failure**

2653 2654 **Description**

2655
2656 A utility failure can result from a variety of related causes, including sagging lines due to hot weather,
2657 flashovers from transmission lines to nearby trees and incorrect relay settings. According to the

³⁵ Multiple sources cited: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_Air_Station_Pensacola_shooting

2658 electric utility industry's trade association, the potential for such disturbances is expected to increase
2659 with the profound changes now sweeping the electric utility industry.
2660 A communication failure is defined as the severe interruption or loss of private and or public
2661 communications systems, including but not limited to transmission lines, broadcast, relay, switching
2662 and repeater stations as well as communications satellites, electrical generation capabilities, and
2663 associated hardware and software applications necessary to operate communications equipment.
2664 These disruptions may result from equipment failure, human acts (deliberate or accidental), or the
2665 results of natural or human made disasters.

2666
2667 **Location and Extent**
2668
2669 A prolonged utility failure can have the following potential impacts on Escambia County: electrical
2670 power outage, surface and air transportation disruption, potable water system loss of disruption,
2671 sewer system outage, telecommunication system outage, human and health
2672 safety, psychological hardship, economic disruption, and disruption of community services.

2673
2674 All municipalities are at equal risk for prolonged power outages; however, some communities may be
2675 restored more quickly than others depending on other high priority locations with which they share a
2676 grid.

2677
2678 A prolonged communications failure would affect essential facilities and the day-to-day operations of
2679 local government as well as the business community. Sites of concern would range from dispatch
2680 agencies, satellite uplink and downlink sites, internet service provider sites, and the
2681 telecommunication industry switching sites. Interruptions in day-to-day communications would create
2682 problems for businesses, public agencies, citizens and emergency services.

2683
2684 **Previous Occurrences**
2685
2686 Utility failure/disruption occurs daily and is typically minor and services are restored quickly. Most of
2687 the prolonged utility failure/disruption is directly associated with other contributing hazards such as
2688 hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, technological failures etc.

2689
2690 **Probability of Future Events**
2691
2692 While the probability of future utility and communications failure incidents in the County is difficult to
2693 predict, the historic record indicates that significant disruptions or failures have occurred. Data is not
2694 readily available on the frequency of smaller outages across the county; however, it is reasonable to
2695 assume that utility and communications failure events of shorter duration will continue to occur in the
2696 future. The potential for another major utility or communications failure that disrupts services for
2697 Escambia County residents is always possible yet are expected to occur less frequently than smaller
2698 incidents. In addition, future changes in climate may also impact the frequency and probability of
2699 future utility or communication failure occurrences.

2700
2701 **Vulnerability and Risk Assessment**
2702
2703 Loss of electricity can lead to the inability to use electric-powered equipment, such as: lighting;
2704 heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) and necessary equipment; communication
2705 equipment (telephones, computers, etc.); small appliances such as refrigerators and medical
2706 equipment. This all can lead to food/medical supply spoilage, loss of heating and cooling. Utility

2707 failure can also pose a threat to the general population of Escambia County regarding the loss of
2708 communications, gas, and water supply that are critical to ensure the health, safety, and general
2709 welfare of the population. The special needs population can be especially vulnerable to loss of heat or
2710 air conditioning during extreme weather conditions.

2711
2712 Considering all these factors, prolonged utility failure/disruption would generally have a moderate
2713 impact to the County and its jurisdictions.
2714

2715 **Mass Casualty**

2716 2717 **Description**

2718
2719 A mass casualty incident (MCI) is any incident in which emergency medical services resources, such
2720 as personnel and equipment, are overwhelmed by the number and severity of casualties.
2721

2722 **Location and Extent**

2723
2724 A mass casualty incident can be caused by various incidents/factors. Largely these are associated
2725 with the following examples: terrorism; large gatherings/special events; biological; and transportation.
2726

2727 Any location in Escambia County is at risk of experiencing a mass casualty event. Areas or events
2728 that are densely populated within the of the county that could potentially be more likely targets for a
2729 mass casualty event, especially one caused by terrorism.
2730

2731 **Previous Occurrences**

2732
2733 Historically, Escambia and its jurisdictions have been fortunate not to have experienced any notable
2734 or significant mass casualty incidents in the past. Smaller school bus or mass transit accidents of
2735 occur and can be considered mass casualty incidents, they are not being noted here.
2736

2737 **Probability of Future Events**

2738
2739 The probability of disasters involving mass casualties resulting from the factors listed is considered
2740 possible, although the probability is low within Escambia County.
2741

2742 **Vulnerability and Risk Assessment**

2743
2744 As previously mentioned, any location in Escambia County is at risk of experiencing a mass casualty
2745 event, especially those that are more densely populated. Additionally, any areas surrounding a mass
2746 casualty event will be in danger of additional injuries and fatalities depending on the type of incident.
2747 A mass casualty event can be particularly chaotic for first responders who can become quickly
2748 overwhelmed by responding simultaneously to the crisis and consequences of an attack.
2749

2750 In the event of a terrorist attack, response could become inhibited due to debris on the road, traffic, or
2751 airborne disease/chemicals. Access must be coordinated to perform effective rescue efforts. First
2752 responders may also be targeted in the event of secondary attacks.
2753

Geographic Information System (GIS)

2754
2755 The County has a GIS database available to assist the public. Over the last few years, data has been
2756 gathered from numerous sources that allows for the County and municipalities to have immediate
2757 access to volumes of information that can be graphically displayed.

2758
2759 Information continues to be updated and databases enhanced from the Property Appraisers Office,
2760 the County Tax Collector, US Census Bureau, Emergency Management, the City of Pensacola, the
2761 Town of Century, ECUA, the School District, Facilities Management, SRIA, Growth Management,
2762 Building Inspections, State of Florida, Water Management District, County Engineering, and many,
2763 many others.

2764
2765 **Mass Immigration**

2766
2767 Escambia County and its jurisdictions are not favorably suited geographically, for mass immigration
2768 from other countries. But every year, the County does experience an influx of spring breakers and
2769 summer vacationers because of the beautiful beaches found on Perdido Key and Pensacola Beach,
2770 which have become popular vacation destinations, along with several other special events occurring
2771 in downtown Pensacola and on Pensacola Beach throughout the year. However, consideration must
2772 also be given for an influx of people that may be evacuating from other communities threatened or
2773 experiencing disaster, some of which may relocate permanently

2774
2775 **Exotic Pests and Disease**

2776
2777 With little local specific data, per our local Extension Services Office, financial impact calculations
2778 cannot yet be estimated. The northern portion of Escambia County does have several types of rotated
2779 crops along with livestock farms and the impacts from exotic pests and disease could be felt if there
2780 was an impact in the County. Historically, rabies and tree destroying organisms are the primary concern
2781 for the central and northern portions of the County.

2782
2783 **Special Events**

2784
2785 Escambia County and its surrounding jurisdictions have numerous audience/crowd generating events,
2786 from the Pensacola Beach annual air show featuring the Blue Angels, local bar/restaurant concerts,
2787 concerts on Pensacola Beach and/or Perdido Key, Downtown Pensacola Gallery Night, Beulah Festival
2788 concert, 4th of July fireworks displays, to many other local crowd generating activities. The events will
2789 typically attract a few hundred to a few thousand attendees, upwards of 30,000-40,000 people, with the
2790 annual air show attracting 100,000-150,000 per day over the weekend event. Most of the events occur
2791 in the southern portion of the County on the beaches or in downtown Pensacola venues. Whenever
2792 you gather many people together in one location, exposure to the weather conditions or personal
2793 altercations will likely occur making most planned community events law enforcement or medically
2794 focused.

2795
2796 **Mapping the Hazards**

2797
2798 The County and City have Geographical Information Systems (GIS) staff that manages jurisdictional
2799 mapping data to include various hazard vulnerabilities where vulnerabilities can be differentiated at
2800 the local level. These hazard maps are maintained within the GIS and are available as needed, with
2801 some of the data available to the public through the County and City websites. Those maps that are
2802 available include the following:

- 2803
2804
- FEMA Digital FIRMs

- 2805 • Beach Erosion
- 2806 • Wetlands
- 2807 • Storm Surge
- 2808 • Wildland fire
- 2809 • Building code wind zones
- 2810 • Dams & Levees
- 2811 • “302” hazardous facilities

2812
2813 The County’s LMS plan has taken the hazard vulnerability assessment further to include an analysis
2814 of the potential impacts of the hazards on the local community. The assessment identifies those
2815 impacts on types of structures and infrastructure, to include critical facilities, and with a basic
2816 economic analysis. For access to this more detailed information, the LMS plan can be accessed
2817 through the County website at: <https://myescambia.com/our-services/development-services/planning-zoning/local-mitigation-strategy>.

2820 III. Concept of Operations

2822 General Overview

2823
2824 Section 252.35(a), Florida Statutes, requires the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to
2825 address minor, major, and catastrophic disasters. These levels of disaster are defined as:

2826
2827 Minor Disaster: A disaster that will likely be within the response capability of local government and will
2828 result in only a minimal need for state or federal assistance.

2829
2830 Major Disaster: A disaster that will likely exceed local capability and require a broad range of state
2831 and federal assistance. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will be notified with
2832 potential federal assistance being pre-dominantly recovery oriented.

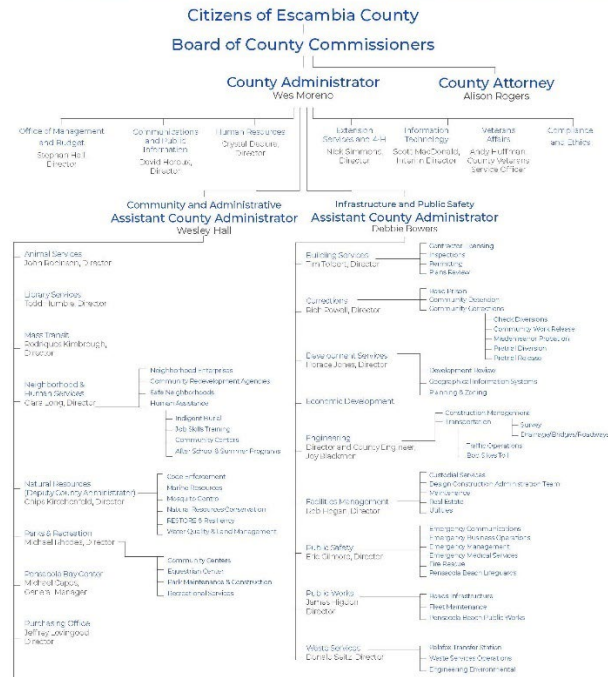
2833
2834 Catastrophic Disaster: A disaster that will require massive state and federal assistance, including
2835 immediate military involvement. Federal assistance will involve response and recovery assets and
2836 assistance.

2838 Organization

2839 Normal Operations

2840
2841
2842 Though County staff report directly to the County Administrator daily or under a local state of
2843 emergency, County staff work at the pleasure of the Board of County Commissioners (BCC). The
2844 daily BCC organizational structure can be found in figure 17.

 **Escambia County Board of County Commissioners**
Organizational Chart



MyEscambia.com/contact-us/senior-staff

Figure 17: BCC Organization Chart

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Disaster Operations

Escambia County Ordinance Chapter 37 authorizes the creation of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and assigns the responsibility to write and maintain the CEMP to the Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management. Chapter 37 is provided in Appendix A.

The CEMP is considered a multi-jurisdictional, multi-organizational plan that defines the management and operational structure for the administration, activities, and programs that will support disaster prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation within all jurisdictions of the County in support of the State of Florida CEMP and the activities of the Florida Division of Emergency Management. The CEMP, all EOC plans, and operational activities are National Incident Management System (NIMS) consistent. The City of Pensacola, BCC, and Escambia County Sheriff's Office have formally adopted NIMS as their disaster operational management system, and the remaining EOC organizations have all agreed to support NIMS and the ICS structure under the CEMP. The BCC NIMS adoption is referenced in Appendix I.

Utilizing the NIMS and ICS structure for managing disasters allows for simple expansion and contraction of the command structure based upon the needs and size of the disaster itself, in addition, the command structure also allows for simple adjustments related to who or which organization may be the Incident Commander or may provide the Incident Commander with expert advice on how to manage any type of hazard threat or hazard impact. Those agencies and organizations involved with

2871 the disaster and EOC operations are those that comprise the Disaster Committee as listed in
2872 Appendix D and discussed in subsequent sections of this plan.

2873
2874 Within the parameters specified in County Ordinance Chapter 37, section 37-35, the following people
2875 can declare a State of Local Emergency:

- 2876
- 2877 • Chairperson, Board of County Commissioners
 - 2878 • Vice Chairman, Board of County Commissioners
 - 2879 • Members of the Board of County Commissioners
 - 2880 • County Administrator

2881
2882 The Declaration of a Local State of Emergency will automatically activate the CEMP, however,
2883 activation of the EOC will be dependent upon the situation and the level of response activities
2884 needing to be coordinated and supported for the incident at hand. Under a Local State of
2885 Emergency, the County also acquires additional legal powers to protect the life safety and welfare of
2886 the public as identified in Chapter 252.38(3)(a)(5)(g) Florida Statute.

2887
2888 A local “State of Special Emergency” is one that can be declared by the Public Safety Department
2889 Director and is designed for disaster impacts that may need streamlined processes and support for a
2890 more localized disaster incident, rather than a County-wide incident.
2891 EOC Facility

2892
2893 The EOC was designed to protect against impacts and damages from multiple disaster threats and
2894 has the capability to be self-sufficient for approximately 30 days with a full staff. Here are the facility
2895 highlights:

2896
2897 **Facility Address:**

2898
2899 Escambia County Public Safety Building
2900 6575 North “W” Street
2901 Pensacola, Florida 32505
2902 LAT 30° 29.029 LONG -87° 15.687
2903 16RDU7490372426 USNG

2904
2905 **Facility Systems:**

- 2906 • Facility built to withstand 200 mph wind gusts, impact glass windows, hurricane roll-down
2907 shutters, bomb resistant and lead lined exterior doors.
- 2908
- 2909 • Roof sprinkler wash-down system
- 2910
- 2911 • Water System:
 - 2912 ○ ECUA water-primary
 - 2913 ○ On-site well water-back-up
- 2914
- 2915 • Sewer System:
 - 2916 ○ ECUA sewer connection-primary
 - 2917 ○ On-site 20,000 gal. sewer holding tank-backup
- 2918

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- Electricity:
 - Florida Power & Light connection-primary
 - 1,000 kw generator on automatic transfer switch-backup, directly tied to the 20,000 gal. on-site fuel tank.
 - 365 kw generator on manual transfer switch-this is a backup generator to the backup generator.
 - Fuel:
 - 20,000 gal. diesel tank for emergency response vehicle refueling
 - 6,000 gal. gasoline tanks for emergency response vehicle refueling
 - Security:
 - Proximity ID badge system for building and property perimeter access
 - Vehicle resistant impact security fence around visible frontage of the EOC, with chain link fence around the remainder of the facility.
 - Security video cameras inside and outside of the facility, 24/7 monitoring through the County warning point.
 - Decontamination:
 - Individual decontamination room that includes two-stage shower rooms and eye wash station. There is a separate room for clothing disposal only accessible from the outside. This is only available to first responders and EOC representatives as access to the facility may be required.

2944 The Public Safety Department Director and the Emergency Management Division Manager are responsible for the readiness of both the EOC and the CEMP to respond and provide support to any incident at a moment's notice. The EOC and the numerous representatives that make the EOC functional, can be operational within 15 minutes of being notified to activate. When activated, the EOC become the central point for operational and logistical coordination between responding organizations representing all jurisdictions within Escambia County.

2949 Continuity of Operations (COOP)

2951 The Division of Emergency Management has developed a COOP for the EOC operations. In the event the EOC becomes impacted by disaster and is no longer functional, the EOC will need to quickly relocate and resume response operations. Four alternate locations have been identified, evaluated, and are maintained for potential alternate EOC operations. Those locations, in order of priority:

- 2952
 - 2953
 - 2954
 - 2955
 - 2956
 - 2957
 - 2958
 - 2959
 - 2960
 - 2961
 - 2962
- Mobile One-Mobile Command Center (THOR) (potential short-term or transitional platform)
 - County Central Office Complex (COC)
 - Basement of Sheriff's Office (old EOC)
 - Extension Services, Wind Mitigation Building

2963 With these alternate locations comes limited space. The primary EOC can accept over 100 ESF representatives providing enough space for those that wish to participate in EOC operations. The alternate locations are less than ideal and are limited in space. As a result, it will be critical that each ESF and the subsequent ESF representatives develop their own communication and operational

2967 plans in support of these locations, as there will likely not be enough space for everyone to relocate to
2968 these alternate locations. These communication and operational plans will identify other locations for
2969 organizations to operate while still maintaining direct communications to the alternate EOC.

2970
2971 A copy of the Department of Public Safety/EOC COOP SOP is maintained by the Division of
2972 Emergency Management.

2973
2974 **Disaster Committee**

2975
2976 Emergency Management has developed relationships with over 100 agencies and organizations that
2977 make up the representation of the EOC when activated. These agencies and organizations make up
2978 the Disaster Committee and participate in planning, training, and exercise activities that prepare
2979 everyone for actual incidents impacting the community. A list of the disaster committee members can
2980 be found in Appendix D.

2981
2982 **Emergency Support Function (ESF) Concept**

2983
2984 Within the ICS disaster management structure, all the EOC representatives are grouped by similar
2985 disciplines and/or skill sets, that cross jurisdictional or organizational lines. It allows those similar
2986 disciplines from each jurisdiction and organization to work together, in a coordinated effort, to
2987 leverage limited resources to meet the needs of the community. However, working within an ESF
2988 under the ICS structure does not strip away any identities of the organizations, their responsibilities to
2989 their own jurisdictions or organizations, control of their resources, or release them from any legal
2990 responsibilities or requirements of those organizations. Working together within an ESF in the EOC
2991 merely allows people and resources to efficiently work together to share information and resources to
2992 meet a common goal in protecting life safety, health and welfare, and property while minimizing gaps
2993 and overlaps of disaster services to the community.

2994
2995 Escambia County has identified twenty ESFs, similar in number and function to the State of Florida.
2996 Each of the ESFs has an appendix to this plan that identifies roles and responsibilities, from which all
2997 the ESF lead and support agencies will work together to accomplish during an EOC activation. Each
2998 ESF is responsible to plan and coordinate operational details in preparation for disaster that will
2999 include developing ESF plans, procedures, and policies as to how each ESF will staff and function
3000 within the EOC and how they will coordinate response and recovery activities and resources out in
3001 the community. These plans, procedures, and policies will be referenced within each ESF Appendix
3002 as they are identified, developed, and utilized.

3003
3004 Integrating the ESF concept into the NIMS/ICS structure is how the County EOC will manage
3005 disasters. The EOC ICS structure is identified in Figure 18 and in a larger format in Appendix F.

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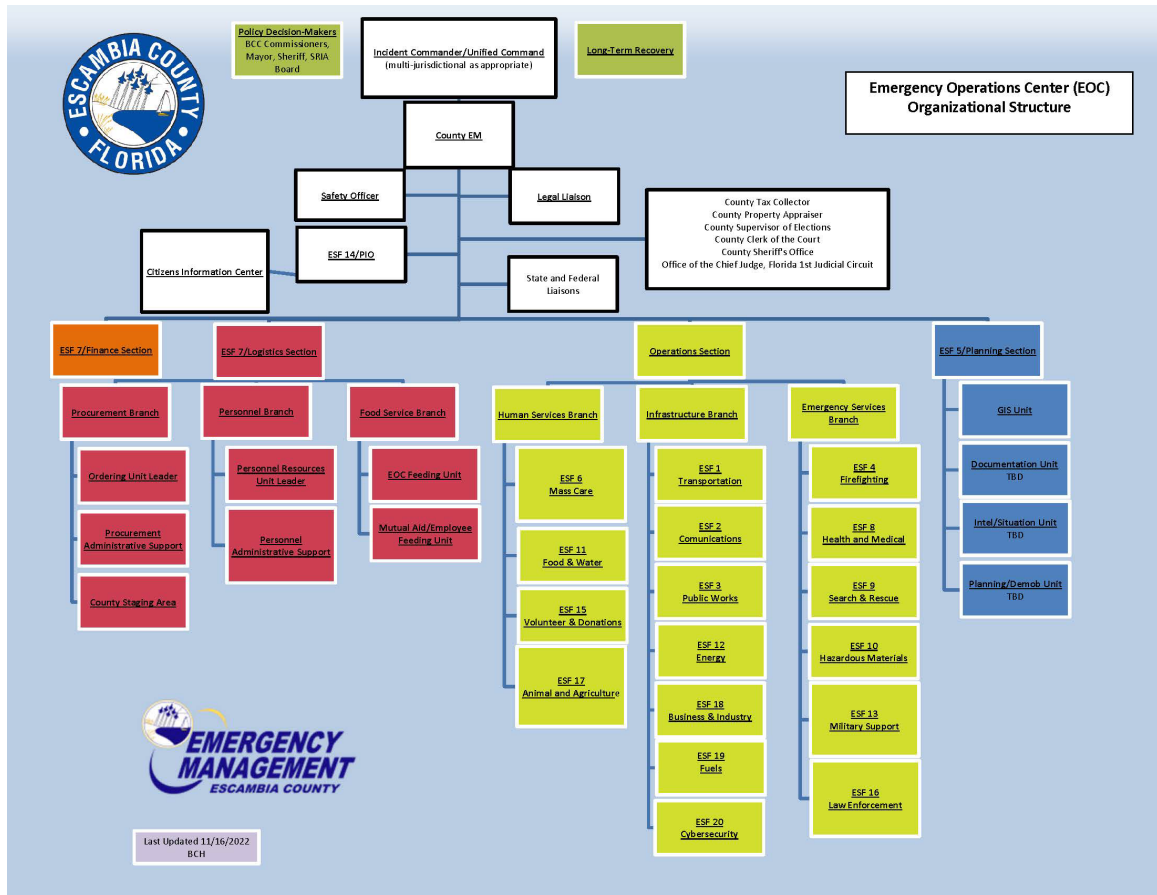


Figure 18-Emergency Operations Center Organization Chart

EOC Activation

The activation of the EOC is not specifically referenced in local ordinance, however, for providing guidance to potential authority, the CEMP is identifying those individuals with the authority to activate the EOC. They are:

- County Administrator
- Public Safety Department Director
- Emergency Management Division Manager
- Designee for any of the above

Anyone or any organization in the community may request the EOC to be activated from any of the authorized positions listed above for any event or incident needing multi-organizational or multi-jurisdictional support. However, it will be up to the requesting organization to justify the need for EOC support.

The level of activation will be determined by the Incident Commander (IC) or Emergency Management Manager and based upon the need and the scope of the situation. Again, much like NIMS, the EOC is scalable based upon the situation.

The Escambia County EOC utilizes three levels of activation:

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- Level 3: Monitoring Activation
At this level, the EOC is typically a “monitoring” phase. Notification will be made to those ESF and/or departments and organizations who would need to act as part of their everyday responsibilities. The EOC will be typically staffed with Public Safety Department personnel only.
- Level 2: Partial Activation
At this level, the EOC is activated with only the necessary primary and support ESF representatives needed to handle a small, localized, or short-term incident.
- Level 1: Full Scale Activation
At this level, all primary and support ESF organizations are asked to staff the EOC. The EOC is activated with all personnel in response to a major incident/disaster and may remain activated at this level for several weeks.

Deactivation of the EOC will be determined by the IC in consultation with the EOC command staff and/or the Public Safety Department Director or Emergency Management Manager and any other EOC representatives as appropriate. Following the demobilization of any EOC activation, an after-action briefing and/or report will be compiled identifying any improvement activities and responsibilities because of lessons learned from the incident.

American with Disabilities Act (ADA)

The ADA act of 1990, as amended, prohibits discrimination, and ensures equal opportunity for persons with disabilities in employment, state and local government services, public accommodations, commercial facilities, and transportation. It also mandates the establishment of TDD/telephone relay services.

Each EOC coordinating partner and/or community organization and/or agency will be responsible for meeting ADA requirements as the law may specifically apply to those entities providing disaster response and recovery services to the community.

All planning and operational activities in support of this CEMP will include consideration for ADA reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities and access needs, with additional consideration for persons with functional needs, which may not necessarily be considered disabled.

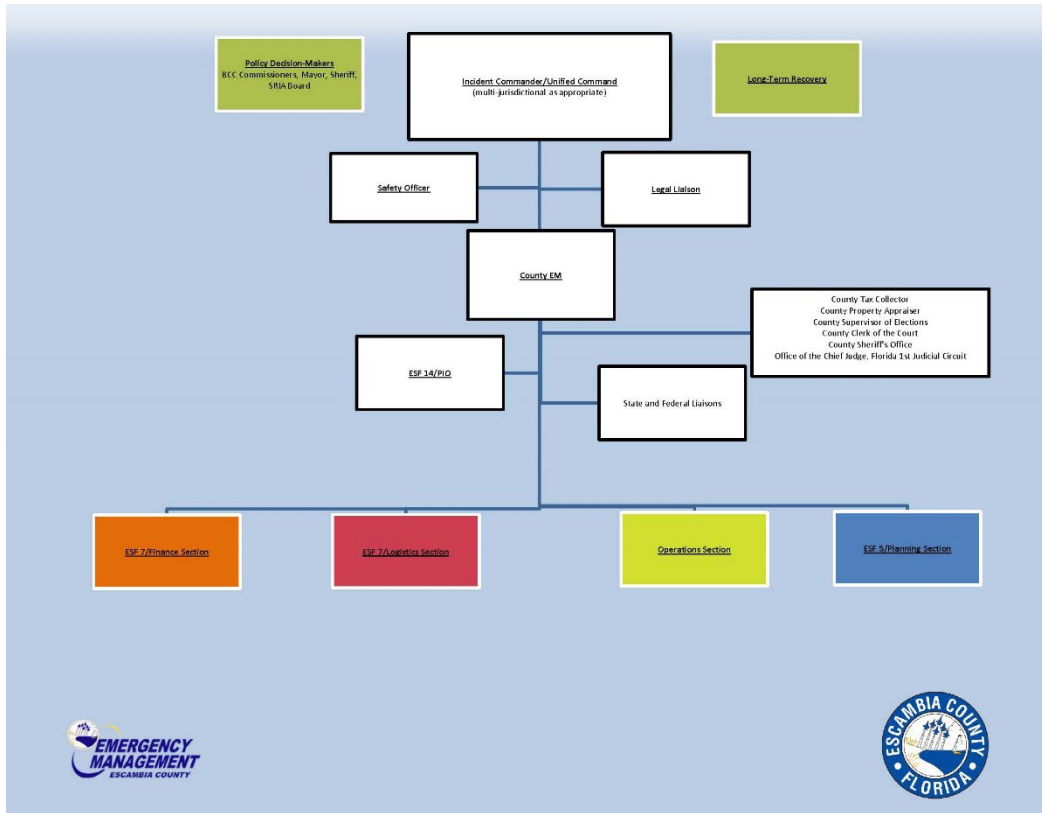
During EOC activations should an EOC entity not be able to meet the ADA access and accommodation needs, those entities will coordinate with ESF 6 for potential resource support. Financial and logistical responsibilities will fall upon the appropriate entity legally responsible for the ADA accommodation which will need to be specifically identified with any ESF 6 support and coordination. Any needs exceeding the capabilities of ESF 6 and the EOC can be coordinated through the Logistics Section for additional resource options.

General Disaster Responsibilities

The following sections of the CEMP are designed to provide general parameters and responsibilities for the various EOC positions identified in the ICS structure. This is not an all-inclusive list of responsibilities, nor does it preclude changes in policy, plans, and procedures as the situation may

3105 dictate, or as the CEMP may evolve between formal updates. Additionally, each ESF annex to the
 3106 CEMP provides more detail as to the operational roles and responsibilities for each ESF and the
 3107 organizations that comprehensively support EOC operations.
 3108 ICS Command and General Staff
 3109

3110 Incident Command is responsible for the overall control, coordination, and management of the
 3111 incident or event. Incident Command includes the Incident Commander (IC) and General Command
 3112 Staff. Figure 19 identifies the basic structure and chain of command for accountability.
 3113



3137 Figure 19: EOC Command and Section Chief Positions
 3138

3139 Table 14 identifies the broad roles and responsibilities for each position within the command group.
 3140 This is not an all-inclusive list of responsibilities. Additional roles and responsibilities may be dictated
 3141 as the situation requires.
 3142

Command Group	Role and Responsibility (not all inclusive)
Board of County Commissioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declares a Local State of Emergency. • Approves mutual aid agreements with other agencies. • Approves memorandums of understanding with resource providers. • Delegates command and control of the EOC to the County Administrator or designee.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the overall EOC operation and the Incident Commander. • Provides media support to the PIO as appropriate.
<p>County Administrator- Incident Commander</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fills the position of Incident Commander for Local States of Emergency. May delegate as appropriate. • Keeps the BCC informed of all actions. • Coordinates EOC operations with all jurisdictions and elected officials in the County. • Directs the activation and manages and coordinates the operations of the EOC as it relates to prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities in the best interests of the community, jurisdictions and organizations involved in the EOC operations. • Manages and directs all section chiefs for the EOC operation. • Directs community-wide evacuations. • Coordinates re-entry procedures. • Sets the EOC schedule. • Identifies those organizations and ESFs that will be required to staff the EOC. • Identifies the operational periods. • Sets the goals and objectives for each operational period. • Approves the Incident Action Plan. • Should meet periodically throughout the year with section chiefs and command staff to develop plans, procedures, and processes to manage and coordinate response and recovery activities and responsibilities in support of EOC operations. • Supports long-term recovery activities as it may relate to County government departmental responsibilities and as may be appropriate. The assistant County Administrator has been delegated this responsibility. • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.

<p>Emergency Management Manager/ EOC Manager</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acts as EOC Manager to the IC in a Local State of Emergency providing programmatic and operational guidance and expertise to all EOC positions and organizations through the chain of command. • May be the IC in a Special Emergency or become the EOC Manager to the IC. • Responsible to coordinate EOC prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities of the EOC in a Local State of Emergency at the direction of the IC. • Coordinates with state and federal liaisons in support of EOC operations. • Coordinates with the locally elected officials' offices as it relates to sharing of information or meeting resource needs. • Provide situation reports up through the chain of command. • Coordination point with state and federal officials for the request and establishment of a DFO as appropriate. • Responsible for the overall efficiency and effectiveness of EOC operations. • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.
<p>Public Information Officer-Community and Media Relations Manager</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fills the role of ESF 14 Lead. • Oversees the CIC operations. • Provides media release support to all EOC organizations during EOC activations and for any operations that may occur outside of EOC operations or, to a limited extent, support after the EOC demobilizes. • Develops accurate and complete information on the incident for dissemination to the media and the public. • Develops news releases for IC approval. • Coordinates and maintains close contact with media resources and other organizational PIOs to maintain clear and consistent messaging to the public. • Coordinates all media activities and inquiries in the EOC and in the field. • Maintains the media room in the Public Safety facility for media representatives.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible to provide, coordinate, and manage a platform for a Joint Information Center (JIC) as the situation dictates. • Provide situation reports up through the chain of command. • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed. • Responsible for the legal public information website posting of information as found in Chapter 252.46(3) Florida Statute
<p>Safety Officer-Risk Management Division</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitors, reviews, evaluates, coordinates solutions, and reports on all safety issues related to incident operations and EOC activities in support of all organizations and operations involved in EOC operations and advises the IC and appropriate organizations on all matters relating to operational safety. • Provides daily safety message in EOC briefings and for the Incident Action Plan. • Provide situation reports up through the chain of command. • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.
<p>Organization Liaison's</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent your organization within the EOC or field incident command post. • Coordinate, support, and maintain communications between your organization and the EOC, sharing relevant information and critical decisions to and from the EOC to support a community-wide coordinated and comprehensive effort to respond to and recover from disaster incidents. • Coordinate, support, and leverage limited resources of your organization with every other EOC partner in an effort to support everyone's activities in responding to and recovering from disaster incidents. • Participate, support, and/or lead operational planning efforts to fulfill roles and responsibilities as identified within the ESF annexes of this CEMP and as identified in Appendix D.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide situation reports up through the chain of command. • Provide input and share information related to EOC decision-making and the impacts of the potential decisions to the organization represented. • Provide subject matter expertise to the EOC as may be appropriate for decision makers and in support of operational activities.
Legal Liaison-County Attorney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafts emergency resolutions and ordinances for Board approval. • Prepares legal documents as appropriate. • Provides legal review of all pertinent documents. • Coordinates and provides legal guidance to command structure and ESF organizations as needed and appropriate, while managing liability responsibilities. • Coordinates legal issues in the best interests of all organizations involved in the EOC response efforts. • Provide situation reports up through the chain of command. • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.

Table 14: Escambia County Command and General Staff

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The command staff function will be conducted in one of 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 where a single IC can be designated); or 2) Unified Command (UC) (used when there are multiple agencies and/or multiple jurisdictions, and a single set of objectives need to be developed to guide incident management.

It is important to note that even though there is an IC or unified command structure in place, whereby creating a management structure for a given incident, the IC will typically not have legal or operational control over outside jurisdiction or organization resources, other than those resources the IC may already organizationally represent. As such, the IC or UC in charge of an EOC or field operation are merely “coordinating” managers coordinating response and recovery efforts with those other jurisdictions and organizations, leveraging, and potentially sharing limited resources to meet the needs of the community.

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Section Chiefs/Branch Directors

3161 Section chiefs and branch directors have management/supervisory roles and responsibilities in the
 3162 ICS of the EOC. These positions are responsible to oversee and coordinate the activities of their
 3163 sections, branches, ESFs, and ultimately all the organizations represented in the EOC and those
 3164 resources that may be within those agencies' operational networks. These positions should be aware
 3165 of all operational activities in both the EOC and the field with respect to their assigned EOC position.
 3166 All EOC positions must be inclusive of and consider impacts and outcomes of any decision and
 3167 operation as it may impact any political and geographical jurisdictions within the County boundaries.
 3168 Consultation and coordination with these jurisdictions and organizations is paramount to the success
 3169 of the response and recovery operations. Table 15 broadly identifies the roles and responsibilities of
 3170 the section chiefs and branch directors.
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Section Chiefs/Branch Directors	Role and Responsibility (not all inclusive)
Section Chiefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should meet periodically throughout the year with all ESF lead and support agencies and branch directors to develop plans, procedures, and processes to manage and coordinate response activities and responsibilities in support of EOC operations. • Should meet with the IC periodically throughout the year to identify direction, develop plans and procedures in support of EOC disaster operations. • Review summary situation report as generated by the branch directors and provide summary situation report to the IC as appropriate. • Responsible for the coordination and management of operational activities of the branches, ESFs, and units under the section chief position as identified in the EOC ICS structure to accomplish the IC operational period objectives. • Participate, coordinate, and/or lead any EOC meetings as identified. • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.
Branch Directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should meet periodically throughout the year with all ESF lead and support agencies to develop plans, procedures, and processes to manage and coordinate response activities and responsibilities in support of EOC operations. • Should meet with the section chief periodically throughout the year to identify direction, develop plans, procedures, and processes in support of EOC operations. • Participate, coordinate, and/or lead any EOC meetings as identified. • Responsible to complete appropriate ICS forms for their branches and ESFs as required and identified

	<p>to support situational reporting and Incident Action Plan development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.
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Table 15: Section Chief/Branch Director

3173 **Operations Section**

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The Operations Section Chief is responsible for the coordination of all activities of the section and subsequent EOC positions under the Operations Section to include the branch directors and ESF organizations. The Fire Chief and EMS Chief are designated as the Operations Section Chief. The organizational structure depicted in Figure 20, identifies the chain of command and responsibility for the people filling these positions.

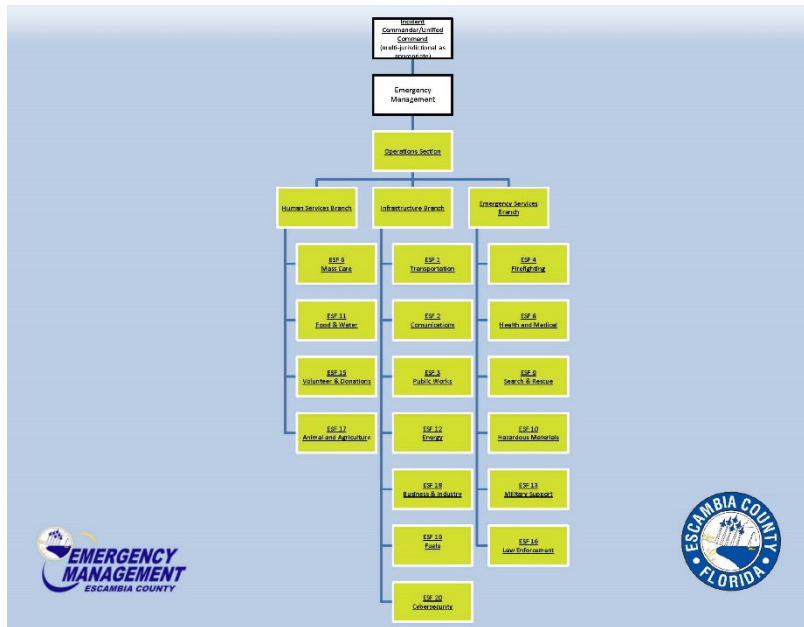


Figure 20

It will be important that the Operations Section Chief is coordinating with all jurisdictions and EOC organizations as appropriate when coordinating operations and reporting activities to the IC. Table 16 broadly outlines the roles and responsibilities of the Operations Section Chief.

Operations Section Chief	Role and Responsibility (not all inclusive)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible to coordinate and manage all operational activities as identified by the IC.

Operations Section Chief-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for staffing section chief position as required. • Responsible to oversee, coordinate, and manage all activities of each branch director identified under the section chief and all ESF activities within each of the branches under the positions area of responsibility. • Responsible to oversee, coordinate, and manage all activities of each ESF and the branch in the absence of a branch director and/or ESF lead. • Responsible to report all organizational, ESF, and branch activities up to the IC as appropriate and relevant to the situation. • Attend all EOC meetings as identified. • Schedule and facilitate any operational meetings as appropriate and needed. • Should meet periodically throughout the year with branch directors and ESF representative to develop plans, procedures, and processes to manage and coordinate response activities and responsibilities in support of EOC operations. • Hold branch directors accountable for required ICS form, situational report, and IAP development responsibilities. (see position responsibility checklists) • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.
Fire Rescue Division-Fire Chief	
EMS Division-EMS Chief	

3207 Table 16: Operations Section Chief

3208 **Emergency Services Branch**

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3210 The Emergency Services Branch has the responsibility for responding to the immediate needs of the
3211 community in the pre- and post-periods of disasters providing life safety and lifesaving services,
3212 property protection support, establishing situation control, and assisting in restoring the community
3213 back to normal conditions. Incident operations can be organized and executed in multiple ways, and
3214 will depend on the type of incident, agencies involved, and specific objectives and strategies as
3215 identified by the IC. The County EMS Deputy Chief and Fire Deputy Chief are designated as the
3216 emergency services branch directors.

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3218 Table 17 broadly outlines the roles and responsibilities of the Emergency Services Branch and each
3219 supporting ESF unit.

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Emergency Services Branch	Role and Responsibility (not all inclusive)
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<p>Firefighting Unit (ESF 4)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should meet periodically throughout the year with all ESF organizations and branch director to develop plans, procedures, and processes to manage and coordinate response activities and responsibilities in support of EOC operations. • Pre-position resources as necessary. • Responsible to coordinate and manage fire protection/suppression activities through ICS. • Responsible to coordinate and manage search and rescue operations. • Provide initial damage and human impact assessments. • Assist in evacuations. • Assist in re-entry. • Assist in “cut and toss” activities as appropriate. Coordinate with ESF 3. • Provide EOC support. • Provide situation reports through the chain of command as required. • Refer to ESF 4 appendix for additional details. • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.
<p>Health and Medical Unit (ESF 8)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should meet periodically throughout the year with all ESF organizations and branch director to develop plans, procedures, and processes to manage and coordinate response activities and responsibilities in support of EOC operations • Assess medical and public health needs. • Coordinate and manage public health and medical needs and services for the community. • Coordinate and manage mortuary services. • Coordinate and manage environmental health services. • Coordinate and manage pandemic response activities. • Coordinate and manage immunizations for disease control. • Analyze medical impacts and resource requirements. • Coordinate and manage triage and transportation of injured victims. • Coordinate with ECAT for transportation of persons with special needs. • Coordinate and manage sheltering of people with special needs. • Provide EOC support.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify hospitals and other relevant medical facilities related to any patient flow impacts because of disaster response and recovery activities. • Advise hospitals of hazardous materials involved in incidents and decontamination requirements in coordination with ESF 10. • Coordinate planning and operational needs with local healthcare facilities. • Coordinate the transportation of special needs residents with ESF 1. • Coordinate with building owners, in support of the EOC, for the use of facilities for special needs shelter operations. • Provide situation reports through the chain of command as required. • Coordinate public health warnings and instructions. • Refer to ESF 8 appendix for additional details. • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.
<p>Search and Rescue Unit (ESF 9)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should meet periodically throughout the year with all ESF organizations and branch director to develop plans, procedures, and processes to manage and coordinate response activities and responsibilities in support of EOC operations. • Manage and coordinate Countywide and/or site-specific search and rescue activities as appropriate. • Secure local resources for locating, extracting, and giving medical assistance to victims trapped in collapsed structures. • Conduct preliminary needs assessment during disaster response activities. • Provide situation reports through the chain of command as required. • Refer to ESF 9 appendix for additional details. • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.
<p>Hazardous Materials Unit (ESF 10)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should meet periodically throughout the year with all ESF organizations and branch director to develop plans, procedures, and processes to manage and coordinate response activities and responsibilities in support of EOC operations. • Coordinate the notification and response of all agencies required to respond to an incident. • Coordinate and manage hazardous materials incidents in support of EOC operations.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify the County and state warning point of any hazardous materials incidents and request any state assistance as necessary and appropriate. • Coordinate with the Department of Environmental Protection and party at fault to ensure that hazardous materials are recovered and disposed of according to local, state, and federal laws. • Identify resource needed to meet potential missions; maintain inventory of resources and capabilities to access resources. • Provide situation reports through the chain of command as required. • Refer to ESF 10 appendix for additional details. • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.
<p>Military Support Unit (ESF 13)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should meet periodically throughout the year with all ESF organizations and the branch director to develop plans, procedures, and processes to manage and coordinate response activities and responsibilities in support of EOC operations. • Coordinate assistance provided by the Florida National Guard and federal military support. • Provide liaison coordination services to military installations and resources in support of EOC operations. • Provide situation reports through the chain of command as required. • Refer to ESF 13 appendix for additional details. • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.
<p>Law Enforcement Unit (ESF 16)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should meet periodically throughout the year with all ESF organizations and branch director to develop plans, procedures, and processes to manage and coordinate response activities and responsibilities in support of EOC operations. • Support impact assessments. • Provide traffic control services as appropriate. • Provide and manage community law enforcement and security services to the community. • Supports evacuation and re-entry activities as appropriate. • Provide door-to-door notifications of evacuation orders and directions as appropriate. • Provide shelter security support services as appropriate.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide escort services to appropriate activities in support of EOC operations. • Implement and enforce curfews as needed. • Provide situation reports through the chain of command as required. • Refer to ESF 16 appendix for additional details. • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.
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Table 17: Emergency Services Branch

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3224 **Infrastructure Branch**

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3226 The Infrastructure Branch and supporting ESF organizations are responsible for the repair and
3227 maintenance of public and private infrastructure that supports the basic community services for daily
3228 life functioning.

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3230 The Public Works and Engineering Department are designated to fulfill the Infrastructure Branch
3231 director responsibilities and typically has division managers fill this role.

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3233 Table 18 broadly identifies roles and responsibilities for each ESF unit supporting the Infrastructure
3234 Branch.

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Infrastructure Branch	Roles and Responsibilities (not all inclusive)
Transportation Unit (ESF 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should meet periodically throughout the year with all ESF organizations and branch director to develop plans, procedures, and processes to manage and coordinate response activities and responsibilities in support of EOC operations. • Coordinates all mass transportation resources to support EOC operations. • Coordinates transportation resources to support shelter evacuation transportation services for people in need of transportation to evacuate to and from a shelter. • Provides transportation for shelter operation resources. • Provide situation reports through the chain of command as required. • Refer to ESF 1 appendix for additional details. • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.

<p>Communications Unit (ESF 2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should meet periodically throughout the year with all ESF organizations to develop plans, procedures, and processes to manage and coordinate response activities and responsibilities in support of EOC operations. • Coordinate the assessment of impacts on emergency communication systems within the County. • Coordinate to provide and maintain emergency communication services with essential governmental agencies and operations within the County as necessary. • Coordinates the management of the various emergency communications centers of first responder organizations. • Coordinate resources to meet the communications needs of the EOC as appropriate. • Coordinate and manage volunteer ARES/HAM radio operator resources in support of critical response and recovery operations. • Provide situation reports through the chain of command as required. • Refer to ESF 2 appendix for additional details. • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.
<p>Public Works Unit (ESF 3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should meet periodically throughout the year with all ESF organizations and branch director to develop plans, procedures, and processes to manage and coordinate response activities and responsibilities in support of EOC operations. • Coordinate preparedness, response, and recovery activities for public buildings. • Coordinate debris clearance and implement debris management plan as appropriate. • Coordinate damage assessments for public and private infrastructure and structures as it relates to the FEMA public and individual assistance programs. • Identify resource needs to meet operational requirements. • Coordinate road and bridge inspections and repairs. • Coordinate and manage “cut and toss” road clearance. Coordinate with ESF 4 for support services. • Provide monitoring, repair, and maintenance services for traffic control assets. • Develop, maintain and annually update resource inventories needed for services in support of EOC operations.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain a list of engineering and contracting firms that can be mobilized to support repair and maintenance efforts in support of the EOC operation.• Coordinate and manage damage assessment activities, in cooperation with the Finance Section and jurisdictional counterparts, for both P.A. and I.A. programs.• Coordinate and implement a recovery construction permitting process.• Repair and restore public infrastructure as necessary.• Monitor evacuation and re-entry traffic in coordination with ESF 16 for any potential traffic control support.• Maintain and implement alternate evacuation route plans as appropriate.• Maintain and coordinate for the supply of fuel supplies for government services and response and recovery activities. May include fuel resources to support mutual aid resources working in the County.• Implement hurricane fuel plan to include the distribution of fuel supplies to support critical infrastructure as identified.• Monitor health and life-safety threats from infrastructure damage and provide public warnings and information as appropriate.• Provide situation reports through the chain of command as required.• Refer to ESF 3 appendix for additional details.• Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.
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<p>Energy Unit (ESF 12)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should meet periodically throughout the year with all ESF organizations to develop plans, procedures, and processes to manage and coordinate response activities and responsibilities in support of EOC operations. • Coordinate and maintain a power restoration priority list prioritizing critical services for power restoration. This priority list shall be coordinated with the Division of Emergency Management. • Coordinate with local power companies to prepare and release public information regarding the power emergency through the JIC. • Coordinate the gathering of information and data with respect to the bulk wholesale/retail fuel supplies accessible to the community. Coordinate with ESF 18 on retail fuel information and data. • Repair and restore energy service infrastructure. • Coordinate the gathering of information and data with respect to the wholesale/retail supply of Natural and Propane Gas accessible to the community. • Provide situation reports through the chain of command as required. • Refer to ESF 12 appendix for additional details. • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.
<p>ESF 18 Business & Industry Unit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should meet periodically throughout the year with all ESF organizations and branch director to develop plans, procedures, and processes to manage and coordinate response activities and responsibilities in support of EOC operations and the Planning Section. • Develop communications network with local business community for the purpose of sharing information to and from the EOC to reestablish local commerce activities. • Develop plans and procedures for staffing and EOC operations. • Provide data with respect to business community activities to the EOC as required. • Coordinate public and private sector resources and needs in support of community wide disaster response and recovery activities. • Coordinate with State ESF 18 as needed. • Provide situation reports through the chain of command as required. • Refer to ESF 18 appendix for additional details.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.
<p>ESF 19 Fuels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should meet periodically throughout the year with all ESF organizations and branch director to develop plans, procedures, and processes to manage and coordinate response activities and responsibilities in support of EOC operations and the Planning Section. • Develop communications network with local business community for the purpose of sharing information to and from the EOC to reestablish local commerce activities. • Develop plans and procedures for staffing and EOC operations. • Provide data with respect to business community activities to the EOC as required. • Coordinate public and private sector resources and needs in support of community wide disaster response and recovery activities. • Coordinate with State ESF 19 as needed. • Provide situation reports through the chain of command as required. • Refer to ESF 19 appendix for additional details. • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.
<p>ESF 20 Cybersecurity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should meet periodically throughout the year with all ESF organizations and branch director to develop plans, procedures, and processes to manage and coordinate response activities and responsibilities in support of EOC operations and the Planning Section. • Develop communications network with local business community for the purpose of sharing information to and from the EOC to reestablish local commerce activities. • Develop plans and procedures for staffing and EOC operations. • Provide data with respect to business community activities to the EOC as required. • Coordinate public and private sector resources and needs in support of community wide disaster response and recovery activities. • Coordinate with State ESF 20 as needed. • Provide situation reports through the chain of command as required. • Refer to ESF 20 appendix for additional details.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.
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Table 18: Infrastructure Branch

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Human Services Branch

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The Human Services Branch is responsible for coordinating services that provide basic human needs services pre- and post-disaster impact that revolve around the concept of food, water, and shelter, plus a host of additional services. Most of the services are coordinated and provided by non-profit organizations and the levels of service may vary from disaster to disaster as the non-profit resources vary from day-to-day.

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The Neighborhood and Human Services Department is responsible to fulfill the responsibilities of the branch director.

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Table 19 broadly identifies roles and responsibilities for the ESFs that support the Human Services Branch.

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Human Services Branch	Role and Responsibility (not all inclusive)
Branch Director Neighborhood and Human Services Department Short- and Long-Term Housing Recovery: Neighborhood Enterprise Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with state and federal officials in the identification of a location(s) for ESC/DRC operations as appropriate. Maintain, in cooperation with Emergency Management, a list of potential ESC/DRC locations. Coordinate with state and federal officials to establish an ESC/DRC as appropriate and directed by the Operations Section Chief. Coordinate County community centers to support operational needs that may include risk, host, and/or special needs shelter operations, animal shelter operations, disaster recovery centers, disaster field offices, or any other operational needs where a community center may fit the facility requirements of desired operations. Identify, train, and/or coordinate training for staff or jurisdictional counterparts as required to support EOC activities and responsibilities. Develop, coordinate, and implement appropriate disaster response and recovery plans related to the County housing program.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with various government and non-profit housing program activities and with ESF 6, 15, state and federal housing program representatives. • Identify, coordinate, and manage base camp operations. • Maintain county housing plan.
<p>Mass Care Unit (ESF 6)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should meet periodically throughout the year with all ESF organizations and branch director to develop plans, procedures, and processes to manage and coordinate response activities and responsibilities in support of EOC operations. • Open, staff, manage, and demobilize public shelters as coordinated through the EOC. • Provide training for shelter managers. • Coordinate and manage public shelter operational and logistical needs. • Register evacuees at shelters. • In coordination with Emergency Management, identify facility resources that will be utilized for hurricane risk shelters. • Identify and coordinate with other community facilities that will be utilized for non-wind risk disasters. • Plan for emergency transportation needs that support ESF 6 operations. • Coordinate refuges of last resort plan. • Coordinate case work and case management as appropriate and as resources are available to support efficient mass care service delivery. • Establish mobile and fixed feeding sites as appropriate. • Establish, coordinate, and manage comfort stations as appropriate. • Coordinate community organizations providing food bank/food service direct services to the community. • Coordinate to meet the needs for any mass care issue in the community. • Provide situation reports through the chain of command. • Refer to ESF 6 appendix for additional details. • Responsible to coordinate any ADA requests and accommodations, in coordination with ESF 8 and other ESF organizations as the need is identified. • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.

<p>Food and Water Unit (ESF 11)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should meet periodically throughout the year with all ESF organizations and branch director to develop plans, procedures, and processes to manage and coordinate response activities and responsibilities in support of EOC operations. • Assess needs and requirements for bulk food, water, and ice distribution to the community. • Coordinate and augment relief agencies food and water resources that deliver welfare services to the community as appropriate and as resources may be available. • Maintain list/locations of points of distribution (POD) with locations geographically distributed. • Develop operational procedures for PODs and coordinate resources with Logistics Section, County staging area, and the state. • Open, staff, manage, and demobilize PODs as appropriate. • Annually survey the county to identify suitable buildings and locations to serve as distribution sites, staging areas, and warehouses as appropriate. • Maintain list of support personnel. • Compile and maintain a list of vendors capable of supplying bulk food, water, and ice. • Coordinate with local and out of town relief agencies in providing emergency relief services. This may be coordinated with ESF 15. • Provide situation reports through the chain of command as required. • Refer to ESF 11 appendix for additional details. • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.
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<p>Volunteers and Donations Unit (ESF 15)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should meet periodically throughout the year with all ESF organizations and branch director to develop plans, procedures, and processes to manage and coordinate response activities and responsibilities in support of EOC operations • Plan and coordinate all donated goods and services that come into the community. • Plan, identify, and coordinate donated goods warehousing and distribution of donated goods. • Plan and coordinate the volunteer reception center as appropriate. • Plan and coordinate volunteers through the volunteer receptions center as appropriate. Integrate volunteers into established affiliated volunteer organizations. • Coordinate with ESF 11 for bulk food and water resources to support relief agency needs as available and appropriate. • Provide situation reports through the chain of command as required. • Refer to ESF 15 appendix for additional details. • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.
<p>Animal Protection and Agriculture Issues Unit (ESF 17)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should meet periodically throughout the year with all ESF organizations and branch director to develop plans, procedures, and processes to manage and coordinate response activities and responsibilities in support of EOC operations. • Coordinate and plan to meet the pet needs for special needs shelter clients. • Identify, mobilize, and deploy assessment representatives to determine the specific health and safety needs and priorities of animals. • Coordinate response activities to aid in the relief of nuisance and health-related problems involving animals and their impact on human relief efforts. • Coordinate the acquisition of additional pet food and supplies from vendors to support the relief efforts. • Coordinate animal/pet carcass disposal as appropriate. • Aid in the capture of injured and displaced animals. • Develop reunification and care plan and program for lost pets and animals. • Coordinate the use of the equestrian center for potential use as an evacuation location for horses.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and acquire agriculture damage assessment data. • Provide situation reports through the chain of command as required. • Refer to ESF 17 appendix for additional details. • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.
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Table 19 Human Services Branch

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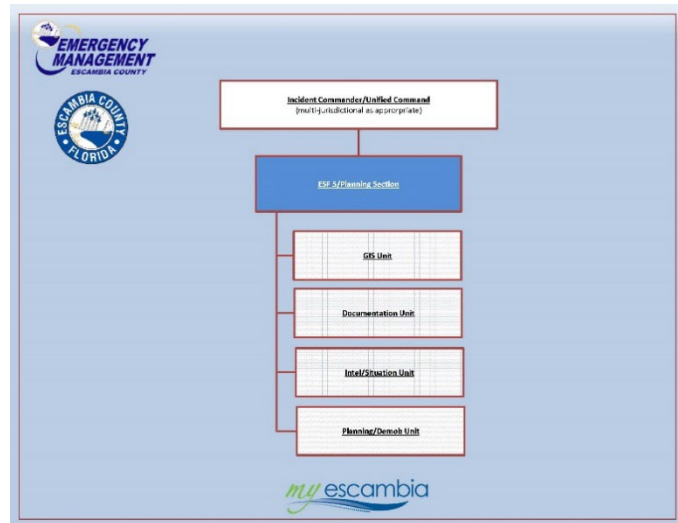
The Planning Section is responsible to collect, analyze, and disseminate tactical and planning information on the nature, scope, and potential impacts of an incident and to identify and anticipate future needs and resource requirements and to incorporate the analysis into incident action plans, situation reports, and other planning documents.

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The Development Services Department and Library Services Department are responsible for the Planning Section Chief responsibilities.

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Figure 21: Planning Section

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Table 20 broadly identifies the roles and responsibilities of the Planning Section.

Planning Section	Role and Responsibility (not all inclusive)
Planning Section Chief- Development Services Department Library Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should meet periodically throughout the year with all ESF organizations to develop plans, procedures, and processes to manage and coordinate response activities and responsibilities in support of EOC operations. • Coordinate staffing needs for the Planning Section. • Develop and produce incident action plan and situation reports as appropriate. • Coordinate activities for any unit necessary to accomplish section responsibilities. • Coordinate planning meetings at the direction of the IC. • Develop plans for the incident as appropriate. • Provide situation reports through the chain of command. • Refer to ESF 5 appendix for additional details. • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.
GIS Technical Services Unit Geographical Information Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should meet periodically throughout the year with all staff and section chief to develop plans, procedures, and processes to manage and coordinate response activities and responsibilities in support of EOC operations and the Planning Section. • Provide support to EOC organization as it relates to GIS data and mapping services. • Provide situation reports through the chain of command. • Refer to ESF 5 appendix for additional details. • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.

Table 20: Planning Section

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Logistics Section

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The Logistics Section will be responsible for supporting the EOC organizations logistical needs when those organizations are unable to locate local resources on their own either through leveraging resources from other EOC and local organizations or in the event a vendor or contractor cannot be located to meet the logistical need. The Logistics Section will then assist in locating other local or regional resources or may coordinate with the State of Florida requesting assistance in locating appropriate resources from around the state or the nation to meet the local needs. The Human

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Resources Department and Purchasing Division are responsible to staff and manage the Logistics Section.

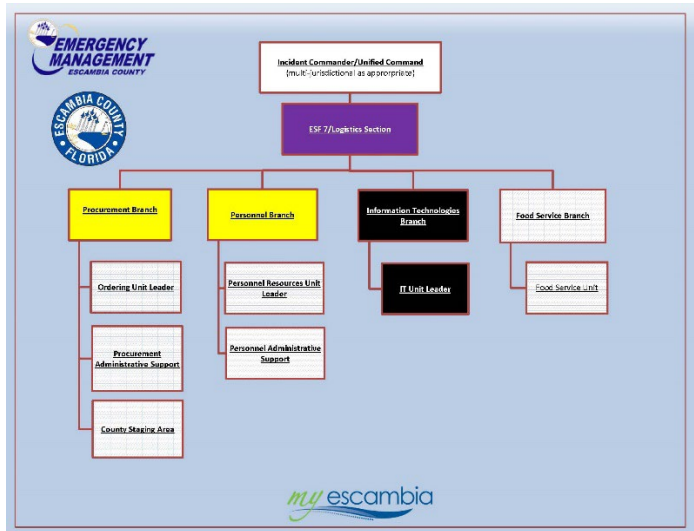


Figure 22 Logistics Section

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Table 21 broadly identifies the roles and responsibilities of the Logistics Section Chief.

Logistics Section	Roles and Responsibilities (not all inclusive)
<p>Logistics Section Chief-</p> <p>Purchasing Division Manager Human Resources Division Manager Public Safety Business Operations Manager</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible to plan and identify vendors and contractors to meet EOC logistical needs. • Develop and put in place contracts and agreements with vendors and contractors that can provide logistical support to the EOC for identified or anticipated needs. • Coordinates and manages the CSA operation to include tracking of mutual aid resources. • Prepares requisitions or contracts for needed resources. • Leases, rents, or purchases needed PPE and other equipment requirements for various EOC operations. • Aids in renting or leasing appropriate building space to support EOC operations. • Maintain all resource tracking and expenditure documentation for EOC support activities and provide as appropriate to the Finance Section. • Identifies and coordinates human resources to meet EOC operational needs.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assigns purchasing agent to the EOC as appropriate. • Refer to ESF 7/logistics appendix for additional details. • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.
IT Branch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides IT support to the EOC and supporting organizations. • Provides IT support to the alternate EOC locations. • Maintains BCC network access and all BCC servers. • Maintains backup servers. • Supports all EOC partners with IT support as appropriate. • Refer to ESF 7/logistics appendix for additional details. • Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.

Table 21: Logistics Section Chief

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3314 **Finance Section**

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3316 The Finance Section is responsible to track and manage all financial aspects of the incident and
3317 should be prepared to report to the command staff financial expenditure status as requested.

3318

3319 The Finance Section, along with the Logistics Section, will validate all Logistic Section resource
3320 support as to financial and operational responsibility prior to accessing resources for organizations
3321 outside of the BCC. The Management and Budget Department has been tasked as the Finance
3322 Section Chief.

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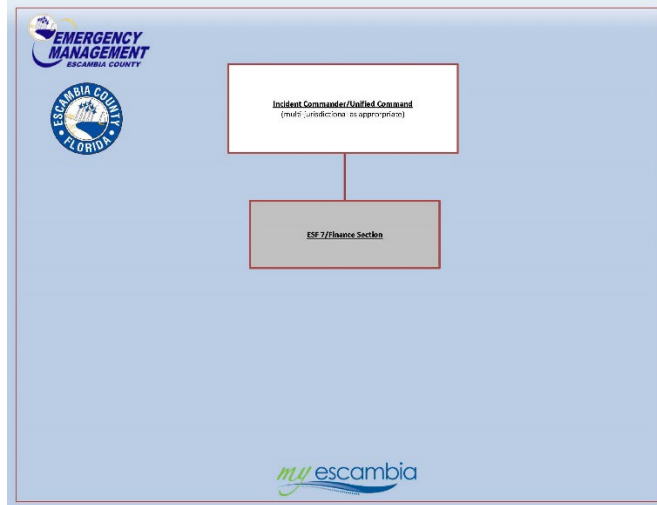


Figure 23: Finance Section

Table 22 broadly identifies the roles and responsibilities of the Finance Section.

Finance Section	Role and Responsibility (not all inclusive)
Finance Section Chief- Management & Budget Department Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages and oversees the Finance Section. • In cooperation with EOC Manager, will be the focal point for damage assessment data collection and presentation to the state in the pursuit of a federal declaration. • Identifies funding for emergency expenditures. • Maintains records of expenditures.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates recovery actions with FEMA to include the DSR process. • Provides training to EOC agencies for proper financial management during disasters. • Keeps the BCC and County Administrator informed of expenditure and reimbursement information. • Supports ESF 3 related to the identification and accumulation of P.A. damage assessment data. • Establish deadlines for submission of appropriate forms and documentation for reimbursement procedures. Briefings and conference calls will be conducted as necessary to assist departments and organizations with reporting procedures. • Refer to ESF 7/finance appendix for additional details.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to EOC position specific checklist responsibilities for more specific process and operational responsibilities as may be developed.
Clerk of the Circuit Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preservation of official County documents. Provides financial information to the County, as requested. Provides payroll services for the County.

Table 22: Finance Section Chief

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IV. PREPAREDNESS

The key to a successful response and recovery from disaster incidents is to maximize the effort in preparedness planning and training and to leverage the limited resources in the community to the maximum extent possible.

Whether people understand it or not, everyone, every family, and each business, along with local and state governments, is an important part and partner within the disaster prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation process. If the community can achieve the goal of being prepared for disaster, the community will be able to transform disasters into mere inconveniences. This CEMP's success relies on the fact that disaster planning and preparedness is everyone's responsibility and its success is limited only by the weakest link within the community.

Numerous efforts are made throughout the year to raise the level of awareness and to educate people and organizations on how they need to plan and prepare for disaster.

Public Awareness and Education

Public awareness and education are critical elements in getting the community prepared for disaster. The community citizens look to public safety and emergency management officials for guidance and direction on how to prepare and respond during disaster. And as such, the County has a public awareness and outreach program that tries to reach as many citizens as possible with the preparedness message. At the same time, many non-profit and for-profit organizations are also out in the community leveraging resources to better prepare people and organizations for inevitable disasters. Preparedness resources are easily found on the internet and on organization websites as well as through many media resources. Emergency Management has developed and participates in many opportunities in the community each year to reach out to the public in a proactive manner to assist citizens and businesses in how to prepare for disaster. Several activities include:

- Media promotions of special events, disaster anniversaries, exercises, etc.
- Public speaking and presentations to community groups
- Representation and participation in numerous expos and workshops

3361
3362
3363
3364

- 3365 • Direct mailing
- 3366 • Maintaining website and other disaster preparedness website links
- 3367 • Social Media presence
- 3368 • Printed materials available to the public
- 3369 • EOC tours
- 3370 • Etc.

3371
 3372 The Division of Emergency Management's website at [https://myescambia.com/our-services/public-](https://myescambia.com/our-services/public-safety/beready)
 3373 [safety/beready](https://myescambia.com/our-services/public-safety/beready) contains preparedness information, critical decision-making information, GIS/address
 3374 data, evacuation routes, evacuation zones, and many other valuable resources.
 3375

3376 **Exercises**

3377
 3378 Participating in various types of exercises are important activities that are utilized to test and improve
 3379 plans and procedures and to measure the capacity and capabilities of organizations and the
 3380 community. Many of the EOC partners participate in several exercises each year that test all or part
 3381 of the County CEMP and how well the organizations coordinate under the ICS. Each exercise
 3382 typically utilizes the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) to assist in
 3383 developing a thoroughly planned and organized exercise event that allows each participating agency
 3384 to truly test the operational details of plans and procedures while interacting with as many
 3385 organizations as possible and to learn what other organizations can bring to the response effort. The
 3386 HSEEP also allows for a thorough review of the exercise to generate an improvement plan with
 3387 measurable activities for improving identified operational weaknesses or points of failure identified
 3388 from the exercise itself.
 3389

3390 Numerous organizations from the community and all levels of government conduct or participate in
 3391 exercises throughout the year that test parts of or the entire ICS/EOC operation or specific
 3392 operational functions. Some exercises are required annually; others are periodically scheduled as a
 3393 one-time exercise as the needs may be identified. Some of the exercises include:
 3394

- 3395 • Statewide hurricane exercise-annually
- 3396 • Pensacola International Airport exercise-annually
- 3397 • Interoperable communications exercises-periodically
- 3398 • Pensacola NAS exercises-periodically
- 3399 • Hospital exercises-annually
- 3400 • University exercises-periodically
- 3401 • Healthcare facility exercises-annually (coordinated through the Emerald Coast Healthcare
 3402 Coalition)

3403
 3404 With the conclusion of each exercise, it is imperative that organization participants evaluate the
 3405 exercise, identify weaknesses and failures, and recognize the strengths of activities. After action
 3406 improvement plans are typically generated within 30 days of an exercise and the lessons learned and
 3407 improvement plans are initiated immediately so that with each exercise and real-time incident, the
 3408 community can comprehensively state that plans and procedures are improving, and the coordinated
 3409 efforts of the disaster response community are improving and providing the best response possible.

3410 **Training**

3411
3412 Training is an ongoing effort by every disaster committee member's organization, not only in support
3413 of their daily responsibilities, but also in support of the EOC disaster response. Through the
3414 emergency management industry found at the federal, state, and local levels around the country,
3415 additional training requirements and opportunities continue to be developed and implemented on a
3416 regular basis. Best practices are being sought out so that processes can improve with each
3417 generational evolution rather than having to start from scratch and learn lessons that other
3418 communities already have learned from their historical experience.

3419
3420 The Division of Emergency Management, Operations Officer is the EOC training officer responsible to
3421 coordinate, facilitate, and provide training that meets the needs of the EOC and disaster committee
3422 partners. Through this position, the County training program builds upon the state's Integrated
3423 Preparedness Program (IPP) that is reviewed and updated each year between the state and every
3424 Florida County EOC partners, which in turn builds upon the federal NIMS training requirements.

3425
3426 At the local level, the County EOC, has established a minimum training requirement for EOC and
3427 BCC staff that provides for a general understanding of NIMS and ICS response and recovery
3428 operations and incident management depending upon the level of the position people fill in the EOC
3429 and in the field. All the training offered is consistent with the NIMS and the ICS programs. Elements
3430 of the programs include:

- 3431
3432 Multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional interaction, including involvement with private-sector and
3433 non-governmental organizations, during realistic exercises.
3434 Standard courses on incident command and management, incident management structure, and
3435 operational coordination processes and systems.

3436
3437 Courses focused on discipline and agency-specific subject matter expertise.

3438
3439 Many of the required courses are found on-line, but many other training opportunities are classroom
3440 type training. Emergency Management will provide, coordinate, or host additional classroom training
3441 as the needs are identified and requests for training made. The basic NIMS/ICS courses required for
3442 the County EOC, depending upon the position people fill in support of the EOC, include:

- 3443
3444
 - ICS 100 - Incident Command Systems, An Introduction
 - 3445 • ICS 200 - Incident Command System for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents
 - 3446 • ICS 300 - Intermediate ICS
 - 3447 • ICS 400 - Advanced ICS
 - 3448 • IS 800 - National Response Framework (NRF), An Introduction
 - 3449 • IS 2200-Basic Emergency Operations Center Functions

3450
3451 Some of the other disaster development courses that can be coordinated through the division include
3452 the following subject matter, though not all inclusive:

- 3453
3454
 - Emergency Management Disaster Planning for Business, Industry, and Government
 - 3455 • Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)
 - 3456 • Damage Assessment
 - 3457 • Emergency Operations Center Support Staff Training

- 3458 • Mitigation
- 3459 • Debris Removal
- 3460 • Human Needs/Services/Unmet Needs
- 3461 • Skywarn-severe weather spotting training
- 3462 • And many other job/function specific classes offered by local, state, and federal partners.

3463
3464 The State of Florida also offers numerous training opportunities as identified at this link:
3465 <http://trac.floridadisaster.org/trac/loginform.aspx>

3466
3467 FEMA offers numerous on-line courses as well and are identified here:
3468 <http://www.training.fema.gov/IS/crslist.asp>

3469
3470 Many other local organizations, agencies, and non-profits also offer many training opportunities that
3471 include first aid, CPR, Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT), shelter management, and
3472 many other opportunities.

3473 3474 **Memorandums of Understanding and Mutual Aid Agreements**

3475
3476 Developing Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) and Mutual Aid Agreements (MAAs) have
3477 become the normal practice for many communities, not just for disaster resources, but also for daily
3478 normal operations. During disaster incidents, resources are typically short on supply, and heavy on
3479 demand. MAAs or MOUs help establish parameters and service expectations well in advance of
3480 disaster incidents, so that gaps in products and services can be identified and filled well before there
3481 is a need. Every EOC support organization has numerous MOUs or MAAs supporting their disaster
3482 response efforts. Escambia County has several in place for daily emergency response and for
3483 disaster services. The County Purchasing Department, as Logistics Co-Section Chief with the
3484 Human Resources Department, has numerous contracts, purchase orders, and MOU documents in
3485 place ready to be put in service when needed.

3486
3487 Escambia County is also a signatory to the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA) from which all
3488 sixty-seven Florida counties participate. This agreement allows counties to coordinate mutual aid
3489 support from one County to another utilizing the state EOC as a resource and service coordination
3490 point that minimizes duplication of effort and gaps in services.

3491
3492 In the same effort, there is a federal level Emergency Management Assistance Compact, (EMAC)
3493 that the State of Florida is a participant with the other 49 states, that allows states to request and offer
3494 resource assistance to each other when disasters get beyond a state's capacity to manage disaster
3495 incidents. FEMA becomes the coordination point for those state supporting activities.

3496
3497 Both agreements streamline the assistance process by already identifying financially responsible
3498 parties and the process from which reimbursements, coordination, and documentation requirements
3499 will be accomplished.

3500
3501 Coordination with state or other County resources will occur through the state's selected disaster
3502 management software, from which only a few County level staff will have access. When a disaster
3503 exceeds the capabilities of the local government and community, requests for support from the state

3504 will be coordinated by the Logistics Sections. The Logistics Section will track and monitor all
3505 resources coming into and leaving the community through the County Staging Area (CSA).

3506
3507 Any mutual aid requests from other communities looking for assistance will also come through the
3508 state EOC and their disaster management software. State officials will typically coordinate by phone
3509 with local emergency directors around the state to solicit resource support for the communities in
3510 need. Should Escambia County have the capacity and desire to support another community's needs,
3511 a verbal and official written response will be provided from the local EM director to the state EOC, and
3512 as a mission number is assigned, the resources will be deployed.

3513
3514 The following is a list of some of the emergency response mutual aid agreements that are in effect for
3515 Escambia County related as they relate to the Public Safety Department and Emergency
3516 Management Division. These agreements are available for review in the Emergency Management
3517 Office:

- 3518
- 3519 • Escambia County, Alabama
- 3520 • Baldwin County, Alabama
- 3521 • Santa Rosa County, Florida
- 3522 • State of Florida
- 3523 • Orange Beach, Alabama
- 3524 • Escambia County Sheriff's Office (COOP)
- 3525 • B.R.A.C.E.
- 3526 • Escambia County School District
- 3527 • University of West Florida
- 3528 • and others

3529 **Notification and Warning**

3530
3531 The Escambia Communications Center (ECC)/911 is the County's 24-hour warning point that is in the
3532 same facility as the EOC. The County warning point is connected to the same backup infrastructure
3533 as the EOC and has robust continuity of operations plans that include sharing facilities and resources
3534 with the County sheriff's office and City Police Department dispatch centers if necessary.

3535
3536 Most incidents start with a 911 phone call. The ECC maintains standard operating procedures for
3537 notifications of first responders, EOC staff, and key BCC critical personnel. These procedures are
3538 incident specific and identify specific notification priorities and actions to be taken based on the type
3539 of incident. Notification lists for any agencies and individual are maintained by the ECC for this
3540 process, which also includes protocols for notifications to the Florida state watch office.

3541
3542 Beyond the initial emergency notifications implemented by the County warning point, Emergency
3543 Management will proceed to initiate additional notifications with first responders, EOC disaster
3544 committee members, BCC critical staff, and any other outside organization as required. Typically,
3545 Emergency Management will utilize simple call down lists for EOC staff or may utilize emergency
3546 mass notification programs and tools that can reach larger numbers of people more quickly through
3547 several options that include email, cell phone, landline, or text messages.

3548
3549 With all these communications tools and technology that is now attached to everyone's hip, the EOC
3550 can virtually mobilize in minutes, after the first notifications are made, while EOC staff are either

3551 driving to the EOC facility or merely walking down the hall into the EOC. Whether the EOC facility
3552 itself is staffed immediately or not, the concept of EOC operations and the implementation of the
3553 CEMP will immediately begin while the EOC representatives are driving to the EOC. Critical staff will
3554 already be communicating by cell phone, gathering intelligence, mobilizing and managing operations,
3555 making decisions and sharing information in coordination with other EOC and ESF representatives.
3556 Turning on the lights in the EOC facility is merely a formality as the first people to arrive.
3557

3558 Notifications and warnings to the public can also be accomplished through several tools depending
3559 upon the circumstances. Not all of them are at the authority of the County but can vary depending on
3560 the situation. For those under the purview of the County, the Public Safety Director, Emergency
3561 Manager, and County Administrator will have the authority to activate the County warning system and
3562 tools. The following list identifies warning and notification tools available locally and other public
3563 notification methods:
3564

- 3565 • Everbridge
- 3566 • Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)
- 3567 • National Emergency Alert System (EAS)
- 3568 • Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)
- 3569 • National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather radio system
- 3570 • Highway variable message signs
- 3571 • Local emergency mass notification system-Alert Escambia (cell, landline, text, email, twitter,
3572 TTD/TTY, and foreign languages-as may be recorded)
- 3573 • Media/press releases
- 3574 • Press briefings through media outlets (sign language available)
- 3575 • Public address systems of public safety vehicles
- 3576 • Door-to-door contacts
- 3577 • Activation of the cable override system
- 3578 • Social networks (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and others)
- 3579 • Website (www.myesambia.com [eread](#))
- 3580 • Email groups
- 3581 • And many private natural hazard “app” company tools.
3582

3583 The utilization of the various notification and warning tools will depend upon the situation, the type of
3584 emergency, the amount of time available to deliver the message, and the geographic area needing to
3585 be warned or notified. Additional leveraging of community partners such as hotels, motels, and the
3586 tourist information centers will assist in getting out emergency notifications and messages to those
3587 visitors and tourists in our community that may not be as in tune with local news and information as
3588 residents may be.
3589

3590 ADA communications needs will continue to be met through the primary notification tools already in
3591 place, whereby people with ADA communication challenges will be able to continue to utilize their
3592 normal personal equipment in coordination with existing primary media outlets that include radio,
3593 newspaper, television, internet, and telephone systems. Additional cell phone apps can fill those ADA
3594 gap needs as well.
3595

3596 Any ADA assistance requests can be received through various avenues and will be coordinated
3597 through ESF 6 for resource coordination.
3598

3599 **Continuity of Operations (COOP)**

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Each County department and other jurisdictions are responsible for the development and maintenance of a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) to ensure that a viable capability exists to continue essential daily functions when their primary facilities and daily operations have been impacted by disaster.

Emergency Management, in coordination with key County departments, is responsible for the development and maintenance of a basic EOC COOP that provides an alternate EOC location and a basic “operational platform” from which EOC positions and supporting organizations may continue to operate within and in support of EOC operations. It will be the responsibility of each EOC position to review, be familiar, and understand the expectations and operational limitation within the EOC COOP.

It will also be the EOC/ESF position responsibility to further develop operational and communication procedures and processes within their own EOC/ESF position knowing there may be facility physical limitations in the number of people the alternate EOC location may be able to support.

It will also be the responsibility of each supporting EOC partner organizations to develop their own organizational COOPs so that their representation, presence, participation, and capacity can be maintained in support of the EOC operations. Understanding that their own organizational operations within their own facilities may also be impacted by disaster is the foundation from which they should develop their COOPs.

Planning for continuity of operations for the EOC is closely coordinated with the CEMP. Both plans and planning efforts:

- Fully integrate the planning and operational principles embedded in the National Incident Management Systems (NIMS).
- Are routinely exercised in an ongoing effort to identify and correct existing or potential flaws and weaknesses.
- Address incidents that occur with no warning.

Emergency Management is also active in promoting the concept of COOP planning well beyond County government. Emergency Management works closely with all EOC supporting organizations, both for-profit and non-profit partners, to promote the benefits and planning effort every organization should undertake in COOP development. Maintaining a relationship and partnership with the several chambers of commerce in the County will remain important to help spread the message to private sector organizations.

3640 **Evacuation Planning**

3641

3642 **Decision-making process**

3643

3644 Planning for evacuations has been undertaken to reduce loss of life and injury caused by disaster
3645 threats. Whether evacuations are needed for wildland fires, hazardous material releases, or for

3646 hurricanes, decisions for and situations that dictate a need for evacuations and the identification of
3647 the areas to be evacuated will be measured on their own merits depending upon the situation and
3648 potential impacts.

3649
3650 Many factors must be considered when deciding to evacuate people from hazard areas. Sometimes
3651 an incident may appear to require an evacuation, however, when considering all the potential
3652 outcomes created and additional threats created by an evacuation, sometimes a least-risk decision
3653 must be made in the best interests of the community and individuals based upon their needs. Things to
3654 consider with evacuation decisions and potential increased risks as a result may include:

- 3655
- 3656 • Evacuating large numbers of people may put people at greater risk than if they stayed at
3657 home.
- 3658
- 3659 • Evacuating the elderly or people with medical conditions may put them at higher risk of injury
3660 because of moving them rather than if they stayed at home.
- 3661
- 3662 • Evacuations can be expensive for everyone involved and it is important that evacuation
3663 orders are issued responsibly.
- 3664
- 3665 • Evacuations issued frequently without impacts can cause people to become weary on the
3666 orders and may stop evacuating when there is a real need to heed evacuation orders.
- 3667
- 3668 • The “crying wolf” syndrome can occur within the community, and again, evacuation orders
3669 need to be issued responsibly.
- 3670
- 3671 • Life-safety and property protection are the primary reasons to issue evacuation orders.
- 3672
- 3673 • How much time will it take to implement the evacuation?
- 3674
- 3675 • Status of evacuation routes.
- 3676
- 3677 • Will public shelters need to be opened and how quickly can they be opened?
- 3678
- 3679 • The type of hazard threat.
- 3680
- 3681 • ADA, pet, and special needs considerations.

3682
3683 The decision to evacuate an area of the community or the whole community rests with the Incident
3684 Commander with the input from command and general staff. The decision to evacuate will be
3685 supported by BCC action in the form of an official order under a local state of emergency or can be
3686 issued more specifically under a state of special emergency issued by the Public Safety Director or by
3687 the on-scene Incident Commander as the threat may require.

3688
3689 With most hazards, evacuation decisions are based upon the immediate need of the situation and
3690 revolve around wildland fires or hazardous materials incidents where only a neighborhood or small
3691 area may need to be evacuated. Typically, these types of evacuations do not significantly impact
3692 local roadway traffic volumes. However, with tropical weather incidents such as hurricanes, large
3693 numbers of people and large areas of the County may need to be evacuated. Because of the

3694 potential time it takes to evacuate large numbers of people and the resulting impacts to roadway
3695 traffic volumes, additional data is available for emergency managers and Incident Commanders to
3696 assist in making responsible decisions about evacuating people for hurricane threats.

3697
3698 In 2010, with a 2015 and 2020 limited update, the state contracted and produced an updated
3699 Statewide Regional Evacuation Study Program (Program)³⁶ that provides a wealth of data and
3700 information about evacuations, evacuation areas, evacuation timing, evacuation routes, etc. The
3701 Program provides scientific behavioral and modeling data, along with an analysis of the data that
3702 provides emergency managers with a solid hurricane evacuation decision-making tool that can be
3703 adjusted based upon simple parameters. When used properly, this study provides emergency
3704 managers with scientific and modeling justification for the evacuation decisions that are made related
3705 to hurricane events.

3706
3707 **Evacuation Routes**

3708
3709 Evacuation routes will be determined at the time of an incident for incidents other than hurricanes by
3710 the Incident Commander if necessary, and will include the roads with the most capacity, with the
3711 safest and quickest route away from the hazard threat.

3712
3713 In the case of hurricanes, the Program, provides pre-identified evacuation routes to assist people in
3714 identifying the roadways that will allow them to evacuate internally to or out of the community as
3715 quickly and safely as possible. Evacuation route maps can be located on the County website at
3716 <https://myescambia.com/beready>.

3717
3718 **Evacuation Zones**

3719
3720 Escambia County also utilizes two scientific modeling programs to assist emergency managers and
3721 Incident Commanders with evacuation decision-making related to hazardous materials and hurricane
3722 incidents.

3723
3724 The Program previously mentioned in support of hurricane evacuation decision-making also provides
3725 pre-identified hurricane evacuation zones along the coastal areas of the County. Those zones are
3726 identified as “A, B, C, D, & E” and are based upon the potential storm surge that may impact our
3727 coastal communities. As the National Hurricane Center provides regularly updated hurricane forecast
3728 data, that data is fed into a program that provides timing and impact outcomes that allow emergency
3729 managers to apply those impact outcomes to those evacuation zones for evacuation decision-making
3730 and ultimately the issuance of evacuation orders.

3731
3732 When it comes to hazardous materials, there are no specific pre-identified evacuation zones,
3733 however, utilizing Computer-Aided Management Emergency Operations (Cameo®)³⁷, a hazardous
3734 materials modeling program, emergency managers are able to input hazardous materials
3735 characteristics and weather information to model the site specific impact areas that can provide
3736 emergency managers the information they need to issue evacuation or shelter-in-place orders to the
3737 public that be in the path or any hazardous materials plume.

3738
3739 **Evacuation Transportation**

3740

³⁶ Emerald Coast Regional Planning Council website. <https://www.ecrc.org/> December 12, 2022

³⁷ United States Environmental Protection Agency (Cameo®). www.epa.gov/cameo. December 12, 2022

3741 As evacuation orders are issued most people will evacuate utilizing their own personal mode of
3742 transportation. However, with many people within the community relying on community mass
3743 transportation services for daily activities, many of these same people lack personal transportation
3744 resources to evacuate when an evacuation order is given. As a result, the Escambia County Area
3745 Transit transforms its daily services into an evacuation transportation service, free of charge, for
3746 those people who need transportation assistance evacuating their homes as a hurricane threatens
3747 the community.

3748
3749 Escambia County Area Transit is the primary organization under ESF1 that will coordinate with
3750 individuals and families to assist them in evacuating from their homes to public shelters during
3751 community evacuations, and to assist in transporting them back home when hurricane shelters close.
3752 Under ESF 1, additional resources have also been identified to augment transportation services and
3753 resources where necessary. Transportation resources are available and coordinated to meet the
3754 needs of those with evacuation transportation shortfalls. Transportation services are available at the
3755 time of need and require no pre-registration to access this ADA compliant service. Additional
3756 transportation plans are also in place to assist the homeless community in getting to and from public
3757 shelters as needed.

3758
3759 **Special Medical Needs Population**

3760
3761 As identified by Chapter 252.355(1) Fla. Stat., “In order to meet the special needs of persons who
3762 would need assistance during evacuations and sheltering because of physical, mental, cognitive
3763 impairment, or sensory disabilities, the [Florida Division or Emergency Management] division, in
3764 coordination with each local Emergency Management agency in the state, shall maintain a registry of
3765 persons with special needs located within the jurisdiction of the local agency. The registration shall
3766 identify those persons in need of assistance and plan for resource allocation to meet those identified
3767 needs.”

3768
3769 This registry is utilized as a planning tool to determine the potential public demand for special needs
3770 public hurricane shelter space and to plan resources to support the special needs shelter operation.
3771 As additional special needs of the public are requested at the time of need, the EOC operational
3772 partners will coordinate resources to meet those needs as appropriate and as resources are
3773 available. Special needs and ADA requests will be primarily supported through ESF 1, 6 & 8
3774 depending upon the specific needs.

3775
3776 Special Needs registration in Escambia County is a voluntary process whereby individuals can
3777 register either:

- 3778
- 3779 • Electronically on-line through the link provided on the County Website at
3780 <https://myescambia.com/beready>, or
 - 3781
 - 3782 • By paper submission of the registration form either downloaded from the same county
3783 website or as a paper form mailed to them from the Emergency Management Office by
3784 request.

3785
3786 **Public Shelter Operations**

3787
3788 Four types of public shelter operations have been identified for the County. They include “risk,”
3789 “host,” “pet,” and “special needs”.

3790
3791
3792
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“Risk” shelters generally are:

- Pre-identified for public sheltering of people during hurricane threats.
- Identified as a last resort option for people evacuating the area, with the preference being that people go further inland to friends, family, hotels, or motels, evacuating tens of miles not hundreds of miles.
- Constructed to a minimum of American Red Cross (ARC) 4496 structural standards, providing people an option that may be a safer place to evacuate than where they are currently residing.
- Providing for minimal ARC operational needs.
- Managed and operated by the ARC.
- Located in school district and County facilities.
- Potentially opened utilizing a “phased opening” approach.
- Not in a special flood hazard area.
- Not in a storm surge/evacuation zone area.
- ADA accessible.

“Special needs” shelters generally are:

- Pre-identified for public sheltering of people with special medical needs during hurricane threats.
- Identified as a last resort option for people with special medical needs evacuating the area, with the preference being that people go further inland to friends, family, hotels, motels, or medical facility as appropriate.
- Constructed to a minimum of American Red Cross (ARC) 4496 structural standards, providing people an option that may be a safer place to evacuate than where they are currently residing.
- Providing for minimal health department operational needs.
- Managed and operated by the health department.
- Located in school district facilities.
- Not in a special flood hazard area.
- Not in a storm surge/evacuation zone area.
- Potentially co-located in a “risk” or “host” shelter depending upon circumstances.
- ADA accessible.

“Pet” shelters generally are:

- Operated on the preconceived expectation that it is the responsibility of pet owners to plan and provide for their pets while at the shelter.
- Pre-identified for public sheltering of people with pets that have no pre-identified options for evacuation with pets during hurricane threats.
- Identified as a last resort option for people with pets evacuating the area, with the preference being that people go further inland to friends, family, hotels, or motels.
- Constructed to a minimum of American Red Cross (ARC) 4496 structural standards, providing people an option that may be a safer place to evacuate than where they are currently residing.

- 3837 • Providing for minimal Animal Services Division operational needs.
- 3838 • Managed and operated by the County Animal Service Division.
- 3839 • Located in school district facilities.
- 3840 • Not in a special flood hazard area.
- 3841 • Not in a storm surge/evacuation zone area.
- 3842 • ADA accessible.

3843
3844 “Host” shelters generally are:

- 3845
- 3846 • Identified for public sheltering of people during disaster incidents other than hurricane/wind
- 3847 incidents.
- 3848 • Identified for public sheltering to host evacuees from other communities or counties fleeing
- 3849 disaster threats or impacts to their community or county.
- 3850 • Identified as a last resort option for people evacuating the area, with the preference being
- 3851 that people go further inland to friends, family, hotels, or motels.
- 3852 • Providing for minimal ARC operational needs.
- 3853 • Managed and operated by the ARC.
- 3854 • In an area not at risk for the incident hazard.
- 3855 • Potentially co-located with special needs shelter operations.

3856
3857 **ADA accessible**

3858
3859 Shelter information and pre-identified hurricane shelter locations can be found on the County website
3860 at www.myescambia.com. All locations and operational procedures are reviewed and validated each
3861 year. See ESF 6 and 17 appendixes for additionally identified roles and responsibilities.
3862

3863 **Re-entry Planning**

3864
3865 Regardless of the type of emergency from which people have been evacuated, people will not be
3866 allowed to return to the area unless it has been determined to be safe, secure, and sanitary by the
3867 appropriate first responder agencies. The on-scene or EOC Incident Commander will have the
3868 authority to authorize reentry into evacuated areas.

3869
3870 Once it is deemed safe, secure, and sanitary, there may be a need to limit access back into the
3871 evacuated area(s) based upon the area’s recovery needs and status. Should limited access be
3872 decided, access control points will be coordinated and managed by ESF 16 as appropriate. The
3873 County has developed a re-entry policy, as approved by the BCC, and can be found in Appendix K.
3874

3875 **Critical Facilities/Operational Infrastructure**

3876
3877 Emergency Management maintains a critical facilities reference list that is periodically updated and
3878 coordinated with GIS. This list can be utilized as a reference for various operational needs to include
3879 power restoration, recovery priorities, and response priorities to name a few. The County utilizes the
3880 Florida Division of Emergency Management’s definitions for critical facilities and infrastructure for
3881 consistency and are defined here:
3882

3883 “Critical facilities” are defined as those structures from which essential services and functions for
3884 victim survival, continuation of public safety actions, and disaster recovery are performed or provided.
3885 Shelters, emergency operations centers, public health, public drinking water, sewer, and wastewater
3886 facilities are examples of critical facilities. Though not explicitly included in the definition, supporting
3887 life-line infrastructure essential to the mission of critical facilities must also be included in the
3888 inventory when appropriate.

3889
3890 “Critical Infrastructure” is defined as those systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital
3891 that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on
3892 security, economy, public health or safety, or any combination of these elements.

3893 3894 **V. RECOVERY**

3895
3896 Disaster recovery has historically proven to be potentially the most challenging and overwhelming
3897 part of any disaster operation depending upon the magnitude of the impacts. Broadly speaking,
3898 recovery can be expensive, complex, and lengthy, potentially taking months and even years for a
3899 community to fully recover. Hurricane Ivan (2004), Katrina (2005), Sandy (2012), Michael (2018), and
3900 most recently Ian (2022) demonstrated that for communities directly impacted, it took years for those
3901 communities to recover and rebuild from those storms.

3902
3903 It is important to note however, that any community recovery effort is not designed to make people,
3904 families, or businesses “whole”, but to prop people up enough and provide them a foundation from
3905 which they can take the responsibility for their own recovery needs moving forward that will bring
3906 them back to a state of normalcy as quickly as possible.

3907
3908 Recovery activities will begin immediately following the disaster and will include support from all the
3909 EOC partners and disaster committee organizations and their liaisons identified in Appendix D.
3910 Though initial recovery activities may be coordinated in the EOC utilizing ICS, it will be incumbent
3911 upon those organization’s liaisons to represent and engage the recovery processes and programs on
3912 behalf of their organizations and the citizens they serve to the level they desire to participate and
3913 support recovery.

3914
3915 However, as response activities are demobilized, life safety issues are resolved and stabilized, and
3916 initial recovery activities are initiated, the EOC will typically move to demobilize and allow recovery
3917 operations to continue under normal organizational management structures outside of the EOC and
3918 ICS platform.

3919
3920 The primary County liaison, representing the BCC only, in recovery activities will be the assistant
3921 County Administrator, who will likely delegate responsibilities to County department heads as the
3922 need may identify. Should any recovery coordination between organizations and jurisdictions be
3923 required, it will be incumbent upon those organizations to coordinate as the need may arise through
3924 their own designated representatives.

3925
3926 The following section will identify those primary roles, responsibilities, programs, and activities that
3927 will be initiated from the EOC and may continue after the EOC demobilizes. However, the extent of
3928 the disaster impacts will dictate whether these programs and activities will be mobilized. The
3929 decision to initiate and coordinate these recovery activities will start in the EOC and may even be up
3930 to individual organizations to pursue depending upon the situation.

3931

3932 It is important to note however, that all local recovery planning activities must not only plan with a
3933 focus on catastrophic planning, but that most disaster impacts to the community will NOT generate a
3934 Presidential declaration. Most disaster impacts are generally smaller in nature, high frequency, and
3935 low population impact type incidents, however, to those few people, it is still catastrophic. But for
3936 those smaller incidents, the community will likely be on its own to meet the recovery needs of the
3937 community.

3938
3939 The recovery process for Escambia County will be the same whether the incident gets Presidentially
3940 declared or not. The only difference will be the number of and the number of resources that may be
3941 available to the community for recovery and how much assistance a person or an organization may or
3942 may not receive in support of their recovery needs.

3943
3944 The recovery programs and activities will be presented below and in a progressive format that the
3945 recovery process may follow in a real event. Some activities may occur simultaneously.
3946

3947 **Damage Assessments:**

- 3948
- 3949 • Typically initiated from the EOC.
- 3950 • May last a couple of days to a couple of weeks depending upon the extent of impacts.
- 3951 • Damage Assessments are conducted utilizing FEMA P.A., I.A., and SBA program
3952 parameters.
- 3953 • Initial Damage Assessments (IDAs) are conducted by local resources gathering data to be
3954 compiled and presented to state and federal officials for consideration toward a Presidential
3955 declaration request. Should the data and surrounding circumstance dictate a need, then
3956 state and federal Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) teams will deploy to the County to
3957 verify damage assessment data collected in the IDA process.
- 3958 • As damages are validated and circumstances support the extent of damages, County data is
3959 provided to the Florida Division of Emergency Management that will compile all the state data
3960 and submit a request from the governor to the President for a possible disaster declaration.
- 3961 • Local responsibilities and processes are as follows:
3962

3963 **P.A. Assessments-Initial Damage Assessment (IDA)**

- 3964
- 3965 • ESF 3 is responsible for the collection and compilation of all P.A. damage assessment data
3966 for all jurisdictions of the County.
- 3967 • ESF 7-Finance will support ESF 3 in gathering P.A. assessment data from P.A. eligible
3968 entities in the County.
- 3969 • The City of Pensacola is responsible to collect and provide P.A. assessment data and report
3970 to ESF 7-Finance.
- 3971 • The County will conduct P.A. assessments in the Town of Century on behalf of the Town and
3972 report to ESF 3.
- 3973 • County engineering is responsible to conduct infrastructure assessments in the
3974 unincorporated County and Century and report to ESF 3 and 7-Finance.
- 3975 • Other eligible P.A. entities (utilities, specific non-profits providing government type service,
3976 etc.) will conduct their assessments and provide data to ESF 7-Finance.

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- ESF 3 will compile and present data to the IC for further processing and in preparation for a request for a Presidential declaration.
 - As state and federal Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) teams deploy to the County to verify damage assessment data, the same assessment teams from all the organizations will accompany the PDA teams for validation.

3983 **I.A. Assessments-(IDA)**

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- ESF 3 is responsible for the collection and compilation of I.A. damage assessment data.
 - Each jurisdiction will be responsible to gather and provide I.A. damage assessment data and report to ESF 3.
 - County building inspections staff will collect assessment data for the unincorporated County and the Town of Century and report to ESF 3 for data compilation.
 - The City of Pensacola will utilize City staff to conduct assessments in the city and report data to ESF 3.
 - ESF 3 will compile and present data to the IC for further processing and in preparation for a request for a Presidential declaration.
 - As state and federal Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) teams deploy to the County to verify damage assessment data, the same assessment teams from all the organizations will accompany the PDA teams for validation.

3998 **Small Business Administration (SBA)**

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- ESF 3 will compile and present data to the IC for further processing and in preparation for a request for an SBA declaration.
 - As state and federal Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) teams deploy to the County to verify damage assessment data, the same assessment teams from all the organizations will accompany the PDA teams for validation.
 - The same data from the I.A. assessments will be utilized by the SBA program with different thresholds.

4007 **Human Needs and Services/Community Response/Unmet Needs**

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4009 Human Services (EOC Human Services Branch)

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- ESF 6- and 15-Unit Leader, along with the EOC Human Services Branch Director will be the initial primary point for human services recovery activities and state community response task force coordination. This responsibility will likely transition to appropriate local non-profit organizations once the EOC demobilizes. These positions will be responsible to:
 - Coordinate and facilitate the gathering of relevant impact/damage assessment data from government and non-profit resources to geographically leveraging limited resources for the most efficient and effective benefit to the community. This data may be gathered from American Red Cross, County, City, 911, 2-1-1, Citizens Information Center (CIC), USAR, FEMA team impact/damage or other source assessment efforts that may occur in the community.

- 4022 • Coordinate with Be Ready Alliance Coordinating for Emergencies (BRACE), a local non-profit,
4023 ESF 15 Unit Leader, ESF 6 support and County COAD organization, and CERT/Citizen Corp
4024 program manager to assist in coordinating and tapping into program and funding resources
4025 through federal, state, and local government resources, as well as local, regional, and national
4026 non-profit direct services and programs that may meet local unmet needs of the community. As
4027 the local COAD, BRACE maintains a list of COAD partners that includes VOAD type
4028 organizations and is available upon request. Some of those partners do include the Salvation
4029 Army, American Red Cross, United Way, Hillcrest Baptist Church, and numerous other local
4030 churches, non-profit and for-profit organizations.
- 4031
- 4032 • Coordinate with State Community Response Task Force teams and pursue any state and federal
4033 direct and indirect service programs and funding resources to meet the unmet needs of the
4034 community.
- 4035
- 4036 • Identify funding, indirect, and direct services state and federal programs that may be able to
4037 assist the needs locally.
- 4038 • Coordinate with program teams and task forces as they may arrive within the community to
4039 accomplish mission critical services.
- 4040
- 4041 • Coordinate the preparation of applications, requests, and needs justifications as to secure
4042 program and funding support.
- 4043
- 4044 • Coordinate the development of teams and/or committees as may be needed to pursue resources
4045 in support of community response and recovery activities.
- 4046
- 4047 • Coordinate with any non-profit Long-Term Recovery Committee that may be mobilized, as
4048 resources may allow, to address Long-Term Recovery and unmet needs of the community.
4049 These may include:
 - 4050
 - 4051 ○ Non-profit housing/sheltering programs.
 - 4052 ○ Non-profit rebuilding programs
 - 4053 ○ Non-profit muck-out programs
 - 4054 ○ Non-profit support services
 - 4055 ○ Non-profit case management services
 - 4056
- 4057 • Coordinate with identified organizations that are providing basic needs direct services to include
4058 food, water, and other essentials. These may include the American Red Cross, Salvation Army,
4059 and others.
- 4060
- 4061 • Coordinate and facilitate the mobilization of comfort stations.
- 4062
- 4063 • Coordinate and mobilize POD operations. This may include access resources from POD to
4064 support basic direct service needs of the community.
- 4065
- 4066 • Coordinate and publicize programs and individual access points to any programs that are
4067 servicing the community unmet needs.
- 4068

- 4069 • See ESF 6 & 15 Annex for additional roles and responsibilities supporting EOC response and
4070 recovery responsibilities. This will include a list of the ESF 6 & 15 local support organizations that
4071 will initiate the local response efforts until other state and national resources may arrive.
4072

4073 Should a Presidential declaration be secured, several programs may be initiated that could include:
4074

- 4075 • FEMA Immediate Disaster Case Management and Assessment Teams (A-Team)
4076
- 4077 • FEMA Disaster case management (DCMP)
4078
- 4079 • State Housing Initiative Program (SHIP) and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) grant
4080 funding authorization as may be available.
4081
- 4082 • Leverage state H.O.M.E. tenant based rental assistance program/voucher program as may be
4083 available.
4084
- 4085 • Leverage National Emergency Grant (NEG) dislocated worker program through CareerSource
4086 ESCAROSA as may be needed and available.
4087
- 4088 • Request FEMA Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DART) as may be needed and available.
4089
- 4090 • Request AmeriCorps National Civilian Corp (NCCC) teams as may be needed and available.
4091
- 4092 • Request AmeriCorps Vista teams as may be needed and available.
4093
- 4094 • Request FEMA Corps teams as may be needed and available.
4095
- 4096 • Request Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) as may be needed and available.
4097
- 4098 • Request Disaster Survival Assistance Teams (DSAT) as may be needed and available.
4099

4100 The specific recovery needs of the community will typically determine the organizations that will be
4101 involved, and those organizations will coordinate recovery operations as appropriate and as
4102 resources may allow.
4103

4104 **Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs)/Essential Service Centers (ESC)**

- 4105 • Human Services Branch Director will be primary contact for the coordination of the federal/state
4106 operation.
4107
- 4108 • Should the incident become Presidentially declared, the county EOC will request that a DRC (or
4109 multiple DRCs be mobilized depending upon the extent of impacts.
4110
- 4111 • This operation seeks to create a one-stop shop for citizens looking to engage non-profit, local,
4112 state, and federal assistance programs.
4113
- 4114 • Typically set up close to the impacted areas of the community.
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- May mobilize mobile or permanent facility operations.
 - The County Emergency Management office maintains a list of potential DRC/ESC sites for consideration at the time of need.
 - This is a federal operation, and the county will support the DRC operation with resources where appropriate and available. This may include communications, law enforcement, equipment/supplies, etc.

Disaster Field Office (DFO)/Joint Field Office (JFO)

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- County Emergency Management Liaison will be the primary contact for any federal and state operational coordination and as it relates to the establishment of a DFO/JFO.
 - Designed as a federal location that includes state representation for local organizations and government agencies to speak to and coordinate with federal and state program representatives. Representations/referrals may include local and national non-profits, government service programs, 2-1-1 Northwest Florida, mental health services, medical services, etc.
 - Designed as a coordination point for relevant organization and program representative to implement programs more effectively in the community.
 - Organizational representation in the DRC/ESC may include non-profit organizations, mental health services, and federal, state, and local government program representation.

Debris Management

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- Each jurisdiction is responsible for their debris management program and the development of a plan.
 - The County has a FEMA approved debris management plan and addresses:
 - Legal authorities and processes.
 - Coordination with other government jurisdictions as appropriate.
 - Identification, selection, and contracting with contractors and vendors as appropriate.
 - Pick-up/clearing priorities as appropriate.
 - Processes to satisfy FEMA PA program requirements and needs for documentation for the proper implementation of a debris management plan to maximize eligibility and reimbursements as appropriate.
 - Hazardous waste/material disposal.
 - Environmental considerations as appropriate

- 4162
- 4163 • Federal funding, if presidentially declared, may offset the expense of debris management and
- 4164 disposal.
- 4165
- 4166 • ESF 3 is responsible to coordinate the debris management
- 4167
- 4168 ○ Debris management plan and the implementation of the plan falls to the County Waste
- 4169 Services Department.
- 4170
- 4171 ○ Beach debris clean-up and disposal is coordinated through the same plan but overseen by
- 4172 the County natural resources department.

4173 **Temporary Housing**

- 4174
- 4175 • A coordinated effort from several programs and organizations may support a local temporary
- 4176 housing program. Primary efforts will be from non-profit sheltering/housing programs.
- 4177
- 4178 • The Human Services Branch Director and the Neighborhood Enterprise Division of the County will
- 4179 be the primary BCC liaison in coordinating state and federal housing programs as appropriate and
- 4180 as directed by the County Administrator. The City of Pensacola Housing Program Director will
- 4181 engage on behalf of the city to the level identified by the mayor.
- 4182
- 4183 • The Neighborhood and Human Services Department will be responsible to coordinate and
- 4184 manage base camp operations as the situation may dictate, coordinating through local or state
- 4185 contractors.
- 4186
- 4187 • The Neighborhood and Human Services Department will be responsible to coordinate, update,
- 4188 maintain, and manage the county housing plan.
- 4189
- 4190 • ESF 6 & 15 non-profit organizations may engage federal and state housing programs that may
- 4191 financially supplement non-profit housing programs as may be appropriate and eligible.
- 4192
- 4193 • As federal and state assistance may become available, additional programs may enhance non-
- 4194 profit programs and efforts to possibly include:
- 4195
- 4196 ○ Mobilizing base camps for survivors. This will be coordinated through the Neighborhood
- 4197 Enterprise Division and the Human Services Branch Director. Typically, this will be
- 4198 accomplished through a request to the state utilizing a state contractor.
- 4199
- 4200 ○ Request for the reallocation of CDBG funding.
- 4201
- 4202 ○ Request for the reallocation of SHIP funding.
- 4203
- 4204 ○ Request for the State H.O.M.E. tenant based rental assistance program/disaster voucher
- 4205 program.
- 4206
- 4207 ○ Federal transitional shelter assistance (TSA) program.
- 4208

- 4209 ○ Triggering FEMA I.A. housing program assistance.
- 4210
- 4211 ▪ Housing repair assistance
- 4212 ▪ Home loan program
- 4213 ▪ Corp of Engineers Roof Blue program
- 4214 ▪ Travel trailer/mobile home programs
- 4215
- 4216 ● Any coordination between programs and organizations while trying to meet the housing needs of
- 4217 the public will be coordinated at the time of need and will include the relevant partners from non-
- 4218 profits and government agencies as they may desire.
- 4219
- 4220 ● County and City building permitting departments may consider streamlined permitting processes
- 4221 or adjust resources to expedite permitting as those entities may desire.
- 4222
- 4223 ● The County has a strategic housing plan maintained by the Neighborhood and Humans Services
- 4224 Department Manager.

4225 **Unmet Needs**

- 4226
- 4227 ● Unmet needs are primarily addressed through ESF 6- and 15-Unit Leader positions and the
- 4228 Human Services Branch Director with the support of all EOC partner organizations and the
- 4229 network or resources they all bring to the EOC operation as the EOC may be mobilized. As the
- 4230 EOC demobilizes, this coordination effort will transition to the ESF Lead organization or to the
- 4231 local non-profit direct service organizations such as the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, or
- 4232 to the local United Way 2-1-1 referral service to guide individuals to potential resources that may
- 4233 be able to address unmet needs further.
- 4234
- 4235 ● Initial unmet needs will be identified through the damage and impact assessment process
- 4236 described above.
- 4237
- 4238 ● Unmet needs of the community will be identified throughout the disaster recovery process.
- 4239
- 4240 ● As unmet needs are identified, non-profit, local, state, and federal programs will be requested to
- 4241 address as many unmet needs as available.
- 4242
- 4243 ● Local and national VOAD organizations will work together with Volunteer Florida to coordinate
- 4244 and address unmet needs as resources may be available.
- 4245
- 4246 ● Coordination with local businesses through ESF 18 will also work to identify resources from the
- 4247 private sector to potentially meet some of those unmet needs.
- 4248
- 4249 ● As the situation may dictate, appropriate non-profit, government and for-profit organizations will
- 4250 coordinate to leverage limited resources to meet the unmet needs. This will help to avoid
- 4251 duplication of effort and minimize anyone falling between the cracks. This may occur through
- 4252 meetings, conference calls, or other options.
- 4253

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- Not all unmet needs will be addressed and will be up to the individuals and businesses to address those unmet needs and fill gaps over time. It is very likely that unmet needs may never addressed.

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Public Assistance Program Process

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- Each eligible applicant to the P.A. program will be responsible to engage the P.A. program to accomplish infrastructure repairs and pursue financial reimbursement for disaster response activities.
 - Once a P.A. federal declaration has been secured several steps may occur:
 - Declaration notification and documentation is provided to the County.
 - County will work to schedule a County-wide P.A. “kick-off”/applicant briefing with state and federal officials.
 - ESF 7-Finance/County Management and Budget Department maintains and keeps updated a contact list of P.A. eligible applicants to provide notification of the scheduled P.A. initial “kick-off”/applicant briefing.
 - P.A. eligible applicants are defined by the FEMA P.A. program.
 - P.A. applicant briefing is held and then it will be up to each eligible applicant and governmental jurisdiction to engage the P.A. program and pursue P.A. grants for public infrastructure repair projects and the reimbursement for response and recovery expenses.
 - P.A. program eligibility and guidance can be found on the FEMA website at <http://www.fema.gov/public-assistance-local-state-tribal-and-non-profit/>.
 - Typically, as it relates to county representation, at a minimum, the County Attorney and County Budget Director will either be in attendance or designate appropriate staff to attend the P.A. “kick-off”/applicant briefing to include other department director representation as the situation may require.

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Mass Feeding

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- ESF 6 will be responsible for direct mass feeding services and support to the community.
 - ESF 6 will also attempt to identify and coordinate any other organizations locally or outside mutual aid that may randomly mobilize a feeding operation in the community to minimize overlap and gaps in reaching the community with these services.
 - ESF 11 may make resources available through POD operations to supplement food and water products to non-profits as those resources may be available. The ESF 11 resources will likely not be available except in larger disaster incidents.

4300 **Economic Redevelopment**

- 4301
- 4302 • Economic Redevelopment is critical in getting the community back to normal.
- 4303
- 4304 • Getting public infrastructure and services repaired and operational, schools reopened,
- 4305 businesses open for commerce, and employees back to work is the goal for a disaster impacted
- 4306 community.
- 4307
- 4308 • The local economic redevelopment process will potentially require the support of many
- 4309 organizations and local governments. The key players will include:
- 4310
- 4311 ○ Pensacola Bay Area Chamber of Commerce
- 4312 ○ Perdido Key Chamber of Commerce
- 4313 ○ Pensacola Beach Chamber of Commerce
- 4314 ○ Santa Rosa Island Authority
- 4315 ○ City of Pensacola
- 4316 ○ Town of Century Chamber of Commerce
- 4317 ○ Town of Century
- 4318 ○ Gulf Coast Minority Chamber of Commerce
- 4319 ○ Escambia County
- 4320 ○ FloridaWest
- 4321 ○ University of West Florida HAAS Center
- 4322 ○ And many others...
- 4323
- 4324 • Some economic redevelopment activities will be individually initiated, some will be coordinated.
- 4325 How economic redevelopment will be coordinated and who will lead the effort will depend upon
- 4326 the economic situation, resources that may be available, and the decisions being made by the
- 4327 leadership of each of the listed key organizations.
- 4328

4329 **VI. MITIGATION**

4330 **Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS)**

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4333 Escambia County has developed a Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) plan and committee with the task
4334 of creating and implementing a disaster mitigation strategy for the community.

4335
4336 The LMS plan is a FEMA/state approved plan that expires in October 2025 and must be updated and
4337 approved by FEMA and the state every five years.

4338
4339 The LMS committee itself is comprised of various governmental, non-profit, and for-profit
4340 organizations that is open to the public, that pursues various activities to mitigate the community.
4341 Activities can include public outreach and education, “hard” construction type projects, and building
4342 regulation enhancements and restrictions in assisting the community in “hardening” buildings and
4343 infrastructure against future hazard threats.

4344
4345 The LMS is comprised of a group elected board, coordinated by the County Development Services
4346 Department, and maintains information and the LMS plan on the County website at
4347 <https://myescambia.com/our-services/development-services/planning-zoning/local-mitigation-strategy>.

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County Emergency Management Division is a participant and key member of the LMS and is represented by the Emergency Management Planning Coordinator at meetings as they are scheduled.

Typically, the LMS meets once per quarter, but may increase meeting frequency depending upon the priority issues at hand such as an LMS plan update, reviewing and prioritizing LMS projects in support of various grant program deadlines, etc. The EM planning coordinator is always available to any organization or individual to assist in providing an understanding and promoting the concept of mitigation in the community through outreach efforts such as public speaking, expos, and other similar venues. The planning coordinator will also support and provide guidance with respect to many activities of the LMS to include:

- Contribution in the development and implementation of LMS goals, objectives, and implementation activities in support of mitigation in the community.
- Coordination with respect to various mitigation grant programs such as the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grant program, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), and several others.
- Consultation with respect to the concept of mitigation, mitigation project development, and grant program project eligibility with members of the LMS and any outside organizations or individuals with interest in mitigation.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and Substantial Damage Determinations

Even though some structures in the community may get tagged as being uninhabitable as the damage assessment process is implemented and completed, substantial damage determinations for structures are typically made further into the recovery process. However, as the effort of substantial damage determinations supports the concept of mitigation and the NFIP requirements for local ordinances, the substantial damage determination process is referenced in this mitigation section of the CEMP.

Typically, the implementation and enforcement of substantial damage building requirements is triggered when someone requests approval of development plans or requests a building permit to start rebuilding after disaster, or merely just to add-on to their home or remodel. Once someone makes a request for a building permit or development approval, the Building Services Department and/or the Development Services Department, as appropriate for each jurisdiction, will review the plans, project estimates, and identify whether the project is in the regulated Special Flood Hazard Area to see if a substantial damage determination is necessary. The Division of Emergency Management works with the local Floodplain Manager to identify damaged structures, by coordinating the damage assessment process and sharing information on mitigation needs with the LMS. Emergency Management works with the Flood Plain Manager to determine how best to mitigate flood prone areas of the county; local building inspectors make substantial damage determinations. If the cost of repairing the structure is 50 percent or more of its market value before the disaster, it is considered substantially damaged. Land value is not a consideration; the determination is based strictly on the value of the damaged structure. The Damage Assessment Manager is also the designated County Floodplain Manager. Should a permit request need that substantial determination

4396 evaluation, those departments will review the value of the structure utilizing the property appraiser's
4397 data, or other official and appropriate appraisal data to determine whether the substantial damage
4398 requirements must be enforced based upon the project estimates. Should a person believe the data
4399 being utilized by the County is not necessarily accurate, the property owner may acquire and/or
4400 provide additional and acceptable data and information that may relieve or continue to support the
4401 substantial damage determination for the property and the project at hand. Once the determination is
4402 final, then additional requirements under the substantial damage requirements may force the property
4403 owner to take on additional building code requirements before the permit can be issued and the
4404 rebuilding and construction can begin.
4405

4406 **VII. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND VITAL RECORD PROTECTION**

4407

4408 The Department of Management and Budget Services is the primary contact for financial reporting
4409 and fiscal procedures for the Board of County Commissioners and coordinates with the Clerk of the
4410 Circuit Court to update financial reporting, reimbursement, document management, and document
4411 preservation procedures that will be required during disaster operations.
4412

4413 The Management and Budget Department Director is also the co-lead for ESF 7 (Finance Section)
4414 and acts as the Finance Section Chief during EOC activations. Each EOC organization is ultimately
4415 responsible for their own financial and documentation management practices, but also should be
4416 responsive to the Finance Section Chief for any financial reporting as may be required by the IC, as
4417 may be required for federal disaster programs, and as may be required by state disaster program
4418 staff, as appropriate. Each EOC organization will need to track any operational and financial
4419 arrangements with respect to any mutual aid resource support requested or provided and identify
4420 financially responsible parties as such. Any statewide mutual aid resource tracking will be
4421 coordinated through the Logistics Section, with pre-identified financially responsible parties. ESF 7
4422 appendix will provide more details. Any contracts and funding agreements will also be coordinated
4423 and managed through each individual jurisdictional organization and agency policies and procedures.
4424

4425 The Finance Section Chief will establish deadlines for submission of appropriate forms and
4426 documentation for reimbursement procedures will coordinate any required briefings and conference
4427 calls and assist with navigating any financial programs on behalf of the EOC and the EOC partners.
4428

4429 The Finance Section Chief will also provide notifications for any federal or state program meetings or
4430 workshops and will provide notification to potential eligible applicants with respect to the applicant
4431 briefing for the federal P.A. program.
4432

4433 **Preservation of Official Records**

4434

4435 The BCC Clerk of the Circuit Court has the responsibility for preservation official BCC records to
4436 include BCC actions related to disaster response activities. These Official Records include deeds,
4437 mortgages, judgments, liens, satisfactions, military discharge records, court documents and other
4438 miscellaneous records. Each political jurisdiction and EOC organization are responsible to maintain
4439 their own official records and documents with the recommendation that backup files be maintained
4440 outside of the local area.
4441

4442 All financial and operational documentation and data generated because of the disaster operation will
4443 be maintained by the individual EOC organizations following their own organizational requirements
4444 and as required by law.

4445
4446 The Finance Section Chief will coordinate with Emergency Management staff to schedule any
4447 necessary training and to acquire any guidance to navigate the federal and state financial assistance
4448 programs as appropriate and as the need is identified.

4449
4450 **Preservation of Data Processing Records**

4451
4452 The Department Director of Information Technology is responsible for the preservation of data for the
4453 Board of County Commissioners. System backups to backup storage are performed daily. These
4454 backups are complete system backups with the ability to be wholly or partially restored.

4455
4456 The Department of Information Technology maintains two data centers. One, the Courthouse Annex
4457 Data Center (DC) is located on the 2nd floor at 221 Palafox Place, Pensacola, FL. The other, the
4458 Public Safety Building Data Center (DC) is located at 6575 N. "W" Street, Pensacola, FL. Each DC
4459 has its own backup system.

4460
4461 The main systems located within the DCs are used for such applications as Voice over IP, Lucity
4462 (Facilities Management, Fleet Management), GIS database and Document Management.

4463
4464 **Emergency Management Financial Programs**

4465
4466 Several state and federal preparedness and response and recovery financial assistance programs
4467 may become available to eligible applicants within the community during disasters or may be
4468 available well before disasters impact the community. County Emergency Management staff and the
4469 Finance Section Chief can provide guidance to eligible jurisdictions and organizations as appropriate
4470 and as the need may arise. Ultimately, each jurisdiction, organization, and eligible entity will be
4471 responsible to pursue and manage any disaster funding programs through their own organizations
4472 and documentation processes. Some of the programs include:

4473
4474 **Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Grant Program**

4475
4476 This is a federal and state annually funded grant program that provides funding to enhance County
4477 emergency management programs. Funding is utilized for planning, training, exercise, equipment,
4478 and other expenses in support of preparedness, response, and recovery activities. This funding is
4479 coordinated through the County Emergency Management Office.

4480
4481 **Hazardous Materials Planning and Prevention Program**

4482
4483 This is an annual state funded grant, whereby counties are contracted to assist the state in meeting
4484 hazardous materials facility storage/manufacturing reporting requirements. The County Emergency
4485 Management office is contracted to visit and validate hazardous materials being stored/manufactured
4486 within businesses that meet reporting requirements.

4487
4488 **Office of Grants and training, Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Grant Program**

4489
4490 Consisting of several federal funding programs, DHS provides funding for planning, training, exercise,
4491 and equipment in the effort to better plan for potential domestic security threats. The state is tasked
4492 in managing and distributing these funds in a competitive process that validates eligibility and meets

4493 the state and federal domestic security goals and objectives. Individual eligible applicants will be
4494 required to apply and manage awarded grants as appropriate.

4495

4496 **State Shelter Retrofit Program**

4497

4498 This is a state funded grant program that provides funds to mitigate potential public hurricane shelter
4499 facilities to bring them up to minimum wind load and operational standards to expand public shelter
4500 capacity around the state.

4501

4502 **Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) and Citizen Corps**

4503

4504 These are federally funded grant programs designed to enhance the preparedness of citizens within
4505 the community. These grants are designed to bring awareness of disaster preparedness to the
4506 community and to provide training opportunities for people and organizations in the basics of disaster
4507 response and to provide an opportunity for neighbors to help neighbors in times of disaster.

4508

4509 **Public Assistance Grant Program (P.A.)**

4510

4511 PA provides grants to state, tribal, territorial, and local governments, and certain types of PNP
4512 organizations so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or
4513 emergencies.

4514

4515 Through the program, FEMA provides supplemental federal disaster grant assistance for debris
4516 removal, life-saving emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of
4517 disaster-damaged publicly owned facilities, and the facilities of certain PNP organizations. The PA
4518 program also encourages protection of these damaged facilities from future events by providing
4519 funding for hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process.

4520

4521 The federal share of assistance is not less than 75 percent of the eligible cost. The Recipient (usually
4522 the state) determines how the non-federal share (up to 25 percent) is split with the subrecipients
4523 (eligible applicants).

4524

4525 **Individual Assistance Grant Program (I.A.)**

4526

4527 The Federal Emergency Management Agency's Individuals and Households Program (IHP) provides
4528 financial help or direct services to those who have necessary expenses and serious needs if they are
4529 unable to meet these needs through other means. Up to \$33,000 (adjusted each year) is available in
4530 financial help, although some forms of IHP assistance have limits. Flood insurance may be required
4531 as indicated below. These forms of help are available: • Housing Assistance (including Temporary
4532 Housing, Repair, Replacement, and Semi Permanent or Permanent Housing Construction) and •
4533 Other Needs Assistance (including personal property and other items)

4534

4535 **Fire Management Assistance Grant Program**

4536

4537 Fire Management Assistance is available to States, local and tribal governments, for the mitigation,
4538 management, and control of fires on publicly or privately-owned forests or grasslands, which threaten
4539 such destruction as would constitute a major disaster.

4540

4541 The Fire Management Assistance declaration process is initiated when a State submits a request for
4542 assistance to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Regional Director at the time a
4543 "threat of major disaster" exists. The entire process is accomplished on an expedited basis and a
4544 FEMA decision is rendered in a matter of hours.\

4545
4546 The Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAGP) provides a 75 percent Federal cost
4547 share, and the State pays the remaining 25 percent for actual costs. Before a grant can be awarded,
4548 a State must demonstrate that total eligible costs for the declared fire meet or exceed either the
4549 individual fire cost threshold - which is applies to single fires, or the cumulative fire cost threshold,
4550 which recognizes numerous smaller fires burning throughout a State.

4551
4552 **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)**
4553

4554 The purpose of HMGP is to help communities implement hazard mitigation measures following a
4555 Presidential Major Disaster Declaration in the areas of the state, tribe, or territory requested by the
4556 Governor or Tribal Executive. The key purpose of this grant program is to enact mitigation measures
4557 that reduce the risk of loss of life and property from future disasters.

4558
4559 **Small Business Administration Grant Program (SBA)**
4560

4561 The SBA offers disaster assistance in the form of low-interest loans to businesses, renters, and
4562 homeowners located in regions affected by declared disasters.

4563
4564 **Flood Mitigation Grant Assistance Program (FMA)**
4565

4566 The FMA program is authorized by Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as
4567 amended with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program
4568 (NFIP). FMA provides funding to States, Territories, federally recognized tribes and local communities
4569 for projects and planning that reduces or eliminates long-term risk of flood damage to structures
4570 insured under the NFIP. FMA funding is also available for management costs. Funding is
4571 appropriated by Congress annually.

4572
4573 **Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)**
4574

4575 The BRIC Program is designed to assist States, U.S. Territories, federally recognized tribes, and local
4576 communities in implementing a sustained pre-disaster natural hazard mitigation program. The goal is
4577 to reduce overall risk to the population and structures from future hazard events, while also reducing
4578 reliance on Federal funding in future disasters. This program awards planning and project grants and
4579 provides opportunities for raising public awareness about reducing future losses before disaster
4580 strikes. Mitigation planning is a key process used to break the cycle of disaster damage,
4581 reconstruction, and repeated damage. BRIC grants are funded annually by Congressional
4582 appropriations and are awarded on a nationally competitive basis.

4583
4584 **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)**
4585

4586 HUD provides flexible grants to help cities, counties, and States recover from Presidentially declared
4587 disasters, especially in low-income areas, subject to availability of supplemental appropriations. In
4588 response to Presidentially declared disasters, Congress may appropriate additional funding for the
4589 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program as Disaster Recovery grants to rebuild the

4590 affected areas and provide crucial seed money to start the recovery process. Since CDBG Disaster
4591 Recovery (CDBG-DR) assistance may fund a broad range of recovery activities, HUD can help
4592 communities and neighborhoods that otherwise might not recover due to limited resources.

4593

4594 **State Housing Initiative Project (SHIP)**

4595

4596 Florida Housing administers the State Housing Initiatives Partnership program (SHIP), which provides
4597 funds to local governments as an incentive to create partnerships that produce and preserve
4598 affordable homeownership and multifamily housing. The program was designed to serve very low,
4599 low- and moderate-income families.

4600 SHIP funds are distributed on an entitlement basis to all 67 counties and 52 Community Development
4601 Block Grant entitlement cities in Florida. The minimum allocation is \$350,000. In order to participate,
4602 local governments must establish a local housing assistance program by ordinance; develop a local
4603 housing assistance plan and housing incentive strategy; amend land development regulations or
4604 establish local policies to implement the incentive strategies; form partnerships and combine
4605 resources in order to reduce housing costs; and ensure that rent or mortgage payments within the
4606 targeted areas do not exceed 30 percent of the area median income limits, unless authorized by the
4607 mortgage lender.

4608

4609 SHIP dollars may be used to fund emergency repairs, new construction, rehabilitation, down payment
4610 and closing cost assistance, impact fees, construction and gap financing, mortgage buy-downs,
4611 acquisition of property for affordable housing, matching dollars for federal housing grants and
4612 programs, and homeownership counseling. SHIP funds may be used to assist units that meet the
4613 standards of chapter 553.

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VIII. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

County Ordinance:

- Chapter 2-Administration (Chain of Succession)
- Chapter 37-Emergency Management
- Chapter 38-Emergency Services
- Chapter 50-Fire Prevention

State of Florida:

- Division of Emergency Management, (updated 2012), Local Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Compliance Crosswalk
- Division of Emergency Management (2022) State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Florida Statutes (Fla. Stat.):

- Chapter 14: Governor
- Chapter 22: Emergency Continuity of Government
- Chapter 23: Florida Mutual Aid Act
- Chapter 30: Sheriffs
- Chapter 125: County Governments
- Chapter 154: Public Health Facilities
- Chapter 155: Hospitals
- Chapter 161: Beach and Shore Preservation
- Chapter 162: County or Municipal Code Enforcement
- Chapter 166: Municipalities
- Chapter 252: Emergency Management Act
- Chapter 381: Public Health
- Chapter 388: Mosquito Control
- Chapter 393: Developmental Disabilities
- Chapter 394: Mental health
- Chapter 395: Hospital Licensing and Regulation
- Chapter 400: Nursing Homes and Related Health Care
- Chapter 403-Environmental Controls
- Chapter 406-Medical Examiners
- Chapter 408-Social Welfare
- Chapter 768-Good Samaritan Act
- Chapter 870-Riots, Affrays, Routs, and Unlawful Assemblies
- Chapter 943-Domestic Security
- Chapter 1013-Educational Facilities

4688
4689 Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.):
4690
4691 9G-2: State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
4692 9G-5: Local Disaster Preparedness Agency Approval of Local Director
4693 9G-6: Review of Local Emergency Management Plans
4694 9G-14: Hazardous materials
4695 9G-20: Facility Emergency Management Plans
4696 9G-22: Local Mitigation Strategy Plan
4697
4698 State Executive Orders
4699
4700 Executive Order 80-29, April 14, 1980: Local political subdivisions development of Continuity of
4701 Government plans
4702
4703 Federal:
4704
4705 Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, National Incident Management System
4706 Homeland Presidential Directive 8, Domestic Preparedness
4707 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), as amended, of 1990
4708 Public Law 84-99, 33 U.S.C. 701n, Flood Emergencies
4709 Public Law 91-671, Food Stamp Act of 1964
4710 Public Law 93-234, Flood Disaster Protection Act, as amended, of 1973
4711 Public Law 93-288, as amended, Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
4712 Public Law 100-408, as amended, Price-Anderson Amendments Act of 1988
4713 Public Law 101-380, Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990
4714 Public Law 104-321, as amended, Emergency Management Assistance Compact
4715 Public Law 106-390, Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
4716 42 U.S.C. 11331-11352, federal Emergency Management Food and Shelter Program
4717 42 U.S.C. 4101, et seq, as amended by the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994
4718 The National Strategy for Homeland Security
4719 National Incident Management System (NIMS), 2008.
4720 National Prevention Framework, June 2016
4721 National Protection Framework, June 2016
4722 National Mitigation Framework, June 2016
4723 National Response Framework June 2016
4724 National Disaster Recovery Framework, June 2016
4725 National Preparedness System, November 2011
4726 Sector Mobile Area Contingency Plan
4727
4728 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
4729
4730 28 CFR Part 35: Non-discrimination on the Basis of Disability in State and Local Government Services
4731 44 C.F.R. Part 201: Mitigation Planning
4732 44 C.F.R. Part 204: Fire Management Assistance Grant Program
4733 44 C.F.R. Part 206: Federal Disaster Assistance for Disasters Declared after Nov. 23, 1988.
4734 44 C.F.R.: national Urban Search and Rescue Response System
4735
4736 Mutual Aid Agreements:

- 4737
- 4738 County/state-Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement
- 4739 County/WeatherBug
- 4740 County/Orange Beach, Alabama (first responder)
- 4741 County/FEMA-Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)
- 4742 County/Escambia County, Alabama (first responder)
- 4743 County/Santa Rosa County, Florida (first responder)
- 4744 County/Baldwin County, Alabama (first responder)
- 4745 County/FEMA IPAWS (emergency alert system)
- 4746 County/School District (pet shelter)
- 4747 County/School District (risk and SPNS shelter)
- 4748 County/UWF (risk shelter)
- 4749 County/Hillcrest Baptist Church (VRC)
- 4750 County/State (SLERS)
- 4751 County/Sheriff's Office (COOP)
- 4752 County/USNG (Search & Rescue)
- 4753
- 4754 Other:
- 4755
- 4756 County Base Camp Plan
- 4757 County (BCC) Pandemic Plan
- 4758 County EOC Continuity of Operations Plan
- 4759 County DRC/JFO Plan
- 4760 County Evacuation Plan
- 4761 County Flood Response Plan
- 4762 County Fuel Spill Response Plan
- 4763 County Debris Management Plan
- 4764 County Emergency Fuel Plan
- 4765 County Damage Assessment Plan
- 4766 Florida Health Department Behavioral Health Plan
- 4767 Florida Health Department Essential Service Center Plan
- 4768 Florida Health Department Special Needs Shelter SOP
- 4769 Additional and operationally specific references can be found under each ESF appendix.
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VIII. GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

Agency: A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).

Agency Representative: A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating Federal, State, local, or tribal government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

Area Command (Unified Area Command): An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met, and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an emergency operations center facility or at some location other than an incident command post.

Assessment: The evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision-making.

Assignments: Tasks given to resources to perform within given operational periods that are based on operational objectives defined in the IAP.

Assistant: Title for subordinates of principal Command Staff positions. The title indicates a level of technical capability, qualifications, and responsibility subordinate to the primary positions. Assistants may also be assigned to unit leaders.

Assisting Agency: An agency or organization providing personnel, services, or other resources to the agency with direct responsibility for incident management. See also Supporting Agency.

Available Resources: Resources assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for a mission assignment, normally located in a Staging Area.

Branch: The organizational level having functional or geographical responsibility for major aspects of incident operations. A branch is organizationally situated between the section and the division or group in the Operations Section, and between the section and units in the Logistics Section. Branches are identified through the use of Roman numerals or by functional area.

4834 **Catastrophic Event:** A extraordinary level of required capabilities beyond the local, regional, state, or
4835 national capacities; A large number of casualties; Extensive damage to or disruption of critical
4836 infrastructure; Significant dislocation of the County's and/or state's population from their communities of
4837 origin; Substantial degradation of the County's or Florida's environment; The destabilization of local,
4838 regional, or state economies; Instability of one or more local governments.
4839

4840 **Chain of Command:** A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical
4841 order of authority.
4842

4843 **Chief:** The ICS title for individuals responsible for management of functional sections: Operations,
4844 Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence (if established as a separate section).
4845

4846 **Citizens Information Center (CIC):** In an incident management organization, Citizen Information Center
4847 can be any designated call center where citizens can call for the latest information and status of disaster
4848 response and recovery activities. This typically is for non-emergency informational exchange.
4849

4850 **Command:** The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or
4851 delegated authority.
4852

4853 **Command Staff:** In an incident management organization, the Command Staff consists of the Incident
4854 Command and the special staff positions of Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and
4855 other positions as required, who report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant
4856 or assistants, as needed.
4857

4858 **Common Operating Picture:** A broad view of the overall situation as reflected by situation reports, aerial
4859 photography, and other information or intelligence. **Communications Unit:** An organizational unit in the
4860 Logistics Section responsible for providing communication services at an incident or an EOC. A
4861 Communications Unit may also be a facility (e.g., a trailer or mobile van) used to support an Incident
4862 Communications Center.
4863

4864 **Cooperating Agency:** An agency supplying assistance other than direct operational or support functions
4865 or resources to the incident management effort.
4866

4867 **Coordinate:** To advance systematically an analysis and exchange of information among principals who
4868 have or may have a need-to-know certain information to carry out specific incident management
4869 responsibilities.
4870

4871 **County Staging Area:** An operation within the County that becomes the focal point for checking in and
4872 checking out all mutual aid goods and services coordinated with the County and its subsequent
4873 jurisdictions.
4874

4875 **Deputy:** A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, can be delegated the authority to
4876 manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a deputy can act as relief for a
4877 superior and, therefore, must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the Incident
4878 Commander, General Staff, and Branch Directors.
4879

4880 **Disaster Recovery Center:** Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) are a post-presidential declaration,
4881 temporary facility located in or near the impacted area where survivors can go to obtain disaster related
4882 information. The centers are staffed with specialists from FEMA, the State Emergency Response Team

4883 (SERT), the [U.S. Small Business Administration](#) (SBA) and a variety of disaster-recovery representatives
4884 from local and voluntary agencies.

4885
4886 **Dispatch:** The ordered movement of a resource or resources to an assigned operational mission or an
4887 administrative move from one location to another.

4888
4889 **Division:** The partition of an incident into geographical areas of operation. Divisions are established
4890 when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the Operations Chief. A
4891 division is located within the ICS organization between the branch and resources in the Operations
4892 Section.

4893
4894 **Emergency:** Absent a Presidential declared emergency, any incident(s), human-caused or natural, that
4895 requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and
4896 Emergency Assistance Act, an emergency means any occasion or instance for which, in the
4897 determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and
4898 capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the
4899 threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

4900
4901 **Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs):** The physical location at which the coordination of information
4902 and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be
4903 a temporary facility or may be in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher
4904 level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g.,
4905 fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, County, city,
4906 tribal), or some combination thereof.

4907
4908 **Emergency Operations Plan:** The "steady-state" plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for
4909 responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.

4910
4911 **Emergency Public Information:** Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an
4912 emergency or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it also
4913 frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the public.

4914
4915 **Emergency Response Provider:** Includes Federal, State, local, and tribal emergency public safety, law
4916 enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities), and
4917 related personnel, agencies, and authorities. See Section 2 (6), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L.
4918 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002), also known as Emergency Responder.

4919
4920 **Essential Service Center:** Essential Services Centers (ESC) are pre-presidential declaration, temporary,
4921 mass care emergency locations where impacted survivors of disasters can go for limited essential
4922 services and information within 24 to 96 hours following a disaster. ESCs are considered a joint operation
4923 between County, non-governmental organizations, and the state. The primary responsibility for an ESC
4924 lies with the state, but each level of government has a role. This Plan identifies those limited
4925 circumstances where ESCs will be used to expedite the response and recovery process.

4926
4927 **Evacuation:** Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from
4928 dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

4929
4930 **Event:** A planned, nonemergency activity. ICS can be used as the management system for a wide range
4931 of incidents, e.g., parades, concerts, or sporting incidents.

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Federal: Of or pertaining to the Federal Government of the United States of America.

Function: Function refers to the five major activities in ICS: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved, e.g., the planning function. A sixth function, Intelligence, may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs.

Fusion Center: A fusion center is a collaborative effort of state and federal agencies working in partnership with local partners to share resources, expertise, and/or information to better identify, detect, prevent, apprehend, and respond to criminal and terrorist activity utilizing an all crimes/all hazards approach.

General Staff: A group of incident management personnel organized according to function and reporting to the Incident Commander. The General Staff normally consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief.

Group: Established to divide the incident management structure into functional areas of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. Groups, when activated, are located between branches and resources in the Operations Section. (See Division)

Hazard: Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

Incident: An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused that requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wild land and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

Incident Action Plan: An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

Incident Command Post (ICP): The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities and is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene Emergency Management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

4981 **Incident Commander (IC):** The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development
4982 of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The IC has overall authority and
4983 responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident
4984 operations at the incident site.

4985
4986 **Incident Management Team (IMT)/Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMATs):** The IC and
4987 appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident.

4988
4989 **Incident Objectives:** Statements of guidance and direction necessary for selecting appropriate
4990 strategy(s) and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations
4991 of what can be accomplished have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and
4992 measurable, yet flexible enough to allow strategic and tactical alternatives.

4993
4994 **Initial Action:** The actions taken by those responders first to arrive at an incident site.

4995
4996 **Initial Response:** Resources initially committed to an incident.

4997 **Intelligence Officer:** The intelligence officer is responsible for managing internal information, intelligence,
4998 and operational security requirements supporting incident management activities. These may include
4999 information security and operational security activities, as well as the complex task of ensuring that
5000 sensitive information of all types (e.g., classified information, law enforcement sensitive information,
5001 proprietary information, or export-controlled information) is handled in a way that not only safeguards the
5002 information, but also ensures that it gets to those who need access to it to perform their missions
5003 effectively and safely.

5004
5005 **Joint Information Center (JIC):** A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information
5006 activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public
5007 information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.

5008
5009 **Joint Information System (JIS):** Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive
5010 organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during crisis or incident
5011 operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system
5012 for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and
5013 executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC; advising the IC concerning public
5014 affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that
5015 could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

5016
5017 **Jurisdiction:** A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to
5018 their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or
5019 geographical (e.g., city, County, tribal, State, or Federal boundary lines)
5020 or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

5021
5022 **Liaison:** A form of communication for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding and
5023 cooperation.

5024
5025 **Liaison Officer:** A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from
5026 cooperating and assisting agencies.

5027
5028 **Local Government:** A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district,
5029 special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of

5030 governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate
5031 government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal
5032 organization, or in Alaska a Native village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; a rural community,
5033 unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. See Section 2 (10), Homeland Security Act of 2002,
5034 Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

5035
5036 **Logistics:** Providing resources and other services to support incident management. Logistics Section:
5037 The section responsible for providing facilities, services, and material support for the incident.
5038

5039 **Major Disaster:** As defined under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
5040 (42 U.S.C. 5122), a major disaster is any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm,
5041 high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide,
5042 snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United
5043 States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to
5044 warrant major disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of
5045 States, tribes, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss,
5046 hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

5047
5048 **Management by Objective:** A management approach that involves a four-step process for achieving the
5049 incident goal. The Management by Objectives approach includes the following: establishing overarching
5050 objectives; developing and issuing assignments, plans, procedures,
5051 and protocols; establishing specific, measurable objectives for various incident management functional
5052 activities and directing efforts to fulfill them, in support of defined strategic objectives; and documenting
5053 results to measure performance and facilitate corrective action.
5054

5055 **Mitigation:** The activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the
5056 actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior
5057 to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often informed by lessons learned from prior
5058 incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from
5059 hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard-
5060 related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include
5061 efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss
5062 and injury.
5063

5064 **Mobilization:** The process and procedures used by all organizations Federal, State, local, and tribal for
5065 activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support
5066 an incident.
5067

5068 **Multi-agency Coordination Entity:** A multi-agency coordination entity functions within a broader multi-
5069 agency coordination system. It may establish the priorities among incidents and associated resource
5070 allocations, clarify agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident
5071 management activities.
5072

5073 **Multi-agency Coordination Systems:** Multi-agency coordination systems provide the architecture to
5074 support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems
5075 integration, and information coordination. The components of
5076 Multi-agency coordination systems include facilities, equipment, emergency operation centers (EOCs),
5077 specific multi-agency coordination entities, personnel, procedures, and communications.
5078 These systems assist agencies and organizations to fully integrate the subsystems of the NIMS.

5079
5080 **Multi-jurisdictional Incident:** An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have
5081 jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under
5082 Unified Command.
5083
5084 **Mutual-Aid Agreement:** Written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions that they will assist
5085 one another on request, by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.
5086
5087 **National:** Of a nationwide character, including the Federal, State, local, and tribal aspects of governance
5088 and polity.
5089
5090 **National Disaster Medical System:** A cooperative, asset-sharing partnership between the Department
5091 of Health and Human Services, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Homeland
5092 Security, and the Department of Defense. NDMS provides resources for meeting the continuity of care
5093 and mental health services requirements of the Emergency Support Function 8 in the Federal Response
5094 Plan.
5095
5096 **National Incident Management System:** A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent
5097 nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private-sector, and
5098 nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and
5099 recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability
5100 and compatibility among Federal, State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of
5101 concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; multi-agency coordination
5102 systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of
5103 resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information
5104 and incident resources. National Response
5105
5106 **Plan:** A plan mandated by HSPD-5 that integrates Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response,
5107 and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazards plan.
5108
5109 **Nongovernmental Organization:** An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members,
5110 individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government but may work cooperatively with
5111 government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include
5112 faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.
5113
5114 **Operational Period:** The time scheduled for executing a given set of operation actions, as specified in
5115 the Incident Action Plan. Operational periods can be of various lengths, although usually not over 24
5116 hours.
5117
5118 **Operations Section:** The section responsible for all tactical incident operations. In ICS, it normally
5119 includes subordinate branches, divisions, and/or groups.
5120
5121 **Personnel Accountability:** The ability to account for the location and welfare of incident personnel. It is
5122 accomplished when supervisors ensure that ICS principles and processes are functional and that
5123 personnel are working within established incident management guidelines.
5124
5125 **Planning Meeting:** A meeting held as needed prior to and throughout the duration of an incident to select
5126 specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations and for service and support planning. For

5127 larger incidents, the planning meeting is a major element in the development of the Incident Action Plan
5128 (IAP).

5129
5130 **Planning Section:** The section responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of
5131 operational information related to the incident and for the preparation and documentation of the IAP. This
5132 section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources
5133 assigned to the incident.

5134
5135 **Preparedness:** The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and
5136 improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic
5137 incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process. Preparedness involves efforts at all levels of
5138 government and between government and private sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify
5139 threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources.
5140 Within the NIMS, preparedness is operationally focused on establishing guidelines, protocols, and
5141 standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, equipment
5142 certification, and publication management.

5143
5144 **Preparedness Organizations:** The groups that provide interagency coordination for domestic incident
5145 management activities in a non-emergency context. Preparedness organizations can include all agencies
5146 with a role in incident management, for prevention, preparedness, response, or recovery activities. They
5147 represent a wide variety of committees, planning groups, and other organizations that meet and
5148 coordinate to ensure the proper level of planning, training, equipping, and other preparedness
5149 requirements within a jurisdiction or area.

5150
5151 **Prevention:** Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention
5152 involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a
5153 range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened
5154 inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and
5155 source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations,
5156 isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring,
5157 preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing
5158 them to justice.

5159
5160 **Private Sector:** Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. It includes for-
5161 profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry, and private
5162 voluntary organizations (PVO). Processes: Systems of operations that incorporate standardized
5163 procedures, methodologies, and functions necessary to provide resources effectively and efficiently.
5164 These include resource typing, resource ordering and tracking, and coordination.

5165
5166 **Public Information Officer:** A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public
5167 and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

5168
5169 **Publications Management:** The publications management subsystem includes materials development,
5170 publication control, publication supply, and distribution. The development and distribution of NIMS
5171 materials is managed through this subsystem. Consistent documentation is critical to success, because it
5172 ensures that all responders are familiar with the documentation used in a particular incident regardless of
5173 the location or the responding agencies involved.

5174

5175 **Qualification and Certification:** This subsystem provides recommended qualification and certification
5176 standards for emergency responder and incident management personnel. It also allows the development
5177 of minimum standards for resources expected to have an interstate application. Standards typically
5178 include training, currency, experience, and physical and medical fitness.

5179
5180 **Reception Area:** This refers to a location separate from staging areas, where resources report in for
5181 processing and out-processing. Reception Areas provide accountability, security, situational awareness
5182 briefings, safety awareness, distribution of IAPs, supplies and equipment, feeding, and bed down.

5183
5184 **Recovery:** The development, coordination, and execution of service and site restoration plans; the
5185 reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and
5186 public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration.
5187 long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental,
5188 and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post incident reporting;
5189 and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

5190
5191 **Recovery Plan:** A plan developed by a State, local, or tribal jurisdiction with assistance from responding
5192 Federal agencies to restore the affected area.

5193
5194 **Resources:** Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially
5195 available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are
5196 described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an
5197 incident or at an EOC.

5198
5199 **Resource Management:** Efficient incident management requires a system for identifying available
5200 resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to
5201 prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under the NIMS includes
5202 mutual-aid agreements; the use of special Federal, State, local, and tribal teams; and resource
5203 mobilization protocols.

5204
5205 **Resources Unit:** Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for recording the status of
5206 resources committed to the incident. This unit also evaluates resources currently committed to the
5207 incident, the effects additional responding resources will have on the incident, and anticipated resource
5208 needs.

5209
5210 **Response:** Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes
5211 immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes
5212 the execution of emergency operations plans and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life,
5213 personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation,
5214 response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or
5215 consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into nature and
5216 source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes;
5217 immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting,
5218 interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to
5219 justice.

5220
5221 **Safety Officer:** A member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring and assessing safety
5222 hazards or unsafe situations and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety.

5223

5224 **Section:** The organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident
5225 management, e.g., Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence (if
5226 established). The section is organizationally situated between the branch and the 23 Incident Command.

5227
5228 **Span of Control:** The number of individuals a supervisor is responsible for usually expressed as the ratio
5229 of supervisors to individuals. (Under the NIMS, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7.)
5230

5231 **Staging Area:** Location established where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment.
5232 The Operations Section manages Staging Areas.
5233

5234 **State:** When capitalized, refers to any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the
5235 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the
5236 Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. See Section 2 (14), Homeland
5237 Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).
5238

5239 **Strategic:** Strategic elements of incident management are characterized by continuous long-term, high-
5240 level planning by organizations headed by elected or other senior officials. These elements involve the
5241 adoption of long-range goals and objectives, the setting of priorities, the establishment of budgets and
5242 other fiscal decisions, policy development, and the application of measures of performance or
5243 effectiveness.
5244

5245 **Strike Team:** A set number of resources of the same kind and type that have an established minimum
5246 number of personnel.
5247

5248 **Strategy:** The general direction selected to accomplish incident objectives set by the IC.
5249

5250 **Supporting Technologies:** Any technology that may be used to support the NIMS is included in this
5251 subsystem. These technologies include orthophoto mapping, remote automatic weather stations, infrared
5252 technology, and communications, among various others.
5253

5254 **Task Force:** Any combination of resources assembled to support a specific mission or operational need.
5255 All resource elements within a Task Force must have common communications and a designated leader.
5256

5257 **Technical Assistance:** Support provided to State, local, and tribal jurisdictions when they have the
5258 resources but lack the complete knowledge and skills needed to perform a required activity (such as
5259 mobile-home park design and hazardous material assessments).
5260

5261 **Terrorism:** Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as activity that involves an act
5262 dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and is a
5263 violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States
5264 in which it occurs and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence a government
5265 or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. See Section 2
5266 (15), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).
5267

5268 **Threat:** An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.
5269

5270 **Tools:** Those instruments and capabilities that allow for the professional performance of tasks, such as
5271 information systems, agreements, doctrine, capabilities, and legislative authorities.
5272

5273 **Tribal:** Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan
5274 Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (85 stat.
5275 688) [43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.], that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services
5276 provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

5277
5278 **Type:** A classification of resources in the ICS that refers to capability. Type 1 is generally considered to
5279 be more capable than Types 2, 3, or 4, respectively, because of size; power; capacity; or, in the case of
5280 incident management teams, experience and qualifications.

5281
5282 **Unified Area Command:** A Unified Area Command is established when incidents under an Area
5283 Command are multi-jurisdictional. (See Area Command)

5284
5285 **Unified Command:** An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident
5286 jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated
5287 members of the UC, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the UC, to
5288 establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single IAP.

5289
5290 **Unit:** The organizational element having functional responsibility for a specific incident planning, logistics,
5291 or finance/administration activity.

5292
5293 **Unity of Command:** The concept by which each person within an organization reports to one and only
5294 one designated person. The purpose of unity of command is to ensure unity of effort under one
5295 responsible commander for every objective.

5296
5297 **Volunteer:** For purposes of the NIMS, a volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by the
5298 lead agency, which has authority to accept volunteer services, when the individual performs services
5299 without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. See, e.g., 16 U.S.C.
5300 742f(c) and 29 CFR 553.101.

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5331 **ACRONYMS**

5332

5333	AAR	After Action Report
5334	ACAMS	Automated Critical Assessment Management System
5335	ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
5336	ARC	American Red Cross
5337	ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
5338	CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
5339	CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act
5340	C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
5341	CIC	Citizen Information Center
5342	CIKR	Critical Infrastructure / Key Resources
5343	CMS	Consumable Medical Supplies
5344	COG	Continuity of Government
5345	COOP	Continuity of Operations
5346	COP	Common Operating Picture
5347	CRT	Community Response Team
5348	CSA	County Staging Area
5349	DFO	Disaster Field Office (federal operation)
5350	DHS	Department of Homeland Security
5351	DME	Durable Medical Equipment
5352	DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
5353	DSCO	Deputy State Coordinating Officer
5354	EAS	Emergency Alert System
5355	ECO	Emergency Coordination Officer
5356	ESC	Essential Service Center (state operation)
5357	EDICS	Emergency Deployable Interoperable Communications System
5358	EDWARDS	Emergency Deployable Wide Area Remote Data System
5359	EIDL	Economic Injury Disaster Loan
5360	EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
5361	EMI	Emergency Management Institute
5362	EMPA	Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund
5363	EMS	Emergency Medical Services
5364	EOC	Emergency Operations Center
5365	ESC	Essential Services Center
5366	ESF	Emergency Support Function
5367	FCIC	Federal Crime Information Center
5368	FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
5369	FEIL	Florida Emergency Information Line

5370	FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
5371	FEPA	Florida Emergency Preparedness Association
5372	FIN	Florida Interoperability Network
5373	FLCP	Florida Catastrophic Planning
5374	FLNG	Florida National Guard
5375	FOB	Forward Operating Base
5376	FNSS	Functional Needs Support Services
5377	FMA	Flood Mitigation Assistance
5378	GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
5379	GIS	Geographic Information System
5380	GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
5381	HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
5382	HF	High Frequency
5383	HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grants Program
5384	HMTUSA	Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act
5385	HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
5386	IA	Individual Assistance
5387	IAP	Incident Action Plan
5388	ICS	Incident Command System
5389	IMAT	Incident Management Assistance Team
5390	IOF	Interim Operating Facility
5391	IP	Improvement Plan
5392	IPS	Integrated Planning System
5393	IRIS	Immediate Response Information System
5394	JRSOI	Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration
5395	JFO	Joint Field Office
5396	LMS	Local Mitigation Strategy
5397	LSA	Logistical Staging Area
5398	LSE	Local State of Emergency
5399	MARC	Mutual Aid Radio Communications
5400	MSAT	Mobile Satellite Phone System
5401	NAWAS	National Warning System
5402	NERR	National Emergency Resource Registry
5403	NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
5404	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
5405	NIMS	National Incident Management System
5406	NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
5407	NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
5408	NRF	National Response Framework
5409	NWWS	NOAA Weather Wire Service
5410	ONA	Other Needs Assistance
5411	PA	Public Assistance
5412	PAS	Personal Assistance Services
5413	PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
5414	PIO	Public Information Office
5415	PL	Public Law
5416	POD	Point of Distribution
5417	PPD-8	Presidential Preparedness Directive 8
5418	PSA	Protective Service Advisor

5419	PW	Project Worksheet
5420	RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service
5421	RCMP	Residential Construction Mitigation Program
5422	RDSTF	Regional Domestic Security Task Force
5423	SAT	State Assistance Team
5424	SBA	Small Business Administration
5425	SCO	State Coordinating Officer
5426	SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
5427	SERT	State Emergency Response Team
5428	SLERS	State Law Enforcement Radio System
5429	SLRC	State Logistics Response Center
5430	SMAA	Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement
5431	SpNS	Special Needs Shelter
5432	SRMN	State Resource Management Network
5433	SWO	State Watch Office
5434	TAC-SAT	Tactical Satellite Communications
5435	TAG	The Adjutant General (National Guard)
5436	U.S.C.G.	United States Coast Guard
5437	U.S.C.	United States Code
5438	U.S.C.A.	United States Code Annotated
5439	USNG	U.S. National Grid

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 1 Transportation Unit

Lead Coordinating Organization:	Escambia County Area Transit (ECAT)
Support Organization:	Public Safety Department, Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Escambia County Community Transportation Pensacola International Airport Escambia County School District Port of Pensacola West Florida Public Library System
Private Sector Resources:	Amtrak Railways (National Railroad Passenger Corporation) Alabama & Gulf Coast Railway Five Flags Trolley GOGO Charters Pensacola Go Retro Good Time Tours, Inc. Greyhound Lines, Inc. CSX Corporation, Inc. Pensacola Bay Transportation Pensacola Party Bus TLT Transport Private shipping and cruise companies Truck and car rental companies

I. Mission

The mission of Emergency Support Function 1 (ESF 1) is to create a platform from which transportation resources within Escambia County and any mutual aid resource support may collaborate and coordinate to meet the transportation needs of the community and its citizens during disaster/emergency incidents as appropriate. As authorized and appropriate, local resources may also be enhanced through vendor and contractor resources.

The priorities for allocation of these assets will be, though not all inclusive:

- Evacuation of persons from threatened or immediately impacted areas of our community.
- Transporting materials, personnel, and supplies for the support of response and recovery emergency activities being conducted and coordinated through the Escambia County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and its supporting agencies.
- Transporting relief supplies necessary for recovery to the emergency and impacted areas of the community.
- Coordinating activities, with assistance from support agencies, and prioritizing the allocation of available resources to meet any transportation need as identified in the EOC.

II. Concept of Operations

A. ESF Organization/Structure

- ESF 1 is locally organized consistent with the state EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support

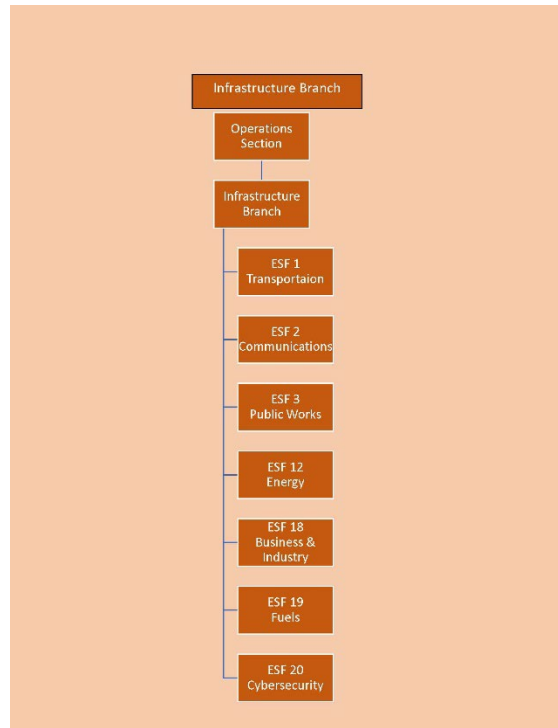
Emergency Support Function (ESF) 1

Transportation Unit

operations to Escambia County through the Escambia County EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.

- The County EOC utilizes a combination ICS and ESF management system to manage disaster operations in the EOC.
- ESF 1 will be organized and operate as a team leveraging the resources of all agencies to meet the needs of the community.
- ESF 1 lead will be the unit leader, primary contact, and coordination and facilitation point for all planning and operational activities for the ESF.
- ESF 1 lead will coordinate and facilitate all reporting requirements and the sharing of information and data for the ESF.
- ESF 1 lead will coordinate any requests of ESF 1 and their resources as appropriate.
- ESF 1 lead will be responsible to coordinate, facilitate, and participate in all pre-disaster planning activities as it relates to the evolving mission of ESF 1 throughout the year.
- ESF 1 support organizations will partner with, be responsive to, and support the lead in all planning and operational activities in accomplishing the evolving mission of ESF 1.
- ESF 1 will provide the IC and EOC command with expert guidance, direction, and recommendations for planning and operational considerations throughout an incident to leverage resources and programs that may be applicable to the disaster situation at hand.
- ESF 1 lead does not have the authority to direct, commit, nor assume responsibility or liability for the resources of any support organization. Each ESF organization is responsible for and manages their own resources while working together as a team to accomplish the ESF mission(s) at hand.
- ESF 1 will be coordinated by and report to the Infrastructure Branch Director, who reports to the Operations Section Chief, who then reports to the Incident Commander.
- The EOC command structure will request, guide, and evolve the mission and task responsibilities of each ESF both before an incident as it relates to planning activities throughout the year for disaster services and operations, as well as, operations during an EOC activation.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 1 Transportation Unit



Incident Command System Structure: ESF 1 – Transportation

B. Alerts/Notifications

- The Division of Emergency Management is regularly monitoring the community for potential disaster threats that may rise to the level of acting. Should there be any need to act in response to a potential or imminent threat, the Division will reach out to the appropriate EOC position(s) and/or ESFs for further coordination.
- The Division of Emergency Management has several tools from which communications to EOC partners and organizations may be contacted as it relates to providing any potential threats, any decision-making meetings, briefings, or EOC activations. Depending upon the situation, the appropriate people will be contacted as it may relate to any varying degree of actions that may need to be taken.
- ESF lead organizations will follow up with any ESF support organization to coordinate any staffing or resource needs for the situation and to make sure appropriate ESF staffing coverage is provided in support of any EOC activation.

C. Direction and Control

- When the EOC is activated, ESF 1 falls under a coordination and management structure within the EOC.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 1

Transportation Unit

- BCC departments and divisions will be required to report and support EOC operations as the plan identifies and as the Incident Commander may stipulate.
- Other non-BCC organizations and jurisdictions in support of ESF 1 are voluntarily participating in EOC operations and voluntarily falling within the EOC ICS management structure to efficiently and effectively coordinate resource and operational support in response to community disaster incidents.
- Many disaster response and recovery operations are planned cooperatively between EOC organizations and jurisdictions prior to disaster incidents. It is expected that any commitments from those organizations and jurisdictions made during the planning process will be provided and supported during an actual incident as may be needed.
- For any disaster response and recovery operation not previously planned, each EOC organization and jurisdiction may voluntarily, at their discretion, coordinate resources and support in meeting the needs of the community as may be coordinated through the EOC ICS management structure.
- Each EOC organization and jurisdiction will maintain sole operational and financial responsibility for their own resources and organizational presence within the EOC and any resources that may be requested, utilized, and coordinated through the EOC operation unless specifically identified and agreed upon by all coordinating parties or as otherwise identified.
- Determine when to cease any operation as conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 9, 10, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- All resource and task requests to and from ESF 1 will be managed and coordinated by ESF 1 with those other ESF organizations providing cooperative support.

D. Planning

- ESF 1 lead and support organizations will coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in activities to develop plans, procedures, commit resources, initiate mutual aid agreements, and contract service arrangements in the effort to enhance the coordination and development of operational activities as needed and requested in support of the ESF mission.
- ESF 1 lead and support organizations will develop, initiate, coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in any training or exercise activities as requested and as resources may allow, to refine and hone disaster response plans, procedures,

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 1

Transportation Unit

guides, and checklists utilized to carryout activities in meeting the mission requirements.

- Develop evacuation and re-entry transportation plans to support traditional public requests for transportation to public and/or pet shelters as appropriate.
- Develop transportation plans for potential evacuations and re-entry utilizing non-traditional methods with support organizations and private sector resources. This may include passenger trains, planes, and boats, which should consider pets where appropriate and resources allow.
- Develop and maintain a list of essential employees, support organizations, and appropriate vendors, contractors, or other resources to support operations as appropriate.
- Identify and develop a list of local transportation resources that will be available to support the ESF 1 mission.
- Support additional planning initiatives where resources may allow and coordinate with support or other community organizations as appropriate.
- Homeless residents of the county have the same access to public shelters as all of the residents of the county. ESF 1/ECAT will provide transportation assistance to any location a homeless person may be calling in to ECAT as any resident of the county would have access.
- Throughout the planning effort, make sure plans are in place and activities are coordinated in such a manner that will allow access and reasonable accommodation to any disaster service that is provided to the rest of the community in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

E. Operations

ESF 1 will:

- Provide appropriate staffing to manage the ESF 1 EOC desk and any functions and responsibilities of ESF 1 in the EOC as requested or required.
- Attend and/or participate in any meetings, briefings, discussions, and other activities as needed and requested in support of EOC operations.
- Monitor operational status of resources and assets under the purview of ESF 1 to include transit buses, trolleys, passenger vans, wheelchair equipped resources, school district buses, other bus resources, railway operations, airport operations, port operations, and private vendors as appropriate.
- Evaluate, analyze, and process information and data and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs. Identify and report on any anticipated gaps in service and develop contingency plans to address those gaps or any unanticipated demands on transportation resources.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 1

Transportation Unit

- Acquire appropriate intelligence information and data from ESF resources and complete any reporting needs and requirements in support of the EOC operation and at the request and direction of EOC management and leadership.
- Coordinate transportation resources to meet resource requests within the EOC operation.
- Coordinate communications with all transportation resources as appropriate.
- Coordinate with ESF 8 for any non-ambulatory or medical needs transportation that may require ambulance service or other specialty care transport.
- Coordinate any on-scene management and communications with on-scene IC.
- Coordinate with ESF 14 and Citizens Information Center for any public information dissemination needs.
- Implement transportation evacuation and re-entry plans in support of locally targeted or community-wide evacuations as requested from the EOC command structure.
- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 9, & 10 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- Assess and evaluate damage and impacts to transportation infrastructure as appropriate and coordinate response and recovery efforts. Report data and information as appropriate.
- Coordinating with ESF 8 for people with higher level of medical care needs to identify the appropriate transportation method and destination for specific individuals or families.
- Responding to the request of the Opening Doors Northwest Florida to begin servicing pre-identified homeless population evacuation bus stops.
- Coordinate with Opening Doors of Northwest Florida and ESF-17-Escambia County Animal Services for the delivery/provision of pet traveling cages to ECAT to be placed on busses for homeless person's pets for transportation to and from housing at the County animal shelter.
- Coordinate all requests for assistance for wide ranging transportation support from EOC organizations as appropriate.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 1

Transportation Unit

- Coordinate with other EOC partners for any resource support needed to meet the mission of ESF 1.
- Coordinate with the logistics section as appropriate, with any requests for mutual aid resources to support transportation needs that exceed ESF 1 local capabilities.
- Coordinate, manage, and/or facilitate the use of mutual aid resources to meet the transportation needs of ESF 1.
- Coordinate with the EOC and/or County Emergency Management and/or first responders to provide impromptu transportation resources that may provide mobile resources that can meet needs beyond transportation from one location to another, such as, though not all inclusive of the following:
 - A weather protection facility on a disaster or emergency response scene that can provide first responders, citizens, or facility residents protection from the weather elements such as cold, heat, rain, or other severe environmental condition.
 - A command and control center for disaster and emergency operations.
 - Mass care transportation resource for low level medical care patients.
 - Or any other potential “out of the box” solution for impromptu situations.
- Make sure all ESF 1 planning efforts and operations include consideration for the maintenance of access for all services provided to the community at large as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- Make sure each ESF organization is familiar with the EOC COOP and to be able to maintain their operational capacity and integrity at any of the potential alternate EOC locations should the EOC operations need to relocate. Additional plans and procedures may need to be developed by ESF 1 to enhance operations at these alternate EOC locations.
- Demobilize resources as requested by EOC command structure.
- Initiate financial reimbursement processes for recovery activities when such support is available. Coordinate with the finance section as appropriate.
- Provide any after action improvement comments and suggestions as requested to continue planning efforts and to improve operational readiness for the next disaster incident.
- Coordinate with various long-term recovery efforts and support transportation initiatives in coordination with disaster recovery centers, disaster field offices, the local mitigation strategy group, the post-disaster redevelopment committee, or any other relevant long-term efforts as appropriate.

F. Responsibilities

- **LEAD COORDINATING ORGANIZATION – ESCAMBIA COUNTY AREA TRANSIT**

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 1

Transportation Unit

- Provide leadership in coordinating and integrating overall County efforts to provide transportation evacuation assistance to affected areas and populations.
- Staff and operate a National Incident Management System compliant command and control structure (i.e., Incident Command System) to assure that services and staff are provided to areas of need.
- Coordinate the activation and deployment of support agencies and their resources under ESF 1 in carrying out specified missions to evacuate personnel from vulnerable areas.
- In coordination with ESF support agencies, evaluate the emergency, make strategic decisions, and identify resource needs and secure resources required for field operations.
- Coordinate supplemental assistance in identifying and meeting the Transportation needs of disaster victims. This will include the coordination and/or management of mutual aid resources as appropriate.
- Assume the lead in the organization, assignment and staffing at the facilities at which ESF 1 is required to be located.
- Maintain a current inventory of transportation assets and disaster contact information from participating agencies, including their location and condition.
- Pre-position transportation resources as needed.
- Maintain a list of available resources at the ECAT "L" Street office. This list will be updated at least once each year, and contains the following:
 - Contact information for essential employees who have a role and responsibility in ESF 1
 - Inventory resources that can be deployed for ESF 1 from all ESF support agencies, including vehicles (trolleys, passenger vans, busses, etc.)

- **SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS**

**ESCAMBIA COUNTY EMS
ESCAMBIA COUNTY COMMUNITY TRANSPORTATION
PENSACOLA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
ESCAMBIA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
PORT OF PENSACOLA
WEST FLORIDA PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM**

- Maintain lists of current resources to support transportation needs within the County.
- Maintain appropriate rosters to support EOC and field operations.
- Coordinate with ESF-1 lead on supporting organization activity in meeting the needs of the community, before, during, and after a disaster event as it relates to transportation needs and the overall responsibility of ESF 1.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 1

Transportation Unit

- The Escambia County School District is not a primary or an active support organization under ESF 1, though in some situations, their bus/transportation resources may be engaged to support ESF 1 activities.
- Escambia County Community Transportation with its resources will support ECAT in providing transportation services during actual disaster situations.
- Pensacola International Airport will provide coordination assistance with respect to air transportation services as the situation may dictate.
- Port of Pensacola will provide coordination assistance with respect to waterway access and shipping as the situation may dictate.
- West Florida Public Library System has a book mobile bus that could be utilized on a limited basis, as a result of what is stored on the bus, not for mass public use, but possibly as a support vehicle in some manner.

- **PRIVATE SECTOR RESOURCES**

**AMTRAK RAILWAYS (NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION)
ALABAMA & GULF COAST RAILWAY
FIVE FLAGS TROLLEY
GOGO CHARTERS PENSACOLA
GO RETRO
GOOD TIME TOURS, INC.
GREYHOUND LINES, INC.
CSX CORPORATION, INC
PENSACOLA BAY TRANSPORTATION
PENSACOLA PARTY BUS
TLT TRANSPORT
PRIVATE SHIPPING AND CRUISE COMPANIES
TRUCK AND CAR RENTAL COMPANIES**

- Private sector businesses will be requested to support EOC operations as the need may exist for resource transportation and the potential movement or housing of the local populations.
- Assistance to mobilize these resources may be needed from the state EOC with stronger influence and financial support to mobilize and acquire commitment from national or international transportation companies.
- ESF 1 maintains a contact list of these companies for any potential coordination needs.
- Financial responsibility will need to be clarified prior to any mobilization of private sector resources.

G. Financial Management

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 1

Transportation Unit

- Each organization is responsible to track and manage its own expenses related to a disaster/emergency response and recovery effort, whether the EOC has been mobilized or not.
- Mutual aid sharing of resources should be tracked by each and all organizations offering and receiving those resources, to ensure non-consumable resources and assets are returned appropriately, timely, and in the same condition from which it was received.
- Any expected compensation for mutual aid services or resources offered, rented, leased, bought, and/or requested from any organization and provided to any organization, should have all financial expectation pre-identified in advance of service or resource delivery. Any expenses not clearly identifying a financially responsible party will be at risk for non-payment.
- Any disaster/emergency expenses incurred by any organization may be requested, in summary, by the finance section to satisfy reporting requirements to the state or federal authorities, or even from media requests as may be appropriate. Release of such information will ultimately be at the discretion of those organizations and as applicable by law.

H. References, Authorities, and supporting documents

- State of Florida CEMP, ESF 1 Appendix
- Statement of Understanding between Escambia County Area Transit and Escambia County Community Transportation.
- EOC ESF position checklist
- Americans with Disabilities Act, as amended.
- EOC Continuity of Operations Plan

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2 Communications Unit

Lead Coordinating Organization:

Communications Division,
Public Safety Department

Support Organizations:

Escambia County Sheriff's Office Dispatch
City of Pensacola Police Department Dispatch
Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES)
Network & Telecommunications Division, Information
Technologies Department

Private Sector Resources:

Verizon Communications, Inc.
Cox Communications, Inc.
Sprint Corporation
Frontier Communications Corporation
AT&T
MediaCom Communications Corporation

I. Mission

Emergency Support Function 2 (ESF 2) provides communications resource support during disaster situations in an effort to maintain communication links to all response operations in support of the EOC effort.

The priorities for allocation of these assets will be, though not all inclusive:

- Establish and maintain communications for facilities that are integral to efficient disaster operations.
- Ensure the Emergency Communications Center (ECC)/911 and other local emergency communications centers and systems are prepared for emergencies.
- Establish and maintain communications for response and recovery operations.
- Support and facilitate where appropriate, any private sector efforts to restore community communication tools (cell, television, landline, etc.)

II. Concept of Operations

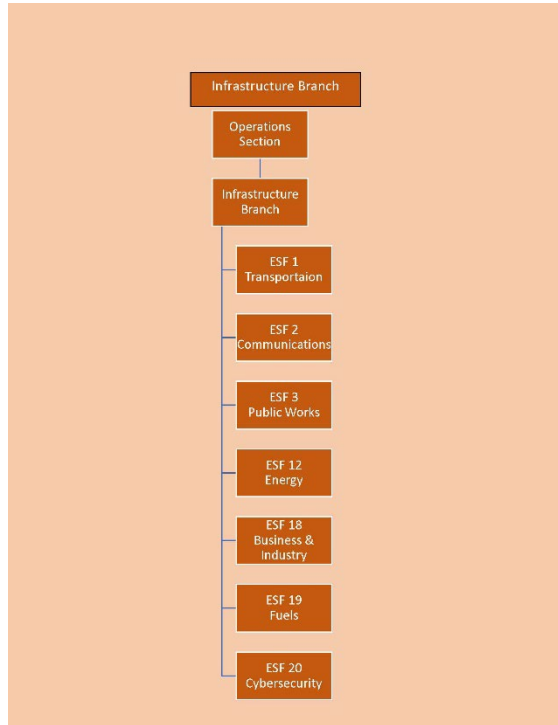
A. ESF ORGANIZATION/STRUCTURE

- ESF 2 is locally organized consistent with state EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Escambia County through the Escambia County EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.
- The County EOC utilizes a combination ICS and ESF management system to manage disaster operations in the EOC.
- ESF 2 will be organized and operate as a team leveraging the resources of all agencies to meet the needs of the community.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2 Communications Unit

- ESF 2 lead will be the team leader, primary contact, and coordination and facilitation point for all planning and operational activities for the ESF.
- ESF 2 lead will coordinate and facilitate all reporting requirements and the sharing of information and data for the ESF.
- ESF 2 lead will coordinate any requests of ESF 2 and their resources as appropriate.
- ESF 2 lead will be responsible to coordinate, facilitate, and participate in all pre-disaster planning activities as it relates to the evolving mission of ESF 2.
- ESF 2 support organizations will partner with, be responsive to, and support the lead in all planning and operational activities in accomplishing the evolving mission of ESF 2.
- ESF 2 will provide the IC and EOC command with expert guidance, direction, and recommendations for planning and operational considerations throughout an incident to leverage resources and programs that may be applicable to the disaster situation at hand.
- ESF 2 lead does not have the authority to direct, commit, nor assume responsibility or liability for the resources of any support organization. Each ESF organization is responsible for and manages their own resources while working together as a team to accomplish the ESF mission(s) at hand.
- ESF 2 will be coordinated by and report to the Infrastructure Branch Director, who reports to the operations section chief, who then reports to the Incident Commander.
- The EOC command structure will request, guide, and evolve the mission and task responsibilities of each ESF both before an incident as it relates to planning activities throughout the year for disaster services and operations, as well as, operations during an EOC activation.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2 Communications Unit



Incident Command System Structure: ESF 2-Communications

B. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

- The Division of Emergency Management is regularly monitoring the community for potential disaster threats that may rise to the level of taking action. Should there be any need to take action in response to a potential or imminent threat, the Division will reach out to the appropriate EOC position(s) and/or ESFs for further coordination.
- The Division of Emergency Management has several tools from which communications to EOC partners and organizations may be contacted as it relates to providing any potential threats, any decision-making meetings, briefings, or EOC activations. Depending upon the situation, the appropriate people will be contacted as it may relate to any varying degree of actions that may need to be taken.
- ESF lead organizations will follow up with any ESF support organization to coordinate any staffing or resource needs for the situation and to make sure appropriate ESF staffing coverage is provided in support of any EOC activation.

C. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- When the EOC is activated, ESF 2 falls under a coordination and management structure within the EOC.
- BCC departments and divisions will be required to report and support EOC operations as the plan identifies and as the Incident Commander may stipulate.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2

Communications Unit

- Other non-BCC organizations and jurisdictions in support of ESF 2 are voluntarily participating in EOC operations and voluntarily falling within the EOC ICS management structure to efficiently and effectively coordinate resource and operational support in response to community disaster incidents.
- Many disaster response and recovery operations are planned cooperatively between EOC organizations and jurisdictions prior to disaster incidents. It is expected that any commitments from those organizations and jurisdictions made during the planning process will be provided and supported during an actual incident as may be needed.
- For any disaster response and recovery operation not previously planned, each EOC organization and jurisdiction may voluntarily, at their discretion, coordinate resources and support in meeting the needs of the community as may be coordinated through the EOC ICS management structure.
- Each EOC organization and jurisdiction will maintain sole operational and financial responsibility for their own resources and organizational presence within the EOC and any resources that may be requested, utilized, and coordinated through the EOC operation unless specifically identified and agreed upon by all coordinating parties as otherwise identified.
- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 9, 10, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- All resource and task requests to and from ESF 2 will be managed and coordinated by ESF 2 with those other ESF organizations providing cooperative support.

D. PLANNING

- ESF 2 lead and support organizations will coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in activities to develop plans, procedures, commit resources, initiate mutual aid agreements, and contract service arrangements in the effort to enhance the coordination and development of operational activities as needed and requested in support of the ESF mission.
- ESF 2 lead and support organizations will develop, initiate, coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in any training or exercise activities as requested and as resources may allow, to refine and hone disaster response plans, procedures, guides, and checklists utilized to carryout activities in meeting the mission requirements.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2 Communications Unit

- Develop and maintain a list of essential employees, support organizations, and appropriate vendors, contractors, or other resources to support operations as appropriate.
- Identify and develop a list of local communication resources that will be available to support the ESF 2 mission.
- Support additional planning initiatives where resources may allow and coordinate with support or other community organizations as appropriate.
- Assess vulnerability of communication systems and develop and implement upgrade and mitigation plans for those systems.
- Planning for communications will need to consider the following operations, though not all inclusive:
 - Jurisdictional 911/dispatch centers/first responders
 - County and City EOCs
 - State EOC
 - Public shelters
 - Volunteer reception center(s)
 - Points of distribution
 - County staging area
 - Donated goods warehouse(s)
 - Disaster recovery center(s)
 - Disaster field office(s)
 - Others as identified
- Develop plans to test equipment on a regular basis.
 - Communications tools
 - Back-up generators
- Coordinate with ESF 12 with respect to prioritizing critical infrastructure and the reestablishment of power to the support organizations as appropriate.
- Each ESF organization will be required to be familiar with the EOC COOP and to be able to maintain their operational capacity and integrity at any of the potential alternate EOC locations should the EOC operations need to relocate. Additional plans and procedures may need to be developed by ESF 6 to enhance operations at these alternate EOC locations.
- Throughout the planning effort, make sure plans are in place and activities are coordinated in such a manner that will allow access and reasonable accommodation to any disaster service that is provided to the rest of the community in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

E. OPERATIONS

ESF 2 will:

- Provide appropriate staffing to manage the ESF 2 functions in the EOC as requested or required.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2 Communications Unit

- Attend and/or participate in any meetings, briefings, discussions, and other activities as needed and requested in support of EOC operations.
- Monitor operational status of resources and assets under the purview of ESF 2.
- Evaluate, analyze, and process information and data and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs. Identify and report on any anticipated gaps in service and develop contingency plans to address those gaps or any unanticipated demands on communication infrastructure and resources.
- Acquire appropriate intelligence information and data from ESF resources and complete any reporting needs and requirements in support of the EOC operation and at the request and direction of EOC management and leadership.
- Coordinate all resource requests and operational needs with other ESFs and EOC partners as needed, required, and appropriate.
- Coordinate with ESF 12 on the prioritization of power to critical communications infrastructure, with the understanding that support organizations are dependent upon restoration of communications tools to critical facilities and infrastructure that includes 911/phone services, internet, data, television, all part of the communications network and options for businesses, families, and individuals.
- Coordinate with ESF 14 and CIC for any information needed for public dissemination.
- Coordinate and establish communications with any operation as may be needed and or requested from the EOC as appropriate.
- Coordinate with other EOC partners for any resource support needed to meet the mission of ESF 2.
- Coordinate with the logistics section as appropriate, with any requests for mutual aid resources to support communications needs that exceed ESF 2 local capabilities.
- Coordinate, manage, and/or facilitate the use of mutual aid resources to meet the communication needs of ESF 2.
- Make sure all ESF 2 planning efforts and operations include consideration for the maintenance of access for all services provided to the community at large as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- Make sure each ESF organization is familiar with the EOC COOP and to be able to maintain their operational capacity and integrity at any of the potential alternate EOC locations should the EOC operations need to relocate. Additional plans and procedures may need to be developed by ESF 2 to enhance operations at these alternate EOC locations.
- Coordinate the damage assessment process for ESF 2 resources and assets and coordinate data and documentation through ESF 3 and the finance section as appropriate.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2 Communications Unit

- Demobilize resources as requested by EOC command structure.
- Initiate financial reimbursement processes for recovery activities when such support is available. Coordinate with the finance section as appropriate.
- Provide any after action improvement comments and suggestions as requested to continue planning efforts and to improve operational readiness for the next disaster incident.
- Coordinate with various long-term recovery efforts and support communications initiatives in coordination with disaster recovery centers, disaster field offices, the local mitigation strategy group, the post-disaster redevelopment committee, or any other relevant long-term efforts as appropriate.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. PRIMARY AGENCY – COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

- Provide and maintain 911/first responder, EOC and supporting field operations communications during an emergency.
- Maintain an inventory of personnel, equipment, and vendors, which will be used in the restoration of services.
- Coordinate the acquisition and deployment of communications equipment, personnel, and resources to establish temporary communications capabilities within the affected areas as necessary and appropriate.
- Coordinate with private sector resources to provide and maintain communications and equipment to meet the needs of EOC and field operations as appropriate and required.
- Coordinate resources necessary to maintain access and accommodate ADA needs where appropriate and required by law.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

Pensacola Police Department:

- Responsible to maintain their 911/dispatch center in support of City first responders.
- Responsible to support the other jurisdictional dispatch centers as a back-up 911/dispatch center if any of the primary facilities are disabled.
- Responsible to provide support to ESF2 in providing and maintaining the tools necessary to maintain communications to and from various operations and facilities throughout the County.

Escambia County Sheriff's Office

- Responsible to maintain their 911/dispatch center in support of sheriff's office first responders.
- Responsible to support the other jurisdictional dispatch centers as a back-up 911/dispatch center if any of the primary facilities are disabled.
- Responsible to provide support to ESF2 in providing and maintaining the tools necessary to maintain communications to and from various

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2 Communications Unit

operations and facilities throughout the County.

Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES)

- Responsible to provide primary and back-up communication services for various operations where communications is lacking or is inconsistent as appropriate and as requested.
- Responsible to support operations in communicating situations and issues for operations or areas in the community that may need primary or secondary reconnaissance where communications and information may be lacking as appropriate and requested.
- Provide back-up communications between the County EOC and the state EOC as needed and appropriate.

Network & Telecommunications Division, Information Technologies Department

- From the Information Technologies Branch, responsible to support ESF 2 in coordinating and providing telephone equipment and general communications support to ESF 2 to establish and maintain communications services to all Board of County Commissioners departments and other elected officials and jurisdictions as may be requested and authorized.

3. PRIVATE SECTOR RESOURCES

- ESF 2 will coordinate with companies to capture operational status information as it may relate to service interruptions and service reestablishment timelines for operational decision making.
- ESF 2 will coordinate with companies in providing various communications tools, such as cell and/or satellite phones, to support operations communications needs as necessary and available.
- ESF 2 will coordinate with companies to coordinate any temporary communications/information infrastructure to support or supplement permanent infrastructure increased demands and/or failures to maintain service connectivity for prioritized operations.
- Will prioritize the reestablishment of critical services to critical facilities as appropriate with respect to County critical facilities list as appropriate.
- Will coordinate with ESF 12 for power restoration priorities for critical infrastructure.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- Each organization is responsible to track and manage its own expenses related to a disaster/emergency response and recovery effort, whether the EOC has been mobilized or not.
- Mutual aid sharing of resources should be tracked by each and all organizations offering and receiving those resources, to ensure non-consumable resources and assets are returned appropriately, timely, and in the same condition from which it was received.
- Any expected compensation for mutual aid services or resources offered, rented, leased, bought, and/or requested from any organization and provided to any organization, should have all financial expectation pre-identified in advance of

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2 Communications Unit

service or resource delivery. Any expenses not clearly identifying a financially responsible party will be at risk for non-payment.

- Any disaster/emergency expenses incurred by any organization may be requested, in summary, by the finance section to satisfy reporting requirements to the state or federal authorities, or even from media requests as may be appropriate. Release of such information will ultimately be at the discretion of those organizations and as applicable by law.

H. REFERENCES, AUTHORITIES, AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

- Emergency Communications Hurricane Plan
- Florida Emergency and Mutual Aid Frequencies document
- Escambia County ARES Emergency Communications Plan
- EOC ESF position checklist
- Americans with Disabilities Act, as amended.
- EOC Continuity of Operations Plan

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3

Public Works and Engineering Unit

Lead Coordinating Organization:

Escambia County Public Works Department

Support Organizations:

City of Pensacola
Cottage Hill Water Works
Emerald Coast Utilities Authority (ECUA)
Escambia County Building Services Department
Building Inspections
Escambia County Corrections Department
Road Prison Division
Escambia County Development Services Department
Development Review Division
Planning and Zoning Division
Escambia County Engineering Department
Construction Management
Transportation
Escambia County Public Works Department
Fleet Maintenance Division
Road Infrastructure
Pensacola Beach Public Works Division
Escambia County Facilities Management Department
Maintenance Division
Design and Construction Administration Team
Utilities Division
Custodial Services Division
Real Estate Division
Escambia County Natural Resources Department
Marine Resources Division
Natural Resources Conservation Division
Water Quality and Land Management Division
Escambia County Parks & Recreation Department
Escambia County Waste Services Department
Waste Programs Division
Engineering and Compliance Division
Landfill Operations Division
Escambia River Electric COOP
Farm Hill Utilities, Inc.
Florida Department of Transportation
Gonzalez Utilities
Molino Utilities
Peoples Water Service Company
Santa Rosa Island Authority (SRIA)
Town of Century
University of West Florida

I. Mission

The mission of ESF 3 is to provide public works and engineering coordination in support of emergency events within Escambia County for all jurisdictions and infrastructure owners. ESF 3 will provide personnel and resources to support efforts in keeping infrastructure open, operational, and functional through preventive and mitigation actions and through effort to make repairs and rebuilding activities quickly in support of the primary emergency management objectives. All infrastructure jurisdictions and owners will coordinate under ESF

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3

Public Works and Engineering Unit

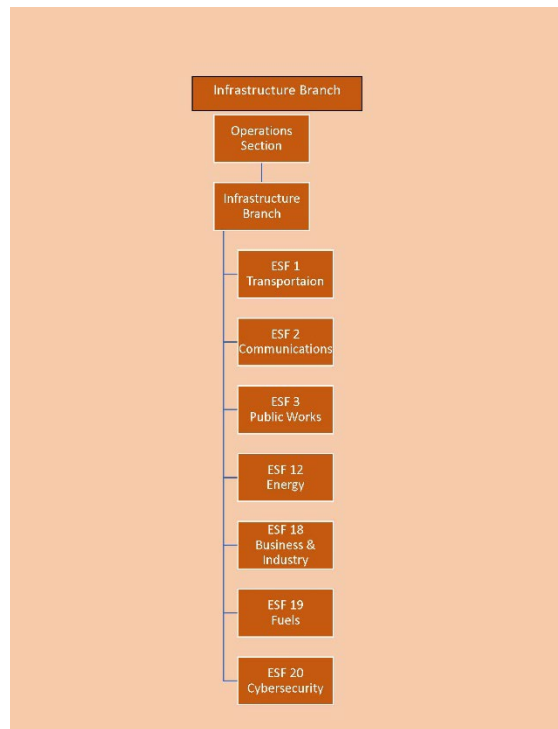
3 to leverage resources to respond to and recover from disaster impacts efficiently and effectively.

II. Concept of Operations

A. ESF ORGANIZATION/STRUCTURE

- ESF 3 is locally organized consistent with state EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Escambia County through the Escambia County EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.
- The County EOC utilizes a combination ICS and ESF management system to manage disaster operations in the EOC.
- ESF 3 will be organized and operate as a team leveraging the resources of all agencies to meet the needs of the community.
- ESF 3 lead will be the team leader, primary contact, coordination, and facilitation point for all planning and operational activities for the ESF.
- ESF 3 lead will coordinate and facilitate all reporting requirements and the sharing of information and data for the ESF.
- ESF 3 lead will coordinate any requests of ESF 3 and their resources as appropriate.
- ESF 3 lead will be responsible to coordinate, facilitate, and participate in all pre-disaster planning activities as it relates to the evolving mission of ESF 3.
- ESF 3 support organizations will partner with, be responsive to, and support the lead in all planning and operational activities in accomplishing the evolving mission of ESF 3.
- ESF 3 will provide the IC and EOC command with expert guidance, direction, and recommendations for planning and operational considerations throughout an incident to leverage resources and programs that may be applicable to the disaster situation at hand.
- ESF 3 lead does not have the authority to direct, commit, assume responsibility, not liability for the resources of any support organization. Each ESF organization is responsible for and manages their own resources while working together as a team to accomplish the ESF mission(s) at hand.
- ESF 3 will be coordinated by and report to the infrastructure Branch Director, who reports to the operations section chief, who then reports to the incident commander.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 Public Works and Engineering Unit



Incident Command System Structure: ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering

B. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

- The Division of Emergency Management is regularly monitoring the community for potential disaster threats that may rise to the level of taking action. Should there be any need to act in response to a potential or imminent threat, the Division will reach out to the appropriate EOC position(s) and/or ESFs for further coordination.
- The Division of Emergency Management has several tools from which communications to EOC partners and organizations may be contacted as it relates to providing any potential threats, any decision-making meetings, briefings, or EOC activations. Depending upon the situation, the appropriate people will be contacted as it may relate to any varying degree of actions that may need to be taken.
- ESF lead organizations will follow up with any ESF support organization to coordinate any staffing or resource needs for the situation and to make sure appropriate ESF staffing coverage is provided in support of any EOC activation.

C. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- When the EOC is activated, ESF 3 falls under a coordination and management structure within the EOC.
- BCC departments and divisions will be required to report and support EOC operations as the plan identifies and as the Incident Commander may stipulate.
- Other non-BCC organizations and jurisdictions in support of ESF 3 are voluntarily participating in EOC operations and voluntarily falling within the EOC ICS

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3

Public Works and Engineering Unit

management structure to coordinate resource and operational support efficiently and effectively in response to community disaster incidents.

- Many disaster response and recovery operations are planned cooperatively between EOC organizations and jurisdictions prior to disaster incidents. It is expected that any commitments from those organizations and jurisdictions made during the planning process will be provided and supported during an actual incident as may be needed.
- For any disaster response and recovery operation not previously planned, each EOC organization and jurisdiction may voluntarily, at their discretion, coordinate resources and support in meeting the needs of the community as may be coordinated through the EOC ICS management structure.
- Each EOC organization and jurisdiction will maintain sole operational and financial responsibility for their own resources and organizational presence within the EOC and any resources that may be requested, utilized, and coordinated through the EOC operation unless specifically identified and agreed upon by all coordinating parties as otherwise identified.
- Determine when to cease any transportation operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 9, 10, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- All resource and task requests to and from ESF 3 will be managed and coordinated by ESF 3 with those other ESF organizations providing cooperative support.

D. PLANNING

- ESF 3 lead and support organizations will coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in activities to develop plans, procedures, commit resources, initiate mutual aid agreements, and contract service arrangements in the effort to enhance the coordination and development of operational activities as needed and requested in support of the ESF mission. In addition to the regular organizational responsibilities for infrastructure, additional responsibilities may include, but not be limited to the following:
 - Roadway debris clearing and the “cut and toss” program
 - Sandbag options for the public if applicable
 - Debris management plan
 - Any streamlined process for issuance of building permits and develop review
 - Beach/environmental impact assessments and re-nourishment programs
 - Traffic management, traffic control systems, and coordination with ESF 16
 - Road and bridge closure and opening process coordinated with ESF 16, CIC, 911, and other applicable agencies.
 - Road and bridge damage inspections

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 Public Works and Engineering Unit

- Status of infrastructure systems
 - Sewer
 - Water
 - Daily trash service
 - County fuel (gas & diesel) management plan
 - Port-A-Let and hand washing station coordination through logistics section as appropriate.
 - Additional responsibilities as identified and assigned in the EOC by the appropriate authority
 - I.A. and P.A. damage assessment process and program
 - Waterway debris cleaning planning and authorities
 - Community Center facility operational support
 - Assist in identifying county owned or private sector empty lots that could be utilized for various post disaster operations such as responder housing base camps, citizen/resident housing base camps, support of the FEMA housing program for travel trailers or mobile home parks, staging areas, etc.
 - Others as appropriate
- ESF 3 lead and support organizations will develop, initiate, coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in any training or exercise activities as requested and as resources may allow, to refine and hone disaster response plans, procedures, guides, and checklists utilized to carryout activities in meeting the mission requirements.
 - Develop and maintain a list of essential employees, support organizations, and appropriate vendors, contractors, or other resources to support operations as appropriate.
 - Identify and develop a list of local ESF resources that will be available to support the ESF 3 mission.
 - Conduct vulnerability analysis at critical facilities and make recommendations to improve the physical security or structural integrity of the facility.
 - Support additional planning initiatives where resources may allow and coordinate with support or other community organizations as appropriate.
 - Each ESF lead and support organization is responsible for becoming familiar with the EOC COOP to coordinate their efforts at an alternate EOC location that will only allow one representative from the ESF to represent all agencies for that ESF. There will not be enough space in the alternate facilities for more than one representative per ESF. Other ESF agencies will need to find other locations from which to coordinate with the one ESF representative that is in the alternate EOC location.
 - Throughout the ESF 3 planning effort, make sure plans are in place and activities are coordinated in such a manner that will allow access and reasonable accommodation to any disaster service that is provided to the rest of the community in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

E. OPERATIONS

- Provide appropriate staffing to manage the ESF 3 EOC desk and any functions and responsibilities of ESF 3 in the EOC as requested or required.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 Public Works and Engineering Unit

- Attend and/or participate in any meetings, briefings, discussions, and other activities as needed and requested in support of EOC operations.
- Monitor operational status of resources and assets under the purview of ESF 3 to include private vendors as appropriate.
- Evaluate, analyze, and process information and data and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs. Identify and report on any anticipated gaps in service and develop contingency plans to address those gaps or any unanticipated demands on resources.
- Acquire appropriate intelligence information and data from ESF resources and complete any reporting needs and requirements in support of the EOC operation and at the request and direction of EOC management and leadership.
- Coordinate resources to meet resource requests within the EOC operation.
- Coordinate with ESF 14 and Citizens Information Center for any public information dissemination needs.
- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 9, & 10 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- Assess and evaluate damage and impacts to infrastructure as appropriate and coordinate response and recovery efforts. Report data and information as appropriate and requested from the EOC.
- Coordinate with other EOC partners for any resource support needed to meet the mission of ESF 3.
- Coordinate with the logistics section as appropriate, with any requests for mutual aid resources to support transportation needs that exceed ESF 3 local capabilities.
- Coordinate, manage, and/or facilitate the use of mutual aid resources to meet the needs of ESF 3.
- Prioritize and implement the restoration of critical public facilities and services, including but not limited to, electricity, potable water, sanitary sewer, storm water systems, and natural gas systems.
- Prepare a prioritized list and perform the demolition or stabilization of damaged public structures and facilities, which pose an immediate hazard or safety risk to the public health.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 Public Works and Engineering Unit

- Initiate any activities above and beyond normal organizational responsibilities for any of the activities identified as appropriate and as requested, though this list is not all-inclusive of all potential activities:
 - Roadway debris clearing and the “cut and toss” program
 - Sandbag options for the public if applicable
 - Debris management plan
 - Any streamlined process for issuance of building permits and develop review
 - Beach/environmental impact assessments and re-nourishment programs
 - Traffic management, traffic control systems, and coordination with ESF 16
 - Road and bridge closure and opening process coordinated with ESF 16, CIC, 911, and other applicable agencies.
 - Road and bridge damage inspections
 - Status of infrastructure systems
 - Sewer
 - Water
 - Daily trash service
 - County fuel (gas & diesel) management plan
 - Port-A-Let and hand washing station coordination through logistics section as appropriate.
 - Additional responsibilities as identified and assigned in the EOC by the appropriate authority
 - I.A. and P.A. damage assessment process and program
 - Waterway debris cleaning planning and authorities
 - Community Center facility operational support
 - Assist in identifying county owned or private sector empty lots that could be utilized for various post disaster operations such as responder housing base camps, citizen/resident housing base camps, support of the FEMA housing program for travel trailers or mobile home parks, staging areas, etc.
 - Others as appropriate
- Coordinate all appropriate data with the GIS Unit for mapping and historical record keeping.
- Demobilize resources as requested by EOC command structure.
- Initiate financial reimbursement processes for recovery activities when such support is available. Coordinate with the finance section as appropriate.
- Provide any after action improvement comments and suggestions as requested to continue planning efforts and to improve operational readiness for the next disaster incident.
- Coordinate with various long-term recovery efforts and support transportation initiatives in coordination with disaster recovery centers, disaster field offices, the local mitigation strategy group, the post-disaster redevelopment committee, or any other relevant long-term efforts as appropriate.
- Throughout the incident and EOC activation, make sure plans are in place and activities are coordinated in such a manner that will allow access and reasonable accommodation to any disaster service that is provided to the rest of the community in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

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Public Works and Engineering Unit

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. LEAD COORDINATING ORGANIZATION – ESCAMBIA COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

- Serve as the lead organization for ESF 3, supporting the response and recovery operations.
- Will coordinate the development and maintenance of any plans, procedures, and other operational documents needed in support of the preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities outlined in the previous section.
- Will coordinate with all other jurisdictions and support agencies to monitor and support those jurisdiction's infrastructure repair and rebuilding efforts as ESF 3 lead.
- Responsible to coordinate ESF 3 agencies and the use of the EOC software and any training requirements needed.
- Responsible to coordinate all the resource requests and operational coordination for ESF 3 in support of the other EOC partner organizations.
- Responsible to coordinate and complete all reporting requirements for the EOC in representation of all ESF 3 supporting organizations.
- Will coordinate damage assessment activities in support of the federal Public Assistance (PA) and Individual Assistance (IA) programs coordinating with all supporting agencies and jurisdictions, and any other program eligible entities, to document and report damage assessment information and data to the finance section. This data will be utilized to pursue a federal declaration where appropriate.
- Coordinate damage assessment data with appropriate EOC representatives and the finance section.
- Coordinate any operational data and information with the Branch Directors and section chiefs in support of meetings, EOC briefings, and EOC reporting requirements to inform and communicate with all the EOC partners operating in the EOC and in field as may be appropriate.
- Coordinate with first responders, ESF 4, 8, 9, 10, 16, & 18, in setting priorities for road clearing activities to assist in accessing and maintaining life safety response activities in the community.
- Coordinate with any other ESF in support of the overall EOC operation.
- Coordinate the recovery efforts of support agencies under ESF 3 and the efforts of other ESFs under this plan.
- Negotiate and administer design contracts with consulting engineering firms for the repair of storm water management systems, the transportation infrastructure, and any/all other public infrastructure as required.
- Provide expertise and guidance to the EOC command structure as may be appropriate for the hazards and resources at risk.

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Public Works and Engineering Unit

- Coordinate with the logistics section for any needed response and resource needs beyond the local capabilities.
- Provide and coordinate appropriate financial documentation for ESF 3 as it may relate to staffing, equipment, etc. to the finance section as required.
- Maintain daily operational responsibilities as required.
- Provide documentation on utilized manpower, equipment, and costs directly related to emergency operations to the finance section as may be requested or required.

2. SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS

Support agencies will provide assistance to the ESF 3 with services, staff, equipment, and supplies that complement the entire emergency response effort as the EOC addresses the consequences generated by the hazards that may impact the County (i.e., severe weather, tropical cyclones, environmental biological, terrorism, technological, and mass migration, etc.). As a result of constantly changing services and resources, ESF agencies are responsible for maintaining and coordinating their resource capabilities with the ESF 3.

- **Public Works (Road Infrastructure, Fleet Maintenance, and Pensacola Beach Public Works Divisions)**
 - Identify and train the staff of the department in emergency and disaster response procedures. There will be a minimum of one Public Works (PW) representative at the EOC during full level activation.
 - The PW representative will attend and document all EOC briefings to better disseminate any important information or actions to their staff. This representative or their alternate should be prepared to provide status reports on all actions taken by RI personnel under ESF 3 at each EOC briefing.
 - Evaluate the initial damage assessment received from the damage assessment teams to participate in setting priorities for road clearing to better assist ESF 9 (Search & Rescue) and their emergency response personnel.
 - Coordinate repair and restoration of infrastructure as required.
 - Coordinate P.A. damage assessment data with ESF 3 lead as appropriate.
 - Coordinate with other jurisdictional counterparts to assist in the collection of equivalent damage impact data.
 - Develop, maintain, and implement the county emergency fuel plan to maintain fuel supplies for BCC response and recovery vehicles as appropriate and required. Coordinate with ESF 12 related to bulk resources and resupply as necessary.
 - Develop, maintain, and implement county emergency fuel plan that incorporates the potential refueling needs for mutual aid support resources that may include equipment, vehicles, or other fuel dependent resources brought into the

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 Public Works and Engineering Unit

community and/or put to service in support of county response and recovery efforts.

- Develop, maintain, and implement a generator refueling program so that operations maintained on alternative power generators will not be interrupted because of fuel supply shortages. This will include additional operations either driven or supported by EOC disaster operations in/for facilities that are not owned by the BCC.
- As a part of ESF 3, assist and coordinate with other local jurisdictions with respect to information, data, and response and recovery assistance and support as appropriate.
- Develop, maintain, and update annually an inventory showing the location of personnel, equipment, and supplies on hand to accomplish recovery of the transportation infrastructure of Escambia County.
- Assist the ESF 3 process to facilitate and compile relevant damage assessment information from all support agencies and provide to the Finance Section.
- Provide expertise and guidance to the EOC command structure as may be appropriate for the hazards and resources at risk
- Coordinate, contract, and implement repair and mitigation efforts for public infrastructure.
- Maintain daily operational responsibilities as required.
- Provide documentation on utilized manpower, equipment, and costs directly related to emergency operations to the finance section as may be requested or required.
- **Engineering Department (Construction Management and Transportation Divisions)**
 - Identify and train the staff of the Engineering Division in emergency and disaster response procedures. There will be a minimum of one engineering representative at the EOC during full level activation.
 - The engineering representative will attend and document all EOC briefings to better disseminate any important information or actions to their staff. This representative or their alternate should be prepared to provide status reports on all actions taken by engineering personnel under ESF 3 at each EOC briefing.
 - Participate on P.A. assessment teams as assigned, coordinating the compilation of all P.A. assessment data with ESF 3 lead.
 - Supporting Road Infrastructure Division where necessary, evaluate the initial damage assessment received from the damage assessment teams to participate in setting priorities for road clearing to better assist ESF 9 (Search & Rescue) and their emergency response personnel.
 - Complete damage assessment of traffic control devices and report all assessment figures to the ESF 3 lead and any other EOC representatives as

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 Public Works and Engineering Unit

required.

- Coordinate replacement and repair of all traffic control devices as it relates to traffic signal equipment and operations.
 - Provide support to the Road Infrastructure Division in damage assessment to road sign repair and replacement.
 - Provide support to the Building Inspections Department in support of damage assessments for public infrastructure and private property as it relates to the P.A. and I.A. programs.
 - Coordinate with FDOT on traffic signal operations for repairs and replacement as it relates the State roadway system and other federal aid roadways in Escambia County.
 - Coordinate repair and restoration of infrastructure as required.
 - Coordinate with other jurisdictional counterparts to assist in the collection of equivalent damage impact data where assistance may be required.
 - As a part of ESF 3, assist and coordinate with other local jurisdictions with respect to information, data, and response and recovery assistance and support as appropriate.
 - Develop, maintain, and update annually an inventory showing the location of personnel, equipment, and supplies on hand to accomplish recovery of the public works infrastructure of Escambia County.
 - Coordinate with all the Department's Division staff in repairing and rebuilding the public works infrastructure post disaster.
 - Assist the ESF 3 process to facilitate and compile relevant damage assessment information from all support agencies and provide to the Finance Section.
 - Provide expertise and guidance to the EOC command structure as may be appropriate for the hazards and resources at risk
 - Coordinate, contract, and implement repair and mitigation efforts for public infrastructure.
 - Maintain daily operational responsibilities as required.
 - Provide documentation on utilized manpower, equipment, and costs directly related to emergency operations to the finance section as may be requested or required.
- **Waste Services Department (Engineering and Compliance, Landfill Operations, and Program Divisions)**
 - Identify, train, or coordinate training for staff or jurisdictional counterparts as appropriate or directed. There will be a minimum of one Department representative at the EOC during full level activation.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 Public Works and Engineering Unit

- Develop, maintain, and implement the Debris Management plan. Coordinate any debris management planning or implementation in coordination or support of other jurisdictions as appropriate.
- Coordinate damage assessment, repair and restoration activities with other jurisdictional counterparts as required.
- Repair, re-establish, and maintain solid waste services.
- Maintain all reporting requirements and data updates as the EOC may require. Specifically, as it may relate to P.A. program damage reporting, normal operations restoration status reports, and debris management response status reporting through ESF 3, ESF 7-Finance, and Incident Command.
- Support all ESF 3s response and recovery efforts and the ESF 3 lead to leverage resources and fill gaps in service and resources as they are identified.
- Provide expertise and guidance to the EOC command structure as may be appropriate for the hazards and resources at risk
- Maintain daily operational responsibilities as required.
- Provide documentation on utilized manpower, equipment, and costs directly related to emergency operations to the finance section as may be requested or required.
- **Corrections Department, Road Prison Division**
 - Identify, train, or coordinate required training for staff or jurisdictional counterparts as required or requested to support EOC activities.
 - Provide and coordinate inmate labor to support response and recovery activities as requested, needed, and as appropriate.
 - Restore and maintain road camp facilities and operations as appropriate.
 - Assess impacts and damages on facilities and operations and report appropriate damage data and response and recovery costs associated with the incident through the ESF 3 lead and finance section (County Management and Budget Department.)
- **Building Services Department, Building Inspections Division**
 - Identify, train or coordinate training for staff or jurisdictional counterpart as required to support the EOC activities and responsibilities.
 - Develop, maintain, and implement the I.A. damage assessment plan for the County and coordinate with other jurisdictional counterparts to develop, maintain, and implement the I.A. damage assessment plans for those jurisdictions as required by the state and FEMA.
 - Coordinate with I.A. jurisdictional counterparts to acquire data and monitor the I.A. damage assessment process until the process is complete and reported appropriately.

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- Coordinate with ESF 3 lead and the finance section with all damage assessment data.
- Coordinate collected data with GIS for proper mapping as required.
- Coordinate damage assessment data with ESF 6 and ESF 15 for human service coordination.
- Provide documentation on utilized manpower, equipment, and costs directly related to emergency operations to the finance section as may be requested or required.
- Direct the Damage Assessment Team in all preliminary damage assessment activities as it may relate to private property.
- Assist and provide unassigned personnel as needed to the disaster recovery centers or shelters.
- Inspect and enforce regulations regarding any un-permitted activity and/or un-licensed contractors.
- Coordinate and summarize private property damage assessment data with/from other jurisdictions to support the federal declaration effort.
- Provide expertise and guidance to the EOC command structure as may be appropriate for the hazards and resources at risk.
- Maintain any daily departmental responsibilities.
- Coordinate and implement the Community Rating System (CRS) programs for the County.
- **Development Services Department**
 - Identify, train or coordinate training for staff or jurisdictional counterparts as required to support the EOC activities and responsibilities.
 - Coordinate with ESF 3 lead with respect to any response and recovery activities surrounding development review processes as required.
 - Coordinate with ESF 3 support agencies and EOC ESFs to support response and recovery efforts as required.
 - Identify any streamlined or alternate development review and planning and zoning processes as a result of the disaster/emergency response and recovery efforts and the potential for increased development review volumes as a large segment of the population may be rebuilding in the aftermath of a disaster.
 - Coordinate and implement the National Flood Insurance Program for the County.
 - Coordinate with any jurisdictional counterparts as required to coordinate and development review process and to leverage resources as may be required.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 Public Works and Engineering Unit

- Coordinate any activities in support of the post-disaster redevelopment plan as required and appropriate.
- Provide expertise and guidance to the EOC command structure as may be appropriate for the hazards and resources at risk.
- Provide documentation on utilized manpower, equipment, and costs directly related to emergency operations to the finance section as may be requested or required.
- Maintain daily operational responsibilities.
- **Facilities Management Department (Maintenance, Design and Construction Administration, Utilities, Real Estate, and Custodial Divisions)**
 - Identify, train or coordinate training for staff or jurisdictional counterparts as required to support EOC activities and responsibilities.
 - Coordinate with ESF 3 support agencies and other ESF organizations to support and leverage resources in the response and recovery effort.
 - Develop, maintain, and implement a BCC facilities damage assessment process and coordinate information and data through the ESF 3 lead and the finance section as it relates to the P.A. program. Coordinate with other jurisdictions as may be requested, required, and appropriate, working with jurisdictional counterparts to leverage resources.
 - Assist with repair and rebuilding efforts as it relates to County facilities during the response and recovery EOC operations.
 - Identify alternative solutions for County departments for office space as the need may dictate.
 - Work with local commercial real estate brokers to identify appropriately zoned vacant land available for lease to support post disaster operations that may include responder or citizen base camps, Staging areas, FEMA housing program travel trailer and mobile home parks or sites, or other disaster operational needs.
 - Identify and prepare county, city, town, school district, or utility authority facilities available to support post disaster operations that may include DRC's, DFO's, base camps, or other disaster operational needs.
 - Coordinate any facility generator needs based upon operational priorities.
 - Support BCC facility COOP operations as may be needed and required
 - Provide expertise and guidance to the EOC command structure as may be appropriate for the hazards and resources at risk.
 - Provide documentation on utilized manpower, equipment, and costs directly related to emergency operations to the finance section as may be requested or required.
 - Maintain daily operational responsibilities.

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- Maintain custodial services for all operational facilities based upon any extended operational needs during disaster response and recovery.
- **Marine Resources Division**
 - Identify, train or coordinate training for staff or jurisdictional counterparts as required to support EOC activities and responsibilities.
 - Coordinate with ESF 3 support agencies and other ESF organizations to support and leverage resources in the response and recovery effort.
 - Develop, maintain, and implement a damage assessment process and coordinate information and data through the ESF 3 lead and the logistics sections/finance representatives as it relates to the P.A. program. Coordinate with other jurisdictions as may be requested, required, and appropriate, working with jurisdictional counterparts to leverage resources.
 - Assist with repair and rebuilding efforts as it relates to County marine infrastructure during the response and recovery EOC operations. Coordinate with state and federal agencies to monitor their response and recovery efforts as it relates to their resources, assets, and responsibilities for property within the County.
 - Provide expertise and guidance to the EOC command structure as may be appropriate for the hazards and resources at risk.
 - Provide documentation on utilized manpower, equipment, and costs directly related to emergency operations to the finance section as may be requested or required.
 - Maintain daily operational responsibilities.
- **Natural Resources Department (Natural Resources Conservation, Marine Resources, and Water Quality and Land Management Divisions)**
 - Identify, train or coordinate training for staff or jurisdictional counterparts as required to support EOC activities and responsibilities.
 - Coordinate with ESF 3 support agencies and other ESF organizations to support and leverage resources in the response and recovery effort.
 - Develop, maintain, and implement a damage assessment process and coordinate information and data through the ESF 3 lead and the logistics sections/finance representatives as it relates to the P.A. program. Coordinate with other jurisdictions as may be requested, required, and appropriate, working with jurisdictional counterparts to leverage resources.
 - Assist with repair and rebuilding efforts as it relates to County marine infrastructure during the response and recovery EOC operations. Coordinate with state and federal agencies to monitor their response and recovery efforts as it relates to their resources, assets, and responsibilities for property within the County.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 Public Works and Engineering Unit

- Provide expertise and guidance to the EOC command structure as may be appropriate for the hazards and resources at risk.
- Provide documentation on utilized manpower, equipment, and costs directly related to emergency operations to the finance section as may be requested or required.
- Maintain daily operational responsibilities.
- **Water Quality and Land Management Division**
 - Identify, train or coordinate training for staff or jurisdictional counterparts as required to support EOC activities and responsibilities.
 - Coordinate with ESF 3 support agencies and other ESF organizations to support and leverage resources in the response and recovery effort.
 - Develop, maintain, and implement a damage assessment process and coordinate information and data through the ESF 3 lead and the logistics sections/finance representatives as it relates to the P.A. program. Coordinate with other jurisdictions as may be requested, required, and appropriate, working with jurisdictional counterparts to leverage resources.
 - Assist with repair and rebuilding efforts as it relates to County water quality and land management issues during the response and recovery EOC operations. Coordinate with state and federal agencies to monitor their response and recovery efforts as it relates to their resources, assets, and responsibilities for property within the County.
 - Coordinate any operational and financial programs to enhance water quality and land management issues as appropriate.
 - Provide expertise and guidance to the EOC command structure as may be appropriate for the hazards and resources at risk.
 - Provide documentation on utilized manpower, equipment, and costs directly related to emergency operations to the finance section as may be requested or required.
 - Maintain daily operational responsibilities.
- **Parks & Recreation Department**
 - Identify, train or coordinate training for staff or jurisdictional counterparts as required to support EOC activities and responsibilities.
 - Coordinate with ESF 3 support agencies and other ESF organizations to support and leverage resources in the response and recovery effort.
 - Develop, maintain, and implement a damage assessment process and coordinate information and data through the ESF 3 lead and the logistics sections/finance representatives as it relates to the P.A. program. Coordinate with other jurisdictions as may be requested, required, and appropriate, working with jurisdictional counterparts to leverage resources.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 Public Works and Engineering Unit

- Develop, maintain, and implement a plan that will identify the potential uses for the County equestrian center. This may include the housing of horses, farm animals, and farm supplies as may be required to support ESF 17 activities.
- Coordinate park facilities that may potentially be utilized in support of the debris management program, base camp operations, or any other potential disaster response and recovery operation as may be required by the EOC command as appropriate.
- Coordinate County community centers to support operational needs that may include risk and host shelter operations, animal shelter operations, disaster recovery centers, disaster field offices, or any other operational needs where a community center may fit the facility requirements of desired operations.
- Assist with repair and rebuilding efforts as it relates to County marine infrastructure during the response and recovery EOC operations.
- Provide expertise and guidance to the EOC command structure as may be appropriate for the hazards and resources at risk.
- Provide documentation on utilized manpower, equipment, and costs directly related to emergency operations to the finance section as may be requested or required.
- Maintain daily operational responsibilities.
- **Florida DOT**
 - Identify a liaison that will coordinate with the EOC ESF 3 desk in providing status information and data, damage assessment data, and any other information and data as required in coordinating any EOC response and recovery effort.
 - Develop, coordinate, and implement appropriate disaster response and recovery plans surrounding jurisdictional transportation responsibilities.
 - Coordinate with the ESF 3 lead for the leveraging of resources between jurisdictions and other EOC partners in support of more efficient and effective response and recovery activities.
 - Provide equipment and personnel for clearing of the prioritized transportation routes, which will allow emergency personnel and equipment to rescue and respond to an affected area.
 - As the primary State of Florida organization for ESF 3, FDOT will coordinate the State's ESF 3 operations with the County's ESF 3.
 - Coordinate road information, data, and decisions with ESF 3 and EOC ESF organizations as it may relate to any state road closures, repairs, restrictions, or other road issues as it may relate to the incident.
 - Identify any road detours as it may relate to state roads and any local road impacts.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 Public Works and Engineering Unit

- Coordinate with the County and City for any activities as it may relate to debris clearing from state or federal roadways as required and appropriate, and any coordination with local debris management plans.
- Coordinate any state road construction projects and identify any limitations as it may relate to evacuation decision-making processes in the EOC.
- **City of Pensacola**
 - Identify a liaison that will coordinate with the EOC ESF 3 desk in providing status information and data, damage assessment data, and any other information and data as required in coordinating any EOC response and recovery effort.
 - Develop, coordinate, and implement appropriate disaster response and recovery plans surrounding jurisdictional public works responsibilities.
 - Coordinate with the ESF 3 lead for the leveraging of resources between jurisdictions and other EOC partners in support of more efficient and effective response and recovery activities.
 - Coordinate and manage the implementation of any debris management plans for the city and in coordination with other appropriate jurisdictions.
 - Mobile I.A. and P.A. damage assessment teams to evaluate the impacts to the city as quickly as possible post disaster impact and as may be safe for staff and equipment to do so.
 - Provide I.A. and P.A. damage assessment data by the appropriate categories as the I.A. and P.A. programs require to the ESF 3 desk for data compilation and potential use for the pursuit of a federal declaration. Provide data utilizing the appropriate software program for ease of data collection and compilation.
 - Provide equipment and personnel for clearing of prioritized transportation routes within the City of Pensacola, to allow emergency personnel and equipment to rescue and respond to an affected area.
 - Provide expertise and guidance to the EOC command structure as may be appropriate for the hazards and resources at risk
 - Provide documentation on utilized manpower, equipment, and costs directly related to emergency operations to the finance section as may be requested or required.
 - Coordinate with ESF 3 in acquiring Public Assistance and Individual Assistance damage assessment figures from the city jurisdiction.
- **Town of Century**
 - Identify a liaison that will coordinate with the EOC ESF 3 desk in providing status information and data, damage assessment data, and any other information and data as required in coordinating any EOC response and recovery effort.
 - Develop, coordinate, and implement appropriate disaster response and recovery plans surrounding jurisdictional public works responsibilities.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 Public Works and Engineering Unit

- Coordinate with the ESF 3 lead for the leveraging of resources between jurisdictions and other EOC partners in support of more efficient and effective response and recovery activities.
- Coordinate any debris management plans with other appropriate jurisdictions.
- Coordinate any damage assessment process with ESF 3 and other appropriate jurisdictions.
- Provide expertise and guidance to the EOC command structure as may be appropriate for the hazards and resources at risk
- Provide equipment and personnel for clearing of prioritized transportation routes within the City of Pensacola, to allow emergency personnel and equipment to rescue and respond to an affected area.
- Provide documentation on utilized manpower, equipment, and costs directly related to emergency operations to the finance section as may be requested or required.
- Coordinate with ESF 3 in acquiring Public Assistance and Individual Assistance damage assessment figures from the city jurisdiction.
- **Santa Rosa Island Authority (SRIA)**
 - Identify a liaison that will coordinate with the EOC ESF 3 desk in providing status information and data, damage assessment data, and any other information and data as required in coordinating any EOC response and recovery effort.
 - Develop, coordinate, and implement appropriate disaster response and recovery plans surrounding jurisdictional public works responsibilities.
 - Coordinate with the ESF 3 lead for the leveraging of resources between jurisdictions and other EOC partners in support of more efficient and effective response and recovery activities.
 - Coordinate with the County Solid Waste department and/or appropriate vendors for any debris management plans for Pensacola Beach.
 - Coordinate any damage assessment process with ESF 3 and the Finance Section as appropriate.
 - Provide expertise and guidance to the EOC command structure as may be appropriate for the hazards and resources at risk
 - Provide equipment and personnel and/or coordinate with ESF 3 and the County Road Department for clearing of prioritized transportation routes on Pensacola Beach to allow emergency personnel and equipment to rescue and respond to an affected area.
 - Provide documentation on utilized manpower, equipment, and costs directly related to emergency operations to the finance section as may be requested or required.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 Public Works and Engineering Unit

- Coordinate with ESF 3 in acquiring Public Assistance and Individual Assistance damage assessment figures from Pensacola Beach.
- Coordinate with ESF 14 for any public information dissemination.
- **Emerald Coast Utilities Authority (ECUA)**
 - Identify a liaison that will coordinate with the EOC ESF 3 desk in providing status information and data, damage assessment data, and any other information and data as required in coordinating any EOC response and recovery effort.
 - Develop, coordinate, and implement appropriate disaster response and recovery plans surrounding jurisdictional public works responsibilities.
 - Coordinate with the ESF 3 lead for the leveraging of resources between jurisdictions and other EOC partners in support of more efficient and effective response and recovery activities.
 - Coordinate any debris management plans with other appropriate jurisdictions.
 - Coordinate any damage assessment process with ESF 3 and other appropriate jurisdictions.
 - Provide expertise and guidance to the EOC command structure as may be appropriate for the hazards and resources at risk
 - Provide equipment and personnel for clearing of prioritized transportation routes within the City of Pensacola, to allow emergency personnel and equipment to rescue and respond to an affected area.
 - Provide documentation on utilized manpower, equipment, and costs directly related to emergency operations to the finance section as may be requested or required.
 - Coordinate with ESF 3 in acquiring Public Assistance and Individual Assistance damage assessment figures from the city jurisdiction.
 - Coordinate with ESF 14 for any public information dissemination.
- **Other Utility Companies/Organizations**
 - Cottage Hill Water Works
 - Escambia River Electric COOP
 - Farm Hill Utilities, Inc.
 - Gonzalez Utilities
 - Molino Utilities
 - Peoples Water Service Company
 - University of West Florida
 - Identify a liaison that will coordinate with the EOC ESF 3 desk in providing status information and data, damage assessment data, and any other information and data as required in coordinating any EOC response and recovery effort.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3

Public Works and Engineering Unit

- Develop, coordinate, and implement appropriate disaster response and recovery plans surrounding jurisdictional public works responsibilities.
- Coordinate with the ESF 3 lead for the leveraging of resources between jurisdictions and other EOC partners in support of more efficient and effective response and recovery activities.
- Advise the ESF 3 representative of the status of restoration of utility services within service areas.
- Coordinate any needs for assistance or support through ESF 3.
- Provide documentation on utilized manpower, equipment, and costs directly related to emergency operations to the finance section as may be requested or required.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- Each organization is responsible to track and manage its own expenses related to a disaster/emergency response and recovery effort, whether the EOC has been mobilized or not.
- Mutual aid sharing of resources should be tracked by each and all organizations offering and receiving those resources, to ensure non-consumable resources and assets are returned appropriately, timely, and in the same condition from which it was received.
- Any expected compensation for mutual aid services or resources offered, rented, leased, bought, and/or requested from any organization and provided to any organization, should have all financial expectation pre-identified in advance of service or resource delivery. Any expenses not clearly identifying a financially responsible party will be at risk for non-payment.
- Any disaster/emergency expenses incurred by any organization may be requested, in summary, by the finance section to satisfy reporting requirements to the state or federal authorities, or even from media requests as may be appropriate. Release of such information will ultimately be at the discretion of those organizations and as applicable by law.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State of Florida CEMP, ESF 3 appendix
- Florida Statutes, Chapter 376, Pollutant Discharge and Prevention and Removal
- Florida Statutes, Chapter 380, Land and Water Management
- Escambia County Debris Management Plan, Waste Programs Division
- Escambia County Damage Assessment Plan (Emergency Management version)
- Escambia County Damage Assessment process (Emergency Management version)
- Escambia County Utility Shut-Off Expectations Document
- Escambia County Fuel Plan
- Escambia County Fuel Procedures
- Emergency Watershed Protection Program, USDA
- EOC ESF position checklist
- Americans with Disabilities Act, as amended.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 Public Works and Engineering Unit

- EOC Continuity of Operations Plan

Response and Recovery Program Resources:

- Emergency Watershed Program

Through the Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) program, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) can assist communities address watershed impairments that pose imminent threats to lives and property. This includes both public and private property. Up to 75% of construction costs of emergency measures. Projects must reduce threats to lives and property; be economically, environmentally, and socially defensible; be designed and implemented according to sound technical standards; and conserve natural resources. Presidential declaration NOT required. Projects include, but are not limited to:

- Debris-clogged stream channels.
- Undermined and unstable stream banks.
- Jeopardized water control structures and public infrastructures.
- Wind-borne debris removal.
- Damaged upland sites stripped of protective vegetation by fire or drought.

BCC Natural Resources Department has historical expertise with this program for reference.

Website:

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/landscape/ewpp/>

- Public Assistance (P.A.) Program

Through FEMA P.A. program, federal financial assistance is provided to state, tribal, and local governments, and certain types of private non-profit organizations for response and recovery activities. This will include up to 75% of expenses for emergency measures and permanent restoration for up to 75% of eligible costs. Eligible work is categorized as follows:

Category A-Debris Removal

Category B-Emergency Protective Measures

Category C-Roads and Bridges

Category D-Water Control Facilities

Category E-Buildings and Equipment

Category F-Utilities

Category G-Parks, Recreational Facilities, and Other Facilities

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 4 Fire Fighting Unit

Lead Coordinating Organization: Escambia County Fire Rescue Division

Support Organizations: City of Pensacola Fire Department
Florida Forest Service
The Florida Fire Chiefs' Association

I. Mission:

The mission of Emergency Support Function 4 (ESF 4) is to provide fire service coordination and support services in coordination with the County EOC.

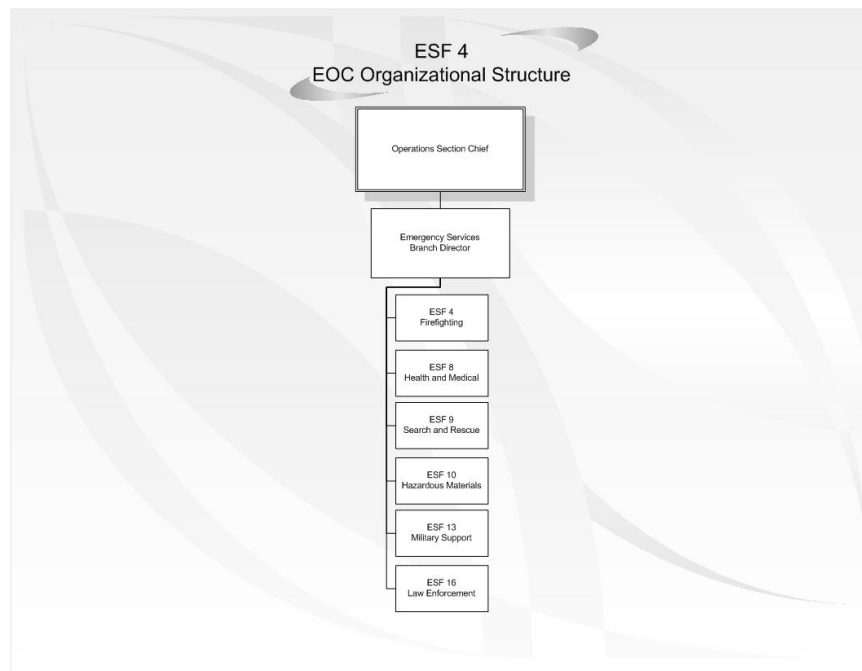
II. Concept of Operations

A. ESF ORGANIZATION/STRUCTURE

- ESF 4 is locally organized consistent with state EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Escambia County through the Escambia County EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.
- The County EOC utilizes a combination ICS and ESF management system to manage disaster operations in the EOC.
- ESF 4 will be organized and operate as a team leveraging the resources of all agencies to meet the needs of the community.
- ESF 4 lead will be the team leader, primary contact, coordination, and facilitation point for all planning and operational activities for the ESF.
- ESF 4 lead will coordinate and facilitate all reporting requirements and the sharing of information and data for the ESF.
- ESF 4 lead will coordinate any requests of ESF 4 and their resources as appropriate.
- ESF 4 lead will be responsible to coordinate, facilitate, and participate in all pre-disaster planning activities as it relates to the evolving mission of ESF 4.
- ESF 4 support organizations will partner with, be responsive to, and support the lead in all planning and operational activities in accomplishing the evolving mission of ESF 4.
- ESF 4 will provide the IC and EOC command with expert guidance, direction, and recommendations for planning and operational considerations throughout an incident to leverage resources and programs that may be applicable to the disaster situation at hand.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 4 Fire Fighting Unit

- ESF 4 lead does not have the authority to direct, commit, nor assume responsibility or liability for the resources of any support organization. Each ESF organization is responsible for and manages their own resources while working together as a team to accomplish the ESF mission(s) at hand.
- ESF 4 will be coordinated by and report to the Emergency Services Branch Director, who reports to the Operations Section Chief, who then reports to the Incident Commander.
- The EOC command structure will request, guide, and evolve the mission and task responsibilities of each ESF both before an incident as it relates to planning activities throughout the year for disaster services and operations, as well as, operations during an EOC activation.



Incident Command System Structure: ESF 4 – Fire Fighting

B. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

- The Division of Emergency Management is regularly monitoring the community for potential disaster threats that may rise to the level for action. Should there be any need to act in response to a potential or imminent threat, the Division will reach out to the appropriate EOC position(s) and/or ESFs for further coordination.
- The Division of Emergency Management has several tools from which communications to EOC partners and organizations may be contacted as it relates to providing any potential threats, any decision-making meetings, briefings, or EOC activations. Depending upon the situation, the appropriate people will be contacted as it may relate to any varying degree of actions that may need to be taken.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 4

Fire Fighting Unit

- ESF lead organizations will follow up with any ESF support organization to coordinate any staffing or resource needs for the situation and to make sure appropriate ESF staffing coverage is provided in support of any EOC activation.

C. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- When the EOC is activated, ESF 4 falls under a coordination and management structure within the EOC.
- BCC departments and divisions will be required to report and support EOC operations as the plan identifies and as the Incident Commander may stipulate.
- Other non-BCC organizations and jurisdictions in support of ESF 4 are voluntarily participating in EOC operations and voluntarily falling within the EOC ICS management structure to efficiently and effectively coordinate resource and operational support in response to community disaster incidents.
- Many disaster response and recovery operations are planned cooperatively between EOC organizations and jurisdictions prior to disaster incidents. It is expected that any commitments from those organizations and jurisdictions made during the planning process will be provided and supported during an actual incident as may be needed.
- For any disaster response and recovery operation not previously planned, each EOC organization and jurisdiction may voluntarily, at their discretion, coordinate resources and support in meeting the needs of the community as may be coordinated through the EOC ICS management structure.
- Each EOC organization and jurisdiction will maintain sole operational and financial responsibility for their own resources and organizational presence within the EOC and any resources that may be requested, utilized, and coordinated through the EOC operation unless specifically identified and agreed upon by all coordinating parties as otherwise identified.
- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 9, 10, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- All resource and task requests to and from ESF 4 will be managed and coordinated by ESF 4 with those other ESF organizations providing cooperative support.

D. PLANNING

- ESF 4 lead and support organizations will coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in activities to develop plans, procedures, commit resources, initiate mutual aid

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 4

Fire Fighting Unit

agreements, and contract service arrangements in the effort to enhance the coordination and development of operational activities as needed and requested in support of the ESF mission. Some of the activities that should be planned may include:

- Evacuation and re-entry support
 - Hazardous material response support
 - Pre-identifying staging areas, team development, medical support, etc.
- ESF 4 lead and support organizations will develop, initiate, coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in any training or exercise activities as requested and as resources may allow, to refine and hone disaster response plans, procedures, guides, and checklists utilized to carryout activities in meeting the mission requirements.
 - Assess vulnerabilities to critical services, facilities, and equipment and take protective and mitigation actions for those resources.
 - Develop and maintain a list of essential employees, support organizations, and appropriate vendors, contractors, or other resources to support operations as appropriate.
 - Identify and develop a list of local resources that will be available to support the ESF 4 mission.
 - Support additional planning initiatives where resources may allow and coordinate with support or other community organizations as appropriate.
 - Identify and set policy to dictate safety precautions and measures that will be taken in any activity for the life safety and physical and mental protection of responders and equipment protection in disasters.
 - Each ESF lead and support agency is responsible for becoming familiar with the EOC COOP to coordinate their efforts at an alternate EOC location that will only allow one representative from the ESF to represent all agencies for that ESF. There will not be enough space in the alternate facilities for more than one representative per ESF. Other ESF agencies will need to find other locations from which to coordinate with the one ESF representative that is in the alternate EOC location.
 - Throughout the planning effort, make sure plans are in place and activities are coordinated in such a manner that will allow access and reasonable accommodation to any disaster service that is provided to the rest of the community in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

E. OPERATIONS

ESF 4 will:

- Provide appropriate staffing to manage the ESF 4 EOC desk and any functions and responsibilities of ESF 4 in the EOC as requested or required.
- Attend and/or participate in any meetings, briefings, discussions, and other activities as needed and requested in support of EOC operations.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 4

Fire Fighting Unit

- Monitor operational status of resources and assets under the purview of ESF 4.
- Evaluate, analyze, and process information and data and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs. Identify and report on any anticipated gaps in service and develop contingency plans to address those gaps or any unanticipated demands on resources.
- Acquire appropriate intelligence information and data from ESF resources and complete any reporting needs and requirements in support of the EOC operation and at the request and direction of EOC management and leadership.
- Coordinate resources to meet resource requests within the EOC operation.
- Coordinate any on-scene management and communications with on-scene IC.
- Coordinate with ESF 14 and Citizens Information Center for any public information dissemination needs.
- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 8, 9, & 10 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- Assess and evaluate damage and impacts to transportation infrastructure as appropriate and coordinate response and recovery efforts. Report data and information as appropriate.
- Coordinate with other EOC partners for any resource support needed to meet the mission of ESF 4.
- Coordinate with the logistics section as appropriate, with any requests for mutual aid resources to support transportation needs that exceed ESF 4 local capabilities.
- Coordinate, manage, and/or facilitate the use of mutual aid resources to meet the transportation needs of ESF 4.
- Make sure all ESF 4 planning efforts and operations include consideration for the maintenance of access for all services provided to the community at large as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- Make sure each ESF organization is familiar with the EOC COOP and to be able to maintain their operational capacity and integrity at any of the potential alternate EOC locations should the EOC operations need to relocate. Additional plans and procedures may need to be developed by ESF 4 to enhance operations at these alternate EOC locations.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 4

Fire Fighting Unit

- The Florida Department of Financial Services, State Fire Marshal's Office serves as the lead agency for fire rescue coordination for state resources in support of local operations and will designate a liaison to the EOC from the regional office and/or the Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF). The liaisons have been trained to carry out ESF 4 responsibilities and will function as State coordinators, assessors, and operational personnel in support of local EOC or field activities.
- If more than one County Emergency Management operation center is activated, fire service may support the coordination of an event response with regional resources or request additional resources from the state EOC. The state fire service agencies will participate in a multi-agency coordinating entities to coordinate requests for fire service resources among multiple EOCs.
- Demobilize resources as requested by EOC command structure.
- Initiate financial reimbursement processes for recovery activities when such support is available. Coordinate with the finance section as appropriate.
- Provide any after action improvement comments and suggestions as requested to continue planning efforts and to improve operational readiness for the next disaster incident.
- Coordinate with various long-term recovery efforts and support initiatives in coordination with disaster recovery centers, disaster field offices, the local mitigation strategy group, the post-disaster redevelopment committee, or any other relevant long-term efforts as appropriate.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. PRIMARY AGENCY – ESCAMBIA COUNTY FIRE RESCUE DIVISION

- Provide leadership in directing, coordinating and integrating overall County efforts to provide fire rescue assistance to affected areas and populations through ESF 4 and the supporting agencies.
- Staff and operate a National Incident Management system compliant command and control structure (i.e., Incident Command System) to assure that services and staff are provided to areas of need.
- Coordinate and direct, as appropriate, the activation and deployment of ESF 4 fire rescue personnel, supplies, and equipment and provide certain direct resources.
- ESF 4 representatives or designees will jointly evaluate the emergency, make strategic decisions, identify resource needs, and secure resources required for field operations.
- Monitor firefighting emergency response and recovery operations. ESF 4 fire chiefs or designees will coordinate with all state and federal firefighting resources as they are locally deployed into the affected areas through staging areas as needed and required.
- Manage firefighting and other emergency incidents in accordance with each department's standard operating procedures and in coordination with ESF 4 representatives or designees.
- Support County "cut and toss" road clearing efforts with ESF 3 as appropriate and requested.
- Make specific requests for firefighting assistance to the state ESF 4/State Fire Marshal's Office, through the ESF 4 representative, as needed.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 4

Fire Fighting Unit

- Re-assess priorities and strategies, throughout the emergency, according to the most critical fire service needs.
- Assist with emergency evacuations and re-entry of threatened areas of the County.
- Demobilize resources and deactivate the ESF 4 activities upon direction from the EOC IC.
- Coordinate field impact assessment information back through the EOC as appropriate.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

- Support agencies will provide assistance to and coordinate with other ESF 4 and EOC agencies in the effort to leverage resources efficiently and effectively.
- **The Florida Fire Chiefs' Association** will work with the Department of Financial Services by forwarding requests for firefighting assistance to the seven regional response zones designated in the State of Florida Fire Rescue Disaster Response Plan (prepared by the Florida Fire Chiefs' Association).
- **The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service** serves as a primary agency during activation of the state EOC for wildfire incidents. They will also request and coordinate the use of all state controlled and/or Forest Service Compact assets that are ordered for control of wildfires.
- **City of Pensacola Fire Department** will maintain services within the City limits and either provide support or request assistance in meeting that mission throughout the County in coordination with efforts at the ESF 4 desk.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- Each organization is responsible to track and manage its own expenses related to a disaster/emergency response and recovery effort, whether the EOC has been mobilized or not.
- Mutual aid sharing of resources should be tracked by each and all organizations offering and receiving those resources, to ensure non-consumable resources and assets are returned appropriately, timely, and in the same condition from which it was received.
- Any expected compensation for mutual aid services or resources offered, rented, leased, bought, and/or requested from any organization and provided to any organization, should have all financial expectation pre-identified in advance of service or resource delivery. Any expenses not clearly identifying a financially responsible party will be at risk for non-payment.
- Any disaster/emergency expenses incurred by any organization may be requested, in summary, by the finance section to satisfy reporting requirements to the state or federal authorities, or even from media requests as may be appropriate. Release of such information will ultimately be at the discretion of those organizations and as applicable by law.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State of Florida CEMP ESF 4 Appendix

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 4 Fire Fighting Unit

- F.S. Chapter 590-Forest Protection.
- F.S. Chapter 5-12-Open Burning and Chapter 62-256-Open Burning.
- The State of Florida Emergency Response Team Annex for Wildfire Operations; Annex to the State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan-2010.
- The Florida Fire Chiefs' Association, Fire Rescue Disaster Response Plan.
- EOC Continuity of Operations Plan
- EOC ESF position checklist
- Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA), as amended

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 5 Information and Planning (Planning Section)

Lead Coordinating Organization: Escambia County Development Services

Support Organizations: Escambia County Geographical Information System Division
Escambia County Division of Library Services (West Florida
Public Library)

I. Mission

The Mission of Emergency Support Function 5 (ESF 5) is to:

- 1) Collect, analyze, and disseminate tactical and planning information on the nature, scope, and potential impacts of an incident or major disaster.
- 2) Use this intelligence to support the Command Group, Logistics, and Operations in their impact assessment and response missions.
- 3) Identify and anticipate future needs and resource requirements, and incorporate this analysis into incident action plans, situation reports, and other planning documents.

II. Concept of Operations

A. ESF ORGANIZATION/STRUCTURE

- ESF 5 is locally organized consistent with state EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Escambia County through the Escambia County EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.
- The County EOC utilizes a combination ICS and ESF management system to manage disaster operations in the EOC.
- ESF 5 will be organized and operate as a team leveraging the resources of all agencies to meet the needs of the community.
- ESF 5 lead will be the team leader, primary contact, coordination, and facilitation point for all planning and operational activities for the ESF.
- ESF 5 lead will coordinate and facilitate all reporting requirements and the sharing of information and data for the ESF.
- ESF 5 lead will coordinate any requests of ESF 5 and their resources as appropriate.
- ESF 5 lead will be responsible to coordinate, facilitate, and participate in all pre-disaster planning activities as it relates to the evolving mission of ESF 5.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 5 Information and Planning (Planning Section)

- ESF 5 support organizations will partner with, be responsive to, and support the lead in all planning and operational activities in accomplishing the evolving mission of ESF 5.
- ESF 5 will provide the IC and EOC command with expert guidance, direction, and recommendations for planning and operational considerations throughout an incident to leverage resources and programs that may be applicable to the disaster situation at hand.
- ESF 5 lead does not have the authority to direct, commit, nor assume responsibility or liability for the resources of any support organization. Each ESF organization is responsible for and manages their own resources while working together as a team to accomplish the ESF mission(s) at hand.
- ESF 5 will be coordinated by and report to the Incident Commander.
- The EOC command structure will request, guide, and evolve the mission and task responsibilities of each ESF both before an incident as it relates to planning activities throughout the year for disaster services and operations, as well as operations during an EOC activation.



Incident Command System Structure: Planning Section-ESF 5 – Information and Planning

B. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

- The Division of Emergency Management is regularly monitoring the community for potential disaster threats that may rise to the level of taking action. Should there be any need to take action in response to a potential or imminent threat, the Division will reach out to the appropriate EOC position(s) and/or ESFs for further coordination.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 5

Information and Planning

(Planning Section)

- The Division of Emergency Management has several tools from which communications to EOC partners and organizations may be contacted as it relates to providing any potential threats, any decision-making meetings, briefings, or EOC activations. Depending upon the situation, the appropriate people will be contacted as it may relate to any varying degree of actions that may need to be taken.
- Section chiefs, branch directors, and ESF lead organizations will follow up with any ESF support organization to coordinate any staffing or resource needs for the situation and to make sure appropriate ESF staffing coverage is provided in support of any EOC activation.

C. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- When the EOC is activated, ESF 5 falls under a coordination and management structure within the EOC.
- BCC departments and divisions will be required to report and support EOC operations as the plan identifies and as the Incident Commander may stipulate.
- Other non-BCC organizations and jurisdictions in support of ESF 5 are voluntarily participating in EOC operations and voluntarily falling within the EOC ICS management structure to coordinate resource and operational support efficiently and effectively in response to community disaster incidents.
- Many disaster response and recovery operations are planned cooperatively between EOC organizations and jurisdictions prior to disaster incidents. It is expected that any commitments from those organizations and jurisdictions made during the planning process will be provided and supported during an actual incident as may be needed.
- For any disaster response and recovery operation not previously planned, each EOC organization and jurisdiction may voluntarily, at their discretion, coordinate resources and support in meeting the needs of the community as may be coordinated through the EOC ICS management structure.
- Each EOC organization and jurisdiction will maintain sole operational and financial responsibility for their own resources and organizational presence within the EOC and any resources that may be requested, utilized, and coordinated through the EOC operation unless specifically identified and agreed upon by all coordinating parties as otherwise identified.
- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 9, 10, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 5

Information and Planning

(Planning Section)

- All resource and task requests to and from ESF 5 will be managed and coordinated by ESF 5 with those other ESF organizations providing cooperative support.

D. PLANNING

- ESF 5 lead and support organizations will coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in activities to develop plans, procedures, commit resources, initiate mutual aid agreements, and contract service arrangements in the effort to enhance the coordination and development of operational activities as needed and requested in support of the ESF mission.
- ESF 5 lead and support organizations will develop, initiate, coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in any training or exercise activities as requested and as resources may allow, to refine and hone disaster response plans, procedures, guides, and checklists utilized to carryout activities in meeting the mission requirements.
- Assess vulnerabilities to critical services, facilities, and equipment and take protective and mitigation actions for those resources.
- Develop and maintain a list of essential employees, support organizations, and appropriate vendors, contractors, or other resources to support operations as appropriate.
- Identify and develop a list of local resources that will be available to support the ESF 5 mission.
- Support additional planning initiatives where resources may allow and coordinate with support or other community organizations as appropriate.
- Identify and set policy to dictate safety precautions and measures that will be taken in any activity for the life safety and physical and mental protection of responders and equipment protection in disasters.
- Develop plans, checklist, tools, and coordinate equipment and technology in support of the ESF 5 responsibilities that revolves around the general concepts of the ICS Planning Section responsibilities and the potential operational/administrative planning units that may be required or requested for a specific incident or event. At the direction of the IC, activities may include the following:
 - Development of an IAP.
 - Development of situation reports.
 - Development of operational plans for any activity as requested or required of incident command.
 - Development of COOP for any disaster response or planned event operation.
 - Development of incident or event schedule of activities and meetings as appropriate.
 - Facilitation and coordination of planning, strategic, and operational meetings either directly in support of the ICS Planning “P” or in a customized fashion as directed by the IC and command staff.
 - Facilitation of EOC briefings.

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- Development of presentations and presentation material as requested and/or required by incident command staff.
 - Documentation and record keeping of the incident or event.
 - Situation and intelligence information gathering and analysis.
 - Develop technical support plans and information for incident command as appropriate.
 - Provide GIS map services
 - Develop reconnaissance teams and gather field information as appropriate.
 - Track resources and resource assignments as appropriate.
 - Track and manage volunteers where ESF 15 may not meet the need.
 - Coordinate computer/technology needs where the IT Branch may not meet the needs.
 - Coordinate environmental issues and situations where ESF 3 may not meet the needs.
 - Coordinate and manage staging areas where ESF 7-Logistics Section may not meet the needs.
 - Additional responsibilities as assigned.
- Coordinate and/or conduct training as required or needed to maintain staff familiarity of Planning Section responsibilities.
 - Each ESF lead and support agency is responsible for becoming familiar with the EOC COOP to coordinate their efforts at an alternate EOC location that will only allow one representative from the ESF to represent all agencies for that ESF. There will not be enough space in the alternate facilities for more than one representative per ESF. Other ESF agencies will need to find other locations from which to coordinate with the one ESF representative that is in the alternate EOC location.
 - Throughout the planning effort, make sure plans are in place and activities are coordinated in such a manner that will allow access and reasonable accommodation to any disaster service that is provided to the rest of the community in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

E. OPERATIONS

ESF 5 will:

- Provide appropriate staffing to manage the ESF 5 EOC desk and any functions and responsibilities of ESF 5 in the EOC as requested or required.
- Attend and/or participate in any meetings, briefings, discussions, and other activities as needed and requested in support of EOC operations.
- Monitor operational status of resources and assets under the purview of ESF 5.
- Evaluate, analyze, and process information and data and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs. Identify and report on any anticipated gaps in service and develop contingency plans to address those gaps or any unanticipated demands on resources.

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- Acquire appropriate intelligence information and data from ESF resources and complete any reporting needs and requirements in support of the EOC operation and at the request and direction of EOC management and leadership.
- Identify and staff appropriate units to meet the needs of the incident. Those units could include:
 - Planning/Demobilization Unit
 - GIS Unit
 - Documentation Unit
 - Situation/Intelligence Unit
 - Field Observer/Reconnaissance Unit
 - Resource Unit Leader
 - Check-in/Status Recorder
 - Volunteer Coordinator
 - Display/Report Processor
 - Aerial/Ortho Analyst
 - IT Equipment operators
 - Environmental
 - Facilities
 - Staging Area Manager
 - Others as needed
- Coordinate resources to meet resource requests within the EOC operation.
- Prepare for and facilitate EOC briefings, planning meetings, strategic/operations meetings, and any other meeting as requested. This may include presentation materials.
- Prepare, coordinate, oversee, manage, and/or facilitate various Planning Section responsibilities as may be identified by the NIMS/ICS system or as directed by IC and command staff as appropriate:
 - Development of an IAP for the operational period(s) identified by the IC.
 - Development of situation reports.
 - Plan development.
 - Facilitation of planning, strategic, and operational meetings.
 - Facilitation of EOC briefings.
 - Development of presentations and use of technology for intelligence and decision-making processes.
 - Documentation and record keeping.
 - Situation and intelligence analysis.
 - Copy services.
 - COOP guidance and implementation oversight.
 - Identification, coordination, and management oversight of any technical consultants as the situation may dictate.
 - Coordinate technical specialists whose skills are critical to the use of proven information management systems and technologies to support the ESF 5 mission. Among the tools and technologies that will be used in the ESF 5 for Escambia County:
 - Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
 - HAZUS-MH (FEMA's multi-hazard loss estimation methodology)

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- HURREVAC
 - Remote sensing
 - SLOSH (surge model)
 - Any other technical services provided by outside contractors
- Coordinate any on-scene management and communications with on-scene IC.
 - Coordinate with ESF 14 and Citizens Information Center for any public information dissemination needs.
 - Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 8, 9, 10, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Coordinate with other EOC partners for any resource support needed to meet the mission of ESF 5.
 - Coordinate with the Logistics Section as appropriate, with any requests for mutual aid resources to support needs that exceed ESF 5 local capabilities.
 - Coordinate, manage, and/or facilitate the use of mutual aid resources to meet the needs of ESF 5.
 - Make sure all ESF 5 planning efforts and operations include consideration for the maintenance of access for all services provided to the community at large as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
 - Make sure each ESF organization is familiar with the EOC COOP and to be able to maintain their operational capacity and integrity at any of the potential alternate EOC locations should the EOC operations need to relocate. Additional plans and procedures may need to be developed by ESF 5 to enhance operations at these alternate EOC locations.
 - Demobilize resources as requested by EOC command structure.
 - Initiate financial reimbursement processes for recovery activities when such support is available. Coordinate with the Finance Section as appropriate.
 - Provide any after action improvement comments and suggestions as requested to continue planning efforts and to improve operational readiness for the next disaster incident.
 - Coordinate with various long-term recovery efforts and support initiatives in coordination with disaster recovery centers, disaster field offices, the local mitigation

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strategy group, the post-disaster redevelopment committee, or any other relevant long-term efforts as appropriate.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. LEAD COORDINATING AGENCY – Development Services Department

- a. Serve as the Planning Section Chief when requested and mobilized.
- b. Identify, coordinate, and manage the staffing and operational needs of the Planning Section in accomplishing its responsibilities.
- c. Implement, manage, and coordinate all the responsibilities of the Planning Section.
- d. Identify and train County staff to support the Planning Section responsibilities.
- e. Coordinate with ESF 7 to ensure that all available resources are logged and requests for resources are filled.
- f. Coordinate and provide appropriate documents and information to the state Division of Emergency Management throughout the incident or event.
- g. Coordinate the management of GIS information and the ability to create visual assessments of the event in any operation as necessary.
- h. Participate in exercises as appropriate.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

- a. Initiate and support activities in support of the Planning Section responsibilities.
- b. Coordinate and provide resources to meet the staffing needs of the Planning Section.
- c. Attend and participate in Planning Section training and exercises as is necessary to become familiar with the responsibilities and operations of the Planning Section.
- d. The County GIS Division will provide technical GIS mapping services in support of the Planning Section and the EOC.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- Each organization is responsible to track and manage its own expenses related to a disaster/emergency response and recovery effort, whether the EOC has been mobilized or not.
- Mutual aid sharing of resources should be tracked by each and all organizations offering and receiving those resources, to ensure non-consumable resources and assets are returned appropriately, timely, and in the same condition from which it was received.
- Any expected compensation for mutual aid services or resources offered, rented, leased, bought, and/or requested from any organization and provided to any organization, should have all financial expectation pre-identified in advance of service or resource delivery. Any expenses not clearly identifying a financially responsible party will be at risk for non-payment.

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- Any disaster/emergency expenses incurred by any organization may be requested, in summary, by the Finance Section to satisfy reporting requirements to the state or federal authorities, or even from media requests as may be appropriate. Release of such information will ultimately be at the discretion of those organizations and as applicable by law.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State of Florida CEMP, ESF 5 appendix
- Escambia County CEMP
- EOC ESF 5 position checklist
- Americans with Disabilities Act, as amended.
- EOC Continuity of Operations Plan
- State of Florida Field Operations Guide
- BCC Pandemic Plan
- EOC Training requirements
- FEMA ICS Forms
- County Flood Warning Response Plan
- FEMA ICS Forms Reference Guide

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 6

Mass Care Unit

Lead Coordinating Organization: Escambia County Department of Public Safety

Support Organizations: Florida Department of Health in Escambia County
Escambia County Neighborhood and Human Services Department
Escambia County Parks and Recreation Department
American Red Cross of Northwest Florida
The Salvation Army of Pensacola
Escambia County School District
Lakeview Center
Be Ready Alliance Coordinating for Emergencies (BRACE)
United Way 2-1-1
Pensacola Bay Center (SMG)

I. Mission

The mission of ESF 6 is to coordinate mass care, emergency assistance, and select human services to meet the needs of disaster survivors.

- Mass Care: Includes sheltering, feeding operations, emergency first aid, distribution of relief supplies, and collecting and providing information on survivors to family members.
- Emergency Assistance: Assistance required by individuals, families, and their communities to ensure that immediate needs beyond the scope of the traditional “mass care” services provided at the local level are addressed. These services include support to evacuations (including registration and tracking of evacuees); reunification of families; functional needs support services (FNSS); and non-conventional shelter management.
- Human Services: Includes coordination of select programs to assist disaster survivors. These programs include disaster supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (DSNAP), disaster unemployment, and temporary disaster employment.

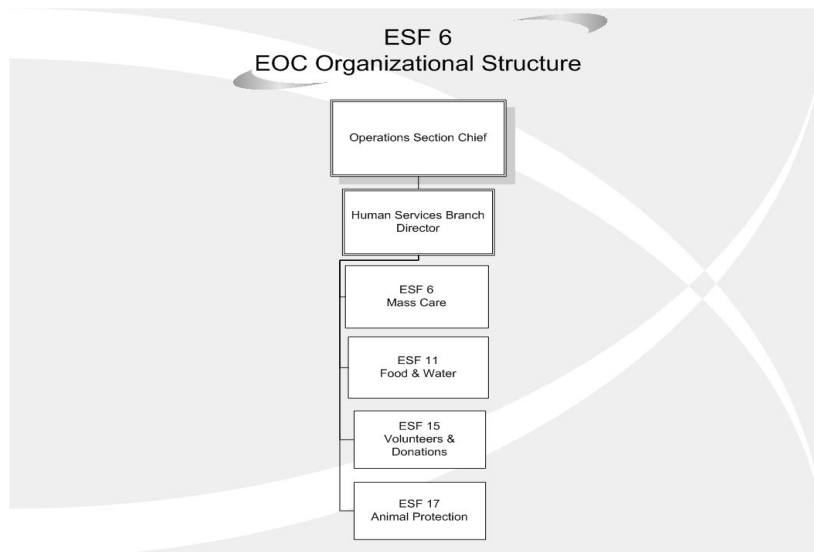
II. Concept of Operations

A. ESF ORGANIZATION/STRUCTURE

- ESF 6 is locally organized consistent with state EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Escambia County through the Escambia County EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.
- The County EOC utilizes a combination ICS and ESF management system to manage disaster operations in the EOC.
- ESF 6 will be organized and operate as a team leveraging the resources of all agencies to meet the needs of the community.

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- ESF 6 lead will be the team leader, primary contact, coordination, and facilitation point for all planning and operational activities for the ESF.
- ESF 6 lead will coordinate and facilitate all reporting requirements and the sharing of information and data for the ESF.
- ESF 6 lead will coordinate any requests of ESF 6 and their resources as appropriate.
- ESF 6 lead will be responsible to coordinate, facilitate, and participate in all pre-disaster planning activities as it relates to the evolving mission of ESF 6.
- ESF 6 support organizations will partner with, be responsive to, and support the lead in all planning and operational activities in accomplishing the evolving mission of ESF 6.
- ESF 6 will provide the IC and EOC command with expert guidance, direction, and recommendations for planning and operational considerations throughout an incident to leverage resources and programs that may be applicable to the disaster situation at hand.
- ESF 6 lead does not have the authority to direct, commit, assume responsibility, or liability for the resources of any support organization. Each ESF organization is responsible for and manages their own resources while working together as a team to accomplish the ESF mission(s) at hand.
- ESF 6 will be coordinated by and report to the Human Services Branch Director, who reports to the Operations Section Chief, who then reports to the Incident Commander.
- The EOC command structure will request, guide, and evolve the mission and task responsibilities of each ESF both before an incident as it relates to planning activities throughout the year for disaster services and operations, as well as operations during an EOC activation.



Incident Command System Structure: ESF 6 – Mass Care

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B. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

- The Division of Emergency Management is regularly monitoring the community for potential disaster threats that may rise to the level of action. Should there be any need to act in response to a potential or imminent threat, the Division will reach out to the appropriate EOC position(s) and/or ESFs for further coordination.
- The Division of Emergency Management has several tools from which communications to EOC partners and organizations may be contacted as it relates to providing any potential threats, any decision-making meetings, briefings, or EOC activations. Depending upon the situation, the appropriate people will be contacted as it may relate to any varying degree of actions that may need to be taken.
 - ESF lead organizations will follow up with any ESF support organization to coordinate any staffing or resource needs for the situation and to make sure appropriate ESF staffing coverage is provided in support of any EOC activation.

C. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- When the EOC is activated, ESF 6 falls under a coordination and management structure within the EOC.
- BCC departments and divisions will be required to report and support EOC operations as the plan identifies and as the Incident Commander may stipulate.
- Other non-BCC organizations and jurisdictions in support of ESF 6 are voluntarily participating in EOC operations and voluntarily falling within the EOC ICS management structure to efficiently and effectively coordinate resource and operational support in response to community disaster incidents.
- Many disaster response and recovery operations are planned cooperatively between EOC organizations and jurisdictions prior to disaster incidents. It is expected that any commitments from those organizations and jurisdictions made during the planning process will be provided and supported during an actual incident as may be needed.
- For any disaster response and recovery operation not previously planned, each EOC organization and jurisdiction may voluntarily, at their discretion, coordinate resources and support in meeting the needs of the community as may be coordinated through the EOC ICS management structure.
- Each EOC organization and jurisdiction will maintain sole operational and financial responsibility for their own resources and organizational presence within the EOC and any resources that may be requested, utilized, and coordinated through the EOC operation unless specifically identified and agreed upon by all coordinating parties as otherwise identified.
- ESF 6, as experts in providing mass care services, will fully engage the EOC operations and regularly provide guidance and recommendations throughout the incident to the EOC command staff as to operations and direction that may provide for the most efficient utilization of ESF 6 mass care resources and services.

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- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 9, 10, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- All resource and task requests to and from ESF 6 will be managed and coordinated by ESF 6 with those other ESF organizations providing cooperative support.

D. PLANNING

- ESF 6 lead and support organizations will coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in activities to develop mass care plans, procedures, commit resources, initiate mutual aid agreements, and contract service arrangements in the effort to enhance the coordination and development of operational activities as needed and requested in support of the ESF mission. These planning efforts will support ESF 6 missions and include:
 - Mass Care
 - Develop and maintain plans and procedures for the mobilization of public disaster shelters. (ESF 8 will develop and maintain a plan for the special needs shelter(s)).
 - Develop and maintain plans and procedures for the mobilization of mass care feeding operations that may include fixed, mobile sites, or other conceptual mass care feeding operations as appropriate.
 - Develop and maintain plans and procedures for the mobilization of canteen locations in fixed outside or inside locations as the situation may dictate.
 - Develop and maintain plans and procedures for the collection and provision of information on survivors to family members.
 - Develop and maintain plans and procedures for the receipt and distribution of relief supplies.
 - Develop and maintain any additional plans and procedures to enhance mass care services to the community.
 - Emergency Services
 - Develop and maintain plans and procedures to support evacuation operations in non-conventional environments. This may be in supporting base camps, tent cities, or other potential mass evacuation

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or sheltering initiatives. Services may include feeding operations, tracking evacuees, or other potential support services.

- Develop and maintain plans and procedures to identify and apply support resources needs to maintain ADA access and functional needs support services for disaster response activities.
 - Develop and maintain plans and procedures to support mental health, basic first aid, safe and well listing, and other appropriate emergency services in support of disaster response and recovery operations.
 - Develop and maintain plans and procedures to support long-term recovery needs and operations as appropriate.
- Human Services
 - Develop plans and procedures to pursue and implement any Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (DSNAP-food stamps) assistance as appropriate.
 - Develop plans and procedures to pursue temporary disaster employment and unemployment service assistance as appropriate.
- Engage and participate in, and support, the annual emergency operations center exercise. Engage and participate in, and support, any other exercise that may occur in or around the community as ESF 6 organizations desire or as requested.
 - Develop and maintain a list of essential employees, support organizations, and appropriate vendors, contractors, or other resources to support ESF 6 operations to accomplish the mission.
 - Identify and maintain communication resources needed to implement ESF 6 activities and responsibilities.
 - Lead and/or support other mass care planning initiatives as appropriate.
 - Research, identify, and maintain an understanding of all local mass care services, resources, financial opportunities, and any mutual aid resources and programs that can be requested and brought into our community to augment mass care services to the community.
 - Develop and maintain plans and procedures to identify and coordinate spontaneous organizations that are providing mass care services and resources to the community on their own that have not coordinated with ESF 6, 15 or the EOC. This will include coordination with ESF 15. Data will be maintained and coordinated with CIC, 211, and the PIO for dissemination to the public as appropriate.
 - Develop and maintain plans and procedures for the support of homebound individuals.

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- Develop and maintain plans and procedures for use of Computer Assisted Network (CAN) or other alternative software for the coordination of agencies trying to provide support services for unmet needs.
- Develop and maintain plans and procedures to provide support to the EOC operations for ADA and FNSS support services as they may be available and as appropriate. Coordinate and manage any mutual aid requests for ADA and FNSS support services as appropriate.
- Conduct cross-training of Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) personnel for ESF 6 support services as appropriate.
- Develop and maintain any plans and procedures as it relates to support services provided from other EOC and community partners to accomplish the ESF 6 mission.
- Incorporate ADA access and FNSS planning in any plans and procedures develop from ESF 6.
- Be familiar with EOC COOP and develop and maintain plans for ESF 6 operations in support of any EOC COOP implementation.
- INFORMATION ONLY - Opening Doors Northwest Florida has developed plans with ESF 1 and ESF 17 for the coordination of transportation and pet sheltering needs of the community's homeless population for risk sheltering. Communication and coordination will be coordinated through local homeless shelter and housing programs to reach as many of the homeless population as possible.
- INFORMATION ONLY-ESF 8 will develop and maintain plans and procedures as it relates to the special needs shelter operations. ESF 6 may provide support services as identified and appropriate.
- INFORMATION ONLY-ESF 17 will develop and maintain plans and procedures as it relates to pet shelter operations in coordination with public shelter operations.
- INFORMATION ONLY-ESF 15 will provide a central point for the coordination of information and activities of voluntary agencies, in coordination with ESF 6, and the effective utilization of donated goods.

E. OPERATIONS

ESF 6 will:

- Provide expert guidance and recommendations to EOC command staff on mass care services, resources, and operations as the incident evolves.
- Identify and provide appropriate staffing levels to manage the ESF 6 EOC desk and responsibilities for the operational period identified by the IC.
- Participate and engage in any meetings, briefings, discussions, and other activities as needed and requested in support of coordinated EOC operations.

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- Monitor operational status of, and coordinate and manage resources and assets under the purview of ESF 6.
- Evaluate, analyze, and process information and data and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs as the situation may evolve.
- Identify and report on any anticipated gaps in service and resources and develop contingency plans to address those gaps or any unanticipated demands on mass care resources.
- Acquire appropriate intelligence information from ESF 6 lead and support organizations and report on ESF 6 status as requested by EOC command staff as appropriate.
- Acquire appropriate intelligence information about other spontaneous mass care organizations, in coordination with ESF 15, that are providing mass care services in the community, and provide information to CIC, 211, and ESF 14 for public dissemination as the organizations/operations may desire.
- Manage resource support requests from other EOC organizations as appropriate.
- Request, coordinate, and/or manage additional mass care resources as needed to meet any community unmet mass care needs.
- Implement shelter operations plan in coordination with EOC command staff.
 - Maintain status information and report on shelter operations as requested.
 - Provide recommendations and guidance on the implementation of the phased shelter opening plan and coordinate the decision on progressive shelter opening based upon demand with EOC command staff as appropriate.
 - Coordinate logistical and service support with appropriate ESF organizations as identified in the shelter operations plan.
 - Soon after disaster operations, provide zip code census data to emergency of shelter locations and populations during the incident.
- Initiate and manage mass care feeding operations in coordination with EOC command staff.
- Initiate and manage canteen operations in coordination with EOC command staff.
- Initiate and manage receipt and distribution of mass of disaster relief supplies in coordination with EOC command staff.
- Support evacuation operations in non-conventional environments.
- Initiate and manage any additional support services as appropriate and in coordination with EOC command staff. This could include mental health services, basic first aid, safe and well listings, tracking of evacuees, etc.

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- Coordinate and support feeding services at the special needs shelter with ESF 8.
- Coordinate and support feeding services as the volunteer reception center as resource capacity may allow. Coordinate with ESF 15.
- Determine when to cease any field operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 9, 10, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- Coordinate with ESF 15 to leverage volunteer and donated goods with mass care services and organizations.
- Coordinate and manage registration and needs of homebound individuals as they are known. (i.e., incapable of leaving their home due to disability)
- Initiate and promote CAN or alternative software for the coordination and delivery of services and resources to meet individual unmet needs.
- Coordinate with ESF 8 for sanitary/health inspections at risk and host shelter locations, canteen locations, and other mass care service locations and work to resolve any issues.
- Coordinate with ESF 11 to leverage resources between POD operations and mass care operations and minimize any overlap and gaps in mass care distribution.
- Will provide representation, as requested and as capacity allows, in the state or FEMA ESC/DRC operations as appropriate.
- Will initiate any family reunification programs as the situation may dictate.
- Maintain ADA access and provide FNSS services to ESF 6 operations as required by law.
- Provide and coordinate ADA and FNSS resource support to EOC operations when those needs exceed the capability of EOC organizations. Initiate and coordinate any mutual aid request for ADA and FNSS support services in coordination with EOC command staff.
- Implement human needs damage/impact assessments and share data with appropriate EOC organizations for coordination of disaster services.
- Coordinate with ESF 3 for City and County damage assessment data as needed to direct mass care resources to the needs in the community.
- Pursue DSNAP resources as the situation may dictate.

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- Pursue and initiate any disaster unemployment or temporary employment programs as the situation may dictate.
- Coordinate with contractors, vendors, other local community organizations, and/or appropriate ESFs for additional operational support resources where needs exceed the capabilities and capacity of the ESF.
- Coordinate with the Logistics Section when resource needs exceed the capabilities and capacities of the contractors, vendors, other local organizations, and/or appropriate ESFs.
- Verify financial responsibilities for any operations and resource requests and mutual aid where ESF 6 does not have the capacity or capability to manage.
- Coordinate and manage requested mutual aid resources.
- Clarify all financial responsibilities with all operations of ESF 6 and those coordinated within the EOC as appropriate.
- Coordinate with ESF 14 and Citizens Information Center for any public information dissemination needs.
 - Implement ESF 6 COOP plan as appropriate.
 - Demobilize resources as appropriate.
 - Initiate financial reimbursement processes for recovery activities when such support is available. Coordinate with the Finance Section as appropriate.
 - Provide any after action improvement comments and suggestions as requested to continue planning efforts and to improve operational readiness for the next disaster incident.
 - Coordinate with and support various long-term recovery efforts and support initiatives in coordination with disaster recovery centers, disaster field offices, the local mitigation strategy group, the post-disaster redevelopment committee, or any other relevant long-term efforts as appropriate.
 - In the recovery phase, BRACE will coordinate social and support services, with the cooperation and collaboration of its partners through its Recovery – Individual Assistance Committee (formerly Long-Term Recovery Committee) by utilizing local, donated, and purchased resource from its partners and the community to meet individual unmet needs and coordinate social service casework where appropriate. BRACE will facilitate access to the Coordinated Assistance Network (CAN) to minimize duplication of effort and assistance while streamlining assistance to survivors.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 6

Mass Care Unit

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

- **Lead Coordinating Organization(s)**

- **Escambia County Department of Public Safety**

- Will coordinate, facilitate, and manage all aspects of ESF 6.
- Will develop and maintain a roster of personnel to staff an ESF desk. Ensure the presence of resource materials in enough quantities in the ESF EOC location.
- Coordinate the preplanning of hurricane shelter operations.
- Coordinate shelter operations in cooperation with EOC command staff during disaster incidents and emergency needs.
- Coordinate human needs damage/impact assessments and share data with appropriate EOC organizations.
- Coordinate and initiate any host shelter operations as needed.
- Coordinate the distribution of relief supplies, provide crisis counseling, and light casework for people in need.
- Coordinate light casework for people within shelters to expedite shelter closures as appropriate.
- Will coordinate canteen locations, mass feeding, and receipt and distribution of relief supplies in coordination with support organizations.
- Will coordinate and manage evacuee data and family reunification as the situation may dictate.
- Will coordinate FNSS/ADA planning efforts to identify potential people in need and resource identification for potential access needs of the public as appropriate. Will be the point for any FNSS/ADA requests for assistance as appropriate.
- Will coordinate basic first aid stations, mental health assistance, and safe and well-being resident lists through the support organizations as appropriate. Will coordinate with ESF 8 for any higher level of medical services beyond basic first aid.
- Coordinate support organization impact/damage assessments through support organization programs and parameters. Coordinate with GIS Unit for data management. Share data as appropriate with other responding agencies as the situation may dictate.

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- Coordinate with other ESF 6 agencies for the provision of additional mass care services to include housing assistance, etc. as resource may allow and may be available.
- Coordinate with ESF 15 and ESF 3 for acquisition of additional damage impact data for coordinated mass care response services.
- Coordinate with support organizations in pursuing federal, state, and local funding programs for human needs support services as appropriate. They may include:
 - FEMA Immediate Disaster Case Management and Assessment Teams (A-Team)
 - FEMA Disaster case management (DCMP)
 - State Housing Initiative Program (SHIP) and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) grant funding authorization as may be available.
 - Leverage state H.O.M.E. tenant based rental assistance program/voucher program as may be available.
 - Leverage National Emergency Grant (NEG) dislocated worker program through CareerSource ESCAROSA as may be needed and available.
 - Request FEMA Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DART) as may be needed and available.
 - Request AmeriCorps National Civilian Corp (NCCC) teams as may be needed and available.
 - Request AmeriCorp Vista teams as may be needed and available.
 - Request FEMA Corps teams as may be needed and available.
 - Request Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) as may be needed and available.
 - Request Disaster Survival Assistance Teams (DSAT) as may be needed and available.
- Will support ESF 15, with a potential small warehousing service for donated goods and dissemination to the public as appropriate and as the capacity and capability may be determined on a case-by-case basis.
- Coordinate the distribution of relief supplies.
- **Support Agencies**
 - **American Red Cross of Northwest Florida**
 - Coordinate the preplanning of hurricane risk and host shelter operations. Responsibilities will be spelled out in the annual ARC shelter operations commitment letter.
 - Manage hurricane risk shelter operations in coordination with EOC command staff during disaster incidents and emergency needs.
 - Provide snacks and water at all shelter locations throughout the time shelters are mobilized. This includes special needs and Bay Center shelter locations.

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Mass Care Unit

- Provide shelter operations support trailer to Pensacola Bay Center as if it was an ARC managed shelter.
- Coordinate with School District on food delivery equipment support that will include hot/cold food delivery containers/cambros.
- Coordinate food service support at UWF shelter location in coordination with District food delivery.
- Manage human needs damage/impact assessments and share data with appropriate EOC organizations.
- Initiate any host shelter operations as needed.
- Coordinate the distribution of relief supplies, provide crisis counseling, and light casework, within ARC parameters, for people in need.
- Coordinate light casework for people within shelters to expedite shelter closures as appropriate.
- Will manage and coordinate ARC canteen locations, mass feeding, receipt, and distribution of relief supplies.
- Will coordinate and manage evacuee data and family reunification as the situation may dictate.
- Will coordinate FNSS/ADA planning efforts to identify potential people in need and resource identification for potential access needs of the public as appropriate. Will be the point for any requests for assistance, beyond EOC organization capabilities and capacity to meet access needs for disaster related services.
- Will coordinate and manage basic first aid stations, mental health assistance, and safe and well listings as appropriate. Will coordinate with ESF 8 for any needs beyond basic services for medical services.
- Implement impact/damage assessments post disaster. Share data as appropriate with other responding agencies as the situation may dictate.
- Coordinate with other ESF 6 agencies for the provision of additional mass care services to include housing assistance, etc. as resource may allow.
- Coordinate with ESF 15 and ESF 3 for acquisition of additional damage impact data for coordinated mass care response services.
- **The Salvation Army of Pensacola**
 - Will coordinate, facilitate, and manage all aspects of ESF 6 in cooperation with the American Red Cross.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 6

Mass Care Unit

- Will establish fixed and/or mobile feeding sites and canteen locations as appropriate.
- Will support ESF 15, with a potential small warehousing service for donated goods and dissemination to the public as appropriate and as the capacity and capability may be determined on a case-by-case basis.
- Coordinate the distribution of relief supplies.
- Acquire and share damage impact data with appropriate agencies as available.
- Coordinate with other ESF 6 agencies for the provision of additional mass care services to include short term sheltering, housing assistance, etc. as resources may allow.
- **Division of Emergency Management**
 - Determine risk shelter locations in coordination with ESF 6.
 - Determine the need for canteen locations and coordinate with ESF 6 to implement operations as resources may allow.
 - Coordinate the opening and closing of host and risk shelter operations as appropriate with ESF 6.
 - Coordinate with ESF 6 on any mass care needs in the community.
 - Facilitate the sharing of damage impact data with mass care organizations.
- **School District of Escambia County**
 - Support ESF 6 sheltering activities with personnel and access to identified risk shelter facilities. This will include appropriate janitorial, maintenance, and facility staff.
 - Support ESF 6 by providing personnel and equipment to assist with accomplishing its mass care mission responsibilities.
 - Provide food service at all District shelter locations as identified within the County/District shelter operations MOU.
 - Provide food service support at UWF shelter location as identified within the County/District shelter operations MOU.
- **Pensacola Naval Air Station (U.S. Navy)**
 - Provision of warehouse space for ARC supplies.
- **Florida Department of Health in Escambia County**

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 6

Mass Care Unit

- ESF 8 will coordinate with ESF 6 and supply personnel to monitor and control public health factors at mass care sites (see ESF 8 for details).
- Support ESF 6 mass care services with the potential for higher level of mental health and medical care in shelters, at canteen locations, or other venue as the situation may dictate.
- **Lakeview Center**
 - Provide on call or onsite personnel to assist in the provision of disaster mental health services to the public and first responders in or at the venue needed and as appropriate.
- **BRACE**
 - Refer and coordinate affiliated volunteers and partner organizations wishing to assist in providing mass care.
 - Coordinate with ESF 6 any self-deployed volunteer resources and services that may be identified, in providing mass care services for data management and referral to the public.
 - Coordinate and manage the registration and mass care service delivery to homebound individuals during disaster response and recovery phases.
 - Coordinate social and support services
- **United Way 2-1-1**
 - Share unmet needs data and trend analysis information so that ESF 6 can adjust to those trending needs as may be appropriate.
 - Coordinate with ESF 15 as to which mutual aid organizations are coming into the community and providing direct services to the public so 2-1-1 can share the most current referral services to the public.
 - Will support community recovery efforts and long-term recovery referral services to those resources that will assist the public in short- and long-term recovery.
- **Pensacola Bay Center**
 - Manage and run Bay Center shelter operations to include food service support as identified within the County/Bay Center shelter operations contract.
- **Escambia County Neighborhood and Human Services Department**
 - Coordinate any information and data as it may relate to government service programs to include DSNAP and disaster unemployment and employment service programs.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 6

Mass Care Unit

- Support ESF 6 sheltering activities with personnel and access to identified county community centers for potential disaster operations.
- **Escambia County Parks and Recreation Department**
- Support ESF 6 sheltering activities with personnel and access to identified county community centers for potential disaster operations.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- Each organization is responsible to track and manage its own expenses related to a disaster/emergency response and recovery effort, whether the EOC has been mobilized or not.
- Mutual aid sharing of resources should be tracked by each and all organizations offering and receiving those resources, to ensure non-consumable resources and assets are returned appropriately, timely, and in the same condition from which it was received.
- Any expected compensation for mutual aid services or resources offered, rented, leased, bought, and/or requested from any organization and provided to any organization, should have all financial expectation pre-identified in advance of service or resource delivery. Any expenses not clearly identifying a financially responsible party will be at risk for non-payment.
- Any disaster/emergency expenses incurred by any organization may be requested, in summary, by the Finance Section to satisfy reporting requirements to the state or federal authorities, or even from media requests as may be appropriate. Release of such information will ultimately be at the discretion of those organizations and as applicable by law.

H. REFERENCES, DOCUMENTS, AND AUTHORITIES

- State of Florida CEMP, ESF 6 appendix
- Mass Care-Preparedness and Operations (ARC 3041)
- Standards for Hurricane Evacuation Shelter Selections, American Red Cross ARC 4496
- MEGA-Shelter Planning Guide (American Red Cross and International Association of Venue Managers, Inc.)
- Florida Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan
- State of Florida Shelter Retrofit Report
- American Red Cross Disaster Response Handbook
- Florida Statewide Regional Evacuation Study Program
- Statewide Emergency Shelter Plans (Florida Division of Emergency Management)
- Americans with Disabilities Act/Florida Accessibility Code, Checklist for Emergency Shelters, March 3, 2008 (DOJ)
- Disaster Case Management, National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster Points of Consensus, May 2011
- Tools for State VOADs to Prepare for Disaster Case Management, National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster, DRAFT approved 2011

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 6

Mass Care Unit

- Disaster Case Management Guidelines, National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster, ratified 2011
- State Disaster Case Management Plan, Florida Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster, July 2016
- EOC ESF position checklist
- Americans with Disabilities Act, as amended.
- EOC Continuity of Operations Plan
- Orientation Manual for First responders on the Evacuation of People with Disabilities, FA-235/August 2002, FEMA
- Guidance on Planning for Integration of Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelters, November 2010, FEMA
- ARC Shelter Operations Annual Letter of Intent
- County/School District Shelter Operations MOU
- Pensacola Bay Center contract related to Shelter Operational Responsibilities

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 7 Resource Support (Logistics and Finance Section)

Lead Coordinating Organization:

Logistics Section Chief- Purchasing Division and Human Resources Department
Finance Section Chief- Office of Management and Budget
Escambia County Public Safety Department, Business Operations

Support Organizations:

Logistics Section
Pensacola Christian College

Finance Section
Escambia County Clerk of the Court
Escambia County Office of Management & Budget, Contract Management Division
Property Sales Division

I. Mission

The mission of Emergency Support Function 7 (ESF 7) is to identify and/or acquire the necessary resources to support disaster operations. Provide fiscal and logistical managerial and coordination support through timely and efficient acquisition and distribution of resources, purchasing, contracting, renting and leasing of supplies and equipment in support of the multi-jurisdictional, multi-organizational operations of the EOC.

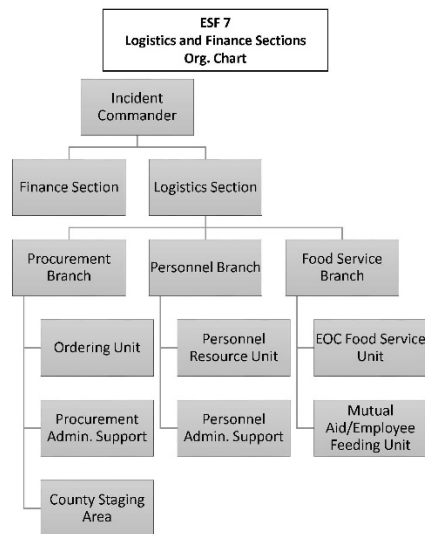
II. Concept of Operations

A. ESF ORGANIZATION/STRUCTURE

- ESF 7 is comprised of two sections from the ICS structure. They include the Logistics and Finance Sections.
- ESF 7 is locally organized consistent with the State EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Escambia County through the Escambia County EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.
- The County EOC utilizes a combination ICS and ESF management system to manage disaster operations within the EOC.
- ESF 7 will be organized and operate as a team leveraging the resources of all EOC and community organizations to meet the needs of the community and the EOC responding organizations.
- Section chiefs and branch directors will be the team leaders, primary contact, and coordination and facilitation points for all planning and operational activities for the sections.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 7 Resource Support (Logistics and Finance Section)

- Section chiefs and branch directors will coordinate and facilitate all reporting requirements and the sharing of information and data for the ESF.
- Section chiefs and branch directors will coordinate any requests of ESF 7 and their resources as appropriate.
- Section chiefs and branch directors will be responsible to coordinate, facilitate, and participate in all pre-disaster planning activities as it relates to the evolving mission of ESF 7.
- ESF 7 support organizations will partner with, be responsive to, and support the lead in all planning and operational activities in accomplishing the evolving mission of ESF 7.
- ESF 7 will provide the IC and EOC command with expert guidance, direction, and recommendations for planning and operational considerations throughout an incident to leverage resources and programs that may be applicable to the disaster situation at hand.
- Section chiefs and branch directors do not have the authority to direct, commit, assume responsibility or liability for the resources of any other EOC support organization outside of their normal and typical authority. Each EOC organization is responsible for and manages their own resources while working together as a team to accomplish the ESF mission(s) at hand.
- Section chiefs and branch directors will be coordinated by and report to the Incident Commander.
- The EOC command structure will request, guide, and evolve the mission and task responsibilities of each ESF both before and during an incident.



Emergency Support Function (ESF) 7 Resource Support (Logistics and Finance Section)

Incident Command System Structure: ESF 7 – Resource Support

B. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

- The Division of Emergency Management is regularly monitoring the community potential disaster threats that may rise to the level of taking action. Should there be any need to take action in response to a potential or imminent threat, the Division will reach out to the appropriate EOC position(s) and/or ESFs for further coordination.
- The Division of Emergency Management has several tools from which communications to EOC partners and organizations may be contacted as it relates to providing any potential threats, any decision-making meetings, briefings, or EOC activations. Depending upon the situation, the appropriate people will be contacted as it may relate to any varying degree of actions that may need to be taken.
- Section chiefs and branch directors will follow up with any ESF support organization to coordinate any staffing or resource needs for the situation and to make sure appropriate ESF staffing coverage is provided in support of any EOC activation.

C. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- When the EOC is activated, ESF 7 falls under a coordination and management structure within the EOC.
- BCC departments and divisions will be required to report and support EOC operations as the plan identifies and as the Incident Commander may stipulate.
- Other non-BCC organizations and jurisdictions in support of ESF 7 are voluntarily participating in EOC operations and voluntarily falling within the EOC ICS management structure to efficiently and effectively coordinate resource and operational support in response to community disaster incidents.
- Many disaster response and recovery operations are planned cooperatively between EOC organizations and jurisdictions prior to disaster incidents. It is expected that any commitments from those organizations and jurisdictions made during the planning process will be provided and supported during an actual incident as may be needed.
- For any disaster response and recovery operation not previously planned, each EOC organization and jurisdiction may voluntarily, at their discretion, coordinate resources and support in meeting the needs of the community as may be coordinated through the EOC ICS management structure.
- Each EOC organization and jurisdiction will maintain sole operational and financial responsibility for their own resources and organizational presence within the EOC and any resources that may be requested, utilized, and coordinated through the EOC operation unless specifically identified and agreed upon by all coordinating parties as otherwise identified.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 7

Resource Support

(Logistics and Finance Section)

- All resource and task requests to and from ESF 7 will be managed and coordinated by ESF 7 with those other ESF organizations providing cooperative support.
- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 9, 10, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- ESF 7 will conduct operations in accordance with all local, state and federal laws and regulations.

D. PLANNING

- ESF 7 will develop, initiate, coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in any training or exercise activities as requested and as resources may allow, to refine and hone disaster response plans, procedures, guides, and checklists utilized to carryout activities in meeting the mission requirements.
- Develop and maintain a list of essential employees, support organizations, and appropriate vendors, contractors, or other resources to support operations as appropriate.
- Identify and develop a list of local, regional, statewide, or national, resources that will be available to support the ESF 7 mission.
- Support additional planning initiative where resources may allow and coordinate with support or other community organizations as appropriate.
- Throughout the planning effort, make sure plans are in place and activities are coordinated in such a manner that will allow access and reasonable accommodation to any disaster service that is provided to the rest of the community in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- ESF 7 lead and support organizations will coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in activities to develop plans, procedures, commit resources, initiate mutual aid agreements, and contract service arrangements in the effort to enhance the coordination and development of operational activities as needed and requested in support of the ESF mission and EOC operation. Some of the activities to be planned are processes and procedures for the coordination and/or management of the following activities, though not all inclusive:
 - Finance Section:
 - Determine the method of tracking and funding source for disaster preparedness, response, and recovery costs for the County. This may

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 7 Resource Support (Logistics and Finance Section)

include normal department budgets, disaster reserve funds, and/or other funding source account as appropriate and authorized.

- As appropriate, review, maintain and update the P.A. program communications list of potential P.A. program eligible applicants for communication of various program opportunities and any potential need for damage assessment data at the beginning of hurricane season each year. This can be from previously approved P.A. program applicant lists from FEMA/state, or as new local organizations that are identified may fall under a potentially P.A. eligibility category.
- Coordinate with and notify all county government jurisdictions and appropriate non-profits, to make sure they are tracking expenses appropriately for their jurisdictions and the need to coordinate with and report the data to the FSC as appropriate.
- Process for providing estimated or actual disaster costs at any given point in time as directed by the IC for the incident and potentially inclusive of all government jurisdictions and appropriate non-profits.
- At the direction of the IC, the FSC will coordinate the P.A. damage assessment process as it relates to acquiring the summary financial damage assessment data from the various data sources (departments, field assessment teams, other jurisdictions, etc.)
- FSC will coordinate with County Emergency Management and appropriate state and federal staff the P.A. damage assessment data in the effort to pursue and secure a presidential declaration as appropriate.
- Will complete proper paperwork and notification that the County will be seeking federal assistance in the P.A. program and coordinate with emergency management and IC as appropriate.
- Coordination of P.A. program “kick-off” meetings, applicant briefings, and any other appropriate program workshops, to include notifications of such meetings to all potentially program eligible applicants as appropriate.
- Coordinate with appropriate organizations and identify plans to maintain payroll processing for staff.
- Coordinate any training needs for staff.

Logistics Section:

- Maintain employee manpower pool assignments and policies.
- Make recommendations for actions for any violations of County policies as it may relate to disaster operations.
- Identify resources and plans for supporting EOC activities with manpower resources that may include skilled or unskilled, volunteers, partnerships, MOUs, or contracts as required for a variety of EOC and disaster field operations.
- Coordinate with appropriate organizations and identify plans to maintain payroll processing for staff where local services may be interrupted.
- Develop operational plans and procedures and identify locations for a County Staging Area operation that will include the development of training and exercises as appropriate.
- Develop list of vendors, establish contracts, MOUs, and other appropriate arrangements and agreements with vendors and contractors that will support EOC operations. These activities may include, but not all inclusive of the following:
 - Large and small scale feeding
 - Large and small scale base camp operations

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 7

Resource Support

(Logistics and Finance Section)

- Large and small supply and resource needs for any and all types of EOC operations as may be found in the CEMP and in support of all ESF activities as appropriate.
 - Food & Water resources in support of ESF 11.
 - Leasing of warehouse, storage, or office space in support of donated goods warehousing, Disaster Field/Essential Services Operations, Disaster Recovery Centers, etc.
 - Port-a-let and sanitation station needs beyond what ESF 3 and utility companies will be required to support.
 - And any others identified in the planning process.
 - Provide direct IT support in the EOC and for any field operations as appropriate.
 - Plan, develop, and implement disaster continuity plans for the County computer network and any potential IT hardware, software, security, and internet needs in support of the EOC, any field operations, and any COOP implementation activities as appropriate.
 - Identify and develop resource request, review, authorization, and verification of financially responsible party for any resource requests presented to Logistics Section during activations.
 - Process any resource requests to the state as appropriate, through EMConstellation and track and manage those state requested resources as appropriate for proper return and billing.
 - Coordinate any training needs for staff.
- Routinely update and validate all plans, MOUs, contracts, agreements, contact information, checklists, etc.

E. OPERATIONS

ESF 7 will:

- Provide appropriate staffing to manage the ESF 7 EOC desks and any functions and responsibilities of ESF 7 in the EOC as requested or required.
- Attend and/or participate in any meetings, briefings, discussions, and other activities as needed and requested in support of EOC operations.
- Monitor operational status of resources and assets under the purview of ESF 7 as appropriate.
- Evaluate, analyze, and process information and data and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs. Identify and report on any anticipated gaps in service and develop contingency plans to address those gaps or any unanticipated demands on resources.
- Acquire appropriate intelligence information and data from ESF resources and complete any reporting needs and requirements in support of the EOC operation and at the request and direction of EOC management and leadership.
- Provide other support as requested by the Incident Commander. Prepare budget transfers, amendments or loan documents for approval by the BCC.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 7

Resource Support

(Logistics and Finance Section)

- Coordinate with County administration to determine value for a local state of emergency declaration, if not already in place, to assist in streamlining purchasing and financial procedures for sake of immediate life safety and property protection actions.
- Contact key vendors as appropriate with as much advanced notice as possible for any operational or logistical support.
- Coordinate resources to meet resource requests within the EOC operation.
- Implement any actions to support COOP implementation.

Finance Section:

- Provide fiscal guidance, technical support and funding options to the BCC and EOC organizations as appropriate.
- Will identify any special budgeting or expenditure procedures as it may relate to the disaster response.
- Will manage and document all funding and expenditures for the disaster response.
- Coordinate with all potentially P.A. eligible applicants to acquire and accumulate P.A. damage assessment data for the pursuit of a federal declaration.
- Will initiate and provide notification of the eligibility process for the P.A. program and coordinate any P.A. program “kick-off” meetings, applicant briefings, and any other workshops and meetings with potentially eligible P.A. applicants as appropriate. Will notify all other eligible applicants of those meetings and workshops for their participation as appropriate.
- Coordinate with the Clerk of the Court for proper financial management and coordination. Maintain required financial processes to include payment of bills, issuance of purchase orders, increasing credit card limits for appropriate staff, and payroll.

Logistics Section:

- Initiate and implement the manpower pool plan and policy for the County to the extent necessary and appropriate.
- Coordinate and respond to manpower requests from the EOC and identify and coordinate manpower resources to meet those needs as appropriate.
- Coordinate and provide direct IT staffing support to the EOC and field operations.
- Provide logistical support to the EOC and ESF organizations as appropriate.
- Lease or rent appropriate commercial space as needed to support an appropriate operation.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 7 Resource Support (Logistics and Finance Section)

- Provide as much advanced notification to appropriate vendors for the potential mobilization of their services as required by agreement and as a simple courtesy for those vendor services that may be in need and expected to be in high demand regionally or statewide to establish a level of priority for the County as appropriate.
- Coordinate and respond to resource requests from the EOC and identify resources to meet those needs. The general EOC practice in identifying resources will start locally with the organization in need and progress to a request to the state for support. The general process for EOC organizations to follow prior to and including the engagement of the Logistics Section is broadly as follows:
 - When there is an organization that has a resource need, they will go through the following steps, which will potentially include support from the Logistics Section. The organization in need will:
 - (1) Seek out local resources on their own, by first working through their own pre-identified vendor agreements or through local businesses and organizations that may have resources that meet their needs.
 - (2) Seek out mutual aid support by working with and through their ESF partners.
 - (3) Seek out mutual aid support by working with and through other EOC ESF organizations that may have resources that are needed.
 - (4) Should no resource be identified at this point, a request to the Logistics Section can be made.
 - (5) Logistics Section will manage the request for resource support by:
 - (a) Researching additional local resources through pre-identified vendor agreements or other business networks that may have a needed resource. Then that resource will be coordinated directly with the organization in need and avoid being a middle man in the process as appropriate and allow commerce to proceed.
 - (b) Should no other local resource be identified, then the Logistics Section will create a resource request to the state for mutual aid support.
 - (c) Logistics Section will track and manage resources requests to the state.
 - (d) Logistics Section will track and coordinate any state or federally fulfilled resource request by receiving the resource through the County Staging Area (CSA), documenting receipt and condition of the resource.
 - (e) Logistics Section/CSA will have the resource coordinated with the organization in need.
 - (f) Logistics will track all state coordinate mutual aid resources while they remain in the County.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 7 Resource Support (Logistics and Finance Section)

- (g) Logistics will repurpose and reassign resources once the initial need has been satisfied as needed, again tracking condition of the resource as appropriate, and notifying the state of such reassignment and need as appropriate.
- (h) Logistics will return and check out the resources through the CSA again documenting the return and condition of the resource.
- (i) **It will be imperative that any mutual aid requesting and providing organizations, as well as any requests made through the Logistics Section, clearly identify any financial responsibilities for such resource support. The County, nor any other organization, will be responsible for any financial obligation for a resource requested by another organization by default or assumption that all activities in the County EOC are County financial responsibilities. At every stage of requesting and fulfilling mutual aid needs and support, every organization will need to clarify those financial responsibilities or bear the risk of assuming financial responsibility where organizations may not accept that responsibility after the fact.**

Resource Request Process:

Every disaster is a local disaster, and response and recovery efforts all start locally. The County EOC provides the community a platform from which all organizations can coordinate to leverage limited resources to meet the needs of the local community. When the disaster exceeds the capacity and capabilities of the local community, then the local community requests assistance from the state EOC, which in turn reaches out to all 67 counties for mutual resources to assist impacted communities. When the disaster response exceeds the capacity and capabilities of the state, then the state requests assistance from the federal government, specifically FEMA, which in turn reaches out to all of the 50 states for resource support to assist the State of Florida.

Throughout the incident, all local control, direction, management, coordination and oversight remains with the local government, with all of the resources from state and federal levels being provided to support the local effort.

Taking this concept and looking more specifically within the local EOC environment, before state and federal resources are requested, it is incumbent upon the local organizations and local EOC to leverage limited resources to the fullest extent. This requires every organization and individual in the County to have a disaster plan that is supported with appropriately identified resources to support that organization or individual. Each organization must either have the resources or have plans to acquire resources to meet their anticipated needs. This can be accomplished through lease, rental, and purchase agreements with vendors and service providers in the event an organization does not maintain all the resources needed for disaster survival and recovery.

However, it is also understood that even the best plans are reliant upon local vendors and service providers not overextending themselves when developing service and resource agreements. During disasters, local resources are quickly

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 7 Resource Support (Logistics and Finance Section)

taxed and tapped, thus leaving some well thought out plans in a state of failure. This is where the EOC comes into the mix. Having organization and resource representation from numerous organizations and their networks present within the EOC, and grouped by similar skill sets under ESF units, allows everyone's resources to come to the table and to be leveraged wherever possible to meet the needs of the community.

This disaster management structure allows organizations to beg, borrow, rent, lease, donate, and share resources by whatever means negotiated, to assist each organization's recovery in a collective effort. Once this system is overcome, and the response and recovery activities exceed the local EOC capacity and capability, that is where the Logistics Section requests, coordinates, and manages resource requests to the state.

Financial responsibility for any resource request support will be a critical component of a resource request. The EOC provides a platform to coordinate the response and recovery responsibilities of each organization in a coordinate effort. This does not translate into a BCC financial responsibility for all response and recovery operations. Each organization will take financial responsibility for any resource support needs, support, and operations that the organization will request support. Some resource and service support may be offered at no charge, some may be offered in a rental, lease, or purchase arrangement, but however the request for support is being fulfilled, if there is a financial expectation, then that expectation needs to be clarified prior to delivery. Typically, the requesting organization will be responsible for any financial expenses incurred.

Specific County staff who have a County credit card are typically the only ones authorized to purchase on behalf of the County, not just during normal daily operations, but also during a Local State of Emergency. This typically includes department directors, division managers, county administration staff, and other key staff identified within each department. During a Local State of Emergency, credit card limits may also be raised to handle increased purchasing needs.

For any large purchases, contracts, or other funding agreements, under a Local State of Emergency, what would normally be required to be approved by the BCC can now be authorized by the County Administrator as a delegated authority under the Local State of Emergency. Once the Local State of Emergency expires, then normal purchasing requirements and authorities fall back in place.

For any purchases being made through the Logistics Section of the EOC, all non-county purchases will be validated and verified as to has financial responsibility for the purchase, and should the county be responsible, the Logistics Section Chief and/or the Finance Section Chief will validate the authority for that purchase through the appropriate department director as may be needed. Any purchases that may have unclear financial and purchasing authority will be verified and validated by the IC as appropriate.

County Staging Area:

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 7

Resource Support

(Logistics and Finance Section)

- Logistics Section will mobilize the County Staging Area as needed and/or requested by IC.
- Staff the CSA to maintain functionality for the time of day that resources will be accepted by the County, keeping in mind, nighttime deliveries will likely be more efficient for access and distribution due to lower traffic congestion and improved efficiency of delivery.
- Deploy the office platform from which the CSA will operate.
- CSA will coordinate with the Logistics Section and ESF 11 for large bulk mass care needs that will be distributed through PODs and direct all other resources to the appropriate destination while providing safe route identification.
- CSA will document and check in all mutual aid resources coming into the County and document those resources as directed and will also check out resources leaving the County with proper documentation. The CSA will track all resources based upon established plans and maintain all appropriate documentation.
- All donated goods and volunteers will be coordinated through ESF 15, not the CSA.
- PODS are identified, managed, and coordinated through ESF 11.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. LEAD COORDINATING ORGANIZATION – Logistics Section Chief/Finance Section Chief (Specifically Identified Staff)

The primary responsibility for coordinating resource support for disaster operations rests with the Logistics and Finance Section. Other agencies directly supporting this function include: Purchasing Division, Human Resources Department, Budget Division, and Information Resources Division.

- Responsible for allocating and coordinating resources and support activities through ESF 7. Designated support agencies will furnish resources as required or as appropriate. Such support will be terminated at the earliest practical time and/or as mission needs have been accomplished.
- Provide support staff for the procurement of commodities and services, the leasing of buildings, and other facilities and facilities management.
- Coordinate and allocate food, equipment, and supplies made available through current County stocks or if necessary, from commercial sources.
- Serve as the primary agency for ESF 7 and be present at the EOC and/or be on call at the discretion of the IC.
- Identify funding for emergency expenditures.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 7

Resource Support

(Logistics and Finance Section)

- Maintain records of expenditures.
- Maintain records of all resources that are ordered/ leased/or borrowed etc.
- Coordinate with Clerks office and other BCC agencies on employee time and payroll for employees working in disaster related operations.
- Keep the Finance Section Chief informed of expenditure and reimbursement information.
- Coordinate recovery actions with FEMA to include the DSR process.
- Provide training to EOC agencies for proper financial management during disasters.
- Serve as County's point of contact for financial management activities

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

Support agencies will provide manpower and any materials (additional computer hardware/software, vendor contacts, etc.) dependent on the characteristic needs of the impending disaster.

a. Purchasing Division

- Develop memorandums of understanding with vendors for essential items needed before and after a disaster.
- Provide staff in EOC to coordinate resource requests.
- Identify comprehensive list of vendors and sources for supplies.
- Provide purchasing power for resources during disaster response activities.

b. Human Resources Department

- a. Identifies and coordinates in pre-and post event, with all the human resource supplies in the community and activates any sources needed to fulfill human resource missions.
- b. Maintains and implements the employee manpower pool policy/program.
- c. Maintains all legal and policy requirements as it relates to human resources.

c. Office of Management and Budget

- a. Identifies disaster cost center for all disaster expense documentation.
- b. Coordinates reimbursement efforts with FEMA Public Assistance Program.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 7

Resource Support

(Logistics and Finance Section)

- c. Coordinates all damage assessment and cost figures for a “total” of all expenses in the disaster.
- d. Coordinates FEMA program information with all potential eligible applicants.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

During a state of general emergency in Escambia County (officially declared by the Board of County Commissioners) certain procedures and formalities otherwise required of Escambia County through BCC policy may be waived that includes activities such as entering contracts & incurring obligations. Specific limitations may apply.

All other EOC organizations and jurisdictions will be required to follow their own disaster policies and requirements as they may be defined.

- The power to temporarily suspend such procedures and formalities is granted under Chapter 252.38 of Florida Statutes and may apply to limited EOC jurisdictions and organizations.
- All EOC organizations and jurisdictions are operationally and financially responsible for their own resources and operations during disaster operations. Reporting these expenses through ESF 7 will be requested in pursuit of a federal disaster declaration.
- All financial responsibilities for mutual aid resource support requested through ESF 7 will be the responsibility of the requesting organization or jurisdiction. It will be imperative for each requesting organization and jurisdiction to understand any and all financial responsibilities for any mutual aid request made through ESF 7. ESF 7 will be responsible to verify and track financially responsible organizations and jurisdictions for any mutual aid support or resource request processed through ESF 7.
- Organizations and jurisdictions will keep ESF 7 updated daily on the operational status and location of mutual resources requested through ESF 7 until demobilized.
- Each organization and jurisdiction will be responsible to coordinate demobilization of mutual aid resources through ESF 7 if originally requested and provided through ESF 7.
- Any locally coordinated mutual aid support directly arranged between local jurisdictions, departments, and organizations will be managed directly between those organizations and not be required to be processed through ESF 7. Financial and operational responsibilities will be set between those coordinating organizations, departments, and jurisdictions.
- Resources obtained from outside sources (other governmental entities or commercial suppliers) are routed through ESF 7 as necessary and appropriate.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 7

Resource Support

(Logistics and Finance Section)

- Expenditures for cost recovery are documented during the incident and after the incident period. BCC departments will provide County Management and Budget documentation of expenditures based on standard accounting procedures. Other organizations and jurisdictions will manage those processes and documentation requirements internally and not through ESF 7.
- Each County entity is responsible for tracking its own costs associated with any mutual aid expenses incurred through Logistics Section support, using the standard procedures established by the support agency's standard accounting and tracking procedures.
- Each County agency will file for reimbursement of the costs it incurs through its own agency's accounting and reimbursement filing system and coordinated through the Finance Section/Management and Budget. Each County agency is responsible for monitoring staff hours using its own tracking system and requesting financial reimbursement for staff hours incurred in coordination with ESF 7 operations.
- The State Emergency Operations Center through the Escambia County Emergency Operations Center will provide appropriate forms and provide guidance to complete forms for efficient tracking and reimbursement.
- Outside organizations will be responsible to document their own expenses and engage state and federal process for any P.A., I.A., or other program reimbursements.
- The Finance Section/Management & Budget will be available to EOC organizations for guidance.

H. REFERENCES, DOCUMENTS, AND AUTHORITIES

- State of Florida CEMP, ESF 7 Appendix
- State of Florida Logistics Planning Guide
- Escambia County Emergency Manpower Pool Policy
- Escambia County Staging Area Plan
- Escambia County Base Camp Plan
- Escambia County AFO, DFO, DRC, CSA, PODs Guidance
- State SERT DRC Pocket guide
- Escambia County Resource Request Flowchart
- Escambia County POD/CSA plan
- Escambia County EOC ESF position checklist
- Americans with Disabilities Act, as amended.
- Escambia County EOC Continuity of Operations Plan

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 Public Health and Medical Unit

Lead Coordinating Organization: Florida Department of Health in Escambia County (FDOH-Escambia)

Support Organizations:

- American Red Cross of Northwest Florida
- Escambia County Area Transit
- Escambia County Emergency Medical Services Division
- District 1 Medical Examiner Office
- Local Hospitals (Baptist, West Florida, Select Specialty, and Sacred Heart)
- Escambia County School District

I. Mission:

The mission of Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 is to provide Public Health and Medical coordination in support of emergency incidents and events in Escambia County. When individual agencies and organizations are overwhelmed, ESF 8 will coordinate additional public health and medical assistance from local, regional, state and federal resources to meet the needs of the community.

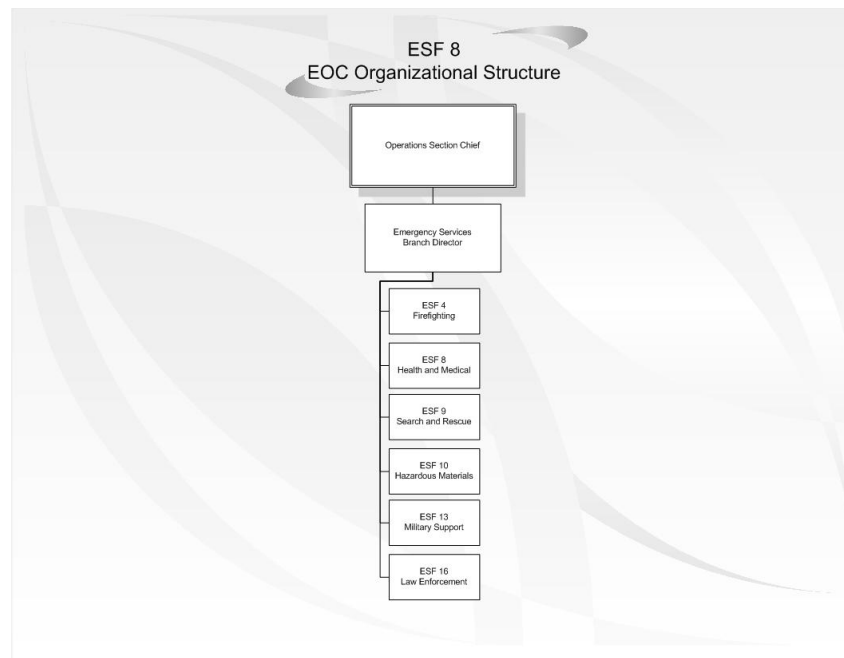
II. Concept of Operations

A. ESF ORGANIZATION/STRUCTURE

- ESF 8 is locally organized consistent with state EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Escambia County through the Escambia County EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.
- The County EOC utilizes a combination ICS and ESF management system to manage disaster operations in the EOC.
- ESF 8 will be organized and operate as a team leveraging the resources of all agencies to meet the needs of the community.
- ESF 8 lead will be the team leader, primary contact, coordination, and facilitation point for all planning and operational activities for the ESF.
- ESF 8 lead will coordinate and facilitate all reporting requirements and the sharing of information and data for the ESF.
- ESF 8 lead will coordinate any requests of ESF 8 and their resources as appropriate.
- ESF 8 lead will be responsible to coordinate, facilitate, and participate in all pre-disaster planning activities as it relates to the evolving mission of ESF 8.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 Public Health and Medical Unit

- ESF 8 support organizations will partner with, be responsive to, and support the lead in all planning and operational activities in accomplishing the evolving mission of ESF 8.
- ESF 8 will provide the IC and EOC command with expert guidance, direction, and recommendations for planning and operational considerations throughout an incident to leverage resources and programs that may be applicable to the disaster situation at hand.
- ESF 8 lead does not have the authority to direct, commit, assume responsibility, or liability for the resources of any support organization. Each ESF organization is responsible for and manages their own resources while working together as a team to accomplish the ESF mission(s) at hand.
- ESF 8 will be coordinated by and report to the Emergency Services Branch Director, who reports to the Operations Section Chief, who then reports to the Incident Commander.
- The EOC command structure will request, guide, and evolve the mission and task responsibilities of each ESF both before an incident as it relates to planning activities throughout the year for disaster services and operations, as well as, operations during EOC activations.



Incident Command System Structure: ESF 8 – Health and Medical

B. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

- The Division of Emergency Management is regularly monitoring the community for potential disaster threats that may rise to the level of taking action. Should there be any need to take action in response to a potential or imminent threat, the Division will reach out to the appropriate EOC position(s) and/or ESFs for further coordination.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8

Public Health and Medical Unit

- The Division of Emergency Management has several tools from which communications to EOC partners and organizations may be contacted as it relates to providing any potential threats, any decision-making meetings, briefings, or EOC activations. Depending upon the situation, the appropriate people will be contacted as it may relate to any varying degree of actions that may need to be taken.
- ESF lead organizations will follow up with any ESF support organization to coordinate any staffing or resource needs for the situation and to make sure appropriate ESF staffing coverage is provided in support of any EOC activation.

C. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- When the EOC is activated, ESF 8 falls under a coordination and management structure within the EOC.
- BCC departments and divisions will be required to report and support EOC operations as the plan identifies and as the Incident Commander may stipulate.
- Other non-BCC organizations and jurisdictions in support of ESF 8 are voluntarily participating in EOC operations and voluntarily falling within the EOC ICS management structure to efficiently and effectively coordinate resource and operational support in response to community disaster incidents.
- Many disaster response and recovery operations are planned cooperatively between EOC organizations and jurisdictions prior to disaster incidents. It is expected that any commitments from those organizations and jurisdictions made during the planning process will be provided and supported during an actual incident as may be needed.
- For any disaster response and recovery operation not previously planned, each EOC organization and jurisdiction may voluntarily, at their discretion, coordinate resources and support in meeting the needs of the community as may be coordinated through the EOC ICS management structure.
- Each EOC organization and jurisdiction will maintain sole operational and financial responsibility for their own resources and organizational presence within the EOC and any resources that may be requested, utilized, and coordinated through the EOC operation unless specifically identified and agreed upon by all coordinating parties as otherwise identified.
- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 9, 10, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8

Public Health and Medical Unit

- All resource and task requests to and from ESF 8 will be managed and coordinated by ESF 8 with those other ESF organizations providing cooperative support.

D. PLANNING

- ESF 8 lead and support organizations will coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in activities to develop plans, procedures, commit resources, initiate mutual aid agreements, and contract service arrangements in the effort to enhance the coordination and development of operational activities as needed and requested in support of the ESF mission. This may include, though not exclusive of the following:
 - Special Needs Shelter operation
 - Emergency Management will coordinate with the Health Department in identifying a special needs facility.
 - School District will provide access to the facility and facility staff to support the operation.
 - Escambia County will be responsible for the generator and refueling of the generator during the event.
 - American Red Cross will provide feeding for the facility.
 - Sheriff's Office will support security mission for the operation as appropriate and able.
 - ECAT will coordinate transportation for people going to the special needs shelter as appropriate.
 - EMS will offset any non-ambulatory transportation as appropriate.
 - ARC to provide operational and ADA surveys as appropriate.
 - School District to provide ADA surveys for each shelter facility as appropriate.
 - More detail is identified in the spreadsheet of operations maintained in Emergency Management office.
 - Evacuation transportation for non-ambulatory or medical air transport clients as appropriate.
 - Alternate Care Sites.
 - Mental health and crisis counseling.
 - Mortuary services for mass disaster events.
 - Environmental disaster events or situations.
 - Disease control, mass prophylaxis.
 - General shelter higher level of medical care needs as appropriate. (Transport to Special Needs Shelter)
 - Emergency responder health and safety.
 - Medical POD operations.
 - National Strategic Stockpile.
 - Other public health and medical needs as appropriate.
- ESF 8 lead and support organizations will develop, initiate, coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in any training or exercise activities as requested and as resources may allow, to refine and hone disaster response plans, procedures, guides, and checklists utilized to carryout activities in meeting the mission requirements.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8

Public Health and Medical Unit

- Develop and maintain a list of essential employees, support organizations, and appropriate vendors, contractors, or other resources to support operations as appropriate.
- Identify and develop a list of local resources that will be available to support the ESF 8 mission.
- Support additional planning initiatives where resources may allow and coordinate with support or other community organizations as appropriate.
- Coordinate any planning, outreach, and incorporation into the response plans additional types of facilities and providers to include, but not exclusive of: licensed health care facilities, durable medical equipment suppliers, medical service providers such as dialysis facilities and other critical care services, hospitals, primary care physicians, in an effort to include the entire medical community in the planning and response effort as appropriate.
- Coordinate with the Regional Domestic Security Task Force on planning initiatives.
- Throughout the planning effort, make sure plans are in place and activities are coordinated in such a manner that will allow access and reasonable accommodation to any disaster service that is provided to the rest of the community in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- Make sure each ESF organization is familiar with the EOC COOP and to be able to maintain their operational capacity and integrity at any of the potential alternate EOC locations should the EOC operations need to relocate. Additional plans and procedures may need to be developed by ESF 8 to enhance operations at these alternate EOC locations.

E. OPERATIONS

ESF 8 will:

- Provide appropriate staffing to manage the ESF 8 EOC desk and any functions and responsibilities of ESF 8 in the EOC as requested or required.
- Attend and/or participate in any meetings, briefings, discussions, and other activities as needed and requested in support of EOC operations.
- Monitor operational status of resources and assets under the purview of ESF 8 as appropriate.
- Evaluate, analyze, and process information and data and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs. Identify and report on any anticipated gaps in service and develop contingency plans to address those gaps or any unanticipated demands on transportation resources.
- Acquire appropriate intelligence information and data from ESF resources and complete any reporting needs and requirements in support of the EOC operation and at the request and direction of EOC management and leadership.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 Public Health and Medical Unit

- Coordinate communications with all EFS 8 operations as appropriate. Implement plans for various operations as may be appropriate, which may include, but not exclusive of the following:
 - Special Needs Shelter operation
 - Evacuation transportation for non-ambulatory or medical air transport clients as appropriate.
 - Alternate Care Sites.
 - Radiological/Biological/Chemical response planning.
 - Mortuary services for mass disaster events.
 - Environmental disaster events or situations.
 - Disease control, mass prophylaxis.
 - General shelter higher level of medical care needs as appropriate. (Transport to Special Needs Shelter)
 - Medical POD operations.
 - Mental Health and crisis counseling.
 - Emergency responder health and safety.
 - National Strategic Stockpile.
 - Family Assistance Center operations.
 - Other health and medical and/or mass medical care needs as appropriate.
- Coordinate for any non-ambulatory or medical needs transportation that may require ambulance service or other specialty care transport during evacuations or for other support as appropriate.
- Coordinate any on-scene management and communications with on-scene IC.
- Coordinate with ESF 14 and Citizens Information Center for any public information dissemination needs.
- Determine when to cease any field operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 9, 10, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- Assess and evaluate damage and impacts to ESF 8 infrastructure as appropriate and coordinate response and recovery efforts. Report data and information as appropriate.
- Support and/or coordinate any ADA or FNSS support services and needs as appropriate. Coordinate with ESF 6 for potential support in this effort.
- Coordinate any EOC operational needs for higher level of medical care needs as appropriate.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8

Public Health and Medical Unit

- Coordinate Florida Emergency Mortuary Operations System (FEMORS), Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT), Hazardous Materials medical support, Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT), and State Medical Response Team (SMRT) resource support as appropriate. Ascertain the medical and health status, conditions, and situations of the local hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, and the special needs shelter, Red Cross Shelters, medical suppliers, healthcare facilities, etc. regularly throughout the disaster response and recovery process to anticipate unmet needs and coordinate resources to meet those needs through the EOC.
- Pre-position response resources when it is apparent that special needs groups will be potentially impacted by an emergency or disaster. Relocate ESF 8 resources when it is apparent that they are endangered by the anticipated impacts of the emergency situation.
- Deploy rapid needs assessment teams to determine post-event impact to emergency services functional group resources and ability to perform continuity of operations of essential functions.
- Support the RDSTF, public health and medical co-chair in the investigation of a terrorist attack.
- Coordinate all ESF 8 mutual aid support for local response needs as appropriate.
- Identify and provide/coordinate technical experts to support the decision-making process for EOC command as it relates to health and medical as appropriate.
- Demobilize resources as requested by EOC command structure.
- Initiate financial reimbursement processes for recovery activities when such support is available. Coordinate with the Finance Section as appropriate.
- Provide any after action improvement comments and suggestions as requested to continue planning efforts and to improve operational readiness for the next disaster incident.
- Make sure all ESF 8 operations provide appropriate access to various operations as required by the ADA. Coordinate with other EOC partners to address any needs.
- Coordinate with various long-term recovery efforts and support transportation initiatives in coordination with disaster recovery centers, disaster field offices, the local mitigation strategy group, the post-disaster redevelopment committee, or any other relevant long-term efforts as appropriate.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. LEAD COORDINATING ORGANIZATION – Florida Department of Health in Escambia County

- Provide leadership in coordinating and integrating overall County efforts to provide health and medical assistance to affected areas and populations.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8

Public Health and Medical Unit

- Staff and operate a NIMS compliant command and control structure (i.e., ICS) to assure that services and staff are provided to areas of need.
- Coordinate and direct the activation and deployment of County agencies health and medical service personnel, supplies, and equipment and provide certain direct resources.
- Evaluate the emergency situation, make strategic decisions, and identify resource needs and secure resources required for field operations.
- Coordinate supplemental assistance in identifying and meeting the health and medical needs of disaster victims. Any shortfalls in resources will be coordinated through the Emergency Services Branch Director to the Logistics Section as appropriate.
- Coordinate all ESF 8 functional, operational, and informational resources and needs collectively with all ESF 8 support agencies represented as one unit.
- Maintain responsibility for the operation of the special needs shelter and all aspects associated with its mobilization, operation and demobilization. This will include but not be limited to the medical direction and staffing of the shelter during activation, keeping track of all documentation related to personnel, equipment, operating supplies, and contractual services, etc.
- Coordinate with the Division of Emergency Management in the pre-screening for special needs shelter eligibility in the effort to support a valid special needs registry.
- Coordinate dialysis operations to meet local needs.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

- **Escambia County Emergency Management Division**
 - Will provide EOC support, conduct briefings, direct needs assessments, distribute key information, and serve as liaison to the State EOC to request resources and maintain information flow.
 - Will identify appropriate special needs shelter facilities.
 - Is responsible for the maintenance of the special needs registry. It is the policy of Emergency Management to provide registration to any resident requesting assistance in notification, transportation, or sheltering of special needs residents. Registrants will be prescreened to determine the level of assistance required.
- **Escambia County Emergency Medical Services Division**
 - Coordinates the evacuation of patients from disaster areas when deemed appropriate, transport of victims to medical facilities outside the at-risk area in accordance with approved trauma transport protocols, transport needs with ESF 8, and coordinates the following resources;

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8

Public Health and Medical Unit

- ALS/BLS vehicles,
 - Emergency Medical Technicians,
 - Paramedics,
 - EMS procurement,
 - Aircraft medical transport,
 - Support special needs shelter as appropriate and agreed upon,
 - Activities to ensure the health and safety of emergency responders in accordance with ESF 8 SOP.
- **District 1 Medical Examiner Office**
 - Will assure the provision for decedent identification and mortuary services including temporary morgue services in accordance with established victim identification protocol, preparing for release of disposition of remains to funeral homes, coordination with the American Red Cross on victim identification, and mortuary protocol for family notification in accordance with established American Red Cross procedures.
 - **ESF 3**
 - Assist to the extent practical the provision of technical and logistical support for the collection and disposal of solid waste, contaminated foodstuffs, household/commercial hazardous waste services, as well as the disposal of dead animals that have the potential to create problems relating to public health and environmental issues.
 - Identify and correct all problems associated with its public water and sewer systems to include potable water and environmental testing of sewage releases.
 - Assist with preliminary damage assessment of potable water and sewage treatment facilities.
 - Prioritize and coordinate the recovery of damaged water and sewer lines with the Florida Health Department, Environmental Health Manager and other ESFs within the EOC.
 - Keep the ESF 8 representative informed on the status of restoration, resource needs, and potential public health problems.
 - Assist to the extent practical, identification and coordination of the collection and disposal of waste from critical service areas such as special need shelter locations, medical facilities, nursing homes, etc.
 - **Hospitals (Baptist, Sacred Heart, West Florida, and Select Specialty)**
 - Provide contact information regarding Hospital Incident Command structure upon EOC activation.
 - Provide, as required, staff representation to ESF 8 to participate in ongoing planning and decision-making.
 - Provide support to operations as available and appropriate.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8

Public Health and Medical Unit

- Provide operational status as required and/or requested.
- Coordinate for higher level hospital services as may be requested and/or required.
- **Northwest Florida Chapter of the American Red Cross**
 - Coordinate/provide mass care support (food, ice and water) during public health emergencies at designated points of dispensing (POD) for health and medical staff providing support and other field operations.
 - Provide snacks and water to the shelter throughout the entire time the shelter is open.
- **Escambia County School District**
 - Provide for the access and use of District resources and assets to be utilized at the special needs shelter. Resources and assets may include but are not limited to: staff support to assist in the set up and take down of the shelter; provision of 24/7 custodial and maintenance support to shelter operations; access to all facilities to ensure the health, welfare and safety of County citizens as required.
 - Provide food service in support of shelter operations as identified in the County/District shelter operations MOU.
- **Escambia County Area Transit (ECAT) (ESF 2)**
 - Coordinate/provide transportation for people evacuating to the special needs shelter.
 - Transportation will be coordinated through ESF 8, where those people in need of transportation to evacuate, when an evacuation order is given to the community, transportation will only be provided to and from the closest general population shelter or special needs shelter as appropriate.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- Each organization is responsible to track and manage its own expenses related to a disaster/emergency response and recovery effort, whether the EOC has been mobilized or not.
- Mutual aid sharing of resources should be tracked by each and all organizations offering and receiving those resources, to ensure non-consumable resources and assets are returned appropriately, timely, and in the same condition from which it was received.
- Any expected compensation for mutual aid services or resources offered, rented, leased, bought, and/or requested from any organization and provided to any organization, should have all financial expectation pre-identified in advance of service or resource delivery. Any expenses not clearly identifying a financially responsible party will be at risk for non-payment.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8

Public Health and Medical Unit

- Any disaster/emergency expenses incurred by any organization may be requested, in summary, by the Finance Section to satisfy reporting requirements to the state or federal authorities, or even from media requests as may be appropriate. Release of such information will ultimately be at the discretion of those organizations and as applicable by law.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State of Florida CEMP, ESF 8 Appendix
- Florida Statutes 1993, Emergency Management, chap. 252 (252.31- 52.61)
- Florida SS 911 (1993)
- Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, Section 943.0312, F.S.
- Florida Field Operations Guide (FFOG)
- DHS Homeland Security Act (2002)
- HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents
- HSPD-8, National Preparedness Goal
- HSPD-21, Public Health and Medical Preparedness
- DHS National Incident Management System
- DHS National Response Framework
- Public Law-288
- District 1 Medical Examiner Plan
- MOU between Lakeview Center, Inc. and Escambia County Health Department-December
- Escambia and Santa Rosa County Area Hospital Council Hospital Emergency Mutual Aid Memorandum of Understanding
- Escambia County Behavioral Health Response Plan
- All Hazards Emergency Operations Plan, Florida Department of Health
- Mass Prophylaxis and Immunization Plan, Florida Department of Health
- Escambia County Strategic National Stockpile Plan
- Pandemic Influenza Response Plan
- Alternate Care Site Plan, Florida Department of Health
- EOC ESF position checklist
- Americans with Disabilities Act, as amended.
- EOC Continuity of Operations Plan
- County/District shelter operations MOU
- County/Health Department shelter operations MOU
- ARC shelter commitment letter (annual)

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 9

Search and Rescue Unit

Lead Coordinating Organization: Escambia County Fire Rescue Division

Support Organization: City of Pensacola Fire Department
Escambia Search and Rescue, Inc
Southwest Panhandle Search and Rescue
KlaasKids Foundation

I. Mission

The mission of Emergency Support Function 9 (ESF 9) is to provide search and rescue coordination and support services in support of emergency events in Escambia County. ESF 9 can provide personnel and resources to support preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives. ESF 9 resources are used when individual agencies are overwhelmed and County emergency response team requests additional fire service/search and rescue assistance.

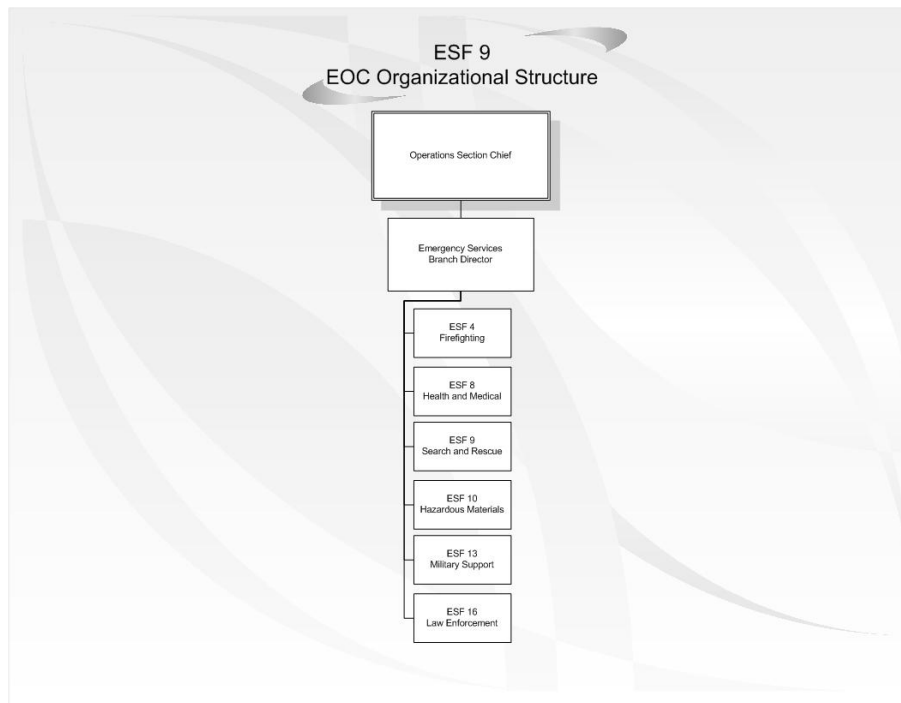
II. Concept of Operations

A. ESF ORGANIZATION/STRUCTURE

- ESF 9 is locally organized consistent with state EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Escambia County through the Escambia County EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.
- The County EOC utilizes a combination ICS and ESF management system to manage disaster operations in the EOC.
- ESF 9 will be organized and operate as a team leveraging the resources of all agencies to meet the needs of the community.
- ESF 9 lead will be the team leader, primary contact, and coordination and facilitation point for all planning and operational activities for the ESF.
- ESF 9 lead will coordinate and facilitate all reporting requirements and the sharing of information and data for the ESF.
- ESF 9 lead will coordinate any requests of ESF 9 and their resources as appropriate.
- ESF 9 lead will be responsible to coordinate, facilitate, and participate in all pre-disaster planning activities as it relates to the evolving mission of ESF 9.
- ESF 9 support organizations will partner with, be responsive to, and support the lead in all planning and operational activities in accomplishing the evolving mission of ESF 9.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 9 Search and Rescue Unit

- ESF 9 will provide the IC and EOC command with expert guidance, direction, and recommendations for planning and operational considerations throughout an incident to leverage resources and programs that may be applicable to the disaster situation at hand.
- ESF 9 lead does not have the authority to direct, commit, nor assume responsibility or liability for the resources of any support organization. Each ESF organization is responsible for and manages their own resources while working together as a team to accomplish the ESF mission(s) at hand.
- ESF 9 will be coordinated by and report to the Emergency Services Branch Director, who reports to the Operations Section Chief, who then reports to the Incident Commander.
- The EOC command structure will request, guide, and evolve the mission and task responsibilities of each ESF both before an incident as it relates to planning activities throughout the year for disaster services and operations, as well as, operations during an EOC activation.



Incident Command System Structure: ESF 9 – Search and Rescue

B. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

- The Division of Emergency Management is regularly monitoring the community for potential disaster threats that may rise to the level of acting. Should there be any need to act in response to a potential or imminent threat, the Division will reach out to the appropriate EOC position(s) and/or ESFs for further coordination.
- The Division of Emergency Management has several tools from which communications to EOC partners and organizations may be contacted as it

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 9

Search and Rescue Unit

relates to providing any potential threats, any decision-making meetings, briefings, or EOC activations. Depending upon the situation, the appropriate people will be contacted as it may relate to any varying degree of actions that may need to be taken.

- ESF lead organizations will follow up with any ESF support organization to coordinate any staffing or resource needs for the situation and to make sure appropriate ESF staffing coverage is provided in support of any EOC activation.

C. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- When the EOC is activated, ESF 9 falls under a coordination and management structure within the EOC.
- BCC departments and divisions will be required to report and support EOC operations as the plan identifies and as the Incident Commander may stipulate.
- Other non-BCC organizations and jurisdictions in support of ESF 9 are voluntarily participating in EOC operations and voluntarily falling within the EOC ICS management structure to efficiently and effectively coordinate resource and operational support in response to community disaster incidents.
- Many disaster response and recovery operations are planned cooperatively between EOC organizations and jurisdictions prior to disaster incidents. It is expected that any commitments from those organizations and jurisdictions made during the planning process will be provided and supported during an actual incident as may be needed.
- For any disaster response and recovery operation not previously planned, each EOC organization and jurisdiction may voluntarily, at their discretion, coordinate resources and support in meeting the needs of the community as may be coordinated through the EOC ICS management structure.
- Each EOC organization and jurisdiction will maintain sole operational and financial responsibility for their own resources and organizational presence within the EOC and any resources that may be requested, utilized, and coordinated through the EOC operation unless specifically identified and agreed upon by all coordinating parties as otherwise identified.
- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 10, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 9

Search and Rescue Unit

- All resource and task requests to and from ESF 9 will be managed and coordinated by ESF 9 with those other ESF organizations providing cooperative support.

D. PLANNING

- ESF 9 lead and support organizations will coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in activities to develop plans, procedures, commit resources, initiate mutual aid agreements, and contract service arrangements in the effort to enhance the coordination and development of operational activities as needed and requested in support of the ESF mission. Planning will include, but not be exclusive of the following:
 - In water search and rescue services
 - On land search and rescue services
 - In debris/building collapse search and rescue services
 - Missing persons/children/Alzheimer search and rescue
 - K9 search and rescue services
 - Disaster support services
 - Coordination with Regional Domestic Security Task Force
 - Urban search and rescue operations
 - Communications
- ESF 9 lead and support organizations will develop, initiate, coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in any training or exercise activities as requested and as resources may allow, to refine and hone disaster response plans, procedures, guides, and checklists utilized to carryout activities in meeting the mission requirements.
- Develop and maintain a list of essential employees, support organizations, and appropriate vendors, contractors, or other resources to support operations as appropriate.
- Identify and develop a list of local transportation resources that will be available to support the ESF 9 mission.
- Support additional planning initiatives where resources may allow and coordinate with support or other community organizations as appropriate.
- Throughout the planning effort, make sure plans are in place and activities are coordinated in such a manner that will allow access and reasonable accommodation to any disaster service that is provided to the rest of the community in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

E. OPERATIONS

ESF 9 will:

- Provide appropriate staffing to manage the ESF 9 EOC desk and any functions and responsibilities of ESF 9 in the EOC as requested or required.
- Attend and/or participate in any meetings, briefings, discussions, and other activities as needed and requested in support of EOC operations.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 9

Search and Rescue Unit

- Monitor operational status of resources and assets under the purview of ESF 9.
- Evaluate, analyze, and process information and data and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs. Identify and report on any anticipated gaps in service and develop contingency plans to address those gaps or any unanticipated demands on resources.
- Acquire appropriate intelligence information and data from ESF resources and complete any reporting needs and requirements in support of the EOC operation and at the request and direction of EOC management and leadership.
- Coordinate resources to meet resource requests within the EOC operation.
- Coordinate communications with all operations and resources as appropriate.
- Coordinate any on-scene management and communications with on-scene IC.
- Coordinate with ESF 14 and Citizens Information Center for any public information dissemination needs.
- Initiate and mobilize search and rescue operations as appropriate and requested from EOC or field IC.
- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 8, 10, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- Coordinate with other EOC partners for any resource support needed to meet the mission of ESF 9.
- Coordinate with the Logistics Section as appropriate, with any requests for mutual aid resources to support resource needs that exceed ESF 9 local capabilities.
- Support impact/damage assessment process as requested and appropriate.
- Coordinate, manage, and/or facilitate the use of mutual aid resources to meet the operational needs of ESF 9.
- Make sure all ESF 9 planning efforts and operations include consideration for the maintenance of access for all services provided to the community at large as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- Make sure each ESF organization is familiar with the EOC COOP and to be able

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 9

Search and Rescue Unit

to maintain their operational capacity and integrity at any of the potential alternate EOC locations should the EOC operations need to relocate. Additional plans and procedures may need to be developed by ESF 1 to enhance operations at these alternate EOC locations.

- Demobilize resources as requested by EOC command structure.
- Initiate financial reimbursement processes for recovery activities when such support is available. Coordinate with the Finance Section as appropriate.
- Provide any after action improvement comments and suggestions as requested to continue planning efforts and to improve operational readiness for the next disaster incident.
- Coordinate with various long-term recovery efforts and support transportation initiatives in coordination with disaster recovery centers, disaster field offices, the local mitigation strategy group, the post-disaster redevelopment committee, or any other relevant long-term efforts as appropriate.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. LEAD COORDINATING ORGANIZATION – ESCAMBIA COUNTY FIRE RESCUE DIVISION

- Provide leadership in directing, coordinating and integrating overall County efforts to provide search and rescue assistance to affected areas and populations.
- Staff and operate a NIMS compliant ICS command and control structure to assure that services and staff are provided to areas of need.
- Coordinate and direct the activation and deployment of County agencies search and rescue personnel, supplies, and equipment and provide certain direct resources.
- Evaluate the emergency, make strategic decisions, identify resource needs and secure resources required for field operations.
- Monitor search and rescue emergency response and recovery operations. ESF 9 representatives or designees will coordinate all state and federal search and rescue resources into the affected areas from staging areas.
- Manage search and rescue and other emergency incidents in accordance with each department's standard operating procedures and under the direction of ESF 9 representatives or designee.
- Provide assistance in initial needs assessment, and augment search and rescue operations through specialized response capabilities.
- Make specific requests for search and rescue assistance to the state ESF 9/State Fire Marshal's Office, through the Escambia County liaison, as needed. The state will activate resources through the state emergency response plan.
- Continue to re-assess priorities and strategies, throughout the emergency, according to the most critical search and rescue needs.
- Demobilize resources and deactivate the ESF 9 operation upon direction from the IC as appropriate.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 9

Search and Rescue Unit

- Support agencies will provide assistance to and coordinate with all ESF 9 organizations to leverage services, staff, equipment, and supplies that complement the entire emergency response and search and rescue efforts as the County emergency response team addresses the consequences generated by the hazards that may impact the County (i.e., severe weather, tropical cyclones, environmental biological, terrorism, technological, and mass migration, etc.). Because services and resources are subject to change from time to time, emergency coordinators are responsible for frequently updating their resources capabilities with the ESF 9.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- Each organization is responsible to track and manage its own expenses related to a disaster/emergency response and recovery effort, whether the EOC has been mobilized or not.
- Mutual aid sharing of resources should be tracked by each and all organizations offering and receiving those resources, to ensure non-consumable resources and assets are returned appropriately, timely, and in the same condition from which it was received.
- Any expected compensation for mutual aid services or resources offered, rented, leased, bought, and/or requested from any organization and provided to any organization, should have all financial expectation pre-identified in advance of service or resource delivery. Any expenses not clearly identifying a financially responsible party will be at risk for non-payment.
- Any disaster/emergency expenses incurred by any organization may be requested, in summary, by the Finance Section to satisfy reporting requirements to the state or federal authorities, or even from media requests as may be appropriate. Release of such information will ultimately be at the discretion of those organizations and as applicable by law.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State of Florida CEMP, ESF 9 appendix
- Florida Field operations Guide (FFOG)
- The Florida fire Chiefs' Association, Fire-Rescue Disaster Response Plan.
- F.S. 843.19 Offenses against police dogs, fire dogs, SAR dogs, or police horses
- EOC ESF position checklist
- Americans with Disabilities Act, as amended.
- EOC Continuity of Operations Plan

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10 Hazardous Materials Unit

Lead Coordinating Organization:	Escambia County Fire-Rescue Division, HAZMAT Response Team
Support Organization:	City of Pensacola Fire Department Escambia County Sheriff's Office, Rapid Response Team Escambia County Emergency Management Division Escambia County Emergency Medical Services Division Escambia County Waste Services Department Florida Department of Environmental Protection

I. Mission

The mission of Emergency Support Function 10 (ESF 10) is to provide hazardous materials coordination, response, and support services in support of hazardous material incidents either as primary or secondary response to any potential corporate responsibilities in Escambia County. ESF 10 can provide personnel and resources to support preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives.

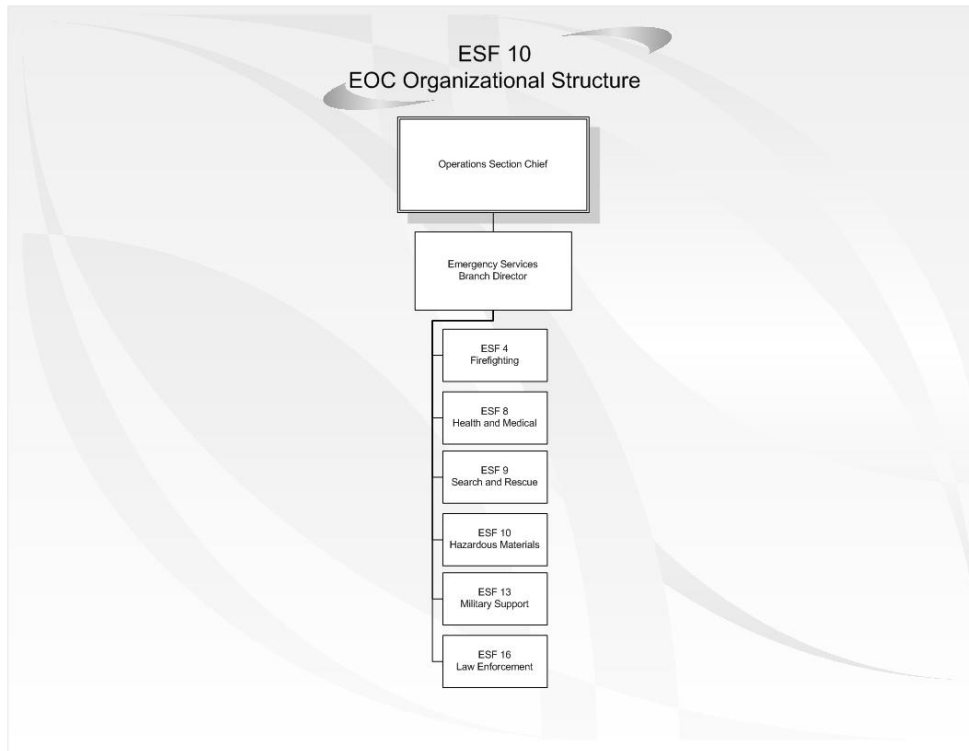
II. Concept of Operations

A. ESF ORGANIZATION/STRUCTURE

- ESF 10 is locally organized consistent with state EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Escambia County through the Escambia County EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.
- The County EOC utilizes a combination ICS and ESF management system to manage disaster operations in the EOC.
- ESF 10 will be organized and operate as a team leveraging the resources of all agencies to meet the needs of the community.
- ESF 10 lead will be the team leader, primary contact, and coordination and facilitation point for all planning and operational activities for the ESF.
- ESF 10 lead will coordinate and facilitate all reporting requirements and the sharing of information and data for the ESF.
- ESF 10 lead will coordinate any requests of ESF 10 and their resources as appropriate.
- ESF 10 lead will be responsible to coordinate, facilitate, and participate in all pre-disaster planning activities as it relates to the evolving mission of ESF 10.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10 Hazardous Materials Unit

- ESF 10 support organizations will partner with, be responsive to, and support the lead in all planning and operational activities in accomplishing the evolving mission of ESF 10.
- ESF 10 will provide the IC and EOC with expert guidance, direction, and recommendations for planning and operational considerations throughout an incident to leverage resources and programs that may be applicable to the disaster situation at hand.
- ESF 10 lead does not have the authority to direct, commit nor assume responsibility or liability for the resources of any support organization. Each ESF organization is responsible for and manages their own resources while working together as a team to accomplish the ESF mission(s) at hand.
- ESF 10 will be coordinated by and report to the Emergency Services Branch Director, who reports to the Operations Section Chief, who then reports to the Incident Commander.
- The EOC command structure will request, guide, and evolve the mission and task responsibilities of each ESF both before an incident as it relates to planning activities throughout the year for disaster services and operations, as well as, operations during an EOC activation.



Incident Command System Structure: ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials

B. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10

Hazardous Materials Unit

- The Division of Emergency Management is regularly monitoring the community for potential disaster threats that may rise to the level of acting. Should there be any need to act in response to a potential or imminent threat, the Division will reach out to the appropriate EOC position(s) and/or ESFs for further coordination.
- The Division of Emergency Management has several tools from which communications to EOC partners and organizations may be contacted as it relates to providing any potential threats, any decision-making meetings, briefings, or EOC activations. Depending upon the situation, the appropriate people will be contacted as it may relate to any varying degree of actions that may need to be taken.
- ESF lead organizations will follow up with any ESF support organization to coordinate any staffing or resource needs for the situation and to make sure appropriate ESF staffing coverage is provided in support of any EOC activation.

C. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- When the EOC is activated, ESF 10 falls under a coordination and management structure within the EOC.
- BCC departments and divisions will be required to report and support EOC operations as the plan identifies and as the Incident Commander may stipulate.
- Other non-BCC organizations and jurisdictions in support of ESF 10 are voluntarily participating in EOC operations and voluntarily falling within the EOC ICS management structure to efficiently and effectively coordinate resource and operational support in response to community disaster incidents.
- Many disaster response and recovery operations are planned cooperatively between EOC organizations and jurisdictions prior to disaster incidents. It is expected that any commitments from those organizations and jurisdictions made during the planning process will be provided and supported during an actual incident as may be needed.
- For any disaster response and recovery operation not previously planned, each EOC organization and jurisdiction may voluntarily, at their discretion, coordinate resources and support in meeting the needs of the community as may be coordinated through the EOC ICS management structure.
- Each EOC organization and jurisdiction will maintain sole operational and financial responsibility for their own resources and organizational presence within the EOC and any resources that may be requested, utilized, and coordinated through the EOC operation unless specifically identified and agreed upon by all coordinating parties as otherwise identified.
- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10

Hazardous Materials Unit

- Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
- Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 9, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- All resource and task requests to and from ESF 10 will be managed and coordinated by ESF 10 with those other ESF organizations providing cooperative support.
- Each ESF 10 organization will be required to follow any and all specific legal requirements as it may relate to hazardous material response, and all activities to defer to that authority and to any hierarchal responsibilities.

D. PLANNING

- ESF 10 lead and support organizations will coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in activities to develop plans, procedures, commit resources, initiate mutual aid agreements, and contract service arrangements in the effort to enhance the coordination and development of operational activities as needed and requested in support of the ESF mission. Planning efforts will support various operations to include, but not all-inclusive of the following:
 - Assessment of Hazardous materials needs and potential impacts.
 - Hazardous materials personnel.
 - Hazardous materials equipment and supplies.
 - Evacuation support.
 - Emergency responder health and safety.
 - Radiological/chemical/biological hazards.
 - Mental health and crisis counseling for responders may be provided.
 - Hazardous materials Public Information and risk communication.
 - Hazardous materials Management, Command and control of assets.
 - Hazardous materials activities related to terrorist threats and/or events.
 - Logistical Staging areas and Points of Distribution/Dispersing.
 - Catastrophic incident and alternate Hazardous materials facility support.
 - Oil and hazardous substance incident response.
 - Information on drinking water, wastewater and solid waste facilities.
 - Information on SARA Title III fixed facilities, storage of extremely hazardous substances within the County.
 - Coordination between the various hazardous material response teams as it may relate to legal requirements and authority.
 - ESF 8 coordination and planning as it relates to medical response and medical treatment procedures and protocols within hospitals and other healthcare facilities.
- ESF 10 lead and support organizations will develop, initiate, coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in any training or exercise activities as requested and as resources may allow, to refine and hone disaster response plans, procedures, guides, and checklists utilized to carryout activities in meeting the mission requirements.
- Develop and maintain a list of essential employees, support organizations, and appropriate vendors, contractors, or other resources to support operations as appropriate.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10

Hazardous Materials Unit

- Identify and develop a list of local resources that will be available to support the ESF 10 mission.
- Conduct vulnerability analysis at critical facilities and make recommendations to improve the physical security.
- Local and State hazardous materials teams will jointly address planning issues on an on-going basis to identify response zones, potential staging areas, and potential medical facilities and establish specialized teams.
- Coordinate planning with ESF 10 support agencies, Regional Domestic Security Task forces, and other emergency support functions to refine hazardous materials operations.
- Support additional planning initiatives where resources may allow and coordinate with support or other community organizations as appropriate.
- Throughout the planning effort, make sure plans are in place and activities are coordinated in such a manner that will allow access and reasonable accommodation to any disaster service that is provided to the rest of the community in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

E. OPERATIONS

ESF 10 will:

- Provide appropriate staffing to manage the ESF 10 EOC desk and any functions and responsibilities of ESF 10 in the EOC as requested or required.
- Attend and/or participate in any meetings, briefings, discussions, and other activities as needed and requested in support of EOC operations.
- Monitor operational status of resources and assets under the purview of ESF 10.
- Evaluate, analyze, and process information and data and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs. Identify and report on any anticipated gaps in service and develop contingency plans to address those gaps or any unanticipated demands on transportation resources.
- Acquire appropriate intelligence information and data from ESF resources and complete any reporting needs and requirements in support of the EOC operation and at the request and direction of EOC management and leadership.
- Respond as the lead or in support of any hazardous material incident as may be related to RDSTF, Sheriff's Office, and other law enforcement initiatives and response, and any other operation as appropriate.
- Coordinate with Florida Department of Environmental Protection Agency as appropriate and for any clean-up requirements or coordination.
- Coordinate impact assessment efforts and teams to assist in gathering impact assessment data from the community as appropriate.
- Coordinate resources to meet resource requests within the EOC operation.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10

Hazardous Materials Unit

- Coordinate communications with all resources as appropriate.
- Coordinate any on-scene management and communications with on-scene IC.
- Coordinate with ESF 14 and Citizens Information Center for any public information dissemination needs.
- Support evacuation and re-entry operations as appropriate.
- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 9, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- Assess and evaluate damage and impacts to infrastructure as appropriate and coordinate response and recovery efforts. Report data and information as appropriate.
- Coordinating with ESF 8 for people with higher level of medical care needs to identify the appropriate transportation method and destination for specific individuals or families.
- Coordinate all requests for assistance for operational support from EOC organizations as appropriate.
- Coordinate with other EOC partners for any resource support needed to meet the mission of ESF 10.
- Coordinate with the Logistics Section as appropriate, with any requests for mutual aid resources to support needs that exceed ESF 10 local capabilities.
- Coordinate, manage, and/or facilitate the use of mutual aid resources to meet the operational needs of ESF 10.
- Make sure all ESF 10 planning efforts and operations include consideration for the maintenance of access for all services provided to the community at large as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- Make sure each ESF organization is familiar with the EOC COOP and to be able to maintain their operational capacity and integrity at any of the potential alternate EOC locations should the EOC operations need to relocate. Additional plans and procedures may need to be developed by ESF 10 to enhance operations at these alternate EOC locations.
- Demobilize resources as requested by EOC command structure.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10

Hazardous Materials Unit

- Initiate financial reimbursement processes for recovery activities when such support is available. Coordinate with the Finance Section as appropriate.
- Provide any after action improvement comments and suggestions as requested to continue planning efforts and to improve operational readiness for the next disaster incident.
- Coordinate with various long-term recovery efforts and support transportation initiatives in coordination with disaster recovery centers, disaster field offices, the local mitigation strategy group, the post-disaster redevelopment committee, or any other relevant long-term efforts as appropriate.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. LEAD COORDINATING ORGANIZATION –ESCAMBIA COUNTY FIRE RESCUE DIVISION

- a. Provide leadership in directing, coordinating and integrating overall County efforts to provide hazardous materials response and assistance to affected areas and populations.
 - Maintain a list of mutual aid agencies and private contractors that are trained and qualified to respond to an incident.
 - Ensure that all first responders are trained in awareness and operations level of hazardous materials response as defined in the guidelines established by the State Emergency Response Commission.
 - ESF 10 will coordinate the response and recovery efforts to hazardous materials incidents upon notification of a release by ensuring that coordination and cooperation is maintained in identifying the material. Then securing, removing and properly disposing of the hazardous material.
 - The presence of any radioactive material will be determined by properly trained personnel using basic detection equipment who will then determine if any evacuations are necessary. If evacuations are necessary, ESF 10 will coordinate with other ESFs to ensure operational missions are fully supported.
 - Coordinate the response of all agencies required to handle the hazardous materials incident and the necessary cleanup involved in recovery. This will include any mutual aid and state supporting initiatives and response.
 - Minor incidents are usually handled by jurisdictional fire departments with minimal use of resources. Larger incidents will involve a cooperative effort between all support agencies, private contractors and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10

Hazardous Materials Unit

- In a large event requiring local and State or mutual aid assistance, ESF 10 will work with its support organization counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets.
- During a state declared disaster requests for resources or assistance from State agencies will be made through established and proven procedures as set forth in the State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).
- Notify State Watch Office of all hazardous materials incidents and request State assistance when needed.
- Coordinate with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) for notification and response to hazardous materials incidents when the ability to identify the material or mitigate the incident is beyond the capabilities of the County.
- Maintain an accurate and current listing of all fixed facilities that produce or store 302 type hazardous materials. Prepare site-specific plans for each facility that produces or stores extremely hazardous substances (EHS) and update these plans annually or as necessary through the year.
- The responsible party for the material spill/release will be financially responsible for the material and will incur all cost and responsibility of the clean-up and disposal activities.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

- Support agencies will lead or provide support assistance to the ESF depending upon the legal situation and responsibilities of the type of incident and any responsible parties. Lead or support organizations will coordinate and support efforts with services, staff, equipment, and supplies that complement the entire emergency response effort as the County emergency response team addresses the consequences generated by the hazards that may impact the County (i.e., severe weather, tropical cyclones, environmental biological, terrorism, technological, and mass migration, etc.). Because services and resources are subject to change from time to time, emergency coordinators are responsible for frequently updating their resources capabilities with the ESF 10.
- The Division of Emergency Management will provide EOC support, conduct briefings, direct needs assessments, distribute key information, and serve as liaison to the state EOC to request resources.
- The Public Safety Department and support agencies will:
 - Coordinate training to all public safety organizations and first responders in awareness and recognition (level 1) of hazardous materials.
 - Coordinate the notification and response of all agencies required to handle the incident.
 - Notify the State Warning Point and make request for state assistance when necessary.
- The Waste Services Department or ESF 3 will:
 - Maintain a list of available department resources that may be used to respond to and recover from the incident.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10 Hazardous Materials Unit

- Coordinate with the appropriate fire department, Department of Environmental Protection, Sheriff's Office, or health department to ensure that the material is recovered and disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
 - Will coordinate with appropriate organization to accept any material that has been approved for disposal in the County landfill. The agencies will also assist the Department of Public Safety with identification of fixed facilities that produce or store hazardous materials.
-
- The Road Department and/or ESF 3 will assist or coordinate the removal and disposal of any hazardous material deemed safe for disposal in the County landfill. This will be done in accordance with local guidelines and agreements. These guidelines will be updated and changed as deemed necessary.
 - Emergency Medical Services (EMS) will be responsible for transporting injured personnel to medical facilities. Patients will be decontaminated by the fire department personnel before delivery to EMS when possible. EMS will be responsible for notification of the local hospitals regarding the number of patients, severity of injuries and the material involved in the incident. Baptist Hospital Life Flight is responsible for patient coordination with all other hospitals during multiple casualty incidents. Contaminated patients will be handled by each hospital in accordance with their standard operating procedures.
 - Baptist, Scared Heart, and/or West Florida Hospitals will accept contaminated patients in accordance with the standard operating procedures. EMS will notify the receiving hospital while on scene so appropriate hospital staff are available to receive the patients.
 - The appropriate fire departments or Sheriff's Office Rapid Response Team will be dispatched to any release of a hazardous material upon notification. It will be their responsibility to attempt to positively identify the material, determine the hazard and take immediate actions necessary within their capabilities to protect life and property. Each HAZMAT team organization is responsible to ensure their personnel receive the required training to perform any actions taken during a hazardous materials incident and to call for assistance when the necessary actions are beyond their capabilities.
 - A contractor may be hired through mutual aid agreement or contract to respond to an incident upon request either by the responsible party for the incident or DEP should there be a need. The contractor personnel will possess certification in all levels of training and respond with the equipment necessary to handle most hazardous materials incidents and with a full support staff of chemists at their facility. Upon arrival, the HAZMAT team and/or the contractor personnel will coordinate with the fire department or law enforcement IC to assist in the identification and establishment of hot and cold zones, decontamination site, determining the proper methods and equipment to be used.
 - Operations-level personnel under the supervision of a HAZMAT technician will mostly likely perform decontamination of all personnel leaving the hot zone. If required, a contractor will be obtained to properly dispose of all decontamination material.
 - Law enforcement agencies (ESF16) may be tasked to provide crowd control, security measures, roadway assessments, and ingress/egress actions to protect the public and property in, near and around areas involved in firefighting operations; keep emergency forces informed of hazardous areas.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10

Hazardous Materials Unit

- City, County, and private utilities (ESF12) will coordinate with ESF 10 to address fire prevention and suppression problems due to leaking natural gas, power line risks, and water flow contamination issues.
- City and County public works (ESF3) and other departments will provide road clearing equipment and other major resources needed to clear roadways in support of emergency response actions.
- City and County communications centers (ESF2) will provide radio communications support, to the extent possible, to support communications among various fire and law enforcement organizations responding to the impacted areas.
- Escambia County EMS (ESF8) will provide emergency medical care and transportation of victims beyond initial collection sites.
- American Red Cross and other community agencies (ESF6) will provide field support to emergency response personnel and evacuees as needed and required (food, water, basic assistance, etc.).

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- Each organization is responsible to track and manage its own expenses related to a disaster/emergency response and recovery effort, whether the EOC has been mobilized or not.
- Mutual aid sharing of resources should be tracked by each and all organizations offering and receiving those resources, to ensure non-consumable resources and assets are returned appropriately, timely, and in the same condition from which it was received.
- Any expected compensation for mutual aid services or resources offered, rented, leased, bought, and/or requested from any organization and provided to any organization, should have all financial expectation pre-identified in advance of service or resource delivery. Any expenses not clearly identifying a financially responsible party will be at risk for non-payment.

Any disaster/emergency expenses incurred by any organization may be requested, in summary, by the Finance Section to satisfy reporting requirements to the state or federal authorities, or even from media requests as may be appropriate. Release of such information will ultimately be at the discretion of those organizations and as applicable by law.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State of Florida CEMP, ESF 10 appendix
- Florida Statutes, 376.021, 376.30, 376.303, 376.305, and 403.061, 403.1655, 403.726
- The Clean Water Act of 1977, amended 1990
- Department of Environmental Protection Environmental Response Plan, Florida Statutes, Section 376.97 (2)(e), 376.303(1)(6) and CFR Part 311
- Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, Section 943.0312, F.S.
- Florida Field Operations Guide (FFOG)
- The Florida fire Chiefs' Association, Fire-Rescue Disaster Response Plan.
- Code of Federal Regulations, 40CFR302.
- EOC ESF position checklist
- Americans with Disabilities Act, as amended.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10 Hazardous Materials Unit

- EOC Continuity of Operations Plan

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11

Food and Water Unit

Lead Coordinating Organization: Escambia County Neighborhood & Human Services Department

Support Organizations: Escambia County Community Corrections Division
Escambia County Redevelopment Agency
Escambia County Emergency Management Division
Escambia County Extension Services
Florida Department of Children and Families
Escambia County School District
City of Pensacola, Public Works Department

I. Mission

The mission of Emergency Support Function 11 (ESF 11) is to identify resources, plan for, and provide for the distribution of food, water, and ice, through various sources and means, to meet the needs of disaster survivors following a disaster. Distribution will be coordinated with ESF 6 & 15 services and include bulk distribution and/or direct feeding services to support survivors, volunteers, and disaster response operations and staff as appropriate.

II. Concept of Operations

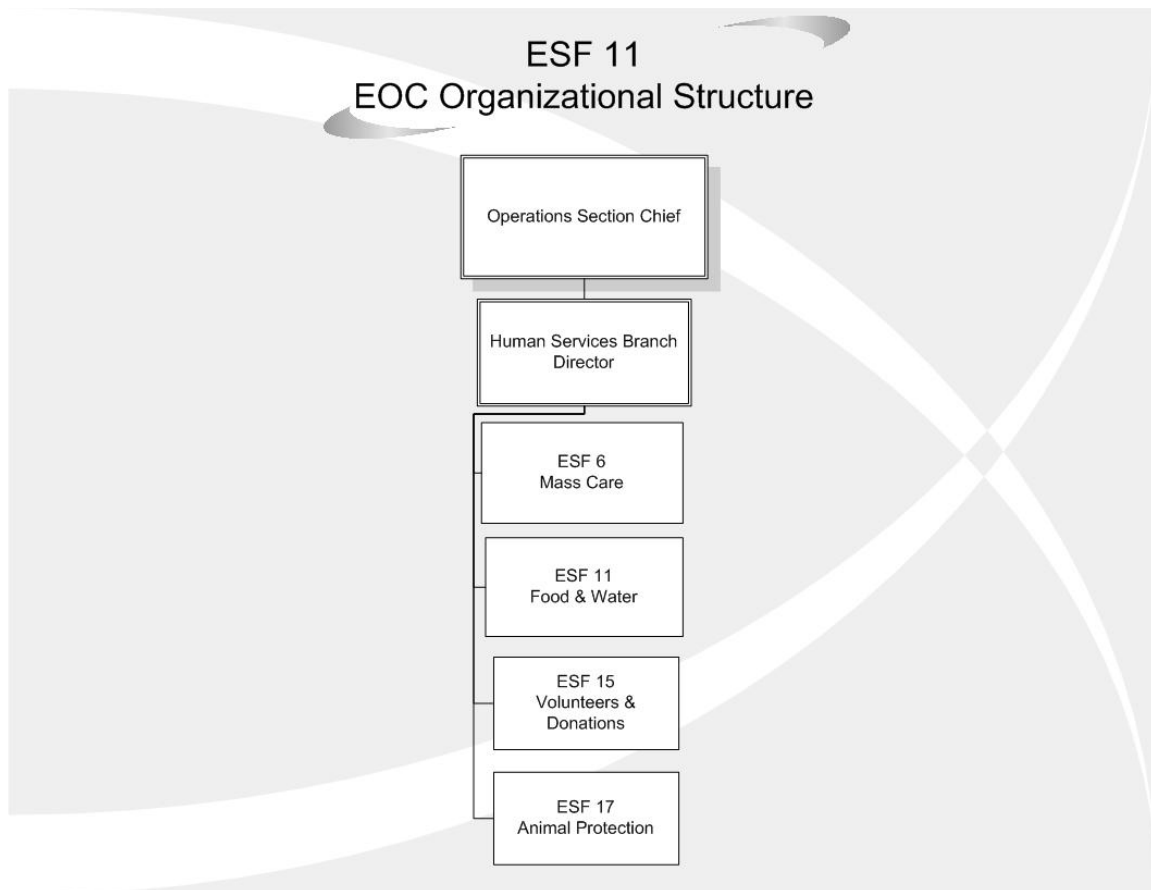
A. ESF ORGANIZATION/STRUCTURE

- ESF 11 is locally organized consistent with state EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Escambia County through the Escambia County EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.
- The County EOC utilizes a combination ICS and ESF management system to manage disaster operations in the EOC.
- ESF 11 will be organized and operate as a team leveraging the resources of all agencies to meet the needs of the community.
- ESF 11 lead will be the team leader, primary contact, and coordination and facilitation point for all planning and operational activities for the ESF.
- ESF 11 lead will coordinate and facilitate all reporting requirements and the sharing of information and data for the ESF.
- ESF 11 lead will coordinate any requests of ESF 11 and their resources as appropriate.
- ESF 11 lead will be responsible to coordinate, facilitate, and participate in all pre-disaster planning activities as it relates to the evolving mission of ESF 11.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11

Food and Water Unit

- ESF 11 support organizations will partner with, be responsive to, and support the lead in all planning and operational activities in accomplishing the evolving mission of ESF 11.
- ESF 11 will provide the IC and EOC command with expert guidance, direction, and recommendations for planning and operational considerations throughout an incident to leverage resources and programs that may be applicable to the disaster situation at hand.
- ESF 11 lead does not have the authority to direct, commit nor assume responsibility or liability for the resources of any support organization. Each ESF organization is responsible for and manages their own resources while working together as a team to accomplish the ESF mission(s) at hand.
- ESF 11 will be coordinated by and report to the Human Services Branch Director, who reports to the Operations Section Chief, who then reports to the Incident Commander.
- The EOC command structure will request, guide, and evolve the mission and task responsibilities of each ESF both before an incident as it relates to planning activities throughout the year for disaster services and operations, as well as operations during an EOC activation.



Incident Command System Structure: ESF 11 – Food and Water

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11

Food and Water Unit

B. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

- The Division of Emergency Management is regularly monitoring the community for potential disaster threats that may rise to the level of taking action. Should there be any need to take action in response to a potential or imminent threat, the Division will reach out to the appropriate EOC position(s) and/or ESFs for further coordination.
- The Division of Emergency Management has several tools from which communications to EOC partners and organizations may be contacted as it relates to providing any potential threats, any decision-making meetings, briefings, or EOC activations. Depending upon the situation, the appropriate people will be contacted as it may relate to any varying degree of actions that may need to be taken.
- ESF lead organizations will follow up with any ESF support organization to coordinate any staffing or resource needs for the situation and to make sure appropriate ESF staffing coverage is provided in support of any EOC activation.

C. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- When the EOC is activated, ESF 11 falls under a coordination and management structure within the EOC.
- BCC departments and divisions will be required to report and support EOC operations as the plan identifies and as the Incident Commander may stipulate.
- Other non-BCC organizations and jurisdictions in support of ESF 11 are voluntarily participating in EOC operations and voluntarily falling within the EOC ICS management structure to efficiently and effectively coordinate resource and operational support in response to community disaster incidents.
- Many disaster response and recovery operations are planned cooperatively between EOC organizations and jurisdictions prior to disaster incidents. It is expected that any commitments from those organizations and jurisdictions made during the planning process will be provided and supported during an actual incident as may be needed.
- For any disaster response and recovery operation not previously planned, each EOC organization and jurisdiction may voluntarily, at their discretion, coordinate resources and support in meeting the needs of the community as may be coordinated through the EOC ICS management structure.
- Each EOC organization and jurisdiction will maintain sole operational and financial responsibility for their own resources and organizational presence within the EOC and any resources that may be requested, utilized, and coordinated through the EOC operation unless specifically identified and agreed upon by all coordinating parties as otherwise identified.
- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11

Food and Water Unit

- Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 9, 10, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- All resource and task requests to and from ESF 11 will be managed and coordinated by ESF 11 with those other ESF organizations providing cooperative support.

D. PLANNING

- ESF 11 lead and support organizations will coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in activities to develop plans, procedures, commit resources, initiate mutual aid agreements, and contract service arrangements in the effort to enhance the coordination and development of operational activities as needed and requested in support of the ESF mission. These planning activities may include, as appropriate, but not limited to:
 - Point of distribution (POD) operations:
 - Pre-identifying locations for POD operations that are geographically diversified.
 - Maintain ADA access as appropriate and provide reasonable accommodation.
 - Developing mobilization and demobilization plans.
 - Identify and plan resources needed to operate PODs and potential list of priority type items that may need to be distributed to meet public needs.
 - Coordination with the Logistics Section and County Staging Area (CSA) for resources being funneled through PODs to the public.
 - Identify appropriate processing of requests, flow of resources from suppliers/state, through CSA to PODs and the people in need.
 - Coordinate with logistics to pre-identify vendors for basic food, water, and ice supplies to augment operations and needs where state and federal resources may not be available or are in short supply.
 - Coordinate any supply needs for variables such as:
 - Age of people in need
 - Dietary needs
 - Etc.
 - Identify and coordinate supplies that may need to be included in bulk distribution, which may include:
 - Food
 - Water
 - Ice-FEMA has determined this will only be provided for medical needs only. The political environment may change the priority.
 - Tarps

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11

Food and Water Unit

- USDA bulk resources
 - Other basic needs determined to be in need for the community at the time of the disaster.
- Coordination with local food pantries, churches, and other non-profit organizations as may relate to emergency food distributions. This includes coordination with Feeding the Gulf Coast for bulk food distribution to the local food pantry distribution points.
 - Coordination of the “Government” POD with the City of Pensacola and providing process for access to supplies for ESF 6 mass care organizations and needs. This will include access by local non-profits and faith-based organizations.
 - Identification of options and solutions to meet additional food and water needs as it may relate to supporting any field operations or citizen needs, which may include volunteers, shelters, mutual aid support personnel, where food service support may go beyond the basic meal, ready to eat (MRE) or “Heater Meal” to include hot meal services where appropriate, as directed, and authorized.
 - Coordination with ESF 6 & 15 and the network of organizations providing mass care individually to identify service locations so that resources and services can be leveraged to minimize gaps and overlapping of “proximity” services.
 - Coordination of ESF 11 resources with ESF 6 and ESF 15 organization services so that bulk resources from ESF 11 can be provided to the public through leveraging the local services already mobilized, which may include providing access to the “government” for backfill resources or distribution of the bulk resources to those service provider locations as appropriate.
- ESF 11 lead and support organizations will develop, initiate, coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in any training or exercise activities as requested and as resources may allow, to refine and hone disaster response plans, procedures, guides, and checklists utilized to carryout activities in meeting the mission requirements.
 - Develop transportation plans for the shipment of support resource needs during disaster incidents as may be appropriate.
 - Develop and maintain a list of essential employees, support organizations, and appropriate vendors, contractors, or other resources to support operations as appropriate.
 - Identify and develop a list of local resources that will be available to support the ESF 11 mission.
 - Support additional planning initiatives where resources may allow and coordinate with support or other community organizations as appropriate.
 - Throughout the planning effort, make sure plans are in place and activities are coordinated in such a manner that will allow access and reasonable

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11

Food and Water Unit

accommodation to any disaster service that is provided to the rest of the community in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

E. OPERATIONS

ESF 11 will:

- Provide appropriate staffing to manage the ESF 11 EOC desk and any functions and responsibilities of ESF 11 in the EOC as requested or required.
- Attend and/or participate in any meetings, briefings, discussions, and other activities as needed and requested in support of EOC operations.
- Monitor operational status of resources and assets under the purview of ESF 11 to include mutual aid resources, resources in transit, etc. as appropriate.
- Evaluate, analyze, and process information and data and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs. Identify and report on any anticipated gaps in service and develop contingency plans to address those gaps or any unanticipated demands on transportation resources.
- Acquire appropriate intelligence information and data from ESF resources and complete any reporting needs and requirements in support of the EOC operation and at the request and direction of EOC management and leadership. ESF 6 & 15 will provide key human needs assessment data for decisions as to what product to order, request, and distribute as appropriate.
- Mobilize POD operations as appropriate and coordinate all logistical support and supplies through the Logistics Section and the CSA as appropriate.
- Coordinate at the various regional, state, and local levels with food pantries and food distribution lines to meet the basic food supply needs of the community.
- Coordinate USDA food products as required and appropriate.
- Mobilize other food & water operations and provide support as appropriate, to ESF 6 & 15 food and water efforts as pre-planned or as agreed upon during actual response activities.
- Coordinate communications with all resources as appropriate.
- Coordinate any on-scene management and communications with on-scene IC.
- Coordinate with ESF 14 and Citizens Information Center for any public information dissemination needs.
- Determine when to cease any supporting transportation operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11

Food and Water Unit

- Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 9, & 10 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- Coordinate with ESF 3 as it may relate to resource transportation and road access.
- Coordinate with ESF 8 for any medical services/supply distribution that may be coordinated through food and water PODs.
- Coordinate with ESF 8 for any water distribution supply testing as appropriate.
- Coordinate with other EOC partners for any resource support needed to meet the mission of ESF 11.
- Coordinate with ESF 15 and any large food & water donations for appropriate distribution avenues.
- Coordinate with ESF 16 for any escort service needs to support the efficient delivery of logistical food & water and any operational support items if resources are available and the need is practical.
- Coordinate with the Logistics Section as appropriate, with any requests for mutual aid resources to support needs that exceed ESF 11 local capabilities.
- Coordinate, manage, and/or facilitate the use of mutual aid resources to meet the resource needs of ESF 11.
- Make sure all ESF 11 planning efforts and operations include consideration for the maintenance of access for all services provided to the community at large as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- Make sure each ESF organization is familiar with the EOC COOP and to be able to maintain their operational capacity and integrity at any of the potential alternate EOC locations should the EOC operations need to relocate. Additional plans and procedures may need to be developed by ESF 11 to enhance operations at these alternate EOC locations.
- Demobilize POD operations and any other food and water operations resources as requested by EOC command structure or as appropriate.
- Initiate financial reimbursement processes for recovery activities when such support is available. Coordinate with the Finance Section as appropriate.
- Provide any after action improvement comments and suggestions as requested to continue planning efforts and to improve operational readiness for the next disaster incident.
- Coordinate with various long-term recovery efforts and in coordination with disaster recovery centers, disaster field offices, the local mitigation strategy

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11

Food and Water Unit

group, the post-disaster redevelopment committee, or any other relevant long-term efforts as appropriate.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

- **LEAD COORDINATING ORGANIZATION – Escambia County Neighborhood & Human Services Department**
 - Identify local resources with the ability to supply large amounts of non-perishable food, potable water, ice, and equipment necessary to transport and handle the commodities following a major disaster.
 - Coordinate with Logistics Section to obtain contracts or agreements with local businesses to supply necessary commodities to meet all operational planning needs.
 - Prior to hurricane season each year, work the Division of Emergency Management to identify possible locations to be used for the distribution of food, water, and ice.
 - Coordinate with the local ESF 6 and ESF 15 volunteer organizations, government officials and staff from all the jurisdictions to access any available staff to support POD and other food and water operations as appropriate.
 - Notify the Health Department of the locations of distribution sites and arrange for testing and treatment of all bulk potable water if appropriate and necessary.
 - Attempt to coordinate with local businesses and relief organizations to ensure that all locations of feeding stations, distributions sites and other assistance sites are placed where there is the most need, and coordinate press releases through ESF 14 as required and appropriate.
 - Will coordinate with appropriate state agencies in augmenting or streamlining food and water programs, such as SNAP, as the situation may require and qualify.
 - Coordinate unmet operational needs with other ESF's and the Logistics Section.
- **SUPPORT AGENCIES**
 - **Division of Emergency Management**
 - Each year, prior to hurricane season the Division will coordinate with ESF 11 on the selection of sites for PODs as appropriate and necessary.
 - Assist ESF 11 with coordinating resources to meet mission needs.
 - **ESF 8/State of Florida Health Department in Escambia County**
 - Responsible for testing, monitoring, and treating all food and water that is being distributed to the public.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11

Food and Water Unit

- Identify any infant population demographic data to support decision-making for food items ordering/request needs.
- **Florida Department of Children and Families**
 - Coordinate the distribution of emergency food stamps in the disaster area based on established procedures of the Department.
 - Reissuance of food stamps for partial months if lost.
 - Additional food stamps for lost food product. (I.A. eligible-beware of DOB)
 - Provide casework for foster children
- **Escambia County Extension**
 - Coordinate with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for USDA distribution of bulk food products available to ESF 6 or ESF 11 as needed and appropriate.
 - Assist with food distribution sites as needed.
- **Escambia County School District**
 - Coordinate with disaster feeding services and operations in the County for any USDA food distribution for district warehouses to service organizations.
 - Report to Department of Agriculture or appropriate authority on the consumption of any USDA product in response to disasters as may have been pre-authorized.
- **Escambia County Redevelopment Agency, Community Corrections Division**
 - Provide support staff for the management and operations of Points of Distributions. Coordinate with Human Services Branch Director.
- **City of Pensacola, Public Works Department**
 - Coordinate and facilitate training opportunities for City Public Works staff in support of Government Point of Distribution (GPOD) operation.
 - Provide a site and staffing support to manage and operate a GPOD in support of POD operations coordinated by ESF 11 from the County EOC.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- Each organization is responsible to track and manage its own expenses related to a disaster/emergency response and recovery effort, whether the EOC has been mobilized or not.
- Mutual aid sharing of resources should be tracked by each and all organizations offering and receiving those resources, to ensure non-consumable resources and

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11

Food and Water Unit

assets are returned appropriately, timely, and in the same condition from which it was received.

- Any expected compensation for mutual aid services or resources offered, rented, leased, bought, and/or requested from any organization and provided to any organization, should have all financial expectation pre-identified in advance of service or resource delivery. Any expenses not clearly identifying a financially responsible party will be at risk for non-payment.
- Any disaster/emergency expenses incurred by any organization may be requested, in summary, by the Finance Section to satisfy reporting requirements to the state or federal authorities, or even from media requests as may be appropriate. Release of such information will ultimately be at the discretion of those organizations and as applicable by law.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State of Florida CEMP, ESF 11 appendix
- Escambia County Points of Distribution Plan
- Escambia County Staging Area Plan
- EOC ESF position checklist
- Americans with Disabilities Act, as amended.
- EOC Continuity of Operations Plan

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 12 Energy Unit

Lead Coordinating Organization:	Escambia County Facilities Management Department
Support Organizations:	Florida Power & Light Pensacola Energy Escambia River Electric Cooperative, Inc. Okaloosa Gas District Town of Century Department of Gas and Water

I. Mission

Emergency Support Function 12 (ESF12) coordinates and facilitates the development and implementation of plans and procedures for the response and recovery to shortages and disruptions in the supply and delivery of transportation fuels, electricity, natural gas, propane, fuel oil, and other forms of energy and fuels that, impact or threatens, some or all the jurisdictions in the County.

Coordination and collaboration with both public and private sector suppliers and providers at the production/manufacturer and wholesale levels, to include coordination with state ESF 12 will be important as some of the energy resources can only be influenced at the state or national level of companies and network delivery systems. Prioritizing and restoring energy resources to the community are critical and the basic building blocks to reestablishing normalcy to local commerce and household activities.

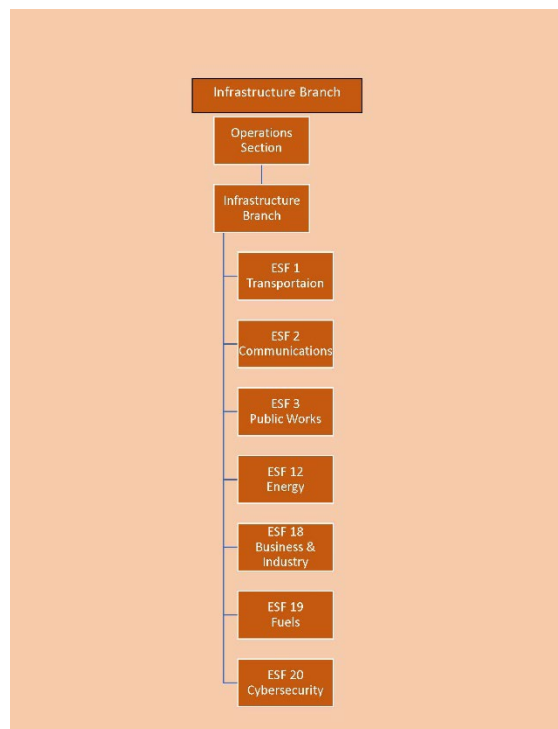
II. Concept of Operations

A. ESF ORGANIZATION/STRUCTURE

- ESF 12 is locally organized consistent with state EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Escambia County through the Escambia County EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.
- The County EOC utilizes a combination ICS and ESF management system to manage disaster operations in the EOC.
- ESF 12 will be organized and operate as a team leveraging the resources of all agencies to meet the needs of the community.
- ESF 12 lead will be the team leader, primary contact, coordination, and facilitation point for all planning and operational activities for the ESF.
- ESF 12 lead will coordinate and facilitate all reporting requirements and the sharing of information and data for the ESF.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 12 Energy Unit

- ESF 12 lead will coordinate any requests of ESF 12 and their resources as appropriate.
- ESF 12 lead will be responsible to coordinate, facilitate, and participate in all pre-disaster planning activities as it relates to the evolving mission of ESF 12.
- ESF 12 support organizations will partner with, be responsive to, and support the lead in all planning and operational activities in accomplishing the evolving mission of ESF 2.
- ESF 12 will provide the IC and EOC command with expert guidance, direction, and recommendations for planning and operational considerations throughout an incident to leverage resources and programs that may be applicable to the disaster situation at hand.
- ESF12 lead does not have the authority to direct, commit nor assume responsibility or liability for the resources of any support organization. Each ESF organization is responsible for and manages their own resources while working together as a team to accomplish the ESF mission(s) at hand.
- ESF 12 will be coordinated by and report to the Infrastructure Branch Director, who reports to the Operations Section Chief, who then reports to the Incident Commander.
- The EOC command structure will request, guide, and evolve the mission and task responsibilities of each ESF both before an incident as it relates to planning activities throughout the year for disaster services and operations, as well as operations during an EOC activation.



Incident Command System Structure: ESF 12-Energy

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 12

Energy Unit

B. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

- The Division of Emergency Management is regularly monitoring the community for potential disaster threats that may rise to the level of acting. Should there be any need to act in response to a potential or imminent threat, the Division will reach out to the appropriate EOC position(s) and/or ESFs for further coordination.
- The Division of Emergency Management has several tools from which communications to EOC partners and organizations may be contacted as it relates to providing any potential threats, any decision-making meetings, briefings, or EOC activations. Depending upon the situation, the appropriate people will be contacted as it may relate to any varying degree of actions that may need to be taken.
- ESF lead organizations will follow up with any ESF support organization to coordinate any staffing or resource needs for the situation and to make sure appropriate ESF staffing coverage is provided in support of any EOC activation.

C. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- When the EOC is activated, ESF 12 falls under a coordination and management structure within the EOC.
- BCC departments and divisions will be required to report and support EOC operations as the plan identifies and as the Incident Commander may stipulate.
- Other non-BCC organizations and jurisdictions in support of ESF 12 are voluntarily participating in EOC operations and voluntarily falling within the EOC ICS management structure to efficiently and effectively coordinate resource and operational support in response to community disaster incidents.
- Many disaster response and recovery operations are planned cooperatively between EOC organizations and jurisdictions prior to disaster incidents. It is expected that any commitments from those organizations and jurisdictions made during the planning process will be provided and supported during an actual incident as may be needed.
- For any disaster response and recovery operation not previously planned, each EOC organization and jurisdiction may voluntarily, at their discretion, coordinate resources and support in meeting the needs of the community as may be coordinated through the EOC ICS management structure.
- Each EOC organization and jurisdiction will maintain sole operational and financial responsibility for their own resources and organizational presence within the EOC and any resources that may be requested, utilized, and coordinated through the EOC operation unless specifically identified and agreed upon by all coordinating parties as otherwise identified.
- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 12

Energy Unit

- Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 9, 10, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- All resource and task requests to and from ESF 12 will be managed and coordinated by ESF 12 with those other ESF organizations providing cooperative support.

D. PLANNING

- ESF 12 lead and support organizations will coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in activities to develop plans, procedures, commit resources, initiate mutual aid agreements, and contract service arrangements in the effort to enhance the coordination and development of operational activities as needed and requested in support of the ESF mission.
 - Develop reporting protocols for the sharing of operational status for EOC response and recovery planning. This will include timelines for repair and reconstitution of services and infrastructure.
 - Develop a relationship and contact information for all potential intelligence gathering organizations, companies, and government agencies that can identify the status of transportation fuels, electricity, natural gas, propane, fuel oil, and other forms of energy and fuels.
 - Coordinate with County Emergency Management to identify a power restoration/critical infrastructure list for inclusion into response and recovery planning and prioritization of missions.
- ESF 12 lead and support organizations will develop, initiate, coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in any training or exercise activities as requested and as resources may allow, to refine and hone disaster response plans, procedures, guides, and checklists utilized to carryout activities in meeting the mission requirements.
- Develop and maintain a list of essential employees, support organizations, and appropriate vendors, contractors, or other resources to support operations as appropriate.
- Identify and develop a list of local communication resources that will be available to support the ESF 12 mission.
- Escambia County, Division of Emergency Management maintains a special needs registry of people with medical needs that could be a reference resource for people in need of energy resources for life sustaining medical needs.
- Support additional planning initiatives where resources may allow and coordinate with support or other community organizations as appropriate.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 12

Energy Unit

- Identify public outreach campaigns that will provide citizens a level of awareness and safety understanding as it may relate to the hazards of energy infrastructure in and around the home and businesses, especially in the aftermath of disaster incidents.
- Assess vulnerability of communication systems and develop and implement upgrade and mitigation plans for those systems.
- ESF 12 will not function as a resource or solution for EOC organizations to fill fuel or other energy needs.
- Throughout the planning effort, make sure plans are in place and activities are coordinated in such a manner that will allow access and reasonable accommodation to any disaster service that is provided to the rest of the community in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

E. OPERATIONS

ESF 12 will:

- Provide appropriate staffing to manage the ESF 12 functions in the EOC as requested or required.
- Attend and/or participate in any meetings, briefings, discussions, and other activities as needed and requested in support of EOC operations.
- Monitor operational status of resources and assets under the purview of ESF 12.
- Monitor and direct energy restoration resources and response activities.
- Evaluate, analyze, and process information and data and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs. Identify and report on any anticipated gaps in service and develop contingency plans to address those gaps or any unanticipated demands on energy infrastructure and resources.
- Acquire appropriate intelligence information and data from ESF resources and complete any reporting needs and requirements in support of the EOC operation and at the request and direction of EOC management and leadership.
- Coordinate with various ESFs/operations for power and energy infrastructure prioritization during the response and recovery phase. These infrastructure priorities will include, though not all-inclusive:
 - Emergency Services
 - Hospitals and healthcare facilities
 - Hazardous materials facilities
 - Human Services providers
 - Correctional facilities
 - Communications facilities
 - Energy resources/service providers
 - Utility providers/services
 - Transportation

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 12

Energy Unit

- Coordinate all resource requests and operational needs with other ESFs and EOC partners as needed, required, and appropriate.
- Coordinate with the EOC on any specific power restoration needs and priorities as it may relate to individuals that may be homebound and need power for personal survival and medical needs. Coordinate with ESF 6 and 15 for any specific needs.
- Coordinate with ESF 14 and CIC for any information needed for public dissemination.
- Coordinate with other EOC partners for any resource support needed to meet the mission of ESF 12.
- Coordinate with the Logistics Section as appropriate, with any requests for mutual aid resources to support communications needs that exceed ESF 12 local capabilities.
- Coordinate, manage, and/or facilitate the use of mutual aid resources to meet the communication needs of ESF 12.
- Be responsible to monitor and gather intelligence for the fuel distribution storage supply in the community and what may be in the “pipeline” for refueling our local fuel storage facilities and local gas stations. This will include regular and diesel fuel supplies. This may be accomplished through the development of communications, relationships, contact information, and coordination with local fuel storage and transportation companies at the manufacturer and wholesale level, State ESF 12, and any other resource that can provide status information for the refueling status for our local community retailers.
- Be responsible to monitor, coordinate, and gather intelligence for the other energy sources and infrastructure responsible under ESF 12 and maintain reporting requirements for all energy infrastructures in the EOC as appropriate.
- Status of individual retail gas stations will be monitored by ESF 18.
- Identify where there may be any fuel storage/supplies for wholesale distribution to local organizational needs that organizations may be able to acquire for their organizational needs.
- ESF 12 is **NOT** a refueling or energy supply resource for organizations in need of fuel. Fuel and the acquisition of fuel to meet organizational needs will be the responsibility of each organization. Organizations will need to pre-plan and identify fuel service options in an environment where fuel supplies may be significantly diminished.
- Escambia County BCC fuel supplies will be managed and coordinated through the Fuel Distribution Division through ESF 3. Other jurisdictional fuel and energy needs will be coordinated through their designated staff.
- For fueling issues that cannot be resolved by the individual organization, the individual needs should be addressed through a request to the Logistics Section.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 12

Energy Unit

Fuel sources will attempt to be identified by logistics, and if so, the third-party supplier will be identified and provided to the requesting agency or organization for their own logistical coordination and to manage billing and payment processes on their own.

- Make sure all ESF 12 planning efforts and operations include consideration for the maintenance of access for all services provided to the community at large as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- Make sure each ESF organization is familiar with the EOC COOP and to be able to maintain their operational capacity and integrity at any of the potential alternate EOC locations should the EOC operations need to relocate. Additional plans and procedures may need to be developed by ESF 12 to enhance operations at these alternate EOC locations.
- Coordinate the damage assessment process for ESF 12 resources and assets and coordinate data and documentation through ESF 3 and the Finance Section as appropriate.
- Demobilize resources as requested by EOC command structure.
- Initiate financial reimbursement processes for recovery activities when such support is available. Coordinate with the Finance Section as appropriate.
- Provide any after action improvement comments and suggestions as requested to continue planning efforts and to improve operational readiness for the next disaster incident.
- Coordinate with various long-term recovery efforts and support communications initiatives in coordination with disaster recovery centers, disaster field offices, the local mitigation strategy group, the post-disaster redevelopment committee, or any other relevant long-term efforts as appropriate.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. LEAD COORDINATING ORGANIZATION – ESCAMBIA COUNTY FACILITIES MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT-Energy Manager

- Serve as the lead organization for ESF 12, supporting the response and recovery operations.
- Will coordinate the development and maintenance of any plans, procedures, and other operational documents needed in support of the preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities outlined in the previous section.
- Will coordinate with all other jurisdictions and support agencies to monitor and support those jurisdiction's infrastructure repair and rebuilding efforts as ESF 12 lead.
- Responsible to coordinate ESF 12 agencies and the use of the EOC software and any training requirements needed.
- Responsible to coordinate all the resource requests and operational coordination

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 12

Energy Unit

for ESF 12 in support of the other EOC partner organizations.

- Responsible to coordinate and complete all reporting requirements for the EOC in representation of all ESF 12 supporting organizations.
- Will coordinate damage assessment activities in support of the federal Public Assistance (PA) and Individual Assistance (IA) programs coordinating with all supporting agencies and jurisdictions, and any other program eligible entities, to document and report damage assessment information and data to the Finance Section. This data will be utilized to pursue a federal declaration where appropriate.
- Coordinate damage assessment data with appropriate EOC representatives and the Finance Section as appropriate.
- Coordinate any operational data and information with the branch directors and section chiefs in support of meetings, EOC briefings, and EOC reporting requirements to inform and communicate with all the EOC partners operating in the EOC and in field as may be appropriate.
- Coordinate with any other ESF in support of the overall EOC operation.
- Coordinate the recovery efforts of support agencies under ESF 12 and the efforts of other ESFs under this plan.
- Provide expertise and guidance to the EOC command structure as may be appropriate for the hazards and resources at risk.
- Coordinate with the Logistics Section for any needed response and resource needs beyond the local capabilities.
- Provide and coordinate appropriate financial documentation for ESF 12 as it may relate to staffing, equipment, etc. to the Finance Section as required.
- Maintain daily operational responsibilities as required.
- Provide documentation on utilized manpower, equipment, and costs directly related to emergency operations to the Finance Section as appropriate.

2. SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS

Support agencies will provide assistance to the ESF 12 with services, staff, equipment, and supplies that complement the entire emergency response effort as the EOC addresses the consequences generated by the hazards that may impact the County (i.e., severe weather, tropical cyclones, environmental biological, terrorism, technological, and mass migration, etc.). As a result of constantly changing services and resources, ESF agencies are responsible for maintaining and coordinating their own resources and capabilities within ESF 12.

- **Florida Power and Light, Escambia River Electric Cooperative, Inc., Pensacola Energy, Okaloosa Gas District, Town of Century Gas and Water Department**

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 12

Energy Unit

- Responsible for maintaining an emergency plan to restore power and energy services as quickly as possible following the event.
- Will keep the EOC abreast of problems or potential problems and will have a representative in the EOC or coordinate with ESF 12 desk when the EOC is activated as appropriate.
- Maintain contractual and mutual aid agreements in support of leveraging response teams and resources from other energy service providers as appropriate.
- Incorporate EOC critical facility energy restoration priorities in service restoration planning and implementation.
- Work together to coordinate any ground disturbing activities to preserve each other's energy infrastructure and prevent additional damage or interruption of service.
- Coordinate company PIOs with the EOC PIO/ESF 14 for any press release information management. Provide any critical safety and activity information for homeowners and business owners in support of the infrastructure recovery process.
- Participate, coordinate, and/or facilitate any planning, training, or exercise efforts in support of disaster planning and coordination as appropriate.
- Provide, coordinate, and communication infrastructure status information to appropriate EOC positions as requested and/or required through the ESF 12 Lead.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- Each organization is responsible to track and manage its own expenses related to a disaster/emergency response and recovery effort, whether the EOC has been mobilized or not.
- Mutual aid sharing of resources should be tracked by each and all organizations offering and receiving those resources, to ensure non-consumable resources and assets are returned appropriately, timely, and in the same condition from which it was received.
- Any expected compensation for mutual aid services or resources offered, rented, leased, bought, and/or requested from any organization and provided to any organization, should have all financial expectation pre-identified in advance of service or resource delivery. Any expenses not clearly identifying a financially responsible party will be at risk for non-payment.
- Any disaster/emergency expenses incurred by any organization may be requested, in summary, by the Finance Section to satisfy reporting requirements to the state or federal authorities, or even from media requests as may be appropriate. Release of such information will ultimately be at the discretion of those organizations and as applicable by law.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 12 Energy Unit

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State of Florida CEMP, ESF 12 appendix
- EOC ESF position checklist
- Americans with Disabilities Act, as amended.
- EOC Continuity of Operations Plan

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 13

Military Support Unit

Lead Coordinating Organization: Escambia County Veteran Services Office

Support Organizations: Florida National Guard
Pensacola Naval Air Station
United States Coast Guard-Mobile
Civil Air Patrol

I. Mission

The mission of Emergency Support Function (ESF) 13 is to oversee the coordination of military resource support in times of major or catastrophic disaster and/or civil unrest. ESF 13 is merely a support resource to local efforts.

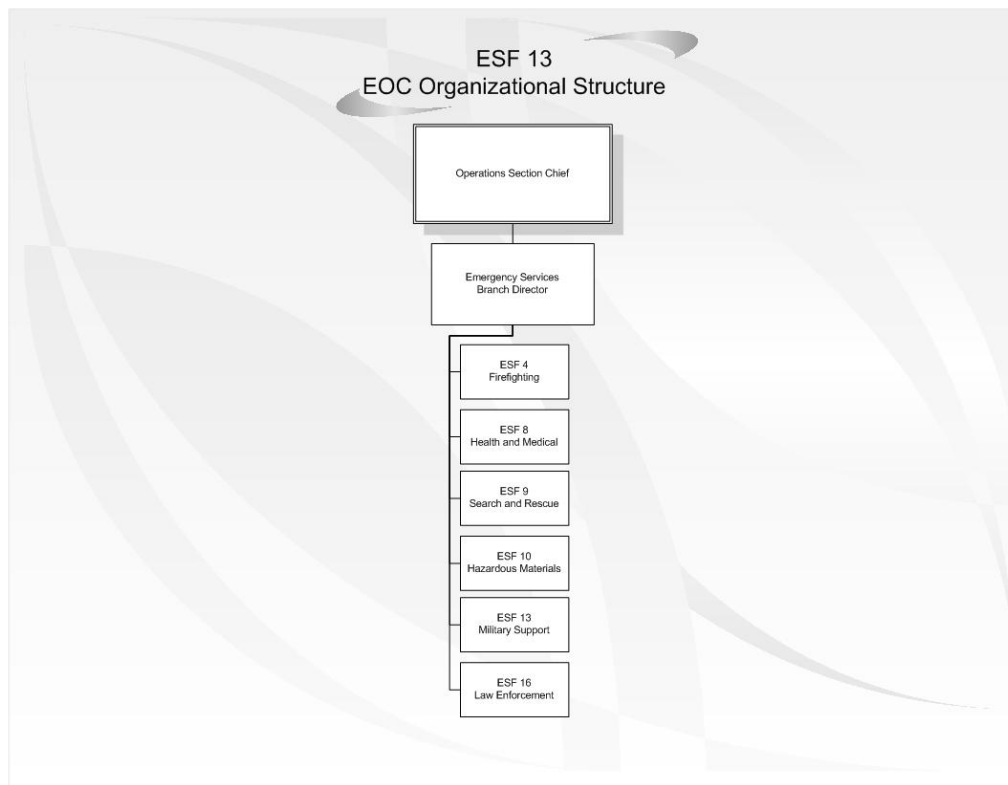
II. Concept of Operations

A. ESF ORGANIZATION/STRUCTURE

- ESF 13 is locally organized consistent with state EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Escambia County through the Escambia County EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.
- The County EOC utilizes a combination ICS and ESF management system to manage disaster operations in the EOC.
- ESF 13 will be organized and operate as a team leveraging the resources of all agencies to meet the needs of the community.
- ESF 13 lead will be the team leader, primary contact, and coordination and facilitation point for all planning and operational activities for the ESF.
- ESF 13 lead will coordinate and facilitate all reporting requirements and the sharing of information and data for the ESF.
- ESF 13 lead will coordinate any requests of ESF 13 and their resources as appropriate.
- ESF 13 organizations will require formal requests through proper channels in order to provide support to local operations. ESF 13 resources are state and federal assets beyond the control of local government.
- ESF 13 lead will be responsible to coordinate, facilitate, and participate in all pre-disaster planning activities as it relates to the evolving mission of ESF 13.
- ESF 13 support organizations will partner with, be responsive to, and support the lead in all planning and operational activities in accomplishing the evolving mission of ESF 13.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 13 Military Support Unit

- ESF 13 will provide the IC and EOC command with expert guidance, direction, and recommendations for planning and operational considerations throughout an incident to leverage resources and programs that may be applicable to the disaster situation at hand.
- ESF 13 lead does not have the authority to direct, commit, nor assume responsibility or liability for the resources of any support organization. Each ESF organization is responsible for and manages their own resources while working together as a team to accomplish the ESF mission(s) at hand.
- ESF 13 will be coordinated by and report to the Emergency Services Branch Director, who reports to the Operations Section Chief, who then reports to the Incident Commander.
- The EOC command structure will request, guide, and evolve the mission and task responsibilities of each ESF both before an incident as it relates to planning activities throughout the year for disaster services and operations, as well as operations during an EOC activation.
- As a result of the daily military presence in the community, ESF 13 includes those organizations that operate and function within our community and may have resources available to support local effort.



Incident Command System Structure: ESF 13 – Military Support

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 13

Military Support Unit

B. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

- The Division of Emergency Management is regularly monitoring the community for potential disaster threats that may rise to the level of acting. Should there be any need to act in response to a potential or imminent threat, the Division will reach out to the appropriate EOC position(s) and/or ESFs for further coordination.
- The Division of Emergency Management has several tools from which communications to EOC partners and organizations may be contacted as it relates to providing any potential threats, any decision-making meetings, briefings, or EOC activations. Depending upon the situation, the appropriate people will be contacted as it may relate to any varying degree of actions that may need to be taken.
- ESF lead organizations will follow up with any ESF support organization to coordinate any staffing or resource needs for the situation and to make sure appropriate ESF staffing coverage is provided in support of any EOC activation.

C. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- When the EOC is activated, ESF 13 falls under a coordination and management structure within the EOC.
- BCC departments and divisions will be required to report and support EOC operations as the plan identifies and as the Incident Commander may stipulate.
- Other non-BCC organizations and jurisdictions in support of ESF 13 are voluntarily participating in EOC operations and voluntarily falling within the EOC ICS management structure to efficiently and effectively coordinate resource and operational support in response to community disaster incidents.
- Many disaster response and recovery operations are planned cooperatively between EOC organizations and jurisdictions prior to disaster incidents. It is expected that any commitments from those organizations and jurisdictions made during the planning process will be provided and supported during an actual incident as may be needed.
- For any disaster response and recovery operation not previously planned, each EOC organization and jurisdiction may voluntarily, at their discretion, coordinate resources and support in meeting the needs of the community as may be coordinated through the EOC ICS management structure.
- Each EOC organization and jurisdiction will maintain sole operational and financial responsibility for their own resources and organizational presence within the EOC and any resources that may be requested, utilized, and coordinated through the EOC operation unless specifically identified and agreed upon by all coordinating parties as otherwise identified.
- In a major or catastrophic disaster, the Governor of the State of Florida may activate the Florida National Guard, so assistance can be provided to the local community. All initial requests would be coordinated through the Logistics Section to the Florida Division of Emergency Management (State EOC).

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 13

Military Support Unit

- Requests for federal military resource support will also be coordinated through the State EOC for federal Department of Defense approval and mission assignment.
- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 9, 10, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- All resource and task requests to and from ESF 13 will be managed and coordinated by ESF 13 with those other ESF organizations providing cooperative support through proper and official channels.

D. PLANNING

- ESF 13 lead and support organizations will coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in activities to develop plans, procedures, commit resources, initiate mutual aid agreements, and contract service arrangements in the effort to enhance the coordination and development of operational activities as needed and requested in support of the ESF mission. This may include, though not exclusive of the following:
 - Assessment of Military Support Service needs and potential impacts.
 - Military Support Service personnel.
 - Military Support Service equipment and supplies.
 - Humanitarian and Security support.
 - Evacuation.
 - Impact Assessment.
 - Search and Rescue.
 - Transportation of Supplies and Services.
 - Provide and Operate Generators.
 - Mass Feeding.
 - Comfort Stations.
 - Remove and Transport Debris.
 - Water Purification.
 - Base Camps for Emergency Workers.
 - Aviation Operations.
 - Law Enforcement and Security.
 - Engineer Support.
 - Civilian Acquired Skills.
 - Communications.
 - Clear Roads and Bridges.
 - Emergency Medical Support.
 - Emergency responder health and safety.
 - Radiological/chemical/biological hazards.
 - Mental health and crisis counseling for responders.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 13

Military Support Unit

- Military Support Service Public Information and risk communication.
 - Military Support Service Management, Command, and control of assets.
 - Military Support Service activities related to terrorist threats and/or events.
 - Logistical Staging areas and Points of Distribution.
 - Catastrophic incident and alternate Military Support Service facility support.
- ESF 13 lead and support organizations will develop, initiate, coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in any training or exercise activities as requested and as resources may allow, to refine and hone disaster response plans, procedures, guides, and checklists utilized to carryout activities in meeting the mission requirements.
 - Develop and maintain a list of essential employees, support organizations, and appropriate vendors, contractors, or other resources to support operations as appropriate.
 - Identify and develop a list of local resources that will be available to support the ESF 13 mission.
 - Support additional planning initiatives where resources may allow and coordinate with support or other community organizations as appropriate.
 - Coordinate with the Regional Domestic Security Task Force on planning initiatives as appropriate.
 - Throughout the planning effort, make sure plans are in place and activities are coordinated in such a manner that will allow access and reasonable accommodation to any disaster service that is provided to the rest of the community in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
 - Make sure each ESF organization is familiar with the EOC COOP and to be able to maintain their operational capacity and integrity at any of the potential alternate EOC locations should the EOC operations need to relocate. Additional plans and procedures may need to be developed by ESF 13 to enhance operations at these alternate EOC locations.

E. OPERATIONS

ESF 13 will:

- Provide appropriate staffing to manage the ESF 13 EOC desk and any functions and responsibilities of ESF 13 in the EOC as requested or required.
- Attend and/or participate in any meetings, briefings, discussions, and other activities as needed and requested in support of EOC operations.
- Monitor operational status of resources, assets, and facilities under the purview of ESF 13 as appropriate.
- Evaluate, analyze, and process information and data and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs. Identify and report on any

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 13

Military Support Unit

anticipated gaps in service and develop contingency plans to address those gaps or any unanticipated demands on transportation resources.

- Acquire appropriate intelligence information and data from ESF resources and complete any reporting needs and requirements in support of the EOC operation and at the request and direction of EOC management and leadership. This may be as it relates to the operational status of base locations, mutual aid assistance needed on or off base for the military branch in need, or for any assistance the military branches may be able to offer the citizens of the County, all as appropriate and as official channels will allow.
- Coordinate communications with all EFS 13 operations as appropriate.
- Coordinate any on-scene management and communications with on-scene IC.
- Coordinate with ESF 14 and Citizens Information Center for any public information dissemination needs.
- Assess and evaluate damage and impacts to ESF 13 infrastructure as appropriate and coordinate response and recovery efforts in support of military operations that are located within the County as appropriate and requested. Report data and information as appropriate.
- Demobilize resources as requested by EOC command structure.
- Provide any after action improvement comments and suggestions as requested to continue planning efforts and to improve operational readiness for the next disaster incident.
- Make sure all ESF 13 operations provide appropriate access to various operations as required by the ADA. Coordinate with other EOC partners to address any needs.
- Pre-position resources in response to any requests for assistance being routed through official channels, as appropriate.
- Support emergency response, security, and humanitarian needs of the community as appropriate and authorized.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. LEAD COORDINATING ORGANIZATION—Human Resources Department, Veteran Services Officer

- Provide leadership in coordinating and integrating overall ESF 13 resource support.
- Staff and operate a NIMS compliant command and control structure.
- Coordinate supplemental assistance in identifying and meeting the health and medical needs of disaster victims. Any shortfalls in resources will be coordinated through the Emergency Services Branch Director to the Logistics Section as appropriate.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 13

Military Support Unit

- Coordinate all ESF 13 functional, operational, and informational resources and needs collectively with all ESF 13 support agencies to leverage resources where applicable and appropriate.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

- Support agencies will provide assistance to the ESF 13 with services, staff, equipment, and supplies that complement the entire emergency response effort to accomplish the missions at hand in support of County response and recovery needs.
- Coordinate with the ESF lead for any assistance military institutions may need from the County and the ESF representatives in the EOC.
- Escambia County Division of Emergency Management maintains copies of the Florida National Guard operations plans for military support to civil authorities.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- Each organization is responsible to track and manage its own expenses related to a disaster/emergency response and recovery effort, whether the EOC has been mobilized or not.
- Mutual aid sharing of resources should be tracked by each and all organizations offering and receiving those resources, to ensure non-consumable resources and assets are returned appropriately, timely, and in the same condition from which it was received.
- Any expected compensation for mutual aid services or resources offered, rented, leased, bought, and/or requested from any organization and provided to any organization, should have all financial expectation pre-identified in advance of service or resource delivery. Any expenses not clearly identifying a financially responsible party will be at risk for non-payment.
- Any disaster/emergency expenses incurred by any organization may be requested, in summary, by the Finance Section to satisfy reporting requirements to the state or federal authorities, or even from media requests as may be appropriate. Release of such information will ultimately be at the discretion of those organizations and as applicable by law.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- USCG authorities as identified in National Response Framework, Emergency Support Function #13-Public Safety and Security Annex (May 2013).
- State of Florida CEMP, ESF 13 Appendix
- Florida National Guard, Joint Operations Plan for Defense Support to Civil Authorities/Homeland Defense.
- Chapter 250, Florida Statutes, Military Code
- Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, Emergency Management
- EOC ESF position checklist
- Americans with Disabilities Act, as amended.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 13 Military Support Unit

- EOC Continuity of Operations Plan

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14

Public Information Unit

Lead Coordinating Organization: Escambia County Office of Community and Media Relations

Support Organizations: City of Pensacola Public Information Office
Emerald Coast Utilities Authority Public Information Office
School District of Escambia County Public Information Office
Florida Department of Health Public Information Office
Escambia County Citizens Information Center
University of West Florida Public Information Office
Pensacola State College Public Information Office

I. Mission

The mission of Emergency Support Function (ESF)14 is to acquire and disseminate information and data to the citizens of Escambia County as it may relate to preparedness, recovery, response, and mitigation activities and actions that impact the citizens of Escambia County utilizing the various media outlets and communications tools. ESF 14 will coordinate with other organizational public information offices and validate public information so that a consistent, clear, and correct message is provided to the public, minimizing the impacts of erroneous rumors. ESF 14 will also oversee and manage the Citizen's Information Center, a public access, question and answer, phone center that receives and disseminates relevant information to the public on the actions and activities happening in and around the community during an emergency or disaster incident.

II. Concept of Operations

A. ESF ORGANIZATION/STRUCTURE

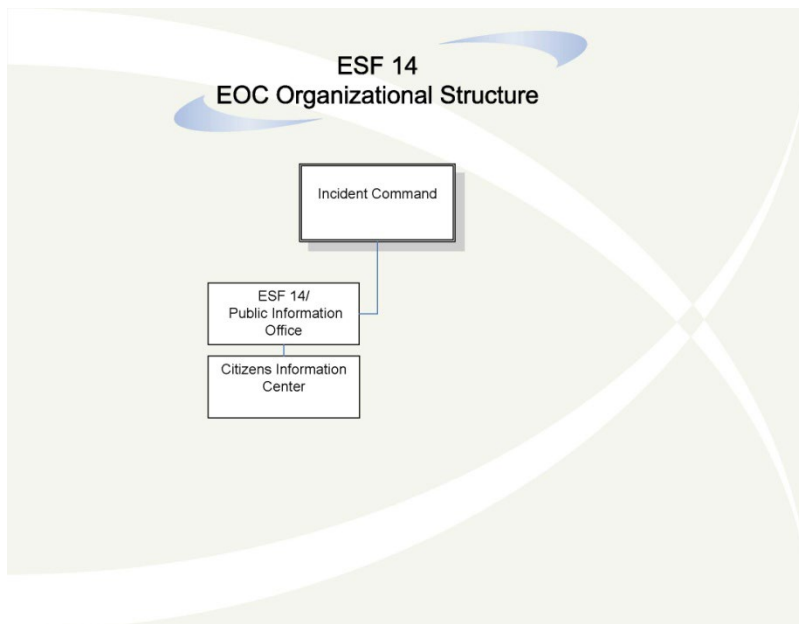
- ESF 14 is locally organized consistent with state EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Escambia County through the Escambia County EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.
- The County EOC utilizes a combination ICS and ESF management system to manage disaster operations in the EOC.
- ESF 14 will be organized and operate as a team leveraging the resources of all agencies to meet the needs of the community.
- ESF 14 lead will be the team leader, primary contact, and coordination and facilitation point for all planning and operational activities for the ESF.
- ESF 14 lead will coordinate and facilitate all reporting requirements and the sharing of information and data for the ESF.
- ESF 14 lead will coordinate any requests of ESF 14 and their resources as appropriate.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14

Public Information Unit

- ESF 14 lead will be responsible to coordinate, facilitate, and participate in all pre-disaster planning activities as it relates to the evolving mission of ESF 14.
- ESF 14 support organizations will partner with, be responsive to, and support the lead in all planning and operational activities in accomplishing the evolving mission of ESF 14.
- ESF 14 will provide the IC and EOC command with expert guidance, direction, and recommendations for planning and operational considerations throughout an incident to leverage resources and programs that may be applicable to the disaster situation at hand.
- ESF 14 lead does not have the authority to direct, commit, nor assume responsibility or liability for the resources of any support organization. Each ESF organization is responsible for and manages their own resources while working together as a team to accomplish the ESF mission(s) at hand.
- ESF 14 will be coordinated by and report to the Incident Commander.
- The EOC command structure will request, guide, and evolve the mission and task responsibilities of each ESF both before an incident as it relates to planning activities throughout the year for disaster services and operations, as well as operations during an EOC activation.
- ESF 14 is the interface mechanism for communicating important information between the citizens and various government organizations as the situation may dictate.
- ESF 14 will coordinate the mobilization of a Joint Information Center (JIC) as needed and encourage all public information offices to coordinate media and public information from this operation.
- ESF 14 will be responsible for the management and operation of the Citizens Information Center (CIC).
- ESF 14 will manage and coordinate all media access, interviews, and information and coordinating with appropriate staff for specific media interviews, etc.
- ESF 14 will manage the dissemination of public information, media briefings, and media events in a manner that reaches as much of the public as possible, utilizing all tools available.
- ESF 14 will be responsible to identify and provide options for people with access needs to the information being provided to the public through media events, briefings, interviews, the CIC, etc. as needed and required by law under the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- ESF 14 will consider options for any language barrier for information being provided to the public as may be requested or required.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14 Public Information Unit



Incident Command System Structure: ESF 14 – Public Information

B. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

- The Division of Emergency Management is regularly monitoring the community for potential disaster threats that may rise to the level of taking action. Should there be any need to take action in response to a potential or imminent threat, the Division will reach out to the appropriate EOC position(s) and/or ESFs for further coordination.
- The Division of Emergency Management has several tools from which communications to EOC partners and organizations may be contacted as it relates to providing any potential threats, any decision-making meetings, briefings, or EOC activations. Depending upon the situation, the appropriate people will be contacted as it may relate to any varying degree of actions that may need to be taken.
- ESF lead organizations will follow up with any ESF support organization to coordinate any staffing or resource needs for the situation and to make sure appropriate ESF staffing coverage is provided in support of any EOC activation.

C. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- When the EOC is activated, ESF 14 falls under a coordination and management structure within the EOC.
- BCC departments and divisions will be required to report and support EOC operations as the plan identifies and as the Incident Commander may stipulate.
- Other non-BCC organizations and jurisdictions in support of ESF 14 are voluntarily participating in EOC operations and voluntarily falling within the EOC ICS management structure to efficiently and effectively coordinate resource and operational support in response to community disaster incidents.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14

Public Information Unit

- Many disaster response and recovery operations are planned cooperatively between EOC organizations and jurisdictions prior to disaster incidents. It is expected that any commitments from those organizations and jurisdictions made during the planning process will be provided and supported during an actual incident as may be needed.
- For any disaster response and recovery operation not previously planned, each EOC organization and jurisdiction may voluntarily, at their discretion, coordinate resources and support in meeting the needs of the community as may be coordinated through the EOC ICS management structure.
- Each EOC organization and jurisdiction will maintain sole operational and financial responsibility for their own resources and organizational presence within the EOC and any resources that may be requested, utilized, and coordinated through the EOC operation unless specifically identified and agreed upon by all coordinating parties as otherwise identified.
- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 9, 10, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- All resource and task requests to and from ESF 14 will be managed and coordinated by ESF 14 with those other ESF organizations providing cooperative support.

D. PLANNING

- ESF 14 lead and support organizations will coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in activities to develop plans, procedures, commit resources, initiate mutual aid agreements, and contract service arrangements in the effort to enhance the coordination and development of operational activities as needed and requested in support of the ESF mission.
- ESF 14 lead and support organizations will develop, initiate, coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in any training or exercise activities as requested and as resources may allow, to refine and hone disaster response plans, procedures, guides, and checklists utilized to carryout activities in meeting the mission requirements.
- Develop and maintain a list of essential employees, support organizations, and appropriate vendors, contractors, or other resources to support operations as appropriate.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14

Public Information Unit

- Identify and develop a list of local communication resources that will be available to support the ESF 14 mission.
- Continue to develop new methods for dispensing EOC and public information messages to include methods that overcome communication barriers to include languages and physical impairments as appropriate.
- Maintain and utilize social media tools as appropriate and authorized to maximize the benefits of public information.
- Maintain email groups the public can sign up for to receive various types of emergency or disaster information from the EOC or other disaster or emergency situation.
- Support additional planning initiatives where resources may allow and coordinate with support or other community organizations as appropriate.
- Maintain and regularly test the EOC media room and equipment and any other equipment that may be needed to manage media events outside of the EOC media room.
- Maintain various tools that enhance the capacity and capabilities of communicating with the media and the public as required and as technologies evolve.
- Test all equipment periodically to make sure it remains functional and operational at all times.
- Throughout the planning effort, make sure plans are in place and activities are coordinated in such a manner that will allow access and reasonable accommodation to any disaster service that is provided to the rest of the community in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

E. OPERATIONS

ESF 14 will:

- Provide appropriate staffing to manage the ESF 14 functions in the EOC as requested or required.
- Attend and/or participate in any meetings, briefings, discussions, and other activities as needed and requested in support of EOC operations.
- Monitor operational status of resources and assets under the purview of ESF 14.
- Evaluate, analyze, and process information and data and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs. Identify and report on any anticipated gaps in service and develop contingency plans to address those gaps or any unanticipated demands on communication infrastructure and resources.
- Acquire appropriate intelligence information and data from ESF resources and complete any reporting needs and requirements in support of the EOC operation and at the request and direction of EOC management and leadership.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14

Public Information Unit

- Coordinate all resource requests and operational needs with other ESFs and EOC partners as needed, required, and appropriate.
- Be responsible for the staffing, management, and information sharing for the Citizens Information Center operation in the EOC. Coordinate with Emergency Management, IT, or other appropriate division to make sure the room is operational, and problems and issues are addressed so staff can be operational at a moment's notice. Periodically test the room equipment and capabilities.
- Will limit access to the EOC and other secured areas of the public safety facility by media.
- Will escort media in secured areas of the public safety facility at all times.
- Coordinate and manage all media inquiries.
- Prepare public messages in multi-lingual formats as appropriate for the community.
- Coordinate with the Logistics Section as appropriate, with any requests for mutual aid resources to support public information needs and staffing that exceeds ESF 14 local capabilities.
- Make sure all ESF 14 planning efforts and operations include consideration for the maintenance of access for all services and information provided to the community at large as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- Current Media/Communication tools and capabilities:
 - Local media typically cover all disaster media briefings and receive and disseminate public information to their viewers, listeners, or subscribers. Local media provides the needed public information to our residents and visitors.
 - Local television stations have closed captioning capabilities for all of their local programming content.
 - Escambia County owns its own station/channel and has a contract in place to provide closed captioning as needed or required.
 - Escambia County television is on Cox Channel 98, bright house Channel 98, and AT&T Universe Channel 99
 - Escambia County has an arrangement that also allows the option to break in on WUWF, Cox Channel 4 as appropriate.
 - Escambia Television is capable of streaming live on <http://www.myescambia.com>
 - Press releases and important disaster information are placed on the County website as content on the page. In doing so, the County's website translation software has the capacity to translate content on the site in 71 different languages.
 - Email groups have been set up to allow citizens, media, and any other organization or individual to have media releases sent to them by email automatically as media releases and public information is also available through other media options.
 - Escambia County has an agreement in place to support sign language services as the need may arise.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14

Public Information Unit

- Escambia County also utilizes Twitter feeds to keep people who have subscribed, up to date on public information.
 - The County subscribes to a private service that provides phone call language translation services if needed as a third party on phone calls to the CIC or 911.
 - TTD/TTY equipment is available in both CIC and the 911 center to assist in communications for people that call for information and assistance.
- Make sure each ESF organization is familiar with the EOC COOP and to be able to maintain their operational capacity and integrity at any of the potential alternate EOC locations should the EOC operations need to relocate. Additional plans and procedures may need to be developed by ESF 14 to enhance operations at these alternate EOC locations.
 - Demobilize resources as requested by EOC command structure.
 - Initiate financial reimbursement processes for recovery activities when such support is available. Coordinate with the Finance Section as appropriate.
 - Provide any after action improvement comments and suggestions as requested to continue planning efforts and to improve operational readiness for the next disaster incident.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

- **LEAD COORDINATING ORGANIZATION – ESCAMBIA COUNTY OFFICE OF COMMUNITY AND MEDIA RELATIONS**
 - Responsible for all planning and operational elements of ESF 14 and the coordination with support organizations in response to disasters and emergencies as appropriate.
 - Coordinate closely with all support organizations to disseminate consistent and accurate information concerning protective actions, response and recovery activities, and any other incident related information and data through various news media outlets, media briefings, personal interviews, and any other format as appropriate, to the people living, working, and visiting our community.
 - Coordinate media interviews with appropriate agencies, organizations, or individuals as appropriate.
 - Coordinate and complete reporting requirements to support the EOC operation.
 - Designate a representative to attend all appropriate EOC meetings.
 - Mobilize and manage a JIC as appropriate.
 - Identify media briefing locations and media management areas as appropriate.
 - Meet any ADA requirements as requested or required in providing public information.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14

Public Information Unit

- Manage and staff CIC as appropriate and coordinate public information, actions and activities with staff.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

- Will provide staff support to the JIC as appropriate.
- Will provide accurate and timely data and information about the respective organizations to the JIC as it relates to preparedness, response, and recovery activities relevant to the public and other organizations.
- All ESF support agencies will collaborate and coordinate resources as needed, required, and appropriate for a more efficient and effective operation to meet the needs of the community and media operations.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- Each organization is responsible to track and manage its own expenses related to a disaster/emergency response and recovery effort, whether the EOC has been mobilized or not.
- Mutual aid sharing of resources should be tracked by each and all organizations offering and receiving those resources, to ensure non-consumable resources and assets are returned appropriately, timely, and in the same condition from which it was received.
- Any expected compensation for mutual aid services or resources offered, rented, leased, bought, and/or requested from any organization and provided to any organization, should have all financial expectation pre-identified in advance of service or resource delivery. Any expenses not clearly identifying a financially responsible party will be at risk for non-payment.
- Any disaster/emergency expenses incurred by any organization may be requested, in summary, by the Finance Section to satisfy reporting requirements to the state or federal authorities, or even from media requests as may be appropriate. Release of such information will ultimately be at the discretion of those organizations and as applicable by law.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State of Florida CEMP, ESF 14 appendix
- EOC ESF position checklist
- Americans with Disabilities Act, as amended.
- EOC Continuity of Operations Plan
- Office of Public Information and Communications Policy, Section 1 Part A.14 (BCC Policy manual, policy effective May 20, 2011)

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 15 Volunteers & Donations Unit

Lead Coordinating Organizations: Be Ready Alliance Coordinating for Emergencies (BRACE)

Support Organizations: United Way of West Florida
Hillcrest Baptist Church
Unity in the Family

I. Mission

The mission of Emergency Support Function 15 (ESF15) is to coordinate the efficient and effective utilization of affiliated and unaffiliated volunteers and donated resources and information necessary to meet the needs of the impacted area(s) of Escambia County during a disaster or other incident of significance.

The following **policies** apply:

- All unaffiliated and affiliated volunteer activity referred through the EOC will be coordinated, and the process managed by ESF 15. Unaffiliated volunteers will be referred to ESF 15 for follow up, placement, coordination, and management as appropriate. Recognized affiliated volunteer groups will be referred to BRACE for follow up, placement, and coordination. This may be accomplished with the mobilization of a volunteer reception center (VRC) and/or volunteer team assignment center (VTAC) as appropriate.
- All unsolicited offers of donations will be routed to and/or coordinated by ESF 15. Monetary donations will be referred to United Way of West Florida (UWWF) and donations of non-monetary goods will be referred to BRACE for appropriate coordination and management. The coordination and management of non-monetary goods may be managed by the mobilization of a donated goods warehouse and the development and implementation of a distribution process for those goods so that they are distributed into the community where the need is identified.
- All requests for goods or services that can be provided through volunteers or donations will be coordinated and have the process managed by ESF-15. ESF 15 will coordinate and manage the process for any requests for volunteers, with the intent being to place unaffiliated volunteers with volunteer and/or governmental organizations that are capable of training and using volunteers in their capacity of providing immediate emergency relief.
- Affiliated volunteers or groups of volunteers will be coordinated by BRACE with the intent of assigning them to organizations that can best utilize their skills both in immediate disaster relief but also to assist BRACE in its role during the long-term recovery phase of matching volunteer groups with organizations and individuals in need.
- Affiliated and/or unaffiliated volunteers not assimilated into affiliated volunteer organizations will be coordinated and managed by ESF 15 in an effort to match up volunteers with people in need.

The following assumptions will guide the implementation of ESF-15 in Escambia County:

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 15 Volunteers & Donations Unit

- A significant natural or man-made catastrophic event will produce an overwhelming public response both locally and from outside of Escambia County.
- Type and location of damage sustained during the event will influence the amount and type of assistance required.
- Effective coordination and management of disaster response requests will be difficult during the immediate post-event time period due to damage or destruction of communication networks.
- Damage or destruction of transportation networks will slow response and delay arrival of volunteer and donations resources.
- It is impossible to have advance knowledge of the arrival of all donations.
- Numerous unaffiliated volunteers will arrive without prior coordination.
- An accurate inventory management system is essential to the effective and timely distribution of donated resources.

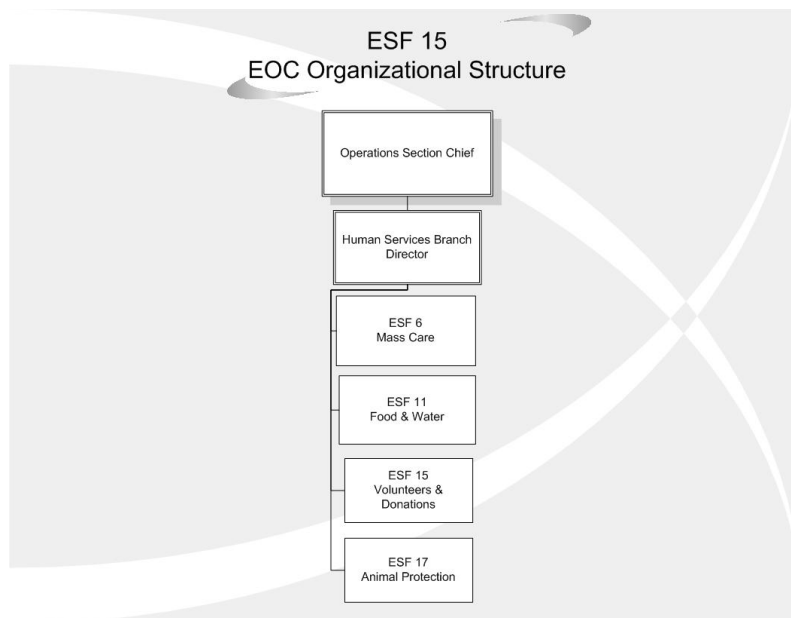
II. Concept of Operations

A. ESF ORGANIZATION/STRUCTURE

- ESF 15 is locally organized consistent with state EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Escambia County through the Escambia County EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.
- The County EOC utilizes a combination ICS and ESF management system to manage disaster operations in the EOC.
- ESF 15 will be organized and operate as a team leveraging the resources of all agencies to meet the needs of the community.
- ESF 15 lead will be the team leader, primary contact, coordination, and facilitation point for all planning and operational activities for the ESF.
- ESF 15 lead will coordinate and facilitate all reporting requirements and the sharing of information and data for the ESF.
- ESF 15 lead will coordinate any requests of ESF 15 and their resources as appropriate.
- ESF 15 lead will be responsible to coordinate, facilitate, and participate in all pre-disaster planning activities as it relates to the evolving mission of ESF 15.
- ESF 15 support organizations will partner with, be responsive to, and support the lead in all planning and operational activities in accomplishing the evolving mission of ESF 15.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 15 Volunteers & Donations Unit

- ESF 15 will provide the IC and EOC command with expert guidance, direction, and recommendations for planning and operational considerations throughout an incident to leverage resources and programs that may be applicable to the disaster situation at hand.
- ESF 15 lead does not have the authority to direct, commit, nor assume responsibility or liability for the resources of any support organization. Each ESF organization is responsible for and manages their own resources while working together as a team to accomplish the ESF mission(s) at hand.
- ESF 15 will be coordinated by and report to the Human Services Branch Director, who reports to the Operations Section Chief, who then reports to the Incident Commander.



Incident Command System Structure: ESF 15 – Volunteers and Donations

B. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

- The Division of Emergency Management is regularly monitoring the community for potential disaster threats that may rise to the level of taking action. Should there be any need to take action in response to a potential or imminent threat, the Division will reach out to the appropriate EOC position(s) and/or ESFs for further coordination.
- The Division of Emergency Management has several tools from which communications to EOC partners and organizations may be contacted as it relates to providing any potential threats, any decision-making meetings, briefings, or EOC activations. Depending upon the situation, the appropriate people will be contacted as it may relate to any varying degree of actions that may need to be taken.
- ESF lead organizations will have the option to follow up with any ESF support organization to coordinate any staffing or resource needs for the situation and to

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 15

Volunteers & Donations Unit

make sure appropriate ESF staffing coverage is provided in support of any EOC activation.

C. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- When the EOC is activated, ESF 15 falls under a coordination and management structure within the EOC.
- BCC departments and divisions will be required to report and support EOC operations as the plan identifies and as the Incident Commander may stipulate.
- Other non-BCC organizations and jurisdictions in support of ESF 15 are voluntarily participating in EOC operations and voluntarily falling within the EOC ICS management structure to efficiently and effectively coordinate resource and operational support in response to community disaster incidents.
- Many disaster response and recovery operations are planned cooperatively between EOC organizations and jurisdictions prior to disaster incidents. It is expected that any commitments from those organizations and jurisdictions made during the planning process will be provided and supported during an actual incident as may be needed.
- For any disaster response and recovery operation not previously planned, each EOC organization and jurisdiction may voluntarily, at their discretion, coordinate resources and support in meeting the needs of the community as may be coordinated through the EOC ICS management structure.
- Each EOC organization and jurisdiction will maintain sole operational and financial responsibility for their own resources and organizational presence within the EOC and any resources that may be requested, utilized, and coordinated through the EOC operation unless specifically identified and agreed upon by all coordinating parties as otherwise identified.
- ESF 15, as experts in coordinating and managing volunteers and donations, will fully engage the EOC operations and regularly provide guidance and recommendations throughout the incident to the EOC command staff as to operations and direction that may provide for the most efficient utilization of ESF 15 volunteer and donations resources and services.
- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 9, 10, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.

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- All resource and task requests to and from ESF 15 will be managed and coordinated by ESF 15 with those other ESF organizations providing cooperative support.
- Procedures protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Escambia Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), and corresponding Appendices and Standard Operating Guidelines, which describe ESF 15 responsibilities. Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.
- In a large event requiring local or State mutual aid assistance, ESF 15 will work with its support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets.
- Throughout the response and recovery periods, ESF 15 will evaluate and analyze information regarding the availability of volunteers and donated goods and services.
- ESF 15 representatives will fill liaison roles at the EOC to assist in coordination and management of all activities under ESF 15. ESF 15 will be responsible to maintain communication with support agencies to ensure coordination of efforts in an unduplicated manner. Staffing of the liaison positions will be based on activation level assessed by County Emergency Management Staff and the IC and coordinated by ESF 15 lead.
- After consultation with state ESF 15 and EOC command staff, ESF 15 may establish a donations and volunteer hotline, if it is decided that a local hotline is preferable.
- After consultation with state ESF 15 and EOC command staff, options for a donations warehouse and warehouse operations may be needed locally or regionally to receive, sort, inventory and redistribute donated goods to local agencies, churches or through a public direct access distribution center. This will be accomplished through local resources if it is available, or through a state resource request.
- After consultation with state ESF 15 and EOC command staff, ESF 15 may establish volunteer reception centers (VRC) to manage affiliated and/or unaffiliated volunteers. BRACE will assess the need to establish a volunteer team assignment center (VTAC) for affiliated volunteers in consultation with state ESF 15, Florida Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (FLVOAD) and the National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NVOAD). VRCs and VTACs will be co-located whenever possible to facilitate coordination and aid in the assignment of unaffiliated volunteers to affiliated volunteer teams.
- Prioritization of needs will be established following survey of health and human services agencies, review of data from 2-1-1 Northwest Florida, and any other data collection tool or program as appropriate.

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D. PLANNING

- ESF 15 lead and support organizations will coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in activities to develop volunteer and donations plan, procedures, commit resources, initiate mutual aid agreements, and contract service arrangements in the effort to enhance the coordination and development of operational activities as needed and requested in support of the ESF mission. These planning efforts will include, though may not be all-inclusive of:
 - Coordinate and manage local or out-of-area affiliated and unaffiliated volunteers. This may include coordination with local volunteer organizations in providing mass care services in support of ESF 6.
 - Coordinating and managing donated goods from local or out-of-area sources with local distribution organizations and/or other public direct access operations.
 - Coordinating, overseeing, and managing any VRC operations as appropriate.
 - Coordinating, overseeing, and managing any donated goods warehousing operations as appropriate.
 - Coordinate resources for appropriately managing financial donations as appropriate.
- Develop and maintain plans and procedures to identify and coordinate spontaneous volunteer organizations that are providing mass care services and resources to the community on their own that have not coordinated with ESF 6, 15 or the EOC. This will include coordination with ESF 6. Data will be maintained and coordinated with CIC, 211, and the PIO for dissemination to the public as appropriate.
- ESF 15 lead and support organizations will develop, initiate, coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in any training or exercise activities as requested and as resources may allow, to refine and hone disaster response plans, procedures, guides, and checklists utilized to carryout activities in meeting the mission requirements.
- Develop and maintain a list of essential employees, support organizations, and appropriate vendors, contractors, or other resources to support operations as appropriate.
- Develop and maintain plans and procedures in the effort to identify communications resources to support any volunteer or donated goods operations as appropriate.
- Develop and maintain plans and procedures to support long-term recovery operations as appropriate.
- Support additional planning initiatives where resources may allow and coordinate with support or other community organizations as appropriate.
- Incorporate the access and use of all Florida in-kind donations tools as appropriate.
- Each ESF organization will be required to be familiar with the EOC COOP and to

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be able to maintain their operational capacity and integrity at any of the potential alternate EOC locations should the EOC operations need to relocate. Additional plans and procedures may need to be developed by ESF 6 to enhance operations at these alternate EOC locations.

- Throughout the planning effort, make sure plans are in place and activities are coordinated in such a manner that will allow access and reasonable accommodation to any disaster service that is provided to the rest of the community in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

E. OPERATIONS

ESF 15 will:

- Provide appropriate staffing to manage the ESF 15 EOC desk and any functions and responsibilities of ESF 15 in the EOC as requested or required leveraging all ESF 15 organizations.
- Attend and/or participate in any meetings, briefings, discussions, and other activities as needed and requested in support of EOC operations.
- Provide expert ESF 15 guidance and recommendations to EOC command staff on volunteer and donation services, resources, and operations as the incident evolves.
- Monitor operational status of resources and assets under the purview of ESF 15.
- Evaluate, analyze, and process information and data and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs. Identify and report on any anticipated gaps in service and develop contingency plans to address those gaps or any unanticipated demands on volunteer and donation management.
- Acquire appropriate intelligence information and data from ESF resources and complete any reporting needs and requirements in support of the EOC operation and at the request and direction of EOC management and leadership.
- Coordinate, oversee, and manage the processes that will identify resources to meet resource requests within the EOC operation as appropriate.
- Pre-position response resources when it is apparent that volunteer and donations resources will be necessary. Relocate ESF 15 resources when it is apparent that they are endangered by the likely impacts of the emergency situation.
- During the response phase, ESF 15 will evaluate and analyze information regarding volunteer and donation resource requests.
- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.

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- Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
- Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 9, 10, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- Individual organizations supporting ESF 15 will maintain contact with the ESF 15 EOC liaison to advise of status and response capabilities.
- Coordinate planning initiatives with state ESF 15 and other state and federal resources in support of ESF 15 missions as appropriate.
- Coordinate with ESF 14, and CIC for any public information dissemination needs.
- Coordinate, oversee, and manage the processes for the mobilization and operations of a VRC and/or VTAC as appropriate.
- Coordinate, oversee, and manage the processes for the mobilization and operations of a donated goods warehouse operation as appropriate and not in conflict or with duplication of effort or services of a state multi-agency donations warehouse operation. This operation may be augmented by a mutual aid request to the state with support from the Adventists Community Services.
- Coordinate with ESF 16 for any law enforcement/security issues surrounding any mobilized operations.
- Coordinate with the Logistics Section as appropriate, with any requests for mutual aid resources to support needs that exceed ESF 15 local capabilities or to request state and federal resources in support of ESF missions.
- Coordinate with ESF 6 in supporting the cataloging and updating of local unmet needs and communicating those needs with volunteer and donations operations as appropriate.
- Validate that all ESF 15 planning efforts and operations include consideration for the maintenance of access for all services provided to the community at large as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- Coordinate with Florida VOAD and state ESF 15 in identifying and coordinating NGOs in support of the mass care mission of ESF 6 and in support of other ESF response and recovery needs as appropriate.
- Implement ESF 15 portion of the EOC COOP as appropriate.
- Demobilize resources as requested by EOC command structure or as appropriate for ESF organization missions.
- Initiate financial reimbursement processes for response and recovery activities when such support is available. Coordinate with the Finance Section as appropriate.
- Clarify all financial responsibilities with all operations of ESF 15 and those coordinated within the EOC as appropriate.

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- Clarify all assumption of liability regarding the operations of ESF 15 and those organizations and operations coordinated within the EOC as appropriate.
- Provide any after action improvement comments and suggestions as requested to continue planning efforts and to improve operational readiness for the next disaster incident.
- Coordinate with various long-term recovery efforts and support initiatives in coordination with disaster recovery centers, disaster field offices, the local mitigation strategy group, the post-disaster redevelopment committee, or any other relevant long-term efforts as appropriate.
- Information about the potential for state and federal assistance programs, some designed for immediate basic needs, and some designed for more long-term recovery programs will be conveyed to ESF 6 & 15, from EOC command resources or other ESF 15 connected resources, for referral to people in need as they may engage the immediate local basic needs casework support systems and programs. These may include federal temporary housing programs, federal individual assistance programs, etc.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. LEAD Organization – B.R.A.C.E.

- Will coordinate, facilitate, and manage all aspects of ESF 15 and the volunteer and donations activities in the EOC as appropriate.
- Coordinate staffing needs in the EOC by leveraging all ESF 15 organizations as appropriate and willing.
- Coordinate with ESF 6 on mass care and unmet human needs in the community and coordinate volunteer and donated goods with appropriate
- Notify all support agencies for assessment, activation, and mobilization purposes.
- Coordinate with state ESF 15 to determine available resources and needs.
- Facilitate and coordinate the establishment of a VRC and/or VTAC, after consultation with Human Services Branch Director and state ESF 15.
- Coordinate, facilitate, and manage the establishment of a donated goods warehouse and distribution operations for the inventory of such.
- Responsible for coordinating, overseeing, and managing unaffiliated volunteers and monetary donations.
- Organize and provide lead staff and resources to support the specific functions of managing affiliated volunteer groups and donations of goods. This may include the establishment of a donations management warehouse

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in the field, and/or a Volunteer Team Assignment Center after consultation with Human Services Branch director and state ESF 15.

- BRACE will be responsible for coordinating, overseeing, and managing of the process for affiliated volunteer groups and donations of non-monetary goods.

2. Hillcrest Baptist Church

- A local resource and MOU participant that is responsible for mobilizing and managing a VTAC if so desired by the EOC or as Hillcrest may feel important on their own in support of local organizations. Under the MOU, volunteers will only be coordinated and linked to affiliated direct service organizations only. Volunteers will NOT be directly linked to people in need through the VRC under the County MOU.
- ESF 15 will coordinate, oversee, and manage this function and resource from the EOC as appropriate.

3. United Way of West Florida

- Will activate its Disaster Fund at the request of ESF 15.
- Will be the fiscal agent for any monetary donations that come into the community and will determine any formulas for distribution or use of those.
- Will provide limited non-public access donated goods warehousing to be redistributed to affiliated organizations that provide direct services to the public in need.
- Will provide staffing assistance at the EOC upon request of BRACE during a Level I activation.

4. Unity in the Family

- Coordinate with minority communities and organizations with respect to the potential operational activities or needs:
 - Identify and coordinate local group activities that may be providing direct resource support to minority communities to minimize any activity duplication or shortfalls being coordinated within the EOC.
 - Identify and coordinate resources and assets that may be needed or can be leveraged to and from the minority communities in support of local response and recovery efforts and coordinate the direction of resources to the greatest in need.
 - Identify and coordinate minority community volunteers, volunteer organizations in support of community response and recovery activities.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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- Each organization is responsible to track and manage its own expenses related to a disaster/emergency response and recovery effort, whether the EOC has been mobilized or not.
- Mutual aid sharing of resources should be tracked by each organization offering and receiving those resources, to ensure non-consumable resources and assets are returned appropriately, timely, and in the same condition in which it was received.
- Any expected compensation for mutual aid services or resources offered, rented, leased, bought, and/or requested from any organization and provided to any organization, should have all financial expectation pre-identified in advance of service or resource delivery. Any expenses not clearly identifying a financially responsible party will be at risk for non-payment.
- Any disaster/emergency expenses incurred by any organization may be requested, in summary, by the Finance Section to satisfy reporting requirements to the state or federal authorities, or even from media requests as may be appropriate. Release of such information will ultimately be at the discretion of those organizations and as applicable by law.
- Any potential volunteer hours or donated goods should be tracked and documented in a format and with appropriate content that could be utilized as local match for local government response and recovery activities as appropriate.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State of Florida CEMP, ESF 15 Appendix
- National Response Framework (NRF)
- National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), FEMA
- BRACE Standard Operating Guidelines
- Voluntary Reception Center Plan (maintained by Hillcrest Baptist Church)
- EOC Continuity of Operations Plan
- Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA), as amended

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Law Enforcement Unit

Lead Coordinating Organization:

Escambia County Sheriff's Office

Support Organizations:

City of Pensacola Police Department
Escambia County Corrections Department
Escambia County Environmental Enforcement Division
Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles,
Florida Highway Patrol (FHP)
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Pensacola State College Police Department
University of West Florida Police Department
Pensacola Christian College Safety and Security

I. Mission

The mission of Emergency Support Function 16 (ESF 16) is to provide law enforcement coordination and support services in support of emergency and disaster incidents in Escambia County. ESF 16 will coordinate all locally operational law enforcement agencies to meet the law enforcement, security, escorts, and traffic control related service in support of EOC operations.

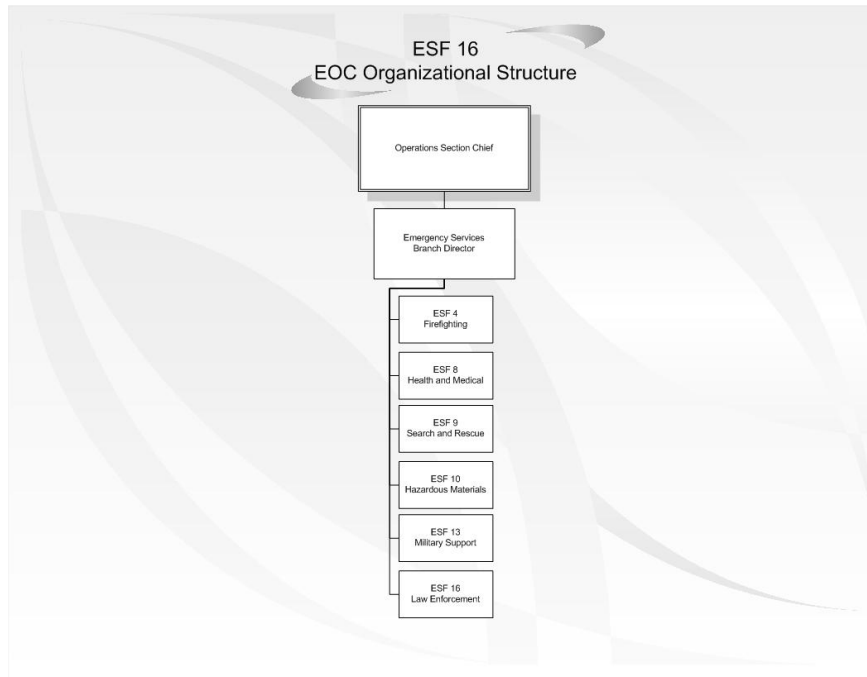
II. Concept of Operations

A. ESF ORGANIZATION/STRUCTURE

- ESF 16 is locally organized consistent with state EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Escambia County through the Escambia County EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.
- The County EOC utilizes a combination ICS and ESF management system to manage disaster operations in the EOC.
- ESF 16 will be organized and operate as a team leveraging the resources of all agencies to meet the needs of the community.
- ESF 16 lead will be the team leader, primary contact, coordination, and facilitation point for all planning and operational activities for the ESF.
- ESF 16 lead will coordinate and facilitate all reporting requirements and the sharing of information and data for the ESF.
- ESF 16 lead will coordinate any requests of ESF 16 and their resources as appropriate.
- ESF 16 lead will be responsible to coordinate, facilitate, and participate in all pre-disaster planning activities as it relates to the evolving mission of ESF 16.
- ESF 16 support organizations will partner with, be responsive to, and support the lead in all planning and operational activities in accomplishing the evolving mission of ESF 16.

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- ESF 16 will provide the IC and EOC command with expert guidance, direction, and recommendations for planning and operational considerations throughout an incident to leverage resources and programs that may be applicable to the disaster situation at hand.
- ESF 16 lead does not have the authority to direct, commit, nor assume responsibility or liability for the resources of any support organization. Each ESF organization is responsible for and manages their own resources while working together as a team to accomplish the ESF mission(s) at hand.
- ESF 16 will be coordinated by and report to the Emergency Services Branch Director, who reports to the Operations Section Chief, who then reports to the Incident Commander.
- The EOC command structure will request, guide, and evolve the mission and task responsibilities of each ESF both before an incident as it relates to planning activities throughout the year for disaster services and operations, as well as operations during an EOC activation.



Incident Command System Structure: ESF 16 – Law Enforcement

B. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

- The Division of Emergency Management is regularly monitoring the community for potential disaster threats that may rise to the level of acting. Should there be any need to act in response to a potential or imminent threat, the Division will reach out to the appropriate EOC position(s) and/or ESFs for further coordination.
- The Division of Emergency Management has several tools from which communications to EOC partners and organizations may be contacted as it relates to providing any potential threats, any decision-making meetings, briefings, or EOC activations. Depending upon the situation, the appropriate people will be contacted as it may relate to any varying degree of actions that may need to be taken.

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- ESF lead organizations will follow up with any ESF support organization to coordinate any staffing or resource needs for the situation and to make sure appropriate ESF staffing coverage is provided in support of any EOC activation.

C. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- When the EOC is activated, ESF 16 falls under a coordination and management structure within the EOC.
- BCC departments and divisions will be required to report and support EOC operations as the plan identifies and as the Incident Commander may stipulate.
- Other non-BCC organizations and jurisdictions in support of ESF 16 are voluntarily participating in EOC operations and voluntarily falling within the EOC ICS management structure to efficiently and effectively coordinate resource and operational support in response to community disaster incidents.
- Many disaster response and recovery operations are planned cooperatively between EOC organizations and jurisdictions prior to disaster incidents. It is expected that any commitments from those organizations and jurisdictions made during the planning process will be provided and supported during an actual incident as may be needed.
- For any disaster response and recovery operation not previously planned, each EOC organization and jurisdiction may voluntarily, at their discretion, coordinate resources and support in meeting the needs of the community as may be coordinated through the EOC ICS management structure.
- Each EOC organization and jurisdiction will maintain sole operational and financial responsibility for their own resources and organizational presence within the EOC and any resources that may be requested, utilized, and coordinated through the EOC operation unless specifically identified and agreed upon by all coordinating parties as otherwise identified.
- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Provide professional guidance and input to other first responder agencies and community activities as to when road conditions may warrant action to dictate operational cessation.
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
- All resource and task requests to and from ESF 16 will be managed and coordinated by ESF 16 with those other ESF organizations providing cooperative support.

D. PLANNING

- ESF 16 lead and support organizations will coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in activities to develop plans, procedures, commit resources, initiate mutual aid agreements, and contract service arrangements in the effort to enhance the coordination and development

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of operational activities as needed and requested in support of the ESF mission. Some of the activities that should be planned may include but not limited to:

- Scene security, intelligence, investigations, or other special law enforcement services.
 - Law Enforcement personnel.
 - Law Enforcement Specialty Teams (SWAT, HDT, Forensics, Perimeter Security, Waterborne Response Teams.)
 - Law Enforcement equipment and supplies.
 - Evacuation and Re-entry support.
 - Post event security and escort services.
 - Law Enforcement Management - Command and control of assets.
 - Law Enforcement activities related to terrorist threats and/or events.
 - Catastrophic incident and alternate law enforcement service facility support.
 - Resource transportation escorts.
 - Other escort services.
- ESF 16 lead and support organizations will develop, initiate, coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in any training or exercise activities as requested and as resources may allow, to refine and hone disaster response plans, procedures, guides, and checklists utilized to carryout activities in meeting the mission requirements.
 - Coordinate planning with ESF-16 support agencies, Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, Regional Law Enforcement Coordination Team (RLECT), and other emergency support functions to refine law enforcement coordination and support operations.
 - Assess vulnerabilities to critical services, facilities, and equipment and take protective and mitigation actions for those resources.
 - Develop and maintain a list of essential employees, support organizations, and appropriate vendors, contractors, or other resources to support operations as appropriate.
 - Identify and develop a list of local resources that will be available to support the ESF 16 mission.
 - Support additional planning initiatives where resources may allow and coordinate with support or other community organizations as appropriate.
 - Identify and set policy to dictate safety precautions and measures that will be taken in any activity for the life safety and physical and mental protection of responders and equipment protection in disasters.
 - Each ESF lead and support agency is responsible for becoming familiar with the EOC COOP to coordinate their efforts at an alternate EOC location that will only allow one representative from the ESF to represent all agencies for that ESF. There will not be enough space in the alternate facilities for more than one representative per ESF. Other ESF agencies will need to find other locations from which to coordinate with the one ESF representative that is in the alternate EOC location.
 - Throughout the planning effort, make sure plans are in place and activities are coordinated in such a manner that will allow access and reasonable accommodation to any disaster service that is provided to the rest of the community in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

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E. OPERATIONS

ESF 16 will:

- Provide appropriate staffing to manage the ESF 16 EOC desk and any functions and responsibilities of ESF 16 in the EOC as requested or required.
- Attend and/or participate in any meetings, briefings, discussions, and other activities as needed and requested in support of EOC operations.
- Monitor operational status of resources and assets under the purview of ESF 16.
- Evaluate, analyze, and process information and data and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs. Identify and report on any anticipated gaps in service and develop contingency plans to address those gaps or any unanticipated demands on resources.
- Acquire appropriate intelligence information and data from ESF resources and complete any reporting needs and requirements in support of the EOC operation and at the request and direction of EOC management and leadership.
- Coordinate resources to meet resource requests within the EOC operation.
- Coordinate any on-scene management and communications with on-scene IC.
- Coordinate with ESF 14 & Citizens Information Center for any public information dissemination needs.
- Establish and maintain a system to support on-scene direction, control and coordination with the local Incident Commander, the County EOC, Regional Domestic Security Task Force, and the State EOC, or other coordination entities as appropriate.
- Establish Mutual Aid and liaison procedures for the following resources:
 - Urban and Light Search and Rescue,
 - Physical Security,
 - Traffic Control,
 - Escort Services,
 - Patrol,
 - Intelligence
 - Investigations support
 - Interoperable Communications
 - and other resources, as required.
- Determine when to cease any transportation or field operation when conditions may become unsafe and provide guidance and recommendation to all EOC operations and community activities as to the safety concerns and need for any operation to cease due to weather conditions.
- Assess and evaluate damage and impacts to transportation infrastructure as appropriate and coordinate response and recovery efforts. Report data and information as appropriate.

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- Coordinate with other EOC partners for any resource support needed to meet the mission of ESF 16.
- Coordinate with the Logistics Section as appropriate, with any requests for mutual aid resources to support transportation needs that exceed ESF 16 local capabilities.
- Coordinate, manage, and/or facilitate the use of mutual aid resources to meet the needs of the community.
- Make sure all ESF 16 planning efforts and operations include consideration for the maintenance of access for all services provided to the community at large as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- Make sure each ESF organization is familiar with the EOC COOP and to be able to maintain their operational capacity and integrity at any of the potential alternate EOC locations should the EOC operations need to relocate. Additional plans and procedures may need to be developed by ESF 16 to enhance operations at these alternate EOC locations.
- Provide law enforcement services to support EOC/ESF operations and community needs that may include but not limited to:
 - Scene security, intelligence, investigations, or other special law enforcement services.
 - Law Enforcement personnel.
 - Law Enforcement Specialty Teams (SWAT, HDT, Forensics, Perimeter Security, Waterborne Response Teams.)
 - Law Enforcement equipment and supplies.
 - Evacuation and Re-entry support.
 - Post event security and escort services.
 - Law Enforcement Management - Command and control of assets.
 - Law Enforcement activities related to terrorist threats and/or events.
 - Catastrophic incident and alternate law enforcement service facility support.
 - Security at public shelters, PODs, CSA, and other operations.
 - Light search & rescue operations.
 - Enforce evacuation orders and curfews as appropriate.
 - Resource transportation escorts.
 - Other escort services.
- Provide any guidance to EOC command for legal activities in support of ESF 16 missions.
- Request and coordinate law enforcement mutual aid support to the community as appropriate.
- Demobilize resources as requested by EOC command structure.
- Initiate financial reimbursement processes for recovery activities when such support is available. Coordinate with the Finance Section as appropriate.
- Provide any after action improvement comments and suggestions as requested to continue planning efforts and to improve operational readiness for the next disaster incident.
- Coordinate with various long-term recovery efforts and support initiatives in coordination with disaster recovery centers, disaster field offices, the local mitigation strategy group, the post-disaster redevelopment committee, or any other relevant long-term efforts as appropriate.

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F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. PRIMARY AGENCY – ESCAMBIA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

- Primary law enforcement agency in the County and responsible for law enforcement activities as such.
- Provide leadership in coordinating and integrating overall County efforts to provide law enforcement assistance to affected areas, populations, and operations.
- Coordinate the activation and 24-hour staffing of ESF 16 in the EOC as needed or required.
- Coordinate all activity, response, recovery, resource requests, resource deployment, resource management, and other law enforcement activity within ESF 16.
- Coordinate all resource requests to and from ESF 16 locally and through the Logistics Section as necessary.
- Will coordinate ESF-16 efforts in continuing to re-assess priorities and strategies, throughout the emergency, prioritizing the most critical law enforcement needs.
- ESF-16 will demobilize resources and deactivate the ESF-16 station upon direction from the IC.
- Will coordinate all status reports and information from ESF 16 to the PIO, Planning Section, and Operations Section Chief as needed, requested, or required for input into the EOC briefings and the development of the Incident Action plan and PIO press releases.
- Will provide staffing and resource support to ESF 16 as available and appropriate.
- Coordinate with other state law enforcement agencies in support of any ESF 16 missions.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

- Support agencies will provide and coordinate assistance to the ESF with services, staff, equipment, and supplies that complement the entire emergency response effort.
- Support agencies will coordinate all operational activity through ESF 16 to minimize duplication of effort and maximize the efficiency of resources.
- Support agencies will provide cooperative mutual aid support and operate efficiently and effectively in the best interest of all agencies supporting disaster operations and may work outside their normal operations and jurisdictions in the effort to accomplish mission assignments as appropriate and required in the best interests of the Escambia County (and jurisdictions within) citizens and visitors.

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- Support agencies will coordinate all status report information and press release information through ESF 16 to the PIO, IC, and Planning Section for the development of press releases and the Incident Action Plan.
- **City of Pensacola Police Department:**
 - Primary law enforcement agency in the City of Pensacola.
 - Will provide a liaison in the EOC for the ESF 16 function as appropriate and required.
 - Will coordinate with all ESF 16 agencies to leverage limited resources and minimize gaps in services.
 - Will provide mutual aid support to ESF 16 and the EOC in supporting the ESF 16 mission across jurisdictional lines as requested and allowed by law.
- **Escambia County Corrections Department**
 - Maintain liaison in and/or communications with the EOC/ESF 16 as appropriate and requested.
 - Provide status information as it relates to local operations through ESF 16 as appropriate.
 - Support, provide, and/or coordinate mutual aid support and agency responsibilities with ESF 16.
 - Maintain County detention facilities, operations, and programs throughout the incident in the best interests of public safety, staff safety and inmate health and safety, and program integrity.
 - Continue to maintain and coordinate detention programs and services with local law enforcement, court, and legal systems as appropriate throughout the incident.
 - Adjust work release and/or work camp inmate programs toward community recovery efforts as may be identified and directed as appropriate.
- **Escambia County Environmental Enforcement**
 - Maintain liaison in and/or communications with the EOC/ESF 16 as appropriate and requested.
 - Provide status information as it relates to local operations through ESF 16 as appropriate.
 - Support, provide, and/or coordinate mutual aid support and agency responsibilities with ESF 16.
 - Respond to and enforce environmental enforcement issues.
- **Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Florida Highway Patrol (FHP)**
 - Provide law enforcement support to local law enforcement agencies as appropriate and allowed by law.
 - Provide traffic control support for state and federal highways for various operations to include evacuations, re-entry, impact area traffic control and restrictions.
 - Provide information as it relates to road closures and road status.
 - Escort services as appropriate.
 - Coordination and assistance in the modifications to commercial vehicle restrictions regarding size, weight, registration, and other commercial vehicle rules and regulations pertaining to relief response and recovery equipment.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 16

Law Enforcement Unit

- **Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE):**
 - Maintain liaison in and/or communications with the EOC/ESF 16 as appropriate and requested.
 - Provide status information as it relates to local operations through ESF 16 as appropriate.
 - Support, provide, and/or coordinate mutual aid support and agency responsibilities with ESF 16.
 - Will be the lead state law enforcement agency coordinating other state agency law enforcement resources and response support.
 - Serves as forward element of the Regional Law Enforcement Coordination Team (RLECT).

- **Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission**
 - Will be responsible for conducting waterborne zone enforcement/security, evacuations, search & rescue, waterborne law enforcement, and patrol of rural natural areas.
 - Will assist local ESF law enforcement agencies with communications issues, US&R, and assist in missions requiring four-wheel drive, all-terrain vehicles, vessels, or aircraft.
 - Will provide assistance to local law enforcement and County humane societies in animal issues regarding abandoned, escaped, or captive wildlife and exotic.
 - Will coordinate with ESF 8 and the Health Department in the collections of health-related environmental sampling for various hazard impacts.

- **Pensacola State College Police Department:**
 - Maintain liaison in and/or communications with the EOC/ESF 16 as appropriate and requested.
 - Provide status information as it relates to local operations through ESF 16 as appropriate.
 - Support, provide, and/or coordinate mutual aid support and agency responsibilities with ESF 16.
 - Maintain law enforcement/security responsibilities for the campus.
 - Support evacuations and re-entry on campus as required and appropriate.
 - Coordinate campus resources, facilities, staff, and volunteers in support of community response and recovery efforts as appropriate.

- **Pensacola Christian College:**
 - Maintain liaison in and/or communications with the EOC/ESF 16 as appropriate and requested.
 - Provide status information as it relates to local operations through ESF 16 as appropriate.
 - Support, provide, and/or coordinate mutual aid support and agency responsibilities with ESF 16.
 - Maintain law enforcement/security responsibilities for the campus.
 - Support evacuations and re-entry on campus as required and appropriate.
 - Coordinate campus resources, facilities, staff, and volunteers in support of community response and recovery efforts as appropriate.

- **University of West Florida Police Department:**

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 16

Law Enforcement Unit

- Maintain liaison in and/or communications with the EOC/ESF 16 as appropriate and requested.
- Provide status information as it relates to local operations through ESF 16 as appropriate.
- Support, provide, and/or coordinate mutual aid support and agency responsibilities with ESF 16.
- Maintain law enforcement/security responsibilities for the campus.
- Support evacuations and re-entry on campus as required and appropriate.
- Coordinate campus resources, facilities, staff, and volunteers in support of community response and recovery efforts as appropriate.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- Each organization is responsible to track and manage its own expenses related to a disaster/emergency response and recovery effort, whether the EOC has been mobilized or not.
- Mutual aid sharing of resources should be tracked by each and all organizations offering and receiving those resources, to ensure non-consumable resources and assets are returned appropriately, timely, and in the same condition from which it was received.
- Any expected compensation for mutual aid services or resources offered, rented, leased, bought, and/or requested from any organization and provided to any organization, should have all financial expectation pre-identified in advance of service or resource delivery. Any expenses not clearly identifying a financially responsible party will be at risk for non-payment.
- Any disaster/emergency expenses incurred by any organization may be requested, in summary, by the Finance Section to satisfy reporting requirements to the state or federal authorities, or even from media requests as may be appropriate. Release of such information will ultimately be at the discretion of those organizations and as applicable by law.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State of Florida CEMP ESF 16 appendix
- EOC Continuity of Operations Plan
- F.S. Chapter 252
- State of Florida RDSTF
- Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA), as amended

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 17

Animal & Agriculture Issues Unit

Lead Coordinating Organization: Escambia County Animal Welfare Department

Support Organizations

- Escambia County Animal Services and Control Division
- Escambia County Extension
- Escambia County Mosquito Control Division
- Escambia County Parks Programs Division
- Humane Society of Pensacola
- Local Veterinarians
- Wildlife Sanctuary of Northwest Florida
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA),
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

I. Mission

The mission of Emergency Support Function 17 (ESF 17) is to provide for the coordination of local resources in support of the care for small pet, livestock, and exotic animal care needs before, during, and following a significant disaster incident.

ESF 17 readiness planning is guided by the following assumptions:

- Human lives may be lost due to the refusal of owners to evacuate without their pets or livestock. Public education by the County and animal-related organizations is needed to make the people aware of pet sheltering facilities available, and the need to plan. The County's website on pet sheltering is located here: www.myescambia.com [eread](#)
- The large number of homeless/injured pets, livestock, and exotic animals, that could be lost, roaming freely, or abandoned could pose a health, public safety, and nuisance/bite threat, which would necessitate a response to address the capture and subsequent sheltering of these animals.
- Triage and treatment of sick and injured animals to include euthanasia, if necessary, would have to be coordinated by veterinarians at designated shelters and private offices for small pets, and in the field for larger livestock.
- Importing of commercial pet/livestock food for the feeding of animals would need to be coordinated with the State ESF 17. Food drops for wild animals would be organized by various wild-animal-related groups and state agencies.
- The accumulation of animal carcasses throughout the County must be removed to an approved solid waste dumping sites and/or cremated or buried on site.
- Sheltered animals will need to be re-united with their owners as soon as possible after the disaster.

II. Concept of Operations

A. ESF ORGANIZATION/STRUCTURE

- ESF 17 is locally organized consistent with state EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and

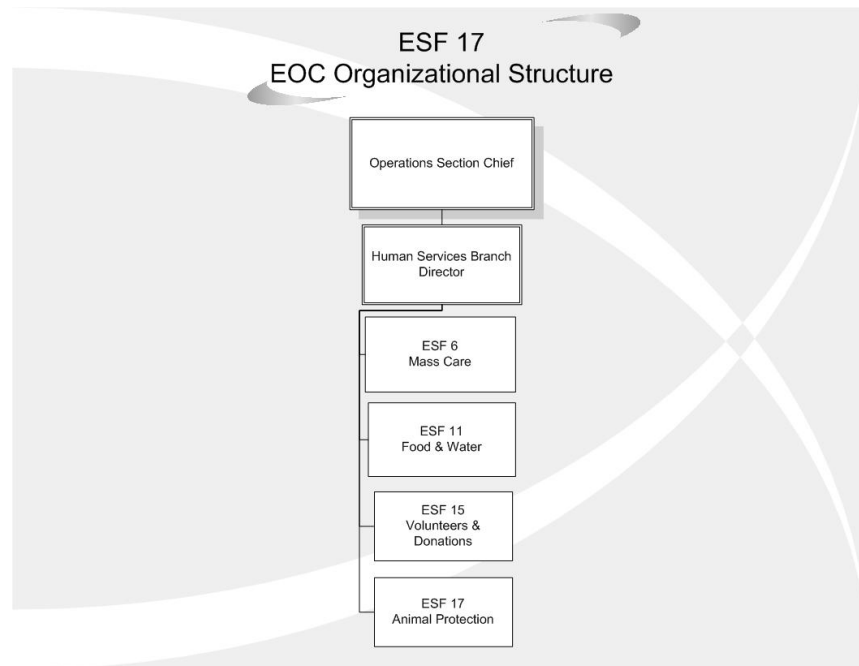
Emergency Support Function (ESF) 17

Animal & Agriculture Issues Unit

the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Escambia County through the Escambia County EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.

- The County EOC utilizes a combination ICS and ESF management system to manage disaster operations in the EOC.
- ESF 17 will be organized and operate as a team leveraging the resources of all agencies to meet the needs of the community.
- ESF 17 lead will be the team leader, primary contact, coordination, and facilitation point for all planning and operational activities for the ESF.
- ESF 17 lead will coordinate and facilitate all reporting requirements and the sharing of information and data for the ESF.
- ESF 17 lead will coordinate any requests of ESF 17 and their resources as appropriate.
- ESF 17 lead will be responsible to coordinate, facilitate, and participate in all pre-disaster planning activities as it relates to the evolving mission of ESF 17.
- ESF 17 support organizations will partner with, be responsive to, and support the lead in all planning and operational activities in accomplishing the evolving mission of ESF 17.
- ESF 17 will provide the IC and EOC command with expert guidance, direction, and recommendations for planning and operational considerations throughout an incident to leverage resources and programs that may be applicable to the disaster situation at hand.
- ESF 17 lead does not have the authority to direct, commit, or assume responsibility or liability for the resources of any support organization. Each ESF organization is responsible for and manages their own resources while working together as a team to accomplish the ESF mission(s) at hand.
- ESF 17 will be coordinated by and report to the Human Services Branch Director, who reports to the Operations Section Chief, who then reports to the Incident Commander.
- The EOC command structure will request, guide, and evolve the mission and task responsibilities of each ESF both before an incident as it relates to planning activities throughout the year for disaster services and operations, as well as operations during an EOC activation.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 17 Animal & Agriculture Issues Unit



Incident Command System Structure: ESF 17 – Animal Protection

B. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

- The Division of Emergency Management is regularly monitoring the community for potential disaster threats that may rise to the level of taking action. Should there be any need to take action in response to a potential or imminent threat, the Division will reach out to the appropriate EOC position(s) and/or ESFs for further coordination.
- The Division of Emergency Management has several tools from which communications to EOC partners and organizations may be contacted as it relates to providing any potential threats, any decision-making meetings, briefings, or EOC activations. Depending upon the situation, the appropriate people will be contacted as it may relate to any varying degree of actions that may need to be taken.
- ESF lead organizations will follow up with any ESF support organization to coordinate any staffing or resource needs for the situation and to make sure appropriate ESF staffing coverage is provided in support of any EOC activation.

C. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- When the EOC is activated, ESF 17 falls under a coordination and management structure within the EOC.
- BCC departments and divisions will be required to report and support EOC operations as the plan identifies and as the Incident Commander may stipulate.
- Other non-BCC organizations and jurisdictions in support of ESF 17 are voluntarily participating in EOC operations and voluntarily falling within the EOC ICS management structure to efficiently and effectively coordinate resource and operational support in response to community disaster incidents.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 17

Animal & Agriculture Issues Unit

- Many disaster response and recovery operations are planned cooperatively between EOC organizations and jurisdictions prior to disaster incidents. It is expected that any commitments from those organizations and jurisdictions made during the planning process will be provided and supported during an actual incident as may be needed.
- For any disaster response and recovery operation not previously planned, each EOC organization and jurisdiction may voluntarily, at their discretion, coordinate resources and support in meeting the needs of the community as may be coordinated through the EOC ICS management structure.
- Each EOC organization and jurisdiction will maintain sole operational and financial responsibility for their own resources and organizational presence within the EOC and any resources that may be requested, utilized, and coordinated through the EOC operation unless specifically identified and agreed upon by all coordinating parties as otherwise identified.
- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 9, 10, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- All resource and task requests to and from ESF 17 will be managed and coordinated by ESF 17 with those other ESF organizations providing cooperative support.

D. PLANNING

- ESF 17 lead and support organizations will coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in activities to develop plans, procedures, commit resources, initiate mutual aid agreements, and contract service arrangements in the effort to enhance the coordination and development of operational activities as needed and requested in support of the ESF mission. Some of the activities that should be planned may include:
 - Service and resource support to address the needs of household pets before, during, and after disaster impacts.
 - Service and resource support to address the needs of wildlife before, during, and after disaster impacts.
 - Service and resource support to address the needs of livestock before, during, and after disaster impacts.
 - Service and resource support to address any animal control issues/diseases threatening the life safety and health of the community.
 - Mosquito control services.
 - Agricultural Damage assessment coordination with USDA/NRCS.

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- Identification of I.A. impacts through the agriculture damage assessment and coordination with ESF 3 for the capture of I.A. damages that would not necessarily be captured in I.A. drive-bys.
 - Pet shelter operations and planning.
 - Alternate pet shelter operations.
 - Homeless person pet shelter service access coordination.
 - Pet/livestock reunification planning/program
- ESF 17 lead and support organizations will develop, initiate, coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in any training or exercise activities as requested and as resources may allow, to refine and hone disaster response plans, procedures, guides, and checklists utilized to carryout activities in meeting the mission requirements.
 - Assess vulnerabilities to critical services, facilities, and equipment and take protective and mitigation actions for those resources.
 - Develop and maintain a list of essential employees, support organizations, and appropriate vendors, contractors, or other resources to support operations as appropriate.
 - Identify and develop a list of local resources that will be available to support the ESF 17 mission.
 - Support additional planning initiatives where resources may allow and coordinate with support or other community organizations as appropriate.
 - Identify and set policy to dictate safety precautions and measures that will be taken in any activity for the life safety and physical and mental protection of responders and equipment protection in disasters.
 - Each ESF lead and support agency is responsible for becoming familiar with the EOC COOP to coordinate their efforts at an alternate EOC location that will only allow one representative from the ESF to represent all agencies for that ESF. There will not be enough space in the alternate facilities for more than one representative per ESF. Other ESF agencies will need to find other locations from which to coordinate with the one ESF representative that is in the alternate EOC location.
 - Throughout the planning effort, make sure plans are in place and activities are coordinated in such a manner that will allow access and reasonable accommodation to any disaster service that is provided to the rest of the community in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

E. OPERATIONS

ESF 17 will:

- Provide appropriate staffing to manage the ESF 17 EOC desk and any functions and responsibilities of ESF 17 in the EOC as requested or required.
- Attend and/or participate in any meetings, briefings, discussions, and other activities as needed and requested in support of EOC operations.
- Monitor operational status of resources and assets under the purview of ESF 17.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 17

Animal & Agriculture Issues Unit

- Evaluate, analyze, and process information and data and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs. Identify and report on any anticipated gaps in service and develop contingency plans to address those gaps or any unanticipated demands on resources.
- Acquire appropriate intelligence information and data from ESF resources and complete any reporting needs and requirements in support of the EOC operation and at the request and direction of EOC management and leadership.
- Coordinate resources to meet resource requests within the EOC operation.
- Coordinate any on-scene management and communications with on-scene IC.
- Coordinate with ESF 14 and Citizens Information Center for any public information dissemination needs.
- Mobilize and demobilize any ESF 17 operation at the request of the EOC command for any operation revolved around the ESF 17 mission which may include, but not be limited to the following:
 - Service and resource support to address the needs of household pets before, during, and after disaster impacts.
 - Service and resource support to address the needs of wildlife before, during, and after disaster impacts.
 - Service and resource support to address the needs of livestock before, during, and after disaster impacts.
 - Service and resource support to address any animal control issues/diseases threatening the life safety and health of the community.
 - Mosquito control services.
 - Agricultural Damage assessment coordination with USDA/NRCS.
 - Identification of I.A. impacts through the agriculture damage assessment and coordination with ESF 3 for the capture of I.A. damages that would not necessarily be captured in I.A. drive-bys.
 - Pet shelter operations and planning.
 - Alternate pet shelter operations.
 - Homeless person pet shelter service access coordination.
 - Pet/livestock reunification plan/program
- Determine when to cease any field operations when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 8, 9, 10, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- Assess and evaluate damage and impacts to infrastructure as appropriate and coordinate response and recovery efforts. Report data and information as appropriate.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 17

Animal & Agriculture Issues Unit

- Coordinate with other EOC partners for any resource support needed to meet the mission of ESF 17.
- Coordinate with the Logistics Section as appropriate, with any requests for mutual aid resources to support transportation needs that exceed ESF 17 local capabilities.
- Coordinate, manage, and/or facilitate the use of mutual aid resources to meet the transportation needs of ESF 17.
- Make sure all ESF 17 planning efforts and operations include consideration for the maintenance of access for all services provided to the community at large as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- Make sure each ESF organization is familiar with the EOC COOP and to be able to maintain their operational capacity and integrity at any of the potential alternate EOC locations should the EOC operations need to relocate. Additional plans and procedures may need to be developed by ESF 17 to enhance operations at these alternate EOC locations.
- Demobilize resources as requested by EOC command structure.
- Initiate financial reimbursement processes for recovery activities when such support is available. Coordinate with the Finance Section as appropriate.
- Provide any after action improvement comments and suggestions as requested to continue planning efforts and to improve operational readiness for the next disaster incident.
- Coordinate with various long-term recovery efforts and support initiatives in coordination with disaster recovery centers, disaster field offices, the local mitigation strategy group, the post-disaster redevelopment committee, or any other relevant long-term efforts as appropriate.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. LEAD COORDINATING AGENCY – ESCAMBIA COUNTY ANIMAL SERVICES DIVISION

- Notify, activate, and mobilize all agencies assigned to the ESF.
- Coordinate to meet ESF 17 staffing requirements in the EOC.
- Coordinate all support agency actions in performance of missions assigned to this ESF.
- Coordinate and manage the County emergency/disaster pet shelter.
- Coordinate and manage any alternate emergency/disaster pet shelter locations as the incident may dictate.
- Coordinate and manage resource needs in support of the County emergency/disaster pet shelter.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 17

Animal & Agriculture Issues Unit

- Coordinate requests for assistance and additional resources necessary during performance of the mission with the appropriate agencies.
- Function as the County's representative/liaison to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Team for the activities and responsibilities carried out by the primary and support agencies of this ESF.
- Investigate all animal bites.
- Impound animals roaming at large. Provide for necessary quarantine of bite animals for observation.
- Facilitate the transportation of injured, stray, or nuisance animals to animal care facilities.
- Coordinate with Opening Doors Northwest Florida and ESF-1-Transportation and ECAT for the delivery/provision of pet traveling cages to ECAT to be placed on busses for homeless person's pets for transportation to and housing at the County animal shelter. Cage inventory will come either from Opening Doors Northwest Florida or Animal Services as planned.
- Assist emergency response teams with animal-related problems.
- Make the arrangements for the removal and disposal of dead animals.
- Coordinate with the ESF 8 and the Florida Department of Health in Escambia County for the release of public information regarding animals and related health issues.
- Enforce the Escambia County Animal Control Ordinance.
- Euthanize sick and/or injured animals through assigned and authorized persons.
- Return wild animals to their natural environment.
- Respond to animal-related inquiries.
- Investigate animal cruelty and neglect complaints.
- Compile report data for inclusion into the incident action plan, status reports, and information needed for public release through ESF 14.
- Request and coordinate any state or federal mutual resources needed to address the mission of ESF 17 where resources are limited.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

- Notify, activate, and mobilize all personnel and equipment to perform or support assigned functions.
- Designate and assign personnel for staffing of all facilities at which ESF 17 is required and providing representation when it is determined by the ESF lead to

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 17

Animal & Agriculture Issues Unit

be necessary.

- Coordinate all actions of the support agencies through ESF 17 and Animal Control for the efficient and effective response and recovery efforts.
 - Animal Services/Control Division
 - Enforce code/laws related to Public Health & Safety, and animal control.
 - Investigates and enforces animal control ordinances and laws.
 - Respond to calls related to mosquito breeding grounds and coordinate with Mosquito Control Division for any actions to be taken.
 - Will coordinate a response to pick up and dispose of any deceased large animals on public property
 - Will coordinate the response to any loose/running wild livestock or equine and store such animals until proper ownership can be established.
 - Will coordinate resources in support of any ESF 17 responsibility as appropriate.
 - Coordinate with Sheriff's Office and the Livestock Officer for any issues and needs related to livestock.
 - Escambia County Extension
 - Will assist with resources necessary to manage livestock in a disaster situation and provide, arrange, or assist in meeting the needs for the transportation of livestock and housing in the aftermath of an event where resources are available and practical.
 - Will provide staging area for community supplies/services in support of livestock needs.
 - In coordination with USDA, will provide agricultural loss assessments.
 - Provide technical expertise as provided through the University of Florida/IFAS Extension.
 - Escambia County Mosquito Control Division/Natural Resources Department
 - Provides consultation and advice in the control of mosquitoes of nuisance and public health importance, support in vector control measures, options, and strategies, as needed and required; conducting field investigations and laboratory analysis of relevant samples, providing vector control equipment, chemicals, manpower, and supplies as per authority and responsibility under Chapter 388, Florida Statutes and Chapter 5E-13. Florida Administrative Code.
 - Coordinate with Environmental Health to provide technical assistance and consultation on protective actions regarding vector-borne diseases and the presence of large populations of biting nuisance mosquitoes and other arthropods in the disaster area.

5E-13.036 Demonstrable Increase or Other Indicator of Arthropod Population Level. Mosquito and other arthropod control programs will ensure that the application of pesticides are made only when necessary by determining a need in accordance with specific criteria that demonstrate a potential for a mosquito-borne disease outbreak or numbers of disease vector mosquitoes sufficient for disease transmission or defined levels of, or a quantifiable increase in numbers of pestiferous mosquitoes or other arthropods as defined by Section 388.011(1), F.S.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 17

Animal & Agriculture Issues Unit

The above citation of Chapter 5E-13, Florida Administrative Code, is presented as information only as to one of our division's major responsibilities that may be employed as emergency protective measures within the disaster area.

- Coordinate with the Health Department as it may relate to any public health issues.
- Escambia County Parks Programs Division
 - Coordinate any support services as it may relate to the Equestrian Center
 - Coordinate and manage any equine sheltering operation as may be needed and appropriate at the equestrian center
 - Provide information and options for equine evacuations and sheltering and coordinate the information with ESF 14 and CIC.
- Humane Society of Pensacola
 - Coordinate with ESF 17 in the EOC as it may relate to any unidentified owner pet issues, injuries, and potential sanctuary as the situation may deem appropriate.
 - Provide status updates on operations to ESF 17 as appropriate.
 - Provide resource support to ESF 17 operations as appropriate.
- Local Veterinarians
 - Coordinate with ESF 17 in the EOC as it may relate to any unidentified owner pet issues, injuries, and potential sanctuary as the situation may deem appropriate.
 - Provide status updates on operations to ESF 17 as appropriate.
 - Provide resource support to ESF 17 operations as appropriate.
- Wildlife Sanctuary of Northwest Florida
 - Coordinate with ESF 17 in the EOC as it may relate to any wildlife issues, injuries, and potential sanctuary as the situation may deem appropriate.
 - Provide status updates on operations to ESF 17 as appropriate.
 - Provide resource support to ESF 17 operations as appropriate.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
 - Provide and coordinate any agricultural data needs to and from the EOC in support of damage assessments for the various I.A., P.A., and AG declaration process as appropriate.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- Each organization is responsible to track and manage its own expenses related to a disaster/emergency response and recovery effort, whether the EOC has been mobilized or not.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 17

Animal & Agriculture Issues Unit

- Mutual aid sharing of resources should be tracked by each and all organizations offering and receiving those resources, to ensure non-consumable resources and assets are returned appropriately, timely, and in the same condition from which it was received.
- Any expected compensation for mutual aid services or resources offered, rented, leased, bought, and/or requested from any organization and provided to any organization, should have all financial expectation pre-identified in advance of service or resource delivery. Any expenses not clearly identifying a financially responsible party will be at risk for non-payment.
- Any disaster/emergency expenses incurred by any organization may be requested, in summary, by the Finance Section to satisfy reporting requirements to the state or federal authorities, or even from media requests as may be appropriate. Release of such information will ultimately be at the discretion of those organizations and as applicable by law.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State ESF 17 Annex
- Florida SART Strategic Plan
- Escambia County Pet Shelter Plan
- Escambia County Facilities Management Branch, Disaster Preparedness Plan
- Chapter 388 F.S., Mosquito Control
- Rule Chapter 5E-13 F.A.C., Mosquito Control Program Administration
- Florida Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health, “**Surveillance and Control of Selected Mosquito-borne Diseases in Florida**”
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security, FEMA, Recovery Policy RP9523.10, Eligibility of Vector Control (Mosquito Abatement)
- Florida Department of Health Response Plan for Mosquito-Borne Disease
- Escambia County Ordinance, Chapter 10
- Chapter 588, F.S. (588.21)
- Websites
 - a. <http://disaster.ifas.ufl.edu/>
 - b. http://extension.ifas.ufl.edu/disaster_prep/
 - c. http://www.solutionsforyourlife.ufl.edu/hot_topics/agriculture/hurricane_prep_ag.html
 - d. www.flsart.org

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 18 Business & Industry Unit

Lead Coordinating Organization: Greater Pensacola Chamber of Commerce

Support Organizations: FloridaWest
Better Business Bureau of Northwest Florida
Century Chamber of Commerce
Downtown Improvement Board
Gulf Coast Minority Chamber of Commerce
Pensacola Beach Chamber of Commerce
Perdido Key Area Chamber of Commerce
UWF Small Business Development Center
Emerald Coast Regional Planning Council
Visit Pensacola
Pensacola Christian College

I. Mission

The mission of ESF 18 is to connect and coordinate the business community with the EOC in a sustained effort to respond and recover from disaster, provide assistance, reduce the vulnerability, and to more economically and efficiently utilize local resources through the local business sector to expedite the response and recovery efforts when a major disaster impacts the community. The goal is to restore local commerce as quickly as possible.

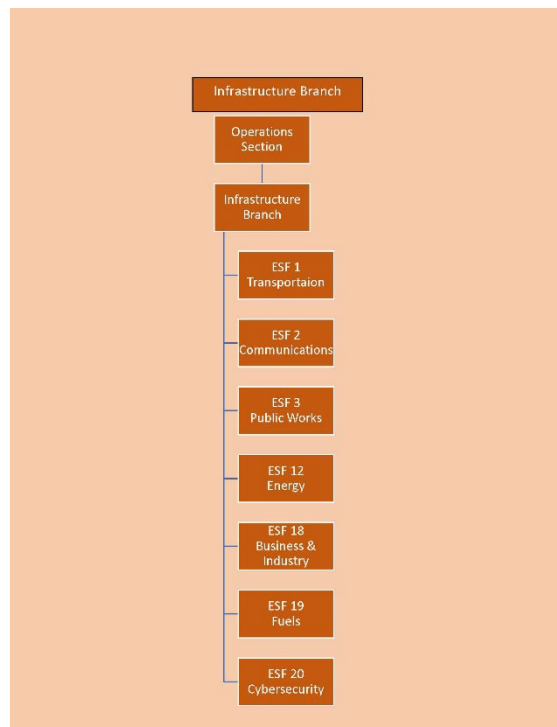
II. Concept of Operations

A. ESF ORGANIZATION/STRUCTURE

- ESF 18 is locally organized consistent with state EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Escambia County through the Escambia County EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.
- ESF 18 organizations will coordinate and support business community and EOC efforts without regard to status of membership within their organizations. ESF 18 is a whole business community coordination effort that is designed for the benefit of the entire business community.
- The County EOC utilizes a combination ICS and ESF management system to manage disaster operations in the EOC.
- ESF 18 will be organized and operate as a team leveraging the resources of all agencies to meet the needs of the community.
- ESF 18 lead will be the team leader, primary contact, coordination, and facilitation point for all planning and operational activities for the ESF.
- ESF 18 lead will coordinate and facilitate all reporting requirements and the sharing of information and data for the ESF.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 18 Business & Industry Unit

- ESF 18 lead will coordinate any requests of ESF 18 and their resources as appropriate.
- ESF 18 lead will be responsible to coordinate, facilitate, and participate in all pre-disaster planning activities as it relates to the evolving mission of ESF 18.
- ESF 18 support organizations will partner with, be responsive to, and support the lead in all planning and operational activities in accomplishing the evolving mission of ESF 18.
- ESF 18 will provide the IC and EOC command with expert guidance, direction, and recommendations for planning and operational considerations throughout an incident to leverage resources and programs that may be applicable to the disaster situation at hand.
- ESF 18 lead does not have the authority to direct, commit nor assume responsibility or liability for the resources of any support organization. Each ESF organization is responsible for and manages their own resources while working together as a team to accomplish the ESF mission(s) at hand.
- ESF 18 will be coordinated by and report to the Infrastructure Branch Director, who reports to the Operations Section Chief, who then reports to the Incident Commander.
- The EOC command structure will request, guide, and evolve the mission and task responsibilities of each ESF both before an incident as it relates to planning activities throughout the year for disaster services and operations, as well as operations during an EOC activation.



Incident Command System Structure: ESF 18 – Business and Industry

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 18

Business & Industry Unit

B. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

- The Division of Emergency Management is regularly monitoring the community for potential disaster threats that may rise to the level of acting. Should there be any need to act in response to a potential or imminent threat, the Division will reach out to the appropriate EOC position(s) and/or ESFs for further coordination.
- The Division of Emergency Management has several tools from which communications to EOC partners and organizations may be contacted as it relates to providing any potential threats, any decision-making meetings, briefings, or EOC activations. Depending upon the situation, the appropriate people will be contacted as it may relate to any varying degree of actions that may need to be taken.
- ESF lead organizations will follow up with any ESF support organization to coordinate any staffing or resource needs for the situation and to make sure appropriate ESF staffing coverage is provided in support of any EOC activation.

C. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- When the EOC is activated, ESF 18 falls under a coordination and management structure within the EOC.
- BCC departments and divisions will be required to report and support EOC operations as the plan identifies and as the Incident Commander may stipulate.
- Other non-BCC organizations and jurisdictions in support of ESF 18 are voluntarily participating in EOC operations and voluntarily falling within the EOC ICS management structure to efficiently and effectively coordinate resource and operational support in response to community disaster incidents.
- Many disaster response and recovery operations are planned cooperatively between EOC organizations and jurisdictions prior to disaster incidents. It is expected that any commitments from those organizations and jurisdictions made during the planning process will be provided and supported during an actual incident as may be needed.
- For any disaster response and recovery operation not previously planned, each EOC organization and jurisdiction may voluntarily, at their discretion, coordinate resources and support in meeting the needs of the community as may be coordinated through the EOC ICS management structure.
- Each EOC organization and jurisdiction will maintain sole operational and financial responsibility for their own resources and organizational presence within the EOC and any resources that may be requested, utilized, and coordinated through the EOC operation unless specifically identified and agreed upon by all coordinating parties as otherwise identified.
- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 18

Business & Industry Unit

- Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 9, 10, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- All resource and task requests to and from ESF 18 will be managed and coordinated by ESF 18 with those other ESF organizations providing cooperative support.

D. PLANNING

- ESF 18 lead and support organizations will coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in activities to develop plans, procedures, commit resources, initiate mutual aid agreements, and contract service arrangements in the effort to enhance the coordination and development of operational activities as needed and requested in support of the ESF mission. Some of the activities that should be planned may include:
 - Development and testing of methods to communicate effectively and efficiently to and from the business community.
 - Develop and implement outreach efforts to enhance awareness about preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities and programs relevant to the business community.
 - Develop and implement outreach efforts to enhance awareness and actions in the development of business continuity plans within the local business community.
 - Development and testing of methods to survey the business community on the level of supply and demand for critical goods items important to the response and recovery effort of the community and to communicate that information to the public consumer to enhance local commerce activity pre and post disaster impacts.
 - Develop relationships with appropriate business community organizations to leverage existing communication and supply networks as appropriate.
 - Develop and coordinate processes with other ESF organizations to enhance support to the business community and enhance local commerce pre and post disaster impact.
 - Promote, support, and coordinate with state ESF 18 positions as it relates to the Virtual EOC and promote the access and use during disaster response and recovery efforts. Website www.floridadisaster.biz
 - Support EOC ESFs with business community networks and resources as needed and as appropriate.
 - Develop relationships and coordinate ESF 18 activities with neighboring County ESF 18 groups, business community organizations, and EOCs to leverage resources in business communities that are tied together not just within the County, but in a more regional approach.
- ESF 18 lead and support organizations will develop, initiate, coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in any training or exercise activities as requested and as resources may allow, to refine and hone disaster response plans, procedures, guides, and checklists utilized to carry out activities in meeting the mission requirements.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 18

Business & Industry Unit

- Assess vulnerabilities to critical services, facilities, and equipment and take protective and mitigation actions for those resources.
- Develop and maintain a list of essential employees, support organizations, and appropriate vendors, contractors, or other resources to support operations as appropriate.
- Identify and develop a list of local resources that will be available to support the ESF 18 mission.
- Support additional planning initiatives where resources may allow and coordinate with support or other community organizations as appropriate.
- Identify and set policy to dictate safety precautions and measures that will be taken in any activity for the life safety and physical and mental protection of responders and equipment protection in disasters.
- Each ESF lead and support agency is responsible for becoming familiar with the EOC COOP to coordinate their efforts at an alternate EOC location that will only allow one representative from the ESF to represent all agencies for that ESF. There will not be enough space in the alternate facilities for more than one representative per ESF. Other ESF agencies will need to find other locations from which to coordinate with the one ESF representative that is in the alternate EOC location.
- Throughout the planning effort, make sure plans are in place and activities are coordinated in such a manner that will allow access and reasonable accommodation to any disaster service that is provided to the rest of the community in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

E. OPERATIONS

ESF 18 will:

- Provide appropriate staffing to manage the ESF 18 EOC desk and any functions and responsibilities of ESF 18 in the EOC as requested or required.
- Attend and/or participate in any meetings, briefings, discussions, and other activities as needed and requested in support of EOC operations.
- Monitor operational status of resources and assets under the purview of ESF 18.
- Evaluate, analyze, and process information and data and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs. Identify and report on any anticipated gaps in service and develop contingency plans to address those gaps or any unanticipated demands on resources.
- Acquire appropriate intelligence information and data from ESF resources and complete any reporting needs and requirements in support of the EOC operation and at the request and direction of EOC management and leadership.
- Coordinate resources to meet resource requests within the EOC operation.
- Coordinate any on-scene management and communications with on-scene IC.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 18

Business & Industry Unit

- Coordinate with ESF 14 and Citizens Information Center for any public information dissemination needs.
- Coordinate and communicate information to and from the business community as requested and appropriate.
- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 8, 9, & 10 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- Assess and evaluate damage and impacts to infrastructure as appropriate and coordinate response and recovery efforts. Report data and information as appropriate.
- Coordinate with other EOC partners for any resource support needed to meet the mission of ESF 4.
- Coordinate with the Logistics Section as appropriate, with any requests for mutual aid resources to support resource needs that exceed ESF 4 local capabilities.
- Coordinate, manage, and/or facilitate the use of mutual aid resources to meet the transportation needs of ESF 4.
- Make sure all ESF 4 planning efforts and operations include consideration for the maintenance of access for all services provided to the community at large as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- Make sure each ESF organization is familiar with the EOC COOP and to be able to maintain their operational capacity and integrity at any of the potential alternate EOC locations should the EOC operations need to relocate. Additional plans and procedures may need to be developed by ESF 4 to enhance operations at these alternate EOC locations.
- Demobilize resources as requested by EOC command structure.
- Initiate financial reimbursement processes for recovery activities when such support is available. Coordinate with the Finance Section as appropriate.
- Provide any after action improvement comments and suggestions as requested to continue planning efforts and to improve operational readiness for the next disaster incident.
- Coordinate with various long-term recovery efforts and support initiatives in coordination with disaster recovery centers, disaster field offices, the local mitigation

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 18

Business & Industry Unit

strategy group, the post-disaster redevelopment committee, or any other relevant long-term efforts as appropriate.

- Identify and report on critical business sector operational and inventory status in impacted areas as the EOC may require and in response to community needs. Provide information to ESF 14 and command staff as requested and required. These industries may include the following:
 - Grocery Stores
 - Food
 - Water
 - Propane- (just for grocery stores, not distribution companies)
 - Gas Stations (separate those on an evacuation route and those that are not) Not distribution storage sites
 - Hotels/Motels
 - Hardware Stores
 - Plywood
 - Tarps
 - Generators
 - Chainsaws
 - Sandbags
 - Ice
 - Ready Ice
 - The individual self-service locations
 - Convenient Stores-fuel and food
 - Restaurants-serving food
 - Banks-cash availability, ATMs, etc.
 - Insurance Companies-claims numbers, claims locations, agent contacts, etc.
 - Radio Stations (ESF 14)
 - Television Stations (ESF 14)
 - Fuel-distribution storage facilities (gasoline, diesel, propane, natural gas) ESF 12-Energy
 - Fuel-distribution companies that offer small grill size storage tanks (propane & natural gas) (ESF 12).
 - Sand and gravel yards (ESF 18)
 - Pet boarding, etc. (ESF 17)
- Provide appropriate business community intel to assist with EOC decision-making as appropriate and as requested.
- Coordinate and manage business community issues related to EOC operations. Finding solutions and coordinating actions within the EOC that will assist in efficient response and recovery for the business community.
- Coordinate and manage activities that will enhance and reengage commerce within the community, coordinating the needs of the business community with the resources that can meet those needs.
- Coordinate and manage local business resources that can support community response and recovery needs and reinvigorate commerce that has been disrupted by disaster.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 18

Business & Industry Unit

- Coordinate and share relevant intelligence information and EOC activities with the business community that may be impactful to a quick and efficient response and recovery for the community.
- Promote local business recovery and operational status in the community to reenergize local commerce to pre-disaster levels.
- Coordinate and leverage any local, state, and federal economic recovery programs for the betterment of the local business community.
- Coordinate all ESF 18 activities with local business associations and membership groups leveraging existing communication networks as appropriate.
- Coordinate and leverage the use of technological tools and reporting programs to maximize the dissemination of important economic recovery and commerce motivating information, programs, and activities.
- Coordinate and manage business community data and intelligence as appropriate.
- Coordinate with EOC GIS Unit on any data/GIS management needs.
 - Department of Agriculture Food Safety Inspection Rapid Response Teams (FLERT)-door to door teams that acquire the status of grocery retail stores.
 - SBA teams can be tasked to go door-to-door for intel missions.
 - Gas Buddy App on open and closed gas stations and who has fuel.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. **PRIMARY AGENCY – FloridaWest/Greater Pensacola Chamber of Commerce**
 - a. Serve as the designated point of contact for Escambia County ESF 18, representing the business community in the EOC during a disaster or emergency.
 - b. Serve as a clearinghouse and repository of business preparedness guidance that is developed by ESF 18 participants or provided by the Escambia County Emergency Management Division or other sources.
 - c. Coordinate the dissemination of information to community businesses following a disaster, including supporting agencies.
 - d. Coordinate the receipt of pre- and post-incident assessment information from the community through to the EOC and appropriate sections for decision-making processes.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 18

Business & Industry Unit

- e. Provide status information for use by all EOC sections and liaisons for inclusion into EOC briefings and Incident Action Plans as appropriate.

2. SUPPORT AGENCIES

- a. Participate in business preparedness seminars, awareness programs, disaster preparedness training, and exercises.
- b. Assist in the dissemination of recovery information and guidance to member businesses following a disaster.
- c. Support ESF 18 in providing resource support in meeting mission needs and requirements. This may include human resources, volunteers, consumable resources, use of buildings, or other asset resources as various operations may need.
- d. Assist in the collection and compilation of business community data for use by all EOC sections and liaisons that may be included into EOC briefings and Incident Action Plans as appropriate.
- e. Utilize each support agencies communications networks already developed (membership groups, etc.) to enhance the sharing of information to and from the business community.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- Each organization is responsible to track and manage its own expenses related to a disaster/emergency response and recovery effort, whether the EOC has been mobilized or not.
- Mutual aid sharing of resources should be tracked by each and all organizations offering and receiving those resources, to ensure non-consumable resources and assets are returned appropriately, timely, and in the same condition from which it was received.
- Any expected compensation for mutual aid services or resources offered, rented, leased, bought, and/or requested from any organization and provided to any organization, should have all financial expectation pre-identified in advance of service or resource delivery. Any expenses not clearly identifying a financially responsible party will be at risk for non-payment.
- Any disaster/emergency expenses incurred by any organization may be requested, in summary, by the Finance Section to satisfy reporting requirements to the state or federal authorities, or even from media requests as may be appropriate. Release of such information will ultimately be at the discretion of those organizations and as applicable by law.

H. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- State of Florida CEMP ESF 18 Appendix
- Florida Statutes 1893, Emergency Management, chap. 252 (252.31- 52.61)
- ESF 18 Priority Business Contact List

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 18 Business & Industry Unit

- EOC Continuity of Operations Plan
- EOC ESF position checklist
- Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA), as amended
- U.S. Small Business Administration
- Small Business Administration Disaster Loan Programs

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 19 Fuels

Lead Coordinating Organization: Escambia County Public Works Department

Support Organizations: City of Pensacola
Town of Century
Emerald Coast Utilities Authority
Escambia County School District
Escambia County Sheriff's Office
Pensacola Energy
Port of Pensacola
U.S. Coast Guard
Private Sector Partners

I. Mission

The mission of ESF 19 is to monitor, coordinate, and facilitate local bulk and end point fuel distribution operations within the county to minimize and mitigate any fuel supply interruptions as they may support disaster response and recovery operations in the community. This will include monitoring, coordination, and facilitation of response activities with private and public sector organizations and disaster field operations to ensure adequate amounts of fuels are coordinated and delivered to support response and recovery activities.

This will include private and public bulk storage, retail fuel distribution, and fuel delivery routes and transportation services to include propane, fuel-oil, diesel, and gasoline supplies in support of the mission.

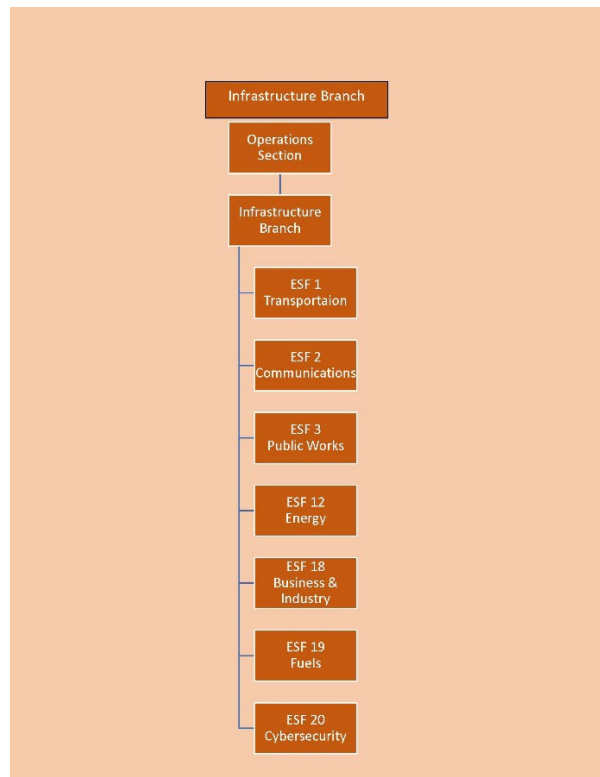
II. Concept of Operations

A. ESF ORGANIZATION/STRUCTURE

- ESF 19 is locally organized consistent with state EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Escambia County through the Escambia County EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.
- The County EOC utilizes a combination ICS and ESF management system to manage disaster operations in the EOC.
- ESF 19 will be organized and operate as a team leveraging the resources of all agencies to meet the needs of the community.
- ESF 19 lead will be the team leader, primary contact, coordination, and facilitation point for all planning and operational activities for the ESF.
- ESF 19 lead will coordinate and facilitate all reporting requirements and the sharing of information and data for the ESF.
- ESF 19 lead will coordinate any requests of ESF 19 and their resources as appropriate.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 19 Fuels

- ESF 19 lead will be responsible to coordinate, facilitate, and participate in all pre-disaster planning activities as it relates to the evolving mission of ESF 19.
- ESF 19 support organizations will partner with, be responsive to, and support the lead in all planning and operational activities in accomplishing the evolving mission of ESF 19.
- ESF 19 will provide the IC and EOC command with expert guidance, direction, and recommendations for planning and operational considerations throughout an incident to leverage resources and programs that may be applicable to the disaster situation at hand.
- ESF 19 lead does not have the authority to direct, commit, assume responsibility, or liability for the resources of any support organization. Each ESF organization is responsible for and manages their own resources while working together as a team to accomplish the ESF mission(s) at hand.
- ESF 19 will be coordinated by and report to the Infrastructure Branch Director, who reports to the Operations Section Chief, who then reports to the Incident Commander.
- The EOC command structure will request, guide, and evolve the mission and task responsibilities of each ESF both before an incident as it relates to planning activities throughout the year for disaster services and operations, as well as operations during an EOC activation.



Incident Command System Structure: ESF 19 – Fuels

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 19 Fuels

B. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

- The Division of Emergency Management is regularly monitoring the community for potential disaster threats that may rise to the level of action. Should there be any need to act in response to a potential or imminent threat, the Division will reach out to the appropriate EOC position(s) and/or ESFs for further coordination.
- The Division of Emergency Management has several tools from which communications to EOC partners and organizations may be contacted as it relates to providing any potential threats, any decision-making meetings, briefings, or EOC activations. Depending upon the situation, the appropriate people will be contacted as it may relate to any varying degree of actions that may need to be taken.
- ESF lead organizations will follow up with any ESF support organization to coordinate any staffing or resource needs for the situation and to make sure appropriate ESF staffing coverage is provided in support of any EOC activation.

C. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- When the EOC is activated, ESF 19 falls under a coordination and management structure within the EOC.
- BCC departments and divisions will be required to report and support EOC operations as the plan identifies and as the Incident Commander may stipulate.
- Other non-BCC organizations and jurisdictions in support of ESF 19 are voluntarily participating in EOC operations and voluntarily falling within the EOC ICS management structure to efficiently and effectively coordinate resource and operational support in response to community disaster incidents.
- Many disaster response and recovery operations are planned cooperatively between EOC organizations and jurisdictions prior to disaster incidents. It is expected that any commitments from those organizations and jurisdictions made during the planning process will be provided and supported during an actual incident as may be needed.
- For any disaster response and recovery operation not previously planned, each EOC organization and jurisdiction may voluntarily, at their discretion, coordinate resources and support in meeting the needs of the community as may be coordinated through the EOC ICS management structure.
- Each EOC organization and jurisdiction will maintain sole operational and financial responsibility for their own resources and organizational presence within the EOC and any resources that may be requested, utilized, and coordinated through the EOC operation unless specifically identified and agreed upon by all coordinating parties as otherwise identified.
- ESF 19 will fully engage the EOC operations and regularly provide guidance and recommendations throughout the incident to the EOC command staff as to operations and direction that may provide for the most efficient utilization of ESF 19 Fuels resources.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 19

Fuels

- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 9, 10, & 16 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- All resource and task requests to and from ESF 19 will be managed and coordinated by ESF 19 with those other ESF organizations providing cooperative support.

D. PLANNING

- ESF 19 lead and support organizations will coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in activities to develop essential services refueling plans, procedures, commit resources, initiate mutual aid agreements, and contract service arrangements in the effort to enhance the coordination and development of operational activities as needed and requested in support of the ESF mission. These planning efforts will support ESF 19 missions and include:
 - Developing plans and procedures to maintain overall awareness of the fuel industry, bulk refueling resources locally and out-of-state, refueling transportation routes and resources to determine response and recovery needs.
 - Developing plans and procedures to maintain communications with local fuel and energy providers and storage facilities to determine response and recovery needs based upon inventory levels of supply.
 - Developing plans and procedures to maintain communications with all local critical services organizations to verify fuels supplies on hand, individual refueling plans, and the identification of any gaps in resources that could impact response and recovery operations.
 - Developing plans and procedures to coordinate the delivery of fuel resources to support local operational response and recovery needs.
 - Maintain county refueling plan.
 - Coordinate with other organizations to verify other organizational bulk refueling plans. Those organizations may include the following:
 - City of Pensacola
 - Town of Century
 - Emerald Coast Utilities Authority (ECUA)
 - Escambia County School District (ECSD)
 - Escambia County Sheriff's Office (ECSO)

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 19

Fuels

- Port of Pensacola
 - Pensacola Energy
 - Key Non-profit direct services organizations
 - American Red Cross
 - Salvation Army of Pensacola
 - And others as appropriate
 - Mutual Aid resource support fuel needs
- Coordinate with refueling transportation route owners/controllers to verify access for refueling operations. They may include:
 - Port of Pensacola
 - U.S. Coast Guard and waterway access
 - Florida Department of Transportation
 - Florida Highway Patrol
 - Escambia County Public Works Department
 - Pensacola Public Works Department
 - And others as appropriate
 - Coordinate with local bulk fuel storage and regional or local retail fuel sellers as appropriate to monitor, facilitate, or coordinate fuel resources as needed. List of these locations and contact information can be located on the Florida Department of Environmental Protection website here: <https://floridadep.gov/waste/permitting-compliance-assistance/content/storage-tank-facility-information>.
 - These may include:
 - Regional and local gas stations
 - Bulk supply/storage facilities
 - Government or private sector storage tanks/facilities
 - Coordinate and facilitate fuel regulation waivers as appropriate.
 - Developing plans and procedures to coordinate local fuel resource needs with State of Florida ESF 19-Fuels to minimize any fuel resource shortages.
 - Being familiar with state legal requirements for retail refueling stations along evacuation routes as identified within Section 526.143 Florida Statute.
 - Being familiar with all legal requirements and restrictions related to fuel storage, transport, and acquisition.
 - Develop plans, procedures, and resources to support generator refueling in support of essential response and recovery operations.

E. OPERATIONS

ESF 19 will:

- Provide expert guidance and recommendations to EOC command staff on fuel resources.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 19

Fuels

- Identify and provide appropriate staffing levels to manage the ESF 19 EOC desk and responsibilities for the operational period identified by the IC.
- Participate and engage in any meetings, briefings, discussions, and other activities as needed and requested in support of coordinated EOC operations.
- Monitor operational status of, and coordinate and manage resources and assets under the purview of ESF 19.
- Evaluate, analyze, and process information and data and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs as the situation may evolve.
- Identify and report on any anticipated gaps in service and resources and develop contingency plans to address those gaps or any unanticipated demands on response and recovery fuel needs.
- Acquire appropriate intelligence information from ESF 19 lead and support organizations and report on ESF 19 status as requested by EOC command staff as appropriate.
- Manage resource support requests from other EOC organizations as appropriate.
- Request, coordinate, and/or manage additional fuel and refueling resources as needed to meet any community unmet needs.
- Determine when to cease any field operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 9, 10, & 119 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- Coordinate with ESF 15 to leverage volunteer and donated goods with mass care services and organizations.
- Coordinate with contractors, vendors, other local community organizations, and/or appropriate ESFs for additional operational support resources where needs exceed the capabilities and capacity of the ESF.
- Coordinate with the Logistics Section when resource needs exceed the capabilities and capacities of the contractors, vendors, other local organizations, and/or appropriate ESFs.
- Verify financial responsibilities for any operations and resource requests and mutual aid where ESF 19 does not have the capacity or capability to manage.
- Coordinate and manage requested mutual aid resources.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 19

Fuels

- Clarify all financial responsibilities with all operations of ESF 19 and those coordinated within the EOC as appropriate.
- Coordinate with ESF 14 and Citizens Information Center for any public information dissemination needs.
- Implement ESF 19 COOP plan as appropriate.
- Demobilize resources as appropriate.
- Initiate financial reimbursement processes for recovery activities when such support is available. Coordinate with the Finance Section as appropriate.
- Provide any after action improvement comments and suggestions as requested to continue planning efforts and to improve operational readiness for the next disaster incident.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

- **Lead Coordinating Organization(s)**

- **Escambia County Public Works Department**

- Will coordinate, facilitate, and manage all aspects of ESF 19.
 - Will develop and maintain a roster of personnel to staff an ESF desk. Ensure the presence of resource materials in enough quantities in the ESF EOC location.
 - Maintain and implement the county fuel plan to make sure the county has enough fuel resources to manage response and recovery operations.
 - Coordinate with partner organizations and private sector businesses, vendors, and contractors to gather intelligence on fuel resource inventory levels in and being delivered to community fuel providers.
 - Anticipate and identify fuel vulnerabilities
 - Maintain overall awareness of local fuel resources.
 - Coordinate with private sector fuel resources to meet local response and recovery fuel needs.
 - Coordinate support organization impact/damage assessments through support organization programs and parameters. Coordinate with GIS Unit for data management. Share data as appropriate with other responding agencies as the situation may dictate.
 - Coordinate with Florida Division of Emergency Management ESF 19 desk for any fuel information and coordination activities as appropriate.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 19

Fuels

- **Support Agencies**

- City of Pensacola
- Town of Century
- Emerald Coast Utilities Authority
- Escambia County School District
- Escambia County Sheriff's Office
- Pensacola Energy
- Port of Pensacola
- U.S. Coast Guard
- Private Sector Partners

- Monitor and report the status of fuels supplies through ESF 19 as needed and as appropriate.
- Coordinate and facilitate the sharing of information, intelligence, vendor and fuel supply resources, and the limited local resources to mitigate the interruption of response and recovery operations as a result in fuel shortages.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- Each organization is responsible to track and manage its own expenses related to a disaster/emergency response and recovery effort, whether the EOC has been mobilized or not.
- Mutual aid sharing of resources should be tracked by each and all organizations offering and receiving those resources, to ensure non-consumable resources and assets are returned appropriately, timely, and in the same condition from which it was received.
- Any expected compensation for mutual aid services or resources offered, rented, leased, bought, and/or requested from any organization and provided to any organization, should have all financial expectation pre-identified in advance of service or resource delivery. Any expenses not clearly identifying a financially responsible party will be at risk for non-payment.
- Any disaster/emergency expenses incurred by any organization may be requested, in summary, by the Finance Section to satisfy reporting requirements to the state or federal authorities, or even from media requests as may be appropriate. Release of such information will ultimately be at the discretion of those organizations and as applicable by law.

H. REFERENCES, DOCUMENTS, AND AUTHORITIES

- State of Florida CEMP, ESF 19 appendix
- Section 526.143 Florida Statute.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 20 Cybersecurity

Lead Coordinating Organization:	Escambia County Information Technology Department
Support Organizations:	City of Pensacola IT Department Escambia County School District-George Stone Technical Center Institute for Human and Machine Cognition
State Partner Organizations:	Florida Department of Law Enforcement Cybercrime Office Florida Fusion Center Office of Statewide Intelligence University of West Florida Center for Cybersecurity Pensacola State College Cybersecurity Program Florida Division of Emergency Management Florida Department of Management Services, The Florida Digital Service

I. Mission

Cybersecurity means the protection afforded to an automated information system in order to attain the applicable objectives of preserving the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data, information, and information technology resources.

Section 282.0041(8) Florida Statute.

ESF 20 will be responsible to plan, coordinate and facilitate information technology technical support, resources, and expertise in support or as the possible lead in any cybersecurity incident impacting the community that may lead to the activation of the EOC. Activities may include:

- Coordinate planning and security activities with community partners to mitigate the threat and risks of a cybersecurity incident.
- Facilitate and coordinate resources and activities with local, state, and private sector partners in support of an EOC response to a cybersecurity threat or incident.
- Provide situational awareness in support of any potential EOC mobilization and response because of a cybersecurity threat or impact to one or more community organizations as appropriate.
- Provide technical expertise and guidance in support or as the lead in any potential EOC mobilization and response because of a cybersecurity threat or impact to one or more community organizations as appropriate.

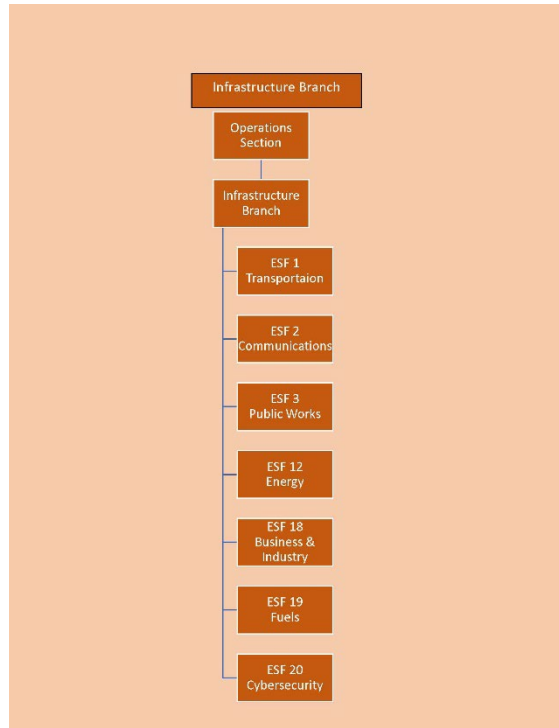
II. Concept of Operations

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 20 Cybersecurity

A. ESF ORGANIZATION/STRUCTURE

- ESF 20 is locally organized consistent with state EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Escambia County through the Escambia County EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.
- The County EOC utilizes a combination ICS and ESF management system to manage disaster operations in the EOC.
- ESF 20 will be organized and operate as a team leveraging the resources of all agencies to meet the needs of the community.
- ESF 20 lead will be the team leader, primary contact, coordination, and facilitation point for all planning and operational activities for the ESF.
- ESF 20 lead will coordinate and facilitate all reporting requirements and the sharing of information and data for the ESF.
- ESF 20 lead will coordinate any requests of ESF 20 and their resources as appropriate.
- ESF 20 lead will be responsible to coordinate, facilitate, and participate in all pre-disaster planning activities as it relates to the evolving mission of ESF 20.
- ESF 20 support organizations will partner with, be responsive to, and support the lead in all planning and operational activities in accomplishing the evolving mission of ESF 20.
- ESF 20 will provide the IC and EOC command with expert guidance, direction, and recommendations for planning and operational considerations throughout an incident to leverage resources and programs that may be applicable to the disaster situation at hand.
- ESF 20 lead does not have the authority to direct, commit, assume responsibility, or liability for the resources of any support organization. Each ESF organization is responsible for and manages their own resources while working together as a team to accomplish the ESF mission(s) at hand.
- ESF 20 will be coordinated by and report to the Infrastructure Branch Director, who reports to the Operations Section Chief, who then reports to the Incident Commander.
- The EOC command structure will request, guide, and evolve the mission and task responsibilities of each ESF both before an incident as it relates to planning activities throughout the year for disaster services and operations, as well as operations during an EOC activation.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 20 Cybersecurity



Incident Command System Structure: ESF 20 – Cybersecurity

B. ALERTS/NOTIFICATIONS

- The Division of Emergency Management is regularly monitoring the community for potential disaster threats that may rise to the level of action. Should there be any need to act in response to a potential or imminent threat, the Division will reach out to the appropriate EOC position(s) and/or ESFs for further coordination.
- The Division of Emergency Management has several tools from which communications to EOC partners and organizations may be contacted as it relates to providing any potential threats, any decision-making meetings, briefings, or EOC activations. Depending upon the situation, the appropriate people will be contacted as it may relate to any varying degree of actions that may need to be taken.
- ESF lead organizations will follow up with any ESF support organization to coordinate any staffing or resource needs for the situation and to make sure appropriate ESF staffing coverage is provided in support of any EOC activation.

C. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- When the EOC is activated, ESF 20 falls under a coordination and management structure within the EOC.
- BCC departments and divisions will be required to report and support EOC operations as the plan identifies and as the Incident Commander may stipulate.
- Other non-BCC organizations and jurisdictions in support of ESF 20 are voluntarily participating in EOC operations and voluntarily falling within the EOC ICS

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 20

Cybersecurity

management structure to coordinate resource and operational support efficiently and effectively in response to community disaster incidents.

- Many disaster response and recovery operations are planned cooperatively between EOC organizations and jurisdictions prior to disaster incidents. It is expected that any commitments from those organizations and jurisdictions made during the planning process will be provided and supported during an actual incident as may be needed.
- For any disaster response and recovery operation not previously planned, each EOC organization and jurisdiction may voluntarily, at their discretion, coordinate resources and support in meeting the needs of the community as may be coordinated through the EOC ICS management structure.
- Each EOC organization and jurisdiction will maintain sole operational and financial responsibility for their own resources and organizational presence within the EOC and any resources that may be requested, utilized, and coordinated through the EOC operation unless specifically identified and agreed upon by all coordinating parties as otherwise identified.
- ESF 20, as experts in cybersecurity, will fully engage the EOC operations and regularly provide guidance and recommendations throughout the incident to the EOC command staff as to operations and direction that may provide for the most efficient utilization of ESF 20 resources and services.
- Determine when to cease any operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 9, 10, & 120 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- All resource and task requests to and from ESF 20 will be managed and coordinated by ESF 20 with those other ESF organizations providing cooperative support.

D. PLANNING

- ESF 20 lead and support organizations will coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in activities to develop cybersecurity plans, procedures, commit resources, initiate mutual aid agreements, and contract service arrangements in the effort to enhance the coordination and development of operational activities as needed and requested in support of the ESF mission. These planning efforts will support ESF 20 missions and include:
 - Planning
 - Develop plans and procedures to support cybersecurity threat and impact response and recovery activities.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 20 Cybersecurity

- Develop and maintain partnerships and relationships with organizations (public and private) that have resources and skill sets that can support response and recovery activities in the community and in coordination with EOC operations.
- Develop and maintain planning and response committees, task forces, and teams.
- Maintain ongoing educational opportunities to stay technologically relevant in the cybersecurity community.
- Training
 - Participate in on-going training opportunities to maintain up-to-date cybersecurity skills.
 - Coordinate or provide training opportunities to community partners to maintain relevant cybersecurity awareness and skills.
 - Provide training on existing plans and procedures to community partners so that implementation of plans and procedures at the time of need will be efficient and effective in response to and recovery from cybersecurity threats or impacts.
- Exercise
 - Participate in any local, regional, or statewide cybersecurity exercises.
 - Facilitate, coordinate, or provide exercise opportunities to test and train on plans and procedures and to identify weaknesses in those plans and procedures so those plans and procedures may be improved through lessons learned.
- Engage and participate in, and support, the annual emergency operations center exercise. Engage and participate in, and support, any other exercise that may occur in or around the community as ESF 20 organizations desire or as requested.
- Develop and maintain a list of essential employees, support organizations, and appropriate vendors, contractors, or other resources to support ESF 20 operations to accomplish the mission.
- Identify and maintain communication resources needed to implement ESF 20 activities and responsibilities.
- Lead and/or support other cybersecurity planning initiatives as appropriate.
- Research, identify, and maintain an understanding of all local cybersecurity services, resources, financial opportunities, and any mutual aid resources and programs that can be requested and brought into our community to augment relevant services to the community.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 20 Cybersecurity

- Be familiar with EOC COOP and develop and maintain plans for ESF 20 operations in support of any EOC COOP implementation.
- Utilize the United States Federal Cybersecurity Centers' Cyber Incident Severity Schema when reporting upon the situational awareness of the cybersecurity threat or impact to use common terms and language that others in cybersecurity community are familiar.

The United States Federal Cybersecurity Centers, in coordination with departments and agencies with a cybersecurity or cyber operations mission, adopted a common schema for describing the severity of cyber incidents affecting the homeland, U.S. capabilities, or U.S. interests. The schema establishes a common framework for evaluating and assessing cyber incidents to ensure that all departments and agencies have a common view of the:

- The severity of a given incident.
- The urgency required for responding to a given incident.
- The seniority level necessary for coordinating response efforts.
- The level of investment required of response efforts.

The table below depicts several key elements of the schema.

General Definition		Observed Actions	Intended Consequence ¹
Level 5 <i>Emergency</i> (Black)	<i>Poses an imminent threat to the provision of wide-scale critical infrastructure services, national gov't stability, or to the lives of U.S. persons.</i>	↑ Effect Presence Engagement Preparation	Cause physical consequence
Level 4 <i>Severe</i> (Red)	<i>Likely to result in a significant impact to public health or safety, national security, economic security, foreign relations, or civil liberties.</i>		Damage computer and networking hardware
Level 3 <i>High</i> (Orange)	<i>Likely to result in a demonstrable impact to public health or safety, national security, economic security, foreign relations, civil liberties, or public confidence.</i>		Corrupt or destroy data Deny availability to a key system or service
Level 2 <i>Medium</i> (Yellow)	<i>May impact public health or safety, national security, economic security, foreign relations, civil liberties, or public confidence.</i>		Steal sensitive information
Level 1 <i>Low</i> (Green)	<i>Unlikely to impact public health or safety, national security, economic security, foreign relations, civil liberties, or public confidence.</i>		Commit a financial crime
Level 0 <i>Baseline</i> (White)	Unsubstantiated or inconsequential event.		Nuisance DoS or defacement

E. OPERATIONS

ESF 20 will:

- Provide expert guidance and recommendations to EOC command staff on cybersecurity services, resources, and operations as the incident evolves.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 20

Cybersecurity

- Identify and provide appropriate staffing levels to manage the ESF 20 EOC desk and responsibilities for the operational period identified by the IC.
- Participate and engage in any meetings, briefings, discussions, and other activities as needed and requested in support of coordinated EOC operations.
- Monitor operational status of, and coordinate and manage resources and assets under the purview of ESF 20.
- Evaluate, analyze, and process information and data and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs as the situation may evolve.
- Identify and report on any anticipated gaps in service and resources and develop contingency plans to address those gaps or any unanticipated demands on cybersecurity resources.
- Acquire appropriate intelligence information from ESF 20 lead and support organizations and report on ESF 20 status as requested by EOC command staff as appropriate.
- Manage resource support requests from other EOC organizations as appropriate.
- Request, coordinate, and/or manage additional cybersecurity resources as needed to meet any community unmet needs.
- Determine when to cease any field operation when conditions may become unsafe utilizing several conditional factors to include:
 - Coordination with cessation of other disaster response activities that may include other first responder operations when conditions may become unsafe for personnel and equipment.
 - Utilizing a guideline to cease operations when winds in the area reach sustained 39 mph speeds for high profile vehicles.
 - Professional assessment input from other public safety professionals as may be found in ESF 4, 8, 9, 10, & 120 to determine when conditions may be unsafe for personnel and equipment.
- Maintain ADA access and provide FNSS services to ESF 20 operations as required by law.
- Coordinate with contractors, vendors, other local community organizations, and/or appropriate ESFs for additional operational support resources where needs exceed the capabilities and capacity of the ESF.
- Coordinate with the Logistics Section when resource needs exceed the capabilities and capacities of the contractors, vendors, other local organizations, and/or appropriate ESFs.
- Verify financial responsibilities for any operations and resource requests and mutual aid where ESF 20 does not have the capacity or capability to manage.
- Coordinate and manage requested mutual aid resources.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 20 Cybersecurity

- Clarify all financial responsibilities with all operations of ESF 20 and those coordinated within the EOC as appropriate.
- Coordinate with ESF 14 and Citizens Information Center for any public information dissemination needs.
- Implement ESF 20 COOP plan as appropriate.
- Demobilize resources as appropriate.
- Initiate financial reimbursement processes for recovery activities when such support is available. Coordinate with the Finance Section as appropriate.
- Provide any after action improvement comments and suggestions as requested to continue planning efforts and to improve operational readiness for the next disaster incident.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

- **Lead Coordinating Organization(s)**

Escambia County Information Technology Department

- Will coordinate, facilitate, and manage all aspects of ESF 20.
 - Will develop and maintain a roster of personnel to staff an ESF desk. Ensure the presence of resource materials in enough quantities in the ESF EOC location.
 - Develop and maintain coordination with relevant organizations.
 - Share appropriate and relevant cybersecurity threat and impact assessment information with all partner organizations.
 - Plan and lead response and recovery activities with other partner organizations to remove or mitigate the cybersecurity threat or impacts with all partners as appropriate.
 - Coordinate support organization impact/damage assessments through support organization programs and parameters. Share data as appropriate with other responding agencies as the situation may dictate.
 - Coordinate with state and federal partner organizations as may be appropriate.
 - Leverage resources and technical expertise in the response and recovery activities.
- **Support Agencies**

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 20 Cybersecurity

- Support all EOC operations and ESF 20 activities in mitigating or eliminating cybersecurity threats or impacts.
- Share intelligence information on cybersecurity threats and impacts with partner organizations and the EOC as appropriate.
- Leverage resources and technical expertise in the response and recovery activities.

G. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- Each organization is responsible to track and manage its own expenses related to a disaster/emergency response and recovery effort, whether the EOC has been mobilized or not.
- Mutual aid sharing of resources should be tracked by each and all organizations offering and receiving those resources, to ensure non-consumable resources and assets are returned appropriately, timely, and in the same condition from which it was received.
- Any expected compensation for mutual aid services or resources offered, rented, leased, bought, and/or requested from any organization and provided to any organization, should have all financial expectation pre-identified in advance of service or resource delivery. Any expenses not clearly identifying a financially responsible party will be at risk for non-payment.
- Any disaster/emergency expenses incurred by any organization may be requested, in summary, by the Finance Section to satisfy reporting requirements to the state or federal authorities, or even from media requests as may be appropriate. Release of such information will ultimately be at the discretion of those organizations and as applicable by law.

H. REFERENCES, DOCUMENTS, AND AUTHORITIES

- Section 282.0051 Florida Statutes
- Section 282.318 Florida Statutes
- Section 815.06 Florida Statutes
- Presidential Policy Directive 41, United States Cyber Incident Coordination
- National Association of State Chief Information Officers Cyber Disruption Response Planning Guide
- Department of Homeland Security 2020 National Preparedness Report
- Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity, 2018
- Presidential Executive Order 13636, Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity, 2013
- National Cyber Incident Response Plan, 2016
- National Security Strategy, 2017
- EOC ESF position checklist
- Americans with Disabilities Act, as amended.
- EOC Continuity of Operations Plan

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Chapter 37 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT*

Chapter 37 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT*

ARTICLE II. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Sec. 37-31. Enactment and authority.

In accordance with and pursuant to the authority of F.S. ch. 252 the board of county commissioners of the county hereby establishes emergency management regulations to provide effective and orderly governmental control and coordination of emergency operations, and further to establish and maintain an emergency management agency in support of the state comprehensive emergency plan and program.

(Code 1985, § 1-24-76)

Sec. 37-32. Jurisdiction.

The area subject to this article shall be all of the county.

(Code 1985, § 1-24-77)

Sec. 37-33. Purpose and intent.

The purpose and intent of this article is to ensure that preparations of the county will be adequate to deal with, reduce vulnerability to, and to recover from emergencies, or threats thereof, in order to safeguard the life and property of its citizens.

(Code 1985, § 1-24-78)

Sec. 37-34. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning. The words "shall" and "will" are mandatory and the word "may" is permissive.

(a) *Comprehensive emergency management plan* means the county peacetime emergency plan or its successor, as adopted by resolution by the board of county commissioners and approved by the division of emergency management of the department of community affairs.

(b) *County administrator* means the person appointed by the board of county commissioners as its chief administrative officer. In this article only, "county administrator" also means that senior administrative official other than the county administrator who is authorized by this article to declare a state of local emergency.

(c) *Disaster* means any natural, technological, or civil emergency that causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to result in a declaration of a state of emergency by a county, the Governor, or the President of the United States.

Disasters shall be identified by the severity of resulting damage, as follows:

1. *Catastrophic disaster* means a disaster that will require massive state and federal assistance, including immediate military involvement.
2. *Major disaster* means a disaster that will likely exceed local capabilities and require a broad range of state and federal assistance.
3. *Minor disaster* means a disaster that is likely to be within the response capabilities of local government and to result in only a minimal need for state or federal assistance.

(d) *Emergency* means any occurrence, or threat thereof, whether natural, technological, or manmade, in war or in peace, which results or may result in

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Chapter 37 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT*

substantial injury or harm to the population or substantial damage to or loss of property.

(e) *Manmade emergency* means an emergency caused by an action against persons or society, including, but not limited to, enemy attack, sabotage, terrorism, civil unrest, or other action impairing the orderly administration of government.

(f) *Natural emergency* means an emergency caused by a natural event, including, but not limited to, a hurricane, a storm, a flood, severe wave action, a drought, or an earthquake.

(g) *Technological emergency* means an emergency caused by a technological failure or accident, including, but not limited to, an explosion, transportation accident, radiological accident, or chemical or other hazardous material incident.

(h) *Emergency management* means the preparation for, the mitigation of, the response to, and the recovery from emergencies and disasters. Specific emergency management responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

1. Reduction of vulnerability of people and communities of this state to damage, injury, and loss of life and property resulting from natural, technological, or manmade emergencies or hostile military or paramilitary action.
2. Preparation for prompt and efficient response and recovery to protect lives and property affected by emergencies.
3. Response to emergencies using all systems, plans, and resources necessary to preserve adequately the health, safety, and welfare of persons or property affected by the emergency.
4. Recovery from emergencies by providing for the rapid and orderly start of restoration and rehabilitation of persons and property affected by emergencies.
5. Provision of an emergency management system embodying all aspects of pre-emergency preparedness and post-emergency response, recovery, and mitigation.
6. Assistance in anticipation, recognition, appraisal, prevention, and mitigation of emergencies which may be caused or aggravated by inadequate planning for, and regulation of, public and private facilities and land use.

(i) *Local emergency* means a natural, technological, or manmade emergency which affects all or a significant area of the county which results or may result in substantial injury or harm to the population or substantial damage to or loss of property.

(j) *Local emergency management agency* means the department of public safety emergency management division, which was created in accordance with the provisions of F.S. ch. 252 to discharge the emergency management responsibilities and functions in the county.

(k) *Political subdivision* means the county.

(l) *Public safety director* means the individual appointed by the board of county commissioners or the county administrator having direct responsibility for the organization, administration, and operation of the emergency management agency. The public safety director shall coordinate emergency management activities, services and programs within the county and shall serve as the liaison to the division of emergency management of the department of community affairs and other local emergency management agencies and organizations.

(m) *Special emergency* means a natural, technological, or manmade, emergency, which affects only a small part of the county.

(Code 1985, § 1-24-79; Ord. No. 2002-28, § 1, 7-2-2002; Ord. No. 2007-16, § 1, 3-15-2007)

Cross references: Definitions generally, § 1-2.

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Sec. 37-35. Declarations of emergency; local; special.

(a) *Declaration of local emergency.*

(1) A state of local emergency may only be declared by a special emergency meeting of the board of county commissioners. If, after reasonable effort, a special emergency meeting cannot be convened then a state of local emergency may be proclaimed by the chairman of the board of county commissioners, or in the event the chairman cannot be located in the county, by proclamation of the vice-chairman; or in the event the vice-chairman cannot be located, by proclamation of any available county commissioner in order of seniority on the board or by (district) in numerical order. In the event no county commissioner can be located in the county, the county administrator may proclaim the state of local emergency. In the event the county administrator cannot be located in the county, any available assistant county administrator, in order of seniority may proclaim the state of local emergency. In the event no assistant county administrator can be located in the county, the director of public safety may proclaim the state of local emergency. The proclamation declaring the state of local emergency shall activate the comprehensive emergency management plan (CEMP).

(2) If a state of local emergency is declared in the county, the county administrator or designee may request state assistance or invoke emergency-related mutual-aid assistance where the circumstances warrant such an action. The duration of each state of local emergency is limited to seven days, it may be extended as necessary, in seven-day increments.

(b) *Declaration of special emergency.* The board of county commissioners hereby delegates to the public safety director or in the event the public safety director is out of town, the person appointed as acting public safety director, the authority to declare a state of special emergency, and authorizes the public safety director or designee to carry out all emergency management functions required by the special emergency.

(Code 1985, § 1-24-80; Ord. No. 2002-28, § 2, 7-2-2002; Ord. No. 2007-16, § 2, 3-15-2007)

Sec. 37-36. County administrator; general powers and duties.

In the event a state of local emergency is declared in the county pursuant to this article, where appropriate, procedures and formalities otherwise required by law are waived and the county administrator may:

(a) Perform public work in taking whatever prudent action is necessary to insure the health, safety, and welfare of the community; including, but not limited to, entering onto private roads and other private areas to remove debris and address other conditions that present an imminent threat to the health, safety, and welfare of the public-at-large;

(b) Enter into contracts;

(c) Incur obligations;

(d) Employ permanent and temporary workers;

(e) Utilize voluntary workers;

(f) Rent equipment;

(g) Acquire and distribute, with or without compensation, supplies, materials, and facilities; and

(h) Authorize expenditure of public funds.

(Code 1985, § 1-24-81; Ord. No. 2002-28, § 3, 7-2-2002; Ord. No. 2008-50, § 1, 9-18-2008)

Sec. 37-37. Registry of persons with special needs.

In carrying out the provisions of this article, the local emergency management and emergency management agency shall establish a registry of persons with special needs as provided in this section:

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(a) The department of public safety, division of emergency management shall provide for and maintain a registry of persons who would need assistance during evacuations and sheltering because of physical, mental or sensory disabilities located within the county. The registry shall be updated annually and be used to plan for resource allocation to meet those identified needs. The registry program shall give 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.

(b) Any advertising required by this section shall, whenever possible, be done through the use of public service announcements of local radio stations and shall not require the expenditure of local government funds.

(c) The public safety director shall coordinate registration efforts with the local electric utility.

(Code 1985, § 1-24-82; Ord. No. 2002-28, § 5, 7-2-2002)

Sec. 37-38. Local emergency management agency; general responsibilities.

The general emergency management responsibilities of the local emergency management agency include, but are not limited to:

(1) Reduction of vulnerability of people of the county to damage, injury, and loss of life and property resulting from natural or manmade catastrophes or hostile military or paramilitary action.

(2) Preparation for prompt and efficient rescue, care, and treatment of persons victimized or threatened by disasters.

(3) Provision of a setting conducive to the rapid and orderly start of restoration and rehabilitation of persons and property affected by emergencies.

(4) Provision of an emergency management system embodying all aspects of pre-emergency preparedness and post-emergency response.

(5) Assistance in anticipation, recognition, appraisal, prevention, mitigation of emergencies which may be caused or aggravated by inadequate planning for, and regulation of, public and private facilities and land use.

(Code 1985, § 1-24-83)

Sec. 37-39. Comprehensive emergency management plan.

In order to ensure the health, safety and welfare of the community for the duration of each state of emergency declared in the county, the board of county commissioners has adopted, by Resolution 2002-76 the Escambia County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, in accordance with F.S. ch. 252. A copy of the plan is on file with the clerk of the board of county commissioners and the department of public safety division of emergency management.

(Code 1985, § 1-24-84; Ord. No. 2002-28, § 5, 7-2-2002; Ord. No. 2011-19, § 2, 8-4-2011)

Sec. 37-40. Curfew.

In order to ensure the public safety during a state of emergency declared pursuant to this article, a curfew to restrict travel and movement within the county may be instituted by the county administrator when there is some real and immediate threat to the public safety which cannot be met through less drastic alternatives. The duration and application of the curfew shall be tailored to meet the specific crisis.

(Code 1985, § 1-24-85)

Sec. 37-41. Price regulation.

In order to prevent fraud, promote fair dealing between sellers and buyers and ensure the health, safety and welfare of the community for the duration of each state of emergency declared in the county pursuant to this article, it is a violation of this article to charge more than the average retail price for merchandise offered for sale during the state of emergency. The average retail prices as used in this section shall be that price at which similar merchandise has been sold

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during the 90 days immediately preceding the state of emergency, or that price which is the same percentage mark up over wholesale cost that was added to wholesale cost prior to the state of emergency.

(Code 1985, § 1-24-86)

Sec. 37-42. Penalties.

Any person violating any provision of this article of any rule, order, or regulation made pursuant to this article shall be prosecuted in the same manner as misdemeanors are prosecuted, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed 60 days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(Code 1985, § 1-24-87)

Appendix B
Emergency Operations Center Activation Levels

Level 1: Full Scale Activation

At this level, all primary and support Emergency Support Functions under the CEMP are activated. The EOC is activated with all personnel in response to a major incident/disaster and may remain activated at this level for several weeks.

Level 2: Partial Activation

At this level, the EOC is activated only with the necessary primary and support Emergency Support Function personnel needed to handle a small or short-term incident.

Level 3: Monitoring Activation

Level 3 is typically a “monitoring “phase. Notification will be made to those Emergency Support Functions and/or Departments who would need to take action as part of their everyday responsibilities. The County Emergency Operations Center will be staffed with Department of Public Safety Personnel.

APPENDIX C

STATE/FEDERAL LANDING ZONES

Escambia County, Florida Emergency Operations Center

PRIMARY:

Escambia County EOC

6575 North "W" Street
Pensacola, Florida 32505
N30 29 000
W87 15 675

- Behind Ambulance parking lot wall between Public Safety and Movie theatre
- In overflow parking lot

OPTION #1

AMC Movie Theatre Parking Lot

6595 North "W" Street
Pensacola, Florida 32505
N 30 29 199
W 87 15 685

OPTION #2:

Public Safety Open Lot

6565 North "W" Street
Pensacola, Florida 32505
N 30 28 958
W 87 15 621

OPTION #3:

First Pentecostal Church Parking Lot

6500 North "W" Street
Pensacola, Florida 32505
850-477-1100
N 30 28 920
W 87 15 494

APPENDIX D
DISASTER COMMITTEE MATRIX

Agency Name	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 5/ Planning	ESF 6	ESF 7/ Logistics/ Finance	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	ESF 16	ESF 17	ESF 18	ESF 19	ESF 20	Safety Liaison	Legal Liaison	EOC Liaison	EOC Liaison Recovery
Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES)		S																						
American Red Cross of Northwest Florida						S		S																
AT&T		S																						
Baptist Hospital								S																
Be Ready Alliance Coordinating for Emergencies (B.R.A.C.E.)						S									L									
Better Business Bureau of Northwest Florida																			S					
Century Chamber of Commerce																		S						
City of Pensacola			S																S	S			S	
City of Pensacola Fire Department				S					S	S														
City of Pensacola Police Department		S															S							
City of Pensacola Public Information Office														S										
City of Pensacola, Public Works Department											S													
Civil Air Patrol													S											
Cottage Hill Water Works			S																					
Cox Communications		S																						
District 1 Medical Examiner Office								S																
Downtown Improvement Board																			S					
Emerald Coast Regional Planning Council																			S					
Emerald Coast Utilities Authority			S																	S				
Emerald Coast Utilities Authority Public Information Office													S											
Escambia County Animal Welfare Department																	L							
Escambia County Area Transit (ECAT)	L							S																
Escambia County Assistant Administrator																								S
Escambia County Building Services Department			S																					
Escambia County Citizen's Information Center														S										
Escambia County Clerk of the Circuit Court							S																S	
Escambia County Community Transportation	S																							
Escambia County Corrections Department, Community Corrections Division											S													
Escambia County Corrections Department, Jail Division																	S							
Escambia County Corrections Department, Road Prison Division			S														S							
Escambia County County Attorney's Office																							L	
Escambia County Develop Services Department, GIS Division					S																			
Escambia County Development Services Department, Development Review Division			S		L																			
Escambia County Development Services, Planning and Zoning Division			S																					
Escambia County Engineering Department, Construction Management			S																					
Escambia County Engineering Department, Transportation and Traffic Division			S																					
Escambia County Extension Services Department										S							S							
Escambia County Facilities Department, Custodial Services Division			S																					
Escambia County Facilities Department, Design and Construction Administration Team			S									L												
Escambia County Facilities Department, Utilities Division			S																					
Escambia County Facilities Management Department, Facilities Maintenance Division			S																					

APPENDIX D
DISASTER COMMITTEE MATRIX

Agency Name	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 5/ Planning	ESF 6	ESF 7/ Logistics/ Finance	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	ESF 16	ESF 17	ESF 18	ESF 19	ESF 20	Safety Liaison	Legal Liaison	EOC Liaison	EOC Liaison Recovery
Escambia County Human Resources Department							L																	
Escambia County Information Technology Department		S																			L			
Escambia County Library Services Department	S				S																			
Escambia County Management and Budget Department, Contracts Division							S																	
Escambia County Management and Budget Department, Property Sales Division							S																	
Escambia County Management and Budget Services Department, Office of Management & Budget Division							L																	
Escambia County Management and Budget Services Department, Office of Purchasing Division							S																	
Escambia County Management and Budget Services Department, Office of Risk Management & Safety and Loss Control Divisions																					L			
Escambia County Natural Resources Department, Environmental Code Enforcement																S								
Escambia County Natural Resources Department, Marine Resources Division			S																					
Escambia County Natural Resources Department, Mosquito Control Division																	S							
Escambia County Natural Resources Department, Natural Resources Conservation Division			S																					
Escambia County Natural Resources Department, Water Quality & Land Management Division			S																					
Escambia County Neighborhood and Human Services Department						S				L														
Escambia County Neighborhood and Human Services Department, Community Redevelopment Agency											S													
Escambia County Neighborhood and Human Services Department, Community Resource Centers						S																		
Escambia County Neighborhood and Human Services Department, Neighborhood Enterprise Division																								S
Escambia County Office of Community and Media Relations														L										
Escambia County Parks & Recreation Department, Community Centers						S																		
Escambia County Parks and Recreation Department			S														S							
Escambia County Property Appraiser																							S	
Escambia County Public Safety Department						L																		
Escambia County Public Safety Department, Business Operations Office							L																	
Escambia County Public Safety Department, Communications Division		L																						
Escambia County Public Safety Department, Emergency Management Division										S	S												L	
Escambia County Public Safety Department, Emergency Medical Services Division	S							S		S														
Escambia County Public Safety Department, Fire Rescue Division				L				L	L															
Escambia County Public Works			L																	L				
Escambia County Public Works Department, Fleet Maintenance Division			S																					

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DISASTER COMMITTEE MATRIX

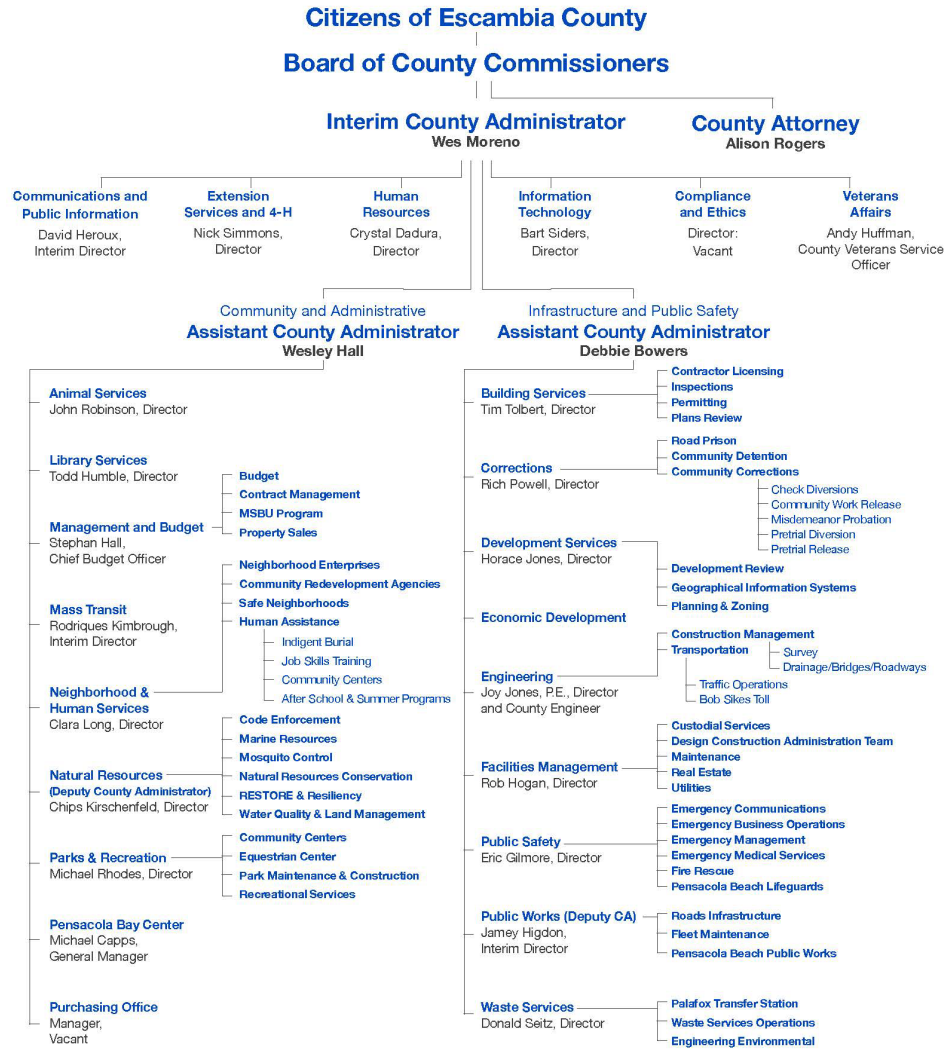
Agency Name	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 5/ Planning	ESF 6	ESF 7/ Logistics/ Finance	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	ESF 16	ESF 17	ESF 18	ESF 19	ESF 20	Safety Liaison	Legal Liaison	EOC Liaison	EOC Liaison Recovery	
Escambia County Public Works Department, Roads and Bridges Division			S																						
Escambia County Public Works, Pensacola Beach Public Works Division			S																						
Escambia County School District	S					S		S		S				S					S	S					
Escambia County Sheriff's Office		S								S						L			S					S	
Escambia County Supervisor of Elections																								S	
Escambia County Tax Collector																								S	
Escambia County Veteran Services Officer													L												
Escambia County Waste Services Department, Engineering/Environmental Quality Division			S																						
Escambia County Waste Services Department, Landfill Operations Division			S																						
Escambia County Waste Services Department, Waste Programs Division			S						S																
Escambia River Electric Cooperative			S								S														
Escambia Search and Rescue, Inc.								S																	
Farm Hill Utilities, Inc.			S																						
Florida Department of Children and Families										S															
Florida Department of Environmental Protection									S																
Florida Department of Health in Escambia County						S		L					S												
Florida Department of Law Enforcement															S				S						
Florida Department of Transportation			S																						
Florida Fire Chief's Association				S																					
Florida Fire Service			S																						
Florida First Judicial Circuit (Court Administration)																								S	
Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission, Division of Law Enforcement															S										
Florida Highway Patrol																S									
Florida National Guard													S												
Florida Power & Light											S														
FloridaWest																		S							
Frontier Communications Corporation		S																							
Gonzalez Water Service			S																						
Greater Pensacola Chamber of Commerce																			S						
Gulf Coast Minority Chamber of Commerce																			S						
Hillcrest Baptist Church															S										
Human Services Branch Director																								S	
Humane Society of Pensacola																		S							
Intitute of Human and Machine Cognition																				S					
KlaasKids Foundation								S																	
Lakeview Center, Baptist Healthcare						S																			
MediaCom Communications Corporation		S																							
Molino Utilities			S																						
Okaloosa Gas District											S														
Pensacola Bay Center						S																			
Pensacola Beach Chamber of Commerce																			S						
Pensacola Christian College							S								S		S								
Pensacola Energy											S								S						
Pensacola International Airport	S																								
Pensacola Naval Air Station (U.S. Navy)												S													
Pensacola Naval Hospital																									
Pensacola State College													S		S				S						
Peoples Water Service Company			S																						
Perdido Key Chamber of Commerce																			S						
Port of Pensacola	S																		S						

APPENDIX D
DISASTER COMMITTEE MATRIX

Agency Name	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 5/ Planning	ESF 6	ESF 7/ Logistics/ Finance	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	ESF 16	ESF 17	ESF 18	ESF 19	ESF 20	Safety Liaison	Legal Liaison	EOC Liaison	EOC Liaison Recovery	
Sacred Heart Hospital								S																	
Salvation Army of Pensacola						S																			
Santa Rosa Island Authority			S																					S	
Select Specialty Hospital								S																	
Small Business Development Center/UWF																		S							
Southwest Panhandle Search & Rescue									S																
Sprint		S																							
Team Rubicon																									
Town of Century			S								S								S					S	
United States Coast Guard-Mobile												S							S						
United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service																	S								
United Way 211						S																			
United Way of Escambia County															S										
Unity in the Family														S											
University of West Florida			S										S		S		S		S						
Verizon Communications, Inc.		S																							
Visit Pensacola																		S							
West Florida Hospital							S																		
Wildlife Sanctuary of Northwest Florida																	S								

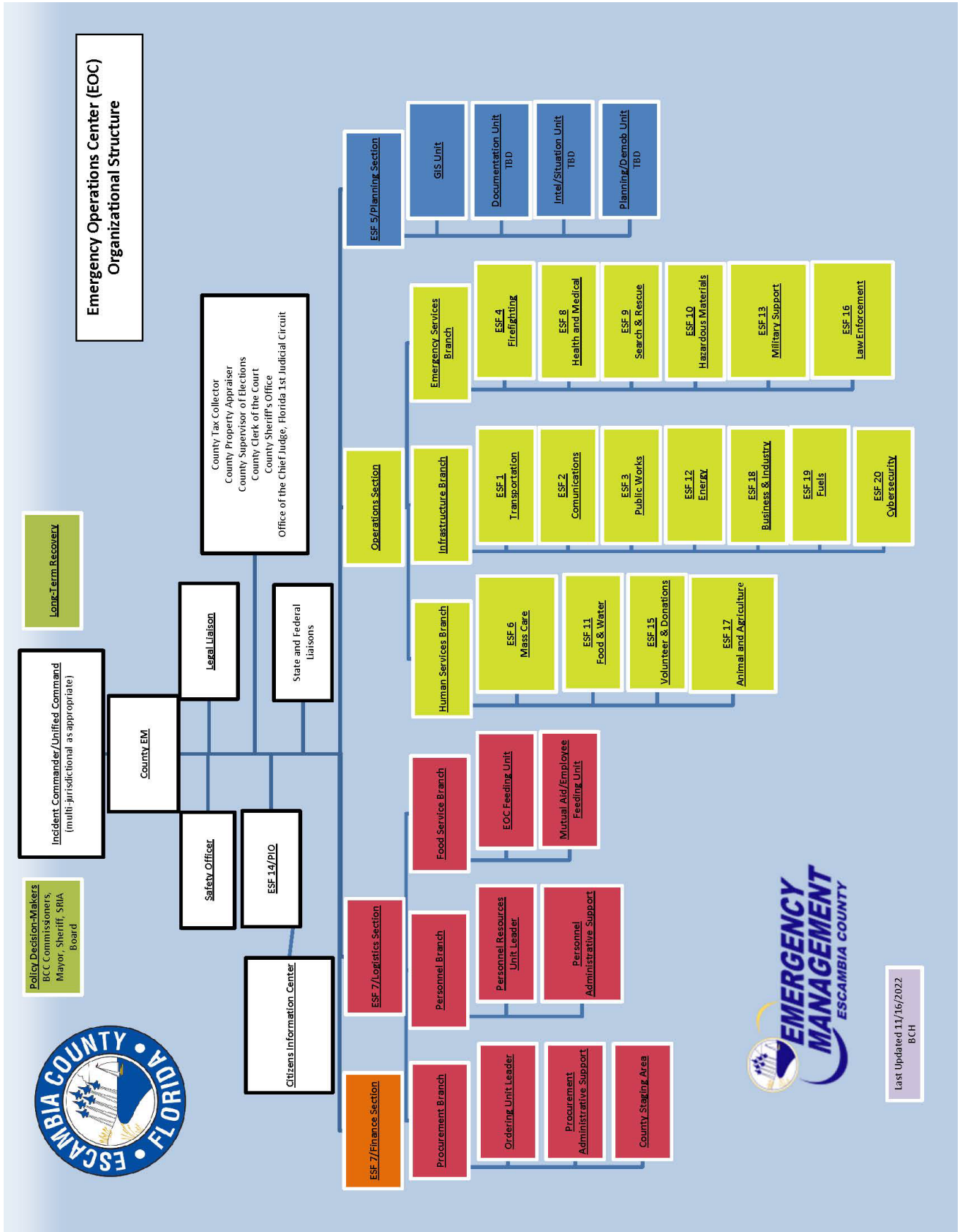
APPENDIX E

Escambia County BOCC Organization Chart



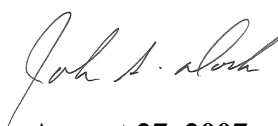
myscambia.com/contact-us/senior-staff

APPENDIX F EOC/ICS STRUCTURE



APPENDIX G FLOOD WARNING RESPONSE PLAN

ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
POLICY/PROCEDURE-Division of Emergency
Management

Approved by: 
Effective Date: August 27, 2007
Revised/Reviewed Date:
1/5/2010-BCH
1/10/2017-BCH

Purpose:

The purpose of this plan is to provide information for the safety of residents and visitors in the event conditions create a flooding hazard.

Hazard Analysis:

To follow up the hazard identification and vulnerability section of the LMS planning document, Escambia County is the far western most county in the panhandle of the State of Florida. The county is surrounded by the State of Alabama to the west and north, and Santa Rosa County to the east, with a beautiful view of the Gulf of Mexico to south. The bad part of a beautiful view of the Gulf, are the naturally occurring hazards associated with that view.

More specific detail can be found in the hazard identification section of the LMS plan relating to the flooding impacts in the county, but as this specific Flood Warning Plan is specifically focused, this plan will discuss the hazard a little more briefly. Flooding in Escambia County comes from many forces. Heavy rainfall from tropical storms, hurricanes, or just our typical Florida winter and summer thunder and rainstorms can be a serious and potential threat for flooding. Heavy rainfall and runoff into the rivers, streams, creeks, and closed basin areas have the potential for closed basin and riverine flooding, potentially flooding property and homes, threatening property damage and loss of life.

Rainfall to the north of Escambia County in Alabama is also of concern to us locally. Even though the county may have bright sunshine, heavy rainfall to the north will impact the Escambia and Perdido Rivers quite rapidly, threatening riverine flooding along those rivers and some feeder creeks throughout the county.

Storm surge is also a serious problem living on the Gulf of Mexico from a small tropical storm to a powerful hurricane. Storm surge can be anywhere from a couple of feet to over 15' which the county experienced in Hurricane Ivan in 2004. With our large bayous at the ends of the Escambia and Perdido Rivers, storm surge can pile up into many of bayous and even push further north into the county up our two main county bordering rivers. Storm surge has the potential to impact many people very quickly in this county.

Flash floods and dam breaks are not of a serious threat here in Escambia County. Most of our dams in the county are of earthen materials and do not hold back significant water, and with the

APPENDIX G

FLOOD WARNING RESPONSE PLAN

gradual sloping terrain of Florida, flash floods are not a threat.

Flood depths and stages for the two rivers are in the following pages. Velocities are monitored and maintained by the US Geological Survey and a sample of the historical information is attached.

Flood Threat Recognition

The County has several ways to gather information on the status of the river heights that pass-through Escambia to the Gulf of Mexico. The United States Geological Survey has four local automated river gauges in Escambia County. During severe rain events, Emergency Management officials frequently monitor the gauges via the internet at the NOAA website (NWS Mobile), which provides river height information and forecasts in real time. In addition to monitoring by EM personnel, the National Weather Service Mobile Office will contact the Emergency Communications Center via telephone, ESATCOM or NEXTEL radio when rivers are starting to swell and are closing in on flood stage levels. The locations of the river gauges are as follows:

Gauge Location

Florida site location map

Escambia River near Molino

Escambia River near Century

Peridido River at Barrineau Park

Eleven Mile Creek Near Pensacola

Website address

<http://waterdata.usgs.gov/fl/nwis/rt>

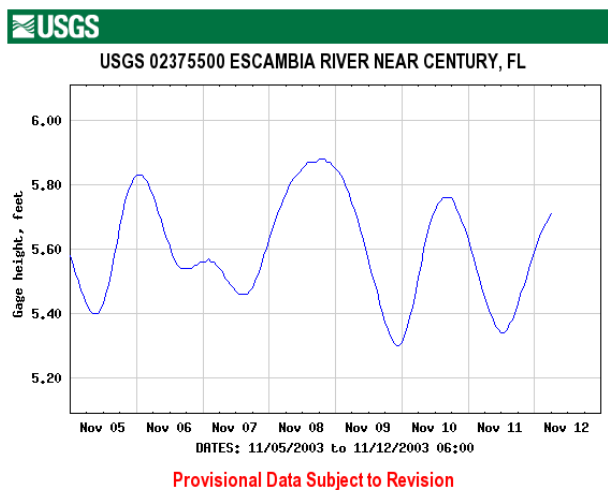
<http://waterdata.usgs.gov/fl/nwis/uv?02376033>

<http://waterdata.usgs.gov/fl/nwis/uv?02375500>

<http://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/uv?02376500>

<http://waterdata.usgs.gov/fl/nwis/uv?02376115>

Below is a sample look of some of the information that can be found on the various river gauge websites:



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FLOOD WARNING RESPONSE PLAN

There are also rain gauges throughout the County that are accessed electronically through the WeatherBug program in the E.O.C. Rain gauges can be found at 22 locations throughout the County.

Using rain information and weather/rain forecasts will also provide valuable information as to the likelihood of flooding in certain areas based on history. The Hurrevac and Hurrtrak hurricane prediction modeling programs also have a rain and river level forecasting module that will allow forecasting information to be available and readily available in the decision-making process during tropical events. The National Weather Service also has river forecast modeling that can be at <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/serfc/>. This website is an excellent tool providing river rising, peaking, and falling, forecasts for the rain gauge locations identified above.

For storm surge, the 1999 Northwest Florida Hurricane Evacuation Study produced by the Army Corp. of Engineers, Mobile District, and the National Hurricane Center provided a SLOSH model that identifies vulnerable coastal and river side properties susceptible to storm surge. The information from this study is available on our website and on our compact disk that is handed out regularly to the public.

Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM's) are also available from our building inspections office that allows us to identify the 100-year flood areas.

The Emergency Operations Center also has computers tied into real time weather radar with Barons Software that also provides rainfall amounts and accumulation.

The Emergency Management Office maintains a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping and database for all known flooding areas. The database includes the following (wherever possible):

1. Types of flooding at each location
2. Causes of flooding, if known
3. Sources of flooding, if known
4. Depths of flooding (storm surge and river flooding only)
5. Velocities (river only)
6. Critical levels for warnings of residents

Emergency Management personnel are also tied into the National Weather Service warnings through the WX Message software program where pertinent watches and warnings are received instantaneously from Mobile Weather and automatically sent real time to EM staff through their paging system. So, any flooding issues are monitored 24 hours a day using this process as well.

Historical flooding and rain gauge depths have been described using geographical locations and landmarks that have been impacted by riverine flooding in the past. The following data was gathered during riverine flooding events by simple human observation. River flood stage history and information is as follows:

APPENDIX G FLOOD WARNING RESPONSE PLAN

ESCAMBIA RIVER DATA FOR ESCAMBIA COUNTY

<u>GAUGE NAME</u>	<u>GAUGE HEIGHT</u>	<u>IMPACT/ RESPONSE ACTIONS</u>
Century	17.0	Flood Stage - Considerable overflow begins
Century	19.0	Low pasture land floods - Cattle need to be moved
Century	23.0	Water begins to reach Mystic Springs Road, Worley Road, Bamer Holley Ln and River Bend Road. Approximately 5 homes become isolated in the McDavid and Molino areas. Public boat ramps at Mystic Springs and Fairground Rd are submerged.
Century	23.7	Second highest flood of record - Approximately 8 more homes become isolated and sections of Mystic Springs Road, River Bend Road and Fairground Road are impassable. Water from the river flows into ponds at B&L Catfish Farm on Mystic Springs Road.
Century	24.2	Flood of record (3/18/90) - Up to 1 foot of water enters several homes on Worley Road, Daffin Road and Fairground Road.
Century	37.8	Pre-Record Flood (3/15/29) - No recent history available for levels of flooding above 24.2.

Note:

It takes approximately 12 hours for the water at the gauge in Century to reach the McDavid area and approximately 24 hours to reach the next gauge at Quintet Road. Except for the barge loading docks at Solutia and Gulf Power's Crist Generating Plant, there are no flooding problems south of Quintet Road.

There are several local creeks that flow into the Escambia River south of the gauge. Recent history has shown that the reading in Century may not reflect the potential for flooding problems in the McDavid and Molino areas due to heavy local rainfall.

APPENDIX G FLOOD WARNING RESPONSE PLAN

PERDIDO RIVER DATA FOR ESCAMBIA COUNTY

There are no official records maintained on this river by the NWS. The USGS does maintain records and it is my understanding that the flooding associated with Hurricane Georges in September 1998 was a record flood. During that event there were 5 homes on River Annex Road that were flooded, at least on business (Ruby's Fish Camp and residence) that were flooded and approximately 25 homes on Hurst Hammock Rd that were flooded. Prior to that event, only the homes on River Annex Rd had reported any flooding. Effective September 2000, the River Forecast Center will begin issuing forecasts for the Perdido River with the established flood stage of 18.5 feet as measured by the gauge at Barrineau Park.

<u>GAUGE NAME</u>	<u>GAUGE HEIGHT</u>	<u>IMPACT/ RESPONSE ACTIONS</u>
Barrineau Park	13.0	The river leaves its banks at Adventures Unlimited on River Annex Road and approaches the building.
Barrineau Park	17.5	Water reaches the edge of Adventures Unlimited Building on River Annex Road.
Barrineau Park	20.5	Water reaches the western edge of River Annex Road at Adventures Unlimited.
Barrineau Park	21.0	Water covers River Annex Road and it becomes unsafe to pass.
Barrineau Park	26.30	Flood of Record. September 29, 1998 (Hurricane Georges) Approximately one foot of water entered the elevated residence to the north of Adventures Unlimited. This was the first time in recent history that residents at Hurst Hammock at the mouth of the Perdido River and Perdido Bay reported any flooding.

Note:

It takes approximately 6-8 hours for the water at Barrineau Park to reach the River Annex Road area.

Perdido River at Adventures Unlimited on River Annex Road as they correspond to the river gauge at Barrineau Park:

River Gauge Reading

Corresponding Level at River Annex Road

APPENDIX G FLOOD WARNING RESPONSE PLAN

13.0'	Flood Stage-Water at the base of the tree with the "no parking" sign
17.55'	Base Flood Elevation for Adventures Unlimited
24.06'	Base Flood Elevation for Mr. Greer's house (The house on stilts just to the north of Adventures Unlimited)
25.21'	** High water mark from October 1998 flood in Mr. Greer's house (1.65' above the BFE)

**NOTE: The official reading at Barrineau Park for the flood of record (October 1998) is 26.30'. A berm was constructed (apparently to protect a gas pipeline) after the flood of record below Adventures Unlimited that somewhat restricts the flow of the river. It is believed that this may account for the -1.09-foot difference in the official reading and the high-water mark in Mr. Greer's house since the 1998 flood. It is possible that when the river level overflows the top of the berm, the level on River Annex Road may come close to agreeing with the levels seen in the previous floods.

In August 2003, Escambia County requested the National Weather Service in Mobile, Alabama to create and updated the valid rainfall conversion table for our area and is presented below.

The table below represents a conversion table that will take the amount of rainfall in a period and translates it into a year event for Escambia County and surrounding jurisdictions. So, if Pensacola receives 1.90" of rain in a 30-minute period, that will identify the rainfall event as a 2-year rainfall event or if Pensacola received 3.5" of rain in 30 minutes, Pensacola would have experienced a 100-year flood event. This type of information is important not only for informational purposes, but also in relation to building code minimums, NFIP requirements, doing benefit cost analysis for mitigation projects begin considered for various federal grant programs, and how it relates to the FIRM's and the 100-year flood zones that are mapped.

APPENDIX G

FLOOD WARNING RESPONSE PLAN

Maximum 1 Year Rainfall Total (inches) For A Given Time

City	30 Minute	Duration					
		1 hour	2 hours	3 hours	6 hours	12 hours	24 hours
Mobile	1.70	2.20	2.60	2.90	3.50	4.10	4.90
Pensacola	1.70	2.10	2.70	3.00	3.60	4.20	5.10
Evergreen	1.50	1.90	2.30	2.50	2.90	3.40	3.90
Waynesboro	1.50	1.85	2.25	2.45	2.90	3.30	3.80

Maximum 2 Year Rainfall Total (inches) For A Given Time

City	30 Minute	Duration					
		1 hour	2 hours	3 hours	6 hours	12 hours	24 hours
Mobile	1.90	2.40	3.00	3.40	4.30	5.20	6.00
Pensacola	1.90	2.40	3.10	3.50	4.30	5.40	6.20
Evergreen	1.70	2.10	2.60	2.90	3.50	4.30	5.00
Waynesboro	1.70	2.10	2.55	2.80	3.40	4.20	4.70

Maximum 5 Year Rainfall Total (inches) For A Given Time

City	30 Minute	Duration					
		1 hour	2 hours	3 hours	6 hours	12 hours	24 hours
Mobile	2.30	2.90	3.70	4.20	5.30	6.70	7.70
Pensacola	2.30	2.90	3.80	4.30	5.50	6.90	8.00
Evergreen	2.10	2.60	3.30	3.40	4.50	5.50	6.50
Waynesboro	2.10	2.55	3.30	3.40	4.30	5.40	6.30

Maximum 10 Year Rainfall Total (inches) For A Given Time

City	30 Minute	Duration					
		1 hour	2 hours	3 hours	6 hours	12 hours	24 hours
Mobile	2.60	3.20	4.30	4.80	6.20	7.70	9.10
Pensacola	2.60	3.20	4.30	5.00	6.40	8.00	9.50
Evergreen	2.30	2.90	3.60	4.10	5.20	6.30	7.50
Waynesboro	2.30	2.90	3.70	4.10	5.00	6.10	7.10

APPENDIX G

FLOOD WARNING RESPONSE PLAN

Maximum 25 Year Rainfall Total (inches) For A Given Time

City	30 Minute	Duration					
		1 hour	2 hours	3 hours	6 hours	12 hours	24 hours
Mobile	2.90	3.60	4.80	5.50	7.00	8.90	10.50
Pensacola	2.90	3.60	4.90	5.60	7.20	9.00	11.00
Evergreen	2.60	3.15	4.10	4.70	6.00	7.20	8.80
Waynesboro	2.55	3.10	4.20	4.60	5.80	7.00	8.20

Maximum 50 Year Rainfall Total (inches) For A Given Time

City	30 Minute	Duration					
		1 hour	2 hours	3 hours	6 hours	12 hours	24 hours
Mobile	3.10	4.00	5.30	6.00	7.90	9.90	12.00
Pensacola	3.10	3.90	5.50	6.30	8.00	10.00	12.20
Evergreen	2.90	3.60	4.60	5.30	6.60	8.10	10.00
Waynesboro	2.80	3.50	4.50	5.10	6.50	8.00	9.10

Maximum 100 Year Rainfall Total (inches) For A Given Time

City	30 Minute	Duration					
		1 hour	2 hours	3 hours	6 hours	12 hours	24 hours
Mobile	3.50	4.25	5.90	6.80	8.90	10.90	13.10
Pensacola	3.50	4.30	6.00	7.00	9.00	11.10	14.00
Evergreen	3.25	3.80	5.20	6.00	7.50	9.10	11.00
Waynesboro	3.20	3.80	5.00	5.60	7.00	8.80	10.30

Source: Mobile Weather Service, Gary Beeler assigned student assistant to generate data. Provided to Esc. EM 8/25/03

Warnings Provided to the Public

Warnings to the public can be provided several ways:

1. Activating the *Alert Escambia* (reverse 911) system that will directly call any phone number in an area that can be defined in numerous ways through data sorting or by defining the area geographically on a map.

APPENDIX G

FLOOD WARNING RESPONSE PLAN

2. Active the Emergency Alert System. Currently the EAS notification would warn all county residents, not just the affected area.
3. Activate the Cox Cable interrupt system. This allows the Emergency Management to break into the cable system and transmit an emergency message as deemed necessary. The EAS system also is carried through Cox Cable.
4. If necessary, fire and law enforcement would drive the effected areas with Public Address systems and door-to-door notifications with any warnings that are necessary.
5. Various media outlets to include television, radio, and print medias.

Warning to the Critical Facilities

Warnings to specific critical facilities are made through the Emergency Operations Center. All the critical facilities found in a flood or storm surge zone have actual representation in our Emergency Operations Center during any activation and at a minimum through our communication phone, page and e-mail contact listings. Again, any watches and warnings from the National Weather Service Center in Mobile will be automatically sent as a page to all in our disaster communication list. They get the personal advance notification needed for ay type of impending emergency, when possible, to be able to prepare and respond to any emergency. Critical facility maps are provided in Appendix F of the LMS plan.

Contact phone numbers for all notifications for any disaster type is maintained daily throughout the year, with a formal update process at the beginning of hurricane season each year. Those phone numbers are maintained at the County Division of Emergency Management.

E.O.C. Actions and Authority

The EOC is ready to act on a 24-hour basis. During business hours, information is monitored as part of the daily practice. After hours, the communications center, which is the 24-hour, 911, operations center, monitors the local situations and can notify the EOC representative on-call at any time that is deemed necessary through the notification protocol. The WX Message system is also set up to page appropriate staff of any warnings or watches that have been issued by the National Weather Service in Mobile, Alabama, with the actual warning message transmitted on the page for immediate response if necessary. The warnings from Mobile Weather would include specific river information for those rivers impacted. Then the rivers can be specifically monitored on-line from the EOC or any other internet access location. The CEMP can be put in place if needed, utilizing the communication process for notifying additional staff if activation is necessary.

Any actions taken to notify, warn, evacuate, respond, and recover from flooding events will be provided through the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). The Director of Public Safety, the Emergency Management Chief, and any other authorized designee, as defined by the CEMP, will determine the authority for any actions taken. See the EOC Activation SOG for guidelines for activating the EOC.

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FLOOD WARNING RESPONSE PLAN

Exercise the Plan

The Flood Warning Plan is exercised at a minimum of once per year in a table-top exercise. Because the actions taken in response to flooding situations would typically fall under the actions found in the CEMP, and since the players and participants are all the same for any type of event that impacts Escambia County, any response to a natural or man-made disaster will cause by default, an exercise in the potential actions that may be needed in response to a flooding event.

APPENDIX H

ESCAMBIA COUNTY CHAPTER 50 FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION ORDINANCE

Escambia County
Fire Prevention and Protection
Chapter 50, Article I

ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL

Sec. 50-1. Fireworks and open burning prohibitions.

(a) *Delegation of duties.* The board of county commissioners hereby delegates to the fire chief, as designated pursuant to section 50-2 of the Escambia County Code of Ordinances, the authority to implement this section by issuing such orders as are necessary and proper, coordinating enforcement activities, and otherwise carrying out the section's provisions, subject only to the direction and control of the board of county commissioners.

(b) *Fire safety prohibition.* The carrying out of open burning (to include but not be limited to, campfires, wildfires, bonfires, trash burning, and other similar forms of incineration), are hereby prohibited in both the unincorporated and incorporated areas of Escambia County, whenever either (a) the Florida Division of Forestry Drought Index meets or exceeds 700 in any area of the county, or the fire chief shall issue an order of prohibition on behalf of the county imposing the ban described herein, or (b) the fire chief otherwise determines that there exists an immediate fire-borne threat to the public health, safety and welfare of the residents of Escambia County. Once enacted pursuant to this section, an order of prohibition shall remain in effect until later terminated by the fire chief as provided in subsection (f), herein.

(c) *Fireworks.* The use or explosion of fireworks, as defined in F.S. (2006) § 791.01, is hereby prohibited within Escambia County. In addition, during a declared burn ban, use of incendiary devices otherwise exempted by F.S. § 791.01, including but not limited to sparklers, snakes or glow worms, smoke devices, trick noisemakers, party poppers, booby traps, snappers, trick match, cigarette loads and auto burglar alarms, is also prohibited.

(d) *Exemptions.*

(1) Pursuant to F.S. (2006) ch. 791, this section shall not apply to state-permitted burns, authorized public fireworks displays and fireworks sales which are authorized by state law, including where the wholesale seller directly ships such fireworks outside of Escambia County, without the purchaser participating in any such shipment except the purchaser may pay for the costs of shipping. Agricultural use of fireworks, as permitted by F.S. (2006) § 791.07, shall not be impaired by this section; however, the use of fireworks or incendiary devices as in subsection (c) during a declared burn ban shall be prohibited for the duration on the ban.

(2) This section also shall not apply to outdoor cooking in barbeque grills, smokers, or other outdoor stoves located at private residences.

(e) *Enforcement.* The Escambia County Sheriff's Department, county code enforcement officers, City of Pensacola Police Officers, and other state law enforcement officers, shall in conjunction with their official duties imposed by state law or local ordinance, enforce the provisions of this section. Any law enforcement officer issuing a notice to appear or making an arrest pursuant to this section also shall seize any subject fireworks for the purpose of preserving such fireworks as evidence of this violation.

(f) *Penalties.* Any person, firm, corporation, or other entity in violation of the terms of this section, upon conviction in county court, shall be punished as provided for in article III of chapter 30 of the Escambia County Code of Ordinances, or in F.S. (2006) § 125.69(1).

APPENDIX H

ESCAMBIA COUNTY CHAPTER 50 FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION ORDINANCE

(g) *Termination of fire safety prohibition.* The prohibition set forth in subsection (b) shall be terminated by public notice issued by the fire chief when the Florida Division of Forestry Draught Index, as applied to Escambia County, falls below 450 in all areas of the county and the fire-borne threat otherwise has ended. However, should any threatening condition, which initially triggered such a prohibition, thereafter once again reassert itself, then such a prohibition would again become effective, upon the order of the fire chief.

(Ord. No. 2000-21, Art. II, §§ 1--6, 6-15-2000; Ord. No. 2006-89, § 1, 12-7-2006; Ord. No. 2008-57, § 1, 11-20-2008)

Sec. 50-2. Fire chief as fire official; powers and duties.

The Escambia County Board of County Commissioners designates the Escambia County Fire Chief as the fire official for all unincorporated areas within the boundaries of Escambia County. The duties of the fire chief shall include, but not be limited to: the development and management of all standard operating procedures and guidelines governing the procurement, maintenance, management, training, and operation of any and all paid and volunteer personnel, apparatus, equipment, facilities, and any agreements that Escambia County utilizes to provide emergency services, fire suppression services, rescue services; and fire prevention services. Such policies and guidelines shall be documented and subject to annual review.

(Ord. No. 2008-57, § 2, 11-20-2008)

Sec. 50-3. Fire marshal as fire code official; powers and duties.

The Escambia County Fire Chief, as Escambia County's designated fire official, may designate an Escambia County Fire Marshal as the fire code official with authority to enforce F.S. ch. 633, the Florida Fire Prevention Code, and any other state regulations implementing the Florida Fire Prevention Code. In carrying out his or her duties, the fire marshal, or the fire marshal's designee, is authorized:

(a) To develop, conduct, and coordinate fire prevention programs and activities to reduce the loss of life and property caused by fire; and

(b) To conduct initial investigations of the origin and cause of fires to determine whether the fire was the result of carelessness or design pursuant to F.S. § 633.03, and the Florida Fire Prevention Code.

(c) To conduct inspections of any and all buildings pursuant to F.S. § 633.081, and the Florida Fire Prevention Code; and furthermore, pursuant to the Florida Fire Prevention Code, to require the submission of applications for the review of plans, to issue permits, and to collect inspection fees as may be adopted by resolution of the board of county commissioners.

(Ord. No. 2008-57, § 2, 11-20-2008)

Sec. 50-4. Enforcement.

The fire chief or fire marshal may enforce the provisions of this chapter and the Florida Fire Prevention Code by utilizing the procedures established by F.S. § 633.052. These enforcement procedures may include the special master hearing procedure established under chapter 30, article II, of the Escambia County Code of Ordinances and the civil citation procedure established by chapter 30, article III, of the Escambia County Code of Ordinances.

(Ord. No. 2008-57, § 2, 11-20-2008)

APPENDIX I

ESCAMBIA COUNTY NIMS ADOPTION

Copy of Resolution Number R-2005-148; A Resolution of the Board of County Commissioners of Escambia County, Florida Directing the National Incident Management System be Utilized for all Domestic Incident Management in Escambia County;

Escambia County
Clerk's Original
9-1-05 CARI-10

RESOLUTION NUMBER R-2005 - 148

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA DIRECTING THAT THE NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM BE UTILIZED FOR ALL DOMESTIC INCIDENT MANAGEMENT IN ESCAMBIA COUNTY; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, in Homeland Security Directive (HSPD-5), the President directed the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to develop and administer a National Incident Management System (NIMS), which will provide a consistent nationwide approach for local, state, federal, and tribal governments to work reciprocally, efficiently, and proficiently to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity; and

WHEREAS, the collective input and guidance from all local, state, federal, and tribal homeland security partners has been, and will continue to be, vital to the development and successful implementation of a comprehensive all hazards management system; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary that all federal, state, and local emergency management agencies and personnel, including Escambia County, coordinate their efforts to provide the highest levels of proficient incident management; and

WHEREAS, to facilitate incident management, it is critical that local, state, and federal organizations utilize standardized terminology, standardized organizational structures, and uniform personnel qualification standards. In addition, it is imperative to facilitate uniform standards for planning, training, and exercising, comprehensive resource management, and designated incident facilities during emergencies or disasters; and

WHEREAS, the NIMS offers such standardized procedures for managing personnel, communications, facilities, and resources; and

WHEREAS, the NIMS assists in the overall improvement of Escambia County's ability to receive and utilize federal funding, enhance local and State agency readiness, and streamline incident management processes; and

Verified By: P. Cotton

Date: 9-6-05

APPENDIX I
ESCAMBIA COUNTY NIMS ADOPTION

WHEREAS, the Incident Command System components of NIMS are already an essential part of various incident management activities throughout the County, including all public safety and emergency response organizations training programs; and

WHEREAS, the Escambia County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is being updated to reflect this NIMS compliance; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners now finds that it is in the best interest of the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of Escambia County that the County hereby adopts the National Incident Management System.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. That Escambia County hereby formally adopts the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as its system for efficiently preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from domestic incidents in this County.

Section 2. That this Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption by the Board of County Commissioners.

ADOPTED this 1st day of September, 2005.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: [Signature]
D. W. Dickson, Chairman

ATTEST: Ernie Lee Magaha,
Clerk of the Circuit Court

By: [Signature]
Deputy Clerk

Date Executed

9-2-2005

Date BCC Approved

9-1-2005

Certified to be a true copy of
the original on file in this office.
Witness my hand and official seal.
ERNIE LEE MAGAHA
Clerk of the Circuit Court
Escambia County, Florida

By: [Signature] P.C.
Date: 9-1-05

This document approved as to form
and legal sufficiency

By: [Signature]

Title: ACA

Date: 17 Aug 05

APPENDIX J

TERRORISM ANNEX

I. Introduction

With characteristics that include densely populated areas, military installations, banking and financial centers, transportation facilities, schools, healthcare facilities, tourist attractions, valuable natural resources, business and industry, and a federal, state, and local government presence, Escambia County is vulnerable to a terrorist incident. The consequences could be a release of chemical, biological, or radiological materials, impacts from an explosive device, and technological/economic interruptions that affect thousands and millions of people in a manner that could result in many deaths, injuries, infrastructure and property damage, and economic losses.

Terrorism, as defined by U.S. Code Title 22, Ch. 38, Para. 2656f(d)(2), “...means premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents;” Several acronyms for the tools from which to carry out a terrorism act has evolved over the years to include biological, nuclear, incendiary, chemical or explosive materials (B-NICE), or chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives (CBRNE). Neither contains all of both, but the fact remains, whether it is CBRNE or B-NICE, they are tools in the act of terrorism.

Apart from cyber-terrorism, it is imperative to remember, specifically from a first responder’s perspective; incidents that are believed to be terrorist acts will be treated and responded to as a hazardous materials incident with the additional complicating factor that it is also considered a crime scene. First responder safety is paramount. But as first responders respond, being aware of the surroundings and disturbing the crime scene as little as possible, is significant in the way all first responders respond.

This appendix is designed to provide programs, policies and general procedures as to how the County will respond to terrorist incidents. Each responder agencies will have more specific response protocols and procedures for hands-on scene response activities.

II. Assumptions

The following are planning assumptions for this appendix:

- a. A terrorist incident may be made readily apparent to the responding organizations by the characteristics of the impacts or a declaration on the part of the perpetrators or may be very difficult to initially detect and identify because of uncertainty as to the cause or extent of the situation.
- b. The resources and/or expertise of local agencies could quickly be depleted by a response to a major terrorist incident and its consequences. Extensive use of local, state, and federal resources and intrastate and interstate mutual aid agreements must therefore be anticipated.
- c. Specialized resources, as well as those normally utilized in disaster situations, will be needed to support the response to a terrorist incident. Such resources may not be in the area or in the state.
- d. Resources from local, state, and federal agencies, as well as from private organizations, will be made available on a timely basis upon request and as appropriate.
- e. All state and local response agencies and organizations will establish and participate in a unified command structure at or near the scene, with the potential of the EOC being activated as the size of the incident response may dictate the need for it.

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- f. Federal agencies with statutory authority for response to a terrorist incident, or for the geographic location in which it occurs or has impacted, will participate in and cooperate with the unified command structure established by the responding local jurisdiction.
- g. A terrorist event may result in the timely activation of the County CEMP. With similar support and actions coming from the state and DHS as needed in support of local activities.
- h. This annex assumes that local resources and procedures for such related operations as hazardous material response, mass casualty incident management, law enforcement, search and rescue, and others will be in place for those appropriate responding agencies and will be utilized when needed during a terrorist incident.
- i. Should the EOC and the CEMP be activated, the response will be coordinated utilizing the ICS and ESF concept within the EOC, with significant efforts being coordinated through ESF 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, and 16 utilizing the responsibilities identified within the CEMP that this annex supports.
- j. For terrorist incidents involving weapons of mass destruction, there may be many casualties. Injured or ill victims will require specialized medical treatment, potentially including decontamination and medical facilities and may require establishing temporary medical operations in the field. Fatally injured victims may be numerous, and their bodies contaminated or infectious. Special mortuary arrangements are likely to be necessary.
- k. For cyber-terrorism incidents, potential disturbances to vital community networks for utilities, transportation, or communication could endanger the health and safety of the population, interrupt emergency response operations, and result in substantial economic losses.
- l. There will be extensive media interest in a terrorist event and media management operations will require resources beyond those needed for other types of emergency management operations.

III. Purpose

This annex establishes the policies and programs that will be utilized by local agencies in response to a threat or actual terrorist incident. This annex supports the CEMP in how it responds utilizing ICS and ESF systems with the roles and responsibilities outlined within the CEMP itself.

IV. Scope

First responders are responsible to be aware and to be able to identify potential elements of an incident that may suggest the incident may be the threat or the results of an act of terrorism. In doing so, it become imperative that first responding agencies work together to maintain the integrity of the scene while maintaining maximum life safety and property protections services. The parameters of this appendix will apply to first responder agencies and how they will respond under the ICS.

The following principles, consistent with the State of Florida Terrorism Incident Response Annex, will guide responders in how they will respond to terrorist incidents:

- Preserving life or minimizing risk to health.
- Preventing a threatened act from being carried out or an existing terrorist act from being expanded or aggravated.

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- Locating, accessing, rendering safe, controlling, containing, recovering, and disposing of a WMD.
- Rescuing, decontaminating, transporting, and treating survivors.
- Releasing emergency public information that ensures adequate and accurate communications with the public.
- Restoring essential services and mitigating suffering.
- Collecting and preserving evidence.
- Apprehending and successfully prosecuting perpetrators.
- Conducting site restoration.
- Protecting economic infrastructure and protecting critical infrastructure.

V. Preparedness

Several committees, boards, centers, and tools have been developed to collectively and cooperatively prepare for, prevent, respond to, mitigate against, and recover from terrorist incidents. Those resources are:

Regional Domestic Security Task Forces

Pursuant to Section 943.0312, Fla. Stat., Florida created seven Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTF) representing seven regions of the state. The Region 1 represents 10 counties in Northwest Florida RDSTF, which includes Escambia County.

These task forces serve as the foundation of the state's domestic security management and coordination structure. Each RDSTF is comprised of local, multi-disciplinary representatives who cooperatively support for preparing for, preventing, protecting against, responding to, and recovering from terrorist incidents.

State Working Groups (SWG)

The SWG is comprised of multi-disciplinary representatives that are led by an Executive Board that works to address domestic security issues identified by the RDSTFs, DSOC, and other agencies through the facilitation of statewide planning, delivery of training and exercises, and equipment recommendations.

Domestic Security Oversight Council (DSOC)

The DSOC is also comprised of multi-disciplinary representatives as an Executive Committee that provides direction and guidance on the potential expenditures of domestic security funding. The DSOC also serves as an advisory council to the RDSTFs and the SWG in pursuit of terrorism preparedness, prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery activities.

The County participates in the activities of these three board/committee activities either directly or through local representatives in support of enhancing domestic security efforts. More information on the structures and activities can be found in several documents:

- (current year) Florida Domestic Security Annual Report

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- (current period) Florida Security Strategic Plan

Healthcare Coalitions (HCC)

The HCC is a cooperative network of healthcare organizations and respective public and private sector partners. This coalition coordinates with emergency management and ESF 8 representatives in developing and enhancing preparedness, response, and recovery activities related to health and medical services and capacities in the community. The Emerald Coast Health Care Coalition represents state Region I.

Inventory Resource Management System (IRMS)

The IRMS is an inventory system in operation for the Florida Department of Health's Bureau of Public Health Pharmacy and Bureau of Preparedness and Response that provides real-time updates on equipment and pharmaceutical availability, location and tracking for improved response to address the needs of residents. The system also supports the inventory of the State Medical Response Teams.

Fusion Centers

FDLE coordinates and manages the Florida Fusion Center (FCC) in Tallahassee, with regional fusion centers developed to provide more regional specific support and coordination. The FCC, and subsequent regional fusion centers, is a collaborative effort of state and federal agencies working in partnership with local partners to share resources, expertise, and/or information to better identify, detect, prevent, apprehend, and respond to criminal and terrorist activity utilizing an all crimes/all hazards approach.

Local Vulnerability/Risk Assessments

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) continues efforts to enhance the Threat Hazard Risk Identification Assessments (THIRAs) around the State of Florida, to include Escambia County. The THIRA is an all-hazard, capability-based assessment tool applicable to any jurisdiction. As FDLE continues leading this effort, several other activities at the local level are being pursued in support of the all-hazards vulnerability assessments in the community:

1. Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) groups have done limited public infrastructure vulnerability assessments against natural hazards such as flooding and hurricanes. Data is collected and maintained by the LMS
2. Local emergency management, working through the State of Florida maintains a vulnerability assessment on "302" type facilities that maintain a minimum supply of certain types of hazardous materials on-site. This data is maintained through a program called Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO)
3. The Local Emergency Planning Council (LEPC) utilizes a Hazardous Materials Information Resource System database to maintain information on specific types of hazardous materials facilities. This data is available to local fire departments, law enforcement agencies, and HAZMAT teams to enhance response information and capabilities.
4. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection Agency maintains a Small Quantities Generator database for generators that have small fuel storage tanks on site.
5. Florida Division of Emergency Management, through local emergency management programs maintains assessments and critical facilities lists through spreadsheets and a GIS

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database that is assessed based upon natural disaster impacts and the need for power restoration to support critical service operations.

6. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement implements a federal system through the *IP Gateway* focused on domestic security and the potential risks associated with critical infrastructure.

“The IP Gateway provides various data collection, analysis, and response tools in one integrated system, streamlining access to IP’s tools and datasets by leveraging a single user registration, management, and authentication process. Highlights of the IP Gateway include the ability to access:

- A selection of physical and cyber vulnerability assessment and security survey capabilities
- A digital library of critical infrastructure information, including assessments, analytical products, and reports
- Integrated data visualization and mapping capabilities to support complex data analysis
- Situational awareness capabilities to support special event and incident planning and response activities”¹

7. The Environmental Protection Agency has a Risk Management Plan that has a process to capture assessment data.

8. The Department of Homeland Security, Office of Infrastructure Protection

And there may be many other databases of information that are being collected by other agencies. Depending upon the specific incident type, those agencies with the specialty for response will have access to information resources to enhance their response capabilities.

VI. Notification, Alert, and Warning System

In 2011, the color-coded Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS) was replaced by the National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) to provide a comprehensive and effective means to disseminate information and communicate information about the risk of terrorist acts to federal, state, and local authorities and to the American people.

The alert system provides warning to the public and government agencies with the following references:

Imminent Alert: Warns of a credible, specific, and impending terrorism threat against the United States.

Elevated Alert: Warns of a credible terrorist threat against the United States.

Bulletin: Describes current developments or general trends regarding threats or terrorism.

Sunset Provision: An individual threat alert is issued for a specific time period and then automatically expires. It may be extended if new information becomes available or the threat evolves.

After reviewing the available information, the Secretary of Homeland Security will decide, in coordination with other Federal entities, whether an NTAS Alert should be issued.

¹ Homeland Security. *Infrastructure Protection Gateway*. July 2014

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NTAS Alerts will only be issued when credible information is available.

These alerts will include a clear statement that there is an **imminent threat** or **elevated threat**. Using available information, the alerts will provide a concise summary of the potential threat, information about actions being taken to ensure public safety, and recommended steps that individuals, communities, businesses and governments can take to help prevent, mitigate or respond to the threat.

The NTAS Alerts will be based on the nature of the threat: in some cases, alerts will be sent directly to law enforcement or affected areas of the private sector, while in others, alerts will be issued more broadly to the American people through both official and media channels.

NTAS Alerts contain a **sunset provision** indicating a specific date when the alert expires - there will not be a constant NTAS Alert or blanket warning that there is an overarching threat. If threat information changes for an alert, the Secretary of Homeland Security may announce an updated NTAS Alert. All changes, including the announcement that cancels an NTAS Alert, will be distributed the same way as the original alert.

Local Notifications

Whether a terrorist incident is identified from an initial 911 call, identified from response agencies on-scene, or if a national alert is being issued, notifications will be made in much the same way as with any type of incident, except that specific state and federal law enforcement agencies will be added to the list of notifications that may not normally be notified and engaged in other types of all-hazard incidents. Figure 1 identifies the basic notification process starting from the local responder agencies up through the state to the federal level law enforcement agencies. Should a threat level from the federal government be identified, notification from the federal level would work in the same process, just in reverse.

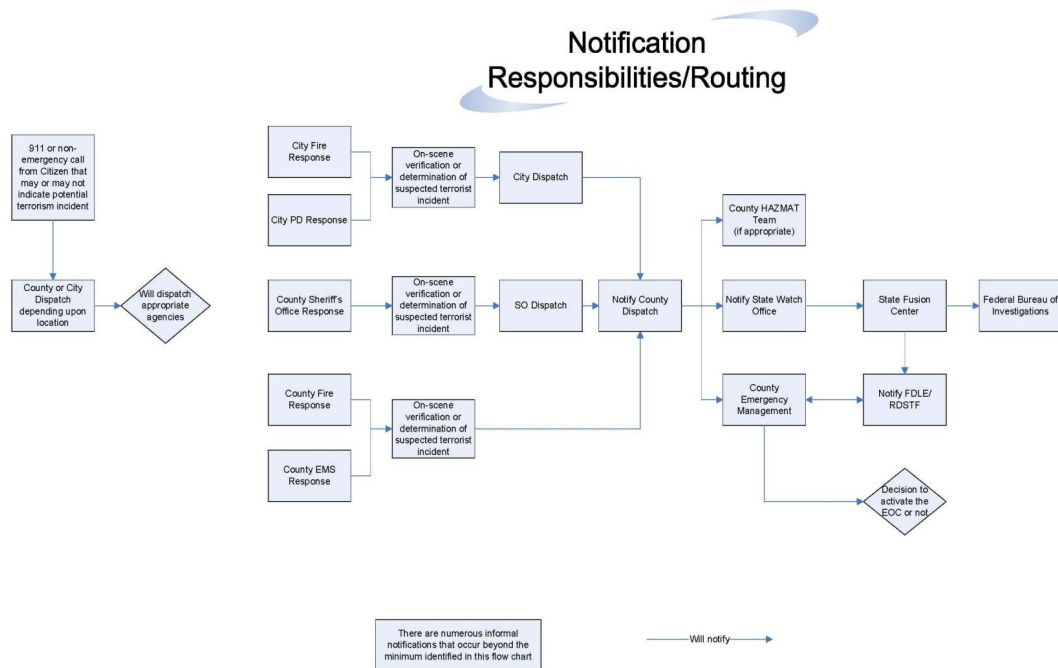


Figure 1

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NTAS is also set up to provide notifications and alerts to the general public, since every citizen is part of the solution to address terrorism in the United States. For the public to access NTAS alerts, the general public may reference the following:

- Official NTAS webpage-<http://www.dhs.gov>
- Email signup at-
https://service.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDHS/subscriber/new?topic_id=USDHS_164
- NTAS for your website: <https://www.dhs.gov/ntas-developer-resources>
- Social media:
 - Facebook-<http://facebook.com/NTASAlerts>
 - Twitter-<http://www.twitter.com/NTASAlerts>

VII. Local/Regional Response

Specific response and notification protocols are maintained with local, regional, and state first responder agencies. Each responder agency is trained to be aware of potential indicators identified through 911 calls or through on-scene response activities that may indicate the potential for or the impacts from a terrorist or WMD incident. Some of those indicators include:

- Identified Targets
- Symbolic or historical
- Public buildings or assembly areas
- Controversial businesses
- Infrastructure systems
- Special Events
- Presence of a BNICE/WMD/CBRNE Agent
 - Biological
 - Nuclear
 - Incendiary
 - Chemical
 - Explosive
 - Radiological
- A secondary incident, on-scene of initial terrorist event
- Items that seem out of place, containers, spray devices, etc.
- Certain types of Mass Casualty Incidents
- Unexplained illnesses or deaths.
- Terrorist Threat or Threatened Use of WMD
- Unusual circumstances or an obvious man-made act.
- Timing of the event
- Events that occur on the same date of other significant events.
- On-scene warnings
- Responders are Victims

It must be realized that categorization of an incident as a terrorist act may be known early in the response or may not be identified until well into the response. For this reason, anytime an indicator of terrorism and/or the use of a WMD are present, it is vital that notifications occur and advisory discussions between jurisdictional law enforcement, County Emergency Management, Fire-Rescue, EMS, and Florida Department of Health take place. This immediate need of information sharing reinforces the need that every incident shall utilize the ICS incident management structure.

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However, first responding agencies need to always be diligent when receiving information and taking 911 calls, responding and arriving on scene to be aware of the surround environment and the potential terrorist incident indicators. Each responding agency will follow their normal protocols and if terrorism is suspected, then those agency protocols related to terrorist incidents will be followed.

While on scene, incident command, following ICS, will be initiated and utilized throughout the response. Should an incident rise to the level that may need additional support to the incident, the EOC may be activated to support the responding agencies and the incident command on-scene.

The moment any indication arises that the incident might be a possible terrorist or WMD incident; local law enforcement must be notified, if not already on-scene, so that further notifications may be made to mobilize additional local resources such as emergency management and health departments. This will allow the local agencies to discuss and establish the threat level to communicate the situation to the FCC which will in turn notify appropriate state and federal agencies of the situation for response support. Many state and federal government actions are based upon these national threat levels, and it is for that reason that the law enforcement, emergency management and health department agencies agree on the threat level to communicate. It must also be recognized that these same threat levels may be communicated down to Escambia County from state or federal agencies as a result of a credible threat from an intelligence source.

Due to the sensitive nature of this information, the law enforcement community may not be able to give specific details about a possible event without the possibility of compromising intelligence operations and risking operative's lives. Much reflection and judgment must be used in weighing the risk of compromise versus the possible threat to citizens when warning other agencies.

Local, state, and federal agency response plans will dictate how each agency will respond to a terrorist or WMD incident, when known. Those plans, procedures, and protocols will not be specifically referenced in this annex.

Specific Resources

Each region also has local agency resources (personnel and equipment) that make up a highly trained cadre of personnel that are equipped for response to a known or suspected terrorist attack involving a weapon of mass destruction. The availability of these designated resources within each of the areas will minimize the time needed for their deployment to support the unified command at the scene of a known or suspected terrorist incident. The available state resources are coordinated through the RDSTFs. Regional assets will include resources capable for response to incidents involving biological, nuclear, incendiary, chemical, and explosive (B-NICE) agents, as follows:

- Evidence/investigative response teams
 - Escambia County Sheriff's Office
 - Florida Department of Law Enforcement
 - Florida Highway Patrol-homicide
 - Pensacola Police Department
 - Florida Department of Health Department

- Special weapons and tactics team
 - Escambia County Sheriff's Office
 - Pensacola Police Department
 - Santa Rosa Sheriff's Office

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- Bomb squad
 - Florida State Fire Marshall's Office
 - Bay County Sheriff's Office Bomb Team
 - Big Bend Regional Bomb Squad (FDLE-Tallahassee)
 - Eglin Air Force Bomb Disposal Team

- Hazardous materials response team
 - Escambia County Fire Rescue, HAZMAT Response Team
 - Bay County Regional HAZMAT Team
 - Pensacola NAS Hazmat Response Team
 - SWS Environmental Services (local contractor)-hazmat cleanup services
 - Escambia County Sheriff's Office HAZMAT Team

- Emergency Medical Services
 - Escambia County EMS
 - Lifeguard Ambulance Service
 - Medstar Emergency Medical Services
 - American Medical Response
 - North Baldwin County Emergency Medical Service
 - State Medical Response Team-Okaloosa County

- Hospitals
 - Baptist Hospital (Pensacola)
 - West Florida Hospital (Pensacola)
 - Navy Hospital (Pensacola)
 - Sacred Heart Hospital (Pensacola)
 - Select Specialty (Pensacola)
 - Gulf Breeze Hospital (Gulf Breeze)
 - Santa Rosa Medical Center (Milton)
 - Jay Hospital (Jay)
 - Springhill Medical Center (Mobile, AL)
 - Thomas Hospital (Fairhope, AL)
 - Providence Hospital (Mobile, AL)

- Laboratories
 - Florida Department of Health Laboratory
 - Pensacola, Jacksonville, Tampa, Miami
 - Regional FDLE Crime Laboratories
 - Pensacola, Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Orlando, Tampa Bay, Ft. Myers

DISCIPLINE	Ft. Myers	Jacksonville	Orlando	Pensacola	Tallahassee	Tampa Bay
Biology/DNA	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chemistry	X	X	X	X	X	X
Crime Scene	X	X	X	X	X	X
Digital Evidence				X	X	
DNA Database				X		
Firearms		X	X		X	X
Impression Evidence		X			X	
Latent Prints	X	X		X	X	X
Questioned Documents				X		
Toxicology				X		X
Trace Evidence			X			X

- Radiation Detection Units
 - Florida Highway Patrol Radiation Detection Team
 - Escambia County Fire Rescue HAZMAT-limited capabilities

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- Public works
 - Escambia County
 - City of Pensacola
 - Town of Century
 - Pensacola NAS

- Fire fighting
 - Escambia County Fire Rescue
 - Pensacola Fire Department
 - Pensacola NAS Fire Department

Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF)

- Assist in assessing, defining, and monitoring the State's vulnerability to the impacts of a terrorist or cyber-terrorist event;

- Assist in determining State and local government ongoing needs (specialized personnel, equipment, material, planning, and training) to effectively respond to a terrorist or cyber-terrorist incident;

- Development of regional standards and guidelines applicable to the safe and efficient emergency response to a terrorist or cyber-terrorist incident;

- Identify operational concepts to incorporate federal response actions and personnel into the management of a terrorist event and its consequences in the community;

- Work in concert with local emergency management to deploy specialized resources, sponsored by the State, for rapid response to a terrorist event involving weapons of mass destruction;

- Develop Regional Response Plans to deploy regional resources identified in support of these plans;

- Conduct Regional Response Exercises to test and refine the capability of the RDSTF to deploy regional response assets.

Florida National Guard (FLNG) WMD Civil Support Team (WMD-CST)

The FLNG WMD - CST (x2) comprised of specialized FLNG personnel available for activation to any location in the State when authorized by an Executive Order of the Governor. The team will provide support to the Incident Commander at the scene with highly specialized technical services that may be needed for the response to a known or suspected terrorist incident involving a WMD. The team is available in the state on a seven day, 24-hour basis and is equipped with specialized technical skills and equipment.

Florida National Guard Computer Emergency Response Team

The FLNG Emergency Response Team is a team of specialized National Guard personnel available for activation to any location in the state when authorized by an Executive Order of the Governor. The team provides support to the Incident Commander at the scene with highly specialized technical services that may be needed for the response to a known or suspected terrorist incident involving a cyber terrorism event.

Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Environmental

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Terrorism Response Team (ERT)

The DEP ERT is a special team consisting of DEP environmental investigators, emergency responders and uniformed officers along with representation from the Florida Departments of Health (DOH), Transportation (DOT), Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), and the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Investigative Division. The team is available to support incident commanders with hazardous material issues but is not limited to hazardous material and industrial chemicals. The ERT personnel can be on scene within three hours and the full team deployed within twelve hours of notification.

Federal Response

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the lead federal agency for Crisis Management. All federal Consequence Management Resources will operate as defined under the NRF. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is the lead federal agency for Consequence Management

Other Participants in the Response Organization

It is possible that the nature of a terrorist event could necessitate other non-government participants in the emergency response organization. Examples that may need to be considered include the following:

1. Owners or operators of the facility in which the event is occurring;
2. Owners or operators of a transportation center, or modes of transportation (for example, airplane, boat, railroad), in which the event is occurring;
3. Non-government expert advisors or consultants, such as university scientists, physicians, or private contractors;
4. Non-government laboratories for threat agent identification;
5. The manufacturer of the threat agent;
6. Rental agents or contractors providing vehicles, equipment, or supplies involved in the event;
7. Health and medical care facilities and mortuaries managing the victims of the incident, and;
8. The owners, operators, clients, or support organizations for computer networks, telecommunication systems, and Internet services threatened by a cyber terrorist attack.

These organizations or officials may become participants in the unified command structure and/or have liaison personnel deployed to the appropriate state or local emergency operations center.

VIII. Transition to Recovery

It must also be recognized that recovery from a terrorist incident may be delayed due to the nature and the impacts of the incident.

- The specific incident location will likely be a federal crime scene; consequently, an extensive

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and often lengthy investigation may ensue, certainly depending on the type of WMD used.

- There may also be highly technical and lengthy cleanup or decontamination operations that must occur
- The structural integrity of facilities and infrastructure may also need to be assessed and repaired after an incident.

As a result of the potential delays, other recovery process may need to be placed on hold until access to areas can be authorized. Damage assessment, federal declarations, federal individual and public assistance programs, and even federal mitigation programs and processes will be impacted until the investigations, cleanup, and evaluations deem the area to be safe. To this end, a relatively lengthy recovery process should be anticipated by all agencies involved.

IX. Document Maintenance and Training

Maintenance of this annex will be in accordance with those procedures set forth in the Escambia County CEMP for reviewing the entire CEMP document. In instances when procedures in this annex are used in exercises or during actual events, lessons learned from these activities should be applied as soon as practical. Training on the contents of this annex will occur annually as part of the overall Escambia County CEMP review for agencies or when review is warranted by other events.

X. Authorities/References

1. LOCAL

- Escambia County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- Escambia County Emergency Operations Center Standard Operating Procedures
- Escambia County Fire Department Local Protocols
- Escambia County HAZMAT Team Response Protocols
- Escambia County Emergency Medical Services HAZMAT Protocols
- CFR 1910.120 Hazardous Materials Operations
- Emerald Coast Utilities Authority Facilities Operations Plans
- Emerald Coast Utilities Authority Engineering Manual
- Emerald Coast Utilities Authority Emergency (Disaster) Plan

2. STATE

- Chapter 252, Florida Statutes (Florida Department of Community Affairs)
- Chapter 943, Florida Statutes (Florida Department of Law Enforcement)
- Chapters 154 & 381, Florida Statutes (Florida Department of Health)
- State of Florida Terrorism Incident Response Plan (Annex B to the State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan)
- RDSTF Standard Operations Guide, Regional Multi Agency Coordination Groups
- Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan- Response to Suspicious Powder Incident Guidelines
- Northwest Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force, Regional Protocol
- Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force Standard Operations Template
- RDSFT State Working Group on Domestic Preparedness, Public Information and Joint Information System (JIS) and Joint Information Center (JIC) Protocol

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3. FEDERAL

- National Protection Framework (NPF)
- National Response Framework (NRF)
- National Recovery Framework (NRF)
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5, 7, & 8
- Presidential Decision Directive (PDD)- 39 unclassified
- PDD- 62 unclassified
- PDD- 63 unclassified
- Established State/Federal Health Guidelines
- FEMA's Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan, Attachment G
- The U.S. Government Interagency Concept of Operations Planning

XI. Definitions

Biological Weapon - Microorganisms or toxins from living organisms that have infectious or noninfectious properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.

Chemical Weapon - Solids, liquids, or gases that have chemical properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.

Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) - Groups of individuals from the general public organized on the neighborhood level and provided training to conduct initial search, rescue and emergency medical operations during a disaster until relieved by local emergency response organizations.

Consequence Management - The Division of Emergency Management (DEM) is responsible for coordinating statewide assets in support to the impacted RDSTF(s) and recovery operations. Consequence management supports crisis management efforts from the time of attack until such time as State Incident Command passes to the State Coordinating Officer (SCO).

Crisis Management - The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), as the State Incident Command, under Florida State Statute 943, FDLE shall be responsible to direct and coordinate the initial state and regional response under the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and in coordination with the SCO. The State Incident Commander exercises this authority through the RDSTF(s) to provide immediate regional response to support the local incident commander. Crisis management begins once an attack has occurred.

Cyber Terrorist Attack - An intentional effort to electronically or physically destroy or disrupt computer network, telecommunication, or Internet services that could threaten critically needed community services or result in widespread economic consequences.

Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Environmental Response Team (ERT) – A special team consisting of DEP environmental investigators, emergency responders and uniformed officers along with representation from the departments of Health, Transportation, and Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Investigative Division. The ERT is available to support incident commanders with hazardous material issues but is not limited to hazardous material and industrial chemicals. The Environmental Response Team personnel can be on scene within three hours and the full team deployed within twelve hours of notification.

APPENDIX J

TERRORISM ANNEX

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) - A centralized facility housing representatives of emergency support functions for purposes of the identification, mobilization, coordination, and allocation of personnel, equipment, and materials to support the unified command at the incident scene. **Local Emergency Operations Center** refers to either a county and/or a municipal EOC. **State Emergency Operations Center** refers to the State EOC in Tallahassee.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) - That portion of a comprehensive emergency management plan that describes a grouping of similar or interrelated support activities necessary for managing the impacts of a disaster.

Florida Infrastructure Protection Center (FIPC) - 24-hour/7 days-a-week alert center for tracking acts of cyber terrorism, including cybercrime and computer hacking, aimed at Florida's government, financial services, utility, and other critical infrastructures. It functions in coordination with the National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC).

Fusion Center –is the designated State of Florida fusion center, housed within the FDLE Office of Statewide Intelligence. The mission of the FFC is to protect the citizens, visitors, resources and critical infrastructure of Florida by enhancing information sharing, intelligence capabilities and preparedness operations for all local, state and federal agencies in accordance with Florida's Domestic Security Strategy. The Florida Fusion Center receives and coordinates information and situational awareness with state partners and the 7 RDSTFs.

Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) – A group of representative of the Federal organizations mobilized to an incident scene to advise the local and/or state unified command.

Incident Command System (ICS) - A standardized management system designed for control and coordination of field emergency response operations under the direction of an Incident Commander through the allocation and utilization of resources within pre-defined functional and/or geographic areas.

Joint Information Center (JIC) - A location and/or operational unit staffed by the public information officers of all key responding agencies, impacted jurisdictions, or other groups closely involved in the incident in order to provide for coordination and consistency in media management operations.

Joint Operations Center (JOC) - The location at or near the scene of a terrorist incident from where Federal response operations in crisis management are coordinated.

Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) - A national repository of antibiotics, chemical antidotes, life-support medications, IV administration and airway maintenance supplies, and medical/surgical items that is designed to re-supply state and local public health agencies in the event of a biological and/or chemical terrorism incident anywhere, at any time within the United States.

Public Information Officer (PIO) - An individual from an organization or jurisdiction participating in the event who is designated to prepare and release public information regarding the situation and the response.

Regional Domestic Security Response Resources - Pre-designated emergency responders from local agencies and organizations that are specifically trained and equipped to support the local incident commander at the scene of a terrorist incident involving a weapon of mass destruction at any location in the state.

Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF) - Pursuant to FS 943.0312, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) has established a Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF) in each of its seven operations regions. The RDSTFs are the means through which the Commissioner of FDLE executes the crisis management responsibility.

APPENDIX J TERRORISM ANNEX

Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) - Located in each Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) region, these multiagency agency coordination centers are staffed by Emergency Support Functions in anticipation of a serious incident in the region or immediately following an incident. Operating under the direction of the FEMA Regional Administrator, the RRCCs coordinate Federal regional response efforts and maintain connectivity with State emergency operations centers, State fusion centers, Federal Executive Boards, and other Federal and State operations and coordination centers that have potential to contribute to development of situational awareness.

Terrorism – Terrorism, as defined in Chapter 775.30, Florida Statutes, is an activity that involves a violent act or an act dangerous to human life which is a violation the criminal laws of this state or of the United States or involves a violations of s.815.06, Offenses against Computer Users and is intended to intimidate, injure, or coerce a civilian population, influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion or affect the conduct of government through destruction of property, assassination, murder, kidnapping, or aircraft piracy.

Unified Command - The adaptation of the Incident Management System in which all key local, state, and/or Federal agencies cooperatively participate in planning, decision-making and resource coordination in support of the designated Incident Commander.

Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD) - (1) Any explosive, incendiary, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, mine, or device similar to the above; (2) poison gas; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (WMD-CST) - A designated team of National Guard personnel available on a seven day, 24-hour basis with specialized training, equipment, and materials, that can be mobilized by Executive Order of the Governor to the scene of a terrorist attack to support the local Incident Commander.

APPENDIX K

Escambia County Re-entry Plan

Purpose:

This re-entry plan is being identified to provide not only first responders, but also property owners, business owners, homeowners, renters, contractors, private- and non-profit response and recovery personnel and organizations, infrastructure owners, and the general population at-large an understanding of the re-entry plan for any area in Escambia County that may have been evacuated by authorized public and private emergency response personnel because of a public safety threat or hazard.

It is of the utmost of importance and in the best interests to local authorities to allow public access back into an evacuated area as quickly and safely as possible, allowing property and business owners the opportunity to protect their property from further damages and to start the rebuilding and recovery process as quickly as possible after a threat or hazard has past. Local officials understand the potential emotional, economic, and financial impacts that evacuations cause. Some of those impacts can be very complex and can have significant dynamic effects on people, businesses, and the economy:

- Loss of use and increased travel and temporary housing costs.
- Issues surrounding children as it may impact school, childcare, and the parent's ability to report to work.
- Impacts on insurance claims when property cannot be quickly protected after initial disaster impacts.
- Impacts on business and personal income, and financial responsibilities.
- Tax revenues to local government organizations.
- The potential loss of customer base from an inaccessible business.
- The potential loss of visitor and tourist base and industry financial benefits.
- Emotional stress of individuals, families, business owners, and visitors.
- Increased operational costs of initiating and maintaining evacuations.
- Potential negative impact on business growth and relocation in the community.
- And many other dynamic effects.

Evacuations are not issued lightly and are issued typically as natural or man-made hazards may threaten and place at risk the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

Authority:

This plan will be implemented at the discretion of the Incident Commander or other authority as authorized by law. Consultation and input from public safety personnel and other subject matter experts will be incorporated into the decision-making process as they may apply.

This plan is applicable to all areas within the geographical boundaries of Escambia County, to include all jurisdictions as may be authorized by law.

County Ordinance:

- Chapter 2-Administration (Chain of Succession)
- Chapter 37-Emergency Management

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Florida Statutes:

- Chapter 14-Governor
- Chapter 30-Sheriffs
- Chapter 125-County Governments
- Chapter 166-Municipalities
- Chapter 252-Emergency Management Act
- Chapter 381-Public Health

Plan:

Overview:

When making the decision to allow access back into an evacuated area, public safety issues and concerns will unquestionably be the deciding factor. Each evacuation will be evaluated based upon the specific hazards that dictated the need for the initial evacuation and the impacts to those evacuated areas caused by the hazard and any subsequent threats and hazards because of those primary impacts.

In concept, once an evacuated area has been determined to be safe for public access, then people will be allowed back into the community. The decision to allow people back into previously evacuated areas will typically be accomplished utilizing a compressed or expanded timeline of activities that may be managed and moderated based upon the progressive efforts to reduce or eliminate public safety risks and hazards to the public.

Generally, the decision-making re-entry process must consider:

- Bridges, roads, and other infrastructure may be required to be evaluated by appropriate engineers and contractors before first responders can access specific areas.
- Initially, authorized first responders and search and rescue teams, as appropriate, will assess any impacts and consequences of the hazards and any continued threats as quickly as possible, and typically as daylight allows.
- Basic infrastructure repair and rebuild crews may be allowed access before the general public, to allow the basic securing, repair, or rebuilding of basic infrastructure to minimize risk and create a basic safe environment for the general public. This may include:
 - Evaluation and certification that bridges are safe for travel and may require engineering inspections and repair.
 - Electrical power lines and infrastructure damage must be secured.
 - Water, gas, and sewer lines may need to be secured to minimize threats and hazards.
- Temporary bathrooms and water supplies or other specific human needs services may need to be coordinated and set-up before access can be allowed to provide for basic sanitary and health needs before any people may be allowed limited access to an evacuated area.

As basic infrastructure is secured, repaired, or rebuilt, limited public access may be allowed at progressively increasing rates as areas are deemed safe for public access. Re-entry access may occur in the following progressive manner:

- Level One

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Escambia County Re-entry Plan

- Initial emergency and life-safety response agencies (fire, EMS, law enforcement) and personnel from any level of government and mutual aid support agencies.
- Search and Rescue teams and organizations
- Others as appropriately identified by authorized personnel.

- Level Two
 - Teams to identify, assess, and mitigate public safety hazards and threats.
 - Government damage assessment teams
 - Government and/or local utility assessment and repair teams
 - Government or government contractor infrastructure repair teams (roads, bridges, etc.)

- Level Three (Once public safety hazards and threats are mitigated)
 - Business owners and employees located in the restricted area
 - Residents located in the restricted area

- Level Four
 - Additional government recovery contractors
 - Suppliers and vendors supporting business in restricted area with proper documentation
 - Private contractors with appropriate documentation or escorted by property/business owners and blue contractor tag issued by county building inspections

- Level Five
 - Open to all public and other business, no restrictions

Timeline expectations for the implementation of re-entry for the five levels described above are not specifically outlined in these re-entry levels. The extent and magnitude of impacts from a hazard in a specific evacuate area; the time it will take to repairs and address the basic public safety issues will all dictate the implementation timeline for re-entry.

Access Management:

In County:

When an evacuation is in place for a community, there may be law enforcement or other official personnel positioned at check points managing access as determined to be appropriate to maintain public safety and as directed by the Incident Commander or other appropriate authority.

When access is limited, at any given level as identified in the previous section, documentation will be required on the part of anyone or any organization seeking access to the evacuated area. Without the proper documentation, access may be denied. It is stressed that for any check point personnel, common sense should be applied in assessing the documentation being presented by people and organizations to justify their need to access a restricted area. This includes any first responders, non-profit and for-profit response and recovery personnel at any given stage of restricted access.

Just because a person does not have the suggested documentation, does not mean they should not gain access if they are providing other documentation or have evidence of their need for access, nor should someone be allowed access if their documentation and their justification for access does not make sense and there is some concern, on the part of the checkpoint personnel, for the truthfulness and accuracy of

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their need for access and their documentation. Any issues can be coordinated with immediate checkpoint supervisors and/or through the incident commander or emergency operations center personnel as appropriate.

There is a variety of documentation that could be utilized to document an individuals or a businesses need to be in an evacuated and restricted area. **The key concept is to merely provide documentation that identifies who the person is and documentation that links a person to an address within the evacuated area.**

Typical documentation that will be required for people to gain access at any given level of re-entry from no access to limited access to full access may include the following:

- A government issued picture ID that can verify who the person is that is seeking access.
- A government issued picture ID that can verify the persons address within the restricted area.
- A utility bill or other official document identifying the address of the property in the restricted area that also identifies the person seeking access, tied back to their ID.
- A rental or lease agreement with appropriate address.
- Any other official documentation that can tie the property being accessed to the person seeking access. (Property tax bill, deed, business license, etc.)
- Employees with a company ID or current letterhead document identifying their relation with a business address in the restricted area.
- Delivery companies with typical decaled company vehicle with an order/delivery bill, bill of lading, work order, etc. that identifies the delivery address in the restricted area.
- Additional items of documentation for specific areas of the county or specific function of recovery will be addressed in the next section(s).

Insurance Adjusters and Contractors

Following a disaster declaration all insurance adjusters and contractors performing repair work must have a contractor's hurricane identification pass, which will be issued by Escambia County Building Inspections Department, Contractors and their employees being hired to perform work in any of the evacuation areas should maintain company picture identification along with copies of company work orders documenting where within the evacuated area they will be working.

Alabama/Santa Rosa County Florida Access

In any evacuation, people may evacuate from Alabama through Escambia County, Florida, or people may evacuate from Florida, and/or Escambia County, Florida, through Alabama and its several jurisdictions, or through other Florida counties. Evacuations to and from or through any jurisdiction will be coordinated, as appropriate, with neighboring jurisdictions as they may be impacted by decisions made locally. That coordination and communication will typically be managed through first responder agencies, incident commanders, emergency operations center personnel, or other appropriate government official.

Each neighboring community will support evacuations of other neighboring communities as is in the best interests of public safety. In turn, re-entry will also be coordinated in the same manner allowing people access back through their community to the community from which they originally came as those communities may deem travel safe through their respective communities. Keeping in mind, justification

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Escambia County Re-entry Plan

and documentation may be required to enter or pass through other jurisdictions and people and businesses will need to be aware of any additional requirements in neighboring communities outside of Escambia County, Florida.

Each neighboring community will coordinate, communicate, and be made aware of documentation requirements of the other jurisdictions as appropriate, and each neighboring community will do their best to allow travel through or into their community as they may decide based upon their public safety concerns in their respective communities.

Most access back into a local community will be through the interstate highway system and travel through or into a jurisdiction along state access highways will not be restricted by the local jurisdiction. If state highway systems are restricted by state officials, it will typically be because of direct highway emergency impacts and not necessarily local community impacts unless an off ramp from the highway system places a traveler into a locally evacuated and restricted area or the highway passes through an evacuated area based upon specific circumstances. So travel through communities on state highway systems may not likely be restricted by local actions or authorities.

However, because of historical operational and political boundaries between two different states, Escambia County, Florida and the City of Orange Beach have entered into an interlocal agreement recognizing some of the basic re-entry situational and operational conditions that outline some broad understandings and parameters for re-entry access through and to each other's jurisdictions as it relates to the barrier islands of Perdido Key and the City of Orange Beach. The understandings and parameters can be summed up as follows:

- The barrier islands may receive significantly more infrastructure impacts because of wind and storm surge caused by hurricanes and other tropical events than further inland communities thus raising more significant public safety issues than other areas of each county and state may typically identify.
- Re-entry through and to each community will be allowed only as public safety conditions may warrant.
- Each jurisdiction will communicate and coordinate evacuation and re-entry decisions and procedures, and recognize the documentation and/or sticker programs as may apply.
- Escambia County, Florida re-entry program is identified in the previous sections of this plan.
- The City of Orange Beach Re-entry program identifies five re-entry levels as follows:
 - Level One
 - City of Orange Beach Employees
 - Baldwin County Employees
 - Baldwin EMC Employees
 - State of Alabama Employees
 - Federal Government Employees
 - Mutual Aid and Other Responding Agencies
 - Level Two
 - Damage Assessment Teams
 - Utilities
 - City of Orange Beach Contractors

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- Level three
 - Businesses (by zone)
 - Residents (by zone)

- Level Four
 - Contractors (optional)

- Level Five
 - All zones open, no restrictions

It is identified that each jurisdiction will communicate and coordinate the various re-entry authorizations and that each jurisdiction will support each other's re-entry plan as public safety concerns allow.

APPENDIX L
BOCC CHAIN OF SUCCESSION ORDINANCE

County Ordinance

Part I, Chapter 2, Article III, Division 1

Sec. 2-65. Designation of emergency interim successors in the event of an attack.

(1) **Applicability.** The provisions of this section shall apply and authorization to designate emergency interim successors in the event of an attack upon the United States which causes or may cause substantial damage or injury to property and persons in the United States in any manner, by use of bombs, missiles, shellfire, or atomic, radiological, chemical, bacteriological or biological means or other weapons or processes which attack results in the unavailability of the lawful incumbent or incumbents is granted only to the following offices:

- (a) Each member of the board of county commissioners.
- (b) The county administrator, county attorney, all county department heads, deputy department heads and division chiefs.

(2) **Designation.**

(a) Within 30 days after first entering upon the duties of the office, the incumbent of each office shall designate in writing not less than three nor more than seven emergency interim successors to the office and specify their rank in order of succession after any duly authorized deputy so that there will not be less than five duly authorized deputies or emergency interim successors or combination thereof for the office. The name, address and rank in order of succession of each duly authorized deputy and each emergency interim successor shall be filed with the clerk of the board of county commissioners, and all changes in the duly authorized deputies or in the designation or order of succession of emergency interim successor shall be filed with the clerk of the board of county commissioners. Designations of emergency interim successors and changes therein and in the order of succession thereof shall become effective when filed with the clerk.

(b) At least annually, the incumbent in each office shall review and, if necessary, promptly revise the designations of emergency interim successors to ensure that at all times there are at least five qualified emergency interim successors or duly authorized deputies or combinations thereof for the office. This review may also be made at other times whenever the incumbent in an office deems it necessary because of changes in duly authorized deputies, because a designated emergency interim successor has become disqualified to be an emergency interim successor for the office, because the incumbent desires to change the order of succession among the designated emergency interim successors or because for any other reason a change is necessary or desirable. The annual review shall be completed on or before August 1.

(3) **Qualifications.** No person shall be designated or serve as an emergency interim successor unless he is qualified under the Constitution and laws of the State of Florida, and ordinances of the county to hold the office to which he or she is designated an emergency interim successor, but no provision of any ordinance prohibiting an officer or employee of the county from holding another office shall be applicable to an emergency interim successor. At the time of his or her designation, an emergency interim successor shall take such oath and do such other things, if any, as are required to qualify him or her to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the office as to which he or she has been designated an emergency interim successor; provided, that the designation of an emergency interim successor for an office subject to confirmation by the board of county commissioners shall not require the approval of the board to be effective.

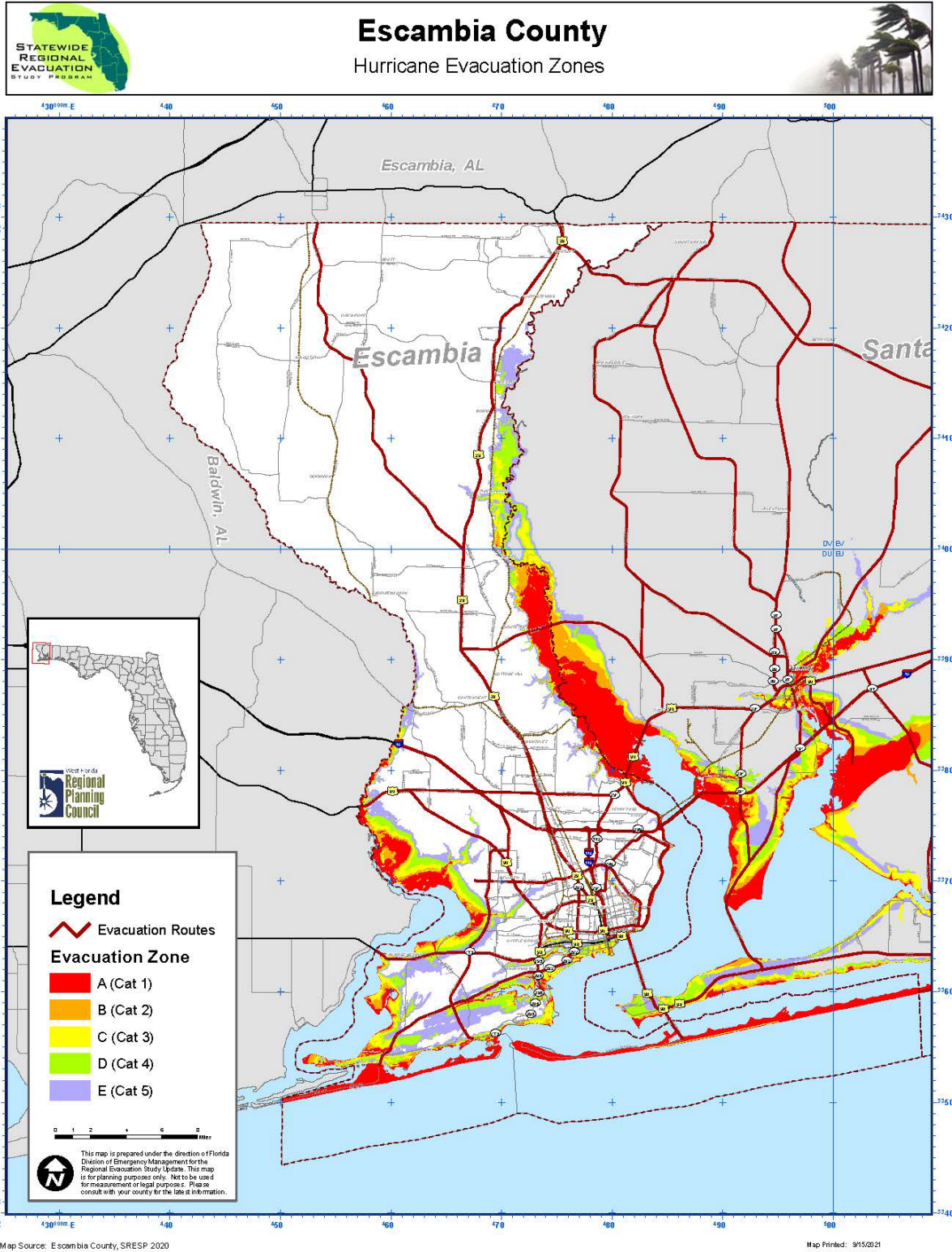
(4) **Removal of designees; change in succession.** Until such time as an emergency interim successor is authorized pursuant to this chapter to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of an office, he or she shall serve as an emergency interim successor at the pleasure of the designating incumbent and may be removed, and his or her order of succession may be

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BOCC CHAIN OF SUCCESSION ORDINANCE

changed, by the designating incumbent at any time without cause. In the case of removal of an emergency interim successor, the designating incumbent shall promptly designate another emergency interim successor, if necessary, to maintain the required number of duly authorized deputies and emergency interim successors.

(5) Assumption of powers and duties of office. If, in the event of an attack, the incumbent of an office and any duly authorized deputy is unavailable, the emergency interim successor to that office who is highest in rank in order of succession and who is not unavailable.
(Ord. No. 2007-11, §§ 1--5, 3-5-2007; Ord. No. 2008-9, § 1, 1-24-2008)

APPENDIX M EVACUATION ZONES AND ROUTES



APPENDIX N

Foreign Nationals Response Plan

I. Purpose:

The purpose of this plan is to establish a framework for response to a crisis event involving foreign nationals in Escambia County according to the National Incident Management System (NIMS) guidelines. A foreign national is any person who is not a U.S. citizen; same as “alien.” Aliens who are lawful permanent residents in the United States and who have a resident alien registration card (green card) as well as undocumented or “illegal” aliens are foreign nationals.

During a crisis event, foreign consulates will be contacting local agencies to obtain information regarding the status of their citizens, and any impact the crisis might have on them. Issues including victim identification, language barriers, reunification with family members, and repatriation of remains can add layers of complexity to a dynamic and rapidly evolving incident.

Utilizing the comprehensive system outlined in this plan will ensure that Escambia County authorities meet their legal obligations concerning foreign national response and Consul notification outlined under the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations Treaty.

II. Background:

A function of governments has long been to provide services to their citizens/nationals abroad. These “consular” services include certain legal services, such as notarizing documents or assisting with the estate of a citizen who has died abroad. They also include looking for missing citizens, determining whether citizens are safe, assisting in evacuating citizens from countries where their lives are endangered, and other similar “welfare and whereabouts” services.

The performance of such consular functions was originally a subject of customary international law however was not uniformly addressed in any treaty. Eventually however, efforts were made to codify in international treaties the rights of governments to provide consular services to their citizens. In 1963 the multilateral **Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (VCCR¹)** was completed. The VCCR to a large extent codified customary international law and therefore represents the most basic principles pertaining to the performance of consular functions. Since the VCCR entered into force for the United States on December 24th, 1969, it has been relied upon as the principle basis for the conduct of U.S consular activities.

Because of its comprehensive nature and near-universal applicability, the VCCR now establishes the “baseline” for most obligations with respect to the treatment of foreign nationals in the United States. To date, more than 170 different countries are party to the VCCR. Article 5 of the VCCR enumerates appropriate consular functions and includes a “catch-all” provision that consular functions include *“helping and assisting nationals...of the sending state, safeguarding the interests of nationals...of the sending state in cases of succession mortis causa in the territory of the relieving state...”*

The special need for government assistance in cases of death, vulnerability due to incompetence, and major accidents are also reflected in the VCCR by giving these matters additional treatment, in Article 37:

¹ Done at Vienna April 24, 1963; entered into force for United States December 24, 1969; 21 UST 77; TIAS 6820; 596 UNTS 261.

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Foreign Nationals Response Plan

Article 37 Information in cases of deaths, guardianship or Trusteeship, wrecks and air accidents

If the relevant information is available to the competent authorities of the receiving State, such authorities shall have the duty:

- (a) in the case of the death of a national of the sending State, to inform without delay the consular post in whose district the death occurred;*
- (b) to inform the competent consular post without delay of any case where the appointment of a guardian or trustee appears to be in the interests of a minor or other person lacking full capacity who in a national of the sending State. The giving of this information shall, however, be without prejudice to the operation of the laws and regulations of the receiving State concerning such appointments;*
- (c) if a vessel, having the nationality of the sending State, is wrecked or runs aground in the territorial sea or internal waters of the receiving State, or if an aircraft registered in the sending State suffers an accident on the territory of the receiving State, to inform without delay the consular post nearest to the scene of the occurrence*

The obligations of consular notification and access are binding on states and local government as well as the federal government, primarily by virtue of the Supremacy Clause in Article VI Cl. 2 of the United States Constitution, which provides:

“All Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.”

III. Procedures:

Death of a Foreign National

In the event of a crisis event which results in the death of a foreign national in Escambia County, the nearest consulate of that national's country must be notified without delay. This will allow the foreign government to make an official record of the death for its own legal purposes. It will help ensure that passports and other legal documentation issued by that country are canceled and not reissued to fraudulent claimants.

In addition, it may help ensure that the foreign national's family and legal heirs, if any, in the foreign country are aware of the death and that the death is known for estate purposes in the foreign national's country. Once notified of a death, consular officers may in some circumstances act to conserve the decedent's estate, in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable in the jurisdiction.

Hospitalization / Quarantine of a Foreign National

If the foreign national is hospitalized or quarantined pursuant to governmental authority and is not free to leave, under the VCCR and most bilateral agreements he or she must be treated like a foreign national in detention and appropriate notification must be provided. Consular officers

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Foreign Nationals Response Plan

must be notified of the detention (regardless of the foreign national's wishes) if the detention occurs in circumstances indicating that the appointment of a guardian for the foreign national is required.

Accidents Involving Foreign Ships or Aircraft

If a ship or airplane registered in a foreign country wrecks or crashes in the United States, the nearest consular officers of that country **must** be notified without delay. This requirement is set out in Article 37(c) of the VCCR. Once notification has been made consular officers may undertake to coordinate contact with the victims' families or to provide other emergency assistance on behalf of the foreign government concerned. Some of the other functions consular officers may undertake in cases involving shipwrecks or air crashes are enumerated in Article 5 of the VCCR.

Mandatory Notification Countries

The United States has entered into a number of bilateral consular treaties which **require** consular officials be notified of the arrest, detention, serious injury, and/or death of their nationals regardless of their national's request. These are commonly called Mandatory Notification Agreements and the countries to which they pertain are called Mandatory Notification Countries. **All countries with consulates in the Southeast region of the United States along with their 24-hour contact information and Mandatory Notification status can be found in Appendix A of this document.**

Currently the United States has mandatory notification agreements with 57 countries and they are as follows:

Albania	Kazakhstan
Algeria	Kiribati
Antigua and Barbuda	Kuwait
Armenia	Kyrgyzstan
Azerbaijan	Malaysia
Bahamas	Malta
Barbados	Mauritius
Belarus	Moldova
Belize	Mongolia
Brunei	Nigeria
Bulgaria	Philippines
China (Including Macao and Hong Kong)	Poland
Costa Rica	Romania
Cyprus	Russia
Czech Republic	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Dominica	Saint Lucia
Fiji	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Gambia	Seychelles
Georgia	Sierra Leone
Ghana	Singapore
Grenada	Slovakia
Guyana	Tajikistan
Hungary	Tanzania
Jamaica	Tonga
	Trinidad and Tobago

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Tunisia
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
Ukraine

United Kingdom
Uzbekistan
Zambia
Zimbabwe

IV. Roles and Responsibilities:

Consular Officials and the Emergency Operations Center

In the event of a natural or manmade disaster in Escambia County which results in the death or serious injury of a foreign national and which requires activation of the Emergency Operation Center (EOC), consular officials from the concerned country may be sent to provide logistical assistance in order to better provide the services entitled to them in Article 5 of the VCCR. In this event consular officials will be organized and grouped under ESF 6 – Mass Care. Within ESF 6, consular officials’ primary focus will be assisting in providing Disaster Welfare Information (DWI) and disseminating that information back to the families of affected foreign nationals. This includes providing assistance with victim identification, family reunification and repatriation of remains if necessary.

Services Provided by Consular Offices and their Officials

Article 5 of the VCCR outlines the functions of Consular Offices and their officials and should be used as a reference for a comprehensive list of these functions. However, the functions which would directly pertain to a crisis incident in which local authorities would be required to notify the concerned Consular Offices are listed below:

- Issuance of passports and travel documents to nationals of the sending State, and visas or appropriate documents to persons wishing to travel to the sending State.
- Acting as a notary and civil registrar and in capacities of a similar kind.
- Safeguarding the interests of nationals of the sending state in cases of succession mortis causa² in the territory of the receiving State.
- Transmitting judicial and extra-judicial documents or executing letters of request or commissions to take evidence for the courts of the sending State in accordance with international agreements in force, or in the absence of such international agreements.
- Exercising rights of supervision and inspection provided for in the laws and regulations of the sending State in respect of vessels having the nationality of the sending State, and of aircraft registered in that State, and in respect of their crews.
- Conducting investigations into any incidents which occurred during the voyage of vessels and aircraft of the sending state.

² [Latin, In contemplation of approaching death.] A phrase used in reference to a deathbed gift.

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Foreign Nationals Response Plan

Appendix A: Foreign Mission 24 Hour Emergency Contact List

FOREIGN MISSION EMERGENCY 24 HOUR CONTACT LIST				
Consulate General	Address	Phone Number	Fax	Mandatory Contact
Antigua & Barbuda	25 SE 2nd Avenue Suite 300 Miami, FL 33131	305-381-6762	305-381-7908	YES
Argentina	1101 Brickell Avenue North Tower, Suite 900 Miami, FL 33131	305-373-1889	305-373-1598	NO
Austria	2445 Hollywood Blvd. Hollywood, FL 33020	954-925-1100	954-925-1101	NO
Bahamas	25 SE 2nd Ave Suite 600 Miami, FL 33131	305-373-6295	305-373-6312	YES
Barbados	2121 Ponce De Leon Blvd Suite 1300 Coral Gables, FL 33134	786-515-1201	305-455-7975	YES
Belgium	230 Peachtree Street NW, Suite 2250 Atlanta, GA 30303	404-659-2150	404-659-8474	NO
Bolivia	700 S. Royal Poinciana Blvd, Suite 505 Miami Springs, FL 33166	305-358-6303	305-358-6305	NO
Brazil	3150 SW 38th Avenue, Suites 100,200,300 Miami, FL 33146	305-285-6200	305-285-6229	NO
Canada	200 S. Biscayne Blvd. Suite 1600 Miami, FL 33131	305-579-1600	305-374-6774	NO
Chile	800 Brickell Avenue, Suite 1200 Miami, FL 33131	305-873-8623	305-379-6613	NO
Colombia	5850 T G Lee Blvd, Orlando, FL 32822	(407) 650-4274	(407) 650-4281	NO
Costa Rica	2730 SW 3rd Avenue, Suite 401 Miami, FL 33129	305-423-3952/3 /305-871-7485	786-522-0119	YES
Denmark	3107 Stirling Road, Suite 101 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312	954-967-8800	954-322-0064	NO
Dominican Republic	1038 Brickell Avenue Miami, FL 33131	305-358-3220	305 358-2318	NO
Ecuador	117 N.W. 42nd Ave, Suite CU4/CU5 Miami, FL 33126	305-373-8520	305-539-8313	NO
El Salvador	2600 Douglas Road, Suite 104 Coral Gables, FL 33134	305-774-0840	305-774-0850	NO
France	1395 Brickell Avenue, Suite 1050 Miami, FL 33131	305-403-4150 (EXT 52)	305-403-4151	NO
Germany	New World Tower 100 N. Biscayne Blvd, Suite 2200 Miami, FL 33132	305-358-0290	305-358-0307	NO

APPENDIX N

Foreign Nationals Response Plan

Greece	400 N Tampa St, Suite 1160, Tampa FL 33602	813-865-0204	813-865-0206	NO
Grenada	400 Arthur Godfrey Rd Suite 506 Miami Beach, FL 33140	305-570-2716	305-397-2441	YES
Guatemala	1101 Brickell Avenue #603-5 Miami, FL 33131	305-679- 9945/46/47	305-679-9983	NO
Haiti	1616 East Colonial Drive Orlando, Florida 32803	(407) 897-1262	(407) 897-8163	NO
Honduras	7171 Coral Way Suite 311 Miami, FL 33155	305-269-3131	305-269-9445	NO
Iceland	1820 SW 73 Avenue, Plantation, FL 33317	954-792-4451	954-792-4451	NO
Israel	100 N. Biscayne Blvd, Suite 1800 Miami, FL 33132	305-925-9401	305-925-9451	NO
India	5549 Glenridge Drive NE Atlanta, GA 30342	404-941-7528	678-905-9591	NO
Italy	4000 Ponce De Leon Blvd # 590 Coral Gables, FL 33146	305-374-3595	305-374-4311	NO
Jamaica	25 SE 2nd Avenue, Suite 609 Miami, FL 33131	305-374-8431	305-577-4970	YES
Japan	80 SW 8th Street, Suite 3200 Miami, FL 33130	305-530-9090	305-530-9002	NO
Korea	1 SE 3 Ave, 25th Floor Miami, FL 33131	305-982-5573	305-374-5095	NO
Lebanon	1320 S. Dixie Highway, Suite 241 Coral Gables, FL 33146	305-665-3004	305-666-8905	NO
Lithuania	44 Coconut Row, Ste T10 Palm Beach, FL 33480	561-832-2232	773-582-5133	NO
Malta	200 S. Biscayne Blvd, Suite 1800 Miami, FL 33131	305-347-5290	305-377-8695	YES
Mexico	2550 Technology Drive Orlando, Florida 32804	(407) 422-0514	(407) 422-9633	NO
Monaco	2000 Ponce De Leon Blvd. #600 Coral Gables, FL 33134	305-421-6360	786-513-3241	NO
Netherlands	701 Brickell Avenue, Suite 500 Miami, FL 33131	786-866-0480	786-866-0498	NO
Nicaragua	1332 West Flagler Street Miami, FL 33135	305-265-1415 (EXT 106, 109)	305-265-1780	NO

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Foreign Nationals Response Plan

Norway	806 S Douglas Rd, #580 Coral Gables, FL 33134	305-987-8464	305-374-4369	NO
Panama	5775 Blue Lagoon Drive Suite 200 Miami, FL 33126	305-447-3700	305-264-0587	NO
Paraguay	25 S.E. 2nd Avenue, Suite 705 Miami, FL 33131	305-374-9090	305-374-5522	NO
Peru	444 Brickell Avenue Suite M-135 Miami, FL 33131	786-347-2432	305-677-0089	NO
Philippines	2333 N. State Road 7 Margate, FL 33063	954-729-6647	954-755-6367	YES
Poland	1440 79th St. Causeway Suite 117 Miami, FL 33141	305-866-0077	305-865-5150	YES
Portugal	145 City Place Suite 300, Palm Coast FL, 32164	386-742-0370	386-742-0371	NO
St Kitts and Nevis	6855 Red Road Coral Gables, FL 33143	786-662-7222	786-662-7723	YES
Saint Lucia	2 Alhambra Plaza, Suite 850 Coral Gables, FL 33134	305-586-3076		YES
Senegal/Togo	4000 Ponce De Leon Blvd. Suite 700 Coral Gables, FL 33146	305-371-4286	305-371-4288	NO
Slovak	13325 Arch Creek Rd North Miami, FL 33181	239-822-8409	954-577-1318	YES
Slovenia	1501 Calais Drive Miami Beach, FL 33141	305-868-9635		NO
Spain	2655 LeJeune Road, Suite 203 Coral Gables, FL 33134	305-446-5511	305-446-0585	NO
Suriname	7205 NW 19th Street Suite 302 Miami, FL 33126	305-463-0694	305-463-0715	NO
Sweden	101 NE 3rd Avenue, Suite 1700B Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301	954-467-3507	954-766-2805	NO

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Foreign Nationals Response Plan

Switzerland	825 Brickell Bay Drive Suite 1450 Miami, FL 33131	305-377-6700	305-377-9936	NO
Trinidad and Tobago	1000 Brickell Avenue, Suite 800 Miami, FL 33131	305-374-2199	305-374-3199	YES
Turkey	80 SW 8th St Suite 2700 Miami, FL 33130	786-310-7583	786-310-7584	NO
United Kingdom	1001 Brickell Bay Drive Ste. 2800 Miami, FL 33131	305-400-6400	305 400 6868	YES

APPENDIX N

Foreign Nationals Response Plan

Appendix B: – Consular Notification Fact Sheet

Below is a checklist of basic information that Consular Officials will require when being notified of the death, serious injury, or illness of one of their Nationals. This checklist is intended for internal use only and is designed to expedite the process of Consular notification.

- Date/Time
- Name/Name of office/agency contacting the Consulate
- Address of contacting agency
 - City/State/Zip
 - Phone/Fax numbers
- Reason for Contact
 - Death of National
 - Serious Injury of National
 - Serious illness requiring detainment/quarantine of National
 - Date of death/injury/illness
- Personal Information of National (provide as much as possible)
 - Name
 - Date of Birth/Place of Birth
 - Nationality/Country
 - Passport Issuing Nation
 - Passport Number
 - Date and place of death (If applicable)
 - Apparent cause of death (If applicable)
- Contact information for office/agency issuing notification
 - Phone number
 - Hours of operation
 - Case number for reference (if applicable)

APPENDIX O
BCC CEMP Adoption Resolution 2023

Escambia County
Clerk's Original

11/2/2023 CAR I-3

RESOLUTION NUMBER R2023- 134

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA ADOPTING ESCAMBIA COUNTY'S COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, pursuant to Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, in order to safeguard the life and property of its citizens, the governing body of each political subdivision of the state is delegated certain emergency management functions to promote emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation within its jurisdiction and, in addition, shall conduct such functions outside its territorial limits as may be required by Part I and II of Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and in accordance with state and county emergency management plans and mutual aid agreements; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 27-P-6, Florida Administrative Code, each county is required to prepare and maintain a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, which must be periodically reviewed, updated, and re-certified every four years by the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM); and

WHEREAS, on July 6, 1995, the Board of County Commissioners adopted Ordinance 95-12, now codified as Section 37-39 of the Escambia County Code of Ordinances, authorizing the development of a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the community during a declared state of emergency in Escambia County; and

WHEREAS, Escambia County's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan provides the framework for the procedures to follow during natural and manmade disasters, to include evacuation areas during hurricanes, shelter operations, and agency responsibilities; and

WHEREAS, on October 4, 2023, Escambia County's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan was reviewed and approved by the FDEM.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Escambia County, Florida that:

Section 1. The above recitals are true and correct and incorporated by reference herein.


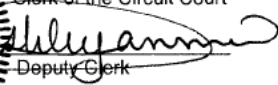
Section 2. The Board of County Commissioners of Escambia County, Florida hereby adopts the Escambia County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan as reviewed and approved on October 4, 2023, by the Florida Department of Emergency Management in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 27-P-6, Florida Administrative Code.

Section 3. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption by the Board of County Commissioners.

Adopted this 2nd day of November 2023.

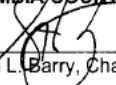
Verified By: 

Date: 11/8/2023

 **SEAL**
TEST: Pam Childers
Clerk of the Circuit Court
By: 
Deputy Clerk

Date Executed
11/2/2023

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA**


Steven L. Barry, Chairman

BCC Approved: 11/2/2023

Approved as to form and legal sufficiency.

By/Title: Kristin D. Hual, DCA

Date: 10-20-2023

APPENDIX P

Chairman Promulgation Memorandum



Board of County Commissioners • Escambia County, Florida

Steven Barry, Chairman
District V

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Escambia County Emergency Operations Center Disaster Committee Members

FROM: Steven Barry, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

DATE: 11/2/2023

RE: Notice of Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update, BCC and State Approval, and Access and Availability

The Board of County Commissioners (Board) is pleased to announce that the Escambia County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) was updated and approved by the State of Florida, Division of Emergency Management on October 4, 2023, and subsequently approved by the Board on November 2, 2023. The CEMP is available for access and download on the county website at www.myescambia.com/beready.

Do not hesitate to contact Travis Tompkins, Division Manager with the Division of Emergency Management with any questions at (850) 471-6400.