

Overview

As stated by FEMA. "The elected and appointed leader in each jurisdiction are responsible for ensuring that necessary and appropriate actions are taken to protect people and property from any threat or hazard. When threatened by any hazard, citizens expect elected or appointed leaders to take immediate action to help them resolve the problem."



Citizens expect the government to marshal its resources, channel the efforts of the whole community- including voluntary organizations and the private sector and, if the necessary, solicit assistance from outside the jurisdiction. Residents and all sectors of the community have a critical role and shared responsibility to take appropriate actions to protect themselves, their families and organizations and their properties. Planning that included the whole community builds a resilient community.

The Basic Plan for the Franklin County CEMP outlines the general purpose, scope and methodology and planning assumptions of the plan. Specific hazards that present vulnerability for the jurisdictions within the county are analyzed and reported. Coordination, control and organizational structure; concept of operations, and responsibilities are defined for the agencies and resources mobilized by the county to assist in recovering from a disaster.

The CEMP enables the Franklin County Board of County Commissioners to discharge their responsibility for providing direction and control during any large-scale disaster. The Basic Plan is divided into the following sections:

- Introduction
- Situation
- Concept of Operations
- Preparedness Activities
- Financial Management
- References and Authorities
- Direction and Control

Introduction

I. Introduction

The introduction section of the CEMP describes the purpose, scope, methodology, and planning assumptions of the plan and provides a general content description. Information for preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation from all levels of disasters (i.e., minor, major, or catastrophic) will be discussed. Preparedness requires a unified approach to emergency management and incident response activities. Components of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) should be integrated within a jurisdiction's emergency management and incident response structure.

Franklin County is vulnerable to a variety of hazards that threaten our population, businesses and the environment. The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) establishes the framework, as authorized by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, to ensure that Franklin County is prepared to respond to these hazards.

The CEMP emphasizes action within the four phases of the Emergency Management cycle:

- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery
- Mitigation



The CEMP defines the functional roles and responsibilities of each government entity that partners in Franklin County's disaster organization and their relationship to each other. In addition, the County's CEMP provides a comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of disasters on its population and physical environment.

The CEMP is both a planning and an operations-based document that provides guidance for all aspects of emergency management including, disaster preparedness; evacuation and sheltering; warning and notification; public education and information; resource management; mutual aid; Special Needs Program; impact and damage assessment; debris management; training and exercises; and post-disaster recovery programs.

A. Purpose

The CEMP establishes a framework for an effective system of comprehensive emergency management for:

- a. Reducing loss of life, injury and property damage and loss resulting from natural,

man- made, or technological emergencies;

- b. Preparing for prompt and efficient response and recovery activities to protect lives and property impacted by emergencies;
- c. Responding to emergencies with the effective use of all relevant plans and resources deemed appropriate;
- d. Recovering from emergencies by providing for the rapid and orderly implementation of restoration and rehabilitation programs for persons and properties affected by emergencies; and
- e. Assisting in awareness, recognition, education, prevention and mitigation of emergencies that may be caused or aggravated by inadequate planning for, and regulation of, public and private facilities and land use.

B. Scope

The scope of the plan describes the types of emergencies that can occur within Franklin County. It identifies selected tasks for response, establishes direction and control, the coordination between municipal, county, state and federal agencies, and outlines the actions necessary for recovery and mitigation efforts following a disaster.

The CEMP provides the following by:

- a. Establishing the basic policies, assumptions and strategies for a comprehensive all-hazards countywide emergency management program.
- b. Prioritizing the protection of citizens as a first priority, with the preservation and protection of property as being the second.
- c. Identifying it can be applicable to minor, major or catastrophic disasters. It is flexible and expandable, depending on the emergency situation and needs. Any part or section of the plan may be utilized separately if required by the situation.
- d. Establishing the procedures to coordinate with Local, Regional, State and Federal emergency management agencies, organizations and programs operating under the National Response Plan (NRP) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- e. Providing a unified direction and control structure is described and identifies staff roles and resource allocation, as well as decision-making criteria. It delineates lines of authority, responsibilities and working relations of various entities.
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staff roles and resource allocation, as well as decision-making criteria. It delineates lines of authority, responsibilities and working relations of various entities.

- g. Addressing management and prioritization of local resources and establishes the procedure to request immediate assistance for resources, if needed. State and/or Federal resources will be requested and drawn from when local resources have been exhausted.
- h. Providing a format for the shift of focus of the EOC from Response to Recovery and Mitigation. Long- range recovery and mitigation are addressed by the ability of the EOC to continue operations in a modified form, after the response phase has been terminated.
- i. The CEMP establishes an effective format for emergency management by:
 - 1. Identifying the types of hazards that can occur within the County;
 - 2. Determining the County's vulnerability to various types of disasters, and identifying the most threatening so that appropriate preparedness, mitigation and planning steps can be taken.
 - 3. Addressing each phase of the emergency management cycle:



Preparedness: Utilizes lessons learned from previous disasters, locally and elsewhere, to determine what is likely to occur during any particular type and intensity of disaster, which would allow the community needs to be identified and prioritized. Adequate planning pre-determines the best utilization of resources in responding to needs. Identification and training of personnel for roles and responsibilities during the disaster is included in this phase. It involves working with the private sector, residents and volunteer organizations to assist them in pre-disaster education and planning activities to lessen the impact of disaster.



Response: The implementation of the CEMP. Government responds to emergencies by activating its plan, incrementally increasing response as needed, giving direction and control to the emergency management effort and looking ahead to recovery. Individuals respond by implementing their own disaster plans, whether it means evacuating the area or remaining in place. Private businesses and volunteer organizations implement their plans to secure and protect their assets, and if capable, make available resources to help the community.



Recovery: Recovery may actually begin before the response phase is complete. The emergency management organization initiates procedures to assess needs and resources, establish priorities, review state and federal aid criteria and coordinate with representatives from both levels of government. Once the extent of the recovery effort is determined, the appointed recovery team members determine how best to manage the specific activities, what resources and personnel will be required and what other actions are needed to return the impacted areas to normal operations as quickly as possible. Assessment of both short and long-term mitigation measures takes place during this phase and the "after action" evaluation process is conducted.



Mitigation: This phase involves identifying preventative and/or corrective measures and actions to prevent or limit bodily injury, loss of life or property damage from disasters. It includes policy issues as well as structural projects within government and the private sector. The County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) serves as the guidance document for both pre-disaster mitigation planning and post-disaster recovery.

There are varying types of emergencies that can occur within each jurisdiction of Franklin County. The emergencies are situations that pose an immediate risk to health, life, property or the environment. They are categorized as natural, technological, and human-caused hazards.

1. Natural Hazards



A natural hazard can have a negative impact on people and/or the environment. There are two broad categories of natural hazards, geophysical and biological. Biological hazards refer to a diverse array of diseases and infestation. Geophysical hazards can result from a combination of geological, hydrological and climatic factors, such as storm surge, drought and tropical storm events.

Franklin County can experience several natural hazards that would have moderate to high vulnerability to the County. Specifics related to the vulnerability, probability, severity or extent is outlined in Situation II, Hazard Analysis. Additional details relating to the hazard definition, historical data, statistics, occurrences, measurements, costs, etc., of the natural hazards are located in the County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Plan.

Natural hazards that could have an affect Franklin County are:

- Storm Surge
- Flooding
- Wildfires
- High winds events: Hurricanes/Tropical Storms;
Severe Thunderstorms; Tornados
- Drought
- Coastal Erosion
- Winter Storms

2. Technological Hazards

A technological hazard is one, which is a direct result of the failure of a manmade system or the exposure of the population to a hazardous material

There is the potential for specific technological hazards to affect a segment of the population and/or interfere with critical government, law enforcement, public works and public health/medical functions.

There is an even greater problem when this technological failure results in a direct health and safety risk to the population. A number of things can occur daily within the County, including hazardous material spills, failure of the electrical power grid, which could constitute a threat to the population or produce widespread unmet needs. Each of these potential hazards would require a coordinated and speedy response, as well as attention to the short- and long-term effects.

Franklin County can experience a technological hazard that would have moderate to high vulnerability to the County. Specifics related to the vulnerability, probability, severity or extent is outlined in Situation II, Hazard Analysis.

Technological hazards that could have an affect Franklin County are:

- Hazardous Materials Spills
- Power, Sewer, or Water Service Loss

3. Human-caused Hazards

These incidents can rise from deliberate, intentional human actions to threaten or harm the wellbeing of others. The human-caused incidents profiled for Franklin County didn't reveal any incidents that could have a moderate to high vulnerability to the County.



- Coastal Oil Spill

C. Methodology

The methodology provides the formulation of the plan, the planning process, and the dedicated team that contributed the details in producing the County CEMP. The State and Federal statutes, regulations and priorities guide in the improvement of the document.

The development of the CEMP requires involvement of representatives from the government, private and public sectors. The CEMP planning team analyzes and evaluates the specifics in each section of the previous CEMP.

The CEMP planning teams includes the following agencies, departments, and organizations (i.e., public a, private and volunteers) that participate in the development of this plan.

- Franklin County Board of County Commissioners
- Franklin County Director of Administrative Services
- Franklin County UF Extension Services
- Franklin County Animal Control
- Franklin County Planning & Building Department
- Franklin County Clerk of Court
- Franklin County Emergency Management
- Franklin County Property Appraiser
- Franklin County Public Health Department
- Franklin County Road Department
- Franklin County Solid Waste
- Franklin County School Board
- Franklin County Sheriff's Office
- Franklin County Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
- Franklin County State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP)
- Apalachicola Volunteer Fire Department (AVFD)
- Eastpoint Volunteer Fire Department (EVFD)
- St George Island Volunteer Fire Department (SGIVFD)
- Carrabelle Volunteer Fire Department (CVFD)
- St. James-Lanark Volunteer Fire Department

- Dog Island Volunteer Fire Department
- Alligator Volunteer Fire Department
- Franklin County 911 Department
- Weems Memorial Hospital

Other government entities furnishing input and information include:

- City of Apalachicola
- City of Carrabelle
- Apalachicola Police Department
- Carrabelle Police Department
- Franklin Correctional Institution
- Florida Forest Service Office of Economic & Demographic Research
- National Weather Service
- Office of Economic & Demographic Research
- National Weather Service

Private Sector and Volunteer organizations, which participate in creating this plan, include:

- Franklin County Faith Based Organizations (Franklin's Hope)
- Capital Area Community Action
- Apalachicola Chamber of Commerce
- Carrabelle Chamber of Commerce
- Tourism Development Council
- American Red Cross
- Salvation Army
- Duke Energy
- Mediacom
- Consolidated Communications
- Franklin's Promise
- Northwest Florida Water Management District
- Apalachee Regional Planning Council
- Local Regional Planning Council

As a notation to ensure public participation, Florida has what is known as the "Sunshine Law." The Sunshine Law establishes a basic right of access to most meetings of boards, commissions and other governing bodies of state and local governmental agencies or authorities.

The Franklin County citizens have an opportunity to attend meetings and express their views and the public is encouraged to become involved with the CEMP plan. These citizens can provide valuable information about the past, present, and future conditions within the community.

The CEMP planning team does have participation from the public and private sector and assists in reference to several areas of the update in developing key aspects to the plan.





The CEMP is considered a living document that adapts to changes in policy, priorities and needs. The Franklin County Emergency Management (EM) is responsible for maintaining and updating the CEMP.

The procedures or process to ensure that the plan is maintained, evaluated and reviewed with current and regular updates or changes and is distributed and documented for the local planning team are as follows:

- A promulgation letter from the Chairperson of the Board displayed at the front of this document. An Example is located in Appendix A
- Signed Concurrence acknowledging and accepting plan responsibilities displayed at the front of this document.
- A distribution list of the CEMP planning team is displayed at the front of this document. This list is used to verify that all appropriate persons/offices are copied.
- The Emergency Management Director is responsible for ensuring that all changes or revisions will be distributed to recipients of the CEMP.
- Record of Changes or Revisions Log displayed at the front of this document is used to record all published changes as those holding copies of the CEMP receive them. The EM Department is responsible for making the appropriate changes and updating the Log.
- A master copy of the CEMP, with a master Record of Changes or Revisions Log, is maintained in the Franklin County Emergency Management office. A comparison of the master copy with any other will allow a determination to be made as to whether or not the copy in question has been posted to it with all appropriate changes.
- Franklin County Emergency Management will review and maintain changes to the CEMP on an annual basis.

Situation

II. Situation

This section of the CEMP describes the potential hazard considerations, geographic characteristics, support facilities, land use patterns, economic profiles and demographics of Franklin County. It also details specific planning assumptions regarding preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation that were taken into consideration during the development of this plan. Extensive information regarding the potential hazards that effect Franklin County is located in the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Plan.

A. Hazard Analysis

This section of the CEMP requires that the plan identify hazards that have not been covered in the Franklin County LMS plan, and to specify which jurisdiction is vulnerable to the hazard. Before these hazards are identified and analyzed, it is important to review the specific natural hazards profiled in the LMS that can have significant impact on the county citizens. It can provide a quick reference in the specifics related to the vulnerability, probability, severity or extent, which are outlined in **Situation II, Hazard Analysis**.

Type of Threats and Hazards

According to FEMA. "Communities face a variety of threats and hazards. The three types of threats and hazards are:

Natural hazards, which result from acts of nature/ such as hurricanes earthquakes, tornadoes, animal disease outbreak, pandemics, or epidemics.

Technological hazards, which result from accidents or the failures of systems and structures, such as hazardous materials spills or dam failures.

Human-caused incidents, which result from the intentional actions of an adversary, such as a threatened or actual chemical attack, biological attack, or cyber incident. "

Natural Hazards-(medium or moderate to high vulnerability for the County and profiled in the LMS)

These natural hazards identify details from the most recent and adopted LMS plan that have moderate to high vulnerability to the county.

Extensive information on the (i.e. historical data, flood occurrence statistics, vulnerability assessments and measurements) on these hazards should be referenced from the LMS.

Table 1 reveals the vulnerability to the jurisdictions within Franklin County. As noted, only the hazards that present a moderate to high vulnerability are in this CEMP matrix. Other natural hazards (i.e. hail- storms, lightning, expansive soils, winter storms, urban fires, etc.) are considered low vulnerability and are profiled in the LMS plan.

Table 1-Franklin County- Natural Hazards Vulnerability Matrix



Natural Hazards	Unincorporated Franklin County	City of Apalachicola	City of Carrabelle
Coastal Erosion- See Specific Details on the Unincorporated Island areas	St George Island; Dog Island Alligator Point St Vincent Island Bob Sikes Cut- H	N/A	N/A
Disease and Pandemic Outbreak	LM	LM	L
Drought	M	M	M
Flooding	H	H	H
High Winds: Hurricanes/Tropical Storms; Severe Thunderstorms; Tornadoes	MH	H	H
Wildfires	MH	MH	MH
Storm Surge	MH	H	H

Key Code: H- High- Likely to experience threat, effect or reoccurrence of an event

M=Medium- An Average to better than average likelihood of experiencing threat effect or reoccurrence of an event

L- Low – A less likely than average of experiencing a threat, effect or reoccurrence of an event

Erosion (Coastal)

Vulnerability: Coastal and riverine flooding brought on by severe tropical weather is presenting a serious and noted erosion problem for county, especially on the coastal areas. Coastal erosion is the landward displacement of the shoreline caused by the forces of waves and currents. A Critical erosion area is a segment of the shoreline where natural processes or human activity have caused or contributed to erosion and recession of the beach or dune system to such a degree that upland development, recreational interests, wildlife habitat, or important cultural resources are threatened or lost. Critical erosion areas may also include peripheral segments or gaps between identified critical erosion areas which, although they may be stable or slightly erosional now, their inclusion is necessary for continuity of management of the coastal system or for the design integrity of adjacent beach management projects.



There are five critically eroded beach areas (11.1 miles), nine non-critically eroded beach areas (19.7 miles), and one non-critically eroded inlet shoreline area (0.5 mile) in Franklin.

Probability: The drought damage probability is medium to moderate (at least 1 occurrence every 3 years).

Severity or Extent: This hazard is considered a medium risk along the coastal areas of the county. With over 12 miles of beach area within the county that is considered critically eroded, this would present a serious financial revenue issue as many tourists come to enjoy the beach areas and redevelopment is necessary.

Costs: Refer to the LMS plan for cost details

Disease and Pandemic Outbreak

According to WebMD... "A disease outbreak happens when a disease occurs in greater numbers than expected in a community or region or during a season. An outbreak may occur in one community or even extend to several countries. It can last from days to years. Sometimes a single case of a contagious disease is considered an outbreak. This may be true if it is an unknown disease, is new to a community, or has been absent from a population for

a long time. An epidemic occurs when an infectious disease spreads rapidly to many people and a pandemic is a global disease outbreak."

While rare in occurrence, epidemics could impair emergency response agencies ability to carry out normal activities due to personnel illness as well as stressing medical treatment facilities due to the number of patients being treated.



The entire population of the Franklin County residents could be affected by an epidemic outbreak. However, according to the Franklin County Health Department, County Health Assessment 2013 report, Disease and Pandemic Outbreaks were not listed in the top health concerns for the Franklin County residents.

Effective June 2016, practitioners of Franklin County are required to report diseases and conditions to the local county health department. The details on the specific diseases are noted in Figure 3. The details on specific diseases need to be forwarded to the Franklin County Department of Health. Requiring details to be reported will improve the process on identifying specific epidemics and/or pandemic outbreaks that might occur within the county.

Vulnerability: The vulnerability for disease and pandemic outbreaks can vary for the different jurisdictions from low to medium.

Probability: This hazard is applicable to all jurisdictions in the county. The probability of a disease and pandemic outbreak is low to medium (at least one occurrence every three years).

It is important to note that the State Department of Health is working closely with practitioners in identifying all types of diseases and having reported data.


Severity or Extent: This hazard is considered a low to medium risk for the county, especially in the incorporated and populated areas of Franklin. A surge in mass migration with a pandemic disease from lower income countries could have a significant impact on the Franklin County residents, if there was a considerable increase in the population from the migration. The percentage of the community that could be affected would be 50% or more of the population.

Frequency of Occurrence: Likely, between 10 and 100% probability in the next year, and at least one chance in the next 10 years.

Costs: Costs relating to the disease and pandemic outbreaks were not released in Franklin County Department of Health reports.

Figure- 3 Reportable Diseases and Conditions

Reportable Diseases/Conditions in Florida



Practitioner List (Laboratory Requirements Differ)

Per Rule 64D-3.029, Florida Administrative Code, promulgated October 20, 2016

Florida Department of Health

Did you know that you are required* to report certain diseases to your local county health department (CHD)?

You are an invaluable part of disease surveillance in Florida! Please visit www.FloridaHealth.gov/DiseaseReporting for more information. To report a disease or condition, contact your CHD epidemiology program (www.FloridaHealth.gov/CHDEpiContact). If unable to reach your CHD, please call the Department's Bureau of Epidemiology at (850) 245-4401.

! Outbreaks of any disease, any case, cluster of cases, or exposure to an infectious or non-infectious disease, condition, or agent found in the general community or any defined setting (e.g., hospital, school, other institution) not listed that is of urgent public health significance

+ Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)

! Amebic encephalitis

! Anthrax

- Arsenic poisoning

! Arboviral diseases not otherwise listed

- Babesiosis

! Botulism, foodborne, wound, and unspecified

- Botulism, infant

! Brucellosis

- California serogroup virus disease
- Campylobacteriosis

+ Cancer, excluding non-melanoma skin cancer and including benign and borderline intracranial and CNS tumors

- Carbon monoxide poisoning
- Chancroid
- Chikungunya fever

! Chikungunya fever, locally acquired

- Chlamydia

! Cholera (*Vibrio cholerae* type O1)

- Ciguatera fish poisoning

+ Congenital anomalies

- Conjunctivitis in neonates <14 days old
- Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)
- Cryptosporidiosis
- Cyclosporiasis

! Dengue fever

! Diphtheria

- Eastern equine encephalitis
- Ehrlichiosis/anaplasmosis
- *Escherichia coli* infection, Shiga toxin-producing
- Giardiasis, acute

! Glanders

- Gonorrhea
- Granuloma inguinale

! *Haemophilus influenzae* invasive disease in children <5 years old

- Hansen's disease (leprosy)

! Hantavirus infection

! Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS)

! Hepatitis A

- Hepatitis B, C, D, E, and G
- Hepatitis B surface antigen in pregnant women and children <2 years old

! Herpes B virus, possible exposure

- Herpes simplex virus (HSV) in infants <60 days old with disseminated infection and liver involvement; encephalitis; and infections limited to skin, eyes, and mouth; anogenital HSV in children <12 years old

+ Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection

- HIV-exposed infants <18 months old born to an HIV-infected woman
- Human papillomavirus (HPV)-associated laryngeal papillomas or recurrent respiratory papillomatosis in children <6 years old; anogenital papillomas in children ≤12 years old

! Influenza A, novel or pandemic strains

! Influenza-associated pediatric mortality in children <18 years old

- Lead poisoning (blood lead level ≥5 µg/dL)
- Legionellosis
- Leptospirosis

! Listeriosis

- Lyme disease
- Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)
- Malaria

! Measles (rubeola)

! Melioidosis

! Meningitis, bacterial or mycotic

! Meningococcal disease

- Mercury poisoning
- Mumps

+ Neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS)

! Neurotoxic shellfish poisoning

! Paratyphoid fever (*Salmonella* serotypes Paratyphi A, Paratyphi B, and Paratyphi C)

! Pertussis

- Pesticide-related illness and injury, acute

! Plague

! Poliomyelitis

- Psittacosis (ornithosis)
- Q Fever

! Rabies, animal or human

! Rabies, possible exposure

! Ricin toxin poisoning

- Rocky Mountain spotted fever and other spotted fever rickettsioses

! Rubella

- St. Louis encephalitis
- Salmonellosis
- Saxitoxin poisoning (paralytic shellfish poisoning)

! Severe acute respiratory disease syndrome associated with coronavirus infection

- Shigellosis

! Smallpox

! Staphylococcal enterotoxin B poisoning

! *Staphylococcus aureus* infection, intermediate or full resistance to vancomycin (VISA, VRSA)

- *Streptococcus pneumoniae* invasive disease in children <6 years old
- Syphilis

! Syphilis in pregnant women and neonates

- Tetanus
- Trichinellosis (trichinosis)
- Tuberculosis (TB)

! Tularemia

! Typhoid fever (*Salmonella* serotype Typhi)

! Typhus fever, epidemic

! Vaccinia disease

- Varicella (chickenpox)

! Venezuelan equine encephalitis

- Vibriosis (infections of *Vibrio* species and closely related organisms, excluding *Vibrio cholerae* type O1)

! Viral hemorrhagic fevers

- West Nile virus disease

! Yellow fever

! Zika fever

Coming soon: "What's Reportable?" app for iOS and Android

*Subsection 381.0031(2), Florida Statutes, provides that "Any practitioner licensed in this state to practice medicine, osteopathic medicine, chiropractic medicine, naturopathy, or veterinary medicine; any hospital licensed under part I of chapter 395; or any laboratory licensed under chapter 483 that diagnoses or suspects the existence of a disease of public health significance shall immediately report the fact to the Department of Health." Florida's county health departments serve as the Department's representative in this reporting requirement. Furthermore, subsection 381.0031(4), Florida Statutes, provides that "The Department shall periodically issue a list of infectious or noninfectious diseases determined by it to be a threat to public health and therefore of significance to public health and shall furnish a copy of the list to the practitioners..."

Drought

Vulnerability: Drought presents a medium risk of vulnerability for Franklin County. The severity of the drought index could reach above 500 in the late spring and early summer, which increases the threat or risk for wildfires.

Probability: The drought damage probability is medium (at least 1 occurrence every 3 years).

Severity or Extent: This hazard is considered a medium risk in the unincorporated areas of the county. Drought could present a severe extent according to the palmer drought scale in reference to the forestry land, based on historical occurrence and data that drought has occurred in recent years.

Costs: Refer to the LMS plan for cost details.

Flooding

Vulnerability: Flooding presents a high risk for the entire county. It is an issue of concern in Franklin County as many citizens of each jurisdiction and the county as a whole are located in areas vulnerable to flood events, especially those in the vicinity of bodies of water, tributary streams, and low-lying areas.

The non-elevated residential structures located in these areas are susceptible to being damaged by rising and ponding waters. Other infrastructures, such as electrical utilities, water and sewer, and roadways and waterways networks would also be impacted. Franklin County does participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) for those structures located in 100-year flood zones.



Certain areas within Franklin County are more flood-prone than others. The floodplain maps show those areas of Franklin County and both its municipalities, which are within the 100- year and 500-year floodplain as delineated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as part of the NFIP. These are areas that have a probability of flooding once every 100 years or 500 years respectively during any given year. The classification of floodplains is due in part to the probability or return rate of a level of water; for instance, 100-year floods are calculated to be the level of flood water expected to be equal or exceeded every 100 years on average. This

means that a flood has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in magnitude in any single year; a 500- year floodplain has a 0.2% chance.

The general flooding in Franklin County stems from two sources: periods of intense rainfall causing ponding and sheet runoff in the low, poorly-drained areas and coastal flooding associated with hurricanes and tropical storms. The floodplains of the Apalachicola River, the New River, the Crooked River, the Carrabelle River, and the Ochlockonee River are also subject to flooding during high river stages, especially the Apalachicola River which is subject to riverine flooding during periods of heavy rainfall.

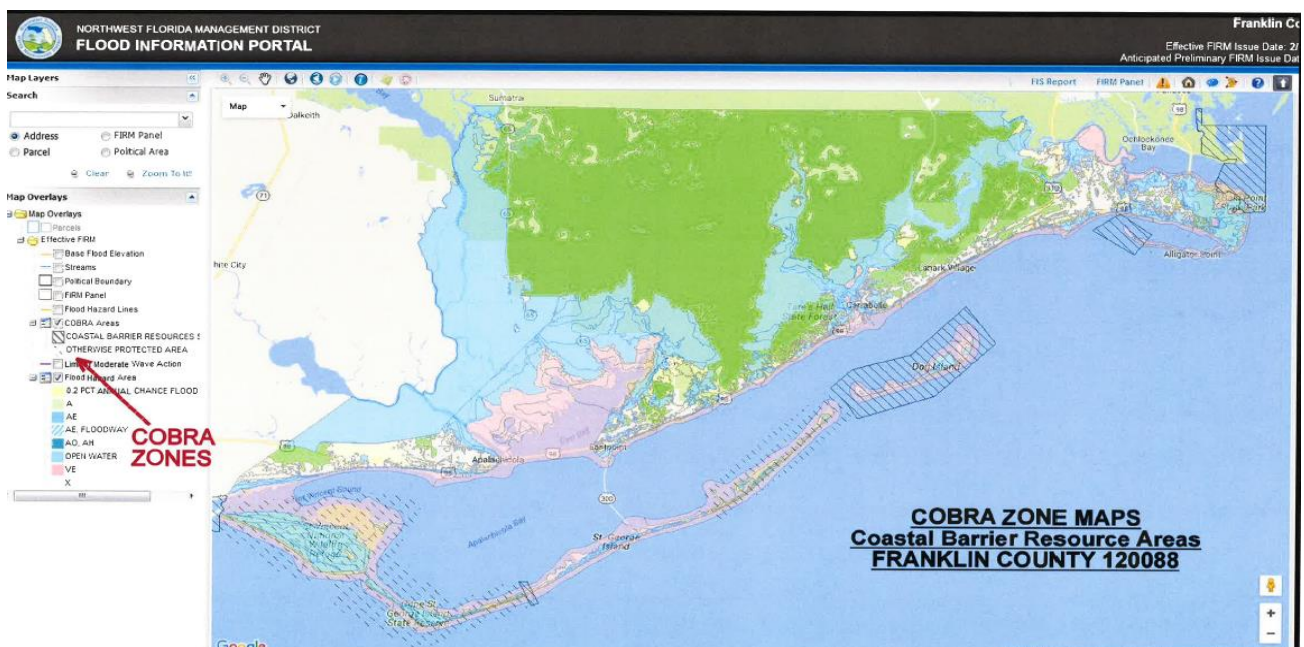
Coastal flooding can also be an issue for the county due to extra tropical cyclones and hurricanes.

Probability: The flood damage probability is high (at least 1 occurrence every year)

Severity or Extent: The severity or impact would be on the residential structures located in the flood-prone areas. In addition to the businesses, utilities, bridges and transportation networks; standing water after the flood has subsided can create ecological problems as well, including the spawning of mosquito larvae.

According to the records from the National Weather Service's Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Services, the initial flooding stage for the Apalachicola River begins when the river reaches a depth of 17 feet. The extent for flooding the river was on with a historic crest of 20.33 feet on 12/16/2018. At the same time period, 10/10/2018, recorded storm surge reached 8.25 feet.

Costs: Lack of individuals and businesses carrying flood insurance could result in large uninsured losses due to rising waters. In addition, refer to the LMS plan for cost details.



High Winds

High winds are considered a medium to high risk for Franklin County and is profiled in the LMS plan. For specific details in this section of the CEMP, discussion on high winds will be further noted and reviewed in the Hurricane and Tropical Storms, Severe Thunderstorms and Tornado sections.

Hurricanes and Tropical Storms

Vulnerability: The hurricane season is from June through November with regions of major hurricane activity in the Gulf and Western Caribbean during June and October.

A hurricane, depending on its severity, could cause significant damage and/or collapse of many structures in the county, major disruptions to county critical facilities and adverse impacts to the county economy. Any category hurricane that affects Franklin County could cause the issuance of an evacuation order due to high winds, heavy rain induced flooding and tornadoes. The greatest threat from wind and tornadoes will be to those living in structurally unsound housing and mobile homes. Major dislocations of county residents could occur, requiring the use of emergency shelters.

Over the few last years, Franklin County has had 8 direct hits from hurricane with property damage of over \$25 million. According to NCDC, the last hurricane that produced property damage was in 2018.


Probability: Franklin County is in a location that has been previously impacted by hurricanes and tropical storms. Based on past occurrences, a significant storm is likely to impact Franklin County about every three years, generating damaging winds. The probability of a hurricane or tropical storm occurrence is medium (at least 1 occurrence every 3 years) to high risk (at least 1 occurrence every year).

Severity or extent: In a quantitative measurement, this hazard is considered a high risk for the County. Hurricane winds could cause severe damage and extent for the County in reference to single-family homes, mobile homes, multi-family residents, commercial and government buildings and the forestry and seafood industry. Based on historical data, the worst-case scenario would be a Category 5 hurricane with devastating loss for the County.

Costs: Refer to the LMS plan for additional cost details.

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale is a 1 to 5 rating based on a hurricane's sustained wind speed. This scale estimates potential property damage. Hurricanes reaching Category 3 and higher are considered major hurricanes because of their potential for significant loss of life and damage. Category 1 and 2 storms are still dangerous, however, and require preventative measures. In the western North Pacific, the term "super typhoon" is used for tropical cyclones with sustained winds exceeding 150 mph. See Figure 1, the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale for specifics on a hurricane's sustained wind speed.

Figure 1: Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

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

Severe Thunderstorms

Vulnerability: Severe thunderstorms can present a moderate to high risk of vulnerability for the entire county. Thunderstorms are a common occurrence in the State of Florida, especially during the hot summer months; a mid-afternoon thunderstorm is almost a daily event.

Thunderstorms are created when warm, moist air rises and meets cooler air; these storms can produce lightning, high winds, hail, tornadoes, and heavy rain, which can cause flooding. Only about 10% are considered severe, according to NOAA. In order to be considered severe, the National Weather Service states that the thunderstorm must include one of three characteristics: produce winds greater than 58 miles per hour, produce hail that is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter or greater, or produce tornadoes.

Probability: The probability of severe thunderstorms is high with at least 1 occurrence every year.

Severity or Extent: This hazard is considered a medium to high risk countywide. Thunderstorms and high winds would be a moderate extent risk and impact in reference to damage to structures. Wind speeds ranging from 45 to 67 mph, and lightning strikes having caused some \$100,000 in property damage over the past 40 years. Severe thunderstorms have also caused power outages, damage to property and structures, and have the potential to cause injury. Hail storms also have the potential to cause injury and damage to property as well as forestry/agricultural crops; in Franklin County, the size of hail has ranged from $\frac{3}{4}$ " to $1\frac{3}{4}$ ", but with no instances of injury or damage having been reported at this time within the last 25 years.

Costs: Refer to the LMS plan for cost details

Tornadoes

Vulnerability: From the recorded data occurrences on tornadoes from the National Climatic Data Center, most of them have occurred in unincorporated Franklin County. The vulnerability for the unincorporated areas is considered moderate.

Tornadoes can also be spawned by hurricanes and appear predominantly along the right-front quadrant of the storm. Prior to 2007, the most common way of classifying tornadoes in the U.S. was with the use of the Fujita Scale, which was originally based on the damage inflicted on structures and vegetation; a revised version also took into account the measurement of the path length and width of the storm. In 2007, the Enhanced Fujita Scale, which now more closely associates wind speeds with storm damage, went into effect.


Probability: The probability of a tornado occurrence is moderate (at least 1 occurrence every 3 years).

Severity or Extent: According to the data from NCDC, in June 1989, a waterspout moved from the Apalachicola Bay and ended as a tornado (F2) causing 3 deaths, injured 4 and over\$2.5 million in property damage.

Costs: Refer to the LMS plan for cost details

The Enhanced F-scale still is a set of wind estimates (not measurements) based on damage. Its uses three- second gusts estimated at the point of damage based on a judgment of 8 levels of damage to the 28 indicators listed below. These estimates vary with height and exposure. The 3 second gust is not the same wind as in standard surface observations. Standard measurements are taken by weather stations in open exposures, using a directly measured, and "one minute mile" speed. See Figure 2, the Enhanced F-Scale for specifics on tornado damage.

Figure 2: Enhanced F-Scale Tornado Damage



Scale	Wind Estimate (MPH)	Typical Damage
F0	<73	Light damage: Some damage to chimneys; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over; signboards damaged
F1	73-112	Moderate damage: Peels surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos blown off roads.
F2	113-127	Considerable damage: Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars overturned; large trees snapped or uprooted; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground
F3	158-206	Severe damage: Roofs and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains over-turned; most trees in forest uprooted; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown.
F4	207-260	Devastating damage: Well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance; cars thrown and large missiles generated.
F5	261-318	Incredible damage: Strong frame houses leveled off foundations and swept away; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 meters (109 yds); trees debarked; incredible phenomena will occur.

Storm Surge

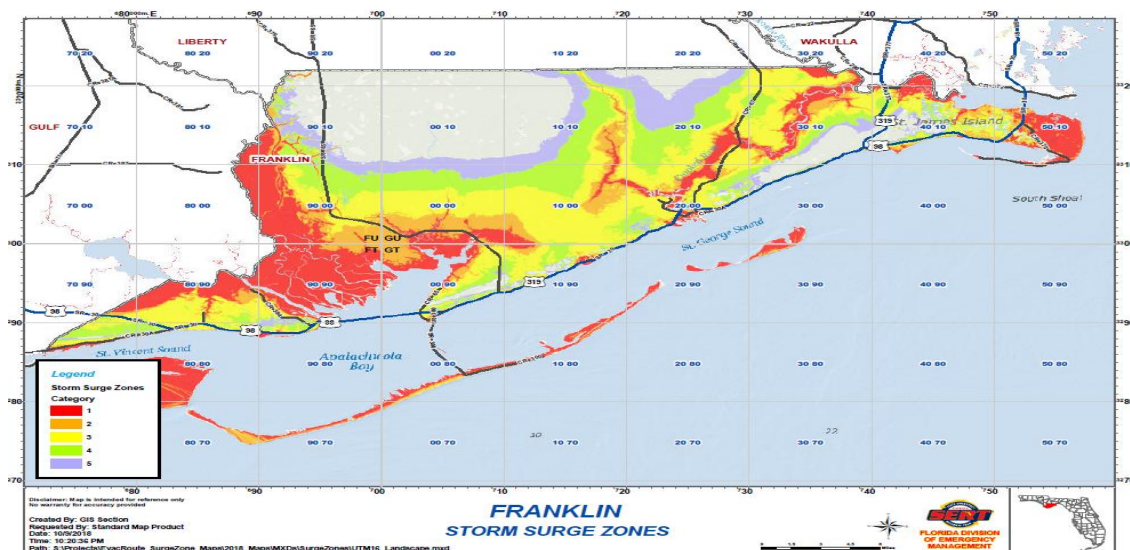
Vulnerability: From the recorded data occurrences on storm surge events from the National Climatic Data Center, most of them have occurred in coastal gulf portion areas of Franklin County. The vulnerability for the unincorporated areas is considered high. A storm surge is an abnormal rise in sea level accompanying a hurricane or other intense storm, and whose height is the difference between the observed level of the sea surface and the level that would have occurred in the absence of the cyclone. Storm surge is usually estimated by subtracting the normal or astronomic high tide from the observed storm tide. Note: waves on top of the storm surge will create an even greater high-water mark.

Probability: The probability of a storm surge is high with at least 1 occurrence every year.

Severity or Extent: This hazard is considered a medium to high risk countywide. According to the NCDC data, on October 2018, a seven to ten-foot storm surge caused significant coastal flooding and moderate to severe beach erosion. Highway 98 from Lanark Village to Carrabelle and then to Eastpoint was washed out. County Road 370 and State Road 300 were closed. Five miles of the road into St. George Island State Park was damaged. The surge damaged 80% of the park's dunes, boardwalks and beachfront restrooms. Houses, boats and equipment were damaged and septic tanks and wells were contaminated. 28 homes were destroyed, 141 homes were damaged, and numerous businesses suffered significant damage and some were destroyed with over \$9.5 million in property damage.

Costs: Refer to the LMS plan for cost details.

Franklin County Storm Surge Map



Wildfires

Vulnerability: The vulnerability for wildfires is considered medium to high risk for the entire county. The county is a predominantly rural with a large percentage of its land area covered in forest. As a result, many areas of the County are susceptible to wildfires and may be caused by a number of reasons, such as; lightning strikes, arson, escaped yard debris burns, etc. Periods of drought or long periods of dry conditions may also increase the onset of wildfires, as well as their severity.

Although the population of the county has slightly increased, development continues to push into the rural wildland areas, and it will be necessary to take active steps to reduce the wild- fire risk for the county residents. Through land development regulations, vegetative fuel re- duction, and on-going public education programs in high-risk areas, the potential for loss of human life and property from wildfire can be greatly reduced.

In June 2018, Unincorporated Eastpoint was impacted by a Wildfire that burned 800 acres and destroyed 36 homes. It is important to note that there haven't been any disaster declarations for the Franklin County community regarding wildfires.

Probability: The probability for wildfires for Franklin Countywide is moderate to high (at least one occurrence every 3 years).

Extent or Severity: This hazard is considered a medium or moderate to high risk with a severe extent or impact for the county.

Costs: Refer to the LMS plan for cost details.



Technological Hazards


According to FEMA.. "Technological hazards include hazardous materials incidents and nuclear power plant failures."

The hazard can stem from technological or industrial conditions and would include accidents, dangerous procedures, infrastructure deficiencies, and specific human activities that can cause death, injury, disease, or other health impacts, as well as jeopardize property, livelihood, and services, provoke social or economic disorder, and cause environmental damage. Also, technological hazards can also result directly from the consequence of an event related to natural hazards.

The following technological hazards profiled are:

- Hazardous Material Spills
- Commercial Nuclear Power Plant Incidents
- Critical Infrastructure Collapse
- Major Transportation Incidents
- Power, Sewer or Water Service Loss

Table 2: Franklin County- Technological Hazards Vulnerability Matric

			
Technological Hazards	Unincorporated Franklin County	City of Apalachicola	City of Carrabelle
Hazardous Material Spills	MH	MH	MH
Commercial Nuclear Power Plants Incidents	N/A	N/A	N/A
Critical Infrastructure	LM	L	L
Major Transportation Incidents	LM	L	L
Power, Sewer, or Water Service Loss	H	H	H

Key Code:

H = High - Likely to experience threat, effect, or reoccurrence of an event.

M = Medium - An average to better than average likelihood of experiencing threat, effect, or reoccurrence of an event.

L - Low - A less likely than average of experiencing a threat, effect, or reoccurrence of an event

Hazardous Material Spills

According to the National Transportation Safety Board, Hazardous Material Accident Reports, there was no recorded data on hazardous material accidents in Franklin County.

Hazardous materials are chemical substances, which if released or misused can pose a threat to the environment or health. The use of these hazardous materials, such as chemicals or toxic substances, have become commonplace in both urban and rural communities and as many as 50,000 new chemicals are created annually. These chemicals are used in industry, agriculture, medicine, research and consumer goods. The hazardous materials come in the form of explosives, flammable and combustible substances, poisons, and radioactive materials. Transportation or chemical accidents are the most common methods of hazardous materials incidents.

Currently, there are several facilities in Franklin County that use or store large quantities of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) at their facilities. There are 15 facilities located in the county that store the EHS chemicals above the minimum threshold planning quantity designated by the US Environmental Protection Agency. In each of the facilities chlorine gas, used for water treatment and purification. It is also noted that sulfur dioxide is stored at the wastewater treatment plant in Apalachicola.

While chemical spills or releases in Franklin County could occur at fixed facilities in the county or through various transportation methods, like tanker trucks and tractor trailers, or railroad cars and tanks. These transports may not have even originated Franklin County but are merely passing through using the roadways to deliver their cargo to other places.

Since Franklin County experienced a total of 50 hazardous material related spills or releases (including diesel, oil, gasoline, ethylene glycol, hydraulic oil, and sulfuric acid). Of these, 22 were reported by fixed facilities, 22 were transportation related spills, and 6 were unknown causes. The most common incidents involved diesel fuel, gasoline, and oil; the source of these incidents was primarily from transportation-related spills.

Hazardous spill data released from August 2009 to August 2014 reveals that Franklin County experienced a total of 5 hazardous material spills or releases (including diesel, oil and gasoline), one was a fixed facility, and the other four were transportation related spills.

Vulnerability: The vulnerability for hazardous material spills can vary for the different jurisdictions from medium to high and frequent based on historical spill data. The increase in the use of hazardous materials and chemicals, as well as their transportation to facilities, has increased the vulnerability of the general population to exposure from an accidental release of hazardous materials.

Probability: This hazard is applicable to all jurisdictions in the county. The probability of a hazardous material spills is medium to high (at least one occurrence every year).

Severity or Extent: This hazard is considered a medium to high risk for the county, especially if a major incident occurred causing a large-scale evacuation throughout the county.

Many of the county residents live within the hazardous material facilities that store the large quantities of EHS. The percentage of the community that could be affected could be critical 50 - 75%, depending on the specific area that the spill occurred.

It is important to note that there are safety and security precautions in place at the facilities that store the EHS at their facilities. And, historical data reveals that incidents at the fixed facilities have rarely occurred and transportation related incidents have been small in scale and highly localized in impact.

Frequency of Occurrence: Highly likely, near 100% probability in the next year.

Costs: Costs relating to the hazardous material spills were not available.

Commercial Nuclear Power Plant Incidents

Nuclear incidents are those resulting from the release of radioactive fallout from a fixed nuclear facility. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Environmental Protection Agency concludes that it would be likely that any protective actions would be required beyond the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) and the 50-mile EPZ includes the ingestion exposure pathway in which the population could see some effects resulting from the ingestion of contaminated food and water.

The entire county is not within the 50-mile EPZ of the Lansing Smith power station and is over 221 miles from the Pensacola power station. At this time, there is no history of any nuclear accidents at these power stations and the probability is very low.

Vulnerability: The vulnerability for nuclear power plant incidents is low for all jurisdictions within Franklin County.

Probability: The probability is very low.

Severity or Extent: The percentage of the community that would be affected would be less than 10%.

Frequency of Occurrence: Unlikely, less than 1% probability in the next 100 years. Costs: N/A

Critical Infrastructure Collapse (Bridges in Franklin County)



The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) states.... "Our bridge program has a solid safety record. The Safety and Preservation of the State Highway System is the top priority of the Florida Department of Transportation. The FDOT staff involved with designing, constructing, inspecting and maintaining our bridge inventory is committed to ensuring these structures remain safe. While we are confident our bridges are safe, the FDOT bridge staff is always vigilant in maintaining safety and seeks to always improve our program. The State of Florida ranks among the lowest in the nation for percent of bridges that are considered "structurally deficient." In Florida, this does not mean a bridge is unsafe. If a bridge is unsafe, we do not hesitate to close it immediately."

In January 2019, the Florida Bridge Information was reported on all of the bridges within the State. The report provides the district, county, owner, bridge number, structure name, roadway, average daily traffic, facility crossed, year build, year reconstructed, last inspection, sufficiency rating, health index and National Bridge Inventory rating.

Bridge Condition Terminology

The term "structurally deficient" means that the department believes a bridge should undergo a series of re- pairs or replacement within the next six years. The department's policy is to repair or replace all the structurally deficient state-owned bridges during that time. The department also recommends that local governments follow the same schedule for their structurally deficient bridges.

The term "functionally obsolete" only means that a bridge does not meet current road design standards. For example, some bridges are "functionally obsolete" because they were built at a time when lane widths were narrower than the current standard.

The "health index" is a tool that measures the overall condition of a bridge. The health index typically includes about 10 to 12 different elements that are evaluated by the department. A lower health index means that more work would be required to improve the bridge to an ideal condition. A health index below 85 generally indicates that some repairs are needed, although it doesn't mean the bridge is unsafe. A low health index may also indicate that it would be more economical to replace the bridge than to repair it.

The "sufficiency rating" is a tool that is used to help determine whether a bridge that is structurally deficient or functionally obsolete should be repaired or just replaced. The sufficiency rating considers a number of factors, only about half of which relate to the condition of the bridge itself. The sufficiency ratings for bridges are part of a formula used by the Federal Highway Administration when it allocates federal funds to the states for bridge replacement.

As of October 2018, Franklin County had the following results:

Structurally Deficient bridge

- (27) - Functionally Obsolete bridges
- (14) - There were 14 bridges in the County that had a health index of over
- (51) - Bridges in Franklin County - of the total number of bridges in the county, most would some repair work, although it doesn't mean the bridge is unsafe.

Vulnerability: The vulnerability for critical infrastructure collapse is low to medium for all jurisdictions within Franklin County.

Probability: The probability is low to medium for a critical infrastructure collapse for all jurisdictions in the county.

Severity or Extent: Based on the study, the FOOT has a solid safety record and if there was a critical infrastructure collapse, the department would have a strategy in place to restore and repair the bridges. Because the maintenance is performed and if a bridge is structurally deficient, it is identified for repairs. However, with 51 bridges, the potential magnitude would be catastrophic with more than 43 - 50 % of the community would be affected if a critical infrastructure collapse occurred.

Frequency of Occurrence: Possible, between 1 and 10% probability in the next year, or at least one chance in the next 100 years.

Costs: Costs relating bridge repairs in the FDOT study. Therefore, it would be hard to evaluate an estimated cost if the infrastructure collapsed.

Major Transportation Incidents

According to the Traffic Incident Management Handbook an incident is defined as "any non-recurring event that causes a reduction of roadway capacity or an abnormal increase in demand. Under this definition, events such as traffic crashes, disabled vehicles, spilled cargo, highway maintenance and reconstruction projects, and special non-emergency events that significantly affects roadway operations are classified as an incident."

As stated by the statistics from the National Transportation Safety Board, there are no major recorded accident or incident reports for Franklin County on the following:

- Aviation - there are no major airports in Franklin County
- Highway/Major Roadways

Airports

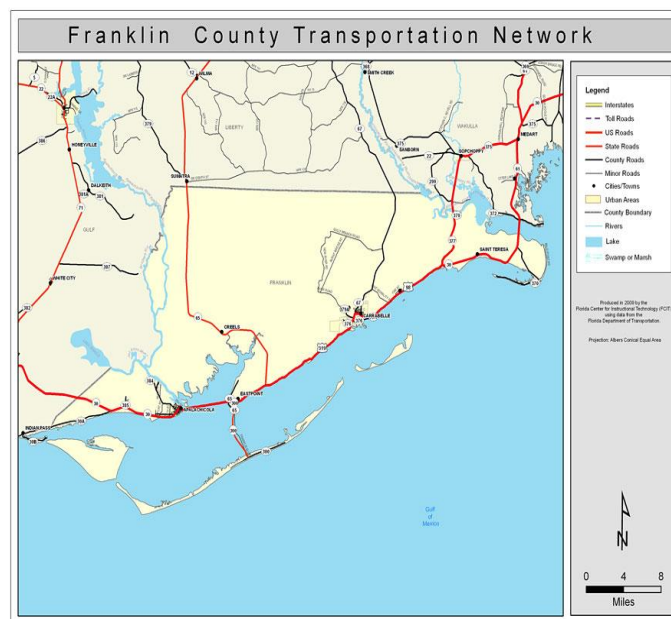
Franklin County has four airports.

According to Aviation Safety Network and FAA records:

- Apalachicola Regional Airport- owned by Franklin County, public use airport in its current role, the airport focuses primarily on serving general aviation aircraft. The airport currently focuses on recreational, business, and flight training activity. In addition, the airport could support Very Light Jet (VLJ)-related air taxi operations.
- St. George Island Airport - privately owned by the St. George Plantation Owners Association, public use airport
- Carrabelle Thompson Airport - owned by the Carrabelle Port and Airport Authority, public use airport
- Dog Island Airport - privately owned by the Dog Island Conservation District The probability of an air crash or air incident is low for the county.

The probability of an air crash or air incident is low for the county.

All major transportation systems in the County receive use by passenger and commercial traffic. These roadways pass through the County's populated areas as well as environmentally sensitive lands. Truckers carry a wide variety of cargo including hazardous materials through the county on these routes. The most commonly shipped chemicals are petroleum-related products including gasoline, diesel, fuel oil and LP gas. Other commonly transported substances include a variety of acids, molten sulfur and chlorine. The major roadways serve as evacuation routes through the county.




Pursuant to Section 339.64(2), Florida Statutes, the Commission, as part of its work program review process, is required to annually assess the progress that the Florida Transportation Commission Department and its transportation partners have made in realizing the goals of economic development, improved mobility, and increased intermodal connectivity of the Strategic Intermodal System (SIS).

Non-Hazardous Materials Accidents

According to the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the County Crash and Fatality Rates per 100 Million-Vehicle Miles Traveled report, Franklin County's data on crashes/fatalities (non-hazardous materials) are as follows:

Table 3- County Crashes and Fatality Rates

		
Year	# of Crashes	# of Fatalities
March 2019	8	1
2018	43	1
2017	47	1
2016	115	5
2015	135	1

Compared to the population of Franklin County, these numbers are relatively low for the crashes and fatalities in the last 5 years.

The vulnerability, probability, severity or extent, frequency of occurrence and costs for all identified major transportation (road/highways and airline incidents) are as follows:

Vulnerability: The vulnerability for the major transportation can vary for the different jurisdictions from low to medium.

Probability. The probability is low for all jurisdictions within Franklin County.

Severity or Extent: The worst-case scenario would be if there multi-vehicle accident and a semi-trailer that was carrying hazard materials overturned into a vital bridge, the potential magnitude would be catastrophic with more than 25% of the community would be affected.

Frequency of Occurrence: Unlikely, less than 1% probability in the next 100 years.

Costs: Costs relating to major transportation incidents were not available.

Power, Sewer, and Water Service Loss

Power loss is referring to the disruption of electrical service to the county residents, including generator stations, transmission and distribution networks that create and supply electricity to maintain nominal functionality, and the transportation and storage of fuel essential to the system.



Sewer service loss includes the disruption of service to the county residents of the facilities consisting of a sewer system carrying off liquid and solid sewage or waste pipes and equipment that carry away sewage or surface water.

Water service loss is the disruption of service to the county residents, including the sources of water, reservoirs and holding facilities, aqueducts and other transport systems, the filtration and cleaning systems, the pipelines, the cooling systems and other delivery mechanisms that provide for domestic, commercial and industrial applications, and to handle waste water and firefighting.

The vulnerability, probability, severity or extent, frequency of occurrence and costs for all identified power loss, sewer service loss, and water service loss are as follows:

Vulnerability: The vulnerability for each loss is considered medium to high for each jurisdiction within the county. Especially in the unincorporated areas of the county where most of the residents use septic tanks and have individual wells.

Probability: The probability is medium for all jurisdiction within Franklin County.

Severity or Extent: The worst case scenario would be if there was a significant natural hazard event, the power, sewer, and water service loss could persist for days and/or weeks leaving many residents without service. The potential magnitude would be catastrophic with more than 75% of the community would be affected.

Frequency of Occurrence: Possible, between 1 and 10% probability in the next year, or at least one chance in the next 100 years.

Costs: Costs relating to power, sewer, or water service loss incidents vary by incident.


Human-Caused Incidents

According to FEMA..."Hazards that rise from deliberate, intentional human actions to threaten or harm the well-being of others."

The following human caused hazards:

- Civil Disturbance
- Mass Migration
- Coastal Oil Spill
- Terrorism
- Exotic Pest and Disease
- Special Events
- Active Shooter

Table 4-Franklin County Human-Caused Incidents Vulnerability Matrix

			
Human-Caused	Unincorporated Franklin County	City of Apalachicola	City of Carrabelle
Civil Disturbance	L	L	L
Mass Migration	N/A	N/A	N/A
Coastal Oil Spill	MH	MH	MH
Terrorism	L	L	L
Active Shooter	ML	L	L
Exotic Pests and Disease	L	L	L
Special Events	L	L	L

Key Code:

H = High - Likely to experience threat, effect, or reoccurrence of an event.

M = Medium - An average to better than average likelihood of experiencing threat, effect, or reoccurrence of an event.

L - Low - A less likely than average of experiencing a threat, effect, or reoccurrence of an event

Civil Disturbance

A civil disturbance can be identified as a civil unrest activity such as a demonstration, riot, or strike that disrupts a community and requires intervention to maintain public safety. While the county has had very few events of this nature; changes in economic or political structures could lead to civil disorder or riots. The county must be prepared to protect the population and property from the effects of such events.

If a civil disorder or riots occurred, the Franklin County Sheriff has the responsibility for coordinating outside assistance in response to the incident. It is anticipated that civil disorder or riots would affect only a small segment of the population.

Vulnerability: The vulnerability for civil disturbance is low for the jurisdictions throughout the county.

Probability: The probability is low for all jurisdictions within Franklin County.

Severity or Extent: The worst case scenario would be a large riot possibly at the Franklin County Jail or Franklin Correctional Institution. However, if a riot occurred at the Franklin Correctional Institution, the State of Florida have protocols in place to minimize the incident.

Frequency of Occurrence: Unlikely, less than 1% probability in the next 100 years.

Costs: Costs relating to civil disturbance incidents will vary due to the nature of the disturbance.

Mass Migration

Mass migration can refer to of large groups of people from one geographical area to another. It is important to note that Franklin County's population has actually slightly increased 2.1% from 2014 to 2018.

According to the census data, the county is comprised of 82.9% White alone, 14.2% black or African American alone, 0.7% American Indian and Alaska Native alone, 0.6% Asian alone, and 4.9% Hispanic or Latino. There isn't any representation of large groups of people relocating from one geographical area to Franklin County.

If mass migration were to occur within the county, assistance would come from the State and Federal level.

Vulnerability: The vulnerability for mass migration is low for the jurisdictions throughout the county.

Probability: The probability is low for all jurisdictions within Franklin County.

Severity or Extent: The worst case scenario would be if the Ebola virus surfaced in Central America or the Caribbean, there would be a stampede of people heading north from the Caribbean possibly into the State of Florida, and a similar circumstance from Central America where people would head across the Rio Grande into the US.

This could have some mass migration impact on Franklin County; however, an area in a larger county would probably be the likely area that people would relocate.

Frequency of Occurrence: Unlikely, less than 1% probability in the next 100 years.

Costs: There is no data on costs relating to mass migrations for the county.

Coastal Oil Spill

An oil spill even if it is a relatively minor spill can cause significant harm to individual organisms and entire populations. The continual oil release can last from days to years, or even decades for certain spill events.

The 2010 Gulf oil spill incident had a significant impact on the Franklin County residents, therefore, information and details on coastal oil spills will be discussed referencing this event.

On April 20, 2010, an explosion occurred at the Deepwater Horizon drilling platform in the Gulf of Mexico, resulting in 11 fatalities and significant release of oil. According to the federal government's estimate, the well released approximately 206 million gallons of oil before it was contained on July 15, 2010. The 2010 Gulf oil spill generated considerable interest in oil spill governance issues.

The governing framework for oil spills in the United States remains a combination of federal, state, and inter- national authorities. Within this framework, several federal agencies have the authority to implement oil spill regulations. Agency responsibilities can be divided into two categories:

- (1) oil spill response and cleanup and
- (2) oil spill prevention/preparedness.

Oil spill response authority is determined by the location of the spill: the U.S. Coast Guard has response authority in the U.S. coastal zone, and the Environmental Protection Agency covers the inland zone.

Franklin County was impacted from this hazardous oil spill event. Numerous businesses suffered substantial economic loss due to the spill. Several reports and data through the years have been recorded on the effects from this spill, however, for this report the latest data on the response and cleanup will be noted.

Since the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, the public's access to and enjoyment of their natural resources along the Florida's Panhandle was denied or severely restricted. In October 2014,

according to the DEP, Deep- water Horizon Oil Spill Natural Resource Damage Assessment, Phase III Early Restoration Projects, six recreational use projects that will increase the public's use and/or enjoyment are to be completed in Franklin County at a cost to BP at approximately \$2.2 million.

Vulnerability: The vulnerability in Franklin County for oil spills increased after the 2010 Gulf Oil Spill. Before this spill, the vulnerability was considered low for the jurisdictions throughout the county. However, after this spill the vulnerability was adjusted to medium or moderate to high along the coastal regions, the City of Apalachicola and City of Carrabelle for the county.

Probability: The probability is medium for the coastal regions within Franklin County.

Severity or Extent: The worst case scenario was the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill, or 2010 Gulf Oil Spill. It cost over 315 Franklin County businesses and individuals to file economic loss claims. As of October 2014, 41 of the claims have been paid-to-date for a total of over \$6 million. It is estimated that ¼ to 1/3 of all Franklin County businesses suffered a measurable economic loss and there are many businesses (as of October 2014) whom haven't filed claims. In addition to the economic loss, the natural environment, nesting birds, sea turtles, marine wildlife and much more, suffered greatly and in the end the result was a tremendous loss in tourism revenue for the area.

Frequency of Occurrence: Possible, between 1 and 10% probability in the next year, or at least one chance in the next 100 years.

Costs: The final cost for this oil spill will not be available for years to come in the county.

Terrorism (including Cyberterrorism)

As defined in the Homeland Security Act of 2002, activity that involves an act that is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States; and appears to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

Homeland Security's definition of cyberterrorism as... "The use of information technology by terrorist groups and individuals to further their agenda. This can include use of information technology to organize and execute attacks against networks, computer systems and telecommunications infrastructures, or for exchanging information or making threats electronically. Examples are hacking into computer systems, introducing viruses to vulnerable networks, web site defacing, Denial-of-service attacks, or terroristic threats made via electronic communication."

Historically, there have been few successful acts of terrorism committed in the State. However, with the heightened level of national terrorism events and cyberterrorism, and the number of

facilities within the State associated with tourism, the military, government, cultural, academic, and transportation, the potential is considered to be high nationwide. While it is assumed that terrorists would target larger more high-density population areas, there is a possibility of an incident of domestic terrorism.

In Franklin County, terrorism assessments have identified the critical infrastructure facilities that have the potential for being targets for terrorist attacks with the intent of causing catastrophic levels of loss of life, injury, and property and environmental damage. Terrorist acts may also take the form of other hazards when the particular action induces such things as the release of hazardous and biological materials.

The risks for potential threat elements and factors regarding the existence, capabilities, motivations, targeting, and history of terrorists organizations in Franklin County is low.

It is important to note that there has been no recorded terrorism or cyberterrorism attacks in Franklin County.

Vulnerability: The vulnerability for terrorism is low for all of the jurisdictions throughout the County.

The vulnerability for cyberterrorism for the county as a whole could be at a low to moderate level of risk for the sheriff, medical, fire and rescue systems, however, as noted above, the county does not have any large military bases, nuclear power plants, air traffic

control several large banking institutions, transportation centers, etc. where specific targeted networks, which would suffer from a direct attack.

Probability. The probability is low for all jurisdictions within Franklin County that a terrorist incident or cyberterrorism would likely occur.

Severity or Extent The worst-case scenario would be a terrorist or cyberterrorism attack at the Franklin County Jail or Correctional Institution.

However, it is important to note there has been no recorded terrorism attacks in the County.

Frequency of Occurrence: Unlikely, less than 1% probability in the next 100 years.

Costs. Costs relating to terrorism or cyberterrorism attacks are not applicable.

Active Shooter

Franklin County is just as vulnerable to an active shooter as any other jurisdiction. While the immediate response to such an event is the responsibility of the law enforcement agencies present in the county, managing the response by ambulances and the mitigation of harm for large numbers of survivors may be the responsibility of emergency management.

Vulnerability: High, particularly at schools and gatherings such as athletic events and festivals.

Probability: Low, given that the probability of an active shooter in any one location in the country is low.

Severity or Extent: Impossible to predict, since the preparation and motives of an active shooter cannot be accessed, but the concentration of potential victims located too far from large numbers of law enforcement resources makes the possible extent high.

Frequency of Occurrence: Low, on a statistical basis.

Advance planning and delegation of the responsibilities of law enforcement and emergency management in an active shooter situation has not been addressed and should be.

Exotic Pests and Disease



Florida is vulnerable to exotic pest and diseases due to the geographic location, mild climate, and their reliance on tourism and international trade. With a temperate and tropical climate damaging pests and diseases can be found in the forest areas. With pests and diseases, the greatest single deterrent to population increase is the amount of available host material.

Exotic pest and diseases can pose an economic or health threat, and are a pervasive threat to the agricultural community. The possibility exists for the importation of pathogens that could have a widespread effect on the livestock industries.

According to the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council, Florida Invasive Species Partnership, and the Apalachicola Regional Stewardship Alliance CISMA the following exotic pests and diseases have been found in Franklin County:

Plants

- European Starling
- House Finch
- House Sparrow
- Kudzu
- Alligatorweed
- Mimosa
- Coral Ardisia
- Camphortree

- Largeleaf Lnatana
- Chinese Privet
- Japanese Honeysuckle
- Chinaberry
- Parrotfeather
- Eurasian Water Milfoil
- Sacred Bamboo
- Chinese Tallowtree
- Chinese Wisteria
- Limnophila
- Glossy Priot
- Brittons Wild Petunia
- Red Sesbania
- Tungoil tree
- Water Fern
- Japanese Climbing Fern
- Cogongrass
- Giant Reed
- Air-Potato
- Common Water Hyacinth
- Torpedo Grass
- Common Reed
- Goldne Bamboo
- Coco Yam
- Dotted Duckmeat

Insects/Mammals/Fish/Amphibian

- Red Imported Fire Ant
- Cactus Moth
- Flathead catfish
- Common carp
- Nile Tilapia
- Cuban Tree Frog
- Wild Pigs
- Nine-banded Armadillo
- Coyote
- Red Fox
- Dog (domestic)
- Feral Cats

Exotic Diseases and Insect Vectors that transmit them is listed below.

- citrus greening disease bacterium (*Candidatus Liberibacter* spp.)
- Asian citrus psyllid (*Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama)
- laurel wilt disease fungus (*Raffaelea lauricola*)
- red bay ambrosia beetle (*Xyleborus glabratus*)

According to the Florida Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry, Forest Health Section, Florida Forest Health Highlights 2017:

There is substantial funding available through the USDA Forest Service's Cooperative Forest Health Protection and Forest Health Monitoring Programs supporting initiatives addressing significant biotic pest/forest health issues.

Some native pests of economic importance continue to receive attention. The Southern Pine Beetle (SPB) Prevention Program provides financial assistance and incentives to private landowners to implement silvicultural operations that reduce the susceptibility of their forests to the SPB. It is noted that the Southern Pine Beetle activity in Florida has been at relatively low levels for the past 7 years.

Efforts continue on the detection and control of non-native invasive pest plants on State Forests and other public and private lands.

Vulnerability: The vulnerability for exotic pests and disease is low to moderate impact for the agricultural and forestry areas, the unincorporated areas of Franklin County.

Probability: The probability is low for the incorporated jurisdictions within Franklin County.

Severity or Extent: Due to the large agricultural industry throughout the unincorporated county area, the worse case scenario would be a huge and destructive exotic pest infestation that would cause considerable damage and disease to the agricultural Industry (forestry and horticultural). The potential magnitude would be catastrophic and substantial economic loss with more than 50% of the community would be affected.

Frequency of Occurrence: Possible, between 1 and 10% probability in the next year, or at least one chance in the next 100 years.

Costs. Costs relating to exotic pest and disease was not available according to the data recorded from the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

Special Events

Franklin County hosts several events throughout the year, however, the Florida Seafood Festival is the largest annual event for the county.

According to the Apalachicola Bay Chamber of Commerce, the county hosts its annual Florida Seafood Festival event, which is held every year in the first weekend in November. The festival, a two- day event attracts approximately 28,000 to 30,000 visitors to the City of Apalachicola, which in turn generates revenue for the city and county. It is the oldest maritime event in the State of Florida and is very popular among the northwest Florida community. The attendance for the two-day event is increasing each year and careful observance should occur on the attendance as it increases through the years.

Vulnerability: The vulnerability is considered low for the entire county.

Probability: The probability is low for all the jurisdictions within Franklin County.

Severity or Extent: The extent or impact would be a possible civil disturbance, and the potential magnitude could be limited with less than 10% of the community would be affected.



Frequency of Occurrence: Unlikely, less than 1% in the next 100 years.

Costs. Costs relating to special events were not available according to the Franklin County Chamber of Commerce

In 2016, during the festival one of the amusement park rides collapsed and injured 10 people. All injuries were non-life threatening.

B. Geographic Information

Franklin County is located along the Gulf of Mexico in the Florida panhandle and is primarily rural. Founded in 1832, its county seat is Apalachicola, Florida. The adjacent counties are Liberty County to the north, Wakulla County to the northeast, and Gulf County to the west.

The total area of Franklin is 656,640 acres, or approximately 1260 square miles of which 535 square miles of land and 492 square miles of water.

Topography

Franklin County is low-lying with only small bluffs more than 30 feet above sea level. Flood plains have been mapped by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and the flood plain maps are maintained in the Emergency Management Office and in the Planning & Building Office. FCEM maintains 7.5 minute topographical maps of the county.

Land Use Patterns The primary land use is conservation and forestry. The county has large wildlife and water management areas that are ecologically sensitive.

Future Land Use Plan Map or FLUM The Future Land Use Plan Map identifies the classification areas for Franklin County:

80% of the county's land mass is in public ownership and will not be developed

8% is agricultural.

12% of the county's land is in residential and commercial use

Population growth is expected to be slow over the next several years. The land use for the county will remain predominately conservation and forestry.

The FLUM for the county is not available as an online map for the CEMP according to the Planning & Building Department. Specific detail can be obtained at the county office.

Drainage Patterns

Floodplain maps show those areas of Franklin County which are within the 100 year and 500 year floodplain as delineated by FEMA as part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). These are areas that have a probability of flooding once every 100 years or 500 years, respectively.

General flooding in Franklin County stems from two sources: periods of intense rainfall causing ponding and sheet runoff in the low, poorly-drained areas and coastal flooding associated with hurricanes and tropical storms. The floodplains of the Apalachicola River, the New River, the Crooked River, the Carrabelle River, and the Ochlocknee River are also subject to flooding during high river stages.

The Apalachicola River is part of an extensive river system that encompasses an area of over 19,000 square miles. Other rivers in the county have smaller drainage areas and are therefore less significant sources of flooding.



Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Franklin County has several wetland areas near the coast, lakes and rivers. The State of Florida owns 96 state land areas in the county, consisting of approximately 200,000 acres that are considered environmentally sensitive.

According to the Franklin UF-IFAS Extension Program Apalachicola Bay and most of its drainage basin encompass one of the least polluted, least developed, resource rich ecosystems left in the

United States. The Apalachicola drainage basin includes upland, floodplain, riverine, estuarine, and barrier island environments, which are all influenced by each other. Because it is unique, numerous protective designations apply to the Apalachicola system.

- In 1969, the State of Florida designated Apalachicola Bay one of eighteen Aquatic Preserves.

- In 1979, the lower river and bay system was designated a National Estuarine Research Reserve by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The designation confers protection and management benefits to help ensure the long-term endurance of the system.
- In 1979, the State of Florida designated the lower Apalachicola River an Outstanding Florida Waters and added the upper river in 1983. Thus, the ambient water quality of the river at the time of designation is used as the standard and cannot be lowered.
- In 1984, the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) designated the Reserve a Biosphere Reserve under the International Man and the Biosphere (MAB) program.
- Due to the developmental pressures being exerted, in 1985 the State of Florida declared Franklin County an Area of Critical State Concern in order to help protect the bay system. All these designations, from state, national, and international agencies, recognize the Apalachicola River and Bay system as a unique and environmentally sensitive resource which deserves protection."

Geographic Areas- *Impact of the Hazards Identified*

These geographic areas are expected to suffer particularly from the hazards described above that pose a medium or medium to high risk in the Hazard Analysis, Section II.A.

Major Industry (Seafood): The Coastal area of the County is particularly vulnerable to Storm Surge, Flooding, High Winds: Hurricanes/Tropical Storms; Severe Thunderstorms, Hazardous Material Spills, and Coastal Oil Spills, all of which are disasters for our seafood industry.

Major Waterways: Areas along the County's waterways are particularly vulnerable.

Major Roadways: The County's roadways are particularly vulnerable to the effects of natural, technological and human-caused hazard events. The major roads in the county lie along the bay and gulf shores.



C. Demographics

Franklin County has seen a slight decrease **0.4 % in population growth from 2014 to 2019**, and is currently ranked 65th out of 67 counties in Florida's population. It is important to note that the population figure is an estimate, which is based on other related data or change in this data that was recorded during 2014. A projection on data trends, calculated over a number of years, and is used to forecast or project future levels, based on an assumption that that past trends are unchanged. Details in table 5 identify the statistical data of the county population.

Table 5- Franklin County Demographics



Population

Franklin County is the 65th most populous county with 0.1% of Florida's population.

<i>2018 Estimate</i>	11,598
% change 2013-2018	0.4%
<i>Estimates and Projections</i>	
2019 Projection based on 2017 estimate	11,850
% change 2010 -	0.9%
<i>2020 Projection based on 2018 estimate</i>	
% change 2015 – 2020	0.0%
<i>Density – Person per Square Mile</i>	
2010	21.6
2018	22.1
<i>Distribution of Population by Age, percent 2018</i>	
Persons under 5 years	4.4%
Persons under 18 years	16.6%
Persons 65 years and over	19.8%
<i>Special Needs Population</i>	
	108 – this total count also includes the transportation disadvantaged
According to the US Census, American Fact Finder, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Social Characteristics, the following data is identified:	
Population with any disability status of the civilian non-institutionalized population – age range under 18 to 65 and over estimated total.	2,255 (approximately 19% of the total population)

<i>The civilian non-institutionalized population with a hearing difficulty ages under 5 years to 75 years and over.</i>	733	
<i>Tourist Population – The County has several events throughout the year, however, their main event is the Florida Seafood Festival that attract tens of thousands of tourists to the area.</i>		
Tourist Season March-August	Population increases by 50% during tourist season	
Farm Workers 2018	3	
<i>Non-English Speaking Population</i> (including persons for whom English is not the first language)	860	
<i>Transient Population, 2018 – Data from the Department of Children and Families, Office on Homelessness</i>	2018, the homeless count was: 65; In 2010 – 2018, the homeless count was: 160	
<i>Homes</i>	8,652	
According to the property appraiser’s office, there are 1,251 property records identified as mobile homes located throughout Franklin County, approximately 25% of the residents live in mobile homes.	1,251	
According to the US Census, American Fact Finder, 2009 – 2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates the following data is identified:	Owner	Renter
Estimated total for owner and renter:	Occupied – 3,164	Occupied - 1,090
	2,940 – 25% of the total county population	
<i>Inmate Population</i>		
Franklin Correctional Institution	1,705 – current inmate population as of February 2018	
Franklin County Jail – (maximum capacity of 76) 93% of capacity as of February 2018)	72 – current inmate population as of February 2018	

The statistical characteristics of human populations as age or income is used especially to identify markets. Table 5 will review the specifics in reference to the population of Franklin County, by geographical area, expected to suffer the impact of the hazards identified in Section II A, Hazard Analysis.

As noted in Table 5, Franklin County experienced a slight increase 2.1% in population growth between 2014-2018 Approximately 43% of the population lives in and around the cities of Apalachicola and Carrabelle with approximately 57% of the population living the unincorporated areas of the county. The population density is 22.1 persons per square mile.

Special Needs

The Franklin County Medical Services provides, in the event of a disaster, details of shelter specifics for the special needs residents of the County. In regard to shelter details, special needs residents will be given guidance on what to bring and shelter location.

Here is an overview:

In the time of disaster, it is important for residents to be informed of the provision of a special needs shelter, who qualifies for this service, what is expected of the shelter and what individuals seeking shelter are expected to provide for themselves. A special needs shelter is a last-resort refuge from a pending disaster. It is a safe place for those who need a more skilled level of care than a regular shelter can provide.

The important thing to remember is that the special needs shelter is a "lifeboat" rather than the "cruise ship." Special needs people seeking shelter must have caregivers with them. The nursing and medical staff is present in the facility for the emergency and medical needs of the Franklin County community. They will offer support to the caregivers, if needed.

Per the Franklin County Local Disaster Housing Plan, the county does not have the following shelters for the county residents:

- Evacuation Shelters
- Special Needs Shelters

Registration details and further information for the special needs residents should be done with the Franklin County Emergency Management:

<http://www.franklinemergencymanagement.com>

Select the special needs link, review the details and complete the applicable forms:

- ✓ **the special needs registry**
- ✓ **the re-entry tags application, and if necessary**
- ✓ **the no-transportation application**

According to the Department of Emergency Management, 108 residents have registered with the EM department on the special needs link. This figure is less than 1/2 of 1% of the total county population is identified as special needs, and this figure also includes the transportation disadvantaged. The data would need to be analyzed and each category within the "special needs" should be reviewed with the Department of Health and Emergency Management office

as to exactly who would require assistance. Although the exact number isn't reported, in the event of a disaster, the hearing-impaired population would be contacted by the communications dispatch center through the TDD equipment.

Mobile Home Residents

According to the Property Appraiser, there are 1,251 property records identified as mobile homes located throughout Franklin County. A large number of the mobile homes are located in the rural areas of Franklin County.

As noted in the table 5, the statistics reported from the American Community Survey, data collection on the mobile home residents (owner occupied or renter occupied) are recorded if the resident is living or staying more than 2 months.

Inmate Population

Franklin County Sheriff's Office has a jail that house of approximately 72 inmates at capacity and the Franklin County Correctional Institution houses 1346.

Population by Geographic Area - Impact from the Hazards

The population of Franklin County, by geographical area, that would suffer the greatest impact from the hazards identified would be the following:

➤ **Natural Hazards**

Specifics relating to the natural hazards (i.e. vulnerability, probability, frequency of occurrence, severity or extent and damage), and presented a moderate to medium or high vulnerability for the county was summarized in the hazard analysis area of the basic plan, however, the impact data for the natural hazards are discussed in the Franklin County LMS plan.

➤ **Technological Hazards**

There were five technological hazards profiled in the hazard analysis area of the basic plan and two hazards presented a medium or moderate to high vulnerability for the county, the hazardous material spills (specifically diesel fuel, paint, and motor oil, or other highly EHS) based on the recorded data collected and other statistical data, and power, sewer, or water loss.

Data reveals that approximately 50% + of the community that "could be" affected by a hazardous material spill. The impact data on the county population is revealed in table 6.

Table 6- Impact from Hazardous Material Spill

Population Data	50 - 75% of community that could be affected by hazardous material spills (depending on the type of spill, etc.)
City of Apalachicola -	2,231
City of Carrabelle	2,778
Unincorporated Franklin County	6,785
Total	5,875 to 8,811 of the county residents would suffer the greatest impact **

** It is important to note and evaluate the three different types of hazardous material spills that could affect Franklin County:

- 1) If the hazardous material spill were from transportation: The communities that would experience an impact from the spill would be the locations near the major roads in the County (i.e. the City of Apalachicola, Carrabelle, Eastpoint, etc. and several small cities along the coastal region of the county).
- 2) If the hazardous material spills were from facilities: The Cities of Apalachicola, Carrabelle and Eastpoint would have the greatest impact with several other smaller unincorporated areas to experience impact.

Rail data:

There are no working Railways in Franklin County

Coastal Oil Spill presented a medium to high vulnerability to Franklin County due to results from the Gulf Oil Spill in 2010. Many of the residents and businesses throughout the county suffered impact from this spill. Psychological and economic data reveals that a significant hazard "like the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill" can devastate a community. It can take many years to rebuild and reestablish... and some never return.


D. Economic Profile

Success, continued improvement and expansion are key issues for the Franklin County public and private sector leaders. Reaching out and encouraging new business development is an important factor for the County's future, while providing the support and growth opportunities to the existing businesses.

Increased capital investment that generates additional tax revenues without tax increases can have a substantial effect on a community. The results are a higher quality of life with employment opportunity, better schools, improved healthcare, and a reduction of poverty.

Table 7 identifies current statistics on Employment, Unemployment, Income and Financial Health, Ad Valorem Taxes and Average Property Values for the county.

Table 7- Economic Profile

	
Unemployment Data	
<i>Unemployment Rate, 2019 in Franklin County</i>	3.3%, a slightly higher rate than the State of Florida @ 2.9%
Employment by Industry All Industries 2017	
All Industries	
Management/Business/Financial	9.66%
Manufacturing	1.4%
Farming/Fishing/Forestry	9.98%
Construction/ Extraction/Maintenance	13.20%
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	24.8%
Information	3.0%
Professional & Business Services	9.0%
Education & Health Services	7.4%
Leisure and Hospitality	17.4%
Other Services	6.0%
Government	8.2%
Average Annual Wages	
<i>Average Annual Employment, % of All Industries, 2013</i>	<i>Average Annual Wages, 2018</i>
All Industries	\$34,447
Management/Business/Financial	\$37,370
Manufacturing	\$36,865
Farming/Fishing/Forestry	\$25,809

Construction/Extraction/Maintenance	\$27,909
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	\$24,928
Information	\$40,185
Professional & Business Services	\$37,727
Education & Health Services	\$34,190
Leisure and Hospitality	\$23,422
Other Services	\$27,704
Government	\$35,198
<i>Income and Financial Health</i>	
<i>Per Capita Personal Income</i>	
2016;	\$34,447
2017;	\$32,967
<i>Median Income</i>	
Median Household Income	
Median Family Income	
<i>Percent in Poverty</i>	
All Ages in poverty	21.3%
Under age 18 in poverty	18.35%
<i>Ad Valorem Taxes from the Florida Department of Revenue Detail Report Fiscal Year Ended 2017</i>	
County Ad Valorem Taxes	\$11,115,127.50
<i>Average Property Values</i>	
Average Property Value, 2017	\$315,900

The economic data came from the following sources: Office of Economic and Demographic Research; the Florida Department of Revenue; and the Florida Department of Transportation; Enterprise Florida; Florida Department of Economic Opportunity Labor Market Statistics Center.

Ad Valorem Taxes

The Ad Valorem Taxes are a tax based on the assessed value of real estate or personal property. Ad valorem taxes can be property tax or even duty on imported items. Property ad valorem taxes are the major source of revenue for state and municipal governments. The details are from the Florida Department of Revenue Report from fiscal year ended 2018.

Average Property Value

In evaluating property values in real estate, it is important to recognize that it is an estimate of what a home or land is actually worth and is often referred to as the fair market value. Fair market value is the estimated price a buyer and seller could agree upon on if both were interested. The definition assumes that both parties have sufficient information about the market and the property, and that the property has been on the market for a reasonable period of time.

The most common method for determining property value is by the sales history of comparable properties, for example homes of a similar size and similar amenities, in comparable neighborhoods. Appraisers and assessors will use 3 months or up to a year of sales as the basis for the value of similar properties.

Another method to assessing value, appraisers may also estimate value by cost or income analysis. The cost method calculates property value on a building by figuring out what it would cost to build an identical structure at current prices. Income analysis is used to figure out the value of investment property by calculating how much money it brings in.

However, in working with the property appraiser's office it was determined that they best way to determine an "overall average property value for Franklin Countywide" was to use the just value from the tax roll data and divide it by the number of real estate parcels.

Potential Economic Impact – From the Hazards Profiled

A significant natural, technological or human-caused hazard could have a substantial economic impact on the Franklin County citizens, their programs and facilities. Under Florida Statutes, S.218.67 (1), Franklin County is considered a fiscally constrained county and the revenue collected from the ad valorem taxes are a major source for the county.

Therefore, if considerable damage occurred, the consequences could result in a loss in employment, present high unemployment figures, loss in tourism in the county events, decrease the property values throughout the county, and could present an overall decrease in income and financial health of the community.

Franklin County has the capability to effectively organize its resources in a recovery stage and is committed to protect the citizens of the county. It is essential that an effective recovery and post disaster redevelopment program is in place and is carefully evaluated and reviewed by the leaders in the community.

Concept of Operations

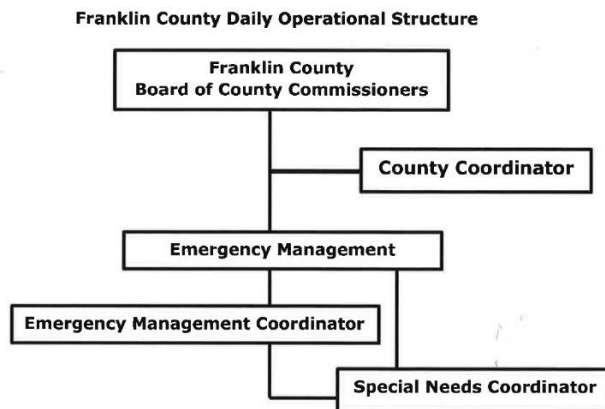
III. Concept of Operations

This section of the CEMP describes the methods for the management of emergency activities during the response, recovery and mitigation phase of a disaster. The major elements of this section should include the structure of the organization, direction and control, resource management, and those actions necessary under the four phases of emergency management (preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation) to ensure an effective emergency management program. Also, this section should address organizational structures, roles and responsibilities, policies, and protocols for providing emergency support. It should describe and define the scope of preparedness and incident management activities necessary for that jurisdiction. The Local CEMP should establish pre-designated jurisdictional and/or functional area representatives to the Incident Command or Unified Command whenever possible to facilitate responsive and collaborative incident management

A. Concept of Operations

EM Department Daily Management Structure

The Franklin County Daily Management structure is displayed in the Organizational Chart below:



The Franklin County Emergency Management Department serves as the headquarters for the services of emergency preparedness and planning and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The day-to-day management structure and departmental responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

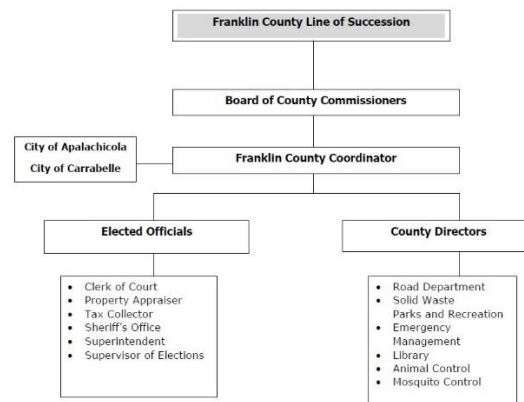
- Reduction of vulnerability of the county population to damage, injury, loss of life and property, and damage to the environment, resulting from natural or man-made catastrophes or hostile military or paramilitary action;
- Preparation for prompt and efficient rescue, care and treatment of persons victimized or threatened by disasters;

- Providing an emergency management system embodying all aspects of pre- emergency preparedness, mitigation, and post-emergency response and recovery; and
- 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.

The county government officials share responsibility for the necessary planning needed to minimize losses and provide relief from disaster events. This shared responsibility includes the disaster preparedness and response capabilities of the Franklin County government, municipal governments, volunteer agencies, and state and local government.

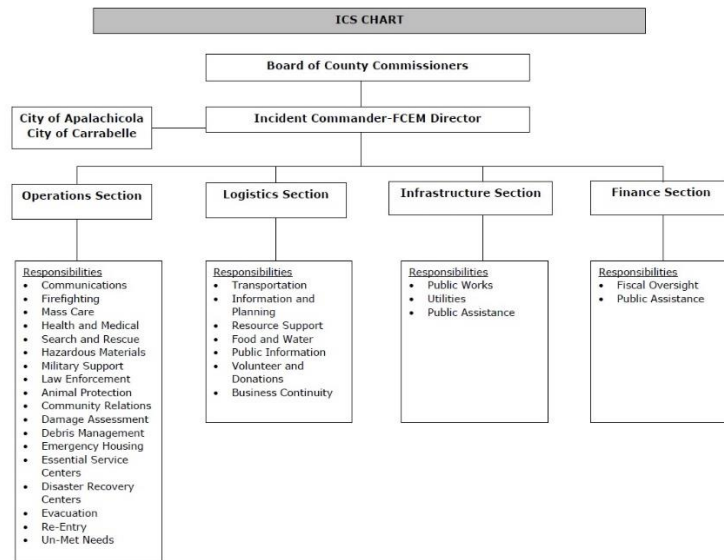
Initial response will provide for an immediate reaction to alleviate human suffering, prevent loss of life, protect property, and return the area to the best possible state of normalcy in the quickest amount of time. Goals and objectives are designed through operational plans to effectively reduce the effects from hazards and to bring long-range recovery efforts to distressed areas.

The Franklin County Departments, under the BOCC perform the services for the residents in the unincorporated areas of the county, and in some cases for certain services to municipal residents. However, the municipalities in the county are responsible for management of their own incorporated limits. The constitutional officers perform their functions on a countywide basis, in accordance with Florida Statutes. While the municipalities determine their own line of succession, Franklin County lines of succession are maintained in the Emergency Management Division. The line of succession is located in the organizational chart below.



When a state of emergency has been declared either locally, by the governor, or by the president, the Franklin County Director of Emergency Management will assume overall direction and control under guidance from the Board of County Commissioners Chairman, or the Policy, Operations or Response Group which may be appointed by the BOCC. Countywide incidents will be coordinated and directed by the Emergency Management Division from the Franklin County EOC. If several incidents have occurred, each will have its

own Incident or Unified Commander. An Area Command may be formed to manage multiple Incident Command structures in the field.



All field operations will utilize the Incident Command System (ICS) for the management of the incident. Incidents in which multiple jurisdictions are involved will use the Unified Command structure in the field. The EM Division will support the operations of the Incident Commander or Unified Command. In the case of localized incidents, such as a hazardous material spill release it will be managed by the appropriate authority, such as a municipality or a municipal police department.

Duties of the EM Director

- The EM Director shall work under the day-to-day supervision of the Board of County Commissioners Chairman during non-emergency and emergency status.
- The EM Director shall coordinate all emergency activities, services and programs within Franklin County and shall serve as liaison to other emergency management agencies and organizations.
- The EM Director shall be responsible for the organization, administration, and the operation of the Division of Emergency Management
- The emergency management director shall implement, manage and report on all actions authorized.
- The duties of the emergency management director shall include the ongoing planning and coordination of those actions necessary to the creation and maintenance of an effective emergency response capability and to prepare for and manage emergency conditions. The director shall have the authority, duty, and responsibility to:
 - Declare a state of emergency as directed by Franklin County BOCC chairman

- To inform the Board of County Commissioners of the reasons for and status of events requiring a declaration and to recommend the declaration of a state of emergency;
- Direct the creation, revision, and exercise of emergency response plans conforming to state and county emergency plans for the mitigation of, preparation of, response to, and recovery from emergencies;
- Direct the efforts of the local hazard mitigation committee in the preparation for, response to, and recovery from emergency conditions;
- Recommend a budget for the creation and maintenance of an emergency response capability as provided herein;
- Recommend a budget for the creation and maintenance of an emergency response capability as provided herein;
- Promulgate emergency regulations necessary to the protection of life and property, establishment of public order, and control of adverse conditions affecting public welfare resulting from an emergency;
- Plan for and develop an emergency operations center to include equipment, personnel and operational procedures necessary to the management and control of emergency conditions;
- Maintain a system of communications and warnings to ensure that emergency management agencies are warned of developing emergency situations and can communicate emergency response decisions;
- Develop and manage an ongoing emergency awareness and public information program; and
- Implement training programs to improve the ability of local emergency management personnel to prepare and implement emergency management plans and programs to improve the ability of local emergency management personnel to prepare and implement emergency management plans and programs.

Additional EM Director responsibilities involve:

- Manage the special needs resident files <http://www.franklinemergencymanagement.com/>
- Storing all mutual aid agreements related to emergency management which have been approved and authorized by the Board of County Commissioners;
- Maintaining a state of readiness posture by conducting exercise programs throughout the year.

Declaration of state of emergency

- The chairman of the board of commissioners, county administrator, and/or the EM director, in the order named, shall have the authority to declare a state of emergency by proclamation. Upon the absence or unavailability of the chairman and the county administrator, the emergency manager may issue such a declaration as provided herein.
- Any declaration of a state of emergency and all emergency regulations activated under the provisions of this chapter shall be confirmed by the Franklin County Board

of County Commissioners by resolution at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the county commission, whichever occurs first, unless the nature of the emergency renders a meeting of the commission impractical.

- Confirmation of the emergency declaration shall disclose the reason for, anticipated impacts of, actions proposed and taken to manage the emergency, and other pertinent data relating the emergency requiring such a declaration.
- The EM Director shall notify by telephone not less than two newspapers of general circulation within Franklin County, and at least one television station and one radio station broadcasting in the Franklin County area. When practicable the EM Director shall also cause the written notice to be published, in its entirety, each week in a newspaper of general circulation in the County until the state of emergency is declared to be terminated.
- A declaration of a state of emergency shall activate the disaster emergency plans applicable to the county and shall be the authority and guidelines for emergency measures as well as authorize the use or distribution of any supplies, equipment, materials, or facilities assembled or arranged to be made available pursuant to such plans.

The EM Director, after approval by the BOCC, will do the following:

- Expend funds, make contracts, obtain and distribute equipment, materials, and supplies for emergency management purposes, provide for the health and safety of persons and property, including emergency assistance to the victims of an emergency, and direct and coordinate the county comprehensive emergency management plan and all programs in accordance with the policies and plans set by the federal and state emergency management agencies;
- Appoint, employ, remove or provide, with or without compensation, coordinators, rescue teams, fire and police personnel, and other emergency management workers; rescue teams, fire and police personnel, and other emergency management workers;
- Establish, as necessary, a primary and one or more secondary emergency operation centers to provide continuity of government and direction and control of emergency operations;
- Assign and make available for duty the offices and agencies of the county, including the employees, property or equipment thereof relating to fire fighting, engineering, rescue, health, medical and related services, police, transportation, construction, and similar items that are services for emergency forces of the county for deployment within or out- side the political limits of Franklin County; and
- Appoint and organize, subject to the Board of County Commissioners' approval, the county emergency response team (CERT) and the CERT supporting staff and ensure their active participation and training in the emergency management program.

Emergency declarations shall include, but are not limited to the following subjects:

- Evacuation and sheltering;
- Curfews and declaration of areas off-limits;

- Suspension or regulation of sale of alcoholic beverages, firearms, explosives or combustibles;
- Prohibiting the sale of merchandise, goods, or services at more than the normal average retail price;
- Water use restrictions;
- Suspension of local building regulations;
- Rationing of fuel, ice and other essentials;
- Emergency procurement procedures;
- Suspension of part or all county services, emergency and non-emergency; and
- Prohibiting open fires and imposing other burn restrictions.

A state of emergency, when declared as provided in this section, shall continue in effect from day to day until such time as the state of emergency is declared to be terminated.

- Upon the declaration of a state of emergency, the director shall post a written notice of such declaration at the Franklin County Administration planning & building and the Franklin County Courthouse. The director shall notify by telephone not less than one newspaper of general circulation within Franklin County, and at least one television station and one radio station broadcasting in the Franklin County area of the declaration.
- The director, upon proper request by the appropriate official or agency, may impose an open fire ban or other burn restrictions when appropriate. Such a ban or other burn restrictions may be imposed prior to conditions reaching actual emergency status, but must be confirmed by the Franklin Board of County Commissioners at its next regularly scheduled meeting
- The director shall notify by telephone not less than two newspapers of general circulation within Franklin County, and at least one television station and one radio station broadcasting in the Franklin County area. When practicable the EM Director shall also cause the written notice to be published, in its entirety, each week in a newspaper of general circulation in the County until the state of emergency is declared to be terminated.

Emergency Operations span three separate but contiguous phases: emergency response, recovery and mitigation phases of a disaster. For the purposes of this plan, this concept of operations will focus on emergency response and relief efforts and measures to be taken for a smooth transition into intermediate and long-term recovery from a major or catastrophic emergency.

Organizational charts show the county's responsibility and the coordination between local agencies and the ESF's.

In addition, the scope of these operational concepts and response actions will include:

1. Providing emergency notification and warning.
2. Describing emergency mobilization procedures.
3. Delineating emergency decision-making processes.
4. Describing types and methods of implementation of emergency protective actions.

5. Conducting rapid assessments of emergency impacts and immediate emergency resource needs.
6. Providing security to the hardest hit areas.
7. Coordinating information and instructions to the public.
8. Conducting emergency relief operations to ensure victims have been identified and that their needs are met.
9. Conducting preliminary damage assessments to determine the need for federal assistance.
10. Summarizing procedures for requesting federal disaster assistance.
11. Relaxation of protective actions and coordination of reentry into evacuated areas.
12. Restoration of essential public facilities and services.
13. Preparing for federal disaster assistance (public and individual).
14. Coordination of resources and materials.
15. Coordination of volunteer organizations.
16. Dissemination of information and instructions to the public.
17. Restoration of public infrastructure damaged by the emergency

The EOC serves as the central command and control point for emergency- related operations and activities and requests for deployment of resources. In the event the EOC is threatened, an Alternate EOC is activated.

The location of the EOC is:

Primary:

Franklin County Emergency Management
28 Airport Road
Apalachicola, FL 32320

29.725767, -84.983244



Secondary:

Franklin County Sheriff's Office
270 Highway 65
Eastpoint, Florida 32328

29.775964, -84.831055



The County must be able to respond quickly and effectively to developing events. When an event or potential event is first detected, the EOC initiates Level III activation (monitoring). Communications is maintained between the EOC and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

While emergency response actions necessary to protect public health and safety are being implemented, the Policy Group will coordinate with the Emergency Management Director (EMD), who will work with the ESF's to make preparations to facilitate the rapid deployment of resources, activate the County's Emergency Operations Center if necessary and implement this plan. The management structure may change due to the nature of the disaster or event. Lead organization will be in direct correlation with the type of disaster such as Wildfire the Lead Agency would be Florida Forest Service, Active shooter the Lead Agency would be Franklin County Sheriff's Office, and Natural disasters the Lead Agency would be Franklin County Board Of County Commissioners.



Operations Staff in the EOC and ESF representatives will contact the designated emergency coordinators in affected municipalities to begin to identify needed and anticipated resources and contact persons. Resource requests, which exceed the capability of the County, will be forwarded to the State EOC.

The goal for each ESF is to have at least three individuals who are fully trained and capable of performing their duties and responsibilities in the EOC. It is essential that we are able to staff three shifts per day in the EOC for each activated ESF. Realizing of course, that each situation is different and depending on the scope of the disaster/emergency, not all ESF's may be activated or require 24-hour staffing. It is expected that due to the size of the county and availability of staff, outside resources would be necessary to conduct 24-hour staffing after 2-days in anything that are more than a minor disaster.

Table 8-Level of Disaster and Primary Response

Level of Disaster	Primary Response	Additional Responsibilities
Minor EMD in coordination with respective ESF's will determine which ESF's require 24-hour operation.	EMD - *	ESF-5, ESF-6, ESF-14
	ESF-2	ESF-16, ESF-13, ESF-17
	ESF-3	ESF-1, ESF-7, ESF-12
	ESF-4	ESF-10, ESF-15
	ESF-9 - **	ESF-8, ESF-11
	ESF-16	
Minor to Major EMD in coordination with respective ESF's will determine which ESF's require 24-hour operation.	Chairperson and selected members of the Policy Group.	
	EMD - *	ESF-5, ESF-14
	Operations Off. - **	
	ESF-1	ESF-6, ESF-11
	ESF-2	ESF-17
	ESF-3	ESF-7, ESF-12
	ESF-4	ESF-10, ESF-15
	ESF- 8	ESF-9
	ESF-16	ESF-13
Major to Catastrophic EMD in coordination with respective ESF's will determine which ESF's require 24-hour operation.	Chairperson and members of the Policy Group – EMD-*	
	Shift 1 Op Off. - **	
	Shift 2 Op Off. - **	
	All ESF's with Supporting Agencies.	
* Primary Team Leader ** Alternate Team Leader		

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

A department or agency may be designated as the Primary agency for an ESF for a number of reasons. The agency may have a statutory responsibility to perform that function, or through the agency may have developed the necessary expertise to lead the ESF. In some agencies, a portion of the agency's mission is very similar to the mission of the ESF; therefore, the skills to respond in a disaster can be immediately translated from the daily business of that agency. Whatever the reason an agency is designated as the Primary agency, that agency has the necessary contacts and expertise to coordinate the activities of that support function.

Because Franklin County is a small county, there may be times in the incident management system used by the county, depending on the scope of the disaster, one agency may be responsible for several tasks, each represented by a different ESF in the State CEMP. This is a normal occurrence in small counties with limited resources; however, every attempt will be made to avoid assigning multiple functions to a single agency.

Upon activation of the EOC, the lead agencies for the ESF's will designate a representative in the EOC to coordinate that ESF. It is up to the primary agency's discretion as to how many, if any, support agencies they will require present with them. However, due to the limited space available in the EOC, the attendance of support agencies should be closely coordinated with the EMD in the development of standard operating guidelines.

The Primary department or agency for the ESF will be responsible for obtaining all information relating to ESF activities and requirements caused by the emergency and disaster response. This information gathering will frequently require the primary agency to step outside traditional information gathering protocols.

The County will respond to local requests for assistance through the ESF process. Within the EOC, requests for assistance will be tasked to the ESF's for completion. The primary agency will be responsible for coordinating the delivery of that assistance.

The EOC Operations Chief will issue mission assignments to the primary departments for each ESF based on the identified resource shortfall. Resource tasking will be accomplished through the ESF's on a mission assignment basis. The tasking on a mission assignment basis means that a local government's resource shortfall will be addressed through assigning a mission to address the shortfall rather than tasking specific pieces of equipment or personnel.

The primary department or agency for that ESF will be responsible for identifying the particular resource or resources that will accomplish the mission and coordinate the delivery of that resource to the local government. A detailed scope of work for each ESF is attached to this plan.

Emergency Support Agency	Lead Agency	Support Agency
ESF 1 – Transportation	Franklin County School	Franklin County Emergency Management
ESF 2- Communications	Franklin County Sheriff	Franklin County Emergency Management
ESF 3- Public Works	Franklin County Road Department	Florida Department of Transportation
ESF 4- Firefighting	Volunteer Fire Departments	Florida Forest Service
ESF 5- Planning	Franklin County Emergency Management	Franklin County Board of County Commission
ESF 6- Mass Care	American Red Cross	Salvation Army
ESF 7-Resource Support	Franklin County Emergency Management	State of Florida Department of Emergency Management
ESF 8-Health and Medical Services	Franklin County Department of Health	Florida Department of Health
ESF 9-Search and Rescue	Franklin County Sheriff Office	Franklin County Emergency Management
ESF 10- Environmental Protection Hazmat	Franklin County Health Department	Franklin County Sheriff Office/Florida Department of Environmental Protection
ESF 11-Food and Water	American Red Cross	Salvation Army
ESF 12- Energy	Duke Energy	State of Florida Utilities
ESF 13- Military Support	Franklin County Emergency Management	Franklin County Sheriff Office
ESF 14-External Affairs/ Public Information	Franklin County Board of County Commission	Franklin County Emergency Management
ESF 15-Volunteers and Donations	Capital Area Community Action	Franklin's Promise
ESF 16-Law Enforcement	Franklin County Sheriff's Office	Florida Department of Law Enforcement
ESF 17-Animal and Agricultural Issues	Franklin County Animal Control	Franklin County Humane Society
ESF 18- Business Continuity	Franklin County Emergency Management	Chamber of Commerce Member

C. Plan Activation

When a major or catastrophic emergency has occurred or is imminent, the Emergency Management Director (EMD) may advise the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners to declare a local state of emergency and issue a formal request for state assistance. If the Chairperson is unavailable, the line of succession will be the Vice-Chairperson, Senior Commissioner, then County Administrator, followed by the Emergency Management Director. Such an action will activate immediately all portions

of this plan. In the absence of a local state of emergency, the Emergency Management Director may activate portions of this plan in accordance with the appropriate levels of mobilization to facilitate response readiness or monitoring activities.

D. Warning and Dissemination

General

The purpose of this section is to outline the systems available for warning the responsible government officials and the general public of the threat of an impending disaster or that an actual emergency situation is in progress in the County.

Warnings of impending or potential emergencies such as a hurricane, tornado, or severe weather, or a notification of a sudden incident such as a tornado touchdown, an airplane crash, a major hazardous materials release or any other significant event that may impact multiple jurisdictions or large numbers of people must be disseminated to responsible officials, emergency response agencies and to the public. The former notification is for the purpose of implementing emergency government and management procedures and reporting such actions to State emergency management agencies. The latter is for instructions on appropriate protective actions and preparedness and response measures to take.

County Warning Point

The Franklin County Sheriff's Office County Dispatch Center is designated as the official Warning Point for Franklin County. The ESATCOM System and 911 System are housed in the County Dispatch Center at the Sheriff's Office. The Communications Dispatch Center Supervisor is designated as the Warning Officer for Franklin County.

Significant Incidents

Notifications of watches, warnings, or the occurrence of significant events will be received at the Warning Point through bulletins and advisories from the National Weather Service received via the Emergency Satellite Communications System (ESATCOM), the NOAA Weather Radio, local media, telephone and the general public. These significant incidents may include but are not limited to:

- Any incident that may require a substantial evacuation and/or relocation of a given area.
- Any event posing a potential threat for a mass casualty incident.
- Any weather-related warning advisory.
- Any formation of tropical weather systems.
- Any incident, which closes, or significantly blocks major roadways within the County.
- Any large or multiple structure fires.
- Any prolonged shutdown of public utilities.
- Any incident where public resources within Franklin County are being deployed out of the County.
- Any event posing a major environmental threat.

Alerting

Upon the receipt of notification of any such significant event the Communications Supervisor or on-duty Communications personnel shall implement the procedure appropriate to the event (weather,

fire, hazardous materials, mass casualty incidents, etc.) The Communications Director or their designee will alert the Emergency Management Director as needed. The Director or their designee may advise that one, or a combination of the following actions, be initiated by the Communications Supervisor or designee as the County Warning Officer:

- Alert Warning System.
- Notify the State Warning Point, via the Emergency Satellite Communications System (ESATCOM) or by telephone.
- Notify one or more designated agencies of county government or political subdivision(s).
- Initiate a partial or full call-out-alert.

Call Out Alert

The call-out alert when initiated will be made to county governmental staff and non-county EOC staff in accordance with the Emergency Notification Procedure utilizing telephone numbers maintained by the County Dispatch Center and Alert Franklin. It will be the responsibility of Primary Agencies/Departments for ESF's to notify their respective support agencies, division directors, and/or staff, under their span of control. In addition, the following actions may be initiated:

- An alert will be sent to all individuals and jurisdiction representatives via Alert Franklin.
- Franklin County political subdivisions, and other governmental and non-governmental agencies will be contacted and utilize their own internal procedures to notify their staff of the threat or emergency situation.
- Warning the public, whether via the Emergency Alert System (EAS) or other available means, will include instructions for any required actions, i.e., evacuation, keeping away from a disaster area, seeking cover from a threatened tornado.

Agency Notification when County/911 Communications Center Procedures Are Not Implemented:

Upon notification of an emergency or disaster situation, the Emergency Management Director is responsible for disseminating warnings to:

- Selected County Administration personnel;
- Mayors (or designee) of each municipality within the County;
- The primary agency contact for each Emergency Support Function.

The EMD, will report to the EOC to supervise activation procedures for an actual or impending emergency. Key warning personnel will coordinate with adjacent jurisdictions using telephone, radio, courier, or any other means necessary and available. Each Mayor or their representative will alert the municipal services in his/her community and supervise the dissemination of warnings in their municipality. The primary agency contact for each ESF will contact all of the support agencies to the ESF. All agencies will notify their personnel to begin activation procedures as described in the ESF Annexes and implementing SOG's.

The County Emergency Operations Center will be activated under the following levels of activation:

Levels of Activation – Additional information regarding activation is defined in the Emergency Operation Center Standard Operating Guidelines.

Level III – Monitoring Activation – Monitoring will be implemented whenever Emergency Management receives notice of an incident, which may escalate to threaten public safety. During Level III activation, Emergency Management will disseminate information to the EOC team via fac- simile, alpha paging, and radios.

Level II – Hazard-Specific Activation - Activation Level II may be implemented by the County Administrator, Emergency Management Director, or their Designee. Only those ESF's affected by the hazard or involved in the response will be represented at the EOC.

Level I – Full Franklin County Activation – Activation Level I (Full County) may be implemented for a major event. All ESF's, the Command Staff, Liaison Group, and Support Staff will be staffed 24 hours a day.

Warning to the General Public

Franklin County must provide the public with sufficient advance warning time for effective preparation and emergency plans to be implemented. Warning to the public is a major concern. Several radio stations cover Franklin County. Notice must be coordinated with stations in Tallahassee and/or Panama City for TV and radio broadcast of PSA's.

The following warning systems are available to disseminate warnings and warning information to the public:

- Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a national public warning system that requires broadcasters, cable television systems, wireless cable systems, satellite digital audio radio service (SDARS) providers, and direct broadcast satellite (DBS) providers to provide the communications capability to the President to address the American public during a national emergency.
- Website: <http://www.franklinemergencymanagement.com/>- the Franklin County residents can review details on the alerts, news & events link in reference to notifications and closures link for road, bridge conditions, county and school closures, and watches, warnings and advisories. This site also provides evacuation information, detail weather updates, useful emergency contact links (i.e. red cross, franklin's promise coalition, etc.) and several plans and a hurricane survival guide (including an evacuation plan for pets).
- Alert Franklin telephone/text/email alerting system – the residents can register at: www.franklincountyemergencymanagement.com designed to enable the Franklin County local government send and track personalized messages to thousands of residents in minutes.

- Franklin County Emergency Management social media accounts enable Franklin County Emergency Management to provide up to date information for any individual interested in Franklin County EM's situational awareness.
- NOAA Weather Alert Radio – the residents can listen to the NOAA weather alert or check out the NOAA website for the latest and updated information for the area.
- Hotline Number: 850-653-8977 and press 1, Franklin Emergency Information Line when the EOC is activated – the Franklin residents can call the EM office directly.
- Radio and TV Stations – the Franklin residents can listen to the local radio or watch the local TV stations.
- Cable providers have an information channel on cable, which can be accessed by residents and hotel/motel visitors. Telephone call notification can be accomplished by contacting motels/hotels, campgrounds and other businesses that cater to seasonal or transient populations.

Other warnings can include

- Public Displays – post a written notice of declaration at the Franklin County Administration Planning & Building and the Franklin County Courthouse.
- Email media and local businesses
- Public Speaking Events
- Face-to-face Communications (door to door announcements)
- Cable providers have an information channel on cable, which can be accessed by residents and hotel/motel visitors. Telephone call notification can be accomplished by contacting motels/hotels, campgrounds and other businesses that cater to seasonal or transient populations.

E. Emergency Decision Making

Two key elements that are essential for making sound emergency decisions is having the knowledge on the amount of time that is needed to respond to the emergency and the amount of resources that are needed and available. When making emergency action decisions the following general methodology will be used:

- In hurricanes or weather-related emergencies, pre-emergency hazard times are computed based on a hurricane-tracking program. These times therefore are based on the actual characteristics of the event (i.e., forward speed of the storm and the distance tropical storm conditions extend from the eye). Total evacuation times are the combination of the clearance and pre-emergency hazard times.

- The probabilities generated by the National Weather Service (NWS) will be considered when recommending protective measures. These probabilities are simple mathematical odds deduced from computer weather models.
- Pre-emergency hazard time is the amount of time between the onset of the event and the actual arrival of hazardous conditions.
- After determining the total pre-emergency time and the length of time before the arrival of hazardous conditions, a projection is made of when a decision must be reached. This is decision time.
- Decision time is the amount of time available before the issuance of protective actions to allow adequate response time for the threatened population.
- Execution time is the time available that allows for the completion of an emergency action before hazardous conditions are experienced. This would include a mobilization time.
- During the process of decision-making determination for the issuance of protective actions and furnishing of assistance will be based on the following priority:
 - a. Life-Threatening circumstances - A problem is directly linked to life threatening circumstances; such requests will receive first priority.
 - b. Protection of Property - A threat exists for large-scale damage to property.
- Operational responses to the above situations will be based upon the following:
 - a. Availability of Resources - ESF-7 must assess the availability of resources, consider anticipated problems and identify the most effective method of meeting the request.
 - b. Location of Resources - ESF-7 staff will identify the closest available resources.
 - c. Arrival Time - ESF-7 staff will estimate the time of arrival of resources.

F. Protective Actions

Evacuations

Most evacuations will be local in scope and an emergency response incident commander will initiate actions. Franklin County is Category 2 Mandatory Evacuation Zone. In such cases, the actions will be coordinated and administered by emergency response officials using local resources in accordance with operational procedures. During any county administered evacuation that does not require activation of the EOC, Emergency Management will provide assistance under the various County agencies' normal statutory authority through coordination. In the event of a multi-jurisdictional operation, the County Chairperson may issue a declaration of a local state of emergency and

evacuation order in support of a municipality. This decision will include consultation with the Emergency Management Director and representatives of the jurisdictions involved.

All County assistance and support of such actions will be coordinated from the EOC under the direction of the Emergency Management Director. Decisions on issues, such as deploying and pre-deploying personnel; determining evacuation routes; directing people caught on evacuation routes to safe shelter; ensuring the sufficiency of fuel; and addressing any matters relative to the ordered protective actions will be made by the appropriate functional groups in the EOC.

Evacuation route maps are located in the EOC and available for use in an emergency. Maps of evacuation routes based on County Commission Districts and shelter locations are located at the EOC and will be released to the media by ESF-14 and the PIO upon activation. Local action for evacuation and reentry will be coordinated with ESF-1, ESF-3 and ESF-16. Regional Evacuation will be coordinated utilizing the existing Regional Hurricane Evacuation Procedure.

Sheltering

Franklin County is a coastal county. All schools are located in a flood zone and are at risk during a major hurricane. Franklin County does not provide a general population or special needs shelters.

Refuges of last resort will be used for temporary and minimal sheltering to evacuees who cannot be accommodated in public shelters. These shelters would not be expected to offer bedding, food/water, medical or other services. The evacuees should be self-supporting. Every attempt will be made to move these evacuees to public shelters as soon as possible.

Sources of refuge would include church buildings, service club buildings, fire halls, community centers and possible individual homes if not needed. Unoccupied office, warehouse or other types of building may be utilized. A map of evacuation routes and shelter locations is located in Emergency Management and will be released to the media by ESF-14.

The decision to use any Franklin County School Shelters will be based on the projected threat of the incident. In some cases, the threat may be sufficient to prohibit the opening of any public shelters within the county. In that case, regional sheltering will be coordinated with adjacent counties and the State EOC.

G. Relief Operations

Once the emergency has passed, coordination of relief operations will begin such as search and rescue operations, mass casualty activities, provision of emergency supplies, preliminary damage assessment, emergency debris removal, and emergency restoration of utilities. The EOC will continue to direct management and coordination of all emergency response functions. Emergency relief agencies as well as all levels of government and the responding disaster relief organizations will be represented through various emergency support functions in the Emergency Operations Center.

The primary initial local coordinating agency for requesting resources and relief from State and Federal sources and allocating such supplies within the County will be the Emergency Operations Center. State and Federal Emergency Response Teams will be established and sent as soon as possible after the emergency. Ideally, these Emergency Response Teams will be located in Franklin County at or near the Emergency Operations Center and will carry out all State coordination and assistance functions until the Federal Disaster Field Office (DFO) is established.

The municipalities will make requests for immediate relief supplies and resources to the EOC. The EOC will consolidate all city requests into a County request for immediate relief resources. The County request for outside resources will be made to the State. Damage Assessment and Impact Assessment Guidelines outline specifics of these functions.

H. Implementation of the National Response Framework

When it becomes apparent that the anticipated magnitude, and extent of damages will be beyond the capabilities of the County and State, and that federal resources will be necessary to supplement local emergency response efforts, the Governor will contact the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Regional Office in Atlanta and request implementation of the National Response Framework. Activation of this plan authorizes the mobilization of federal resources necessary to augment State and local emergency efforts.

FEMA's Advanced Emergency Response Team (ERT/A)

An advance element of the Emergency Response Team (ERT/A) is the initial group to respond in the field and serves as the nucleus for the full Emergency Response Team (ERT). The ERT/A is headed by a team leader from FEMA and is composed of FEMA program and support staff and representatives from selected federal agencies.

A part of the ERT/A will deploy to the EOC to work directly with the County to obtain information on the impacts of the emergency and to begin to identify specific requirements for federal assistance. Other members of the ERT/A will deploy directly to the most affected areas to identify an appropriate location for the Disaster Field Office (DFO); establish communications; and set up operations in the field.

FEMA's Emergency Response Team

The Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) will head the full Emergency Response Team (ERT). The ERT is composed of the FCO, FEMA program and support staff, and representatives from each of the 12 federal ESF's. The responsibilities of the ERT include:

- Coordinating overall federal response and emergency response activities to the County.
- Working with the County and State to determine support requirements and to coordinate those requirements with the ESF's.
- Tasking the ESF's or any other federal agency to perform missions in support of the County. Upon their arrival, the team leader and ESF's will receive an operational briefing from the Emergency Management Director and be assigned space from which to conduct their activities. Once this is completed, federal ESF staff will establish contact with their counterparts on the County and State ESF's to coordinate the provision of federal assistance to meet resource needs, which exceed the capability of the State and affected local governments.

Concept of Operations – Pre - and Post Disaster Mitigation Activities

This section of the plan provides an overview of the management of the pre and post-disaster mitigation activities in Franklin County. The purpose is to provide guidance for the activities necessary

for Franklin County to reduce the potential for damage and loss from future disasters affecting the county.

Emergency Management Organization System Used During Mitigation

The County operates under the NIMS system during emergency operations and has adopted NIMS. This system is especially effective for managing response and recovery operations that involve multiple agencies each working on different though interrelated tasks. The organization system employed during mitigation activities is streamlined in large part because Franklin County Emergency Management has the primary responsibility for nearly all aspects of pre- and post-disaster mitigation. Although there are times when Emergency Management receives assistance from supporting agencies, the vast majority of mitigation activities are carried out directly by Emergency Management staff. The organizational chart that follows shows the relationship between the Franklin County Emergency Management and supporting agencies involved in mitigation operations.

Agency Responsibilities for Hazard Mitigation Pre/Post Disaster

Agencies	Pre-Disaster Mitigation	Post-Disaster Mitigation
Franklin County Emergency Management	P	P
Franklin County Board of County Commissioners	S	S
Franklin County Planning & Building Department	S	S
Franklin County Clerk of the Court	S	S
Franklin County Extension Services	S	S
Franklin County Health Department	S	S
Franklin County Property Appraiser	S	S
Franklin County Road Department	S	S
Franklin County School Board	S	S
Franklin County Sheriff's Office	S	S
Franklin County SHIP	S	S
Franklin County Solid Waste	S	S
Weems Hospital Ambulance Service (EMS)	S	S
Salvation Army	S	S
City of Apalachicola	S	S
City of Carrabelle	S	S
Lanark Village, FL Fire Department	S	S
Florida Department of Transportation	S	S

Florida Division of Emergency Management	S	S
Apalachicola Bay Chamber of Commerce	S	S
Carrabelle Chamber of Commerce	S	S
Florida Forest Service	S	S
Public Utilities Representatives	S	S
The Apalachee Regional Planning Council	S	S
Salvation Army	S	S
Northwest Florida Water Management District	S	S

Key Code : P=Primary Agency S=Secondary Agency

Notification and Coordination of Agency Participation in Mitigation Pre-Disaster Operations

Franklin County Emergency Management through the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) coordinates pre-disaster mitigation activities. The Franklin County LMS identifies the hazards to which Franklin County is vulnerable, assesses the facilities and structures that are most vulnerable to hazards, offers a prioritized list of mitigation projects to take advantage of available funding, and links mitigation projects to these sources of funding.

Franklin County Emergency Management is responsible for maintaining the Franklin County LMS. The LMS will be updated at **least annually**, after each major disaster, or on an as needed basis. Participation by local agencies will be coordinated by Franklin County Emergency Management and will involve the supporting agencies listed.

Franklin County Emergency Management is responsible for coordinating local agency participation in post-disaster mitigation activities. Management staff contact all agencies and notify them as to their role in these operations. Given the rural nature of the county and the relatively small number of agencies involved in mitigation activities, notifications can be made quickly via telephone or email.

Coordination of Mitigation Activities with Municipalities and the State

The Director of Franklin County Emergency Management or designee is responsible for coordinating mitigation activities with the municipalities and the State EOC. The Mayors of the City of Apalachicola, City of Carrabelle, or their designees will be updated daily throughout the response, recovery and mitigation phases of the emergency. The Emergency Management Director or designee will coordinate as needed with the Bureau of Recovery and Mitigation at the Florida Division of Emergency Management.

Franklin County Emergency Management coordinates with the state and local supply companies in order to supply petroleum products to assist in post-disaster mitigation activities.

Local Government Status in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Franklin County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program. There are 2,935 policyholders within Franklin County: 265 in the City of Apalachicola; 129 in the City of Carrabelle;

and 2,541 in unincorporated areas of Franklin County as of 2013. The county also actively supports public education regarding building policies in flood prone areas.

Process for Identifying Mitigation Opportunities in the Post-Disaster Environment

Franklin County Emergency Management is responsible for coordinating all recovery operations in the county. As a result Emergency Management is well poised to identify opportunities for future mitigation projects such as elevation and/or acquisition of flood-prone structures, drainage improvement projects and infrastructure enhancement projects. Franklin County Emergency Management works closely with the damage assessment teams in the field to identify potential mitigation opportunities.

Process to Manage Mitigation Assistance Funds

All mitigation and recovery grants are applied for and administered by Franklin County Emergency Management. Emergency Management is also the administrator for all emergency management grants involving the County.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Activities

Pre-disaster hazard mitigation activities are described in detail in the Franklin County LMS Plan. The LMS is a community-based plan to make the county and local communities safer and more resistant to natural and technological hazards. The Franklin County LMS is available from the Franklin County Emergency Management.

a. Planning Assumptions

Personnel resources for daily operations in Franklin County are limited. In the aftermath of a disaster, these resources are stretched even further. As a result, the County relies in large part on information generated by the Franklin County and municipal Planning & Building and Road Departments during the local damage assessment process, the prioritized project list from the Franklin County LMS, and overall guidance from the Emergency Management Director or Designee in determining specific mitigation priorities following a disaster.

b. Lead Agency with Responsibility for Providing Mitigation Assessment

Franklin County Emergency Management is the primary agency charged with post-disaster mitigation assessment. The Emergency Management Director or designee has the primary responsibility for assessing mitigation needs in the post-disaster environments.

c. Local Agencies with Supporting Roles in Mitigation Assessment

The Franklin County Property Appraiser, Franklin County Road Department, Franklin County Health Department, Franklin County Planning & Building Department and Municipal Public Works, are the supporting agencies that work

closest with Franklin County Emergency Management in post-disaster mitigation assessment. There are, however, a number of other local agencies that may indirectly support mitigation in Franklin County.

d. Roles and Responsibilities of Lead and Support Agencies

i. Franklin County Emergency Management

Franklin County Emergency Management will serve as the coordinating organization for all post-disaster mitigation activities. Emergency Management will notify all supporting agencies required for mitigation assessment operations; coordinate all activities required to identify potential mitigation projects and initiatives, coordinate the Emergency Management Director or designee also serves as the point of contact for providing information to residents of the county describing how they can minimize damage from future disasters.

ii. Franklin County Property Appraiser

The Franklin County Property Appraiser will support the Franklin County Emergency Management by providing technical expertise regarding property estimated values, dimensions (square footage), and the principal use of the building on the damaged properties as a result of a disaster.

iii. Franklin County Planning & Building Department

The Franklin County Planning & Building Department would determine the estimated damage to the structures and if it was built in a SFHA, and identify and enforce the county's flood ordinance on rebuilding. Also, the department will provide support to Emergency Management in identifying mitigation activities that could reduce the vulnerability of public infrastructure, businesses and housing stock to damage and loss from natural and manmade disasters.

iv. Franklin County Road Departments, Municipal Public Works Departments

The Franklin County Road Department and the Municipal Public Works Departments will assist the Emergency Management in identifying potential road, culvert and water and sewer mitigation projects.

e. Coordination Between Lead and Support Agencies

Emergency Management will serve as the organization responsible for coordinating mitigation activities for lead and support agencies. The Franklin County Emergency Management Director or designee is the person responsible for this task. The process of coordination is straightforward given the rural nature of the county and the small number of agencies actively involved in post-disaster

mitigation activities.

In Franklin County, much of the work involved in identifying opportunities for possible mitigation activities is carried out during the pre-disaster mitigation phase (e.g. during the mitigation project identification process carried out by the Franklin County LMS Working Group). Opportunities for mitigation are also discovered during the initial and preliminary damage assessments and throughout the public assistance processes. The supporting agencies noted above document damage to public infrastructure, businesses and residences working in conjunction with Emergency Management. The Franklin County LMS working group, along with input from supporting agencies then considers, development trends, the information gathered during the recovery phase and determinations are made regarding potential mitigation projects.

- i. The Franklin County Emergency Management Director will be responsible for ensuring all equipment and resources necessary for mitigation assessment are available when needed.
- ii. Vehicles used for mitigation assessment include city and county government vehicles, fire department vehicles and personal vehicles.
- iii. The following equipment is provided by Emergency Management and used for mitigation assessment: office supplies, maps and disposable cameras. Other resources may be requested on an as needed basis through Emergency Management.
- iv. Equipment, vehicles and supplies necessary for mitigation activity are located throughout the county either in stations, assigned to individual personnel or readily accessible to department personnel.

f. Training Procedures for Mitigation Personnel

Personnel involved in mitigation activities will receive on-going training according to their individual needs. Franklin County Emergency Management will work with all mitigation assessment team members to ensure that all training needs are met. The primary source for mitigation training is the Florida Division of Emergency Management.

Specific Mitigation Pre-Disaster Activities

Franklin County Emergency Management participates in providing information to the citizens of Franklin County in ongoing public outreach activities. This includes the use of newspaper advertisements, public services announcements, radio spots, flyers, fairs and conferences. Presentations are made at both public and private meetings to inform attendees of mitigation activities available. The



county also actively supports public education regarding building policies in flood prone areas.

The Franklin County LMS Working Group or Committee involves agencies of the county government, all jurisdictions within the county, members of the private industry, civic organizations, trade groups, water management district, Florida Forest Service, non-profit organizations and the community in mitigation activities. This civic involvement provides a meeting ground for resource and information sharing regarding mitigation problems and opportunities in the community.

Potential Funding Sources for Mitigation Activities/Projects

Depending on project characteristics, Franklin County may have a variety of funding outlets available for mitigation measures. These include, but are not limited to:

- FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Community Development
- Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program Grant
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- Special Event-
- Specific Appropriations and Grants Mitigation Measures in Conjunction with Repair/Restoration Under FEMA Public Assistance
- Florida Communities Trust (acquisition/open space)
- Florida Coastal Management Program
- Direct Congressional Appropriation
- Direct Legislative Appropriate
- Local Capital Improvement Budgets



Preparedness Activities

IV. Preparedness Activities

The preparedness section of the CEMP outlines those activities the county will undertake to prepare for response, recovery, and mitigation efforts. This section will address the jurisdiction's programs to fulfill the requirements for each step of the preparedness cycle (planning, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking action to correct and mitigate.) These programs should adopt relevant NIMS standards, guidelines, processes, and protocols.

General

The Emergency Management Director (EMD) is responsible for research, development and maintenance of the CEMP. The EMD will ensure that all necessary revisions to the plan are prepared, coordinated, published and distributed to the recipients of the CEMP. The distribution list, which is displayed at the front of this document is used to verify that all appropriate persons/offices are copied as required.

The EMD is responsible for the preservation of vital records or documents deemed essential for continuing government functions and conducting post-disaster operations in Franklin County.

Special Needs

On the Franklin County Emergency Management website, the EM department encourages the special needs citizens to register in advance of a emergency situation. There are currently 108 special needs residents registered (including transportation disadvantaged residents). Specifics on eligibility, health medical admission criteria, shelters and supplemental shelters are identified, a special needs registration form, and what to bring to a special needs shelter. Once the registration form is completed and submitted to the EM department, a specific file is set up for the special needs citizen and kept with other special needs registrations.

To view the details, go to:

<http://www.franklinemergencymanagement.com/services/special-needs/>

Public Information

Franklin County Emergency Management provides information to the public by call alerts, texts, emails, social media, and website postings. Franklin County Emergency Management continually educates the public on the importance of being prepared.

Franklin County Emergency Management provides maps for the public on the website maps include Evacuation route maps, State of Florida Disaster Preparedness Map, FEMA Flood Map, and Franklin County TOPO Map.

Franklin County Emergency Management Map Link:

<https://www.franklinemergencymanagement.com/services/evacuation-information/>

Training and Exercise

This section will outline a training and exercise program that will ensure that emergency responders and the public fully understand the overall concept of Emergency Management and their responsibilities before, during and after an emergency/disaster.

The Franklin County Emergency Management Director is responsible for coordinating the local training and exercise program for the County. All response agencies (ESFs) participate and attend training and exercises conducted in Franklin County.

Franklin County Emergency Management serves as the coordinator for first responder training and exercises within the county and has prepared a training and exercise program to provide guidance for local governments to improve their capability for mitigation activities as well as to prepare for, respond effectively to and recover from an emergency or disaster. All training classes and exercises are listed on the County Multi-Year Training & Exercise Plan (MYTEP) and are rolled up into the Regional and State MYTEP documents.

Concept of Operations

General - Training

The objectives of training are to develop team skills for the Franklin County Emergency Operations Center; field operations; Information systems; technical information related to hazard mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery; and roles and responsibilities of all levels of government and the private sector in the face of emergencies or disasters.

County Departments designate Emergency Coordinators who will participate in training to better prepare their organizations to serve as a first responder in the event of a disaster. Needs assessments will be conducted to identify and produce a gap analysis on training deficiencies. Department Coordinators will then submit their training needs to include on the countywide MTYEP.

With budget limitations, emergency management is not solely responsible for paying for all training classes within the county. All departments and agencies are encouraged to budget for training classes identified on their gap analysis. The Emergency

Management Institute (EMI), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) provides on-line and on-site training opportunities for law enforcement, medical, fire services, utilities, local officials and emergency management personnel on a yearly basis. SERT TRAC is the on-line training calendar housed at FDEM listing statewide training opportunities for government and private agencies.

Emergency Management offers yearly training on the concepts of operations within the EOC. Group training involving various disciplines is encouraged for policy makers, public information officers, emergency coordinators, human needs assessment teams, school board personnel, medical/health, volunteers and communications/dispatchers. Training on EOC Operations and the CEMP are essential with ensuring emergency procedures in place are known by all ESFs.

Evaluation forms are completed at the conclusion of all training classes to obtain students observations of the class to make adjustments for classes to be held in the future to better meet expectations and outcomes.

General – Exercises

"Exercising" is the primary way to activate, test and evaluate the components of the various plans and procedures within Franklin County and to determine if the plans in place will work in an actual emergency/disaster situation.

All exercises are conducted utilizing the Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP) serves as a national model built for implementation at the State and local levels. The HSEEP doctrine is designed to implement a capabilities-based training and exercise program that includes a cycle, mix, and range of exercise activities of varying degrees of complexity and interaction.

Several Franklin County organizations participate in the various levels of exercises. The government and private agencies are as follows:

- Emergency Management Department
- Sheriff's Department
- Board of County Commissioners
- Health Department
- EMS
- Volunteer Fire Departments
- Planning & Building Department
- Property Appraisers Office
- Weems Memorial Hospital
- Red Cross
- Salvation Army

Exercise Types:



➤ Table Top Exercises

- Focuses on senior staff, elected officials or other key personnel in an informal setting
- Designed to stimulate discussion of issues
- Used to assess plans, policies and procedures

Attributes may include:

- Practicing group problem solving
- Conducting a specific case study
- Examining personnel issues
- Assessing interagency coordination
- Achieving limited or specific objectives

➤ Functional Exercises

- Tests and evaluates individual capabilities, multiple functions or interdependent groups of functions
- Includes command post exercises
- Events projected through an exercise scenario with event updates that drive activity at the management level

Attributes may include:

- Evaluating functions
- Evaluating emergency operations centers
- Examining inter-jurisdictional relationships

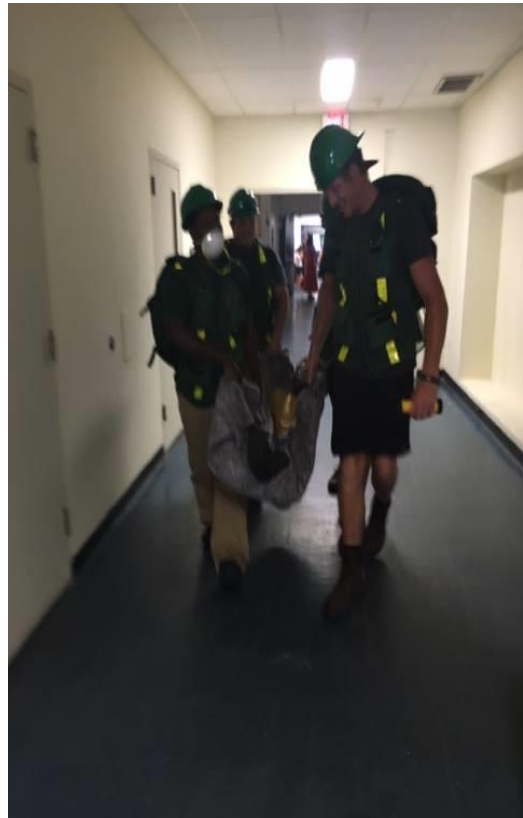
➤ Full Scale Exercises

- Mobilizes and deploys prevention and response elements
- Tests major portions of operations plans under field conditions
- Largest and most complex exercise type

Municipalities in Franklin County are responsible by law for the safety and welfare of its citizens. Training and exercises involve the utilization of all municipalities as well as County capabilities in a coordinated effort in accordance with individual plans and Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG's). Prior to the hurricane season, Emergency Management conducts an annual tabletop exercise incorporating the participation of all ESFs that serve in the EOC along with the county and municipal agencies, which do not have an active role.

Additional exercises are held according to the needs assessment conducted yearly.

After every exercise or activation, an After-Action Report (AAR) and Improvement Plan (IP) will be completed. AARs and IPs are formal documents, intended to serve as aids to performance evaluation and improvement, by registering situation-response interactions, analyzing critical procedures, determining their effectiveness and efficiency, and proposing adjustments and recommendations.



AARs and IPs have three central objectives:

- Identifying problematic issues and needs for improvement
- Proposing measures to counteract problematic elements
- Obtaining "lessons learned"

Mutual Aid Agreements and Memorandum of Understanding

Mutual Aid Agreements and Memorandum of Understanding will be coordinated through the Franklin County Emergency Management office as referenced in the State Wide Mutual Aid Agreements. These agreements will signed prior to an even whenever possible. The Clerk of the Court will maintain original agreements with working copies at the department level. Franklin County, the City of Apalachicola and the City of Carrabelle are signatories to State Wide Mutual Aid Agreement. The Emergency Management Director has responsibility for overseeing the mutual aid process in a disaster. These agreements will be reviewed annually and modified as required by the both parties of the agreement.

Mutual Aid Requests

All mutual aid requests for Franklin County will be coordinated through Franklin County Emergency Management. These requests include all resources being requested outside of the requesting agency and Franklin County area.



FCEM will input all mutual aid request utilizing the state mission request system. This includes any resources or personnel required to respond to an incident. FCEM will monitor all mission requests and inform the requesting agency on the status of the mission request. Agencies requesting missions will ensure that FCEM has all pertinent information in order for the mission request to be expedited.

Agencies requesting mutual aid requests from FCEM will provide 2 different points of contact personnel to ensure accurate resource request information. Mutual Aid requests will also include demobilization of all resources to ensure accurate resource management.

Financial Management

V. Financial Management

Local government finance and County Departments will be responsible for their department's financial management during a disaster. The Franklin county Emergency Management office will provide training and guidance in basic financial management to all departments and agencies that respond under the provisions of the local CEMP. This would include assistance provided under the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement and under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). They should identify the primary agency responsible for the collection and processing of data used to document expenses and claim reimbursement. Agencies secondary to financial management such as Risk Management, Grant Management, and Engineers/ Architects need to be identified. Appropriate policies, regulations, and standards need to be identified.

It is the intent of this policy to provide guidance for basic financial management to all departments and agencies responding under the provisions of the plan. Additionally, to ensure those funds are provided expeditiously and those financial operations are conducted in accordance with appropriate Franklin County policies, regulations and standards.

Assumptions

- Due to the nature of most emergency situations, finance operations will often be carried out with compressed time frames and other pressures, necessitating the use of non- routine procedures. This, in no way, lessens the requirements of sound financial management and accountability.
- A Presidential disaster or emergency declaration will permit funding from the Federal Disaster Relief Fund under the provisions of the Stafford Act in addition to the financial resources initiated at the local and state levels.

Five Major Management Functions



Timely financial support of any extensive response activity could be crucial to saving lives and property. While innovative means of procurement may be called for during times of emergencies, it is still mandatory that good accounting principles and practices be employed in order to safeguard the use of public funds from the potential of fraud, waste and abuse. Expenditures of up to \$10,000 may be approved by the Emergency Management Director or the County Administrator for supporting preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation operations. Any expenditure that is over \$10,000 must be approved by the Board of County Commissioners unless they cannot convene and then the Chairperson can approve the expenditure.

- In concert with federal guidelines, officials of the primary and support agencies will give approval for expenditure of funds for response operations. Each agency is responsible for establishing effective administrative controls of funds and segregation of duties for proper internal controls, and to ensure that actions taken and costs incurred are consistent with the missions identified in this plan.
- Extreme care and attention to detail must be taken throughout the emergency response period to maintain logs, formal records and file copies of all expenditures (including personnel time sheets) in order to provide clear and reasonable accountability and justification for future reimbursement requests. Reimbursement is NOT an automatic "given," so, as much deliberative prudence as time and circumstances allow should be used.
- All funding and financial actions will be coordinated with the Clerk of the Court and the Finance Director for Franklin County. On a day-to-day, non-emergency basis, the Emergency Management Director will coordinate a training schedule for emergency event financial reporting and records maintenance requirements to coincide with the Emergency Management annual training and exercise schedule.
- All records relating to the allocation and disbursement of funds pertaining to activities and elements covered in this plan must be maintained, as applicable, in compliance with:
 - The Code of Federal Regulations - Title 44 Emergency Management and Assistance (CFR 44); relevant Circulars and Federal Statutes, in a manner consistent with provisions of the Federal Stafford Act;
 - Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, relating specifically to emergency management powers and responsibilities of local government.
 - The County and Municipal Finance Departments.
 - The Handbook for Disaster Assistance, Florida Division of Emergency Management has been prepared to provide basic information and

instructions. This handbook can be obtained from Franklin County Emergency Management.

- The Public Assistance Policy Digest, Federal Emergency Management Agency, defining policies and procedures for the Public Assistance Program. This handbook can be obtained from Franklin County Emergency Management.
 - The preservation of vital records for the continuation of government will be the responsibility of the Department Heads and Constitutional Officers. County court records are stored in a reinforced vault to insure the preservation of vital records pre and post disaster.
- The Clerk of the Court along with the County Finance Director is responsible for implementing, maintaining and tracking all financial projects and matters during and after a disaster.
- Funding sources for day-to-day emergency management activities and operations are available and include the following:

Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund (EMPATF); County Base Grant Program, Emergency Management Competitive Grant Program Municipal Competitive Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grant (State Homeland Security Grant Program).

Pre-Disaster Funding Sources are available through the following; Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program, Flood Mitigation Assistance.

Post Disaster Funding Sources are available through the following: FEMA Public Assistance Program, Hazardous Mitigation Grant Program.

➤ Authorization

The Franklin County Board of County Commissioners has the authorization to execute funding agreements with other legal entities on behalf the County.

References and Authorities

VI. References and Authorities

Ultimate responsibility for the protection of life and property and the preservation of public peace, health and safety lies with local governments. The authority for local governments to respond to situations and take actions necessary to safeguard the life and property of its citizens is set forth in the following regulations.

Franklin County

1. Chapter 252.38, Florida Statutes delineates the emergency management responsibilities of political subdivisions in safeguarding the life and property of citizens and other persons within the political subdivision. Key points within the statutes are listed below.
 - Franklin County shall perform emergency management functions within the territorial limits of Franklin County and conduct those activities pursuant to 252.31 - 252.91, and in accordance with state and county emergency management plans and mutual aid agreements. Franklin County has the authority to establish, as necessary, a primary and one or more secondary emergency operating centers (EOC's) to provide continuity of government, and direction and control of emergency operations.
 - Franklin County has the power to appropriate and expend funds; make contracts; obtain and distribute equipment, materials and supplies for emergency management purpose; provide for the health and safety of persons and property, including assistance to victims of any emergency; and direct and coordinate the development of emergency management plans and programs in accordance with the policies and plans set forth by federal and state emergency management agencies.
 - Franklin County has the authority to request state assistance or invoke emergency related mutual aid assistance by declaring a local state of emergency. The duration of the local state of emergency shall be limited to 7 days, and it may be extended as necessary in 7-day increments. Franklin County participates in the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreements in existence. The county also has the power and authority to waive the procedures and formalities otherwise required of Franklin County by law, pertaining to:
 - Performance of public work and taking whatever prudent action is necessary to ensure the health, safety and welfare of the community.
 - Entering into contracts and incurring obligations.
 - Employment of permanent and temporary workers.

- Utilization of volunteers
 - Rental of equipment.
 - Acquisition and distribution, with or without compensation, of supplies, materials and facilities.
 - Appropriation and expenditure of public funds.
- Franklin County recognizes the right of municipalities within the County to establish their own emergency management plans and programs. Those municipalities establishing emergency management programs will coordinate their activities and programs with Franklin County Emergency Management in accordance with 252.38 (2) Florida Statutes.
2. Franklin County Emergency Management serves the entire county. It is the responsibility of Franklin County to establish and maintain an emergency management office, develop a comprehensive emergency management plan and program that are consistent with the state comprehensive emergency management plan and program.
3. Franklin County Emergency Management shall review emergency management plans required of external agencies and institutions.
4. Franklin County School Board shall, during a declared local state of emergency and upon the request of the Emergency Management Director participate by providing facilities and personnel to staff those facilities. Franklin County School Board shall, when providing transportation assistance, coordinate the use of vehicles and personnel with Emergency Support Function 1, Transportation.

Ordinances and Administrative Rules

1. The following ordinances and administrative rules apply to Franklin County Emergency Management activities.

State of Florida Statutes

- Chapter 1, Definitions
- Chapter 7, County Boundaries.
- Chapter 14, Title IV, Executive Branch, Governor
- Chapter 22, Emergency Continuity of Government.
- Chapter 23, Florida Statutes, as amended by Chapter 93-211, Laws of Florida.
- Chapter 30, Sheriffs
- Chapter 73, Eminent Domain
- Chapter 74, Proceedings Supplemental to Eminent Domain
- Chapter 119, Public Records Exemptions

- Chapter 125, County Government; Chapter 162, County or Municipal Code Enforcement; Chapter 165, Title XII, Municipalities, Formation of Local Governments; Chapter 166, Municipalities; and Chapter 553, Building Construction Standards.
- Chapter 154, Public Health Facilities
- Chapter 163, Intergovernmental Programs; Part I, Miscellaneous Programs
- Chapter 166, Municipalities
- Chapter 187, State Comprehensive Plan.
- Chapter 252, Emergency Management.
- Chapter 321, Highway Patrol
- Chapter 380, Land and Water Development.
- Chapter 381, Title XXIX, Public Health.
- Chapter 401, Medical Telecommunications and Transportation.
- Chapter 403, Environmental Control.
- Chapter 404, Radiation.
- Chapter 406, Medical Examiners.
- Chapter 409, Title, Social Welfare.
- Chapter 427, Transportation Services.
- Chapter 768, Good Samaritan Act.
- Chapter 870, Affrays, Riots, Routs and unlawful assemblies.
- Chapter 943, Domestic Security

Federal

- Public Law 106.390, as amended, which provides authority for response assistance under the National Response Plan Federal Response Plan, and which empowers the President to direct any federal agency to utilize its authorities and resources in support of state and local assistance efforts.
- Public Law 93-234, Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended, provides insurance coverage for all types of buildings.
- Public Law 81-290, the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, provides a system for joint capability building at the federal, state and local levels for all types of hazards.
- Public Law 99-499, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, which governs hazardous materials planning and right-to-know.
- Public Law 101-615, Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act (HMTUSA), which provides funding to improve capability to respond to hazardous materials incidents.
- Public Law 95-510, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended, which requires facilities to notify authorities of accidental releases of hazardous materials.
- Public Law 101-549, Clean Air Amendments of 1990, which provides for reductions in pollutants.

- Public Law 85-256, Price-Anderson Act, which provides for a system of compensating the public for harm caused by a nuclear accident.
- Public Law 84-99 (33 USC 701n), Flood Emergencies, authorizing an emergency fund for flood emergency preparation, flood fighting and rescue operations, or repair and restoration of flood control works threatened or destroyed by flood.
- Public Law 91-671, Food Stamp Act of 1964, in conjunction with section 412 of the Stafford Act, relating to food stamp distributions after a major disaster.
- Public Law 89-665 (16 USC 470 et seq), National Historic Preservation Act, relating to the preservation of historic resources damaged as a result of disasters.
- Stewart 8. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, 42 USC 11331-11352, Federal Emergency Management and Shelter Program.
- National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 USC 4001 et seq. CFR 44 Parts 59-76, National Flood Insurance Program and related programs
- CFR 44 Part 13 (The Common Rule), Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements.
- CFR 44 Part 206, Federal Disaster Assistance for Disasters Declared after November 23, 1988.
- CFR 44 Part 10, Environmental Conditions.
- CFR 44 Part 14, Audits of State and Local Governments.
- Presidential Directive HSPD-5 dated February 28, 2003.
- Presidential Directive HSPD-7
- Presidential Directive HSPD-8 National Response Plan.
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- National Incident Management Capability Assessment Tool (NIMCAST)

Administrative Rules State of Florida

- Florida Department of Community Affairs Administrative Rules 9G2, 6, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19 and 20.
- Florida Department of Community Affairs Administrative Rules 9J2 and 5.
- State of Florida Uniform Accounting System (2000)

Franklin County

- Franklin County Code, Emergency Management
- Franklin County Comprehensive Plan, as amended
- Franklin County Resolution to adopt the CEMP
- Related Municipal Resolutions
- Declaration of a Local State of Emergency
- A sample copy of a local resolution for declaring a Local State of Emergency
- Current Local Mitigation Strategy
- Current Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement
- Franklin County Purchase Policy

Franklin County has standing orders and protocols to address other situations that may occur but not limited to this list:

- Fires and/or Hazardous Materials Incident
- Major Transportation Incident (i.e. Aviation, Railroad or Highway Incident)
- Severe Weather
- Mutual Aid
- Water Accidents
- Missing Person
- Bomb Threats
- Employee or Volunteer injured or killed

Franklin County Fire Department Response Protocols cover response to major spills or leaks involving hazardous materials and airport.

Other reference documents include the following:

- Franklin County Continuity of Operations Plan
- Franklin County Local Disaster Housing Plan
- Franklin County Damage Assessment Standard Operating Guidelines
- Franklin County Debris Management Plan
- Franklin County Points of Distribution (POD) Plan
- Franklin County Health Department Points of Dispensing (POD) Plan
- Franklin County Emergency Notification Guidelines
- Franklin County Emergency Operations Center Standard Operating Guidelines
- Franklin County Impact Assessment Standard Operating Guidelines
- Franklin County Local Mitigation Strategy and Standing Rules
- Franklin County Local Terrorism Incident Response
- Northwest Florida Regional Evacuation Coordination Procedure
- Franklin County Emergency Management Resource Directory
- Franklin County Emergency Management Reentry Standard Operating Guidelines
- Locator Books for each ESF

Direction and Control

VII. Direction and Control

Governor

Under the provisions of Section 252.36, Florida Statutes, the Governor is responsible for meeting the dangers presented to the state and its people by emergencies. In the event of an emergency beyond the control or capability of local governments, the Governor may assume direct operational control over all or any part of the emergency management functions within the state. Pursuant to the authority vested in that position under Section 252.36, the Governor may:

- Declare a State of Emergency to exist through the issuance of an Executive Order or Proclamation.
- Activate the response, recovery and mitigation components of existing State and local emergency plans.
- Serve as Commander in Chief of the organized and voluntary militia and of all other forces available for emergency duty.
- Authorize the deployment and use of any forces, supplies, materials, equipment and facilities necessary to implement emergency plans.
- Suspend the provisions of any regulation, statute, order or rule prescribing the procedures for conducting government business if compliance would in any way hinder or delay necessary emergency actions.
- Utilize all available resources of the state and local governments, as reasonably necessary to cope with the emergency.
- Transfer the direction, personnel and functions of state agencies to assist in emergency operations.
- Commandeer or utilize any private property necessary to cope with the emergency.
- Direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any threatened or stricken area.
- Prescribe routes, modes of transportation, and destinations for evacuees.
- Control ingress and egress to and from an emergency area, the movement of persons within the area, and occupancy of premises therein.
- Suspend or limit the sale, dispensing or transportation of alcoholic beverages, firearms, explosives or combustibles.
- Make provisions for the availability of temporary emergency housing.

Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR)

Section 252.36, Florida Statutes, authorizes the Governor to delegate or otherwise assign his command authority and emergency powers as deemed prudent. The Governor has appointed the State Coordinating Officer (State Director of Emergency Management) as

his authorized representative, to act on his behalf in carrying out the provisions of Chapter 252, Florida Statutes.

Board of County Commissioners (BOCC)

Under the provisions of Section 252.38, Florida Statutes, the Board of County Commissioners is responsible for safeguarding the life and property of the citizens of Franklin County, and to provide for the effective and orderly governmental control and coordination of emergency operations. For the purpose of effectively carrying out these emergency responsibilities the Board has delegated these authorities to the Emergency Management Director and/or their designee.

Emergency Management Director

Section 252.38, Florida Statutes, directs each county to establish an Emergency Management Office and appoint a Director to carry out the provisions of section 252.31 - 252.60. The Franklin County Emergency Management Director is the designated Emergency Manager for the County. In this capacity, the Director is directly and solely responsible for:

- Organization, administration and operation of Emergency Management, the County Emergency Operations Center and other related operational facilities.
- Serves in the capacity of advisor to the Board of County Commissioners during emergency or disaster operations.
- Coordinator of activities services and programs to emergency planning and emergency response throughout Franklin County.
- Maintaining liaison with State, Federal and other local Emergency Management Agencies.
- Development and maintenance of operational planning for emergency responses.
- Instituting training programs and public information programs.
- Ascertaining the requirements of the County in order to implement emergency response operations.
- Taking all preparatory steps necessary, including the partial or full emergency mobilization of agencies of county and municipal governments in advance.
- Cooperating with the Governor's Authorized Representative, the State Division of Emergency Management and all other Federal and relief agencies in matters pertaining to Emergency Management.
- Taking measures to carry into effect any request from municipalities, agencies, the State Division of Emergency Management, or Federal agencies for any appropriate Emergency Management activity.
- Carry out any implemented actions deemed necessary by the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners.

- The Emergency Management Coordinator will serve as the Operations Officer at the EOC unless tasked to function as the EMD should the EMD be unable to serve.

Direction and Control Day-to-Day Operations

The Franklin County Emergency Management Director during normal operations shall report directly to the County Commission with administrative support from the County Administrator. The Emergency Management Director will oversee the normal day-to-day operations of Emergency Management.

Additional Direction and Control Policies

- The Chairperson of the Franklin County Board of County Commissioners and City Mayors of Incorporated Jurisdictions have the responsibility and authority to direct and control emergency/disaster operations in their jurisdictions.
- Municipalities, pursuant to F.S. Chapter 252.38, legally constituted, may establish emergency management programs and develop emergency management plans in conformance with Federal, State and County plans. The other municipalities' command and control operative will be supported by the County Emergency Operations Center.
- The Policy Group will assist the Chair or Vice Chair of the Board of County Commissioners during a declared emergency and includes the County Attorney, County Administrator, Sheriff, Property Appraiser, Superintendent of Schools, Supervisor of Elections, Tax Collector, Fire Chiefs, EMS Director, Clerk of the Court, City Mayors, Road Department Superintendent and Emergency Management Director. The Chair of the Board of County Commissioners chairs the Policy Group. The Group provides policy and operational guidance and makes recommendations to the Chair of the Board of County Commissioners.
- The public officials in other incorporated cities of Franklin County are responsible to provide policy guidance in the administration of emergency management programs in their respective jurisdictions.
- The Emergency Management Director will serve as senior liaison officer for Franklin County when coordinating with the Florida Division of Emergency Management, Florida Military forces and Federal Military forces.
- When the provisions of this are in effect, centralized direction and control of all emergency/disaster operations will be coordinated through the Franklin County Emergency Operations Center.
- The Emergency Management Director, when required, to ensure quick response to an actual or impending emergency/disaster, will activate appropriate portions of this plan.
- The Franklin County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) is responsible for making decisions regarding the governance of the county. Each county department reports to the County Administrator. Within this structure, Franklin County

Emergency Management is responsible for all aspects of emergency management including preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation.

- The State Wide Mutual Aid Agreement is signed and Franklin County relies on the mutual aid available therein and commits to providing mutual aid as needed. First Response Agreements with the municipalities are in existence. A Memorandum of Understanding is signed with the American Red Cross and Salvation Army.

Franklin County Response Team Organization

In order to facilitate the use of the ESF Concept, the organizational structure has been designed to match the Incident Management System (IMS). The Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners through their designee, the Emergency Management Director, may be the Incident Commander during most emergency situations.

The organizational structure is established to ensure the effective coordination of county resources during emergency response operations and collectively represents the Franklin County Emergency Response Team. Each section within the IMS contains functional responsibilities that can be matched with corresponding Emergency Support Functions in the State CEMP. In the IMS used by Franklin County, depending on the scope of the disaster, one agency may be responsible for several tasks, each represented by a different ESF in the State CEMP. For example, the Franklin County Sheriff's Office is responsible for search and rescue and law enforcement operations. The Franklin County Sheriff's Office also provides support for several other agencies during emergency operations.

To ensure continuous leadership authority and responsibility during emergency situations, a Line of Succession has been established.

Franklin County NIMS Integration

In order to facilitate the integration to the National Response Framework (NRF) and National Incident Management System (NIMS), Franklin County will be incorporating the NIMS structure into all response and incident plans prior to the deadline set by the federal government for compliance.

NIMS compliance is mandated for federal, state and local jurisdictions by the following directives: Homeland Security Act of 2002; HSPD-5 Management of Domestic Incidents; HSPD-8 National Preparedness; and the National Response Plan or NRP.

The NIMS establishes a uniform system for incident management and emphasizes the importance of maintaining accurate and up-to-date information on resource management and use as a critical component of domestic incident management. It also utilizes Multi-agency Coordination Systems (MACS) as a common framework for coordinating and supporting incident management. MACS may be required on large or wide scale

emergencies that require higher-level resource management or information management. Resources may include facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures and communications. Primary functions are to support incident management policies and priorities, facilitate logistics support and resource tracking, make resource allocation decision based on incident management priorities, coordinate incident-related information and coordinate interagency and intergovernmental issues regarding incident management policies, priorities and strategies.

The NRF serves as the core operational plan for national incident management, establishing national-level coordinating structures, processes, and protocols that must be incorporated into existing Federal interagency incident plans.

The NRF details its reliance on NIMS operating principles and protocols in applying Federal support to incidents of national significance. Together, the NRF and the NIMS integrate the resources of jurisdictions, incident management and emergency response disciplines, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector into a seamless national framework for domestic incident response. NIMS recommends variations in incident management through the use of Unified Command and Area Command.

Unified Command is utilized when more than one responding agency has responsibility for the incident or when the incident crosses political jurisdictions. Unified Command allows agencies to work together to analyze intelligence information and establish a common set of objectives and strategies for a single Incident Action Plan or IAP allowing agencies with responsibility to participate in the decision-making process and does not change any of the other features of ICS.

Area Command oversees the management of multiple incidents each being managed by an ICS organization or public health emergencies because these emergencies are usually not site specific, not immediately identifiable and may be geographically dispersed and evolve over time. Area Command is responsible for setting overall strategy and priorities; allocating critical resources; ensuring incidents are properly managed; ensuring that objectives are met; and ensuring that strategies are being followed.

The Public Information Officer or PIO will operate within the parameters for the Joint Information System or JIS which provides an organized, integrated and coordinated mechanism for providing information to the public during an emergency to ensure that decision makers and the public are fully informed throughout a domestic incident response. The Joint Information Center or JIC is the physical location where public information staff involved in incident management activities can locate to perform critical emergency information, crisis communications and public affairs functions.

Incident Management Communication

Preparedness organizations must ensure that effective communications processes and systems exist to support a complete spectrum of incident management activities. The following principles apply:

Individual Jurisdictions

These will be required to comply with national interoperable communications standards, once such standards are developed. Standards appropriate for NIMS users will be designated by the NIMS Integration Center in partnership with recognized standards development organizations.

Incident Communications

These will follow the standards called for under the ICS. The IC manages communications at an incident, using a common communications plan and an incident-based communications center established solely for use by the command, tactical and support resources assigned to the incident. All entities involved in managing the incident will utilize common terminology, prescribed by the NIMS, for communications.

In compliance with NIMS criteria, preparedness organizations and personnel at all levels of government, and within the private sector and nongovernmental organizations, must be appropriately trained in order to improve all-hazards incident management capability nationwide. Incident management organizations and personnel must also participate in realistic exercises- including multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional events, and private sector and nongovernmental organization interaction- in order to improve integration and interoperability.

Incident Management Training

Franklin County will comply with all applicable requirements for NIMS training. Incident management organizations and personnel at all levels of government, and within the private sector and nongovernmental organizations, must be appropriately trained in order to improve all-hazards incident management capability nationwide. Incident management organizations and personnel must also participate in realistic exercises- including multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional events, and private sector and nongovernmental organization interaction- in order to improve integration and interoperability. Training involving standard courses on incident command and management, incident management structure, operational coordination processes and systems- together with courses focused on discipline-specific and agency-specific subject matter expertise-helps ensure that personnel at all jurisdictional levels and across disciplines can function effectively together during an incident.

The Secretary of Homeland Security has outlined a series of steps that must be taken to become compliant with the NIMS. Specifically, each state, territorial, tribal and local level jurisdiction should support NIMS implementation by completing the NIMS awareness course (15-700). This independent study course explains the purpose, principles, key components and benefits of NIMS. In addition, all emergency personnel with a direct role in emergency preparedness, incident management or response should have taken the

NIMS course as well as ICS-100 Introduction to ICS. These online courses can be taken via online.

To access all the courses, all of the materials are there along with the online test, simply go to [http:// training.fema.gov/EMI Web](http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb)

- *First Level Supervision* - Agency and organization management after the entry level; personnel who fill ICS roles as First Line Supervisors, Single Resource Leaders, Field Supervisors and other emergency management/response personnel that require a higher level of ICS/NIMS training should in addition to the requirements for entry level, should take the res 200 Basic res course or equivalent.
- *Managerial Level* - Agency and organization management between the executive level and first level supervision; personnel who fill ICS roles as Branch Directors, Division/Group Supervisors, Unit Leaders, technical specialists, strike team and task force leaders, single resource leaders and field supervisors; midlevel Multi-Agency Coordination System personnel; EOC Section Chiefs, Branch Directors, Unit Leaders; and others. These personnel should take the IS-800 National Response Plan and ICS-300 or Intermediate ICS or equivalent in addition to the requirements of the First Level Supervision Level.
- *Executive Level* - Political and government leaders, agency and organization administrators and department heads; personnel that fill ICS roles as Unified Commanders, Incident Commanders, Command Staff, General Staff in either Area Command or single incidents; senior level Multi-Agency Coordination System personnel; senior emergency managers; and Emergency Operations Center Command or General Staff. These personnel should take the ICS-400 or Advanced ICS or equivalent in addition to the requirements of the Managerial Level.