



Orange County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan



**Prepared by:
Orange County Fire Rescue Department
Office of Emergency Management
and Emergency Support Function
Planning Group**

Updated May 1, 2003

Orange County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Forward Section

I. Table of Contents

Forward Section

Table of Contents	i
Executive Summary	v
Board of County Commissioners Resolution	vi
Plan Instructions for Use	vii

Basic Plan

Introduction	B-1
Purpose	B-1
Scope	B-2
Methodology	B-3
Situation	B-3
Hazard Analysis	B-4
Geographic Information	B-12
Demographics	B-17
Economic Profile	B-20
Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities	B-21
Executive Policy Group	B-21
Emergency Operations Center Operations Group	B-25
Concept of Operation	B-37
General	B-37
Level of Disaster	B-38
County Emergency Orders	B-39
Direction and Control	B-39
Notification and Warning	B-41
Refuges of Last Resort	B-43
Sheltering for Longer Periods of Time	B-43
Host County Sheltering	B-43
Administrative and Logistic Management	B-43
Emergency Management Support Facilities	B-43
Critical Emergency Response Facilities	B-44

Basic Plan**Basic Plan**

Dignitary Visits	B-45
Mutual Aid Assistance	B-45
Protection of Records	B-46
Financial Management	B-46

Training and Exercises**B-48**

Training Program	B-48
Exercise Program	B-49
Exercise and Training Requirements	B-50
Public Awareness and Education	B-51

Plan Development and Maintenance**B-52**

Plan Development	B-52
Plan Maintenance	B-52

References and Authorities**B-53**

Federal	B-53
State	B-53
County	B-54

Emergency Support Functions

Transportation	ESF 1-1
Communications	ESF 2-1
Public Works and Engineering	ESF 3-1
Firefighting	ESF 4-1
Information and Planning	ESF 5-1
Mass Care	ESF 6-1
Resource Support	ESF 7-1
Health and Medical Services/PSN	ESF 8-1
Urban Search and Rescue	ESF 9-1
Hazardous Materials	ESF 10-1
Food and Water	ESF 11-1
Energy	ESF 12-1
Military Support	ESF 13-1
Public Information	ESF 14-1
Volunteers and Donations	ESF 15-1
Law Enforcement and Security	ESF 16-1
Veterinary/Animal Care	ESF 17-1
Business and Industry (Under Development)	ESF 18-1
Damage Assessment	ESF 19-1
Public Utilities	ESF 20-1

Support Annexes

Recovery Annex

Introduction	R-1
General	R-1
Lead Agency	R-1
Support Agency	R-1
Disaster Recovery Management	R-1
Coordination with local jurisdictions	R-2
Coordination with the Disaster Field Office	R-2
Lead and Support Agency Responsibilities	R-4
Municipal and State Coordination	R-6
Response and Recovery Coordination	R-7
Recovery Functions	R-9
Damage Assessment Functions	R-9
Disaster Recovery Center	R-13
Public Assistance Program	R-14
Debris Management	R-18
Community Relations	R-19
Unmet Needs Coordination	R-20
Emergency Housing	R-20
Training Needs	R-21
General Recovery and Mitigation Training	R-21
Emergency Management Specialist (Education and Training)	R-21
Lead and Support Agency	R-21

Appendices

Appendix 1: CEMP Distribution List	A1-1
Appendix 2: Incident Command Assignments by Disaster Types	A2-1
Appendix 3: ESF Primary and Support Agency Matrix	A3-1
Appendix 4: Definitions and Abbreviations	A4-1

Executive Summary

The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is an operations-oriented document authorized by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, Orange County Administrative Regulation 10.01 dated June 18, 1991, Revised November 11, 1997 and Orange County Emergency Management Ordinance #94-11, dated June 16, 1994. The CEMP establishes the framework for an effective system to ensure that Orange County and its municipalities will be adequately prepared to deal with the occurrence of emergencies and disasters. The plan outlines the roles and responsibilities of local government, State and Federal agencies and volunteer organizations. The CEMP unites the efforts of these groups under the Emergency Support Function (ESF) format with a designated lead agency for a comprehensive approach to mitigation, planning, response and recovery from identified hazards.

This plan is structured to parallel State and Federal activities set forth in the "State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan" and the "Federal Response Plan," and describes how State, Federal and other outside resources will be coordinated to supplement county resources and response.

The CEMP is divided into five sections:

- **The Basic Plan** includes the purpose, scope and methodology of the plan, direction and control, organizational structure, alert notification and warning, the four phases of emergency management (preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation) actions, responsibilities, authorities and references.
- **The Emergency Support Function Annexes** outlines the agencies responsible for specific actions and duties in the event of a disaster and/or emergency.
- **The Recovery Annex** outline the steps taken during the recovery efforts following an emergency or a disaster and includes the transition from response activities to recovery operations, initial damage assessment, emergency housing, debris management, community relations, unmet needs coordination, location of Disaster Recovery Centers, Disaster Field Offices, Rapid Impact Assessment Teams, and the Rapid Response Teams.
- **Terrorism Incident Response Annex** outlines how Orange County will respond to and immediately recover from a terrorist attack.
- **The Mitigation Annex** outlines the mitigation activities before, during, and immediately following a disaster. For Orange County the Mitigation Annex is the Orange County Local Mitigation Strategy.

APPROVED
BY ORANGE COUNTY BOARD
OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
APR 29 2003 TD/B

ORANGE COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
BASIC

RESOLUTION NO. 2003-11

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA, APPROVING THE ORANGE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN.

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

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

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

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

WHEREAS, Chapter 9G-7, Florida Administrative Code, requires each County to develop a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 9G-7, Florida Administrative Code, furthermore, requires the governing body of Orange County to adopt by resolution, the Orange County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that Orange County's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan be hereby adopted.

Passed in open session this 29 day of April 2003.

Board of County Commissioners
Orange County, Florida

BY: [Signature]
County Chairman

Attest:
By: [Signature]
Deputy Clerk

STATE OF FLORIDA, COUNTY OF ORANGE
I HEREBY CERTIFY this is a copy of a document
approved by the BCC on APR 29 2003
MARTHA D. HAYNIE, COUNTY COMPTROLLER
By: [Signature]
Deputy Clerk



Plan Instructions for Use

It is intended that this plan, when implemented, be used by Orange County response organizations to obtain maximum use of existing resources, organizations, and systems in their response to emergencies and disasters that could and/or have occurred in the county. The format utilized is:

Basic Plan

Developed by the Office of Emergency Management, the Basic Plan details the policies, organization, concept of operations, and assignment of responsibilities necessary for Orange County response and recovery operations. The Basic Plan includes attachments and appendices as necessary.

Emergency Support Functions Annexes

Each Emergency Support Function (ESF) maintains an annex to the Basic Plan detailing the concept of operations for the function. A standard outline is used for each ESF Annex in order to ensure continuity of the CEMP and allow for easy reference.

Standard Operating Procedures

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are not contained in this plan, but must be developed by each ESF and/or Agency, and are essential to the implementation of this document. Copies of all SOPs will be submitted and kept for reference at the Emergency Operations Center.

Checklists

Detailed checklists are developed to implement ESF Annexes and agency SOPs. The checklists are simple, bullet-style documents to be used by operational personnel as a reminder for actions to take.

Recovery and Mitigation Annexes

Addresses community short- and long-range recovery issues. Developed by the Office of Emergency Management, the Recovery Annex details the procedures for damage assessment, requests for Federal Disaster Assistance, Individual Assistance programs, Public Assistance programs and Hazard Mitigation. All individuals with assigned responsibilities should be familiar with the entire plan. However, added emphasis must be given to those sections for which they are responsible. While all circumstances cannot be addressed, the content of this plan should be used as a guide for those events that do occur but are not specifically addressed herein.

I. Introduction

Chapter 252, Florida Statutes (State Emergency Management Act), Orange County Administrative Regulation 10.01 dated June 18, 1991, Revised November 11, 1997 and Orange County Emergency Management Ordinance # 94-11 dated June 16, 1994 require the preparation of this document, the Orange County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). The CEMP must be integrated into and coordinated with emergency management plans and programs of the State and Federal governments. The CEMP establishes a framework through which Orange County and its municipalities may prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the impacts of a wide variety of disasters that could adversely affect the health, safety and/or general welfare of the citizens of and visitors to the county.

The CEMP is operations-oriented, and addresses coordinated county and inter-county evacuation, shelter, post-disaster response and recovery; rapid deployment and pre-deployment of resources; communications and warning systems; annual exercises to determine the ability of local governments to respond to emergencies; and clearly defined responsibilities for county/municipal divisions/departments through an Emergency Support Function (ESF) approach to planning and operations.

The CEMP describes the basic strategies, assumptions and mechanisms through which the county will mobilize resources and conduct activities to guide and support local emergency management efforts through response and recovery efforts. To facilitate effective intergovernmental operations, the CEMP adopts a functional approach that groups the type of assistance to be provided under ESFs to address functional needs at the county and municipal level. Each ESF is headed by a lead agency, which has been selected based on its expertise, authorities, resources, and capabilities in the functional area.

A. Purpose

The purpose of the CEMP is to establish uniform policy and procedures for the effective coordination of response to a wide variety of natural and technological disasters. These emergencies may differ in size and severity and affect the health, safety, and/or general welfare of the residents in Orange County. The CEMP is designed to accomplish the following specific purposes:

1. Reduce the vulnerability of people and communities of this county to damage, injury, and loss of life and property resulting from natural, technological or manmade emergencies, and/or catastrophes.
2. Prepare for prompt and efficient response and recovery to protect lives and property affected by emergencies.

3. Respond to emergencies using all systems, plans and resources necessary to preserve the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of and visitors to Orange County.
4. Recover from emergencies by providing for the rapid and orderly start of restoration and rehabilitation of persons and property affected by emergencies.
5. Provide an emergency management system embodying all aspects of preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation.
6. Minimize damage to property, material shortages, and service system disruptions which would have an adverse impact on the residents, the economy, and the well-being of the county.
7. Manage emergency operations within the county by coordinating the use of resources available from municipal governments, private industry, civic and volunteer organizations, and State and Federal agencies.

B. Scope

The Basic Plan describes the various types of emergencies that are likely to occur in Orange County. It further provides procedures for disseminating warnings, coordinating response, ordering evacuations, opening shelters, and for determining, assessing, and reporting the severity and magnitude of such emergencies. The Basic Plan establishes the concept under which the county and municipal governments will operate in response to natural and technological disasters by:

1. Establishing fundamental policies, program strategies and assumptions.
2. Establishing a concept of operations spanning the direction and control of an emergency from initial monitoring through post-disaster response and recovery.
3. Defining the responsibilities of elected and appointed local government officials.
4. Defining the emergency roles and functions of county and municipal departments and agencies, private industries, and volunteer and civic organizations.
5. Creating a framework through the Emergency Support Function concept for effective and coordinated utilization of county and municipal government resources.

C. Methodology

1. This plan and its implications for the design and development of the CEMP is an important facet in the planning development cycle. It is only through a concerted effort by all Orange County agencies and organizations employing a wide variety of approach to get maximum participation in the planning process. This plan is a product of various staffing, coordinating and research meeting with different department and agencies. The ESFs are delegated the responsibilities of updating and coordinating their respective ESF annex. In addition, we incorporate and optimize the use of the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS).

II. Situation

This section of the CEMP provides a summary of the county's population; the major hazards the county is vulnerable to; and several planning assumptions that were considered in the planning process.

A major or catastrophic emergency will overwhelm the capabilities of Orange County and its municipalities to provide prompt and effective emergency response and short term recovery measures. Transportation infrastructure will be damaged and local transportation services will be disrupted. Widespread damage to commercial telecommunications facilities will be experienced and the ability of governmental response and emergency response agencies to communicate will be impaired.

In addition homes, public buildings, and other critical facilities and equipment will be destroyed or severely damaged. Debris may make streets and highways impassable, making the movement of emergency supplies and resources will be seriously impeded. Public utilities will be damaged and either fully or partially inoperable. Many county and municipal emergency personnel will be victims of the emergency, preventing them from performing their assigned emergency duties. Numerous separate hazardous conditions and other emergencies as a result of the major event can be anticipated and further complicate the situation.

Thousands of emergency victims may be forced from their homes and large numbers of dead and injured could be expected. Many victims will be in life-threatening situations requiring immediate rescue and medical care. There will also be shortages of a wide variety of supplies necessary for emergency survival. Hospitals, nursing homes, pharmacies and other health/medical facilities will be severely damaged or destroyed, and those that do remain in operation will be overwhelmed by the number of victims requiring medical attention. Food processing and distribution capabilities will be severely damaged or destroyed.

Damage to fixed facilities which generate, produce, use, store or dispose of hazardous materials could result in the release of hazardous materials into the environment. There will also be near-total disruption of energy sources and prolonged electric power failure.

A. Hazard Analysis

1. Hurricanes

Because of its subtropical location and long coastline, Florida is particularly susceptible to hurricanes. The greatest threats posed by a hurricane are storm surge, wind damage and inland flooding. All of Orange County would be vulnerable to hurricane damage from high winds, rain-induced flooding and hurricane-spawned tornadoes. The greatest threat from wind and tornadoes will be to those living in structurally unsound housing and mobile homes.

The 2002 Atlantic hurricane season that officially ended November 30th produced only four hurricanes due to a strengthening El Niño. However, twice the normal number of storm systems (eight) affected the nation, bringing storm surge and severe weather and rain to the nation, including Hurricane Lili, the first land-falling hurricane to strike the United States since the 1999 hurricane season. Overall in 2002, there were 12 named storms, of which four became hurricanes. Hurricanes Lili and Isidore were classified as major (category 3 or higher on the Saffir Simpson hurricane scale). Eight storms (Tropical Storms Bertha, Edouard, Fay and Hanna; and Hurricanes Gustav, Isidore, Kyle and Lili) affected the coastal United States. Hurricane Lili was the only storm to make landfall while still a hurricane. The other 2002 storms were: Tropical Storms Arthur, Cristobal, Dolly and Josephine. The 2002 season's storms caused nine deaths in the United States and about \$900 million in damages.

2. Tornadoes

Although the Midwest has the reputation for the worst tornadoes, Florida is the State that experiences the most number of tornadoes per square mile of all the states. Florida has averaged 52 tornadoes reported per year since 1961, with an average of two fatalities per year. Florida's tornadoes are generally of shorter duration (three miles) and have narrower paths (125 yards wide). Tornadoes in other portions of the nation are generally fourteen (14) miles long and 300 to 400 yards wide. Between 1959 and 1999 the National Weather Service reported a total of 48 tornadoes in Florida.

3. Droughts

Drought conditions existed in Florida from 1965 through 1982, after which time conditions generally returned to normal. The conditions have been particularly severe during certain years, and various areas of the State have been affected to different degrees.

Between 1998 and 2001 Florida experienced the worst drought in the State's history. During this time period Florida experienced below-normal rainfall levels, and 2000 ranked as Florida's driest year on record. This drought according to the Florida Agricultural Statistics Service, cost State farmers and ranchers some \$574 million in losses over four years.

4. Flooding

For Florida as a whole, flooding is a continuous problem and can result from either a storm surge associated with hurricanes, riverbank overflow, or ponding, it is the latter two that represent a hazard to Orange County.

Flooding resulting from riverbank overflowing is almost always caused by heavy rains within a drainage area and the subsequent inability of a river to accommodate the added runoff. There are several drainage areas within Orange County which would be similarly affected, including the Big and Little Econlockhatchee Rivers, the St. Johns River, Boggy Creek and Shingle Creek.

Ponding occurs in low areas that are characterized by either poorly drained or supersaturated soils (high water table). This type of flooding would be prevalent in the east and south end of Orange County where the drainage basins are located. Other areas of the County have also had a chronic history of flood problems, especially in southwest Orlando, although these have been more on a spot basis.

Flood-prone areas within Orange County are shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM). Flood-prone areas are concentrated on the east and south ends of the County where poorer drainage exists. Assessment of the vulnerability problem is compounded in those parts of the County that were once good recharge or drainage areas, but have now been paved over for parking lots and housing developments.

According to Orange County Public Works Department there hasn't been any major flooding in Orange County in the last five years.

5. Extreme Weather (Winter Storms and Extreme Heat)

Winter Storms

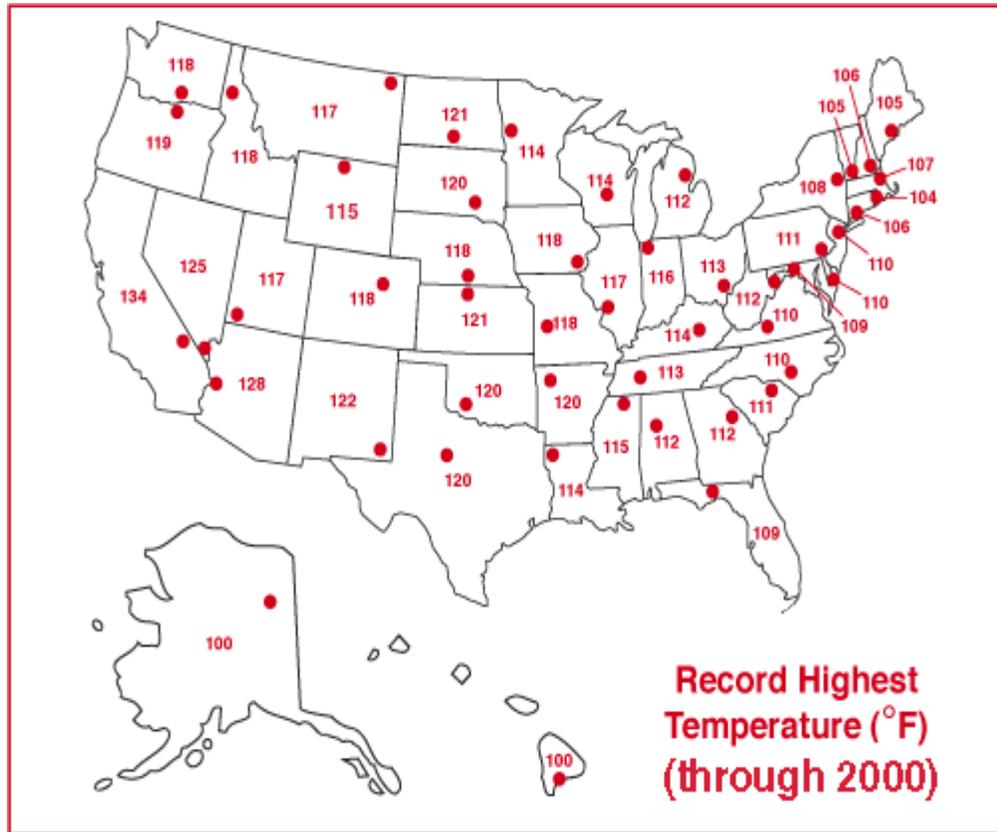
Each winter, Florida faces the threat of at least a moderate freeze. This presents a problem for Florida as a whole because of the large amount of agricultural activity conducted throughout the State. For Orange County this activity is centered around the vegetable, foliage and citrus industries. Personal injury or death due to freezes is not considered a hazard except indirectly through fire caused by incorrect or careless use of space heaters, etc.

According to the National Weather Service, Melbourne Office the last major winter storm occurred in February, 1996. This storm affected west central and southern Florida. It caused a total of \$109 million in damage to crops.

Extreme Heat

In recent years the United States has been susceptible to extreme temperatures (heat waves) due to changing climatic conditions. Given Orange County's geographic position the county is highly susceptible to this extreme weather.

According to the National Weather Service the last major heat wave struck east central Florida between June-July, 1998. A deep high pressure ridge persisted across the Gulf of Mexico and Florida from early May through early July and resulted in several long stretches of recording breaking temperatures across much of east central Florida. Gusty west winds held the sea breeze offshore many of the days and allowed temperatures to rise to between the upper 90s and 101 degrees. Even on days in which sea breezes developed temperatures rose into the mid to upper 90s and set or tied records. During the period from June 7-10, June 26-27, and through most of July, high temperatures were near or above normal, but did not set daily records.



6. Sinkholes

Sinkholes are common where the rock below the land surface is limestone, carbonate rock, salt beds, or rocks that can naturally be dissolved by ground water circulating through them. As the rock dissolves, spaces and caverns develop underground. Sinkholes are dramatic because the land usually stays intact for a while until the underground spaces just get too big. If there is not enough support for the land above the spaces then a sudden collapse of the land surface can occur. According to the State of Florida in 2002 there were 174 incidents of sinkholes in Orange County.

7. Hazardous Materials (Fixed and Transportation)

Orange County currently has 300 facilities that use, store, and/or produce extreme hazardous substances. In any case, there are over 3,000 hazardous chemicals licensed for transport by the U.S. Department of Transportation, many of which have a disastrous effect if released in an accident. Orange County is vulnerable to the effects of hazardous materials accidents resulting from both transportation and industry. In 2002 Orange County Fire Rescue Department responded to 31 hazardous materials incidents which occurred either at fixed facilities or in transit.

8. Lightning

Florida leads the nation in lightning-related deaths and injuries. Since 1959, an average of ten people have been killed and 34 injured each year as a result of lightning. The peak month for lightning strikes is July, but June and August have a significant number, and no month is immune from lightning danger.

9. Animal and Plant Diseases

Orange County is susceptible to a number of both animal and plant diseases. Some of these exotic animal/plant diseases include:

- Foot and Mouth Disease
- Citrus Canker

The Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) are caused by a fast-spreading virus, and all cloven-footed animals are susceptible to the disease. Nearly 100% of the animals in an exposed herd will become ill, and young animals may die from the disease. The last major outbreak of FMD in the United States occurred in 1929.

Citrus canker is a bacterial disease of citrus that causes premature leaf and fruit drop. It is highly contagious and can be spread rapidly by:

- Windborne rain
- Lawnmowers and other landscaping equipment
- Animals and birds
- People carrying the infection on their hands, clothing, or equipment
- Moving infected or exposed plants or plant parts

On December 23, 2002 the Florida Agriculture Commissioner announced the establishment of two quarantine zones in Orange County. The quarantine zones which are approximately three square miles in the northeast and 6.5 square miles in the southwest were established following a series of positive residential citrus canker finds in July and September 2002. These are the first positive canker finds in Orange County, and to date 1,187 residential trees on 374 properties have been destroyed with the homeowners' cooperation.

10. Human Diseases and Panademics

According to the Orange County Health Department there are a variety of diseases and viruses that can inflict individuals in Orange County. Some of these agents might constitute a terrorist attack. Fortunately, in 2002 there were no reports of a serious health emergency. Some of the diseases or viruses that might impact Orange County include:

- Botulism
- E. Coli
- Hemorrhagic Fever
- Hepatitis A, B, and C
- Smallpox
- Meningitis (Bacterial & Mycotic)
- Plague
- Salmonellosis
- Smallpox
- Tuberculosis
- West Nile Virus

As of August 16, 2002 there was one confirmed West Nile Virus affecting a human in Florida. Nationwide there was a total of 251 human cases, with 11 of these cases proving fatal.

11. Wildfires

Orange County's typical fire season is the dry season, from January through May. The largest number of lightning-caused fires occurs in July and August, which coincides with the height of the thunderstorm season.

The Orange County Fire Rescue Department in 2002 responded to a total of 169 forest fires. Out of these 122 of these involved at least one acre. The largest forest fire occurred on May 18, 2002 and involved 200 acres. In 2002 the total acres burned due to forest fires was 1,250 acres.

12. Transportation Accidents

These are incidents involving interruption or failure of transportation systems including air, rail, water, and ground vehicles. According to the Orange County Transportation Mobility Initiative Report the transportation infrastructure has not kept pace with the tremendous population growth. As a result of this any minor traffic accident on the major surface streets or highways can cause significant traffic backups.

Orlando International Airport (OIA) is the 23rd largest airport in the world and 16th largest in the U.S., with an average of 850 commercial flight operations per day including direct international flights. It is Florida's top airport in domestic traffic. Fortunately, the OIA has not had a major airline accident. However, the threat still remains.

13. Radiological Incidents (Fixed and Transportation)

The State of Florida currently has three nuclear power plants, these include:

- Crystal River Nuclear Power Plant
- St. Lucie Nuclear Power Plant
- Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant

The St. Lucie Nuclear Power Plant is the closest to Orange County and is located approximately 100 miles away. There are a large numbers of facilities within Orange County (hospitals, universities) who use small amounts of radioactive substances for medical and research purposes.

In regards to the transportation of radioactive material, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has estimated that 3 million packages of radioactive materials are shipped each year in the United States, either by highway, rail, air, or water. The Florida Bureau of Radiation Control respond to about 200 incidents a year involving radioactive materials.

Another risk to Orange County regarding radioactive material is that Orange County is designated as an ingestion county for the launch of Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generators at the Kennedy Space Center. If in the event of a launch emergency Orange County would be at risk of long-term exposure.

14. Civil Disturbance

In 2002 according to the Orange County Sheriff's Office there was no reported civil disturbances.

15. Terrorism

Due to this area being a highly desirable tourist destination with worldwide attention, a weapon of mass destruction (WMD) incident could have serious implications to life and property as well as the long-term economic well-being of the area. This type of incident, if it were to occur, could very rapidly overwhelm the available emergency response organizations by the wide spread nature of such an event. In addition, it could be expected that local hospitals and health care providers would need assistance from outside the

local area in managing the numbers and types of patients that might result from such an incident.

The events of September 11, 2001 reminded us that the U.S. is not immune to terrorism, both domestic and international. Because of the first cases of anthrax that occurred in Florida and the fact that the Sept. 11th hijackers trained here in Florida makes us a prime target.

16. Special Events

In 2002 according to the Orange County Sheriff's Office there was no reported special events of significant statute.

17. Critical Infrastructure Disruptions

Currently there are three primary supplies of water, gas and power to Orange County, they include the Orlando Utilities Commission, the Florida Power Corporation, and the Teco-Peoples Gas.

The Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC) is the second largest locally owned electric utility in Florida and the 16th largest in the nation. They current own and operate the Curtis H. Stanton Energy Center and portions of other power plants in Florida, as well as eight drinking water plants. OUC currently services more than 190,000 customers in Orange County.

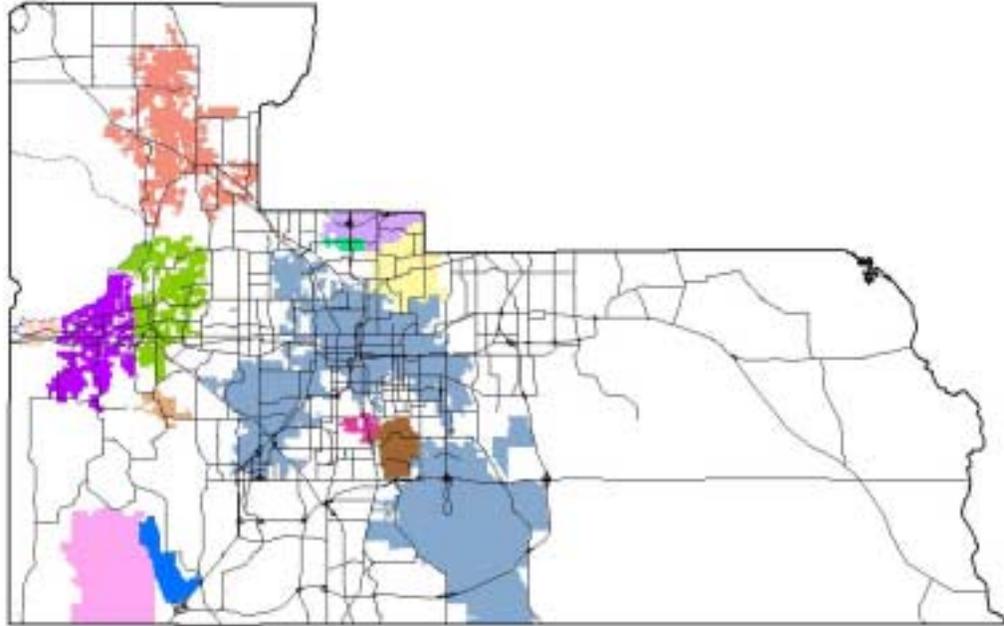
The Florida Power Corporation (FPC) serves approximately 1.4 million customers in central and northern Florida. Its service area encompasses approximately 20,000 square miles, including Orange County. FPC supplies retail electricity to approximately 350 communities and wholesale to eight municipalities. In 2001, Florida Power's total system capacity, including purchased power was over 9,300 megawatts.

The Teco-Peoples Gas Company is a division of TECO Energy. In Central Florida Peoples Gas services 64,399 customers. They maintain over 8,500 miles of pipeline throughout Florida.

OUC, FPC, and TECO Energy frequently have outages and disruptions in services. However, because of the system in place all three companies can quickly restore services.

B. Geographic Information

2003 Map of Orange County, FL



Orange County is located in the East Central region of Florida, located approximately twenty-four (24) miles from the Atlantic Ocean and about sixty-three (63) miles from the Gulf of Mexico at their closest points. Orange County covers an area of approximately 910 square miles with a current population of 923,311.

Orange County's climate reflects both temperate and subtropical influences. Average summer temperatures are about 82 degrees Fahrenheit and average winter temperatures are about 62 degrees Fahrenheit. In winters, temperatures may drop at night to near or below freezing, but usually rise rapidly during the day to the 60 degree Fahrenheit range. Cold spells can be expected about six (6) times during an average winter. These spells are usually preceded by rain and winds but they normally influence local conditions only for a few days before temperatures rise again.

The rainy season extends from June to September (sometimes through October when tropical storms are nearby). During this period, scattered afternoon thundershowers take place almost daily. These storms occur on an average of ninety (90) days per year, mostly during

the afternoon and evening hours. Average yearly precipitation for the Orange County area is fifty (50) inches.

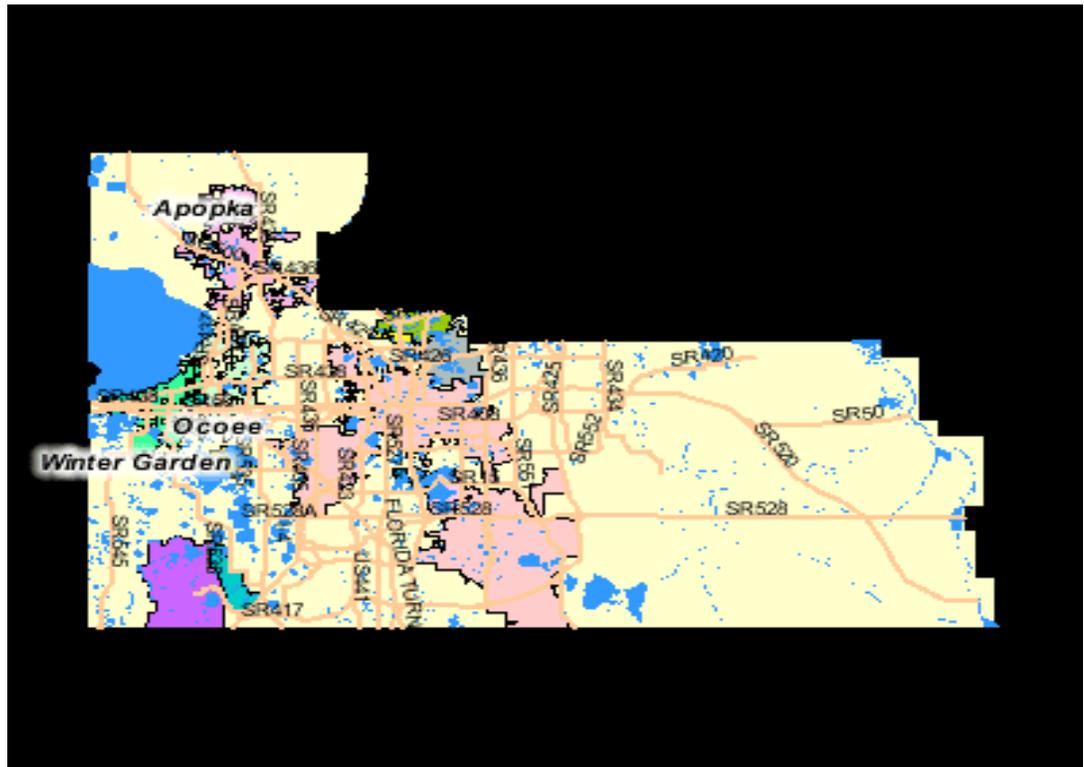
Information from the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council breaks down countywide land use allocation inventory as of 2000 as follows:

Land Use

	Acreage	% Total
<u>Undeveloped</u>		
Water	52,027.45	18.34
Conservation/Wetlands	115,554.24	17.98
Agriculture	74,771.38	14.74
Undeveloped	148,732.28	24.01
<u>Developed</u>		
Residential	77,995.85	16.28
Commercial	11,492.84	3.65
Industrial	4,275.97	0.80
Transportation/Institutional	21,901.77	4.13
Recreation	6,517.94	1.69
Other Urban	710.62	0.27
Total	122,894.99	

Orlando is the county seat and the largest city in the county. The urban activity associated with and surrounding Orlando defines the central urban core of the county. Apopka to the Northwest and Winter Garden, Ocoee and Windermere to the West of Orlando comprise the only significantly sized municipalities in Orange County that are not contiguous to Orlando.

Figure 1: Major Transportation Routes



Transportation

1. Roads

Orange County is served by one interstate highway, two U.S. highways and several State roads. Interstate Highway 4 (I-4) is a limited access highway and provides a general northeast - southwest corridor connecting Daytona Beach with Tampa. In Orange County, I-4 is aligned approximately north/south. While most tourist traffic utilizing I-4 occurs in the southern part of the county where the majority of both the tourist attractions and the hotels/motels are located, a substantial amount of tourists enter Orange County on I-4 because of its connection with I-95 near Daytona Beach. According to the Orange County Transportation Mobility Initiative Report certain sections of I-4 carry 130,00 daily trips.

State Route 50 (Colonial Drive) traverses Orange County in an east-west direction. As such, this important four-lane road corridor serves a great number of local trips as well as destinations outside Orange County. According to the Orange County Transportation Mobility Initiative Report congestion on State Road 50 is most evident at many of the major intersections along the corridor and

throughout the five miles between Semoran Blvd. and Old Cheney Highway where the average daily traffic approaches 50,000 trips.

State Road 482 (Sand Lake Road) provides an important link from the Orlando International Airport to the Orange County Convention Center. This four-lane road between President's Drive and I-4 currently carries approximately 56,000 vehicles daily and traffic is projected to increase to over 81,000 vehicles daily by 2010.

State Road 423 (John Young Parkway) is one of the most critical north-south corridors in Orange County. Certain sections of John Young Parkway presently carry 47,000 vehicles daily. This traffic is projected to jump to 79,000 vehicles daily in 2020.

U.S. Highway 17-92 also provides a north - south corridor, but it carries more local traffic than I-4. U.S. Highway 441 enters the county from the northwest, moves south through Orlando and joins 17-92 south of Orlando.

Toll facilities within Orange County include the Florida Turnpike, Martin Anderson Beeline Expressway and the Holland East - West Expressway.

- The Florida Turnpike is a limited access State road and provides north - south service from the central to the southern portions of Florida, passing through Orange County from the northwest and exiting to the southeast. The turnpike in general is the fourth largest toll facility in the nation and the largest in Florida serving over 1.35 million customers a day.
- The Beeline Expressway is a limited access State route which provides service between the I-4/South Orlando area, the Orlando International Airport and the east coast/Titusville area.
- The East - West Expressway carries traffic across the Orlando metropolitan area and connects with State Road 50 on both the eastern and western sides of the City of Orlando. State Road 50, in turn, provides direct connections to the east and west coast, although within Orange County it carries substantial local shopping and work traffic.

2. Aviation

According to the Greater Orlando Aviation Authority approximately 69 airlines serve the Orlando metropolitan area in 2002 through the Orlando International Airport, with over 800 flights per day, generating almost 26.6 million passengers in 2002. The Orlando area is also served by three satellite airports: Orlando Executive Airport, Sanford Regional Airport (located in Seminole County) and Kissimmee Municipal Airport (located in Osceola County).

The satellite airports serve primarily executive and private aviation.

Orlando International Airport Passenger Traffic			
Monthly Total	2001	2002	% Change
January	2,524,181	2,044,158	-19.0%
February	2,494,328	2,131,541	-14.5%
March	2,906,773	2,575,788	-11.4%
April	2,678,678	2,346,525	-12.4%
May	2,528,059	2,289,239	-9.5%
June	2,537,369	2,328,085	-8.3%
July	2,645,701	2,424,736	-8.4%
August	2,627,463	2,318,733	-11.8%
September	1,458,801	1,685,971	15.57%
October	1,943,207		
November	1,951,076		
December	1,958,132		
Year to Date	22,400,833		-10.07%
Total	28,253,248		

Source: Greater Orlando Aviation Authority

3. Mass Transit/Buses

Interurban bus service is provided by the Central Florida Regional Transit Authority (Lynx). Lynx serves Orange, Seminole, and Osceola counties with a total of 63 routes, 56 of these routes are located within Orange County. Lynx bus ridership has grown from 17 million annually in 1997 to more than 22 million in 2002. The Lynx fleet size has also grown from a total of 122 buses in 1992 to a fleet of 241 buses that carry 22 million passengers annually in 2002.

4. Railroads

The CSX Railroad and Amtrak offer regular freight and passenger rail service respectively to the Orange County area. Currently, CSX has two main lines through Central Florida, which are, the "A" Line and the "S" Line. The "A" Line is 152 miles long and moves freight from Jacksonville through Orange County and downtown Orlando. Approximately, 12 freight trains and five passenger trains use the "A" Line each day. A typical freight train carries 75 to 100 cars. The "S" Line moves freight south from Jacksonville to Auburndale through Ocala.

C. Demographics:

Population in the Cities of Orange County, 2000 to 2001

City	April 1, 2001 Population (BEBR)	April 1, 2000 Population (Census)	Numerical Change 2000 - 2000	Percent Change 2000 - 2000
Apopka	28,485	26,642	1,843	6.9
Bay Lake	23	23	0	0.0
Belle Isle	5,956	5,531	425	7.7
Eatonville	2,456	2,432	24	1.0
Edgewood	1,906	1,901	5	0.3
Lake Buena Vista	16	16	0	0.0
Maitland	13,237	12,019	1,218	10.1
Oakland	1,006	936	70	7.5
Ocoee	25,993	24,391	1,602	6.6
Orlando	188,494	185,951	2,543	1.4
Windermere	2,256	1,897	359	18.9
Winter Garden	16,097	14,351	1,746	12.2
Winter Park	24,512	24,090	422	1.8
UNINCORPORATED	619,597			

Source: East Central Florida Regional Planning Council, 2001

Population Projections by Age for Orange County, 2000 to 2010

	2000	2005	2010
Total	766,800	776,800	771,800
0-24	299,685	328,877	350,007
25-64	454,710	502,806	552,131
65+	92,302	102,716	118,259

Source: The 1999 Florida Statistical Abstract

Special Facilities/Populations

Special facilities/populations are those that would be, in effect, more vulnerable to the effects of given hazards than the general inventory of facilities or the general population. This could include portable or mobile buildings which are unable to withstand the effects of a natural disaster such as hurricane or tornado winds, or a population that is not able to protect itself without assistance, such as a hospital or nursing home.

1. Senior Citizens Population

The largest special concern group in the county is the senior citizens population who are 65+, which currently numbers at 92,302 residents with projections topping 102,716 residents by 2005.

The county anticipates the needs of persons requiring special medical attention and/or those having no personal transportation through the People with Special Needs Program. As of January, 2001 there were 1,600 registered people with special needs.

The number of group home facilities and other special facilities in Orange County is as follows:

<u>Facility Type</u>	<u>Number of Facilities</u>
Adult Congregate Living Facilities	94
Nursing Homes	33
Ambulatory Surgical Centers	14
Adult Day Care Centers	13
Senior Centers	4
Hospitals	10
Public Schools	145
Mobile Home Parks	152
Mobile Homes	23,200

2. Migrant Workers

The Orange County Health Department licenses two permitted labor camps in Orange County. However, over the recent years, this has been a declining program in Orange County primarily due to freezes and the decline of farming in our county. The Health Department estimates that at most there are between 3,000 to 4,000 migrant workers present in Orange County each year. However, these numbers are steadily decreasing each year.

3. Non-English Speaking Population

According to the U.S. Census Bureau in 2000 a vast majority of the residents of Orange County spoke English as a first language. However, 212,290 residents first language was not English. Of this number about half spoke Spanish as a first language and numbered at 144,579. The complete breakdown is included in the chart below.

2000 Languages Spoken at Home (Orange County, FL)

Subject	Number	Percent
Population 5 years and over	835,287	100.0
English only	622,997	74.6
Language other than English	212,290	25.4
Speak English less than "very well"	87,269	10.4
Spanish	144,579	17.3
Speak English less than "very well"	59,817	7.2
Other Indo-European languages	45,145	5.4
Speak English less than "very well"	17,092	2.0
Asian and Pacific Island languages	17,449	2.1
Speak English less than "very well"	8,731	1.0

Data provided through the 2000 Census conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau

4. Homeless Population

Homeless individuals have been a problem in Orange County in recent years. According to the Homeless Services Network in 2000 it was estimated that a total of 6,200 homeless individuals currently residing in Orange County. There are currently about 2,000 beds available in 18 homeless shelters in the county.

5. Seasonal Population (Tourism and Business Travelers)

In 2001, Orange County hosted 37 million domestic visitors. The largest share of these visitors was traveling for leisure purposes (29 million), with the remaining visiting for business purposes (8 million). To accommodate these visitors Orange County boasts over 101,090 hotel rooms. Therefore Orange County has the second highest number of hotel rooms in the country. Occupancy peaked in March at 84% in Lake Buena Vista and bottomed at 69% in December in Orlando North. Lake Buena Vista's 32,943 rooms were more than any other region of Orange County, followed by International Drive with 26,330. Combined, these two regions accounted for 58% of all rooms in Orange County.

Domestic Travel to Orlando (2001)

Travel Type	2001
Domestic	37,701,000
Leisure	29,070,000
Florida	14,763,000
Non-Florida	14,307,000
Business	8,630,000
Florida	5,119,000
Non-Florida	3,512,000

Source: Orlando/Orange County Convention & Visitors Bureau, Inc.

The major sources of tourist activity are concentrated in the southwest portion of Orange County where the Walt Disney World, Sea World and Universal Studios theme parks are located.

METRO ORLANDO LODGING INVENTORY*

County	No. of Establishments	No. of Rooms
Orlando North	68	7,087
Orlando Central	46	5,996
Orlando South	61	9,830
International Drive	94	26,330
Lake Buena Vista	53	32,943
Kissimmee	129	21,904
Total	451	101,090

*As of 1/10/03 Source: Orlando/Orange County Convention & Visitors Bureau, Inc.

D. Economic Profile

Orange County's largest industry in regards to workers is the service industry. This is due to the large numbers of tourists and business travellers that visit Orange County each year. The second largest industry is the retail industry. In total the Orange County's labor force as of 2002 tops off at 508,497, out of this a total of 27,152 people are unemployed.

2002 Employment and Unemployment Statistics

Year 2002	Yearly Average
Labor Force	508,497
Employment	481,345
Unemployment	27,152
Unemployment Rate	5.3

Source: Florida Agency for Workplace Innovation,
Labor Market Statistics

Florida 2001-4 Quarterly Employment and Wages (Orange County, FL)

Industry	Average Employment
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	9,090
Mining	25
Construction	28,579
Manufacturing	36,360
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	31,887
Wholesale Trade	33,121
Retail Trade	102,400
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	33,219
Services	255,753
Unassigned Industries	121
County Total	595,392

Source: Florida Agency for Workplace Innovation, Labor Market Statistics

According to the U.S. Census Bureau in 2000 there was a total of 361,349 housing units in Orange County. This includes apartments, houses, mobile homes, boats, recreational vehicles and vans. The median dollar value of these units was \$107,500.

Cost of Housing Units in Orange County FL, 2000 Estimates

Unit Value	Number	Percent
Less than \$50,000	6,064	3.4
\$50,000 to \$99,999	73,170	41.6
\$100,000 to \$149,000	50,350	28.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	21,934	12.5
\$200,000 to \$299,999	14,157	8.0
\$300,000 to \$499,999	6,908	3.9
\$500,000 to \$999,999	2,567	1.5
\$1,000,000 or More	761	0.4
Median (Dollars)	107,500	

Source: U.S. Census 2000 Data

III. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

A. Executive Policy Group

1. Emergency Response Responsibilities (See Figure 1)

The County Chairman as the head of the Board of County Commissioners, which is the governing body of Orange County, a political subdivision of the State of Florida, is vested with certain authority with regard to emergency management pursuant to

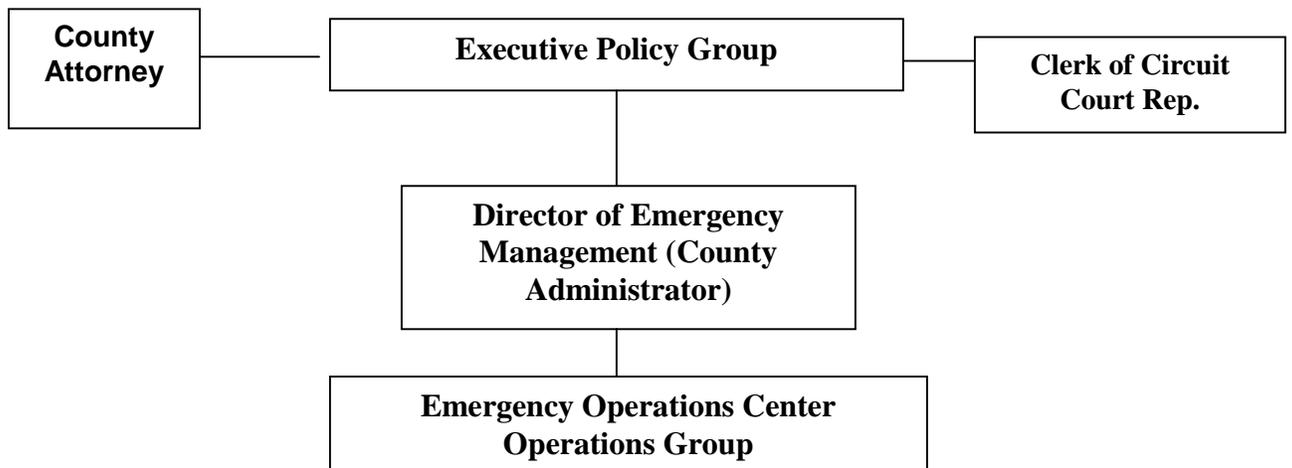
Chapter 252, Florida Statutes. One aspect of such authority is the power to declare a "State of Local Emergency". In recognition of the necessity for cooperation and coordination with the other local government and law enforcement authorities within the county in the event of such a local emergency.

2. Descriptions and Responsibilities

The Board of County Commissioners has chosen to delegate its powers under Chapter 252 of declaring a state of emergency, ordering an evacuation, ordering re-entry, and declaring a termination of the state of emergency, to an Executive Policy Group (EPG), which is comprised of the following officials:

- County Chairman
- County Sheriff
- County Administrator
- County Public Safety Director
- County Department Directors
- Executive Director of Emergency Management
- County Attorney

Figure 1: Response Structure of the Orange County



a. Executive Policy Group Members

- i. Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners
The Chairman is responsible for the overall preparedness of Orange County. In an emergency the Chairman in concert with the EPG assess the situation and determine the

necessary level of response. In the Chairman's absence the County Administrator will exercise his/her responsibilities.

ii. Orange County Sheriff

The Sheriff acts as the chief elected law enforcement official in Orange County. His/her responsibilities involve assisting and directing the decisions of the EPG in the event of an emergency. In the Sheriff's absence the Under Sheriff will carry out his/her responsibilities.

iii. County Administrator

The County Administrator is the Director of Emergency Management for Orange County. He/she will be responsible for full activation of the CEMP and for directing preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation operations during and following an emergency and/or disaster.

The County Administrator is delegated certain responsibilities under Chapter 252. These include the authority under paragraph 252.38 (6) (e) which pertains to:

1. Performance of public work and taking whatever prudent action is necessary to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the community.
2. Entering into contracts.
3. Incurring obligations.
4. Employment of permanent and temporary workers.
5. Utilization of volunteer workers.
6. Rental of equipment.
7. Acquisition and distribution, with or without compensation, of supplies, materials, and facilities.
8. Appropriation and expenditure of public funds.

- iv. County Department Directors
These individuals are responsible for coordinating and directing emergency operations between the EPG and their department. The departments that are to be represented in the EPG include:
- Administrative Services Department
 - Community and Environmental Services Department
 - Convention Center
 - Corrections Department
 - Fire Rescue Department
 - Growth Management Department
 - Health and Family Services Department
 - Public Works Department
 - Utilities Department
- v. County Public Safety Director
Acts as the Emergency Management Director in the absence of the County Administrator. In the County Administrator's absence he/she will be responsible for full activation of the CEMP and for directing preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation operations during and following an emergency and/or disaster
- vi. Executive Director of Emergency Management
The Executive Director is the manager of the Office of Emergency Management. In an emergency the Executive Director will act as the facilitator for the Executive Policy Group. He will be responsible for executing and overseeing the actions ordered by the EPG. If the Executive Director is not available the Assistant Program Manager of OEM will function in his/her place. The Executive Director also has several other responsibilities including:
1. Coordination of activities, services and programs for emergency planning and response throughout Orange County.
 2. Maintaining liaison with Federal, State and other local emergency management agencies.
 3. Development and maintenance of operational planning for emergency response.
 4. Ascertaining the requirements of the County in order to implement emergency response operations.

- vii. County Attorney
The County Attorney will serve as the legal adviser in the EPG. His/her responsibilities include advising the EPG as to their responsibilities and limitations under Florida law and County ordinances in their actions during a disaster and/or emergency.
- viii. Clerk of Circuit Court Representative
A representative from the Clerk of Circuit Court will attend all EPG meetings to formally record procedures and decisions.

b. Executive Policy Group Duties

- i. During a state of local emergency, the EPG will implement appropriate portions of Orange County Ordinance 94-11 (emergency management ordinance) (e.g. price gouging, curfew, restrictions on sale of certain items, etc.).
- ii. The EPG formulates general policy during declared disasters.

B. Emergency Operations Center Operations Group (EOC Operations Group)

The EOC Operations Group is composed of several groups (See Figure 4) and individuals, they include:

- Emergency Support Functions
 - Emergency Operations Center Director
 - Emergency Coordinating Officers
 - EOC Support Team
1. Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)
The ESF representatives of the various governmental and non-governmental agencies necessary to ensure a complete and functional operations staff to support the Director of Emergency Management. They will provide liaison between the OCEOC and their respective agencies. They will also provide expert advice and services to the EPG as required. The ESFs will facilitate coordination of disaster response and recovery activities. Orange County utilizes 20 ESFs to align county emergency operations activities with those of the State. Each ESF will have a primary agency or agencies designated based on their orientation, capabilities and resources. Numerous other agencies will be designated as support agencies within each ESF.

- a. The 20 ESFs established by Orange County are:

ESF #1 – Transportation (Lynx)

Responsible for coordinating county-wide transportation support to local governments and voluntary organizations. Support includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Overall coordination of transportation assistance to other ESFs, local governments, and voluntary agencies requiring transportation capacity to perform emergency response missions.
- b. Prioritization and/or allocation of all government transportation resources.
- c. Processing all transportation requests from county, municipal, and voluntary agencies. This ESF will coordinate evacuation transportation as its first priority.
- d. Operational coordination of ground, air, and rail services.

ESF #2 – Communications (Orange County Information Systems and Services Department/Public Safety Communications)

Responsible for the provision and coordination of all communications support to other ESFs as required. Support includes but is not limited to:

- a. Coordination of local participation in the Federal Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) System procedures.
- b. Provision of communications equipment and capability including telephone, radio, and data.
- c. Identification of communications facilities and resources available for use.
- d. Coordination of operations, installation, and restoration of commercial communications services.
- e. Coordination, acquisition, and deployment of additional resources, equipment, and personnel to establish point-to-point communications as required.

- f. Prioritization and coordination of restoration activities with public utility communications providers.

ESF #3 - Public Works & Engineering (Orange County Public Works Department)

Responsible for providing technical advice and evaluations engineering services, construction management and inspection, emergency contracting, facilities management, emergency road and debris clearance, emergency traffic signalization, flood control and solid waste facilities. Support includes but is not limited to:

- a. Emergency clearance of debris for reconnaissance of the damaged areas and passage of emergency personnel and equipment for health and safety purposes.
- b. Temporary construction of emergency access routes which include damaged streets, roads, bridges, waterways, airfields and any other facilities necessary for passage of rescue personnel.
- c. Emergency demolition or stabilization of damaged structures and facilities designated as immediate hazards to the public health and safety, or as necessary to facilitate the execution of rescue operations.
- d. Coordination of damage assessment operation, and provision of technical assistance, including structural inspections.

ESF #4 – Fire Fighting (Orange County Fire Rescue Department)

Responsible for managing and coordinating local fire services operations, and the coordination of use of personnel, equipment, and resources to support other ESFs in hazard mitigation and search and rescue operations. Support includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Detection and suppression of fires.
- b. Mobilization of personnel, equipment, and supplies to support fire services and prevention operations.
- c. Supports urban search and rescue activities.

ESF #5 - Information & Planning (Planning Division and Orange County Office of Emergency Management)

Responsible for collecting, processing, and disseminating information to facilitate emergency response efforts and the preparation of special operations plans. Support includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Collection, processing, and disseminating essential elements of information for use by response operations and provision of input for reports, briefings, displays, and plans.
- b. Consolidation of information into reports and other materials which describe and document overall response activities and keep the EOC and other ESFs apprised of overall operations.
- c. Operation of automated decision systems.
- d. Maintenance of displays of pertinent information for use in briefings.
- e. Research of technical information.
- f. Collection and management of information from all sources.

ESF #6 - Mass Care (American Red Cross)

Responsible for coordinating efforts to provide sheltering, feeding, and emergency relief, and for coordinating bulk distribution of supplies to victims. Support includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Establishing and operating mass care and special need shelters.
- b. Coordinating the provision of relief efforts by any and all volunteer organizations actively engaged in providing assistance.
- c. Establishing and administering a system to provide casualty information and shelter registration lists to human service agencies.
- d. Establishing mass feeding facilities.

ESF #7- Resource Support (Orange County Administrative Support Department)

Responsible for providing logistical management and resource support to all ESFs in response and recovery efforts to include emergency relief supplies, facilities, equipment, fuel, office supplies, contracting services, and all other resources which may be required. Support includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Maintenance of inventories of resources available locally.
- b. Location and identification of necessary logistical support and resources.
- c. Establishment and administration of depot and distribution facilities.
- d. Coordination of State and Federal resources.
- e. Negotiation of contracts for support of emergency actions.
- f. Provision of requested resources to all other emergency support functions and other agencies and governments active in emergency response.

ESF #8 - Health & Medical (Orange County Health and Family Services Department)

Responsible for providing supplemental assistance in identifying and meeting the general health and welfare of victims of a major emergency or disaster and for provision of emergency first aid and pre-hospital emergency medical services to the affected population. Support includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Assessment of general health and medical needs of the affected population.
- b. Surveillance and monitoring of conditions that could impact general health.
- c. Evaluation of food, drug, or medical safety.
- d. Assessment of worker health and safety.
- e. Identification of biological, chemical, or radiological physiological hazards.
- f. Evaluation of the mental health of victims.

- g. Implementation of vector controls.
- h. Advise on potability of water sources and the disposition of solid waste and wastewater.
- i. Victim identification and mortuary services.
- j. Provision of emergency public health information.
- k. Provision of pre-hospital and hospital emergency medical care.
- l. Identification, coordination, and mobilization of medical equipment, supplies, and personnel.
- m. Coordination and support of the registration of people with special needs.
- n. Overall management of special needs program.
- o. Coordination of transportation of people with special needs.
- p. Identification of facilities and resources available for sheltering and care of people with special needs.
- q. Coordination of staffing of special needs shelters.

ESF #9 – Urban Search & Rescue (Orange County Fire Rescue Department)

Responsible for the conduct of urban search and rescue operations including locating, extricating, and providing disaster medical treatment for victims. Support includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Mobilization and management of search-and-rescue teams.
- b. Initiation of a search for victims throughout the impacted area.
- c. Provision of strategic command and control of emergency rescue teams.

ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials (Orange County Fire Rescue Department)

Responsible for providing a coordinated response to major releases or spills of hazardous materials. Support includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Detection and identification of hazardous materials discharges.
- b. Coordination of initial incident command at the scene of a release.
- c. Support of protective action decisions by field command.
- d. Coordination of the overall containment and cleanup.
- e. Provision of equipment, personnel, and technical assistance.

ESF #11 – Food and Water (Salvation Army)

Responsible for identifying, securing, and arranging the transportation of food assistance and portable water supplies to the affected areas. Support includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Maintenance of an inventory of warehouse food products/quantities and identification of sources to obtain additional supplies.
- b. Coordination of warehouse space for storage of food supplies.
- c. Coordination of transportation of food supplies to designated distribution or mass feeding sites.
- d. Preparation and segregation of food stuffs for mass bulk distribution.
- e. Coordination of the issuance of emergency food stamps and vouchers.
- f. Acquiring and distributing emergency water supplies.

ESF #12 – Energy (Florida Power Corporation, Orlando Utilities Commission, and TECO Peoples Gas System, Inc.)

Responsible for coordination, prioritization, and restoration of public energy and services to include emergency electrical power and gas. Support includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Assessing system damages and requirements to restore such systems.
- b. Prioritizing restoration of services.
- c. Coordinating public energy equipment and personnel as required.
- d. Providing guidance for public energy information and conservation.

ESF #13 - Military Support (Orange County Office of Emergency Management)

Responsible for coordination of State and Federal military support to local governments. Support includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Coordination of military rapid impact assessment teams.
- b. Overall management and prioritization of military support.
- c. Processing mission requests for military assistance from other ESFs.
- d. Direct coordination with the Defense Coordinating Officer concerning disaster relief.

ESF #14 - Public Information (Orange County Communications Division)

Responsible for coordination and dissemination of emergency public information. Support includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Coordination of information gathering, production, and editing.
- b. Dissemination of response and recovery information to the general public.
- c. Management of press personnel.

- d. Scheduling of press briefings and interviews.
- e. Providing designated spokespersons as required.

ESF #15 - Volunteer & Donations (Orange County Human Resources and Labor Relations Division)

Responsible for overall management and coordination of volunteers and donated goods. Support includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Receipt and management of donations to the disaster relief effort.
- b. Screening, evaluation, and assignment or referral of volunteers.
- c. Operations of reception facilities for donations and volunteers.
- d. Coordination of distribution of donated goods.
- e. Provision of support for unassigned or affiliated volunteers.

ESF #16 - Law Enforcement (Orange County Sheriff's Office)

Responsible for coordinating all law enforcement response and recovery actions. Support includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Coordination of resource request from law enforcement agencies.
- b. Coordination and consolidation of information from law enforcement agencies.

ESF #17 - Veterinary/Animal Care (Orange County Animal Services and Cooperative Extension)

Responsible for the coordination of local resources in response to pet, farm, and wild animal care needs before, during, and after a significant emergency. Support includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Assessment of animal needs.
- b. Overall management of animal care services.

- c. Coordination of support of pet, farm, and wild animal needs.
- d. Identification of local facilities and resources available for animal concerns.
- e. Coordination of animal care volunteers.

ESF #18 - Business/Industry (Under development)

- a. Coordinates the shutdown/evacuation of business and industry.
- b. Access to affected areas by business/industry damage assessment teams.
- c. Coordination with all ESFs as to these procedures before, during, and after the event.
- d. Assist in coordination of business/industry response, recovery and restoration efforts.
- e. Maintenance of a database for the purpose of identification and tracking of personnel who would be responsible for damage assessment/access (SoftRisk Tool).
- f. Development, implementation and management of business/industry emergency relief programs.
- g. Identification of business/industry resources available for community-wide relief/recovery efforts.

ESF #19 - Damage Assessment (Orange County Property Appraisers Office)

Responsible for the timely and accurate collection of damages in disaster affected areas in Orange County. Some of their specific responsibilities include:

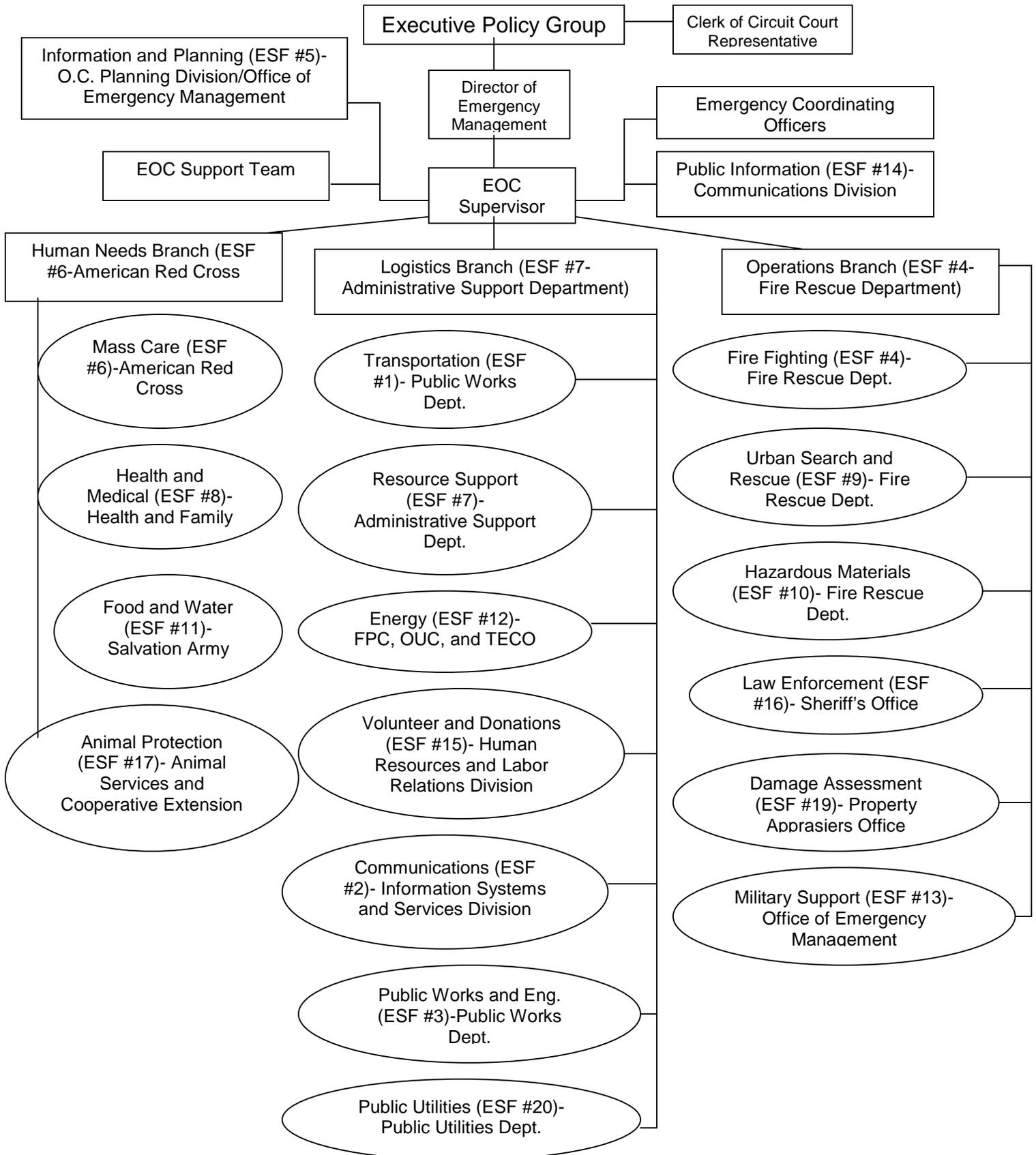
- a. Conduct and coordinate damage assessment for emergency declarations and Federal and State funding reimbursement.
- b. Collect and compile damage assessment reports.
- c. Conduct damage assessment team training if necessary.
- d. Assist municipalities in conducting damage assessment.

ESF #20 - Public Utilities (Orange County Utilities)

Responsible for providing public utilities assistance with life-saving or life-protective measures prior to, during and immediately following a major or catastrophic disaster. Public utilities assistance will be provided by maintaining and restoring drinking water supply, wastewater treatment and disposal, and refuse and storm debris disposal. Some of their other duties include:

- a. Provide public utilities and engineering support for restoration of water and wastewater and disposal of debris.
2. Emergency Operations Center Supervisor (EOC Supervisor)
The EOC Supervisor is responsible for maintaining the operational readiness of the OCEOC. He/she will ensure all appropriate operating instructions and checklists, which will be implemented during disasters, are developed and available to support this plan. The EOC Supervisor is also responsible for overseeing the mutual aid process for disaster operations.
 3. Emergency Coordinating Officers
These individuals are representatives of the 13 municipalities and other organizations/agencies that exist in Orange County. Their responsibilities involve serving as a point of contact between the OCEOC and their respective city and/or organization.
 4. EOC Support Team
This team is comprised on Orange County staffers that will assist in running, maintaining and facilitating the smooth operation of the OCEOC. Some of the individuals include representatives from the following agencies and/or organizations:
 - Orange County Office of Emergency Management
 - Orange County Fire Rescue Information Management Services

Figure 2: Emergency Operations Center Operations Group



IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

1. The emergency management program addresses the four integral components of emergency management: preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation. The CEMP addresses these components in detail. In an overall pictorial, the diagram below (Figure 3) summarizes the emergency management system.

Figure 3: Disaster Life Cycle



2. The basic concept for emergency operations in Orange County calls for a coordinated effort and graduated response by personnel and equipment from municipal, county and other agencies/organizations in preparation for, and in response to, emergencies and/or disasters. The municipal governments will bear the initial responsibility for disaster response and recovery operations within their jurisdiction. When a municipality's resources are inadequate or have been depleted, assistance will be requested from the county. If the requested assistance is beyond the county's capability, it will request State and Federal assistance from the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). To ensure an adequate and timely response by emergency personnel and the maximum protection and relief to citizens of Orange County prior to, during and after a disaster, the concept also provides for:
 - a. Preparation for, and mitigation of, natural and technological disasters.
 - b. Early warning and alert of citizens and officials.

- c. Reporting of all natural disasters between levels of government.
 - d. Establishment of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the organization for command and control of emergency response forces.
 - e. Movement of citizens from disaster danger areas to shelters or safe areas.
 - f. Use of increased readiness conditions and response checklists for hurricanes.
 - g. Shelter and care of evacuees.
 - h. Damage assessment reports and procedures.
 - i. Return of evacuees when authorized by the appropriate authorities after the disaster danger has passed.
 - j. Recovery operations.
3. The county and all 13 municipalities are signatories to the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement. If resources within the county are insufficient for disaster response and recovery operations, mutual aid will be requested from the SEOC, or other local jurisdictions in the State.
4. During disaster operations, numerous private sector and private nonprofit organizations provide resources upon request of the Director of Emergency Management and the EOC Operations Group. Included among these are the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, various church-related groups, United Way and Chamber of Commerce, etc.

B. Levels of Disaster

Florida Statute 252 defines a disaster as any natural, technological, or civil emergency that causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to result in a declaration of a state of emergency by a county, the Governor, or the President of the United States. F.S. 252 also identifies disasters by the severity of resulting damage, these are:

1. Catastrophic disaster - one that requires massive State and Federal assistance, including immediate military involvement.

2. Major disaster - one that will likely exceed local capabilities and require a broad range of State and Federal assistance.
3. Minor disaster - one that is likely to be within the response capabilities of local government and to result in only a minimal need for State or Federal assistance.
4. Emergency - any occurrence, or threat thereof, whether natural, technological, or manmade, in war or in peace, which results or may result in substantial injury or harm to the population or substantial damage to or loss of property.

C. County Emergency Orders

1. Local State of Emergency- will be declared whenever an evacuation is ordered, community functions are severely disrupted, the county requires outside assistance, or the situation is deemed to require this order by the EPG.
2. Evacuation Orders- will be issued based on the disaster and/or emergency, amount of time available for evacuation, and length of time anticipated to complete the evacuation. Evacuation routes for Orange County residents are located in the Orange County Sheriff's Office Hurricane and Homeland Security Evacuation Plans.

D. Direction and Control

The OCEOC serves as the centralized direction and control point for all major disasters. The Director of Emergency Management provides direction for county disaster operations. The EOC Supervisor manages OCEOC emergency operations with the assistance of the EOC Operations Group.

The EOC Supervisor will coordinate any required operational, logistical and administrative support needs of EOC Operations Group personnel. EOC Operations Group personnel will coordinate support needs for their personnel in the field as assisted by the EOC Supervisor if required.

1. The OCEOC can be activated by the County Chairman, the Director of Emergency Management, the Executive Director of Emergency Management, and/or his/her representative. When activated for response and recovery operations, designated members of the EOC Operations Group will provide representation at the OCEOC. Representation in the OCEOC will include only

those agencies needed to work the disaster at hand. Under activation status, departments and agencies will ensure designated EOC Operations Group positions are staffed on a 24-hour basis.

2. The OCEOC may be activated at different levels depending on the status of the emergency or disaster situation:
 - Activation Level 1, Full Activation - may be implemented for a major event. All ESFs, EPG and support staff will be staffed 24 hours per day.
 - Activation Level 2, Partial Activation - may be implemented by the County Chairman, the Director of Emergency Management, the Executive Director of Emergency Management, and/or the Incident Commander (or their designees). Only those ESFs impacted by the hazard or involved in the response will be represented at the OCEOC.
 - Activation Level 3, Monitoring Activation - will be implemented whenever the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) receives notice of an incident, which may escalate to threaten public safety.
3. EOC Operations Group Response Operations
The ESFs are broken into three primary branches during response operations. The branch divisions are designed to group ESFs with other ESFs that perform similar tasks. (See Figure 2) The three branches are:
 - a. Human Needs Branch-This branch is responsible for identifying and addressing the needs of citizens and recovery workers. To accomplish this they utilize community relation's teams to gather information on the needs of individual citizens within the disaster-affected area. This branch includes the following Emergency Support Functions: ESF #6, ESF #8, ESF #11, and ESF #17. The lead ESF for this branch will be ESF #6-Mass Care. However, depending on the specific needs of the citizens of Orange County the lead ESF may change.
 - b. Logistics Branch- It is responsible for assisting in procuring and utilizing equipment or personnel that is needed to complete recovery missions. (I.e. Bulldozers, Transportation to the site, etc). This branch includes the following Emergency Support Functions: ESF #1, ESF #2, ESF #3, ESF #7, ESF #12, ESF #15, and ESF #20. The branch will be led by ESF #7-Resource Support.

- c. Operations Branch- This branch is responsible for the immediate life-safety and service needs of the citizens of Orange County. The Operations Branch is composed of the following Emergency Support Functions: ESF #4, ESF #9, ESF #10, ESF #13, ESF #16, and ESF #19. The lead ESF for this branch will be ESF #4, however the lead ESF will also depend on the incident scenario.
 4. Messages and Information Flow
 - a. The OCEOC has an established message control system, which is outlined in the EOC Standard Operating Procedures.
 - b. The focal point for all messages during EOC activations is the OCEOC Message Center.
 - c. The EOC Supervisor is responsible to ensure EOC Operations Group members are provided necessary information through individual contact or by announcements over the OCEOC public address system.
 5. Communications systems used during emergency operations to support the direction and control system includes landline and cellular telephones, the internet and radio systems (i.e., Statewide Satellite Communications System, 800 MHZ, RACES systems, etc.).
 6. During an actual or imminent major disaster, the Director of Emergency Management will call together the EPG and command such actions as a Declaration of a State of Local Emergency and an Evacuation Order.
- E. Notification and Warning
 1. Warning for an emergency requires action on two levels: warning officials and organizations and warning the general public. The EOC Supervisor, the Director of Emergency Management, will determine the extent and method of warnings issued.
 2. The Office of Emergency Management has the overall responsibility for coordinating the county warning systems. There are two designated communication hubs for Orange County, these being:

- a. Primary – Orange County Communications Center (911), which is also responsible for fire and ambulance dispatch within the unincorporated county, serves as the county's 24-hour warning point. They will coordinate notification and warning with the other eight 9-1-1 centers in Orange County.
 - b. Secondary – Orange County Emergency Management activates the Emergency Operations Center under emergency conditions, which then coordinates warning issues.
3. Joint Information Center

In the aftermath of a Presidential disaster declaration, FEMA will establish an on-scene Joint Information Center (JIC). The JIC is the physical location where Federal, State and local PIOs come together to ensure coordination of information to be released to the public and to the media.

Orange County ESF #14 will serve as the JIC Team Leader and will have overall responsibility for coordinating the release of information by ESFs. The release of any information to the media by agencies will be coordinated through and approved by the JIC Team Leader and/or Executive Director of Emergency Management. ESF #14 may designate spokespersons from other ESFs to serve as Assistant PIOs.

Upon its activation, the JIC serves as the central point for media access to the latest developments and current information. The JIC will be located either within or adjacent to the DFO complex to ensure access to key recovery personnel. The JIC will be configured with adequate telephone and logistical support to accomplish its mission. The primary roles and responsibilities of the JIC are:

- a. Provide information and instructions to individuals, families, businesses and industries affected by the emergency through the media and other means.
- b. Coordinate information prior to its release to ensure accuracy.
- c. Process request for information from the media.
- d. Hold periodic press conferences and briefings to give the media access to the facts and experts helping with the recovery efforts.
- e. Handle VIP briefings and tours.

F. Refuges of Last Resort

The possibility exists in a large-scale hurricane evacuation; especially one which involves several west central Florida counties, that evacuation routes will become gridlocked and will need to be downloaded as a hurricane approaches the area. In this event, some form of refuge of last resort will be needed to protect stranded motorists. Refuges of last resort would include such locations as government buildings, churches, additional schools, and commercial buildings. (A list of such potential facilities is maintained separately from the CEMP). These refuges are not designated as official Red Cross public shelters and will have minimal, if any, support available; they will merely serve stranded motorists who would be safer in the designated facility than in a car.

G. Sheltering for Longer Periods of Time

Arrangements for longer term sheltering will be made between the Red Cross and churches, which have entered into agreements for such services. There are also several other humanitarian organizations, such as the Salvation Army and VOAD, which could be requested to provide necessary shelters. For long-term temporary housing, see the Recovery Section.

H. Host County Sheltering

Orange County is a potential destination for large numbers of evacuees from disaster situations in other parts of Florida. Under such a scenario, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) lighted message boards would be placed at key places on the inbound highways directing evacuees to the Orlando Metro Area. Lodging information, provided by the Orlando Orange County Convention & Visitors Bureau, and shelter information will be provided by ESF #6. Public shelters sufficient to meet the demand will be opened as needed.

VI. Administration and Logistics Management

A. Emergency Management Support Facilities

1. Orange County Emergency Operations Center

The Orange County EOC (OCEOC) is located at the Orange County Fire Rescue Department Headquarters and the alternate OCEOC is located at an undisclosed location. The OCEOC will be

activated for all incidents requiring a significant dedication of resources and/or extraordinary inter-agency coordination outside the realm of normal, day-to-day emergency situations responded to by law enforcement, fire and EMS agencies.

2. Municipal Emergency Operations Center

Municipalities within Orange County may have their own EOCs. The OCEOC coordinates actions with these EOCs by the presence of the Emergency Coordinating Officers that are present in the OCEOC during activations. Currently the municipalities that operate their own emergency operations centers include:

- a. City of Ocoee
- b. City of Orlando

3. County Department Emergency Operations Centers

The following are Orange County departments/agencies that operate their own emergency operations center. These Department EOCs are represented in the OCEOC through their ESF Coordinators.

- a. Orange County Sheriff's Office Field Operations Center
- b. Orange County Department of Public Works Field Operations Center
- c. Orange County Emergency Medical Services Emergency Operations Center

B. Critical Emergency Response Facilities

This section provides for the identification and management of critical facilities.

1. Many of these critical facilities would be crucial to the immediate emergency response following a major emergency/disaster event, and others would be critical for long-term recovery operations.
2. Several categories of critical facilities have been identified in Orange County to include:
 - a. Electric distribution system components
 - b. Health/medical facilities
 - c. Transportation networks
 - d. Communications network components

- e. Public buildings
 - f. Emergency services facilities
 - g. Water distribution/drainage facilities
 - h. Historic structures
 - i. Landfill and debris sites
 - j. Public/private supply centers
 - k. Hazardous materials storage facilities.
3. Orange County Office of Emergency Management maintains a list of public and private sector facilities that could be utilized during an emergency/disaster response. This list is updated on an annual basis.

C. Dignitary Visits

Because of Orange County's visibility and location in the State of Florida the possibility of VIPs visiting the affected areas of Orange County or to the OCEOC. In this event the visits will be coordinated with the EOC Supervisor, ESF #14-Public Information and that VIPs offices.

D. Mutual Aid Assistance

The County and all 13 municipalities are signatories to the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement.

1. Requesting Mutual Aid Assistance

Orange County can request assistance through the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement by making a formal request for assistance through the SEOC or to any other signatory (e.g. other county or municipality). This request must include specific information, such as:

- A description of the damage sustained or threatened.
- An identification of the assistance needed.
- A description of the types of personnel, equipment, services and supplies needed and how long they will be needed.
- A description of any public infrastructure for which assistance will be needed.
- Locations of staging areas.

2. Mutual Aid Reimbursement

The requesting party shall be responsible for reimbursement of all reimbursable expenses to all assisting parties. The assisting party shall bill requesting parties for all reimbursable expenses as soon as practicable after the expenses are incurred, but not later than 60 days following the period of assistance, unless the deadline for identifying damage is extended in accordance with 44 CFR Part 206. The requesting party shall pay the bill, or advise of any disputed items, not later than 60 days following the billing date.

E. Protection of Records

All county departments, constitutional authorities and other governmental agencies must ensure protection of their records during disaster situations. Agencies in potential hurricane flood zones are particularly vulnerable to record damage from water. All agencies have the potential for record damage from fire and possible resulting water damage. Specific measures for protecting records must be reflected in agency disaster plans. Those agencies with vital records (e.g. Clerk of Circuit Court, Property Appraiser, Health Department, School Board etc.) must take special care to ensure the safety of these records. Off site storage of duplicate vital records, whenever feasible, is strongly recommended. All agencies should also have plans, which address the recovery of damaged records.

F. Financial Management

1. Funding Sources

Authority to expend funds in emergency management operations is contained in Florida Statute 252 and County Ordinance 94-11. In general, emergency operations are funded by the budget allocations of each agency involved. A Presidential disaster declaration will permit funding under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L.100-707 in addition to the financial resources initiated at the State and local levels. Federal disaster assistance is generally provided at the 75% level with State and local governments sharing the remaining 25%. There is precedent for the Federal government to assume a larger share than 75% under unusual circumstances.

- a. The chief funding sources for disaster response and recover operations flow from the Federal government. These funds flow from several Federal agencies. These funds are discussed in greater detail in the Recovery Annex.

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- b. Timely financial support of any extensive response activity could be crucial to saving lives and protecting property. While innovative and expeditious means of procurement are 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 fraud, waste and abuse.
 2. Agency Responsibility in Funding Expenditures
In concert with Federal guidelines, approval for expenditure of funds for supporting preparedness, response, and recovery and mitigation operations will be given by officials of the primary and support agencies. Each agency is responsible for establishing effective administrative controls of funds expended and to ensure that actions taken and costs incurred are consistent with the missions identified in this plan.
 3. Resource Acquisition
The acquisition of facilities, equipment, supplies, services and other resources may be accomplished by designated department and agency purchasing elements or through ESF #7 under applicable purchasing procedures and guidelines. If needed resources are not available within the county, requests may be made to the SEOC. The county will be responsible for costs incurred for resources brought in from outside sources. If Federal Disaster Assistance programs have been implemented under the Stafford Act, at least 75% of authorized costs will be provided by the Federal Government. Reimbursement procedures under Federal Disaster Assistance programs.
 4. County Funding Management
The Office of Management & Budget is responsible for financial management during disaster operations. Complete and accurate accounts of emergency expenditures and obligations, including personnel and equipment costs, must be maintained.
 5. Federal Financial Record-Keeping
As part of any Federal disaster assistance program, there will be requirements for various reports in accordance with CFR 44 and the applicable Disaster Relief Funding Agreement. Responsibility for submitting any such reports rests with the Director of Emergency Management.
 - a. Reports will be submitted either to the FDEM or the Disaster Field Office (DFO) in accordance with guidance provided by FDEM

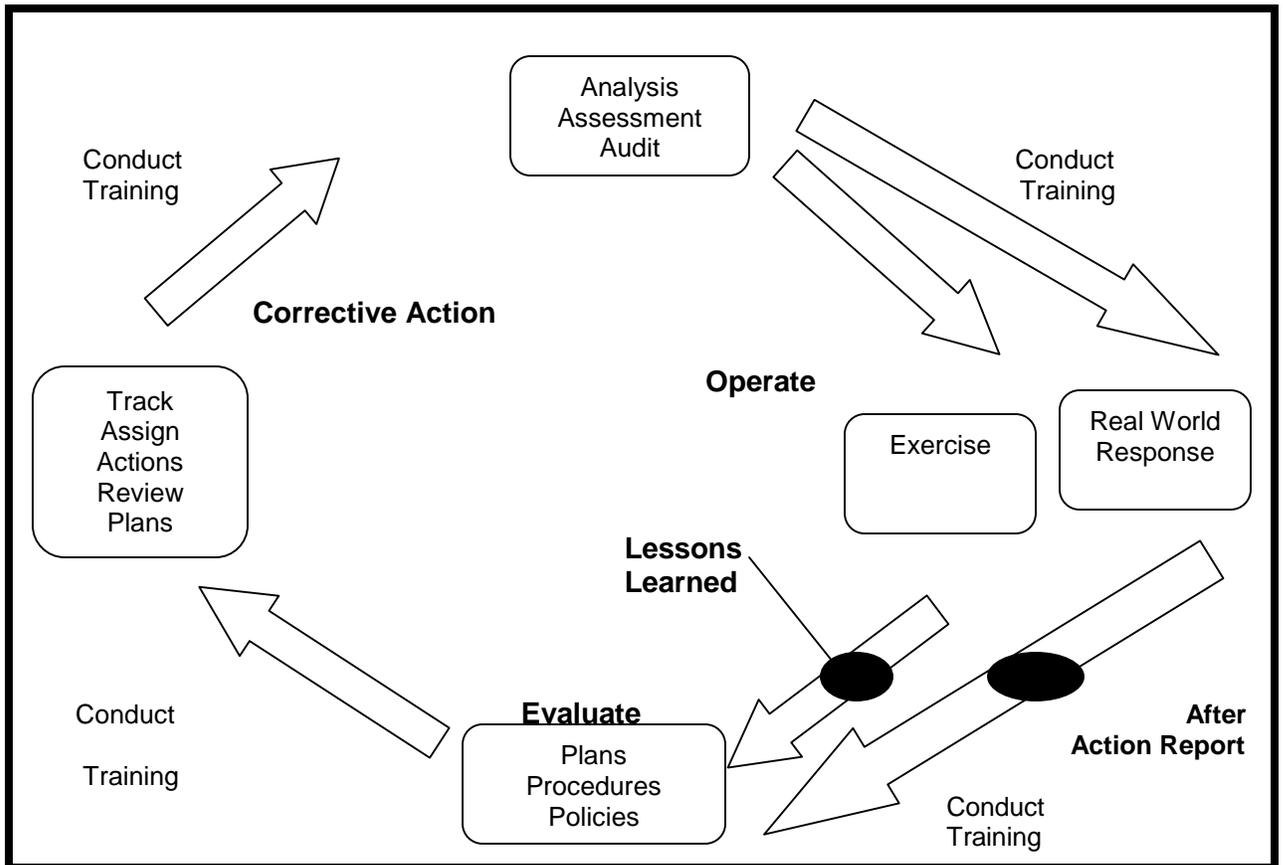
VII. Training and Exercises

The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is the overall coordinator within Orange County for emergency management training and exercises. County departments/authorities, municipalities and all other public and private emergency response agencies bear the responsibility of ensuring their personnel with emergency responsibilities are sufficiently trained. All agencies should take the necessary steps to ensure appropriate records are kept reflecting emergency training received by their personnel.

A. Training Program

1. OEM will coordinate all disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation training provided to county personnel by Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) and FEMA. OEM will also provide schedules of the State emergency management training courses to appropriate county agencies. Applications for State and FEMA training courses will be submitted to the Executive Director of Emergency Management for approval and submission to FDEM.
2. Training for local emergency response personnel will be under the all-hazards approach to emergency management. Training will ensure that current State and Federal concepts on emergency preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation are provided.
3. The Emergency Management Program Specialist (Education and Training) will be the point of contact for providing and coordinating training on the latest county, State and Federal disaster policies and procedures. Representatives from county, municipalities, State and Federal agencies in the local area, as well as volunteer agencies (e.g. Red Cross, Salvation Army, United Way, etc.) will participate and share information on respective roles and responsibilities during disasters.
4. The Emergency Management Planner will coordinate disaster preparedness planning/training activities specific to, emergency transportation, hospitals, nursing homes/assisted living facilities (ALF), etc.

Figure 4: Exercise and Training Cycle



B. Exercise Program

1. OEM ensures county disaster plans and procedures are exercised and evaluated on a continuing basis. Exercise after-action reports will be completed and provided to participating agencies to ensure corrective action is taken. Subsequent exercises will ensure previous discrepancies are reevaluated.
2. Orange County's exercise and training program will endeavor to involve all public and private agencies with emergency response functions. Primarily this includes the members of the EPG and the EOC Operations Group. Emergency management officials of adjoining counties may be invited to participate or observe when appropriate.
3. OEM will provide disaster exercise assistance to government and non-governmental agencies as requested. As resources allow, OEM personnel will participate in hospital and nursing home

disaster drills, as coordinated by the hospital and nursing home disaster planning committees.

4. Detailed planning will be accomplished on an interagency basis in preparation for OCEOC sponsored exercises. Representatives of each participating agency will develop action items for their OCEOC participants to resolve during the actual exercise.

C. Exercise and Training Requirements

1. Annually

- a. Conduct a large-scale mass casualty exercise to include pre-exercise planning meetings and a post-exercise critique.
- b. Conduct an annual hurricane exercise. The exercise may be held in conjunction with the State sponsored hurricane exercise.
- c. Conduct one or more emergency responder exercises involving mass casualties under various scenarios (e.g. Hazmat, transportation accident, natural disaster, terrorist act, etc.)
- d. Conduct hurricane briefings and training meetings with the County Administrator and staff, department heads, municipal officials and all other governmental and private emergency response agencies.
- e. Brief elected and key appointed officials on emergency management activities and hurricane preparedness. On occasion, this event maybe conducted in association with a Public Officials Conference (POC) provided by the FDEM Director.
- f. Conduct hurricane and emergency management seminars as requested.
- g. Attend Federal Emergency Management Agency and State emergency management courses as subject matter and availability dictate.

2. On-going training

- a. Conduct disaster-planning meetings with hospitals, nursing homes/assisted living facilities, shelter agencies, emergency transportation representatives and home health care agencies.

- b. Attend area meetings as established by the FDEM Area 5 Coordinator.

D. Public Awareness and Education

1. County officials must strive to keep residents informed about disaster preparedness, emergency operations and hazard mitigation. Public information in the disaster preparedness/emergency management area is divided into three phases: continuing education, pre-disaster preparation and post-disaster recovery and mitigation.
 - Continuing education is intended to increase awareness of disaster preparedness information.
 - Educate on ways to protect life and property.
 - Inform the public on the availability of further assistance and information.
 - Pre-disaster preparation informs the public of the imminent danger and provides details about evacuation procedures and sheltering.
 - During the post-disaster period, the public is informed about such things as disaster assistance, health precautions, long term sheltering, etc.
2. It is important, especially immediately before and after a disaster, to keep the public informed on all relevant matters to include government decisions, recommendations and instructions. Reliable official information is imperative to ensure against rumors that can cause panic, fear and confusion.
3. The EOC Supervisor has the overall responsibility for providing disaster preparedness response and recovery information to the public. The County Public Information Officer (PIO) and the Director of Emergency Management in coordination with the media agencies will ensure that public service announcements are prepared to keep the public informed on disaster preparedness, response and recovery.
4. A continuing method of public information on disaster preparedness is a hurricane guide, which is distributed in English and Spanish at the start of each hurricane season. This guide is given as wide a distribution as possible throughout the county.
5. Various hurricane preparedness activities are undertaken in conjunction with the media for the annual publication of the hurricane guide in the May through June timeframe. This includes

a local network television weather team promoting the guide during its weather segments.

6. Upon activation of the OCEOC, the Orange County PIO will direct the public information element of the EOC Operations Group. ESF #14 will serve as the county's representative to all media (TV, radio and newspaper) and as the focal point for all public information.
7. The OCEOC has a room dedicated as the media center for emergency operations. Most interviews of the county emergency staff will be conducted in this area.

VI. Plan Development and Maintenance

A. Plan Development

The Orange County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) will be updated and revised in cooperation with all county departments, organizations, corporate partners, and municipalities. The CEMP is a living document and is constantly reviewed and updated to reflect the changing situation and hazards that exist within Orange County.

B. Plan Maintenance

As was mentioned above the CEMP is a living document so maintenance of this plan is on going.

1. Basic Plan Review

The Basic Plan is updated annually by the OCOEM and submitted for review and approval to the Florida Division of Emergency Management every two years.

2. Emergency Support Function Review

The 20 Emergency Support Functions of the CEMP are updated by the Primary Agency of each of the ESFs. Every two years, OCOEM and each of the ESFs will hold a meeting to review the ESFs and recommend any changes that might be needed.

3. Incident and Support Annexes

Currently, the CEMP includes three of these annexes, these being:

- Terrorism Incident Response Annex
 - Recovery Annex
 - Mitigation Annex (Local Mitigation Strategy)
- a. The Terrorism Incident Response Annex
This annex will be updated every year and will include review and approval from the key ESFs identified in the annex.
 - b. Recovery Annex
The Recovery Annex is updated every year and every two years is submitted to FDEM for review and approval.
 - c. Mitigation Annex (Local Mitigation Strategy)
The Local Mitigation Strategy is updated every year and submitted to the FDEM every two years.

VII. References and Authorities

A. Federal

1. Public Law 103 - 337, which reenacted the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 into the Stafford Act.
2. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (PL 100-707 which amended PL 93-288).
3. Public Law 106-390, Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.
4. FEMA Public Assistance Guide (FEMA 322).

B. State

1. Chapter 252 of the Florida Statutes (State Emergency Management Act, as amended).
2. Governor's Executive Order 80-29.
3. The State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

4. Rules 9G-6, 9G-11, 9G-14, 9G-19 and 9G-20, Florida Administrative Code.
5. State of Florida Department of Community Affairs Resource and Finance Management Policies and Procedures for Emergency Management.
6. State of Florida 2000 Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement.

C. County

1. Orange County Ordinance 94-11, Emergency Management Ordinance
2. Orange County Code Chapter 1, Administration
3. Orange County Code Chapter 13, Fire Control and Prevention
4. Orange County Code Chapter 21, Medical Examiner
5. Orange County Code Chapter 24, Pollution Control
6. Orange County Charter, January 1, 1987
7. Orange County Administrative Regulations
8. Orange County Disaster Emergency Purchasing Manual, July 22, 1997.
9. Orange County Local Mitigation Strategy, 2002