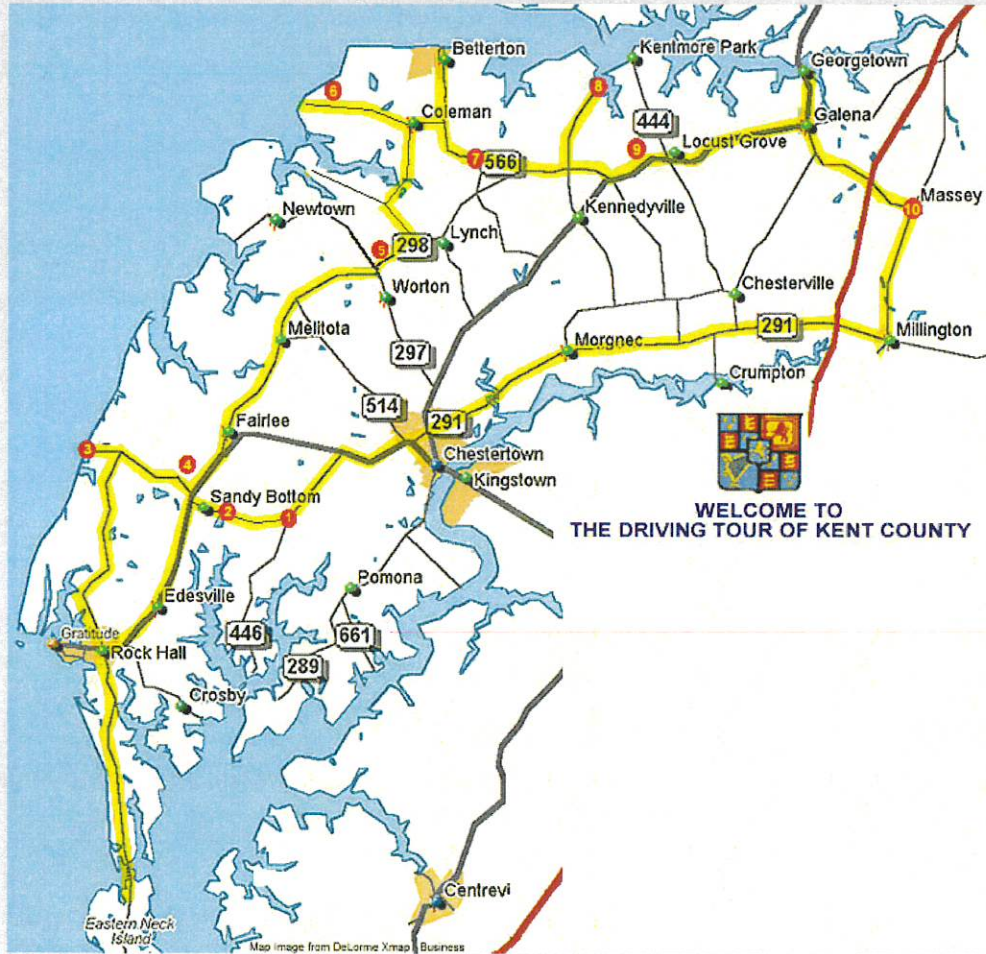


Kent County Emergency Preparedness Plan

BASIC PLAN and Emergency Support Functions (ESF's)



Kent County Office of Emergency Services

Pete Landon, Director
Brad Russum, Chief of Communications
Logan Quinn, Chief of Emergency Services
Brian Pearsall, Planner

KENT COUNTY EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN

KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND

2023



Kent County

MARYLAND



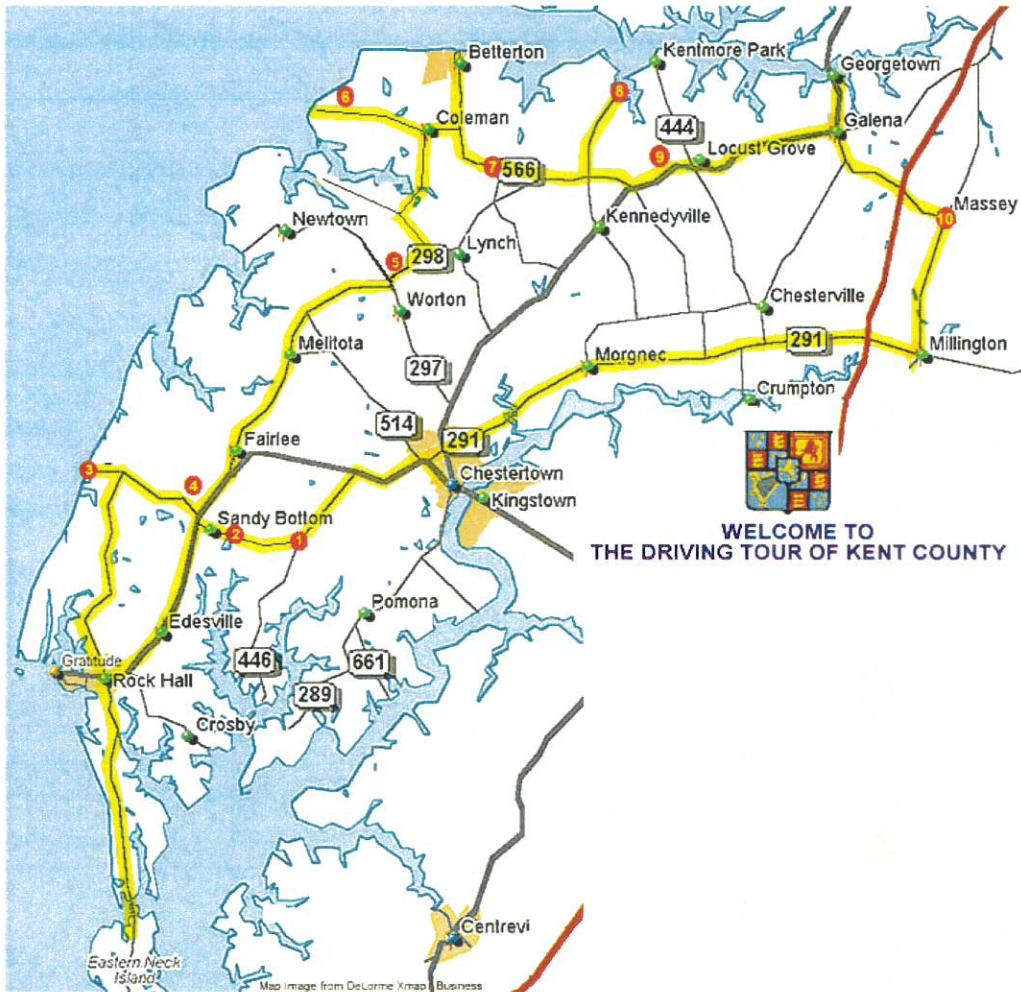
*Ronald Fithian, President
County Commissioners of Kent County*

Shelley Heller, Kent County Administrator

*Walter F. "Pete" Landon, Director
Kent County Office of Emergency Services*

Kent County Emergency Preparedness Plan

BASIC PLAN and Emergency Support Functions (ESF's)



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**Kent County Emergency Preparedness Plan
Basic Plan & ESFs**

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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESF)

See Annex for Emergency Support Functions

ESF 1	Transportation
ESF 2	Communications
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ESF 6	Mass Care & Sheltering
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ESF 8	Health & Medical Services
ESF 9	Search & Rescue
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ESF 11	Food
ESF 12	Utilities & Energy
USF 13	Law Enforcement
ESF 14	Debris Management
ESF 15	Donations & NGO Management
ESF 16	Animal Protection

PROMULGATION

Kent County government vigorously pursues a high level of readiness to respond appropriately to natural or manmade disasters that threaten the lives or property of its citizens. Through a program of integrated emergency management, all of Kent County departments, agencies, as well as volunteer organizations and volunteer groups, plan for mitigation of hazards, preparedness for emergency conditions, conducting emergency response operations and assisting the community in recovery to the pre-disaster condition.

The Kent County Emergency Preparedness Plan outlines the organization for integrated emergency management and a concept of operations for coordinated response. The plan assigns action to be taken in various circumstances by Kent County Departments and Agencies referred to in the sixteen Emergency Support Function annexes. The departments and agencies assigned responsibility by this Plan are expected to update the plan when necessary. This Plan is meant to be a living document and serves as a guideline for best practices in terms of emergency response. It can be edited as appropriate to accurately reflect the evolving situation in Kent County. Departments and agencies are responsible for performing training exercises to identify best practices and lessons learned and update this Plan to reflect any resulting changes. General Plan maintenance is also the responsibility of the respective county departments and agencies included in this Plan.

Walter F. "Pete" Landon, Director
Kent County Office of Emergency Services

APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION PAGE

To all Recipients:

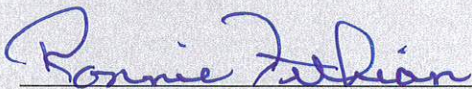
The following is the current Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) for the County Commissioners of Kent County, Maryland. This plan supersedes any previous emergency management plans promulgated by the county for this purpose. It provides a framework in which county agencies and local communities can plan and perform their emergency functions during a disaster or national emergency. This plan recognizes the need for ongoing emergency management planning by all jurisdictions of government within Kent County.

This plan combines the four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. In accordance with the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5 and the National Response Framework, all agencies, departments, and organizations having responsibilities delineated in this EOP will use the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the standard for incident management in the county. This system will allow proper coordination between local, state, and federal organizations.

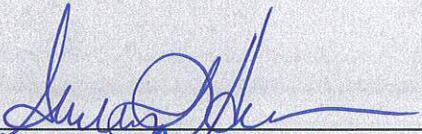
The Incident Command System (ICS), as a part of NIMS, will enable effective and efficient incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating with a common organizational structure. All on-scene management of incidents will be conducted using the ICS.

This plan is also compliant with existing Federal, State and Kent County statutes and ordinances. **It has been approved by the County Commissioners of Kent County and the Maryland Department of Emergency Management (MDEM).** It will be revised and updated as required. All recipients are requested to advise the Kent County Office of Emergency Services Director of any changes which might result in the Plan's improvement or increase its usefulness.

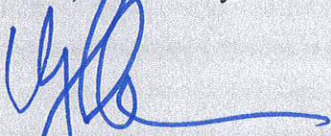
APPROVED BY:



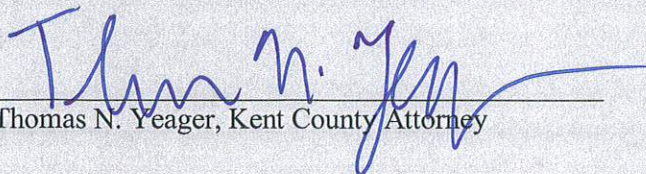
Ronald Fithian, President, County Commissioners of Kent County



Shelley Heller, Kent County Administrator



Walter F. "Pete" Landon, Director, Kent County Office of Emergency Services



Thomas N. Yeager, Kent County Attorney

RECORD of CHANGES

Date	Brian Pearsall	Basic Plan Update	OES

Distribution List

Plan Recipients:

County:

County Commissioners of Kent County
Kent County Administrator
Kent County Public Information Office
Kent County Office of Human Resources
Kent County Office of Finance
Kent County Attorney
Kent County Parks and Recreation
Kent County Office of Information Technology
Kent County Detention Facilities
Kent County Office of Planning and Zoning
Kent County Department of Public Works
Kent County Department of Public Works- Roads
Kent County Department of Public Works- Waste Management
Kent County Department of Aging
Kent County Department of Social Services
Kent County Animal Control / Humane Society
Kent County Health Department – Emergency Preparedness
Kent County Health Department – Environmental Health
Kent County Health Department – Behavioral Health Services
Kent County Office of Emergency Services
Kent County Sheriff's Office
University of Maryland Extension Office
MD State Police
Chestertown Police Department
Rock Hall Police Department
Kent County Volunteer Fire Departments (# is 450)

Other Stakeholders:

American Red Cross
Faith-based Volunteers
Heron Point
Kent County Public Schools
Kent County Independent / Faith-based Schools
Maryland Department of Emergency Management
United States Coast Guard
Washington College

Final Copy: Kent County Public Library (all branches)

COUNTY PROFILE

Population:

The population of Kent County is 19,233 as per the 2022 Census estimate, with an estimate of 8,289 households. Over a quarter (40.1%) of the residents are over age 55.

Geography:

Kent County is located on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay, contiguous to the southern boundary of Cecil County and the northern boundary of Queen Anne's County. It is bordered to the east by the State of Delaware. The Chesapeake Bay forms the entire western boundary and laces the county with several tidal rivers and small bay, largest among them being the Chester River. The total area of Kent County is 588 square miles, with a land area comprised of 413 square miles and 209 linear miles of shoreline including islands and streams. Elevations rise from sea level along the Bay to approximately 102 feet in the northwestern area of the county, near the mouth of Still Pond Creek. The terrain is generally level to gently rolling and is well drained by many streams.

Climate:

The county is in the upper Eastern Shore area of Maryland and its climate is influenced by the bordering mass of the Chesapeake Bay. Extended hot and humid periods in the summer and severe cold spells in the winter do occur. The average yearly precipitation is 43 inches. The average annual snowfall is 16 inches. The coldest months are January and February.

Transportation:

Highways (Interstate, U.S., and Major State Roads):

US-301

MD-213

MD-298

MD-290

MD-20

US Route 301 serves as a major thoroughfare for large trucks and passenger cars moving from the Philadelphia area to Maryland's western shore, Washington, DC and Richmond, VA. Hazmat vehicles often travel via US Route 301.

Air:

A small independent landing strip serves small planes in a field-area in the northern county community of Shorewood Estates, off MD Route 290.

Schools:

Public:

3 elementary, 1 middle, 1 senior high.

Total student enrollment: 1786

Staff & Teachers: 305

Private:

3 schools

Total student enrollment: 248

Staff & Teachers: 33

Higher Education:

Washington College

Total student enrollment: 1400

Staff & Teachers: 375

**Kent County Emergency Preparedness Plan
Basic Plan & ESFs**

Fire Department Information:

Fire Stations: 7
Volunteer Fire Staff: 450

Law Enforcement Information:

Sheriff & Police Department Stations: 3 Stations
Sworn Members of Sheriff's Department: 25
Sworn Members of Chestertown Police Department: 13
Sworn Members of Rock Hall Police Department: 2
Kent County Public School Resource Officers: 2

Figure 1: fed, state, local traffic ways



KENT COUNTY EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN

I. Purpose:

The purpose of the Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) is to implement a comprehensive “**all hazards**” emergency management program for Kent County, MD that seeks to mitigate the effects of a hazard, to prepare for a disaster, to respond during emergencies, to take action to protect life and minimize damage and to establish a recovery system to return the community to its pre-disaster state.

This Plan establishes a framework for the management and coordination of actions to be taken by local government and certain private organizations preparing for and responding to emergencies and disasters that threaten Kent County.

This Plan provides guidelines on Kent County agency and departmental responsibilities to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of natural, man-made and technological disasters as well as other major incidents and hazards. It also provides methods of obtaining assistance from other sources as necessary. The details of these guidelines may be found within the Annexes to this EPP.

II. Situation and Assumptions:

A. Situation:

1. Kent County is located on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay, contiguous to the southern boundary of Cecil County, formed by the Sassafras River and the northern boundary of Queen Anne’s County, formed by the Chester River. It is bordered to the east by the State of Delaware. The Chesapeake Bay forms the entire western boundary and laces the county with several tidal rivers and small bays. The total area of Kent County is 588 square miles, with a land area comprised of 413 square miles and 209 linear miles of shoreline including islands and streams. Elevations rise from sea level along the Bay to approximately 102 feet in the northwestern area of the county, near the mouth of Still Pond Creek. The terrain is generally level to gently rolling and is well drained by many streams.
2. Kent County is exposed to many hazards, all of which have the potential for disrupting the community, causing damage, and creating casualties. Possible natural hazards include (but are not limited to) hurricanes, tornadoes, winter storms, earthquakes, and floods. Other disaster situations such as hazardous materials accidents, fire conflagration, major transportation accident, terrorism, or fixed nuclear facility incidents could also affect Kent County.

B. Assumptions:

1. An event or emergency may occur in Kent County at any time and with no warning.
2. Emergencies are predominately local events. However, an event may overwhelm Kent County response capabilities and resources. As a result, response and recovery operations could require a partnership which may include local, state, regional or federal assistance.
3. Depending on the severity and magnitude of the situation, it may be necessary to request assistance through mutual aid agreements, volunteer organizations and/or private enterprises.
4. While it is likely that outside assistance would be available in most major disaster situations when only Kent County is affected, it is still necessary for Kent County to be prepared to carry out disaster response and short-term recovery operations independently, especially for the first 72 hours following the onset of an event.
5. Local government officials are aware of the possible occurrence of an emergency or major disaster, and of their statutory responsibilities in the execution of this Plan. Local government officials shall fulfill these responsibilities as resources and conditions permit.
6. Incident management activities will be initiated and conducted using the principles contained in the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
7. If properly implemented, this Plan will assist in reducing or preventing disaster-related losses and provide a timelier response and recovery process.

III. Concept of Operations:

A. General:

- 1) It is the responsibility of the Kent County government to undertake comprehensive emergency management planning to protect life and property from the effects of hazardous events as well as to provide for the Continuity of Government (COG). Should the emergency exceed the county's capabilities and/or resources, assistance will be requested from the state government.
- 2) This Plan is based upon the concept that the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) for the various agencies involved in emergency management will generally parallel their normal day-to-day functions. To the extent possible, the same personnel and material resources will be deployed. It is desirable to maintain organizational continuity and to assign tasks that are familiar to personnel.
- 3) The Kent County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated by the Director of Emergency Services or the Kent County Administrator to provide for the coordinated management of disaster response operations. Emergency operations planning and response will be coordinated with local and state jurisdictions and other Emergency Mgmt. agencies (**See ESF 5 Annex: Emergency Management**).
- 4) Day-to-day functions which do not contribute directly to emergency response actions may be suspended for the duration of the response phase of the emergency. The resources and efforts that would normally

***Kent County Emergency Preparedness Plan
Basic Plan & ESFs***

be required for those functions may be diverted to the accomplishment of emergency tasks by the agency managing the use of those resources with a span of control mentality.

5) Kent County has the primary responsibility for response and recovery operations to their capacity during emergency situations. Mutual aid agreements exist between counties in Maryland and can be implemented when one county is able to provide resources unavailable to another. Mutual aid agreements include, but are not limited to, the Maryland Intrastate Emergency Management Assistance Compact (MIEMAC).

6) The Kent County Administrator and/or the Director of Emergency Services may request assistance from the State when an incident exceeds the capability of Kent County to respond.

7) The EOC will be activated as necessary and serve as the operations center to support and coordinate emergency activities and/or the resources of the county agencies.

8) Emergency response in Kent County most often will occur through a process of graduated phases (levels 1-4), which are dictated by the scope and breadth of a particular event. The Kent County Administrator and/or the Director of Emergency Services have general direction and control over county response activities and may delegate these powers as seen fit.

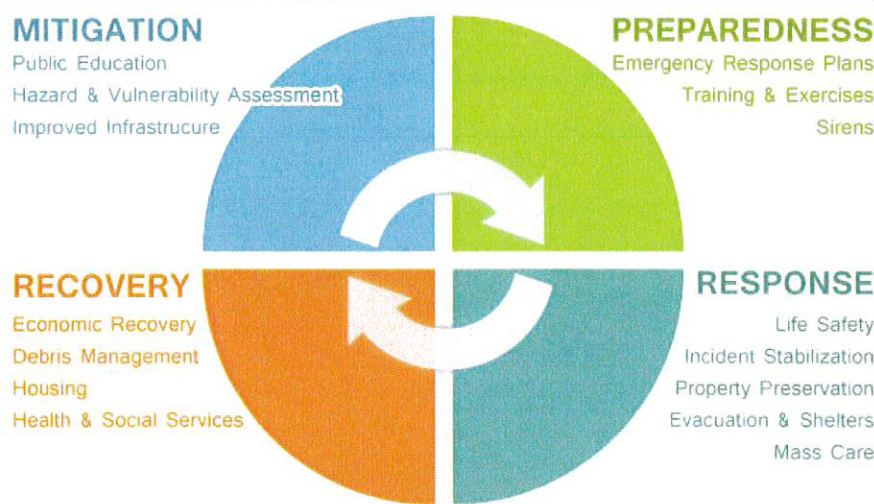
9) When the need arises for coordinated, interagency emergency response and recovery operations in Kent County, such actions will be organized and managed by 16 ESF teams, which are comprised of the primary and support agencies needed to carry out the specific duties described in the ESF's. Each ESF represents a separate domain of operational capability and resources; however, there is overlap among most ESFs for both operations and resources. On most occasions, only some of the 16 teams will be activated; however, certain major incidents may require activation of all ESF teams.

10) Designated Kent County officials will cooperate to serve as Public Information Officers (PIOs), keeping the public informed regarding the nature of the emergency, relevant protective actions, and appropriate locations for seeking assistance. If necessary, they will open a Joint Information Center (JIC) to provide coordinated messaging to the public.

11) All of Kent County departments and agencies will be required to maintain accurate and comprehensive records of their use of resources (financial and otherwise) throughout the response and recovery periods. They will be made available at the request of the Kent County Administrator's office or the Emergency Services Director and/or Finance Office for after-action reporting and any reimbursement processing.

Phases of Emergency Management:

Comprehensive emergency management consists of four phases:



Mitigation:

Mitigation activities are those which eliminate or reduce the probability of a disaster occurring. Mitigation measures begin with awareness, and include life-safety and building codes, land use and zoning policies, response planning, and public education. Awareness includes the ability to identify, confirm, and monitor a potential or actual event through weather alerts, hazardous materials monitoring, etc. This information is placed in the Kent County All Hazard Mitigation Plan. The following list provides examples of several key agencies' roles in essential mitigation activities but is not an all-inclusive list of the agencies responsible for mitigation activities.

1. The Kent County Office of Emergency Services (OES) coordinates with appropriate county departments and agencies during the planning and prevention efforts and as required during developing situations.
2. All Kent County law enforcement agencies are coordinated by the local Sheriff's Office. Law enforcement mitigation efforts include but are not limited to:
 - a. Implementing surveillance methods to collect intelligence and determine the nature and source of threats;
 - b. Conducting security operations, including vulnerability assessments, and site security;
 - c. Conducting tactical operations to prevent, interdict, preempt or disrupt illegal activity;
 - d. Conducting activities to prevent terrorist, terrorist weapons, and associated materials from entering or moving within Kent County.
3. Kent County Department of Health:
 - a. Initial safety efforts focus on actions to detect, prevent, or reduce impact to public health and safety.
 - b. Health Department efforts include but are not limited to:

- c. Environmental: Environmental analysis, air monitoring, decontamination, and emergency broadcasts to public food services/providers.

Health: Public health education, emergency sheltering and reception, site and public health surveillance and testing procedures, emerging

Preparedness

This is the proactive phase of disaster management. Steps include training personnel, developing adequate response plans, identifying necessary resources, conducting disaster exercises, and maintaining an EOC.

- A. OES facilitates the development and updating of emergency management plans and training for the departments and agencies of Kent County.
- B. Kent County departments and agencies who are active in emergency response operations shall develop and maintain their own standard operating procedures for response functions and update their procedures based on evaluations of response activities to include training. Their individual policies should have a mandatory review and updating process as needed.
- C. Kent County departments and agencies are encouraged to participate with surrounding jurisdictions and private entities in exercises and training. Plans and procedures are updated based on evaluations of response training and after-action reports.
- D. Public Information Officials (PIOs) from various county departments and agencies shall participate in ongoing awareness and education campaigns to alert and inform the public about potential hazards and to publicize actions recommended to protect people and property.
- E. Preparations are made for first responders, including but not limited to:
 - 1) Training conducted for first responders is statutorily required.
 - 2) Training is renewed per local, state, and federal requirements.
 - 3) First responders meet additional departmental performance requirements corresponding to their respective positions.
 - 4) First responders include but are not limited to individuals from the Office of Emergency Services, Sheriff's Office, local Police Departments, Fire Departments, Health Department, Department of Public Works, and the Department of Social Services.

Response:

When a disaster occurs or threatens, actions taken can include the dispatch of emergency services, EOC activation, incident command (maintaining order), public warnings, communication, and evacuation.

A. Emergency services dispatching:

Is accomplished at the Kent County Office of Emergency Services Communication Center on a 24-hour basis; therefore, the Shift Supervisor on duty is likely to be aware of any emergency affecting Kent County or adjacent jurisdictions and provide the appropriate emergency dispatching the necessary personnel needed for emergency response.

B. EOC Activation:

Refer to ESF 5-Emergency Management for more information about EOC activation.

1. Emergency situations vary markedly in speed of onset and in their potential for escalation to disaster proportions. The extent to which emergency facilities, such as an Incident Command Post (ICP) or the EOC are activated, and when such facilities assume command of emergency operations depends on the type of emergency, escalation potential, and the geographical extent of the incident.
2. The Director of Emergency Services may call for activation of the whole or any part of the EOC and request the response of agency representatives. Such action will be reported immediately to the Kent County Commissioners and the Kent County Administrator. When requested by the Emergency Services Director, designated personnel from county agencies with emergency responsibilities will proceed to the EOC to assist with the response and recovery operation. The EOC may be activated by the Director of Emergency Services pre-emergency if he/she is aware of its onset, or it is a planned event requiring activation. The entirety of the Office of Emergency Services is considered **Essential Staff**.
3. When the EOC is activated the **Emergency Essential Staff** will provide support and/or coordination of emergency operations.
4. Upon activation of the EOC, security measures will be established on location if needed to ensure a smooth and orderly operating environment.
5. It is possible that some members of the EOC may be able to work virtually, and participate in conference calls, communicate via phone, email &/or text, and be available as needed throughout the event.

C. Incident Command Steps:

1. An Incident Command System (ICS) will be implemented immediately at the incident site and responders providing supplemental support will cooperate under the direction of the Incident Commander.
2. Incident Command Post (ICP): In any emergency from three resources up to a sufficiently large magnitude to require emergency service personnel to establish an Incident Command Post and to initiate control using ICS, activities will be carried on at the EOC structured pursuant to the National Incident Management System (NIMS) in support of the ICP.
3. The ICP represents the on-scene direction and control point for an Incident Commander (IC) using the ICS and NIMS.
4. ICS and NIMS provide for effective and efficient management of facilities, equipment, personnel, and communications operating with a common organizational structure. The use of IC and NIMS is the required method for emergency response or operation during any routine or emergency.
 - a. In Unified Command there can be a team of commanders who share statutory, financial, and legal responsibility. The Lead Incident Commander is dependent upon the objectives and strategies of the situation. The Lead Incident Commander may change as the incident advances into various stages of impact.

- b. The establishment of Unified Command should occur if multiple departments share statutory responsibilities during an incident. Depending on the incident's accomplishment of strategies, the lead agency in Unified Command will vary.
- c. The initial on-site IC may be relieved by an official who has the legal authority to do so, i.e., Incident Commander or the Kent County Administrator. A face-to-face meeting is required between the previous and relieving IC. The 9-1-1 Dispatch Center will be notified immediately of any changes in Incident Commanders.
- d. The change should also be broadcast to the responders.
- e. Multiple incidents can be managed simultaneously with the establishment of Area/Unified Command.

D. Public Information Officer (PIO):

1. The Public Information Office will ensure an appropriate and helpful explanation of the incident and the associated response activities is available to the community and interested media.
2. The dissemination of information shall be done through utilization of a Joint Information System (JIS). The JIS provides the mechanism to organize, integrate, and coordinate information to ensure timely, accurate, accessible, and consistent messaging across multiple jurisdictions and/or disciplines, including the private sectors and NGOs.
3. To ensure coordination of public information during incidents that involve multiple agencies and/or jurisdictions, a Joint Information Center (JIC) may be used to support public information objectives. The JIC is a central location that facilitates the operation of the JIS.
4. All press releases must be approved by the Director of Emergency Services whenever the EOC is activated.
 - A. Announcements and guidance regarding the emergency and appropriate protective actions will be disseminated to the public regularly through the Public Information Officer (PIO).
 - B. Emergency Alert System (EAS) or Code Red (Emergency Notification via telephone/text) may be utilized to inform the public.

E. Communications:

- 1) The Kent County EOC is equipped with multiple communication networks composed of telephones, cell phones, web-based programs (such as WebEOC), amateur radios, Computer Aid Dispatch (CAD), and Kent County 800 MHz radios.
- 2) When developing emergency conditions exist, the Kent County EOC will report to the Maryland Joint Operations Center (MJOC) events that have or may result in multiple loss of life, environmental or property damage, or evacuation of a populated area regardless of whether federal or state resources are needed to support local emergency response efforts. **(This can be done via telecommunications in the 9-1-1 Center and /or through the WebEOC).**

- 3) The MJOC operates a 24-hour emergency communications and operations center at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). MJOC provides the State with a single point to disseminate information and warnings to local and state governmental officials that a hazardous situation could threaten the general welfare, health, safety and/or property of the State's population.
- 4) **Emergency Alert and Warning:** The Maryland Department of Emergency Management (MDEM) supports the statewide use of the **EMnet/EAS satellite-based** alert and warning system. The MJOC functions as the primary warning point for the State of Maryland to provide emergency messaging to local government, select state agencies, and broadcasters. The system also permits MJOC as well as local jurisdictions to directly initiate Emergency Alert System messages to the public.
- 6) **The National Warning System (NAWAS):** The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) maintains a dedicated voice communications system that links MJOC to the Kent County Fire Dispatchers.
- 7) **Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES):** MDEM is the coordinator for all local RACES and maintains a back-up statewide radio network for emergency operations centers if other methods of commercial or conventional communications have failed. The MJOC tests the system regularly. If Kent County were to lose radio communications fully, local RACES serves as a back-up system for the county throughout the state.
- 8) **Radio Interoperability:** The State of Maryland supports radio interoperability for emergency responders using radio integrators and national mutual air interoperability channels. The MJOC monitors and coordinates the National Public Safety Planning Advisory Committee (NPSPAC) mutual aid interoperability channels for the State of Maryland. If Kent County were to seek mutual aid from other counties within the State, it could utilize the State's radio interoperability system to communicate with one another.
- 9) **Information Management/Sharing:** Kent County, along with the State of Maryland, uses WebEOC as the primary tool for incident information management and collaboration. Using WebEOC, county agencies as well as select partners (i.e., health departments, hospitals) in the county may utilize Web EOC as a shared informational platform.
- 11) **Regional interoperability and mutual aid assistance** is coordinated through the RACES, the Delmarva Regional Healthcare Mutual Aid (DRHMAG), and through mutual aid. These agreements support the ability for neighboring jurisdictions to provide mutual aid (both given and received).
- 12) For more information refer to ESF 2- Communications

F. Evacuation:

- 1) Procedures will be initiated when necessary. Shelters will be opened as appropriate.
- 2) Refer to ESF 6 - Mass Care, Housing & Human Services for more information about sheltering.
- 3) The EOC contacts MDEM by phone and/or Maryland WebEOC to inform them of any activation to keep the State abreast of Kent County's situation. For any requests from Kent County, MDEM will

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determine what immediate resources are available for Kent County based on a comparison of needs with the conditions of other jurisdictions.

Recovery:

Recovery is the development, coordination, and execution of services and site restoration plans and the reconstitution of government operations and services to include individual, private sector, non-governmental, and public assistance programs.

G. General

- 1) Information and data regarding the event will be made available to the public via the Kent County Administrator's Public Information Officer.
- 2) A single, comprehensive After-Action Report (AAR) will be developed collaboratively by all agencies involved in the response effort and distributed as appropriate.

H. Damage Assessment:

- 1) The nature and scope of damage within Kent County will be reported comprehensively to enable the Kent County Administrator to consider fairly any request for assistance and to support any petition for State and/or Federal relief.
- 2) Each Kent County Agency and Department is responsible for collecting and sorting information about the extent of damage to property and facilities for which it is responsible. (Damage is reported to OES and to the Kent County Administrator).
- 3) An initial Damage Assessment team, coordinated by OES and the Department of Planning and Zoning, is tasked to determine the scope of destruction. The team will consist of local inspectors and possibly joined by a State and Federal representative.
- 4) Planning and Zoning (Inspections and Permits) acts as the repository of all damage assessment data and information. This agency will submit a copy of its reports to the Director of the Kent County Office of Emergency Services
- 5) The Inspections and Permits agency should also be cognizant of and use MDEM's Damage Assessment forms. These forms must be completed and turned into OES following an incident; they will then be submitted to MDEM by OES. The forms currently include the Local Damage Assessment Checklist, the Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Impact Statement, the Initial Damage Assessment Summary Form, the Individual Assistance Damage Assessment Site Collection Form, and the Public Assistance Damage Assessment Site Collection Form. See sample Damage Assessment Forms in Supporting Documents Section.
- 6) When an initial assessment indicates widespread and severe damage beyond the capabilities of Kent County's resources. Kent County may ask the State, who may in turn request the Federal government (FEMA and/or U.S. Small Business Administration) to conduct a Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA), which further specifies the potential need for emergency assistance and relief.

I. Public Safety:

- 1) The County Commissioners of Kent County Public Information Officer, coordinating with the EOC, will provide information regarding potential hazards in an area affected by a disaster and disseminate any recommended protective actions to the public through various methods and sources.
- 2) Law enforcement agencies will cooperate to institute security measures within communities made vulnerable by disaster damage and to ensure that access to affected communities is restricted.
- 3) Damaged facilities and homes will be inspected to ensure their structural integrity before any entry and occupation of such sites will be permitted.

J. Public Health:

- 1) Through the State and Local Departments of Health offices, crisis and family counseling may be offered to residents within an affected community for some period following the response and/or recovery operations. This may be done by Mental Health staff, or those staff trained in Psychological First Aid.
- 2) Communities in affected areas will be inspected and remedial measures will be taken to eliminate any potential public exposure to include hazards posed by debris, chemicals, and other toxins and to eradicate any evident pathogenic organisms or suspected diseases. This may be done by the LHD Environmental Health Team and/or the MDE Team,
- 3) Communities in affected areas will be inspected and remedial measures will be taken to eliminate any potential public exposures to include hazards posed by debris, chemicals, and other toxins and to eradicate any evident pathogenic organisms or suspected diseases. This may be done by the LHD Environmental Health team and/or the MDE team.
- 4) All remains and personal property, as well as the incident site, will be decontaminated in accordance with applicable regulations and laws.

K. Re-entry:

1. Re-entry into evacuated areas will be permitted when it has been determined (within reason) that no continuous, serious, and unmitigated health or safety hazards persist.
2. To facilitate re-entry, actions will be taken to manage traffic in the subject area and to provide transportation, as resources permit, for those with special needs.
3. Information regarding parameters or re-entry for evacuees will be disseminated to the public through various methods and sources via the Public Information Officer.
4. Appropriate services will be established to enable residents to collect information about assistance programs and to apply for such relief as is made available.
5. Family Information Centers (FIC's) may be set up so that recovery partners are available for consultation in one central location.

(Initial coordination may come from OES with local DSS staff assuming coordination on continued operations.)

L. Debris Management:

- 1) Each Kent County department or agency should decide to have debris removed from property for which they are responsible.
- 2) Prior to any assistance from the State, Kent County is responsible for response and recovery operations up to their capacity and mutual aid agreements existing among jurisdictions should be exhausted.
- 3) Debris removal and disposal will occur according to priorities specified in the debris management strategy contained in ESF 14, Long Term Community Recovery & Mitigation.
- 4) For more information refer to ESF 14 – Debris Management (part of Long-Term Community Recovery).

M. Donations Management:

- 1) A Donations Coordinator acts as the liaison among county and private representatives involved in the receipt, management, and distribution of donated goods and services, including volunteer support. For more detail, please refer to ESF 15- Donations Management (part of External Affairs).
- 2) Cash donations to private, non-profit relief organizations will be encouraged—rather than the donation of food, clothing, or other goods—to maximize the flexibility, usefulness, and efficiency of donations.
- 3) Public Service Announcements (PSAs) and press releases will be developed and broadcast to inform the greatest number of people of the items most needed and the centers at which items will be collected.

Hazards & Hazard In-County Threats

Table 1-3: New Hazard Ranking Results

Hazards	Composite Score	HAZARD RANKING
Flood (Flood, Flash, Heavy Rain, Coastal Storm, Storm Surge/Tide)	22.5	Medium High
Hurricane (Tropical Storm, Hurricanes, Tropical Depression)	20.5	Medium High
Extreme Temperatures (Excessive Heat, Heat, Excessive Cold/Wind Chill)	22	Medium High
Tornado (Tornado & Funnel Cloud)	13.5	Medium Low
Snow & Ice Storms (Winter Storm, Winter Weather, Blizzard, Cold Wind/Chill, Frost/Freeze, Heavy Snow, Sleet)	17	Medium
Severe Storms (Thunderstorm Wind, Lightning, Hail)	25	High
High Wind (Derecho & Straight-line Winds, High Winds, Strong Wind)	22	Medium High
Earthquake	14	Medium Low
Climate Adaptation (Erosion & Sea Level Rise)	19	Medium
Emerging Infectious Diseases	27	High

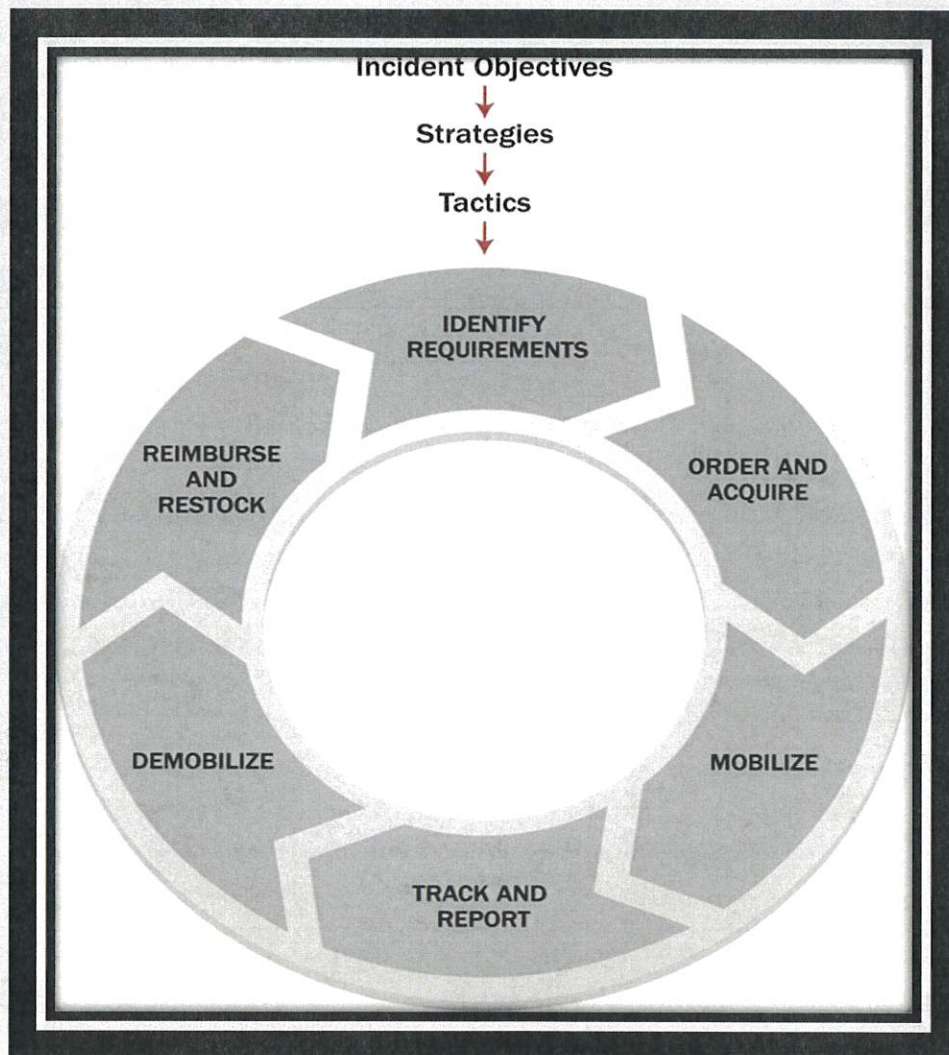
Kent County Threats

In addition to the Regional THIRA, Kent County has identified the following threats:

Figure 1: County Threats

NATURAL HAZARDS	MAN-MADE HAZARDS	
	INTENTIONAL	TECHNOLOGICAL
Animal/Plant Disease	Active Assailant	Accidental Hazard Release
Drought	Biological Attack	Dam Failure
Earthquake	Chemical Attack	Infrastructure Failure
Flood	Civil Unrest	Structural Fire
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	Cyber/Communications	Transportation Hazard
Pandemic	Attack	Utility Disruption
Lightning	Explosives	
Severe Winter Storm	Nuclear Blast	
Solar Storm	Radiological Attack	
Tornado	Terrorist	
Windstorm		

During the Incident



IV. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities:

A. General:

- 1) This portion of the basic plan addresses the broad organizational framework for emergency management planning, response, and recovery in the county. Most of the departments and offices within Kent County Government have emergency functions in addition to their normal duties. Each agency is responsible for developing and maintaining its own emergency management procedures.
- 2) Recommended training for all employees to take is ICS 800 and 100 for brief introductions to emergency response.
- 3) Kent County agencies and departments will continue to function in their respective normal roles but varying routines, emphasis, actions, and priorities to meet the exigencies of the situation, and to carry out

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any additional emergency functions which may be assigned. Each department's Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) has details of policies and procedures to be followed in unusual circumstances.

B. The National Incident Management System:

1) The National Incident Management System (NIMS) was created by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) pursuant to Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 HSPD-5). HSPD-5 requires that all federal departments and agencies make the adoption of NIMS a prerequisite for state and local governments to receive federal preparedness assistance.

2) NIMS is intended to provide a consistent, flexible, and adjustable incident management framework for Federal, state, local, and tribal governments, as well as private sector entities and non-governmental organizations. This framework will enable these groups to work together effectively and efficiently to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from emergencies regardless of cause, size, or complexity. Based upon this goal, NIMS consists of the following components:

- A. Preparedness
 - 1. Planning
 - 2. Training
 - 3. Exercises
- B. Communications and Information Management
- C. Resource Management
- D. Command and Management
 - 1. Public Information
 - 2. Multi-Agency Coordination Systems
 - 3. Incident Command System
- E. Ongoing Management and Maintenance
- F. Supporting Technology

Suggested coursework for all Kent County Government employees: ICS 100, 200, 700, 800.

- 1)The steps required to achieve NIMS compliance include but are not limited to:
- A. Incorporating NIMS into existing training programs and exercises.
 - B. Ensuring that Federal preparedness funding supports NIMS implementation at the state and local levels.
 - C. Incorporating NIMS into EPP's/SOP's
 - D. Promotion of intrastate mutual aid agreements
 - E. Coordinating and providing technical assistance to local entities regarding NIMS.
 - F. Institutionalizing the use of the Incident Command System (ICS)

“The President of Kent County Commissioners issued an Executive Order that officially adopts NIMS as the standard for incident management in Kent County”. This Executive Order also states that all Kent County departments and agencies with an emergency management function will adopt this system as a basis for command and control of emergency incidents. The Office of Emergency Services, in consultation with all Kent County agencies, will coordinate and facilitate an aggressive ICS/NIMS training program, utilizing a multi-disciplinary, all hazards approach”.

C. Emergency Organization:

- 1) Should a major emergency threaten or occur, the official in charge is the Kent County Administrator unless delegated to another competent official. The Fire Chiefs, Chief of Police and other agency heads command the operations of their forces. Hospital and medical personnel, American Red Cross, and communications volunteers such as RACES, local news media staff, and other non-county government agencies perform their emergency functions in cooperation and coordination with the operations of county government, under the policy set by the Kent County Administrator.
- 2) Depending on the situation, other organizational or agency personnel with responsibilities under the EOP will be directed to report to the EOC or alerted and placed on a stand-by status. It is possible through WebEOC (a web enabled crisis management application) that some Representatives can work either in their home or office prior to reporting to the EOC. See Annex 5 for EOC organization chart.

D. Direction and Control:

- 1) The Incident Command System (ICS), as a part of NIMS, will enable effective and efficient incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating with a common organizational structure. All on-scene management of incidents will be conducted using the Incident Command System.
- 2) The magnitude and severity of a particular event will dictate the scope of emergency response and recovery operations. In the case of an emergency, Kent County Office of Emergency Services (OES) will:
 - A. Coordinate the emergency response effort within its political jurisdictions.
 - B. Coordinate local evacuations, shelter activation, and request outside assistance when necessary.
 - C. Activate mutual aid agreements with neighboring counties when necessary.
 - D. Recommend that the County Commissioners of Kent County President declare a local state of emergency (Md. Code Ann. PUBLIC SAFETY § 14-111) and make a formal request for State assistance if necessary.

E. EOC Activation Policies:

The County EOC is activated when field response agencies need (or potentially will need) support. The following list depicts the circumstances under which the Kent County EOC should be activated:

- 1) Planned events that could require multi-agency coordination, such as political events or large public gatherings.
- 2) Kent County has declared a local emergency.
- 3) The County Commissioners of Kent County President has requested a Governor's Declaration of a State of Emergency, as defined in the Md Code Ann., PUBLIC SAFETY § 14-303.
- 4) A State of Emergency for Kent County is proclaimed by the Governor.
- 5) Kent County is requesting resources from outside its boundaries, except those resources used in normal day-to-day operations which are obtained through existing agreements (such as fire or law enforcement mutual aid).

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6) Kent County has received resource requests from outside its boundaries beyond those resources used in normal day-to-day operations which are obtained through existing agreements such as fire or law enforcement mutual aid.

7)The activation of the Kent County EOC must be authorized. Activation of the EOC can be authorized by the Kent County Commissioners, County Administrator, the Director of Emergency Services, or a competent designee. The Kent County departmental directors and/or deputy directors/executive officers can make the request for an activation during a crisis.

8)Levels of activation and the specific staff that will be directed to report to the EOC will be determined by the type and severity of the incident. The EOC Director will notify agency heads responsible for staffing the EOC. To optimize coordination and communications, EOC activation and staffing will be at the lowest level necessary to adequately respond to a hazardous event. The following EOC activation levels in Kent County are defined as:

Kent County Emergency Operations Center

A. EOC Section Functions:

Specific position responsibilities referenced in the groups below are described in ESF 5- Emergency Management. Communications between the EOC Sections listed below managed and maintained by the Office of Technology (OIT) department and supported by the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES), which is composed of Kent Radio Club, Maryland Mobile Radio Club, HAM radio personnel, etc., and can be augmented with personnel from the 9-1-1 Communications Center. Refer to ESF 2, Communications, for additional information about Kent County emergency communication systems.

**Kent County Emergency Operations Center
Levels of Activation**

Level	Scope	Example
1	Normal day-to-day activities	Normal Business Day, presence of OES staff with access to EOC
2	Office of Emergency Services (OES) staff on watch or following an event of potential nature.	Watching impending weather events. Conferencing occurring with staff, and/or agencies and with MEMA
3	Partial activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), only the EOC sections requested will report to the EOC	Ice Storm, mostly will be a short-term operations event involving limited agencies, such as, DPW Highways, Fire & Police.
4	Full activation of the EOC	Hurricane, County damaged throughout. All agencies assisting in response, Citizens in need of assistance/sheltering, recovery will be long term.

1. Executive Section:

The ultimate authority for management of emergency operations in Kent County resides with the County Commissioners of Kent County. The Executive Section:

INCLUDES: County Commissioners | County Administrator | Finance Officer
Director of Emergency Operations | County Attorney

Exercises broad control over emergency operations, sanctions, goals and strategies per incident.
Gives guidance on matters of basic policy.
Approves official information and instructions to the public.

2. Operations Section:

The Operations Section implements the decisions and plans of the Executive Section and coordinates the use of resources within the EOC.

INCLUDES: Law Enforcement | Volunteer Fire Companies | Department of Public Works (Roads & Wastewater Management) | Parks & Recreation (KPS) | Health Department.

Communicates with field forces.
Coordinates field forces' operations.
Keeps a record of field forces' status.
Analyzes all available information on the situation.
Develops, refines, and implements the joint response and recovery strategy.
Oversees the deployment of response and recovery resources to ensure resources are sufficiently staged and allocated at locations.
Ensures that various departments/agencies work in a mutually supportive way.

3. Planning Section:

The Planning Section analyzes the situation and evaluates the next steps, potential contingencies, alternative strategies, and demobilization steps.

INCLUDES: Emergency Planner | Planning & Zoning | Information Technology (IT).

Drafts the Incident Action Plan.
Conducts resource management (staffing).
Maintains the Kent County Situational Report (SITREP).
Compiles data for individual assistance and public assistance.
Prepares preliminary damage assessment reports and allied reports required for requesting federal assistance.

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4. Logistics Section:

The Logistics Section coordinates with governmental and private agencies to ensure the maximum availability of resources (personnel, supplies & materials, vehicles, communications, and facilities, etc.) for emergency needs.

INCLUDES: Public Works | IT | KCPS | Agriculture Extension Office

Responsible for logistical support pertaining to the transportation of supplies and personnel.

Performs maintenance of vehicles and facilities.

Provides feeding and housing for the responders.

Responsible for documentation of all acquisition activities.

5. Finance/Administration Section:

The Finance Section is responsible. This section is staffed by the Office of the Budget, the Office of Finance, and Personnel.

INCLUDES: Department of Finance | Department of Human Resources

Responsible for all Kent County wide financial, administrative, and cost analysis aspects during an activation incident.

Individual agencies will be responsible for capturing all the above data for the Finance Section and reimbursement process.

6. Communications Section:

The Communications Section. At the request of the Director of Emergency Management.

INCLUDES: Kent RACES | 9-1-1 Communications Staff

Operates and ensures capability of EOC communications during and incident, Section Chief is Emergency Services Communications Chief.

The Director of Emergency Services will activate RACES and facilitate communications.

In ICS terms, RACES is a branch under the Director of Emergency Services and is therefore accountable to the County.

7. Liaison Section:

INCLUDES: Agencies | Jurisdictions | NGOs that are Stakeholders in the incident

Could include towns of Kent County, State Police, Delmarva Power, Choptank Electric, and others depending on the nature of the incident.

Section Chief is the Emergency Services Communication Chief.

Liaison Representatives' function is to be a point of contact representing their assisting and/or cooperating agencies/jurisdictions.

V. Continuity of Government:

A. Line of Succession:

County Administrator

A) According to Section 3-14 of the Kent County Code of Public Laws, the County Commissioners of Kent County, during temporary disability or absence from the county, may designate in writing the head of one of the county departments or offices as acting Kent County Administrator to perform the duties of the office. (See COOP for Kent County Administration).

B) If the County Commissioners of Kent County fail to provide such writing, the Line of Succession is as follows during an emergency:

- 1) Director of Emergency Services
- 2) Finance Officer unless the Commissioners designate the head of another department or office of the county government.
- 3) The acting Kent County Administrator shall have the same rights, duties, powers, and obligations as an elected incumbent in said office except the power to veto.

In the Md Ann. Code, PUBLIC SAFETY Article §14-109.

Local Organizations for Emergency Management stated that the Governor shall appoint a Director of Emergency Services for each Local Organization. Subsequently, the Director of Emergency Services is provided with the authority to organize and operate the local office of emergency management. The line of succession to the Director of the Office of Emergency Services is:

Office of Emergency Services – Acting Director or Designee

Sheriff's Office – Sheriff or Designee

In the case of a vacancy or temporary absence, the County Commissioners of Kent County may designate any person to serve as acting head of any office or department until the appointment of a successor. According to the Kent County Code Public Laws.

The line of succession

A. In each department or agency head is according to the Kent County's internal Continuity of Operations Procedures. All additional continuity of government issues will be addressed in greater detail in each agency's respective Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP).

B. EOC Continuity of Operations:

1) Slowly Developing Disasters: If it is determined that the Kent County EOC will become unusable, operations will be shifted to the back-up EOC located in the break room at the Kent County Department of Public Works on Morgnac Road, Chestertown. If time permits, this will be a phased relocation with the off-duty shift moving to a safer location, preparing, and assuming control from that site so that the personnel remaining at the primary EOC can evacuate.

2) Disaster with Immediate Onset: If the Kent County EOC is destroyed, severely damaged, or isolated by the loss of communications, all departments will utilize the virtual EOC by use of the WebEOC application and/or utilize their departments' operational centers if available. Alternate sites could include the Kent County Community Center, local fire department, a school building or other local government building.

B. Preservation of Records:

To provide normal government operations after a disaster, vital records must be protected. It is the responsibility of all levels of the Kent County Government and agencies/departments included in this Plan to protect and preserve legal documents and vital records. Each Kent County department/agency that supports the county emergency operations is responsible for the preservation of vital records to ensure their departmental Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP). Kent County departments/ agencies are responsible to make necessary preparations to ensure the survival of vital records.

VI. Administration and Logistics:

Administration must facilitate and enable disaster response operations, as outlined below.

Emergency Authority:

- 1) Provisions for Kent County government emergency powers are found in: Md. Code, Ann. PUBLIC SAFETY §14, of the Maryland Annotated Code. Relevant sections include:
 - §14-101 et. Seq. Definitions
 - §14-106 Emergency Powers of the Governor
 - §14-109 Local Organizations for Emergency Management
- 2) Each political subdivision shall establish a local emergency management organization.
 - §14-110 Local Emergency Plans
 - §14-111 Local State of Emergency

Declaration of a Local State of Emergency (Md. Code Ann. PUBLIC SAFETY § 14-111):

- 1) Under State law, only the County Commissioners of Kent County President may declare a local state of emergency. Md. Code Ann. PUBLIC SAFETY § 14-111 (a).
- 2) Duration: Except with the consent of the governing body of the political subdivision, a local state of emergency may not continue or be renewed longer than 7 days. MD. Code Ann. PUBLIC SAFETY §14-111(b)(1); An order/proclamation that declares, continues, or terminates a local state of emergency shall be:
 - a. Given prompt and general publicity; and
 - b. Filed promptly with the chief local records-keeping agency.
- 3) Effect of a local state of emergency declaration: Md. Code Ann. PUBLIC SAFETY §14-111(c).
 - a. Activates the response and recovery aspects of any applicable local state of emergency plan, such as the EOP and/or Radiological Incident Response Plan.
 - b. Authorizes the provision of aid and assistance under the EOP.

A declaration of a Civil Emergency must be in writing:

The President of the Kent County Commissioners may order:

- 1) A general curfew applicable to limited defined geographical areas of the county or to the county, and applicable during the hours of the day or night that is deemed necessary.
- 2) The closing of any or all retail and wholesale taverns liquor establishments, or other public or private business establishments or clubs selling or permitting the consumption of alcoholic beverages.
- 3) The discontinuance of the selling, distributing, or giving away of gasoline or other liquid flammable or combustible products in any container other than a gasoline tank properly affixed to a motor vehicle.
- 4) The temporary closing of any and or all gasoline stations or other establishments whose chief activity is the sale, distribution, or dispensing of liquid flammable or combustible products.
- 5) The discontinuance of selling, distributing, or dispensing, or giving away of any firearms or ammunition.
- 6) The temporary closing of any, and all establishments whose principal business is the sale, distribution, dispensing, or giving away of firearms or ammunition.
- 7) The closing of any road or vehicle parking area to motor vehicle and pedestrian traffic; and any other measures imminently necessary for the protection of life and property of Kent County.

The Governor of Maryland's Emergency Powers:

- 1) If the Governor declares a State of Emergency, the Governor has extended powers if necessary to protect the public's health, welfare, safety, or the protection of property.
- 2) These extended powers are enumerated in the Maryland Emergency Management Act. These powers include the Governor's ability to:
 - A. Suspend the effect of any statute, rule, or regulation of an agency of the State or a political subdivision;
 - B. Direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from a stricken or threatened area in the State;
 - C. Set evacuation routes and the modes of transportation to be used during an emergency;
 - D. Direction and control of ingress to an egress from an emergency area, the movement of individuals in the area, and the occupancy of premises in the area;
 - E. Authorize the use of private property, in which the event the owner of the property shall be compensated for its use and for any damages incurred during the use of such property;
 - F. Provide for temporary housing;
 - G. Authorize the clearance and removal of debris and wreckage;
 - H. Refer to **Md Code Ann. PUBLIC SAFETY § 14-107(d) and § 14-106** for any further information, authorities, and references.

Financial Management

- 1) To cover expenditures, including those during an emergency, the Kent County Commissioners, upon the recommendation of the Kent County Administrator, may by ordinance, make additional, supplementary, or emergency appropriations from contingent funds, from revenues received from anticipated sources in excess of budget estimates therefore, or from revenues received from sources not anticipated in the budget for the current fiscal year; provided that the Budget Officer shall first certify in writing that such funds are available for such appropriation. No supplemental appropriation shall exceed the amount of the funds so certified.
- 2) To the extent that there may be no available revenues to meet such emergency appropriations, the Kent County Commissioners may, by ordinance, authorize the issuance of emergency notes.
- 3) All agencies should be familiar with FEMA reimbursement procedures and their forms to facilitate a successful reimbursement process. ***Failure to do this is the leading cause of non-receipt of FEMA reimbursement.***
4. All participating departments and agencies will keep accurate records to differentiate between disaster related expenditures and obligations from programs and activities.

Emergency Procurement

Under the Md Code Ann. PUBLIC SAFETY § 14-101, the definition is as follows:

- 1) A hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal-wave, earthquake, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion, and any other natural disaster in any part of the State that requires State assistance to supplement local efforts to save lives, protect public health, safety, and protect property.
- 2) An enemy attack, act of terrorism, or any other public health catastrophe.

The authority of the Director of Emergency Services is provided for in § 14-109(b)(2), which states that “each Director of a local organization for emergency management is directly responsible for the organization, administration, and operation of the local organization for emergency management”.

- 3) If an emergency requires an immediate purchase of supplies or contractual services (equipment, materials, rentals, etc.) the Kent County Code provides for rapid response. During a declared emergency, the Kent County Purchasing Agent and the Director of Emergency Services are both authorized to secure, at a reasonable price, by open market purchase or from a single source, any supplies, equipment, and or services needed when such purchases are necessary to prevent delays which could affect the life, health, or general welfare of county citizens. ***Kent County Code of Public Laws Chapter 49.***
- 4) When a credit card cannot be used, upon receipt of logistical or service requests (either verbally or in writing) the Kent County Purchasing Agent has primary authority to order required supplies and services. However, in emergency situations service requests can also be made by the Director of Emergency Services, the Finance Officer, or the Kent County Administrator. This authority will only be used when there is an immediate necessity for the continued operation of a department, or for the preservation of life and property, or when such purchase is required for the health, safety, and welfare of the people or for the protection of property, provided there is a present, immediate, and existing emergency.

- 5) The Purchasing Agent (or his/her staff) will provide the vendor with a purchase order number for confirmation later. The vendor will provide the items ordered and make billing against the purchase order number assigned at the time the order was placed.
- 6) Requisition and delivery records for emergency purchases must be documented to explain the necessity of the emergency purchase and to provide accurate data to the Office of Finance.
- 7) At the conclusion of the emergency, the Kent County Purchasing Agent will obtain account codes and funds certification. The department with either the primary need for the services requested or primary control of the usage of the item or service purchased will enter a necessary commitment into the Finance system. Purchasing will prepare and distribute confirmation purchase orders so that vendors can be paid for supplies, equipment, and services furnished during an emergency.
- 8) The Md Code Ann. PUBLIC SAFETY § 14-112, provides for the ability of a local government to request/receive gifts, grants, and loans. If the Federal Government, another State, or an agency or officer of the Federal Government or another State offers it, the State or a political subdivision service, equipment, supplies, materials, or money by way of a gift, grant, or loan for the purposes of emergency management, the State acting through the Governor, or the political subdivision acting with the consent of the Governor and through its executive officer or governing body, may, accept the offer and authorize an officer of this state or political subdivision to receive the service, supplies, equipment, materials or money.

Agreements and Understandings

1. Should local government resources prove to be inadequate during an emergency operation, requests will be made for assistance from other local jurisdictions, higher levels of government, and other agencies in accordance with existing or emergency mutual aid agreements and understandings. Such assistance may take the form of equipment, supplies, personnel, or other available capabilities.
2. All agreements and understandings will be entered into by the duly authorized officials and will be formalized in writing whenever possible. The establishment of contracts before the onset of an emergency is encouraged so that implementation can take place immediately and no additional negotiations must take place. **DRHMAG and MIEMAC are sources with which agreements are understood and to whom we can turn for resources quickly.**

Reports and Records

1. During declared emergencies each agency is responsible for capturing and recording all costs pertaining to their response. Reports are required to provide elected officials, the Director Emergency Services, and other government officials with information concerning the nature, magnitude, and impact of a disaster, and for use in evaluating and providing the most efficient and appropriate response.
2. Reports may include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Situation Reports
 - b. Declaration of Emergency
 - c. Requests for assistance
 - d. Damage assessment reports

Relief Assistance

1. All individual relief assistance will be provided in accordance with the policies set forth in state and federal provisions.
2. Nondiscrimination: There will be no discrimination on grounds of race, color, religion, nationality, sex, age, economic, or disability status in the execution of emergency management functions and Kent County policies and procedures.

VII. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

Purpose

Training and training exercises are important functions in the Kent County emergency management program. Through comprehensive individual and team training, all potential responding personnel must develop the necessary knowledge and skills to effectively prepare for crisis situations. See Support Annex #6 to the Basic Plan for description of various training levels.

Training

OES will provide training for EOC representatives to prepare them for an EOC activation. OES also provides training programs throughout the year to increase response capability. While the emergency management staff coordinates emergency training, each department or agency is responsible for its own internal training requirements.

Exercises

1. Exercises are important to test plans, policies, processes, and procedures. Exercises provide opportunities to learn and to demonstrate the ability of the emergency agencies and their respective responders.
2. Exercises are both discussion-based and operations-based. Discussion-based exercises include tabletops, workshops, and orientation seminars. Operations-based exercises progress from drills to functional exercises to full-scale exercises. Agency/Departmental participation in such exercises allows for continual evaluation and updating of emergency plans as necessary when changes occur, as well as familiarity with other responders.
3. Kent County agencies and departments will comply with the **Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)**, which has established best practices which integrate NIMS concepts. The training involves all-hazards exercises and emergency management/response personnel from multiple disciplines and jurisdictions.
4. Pursuant to this objective.
 - A. The Kent County EOC shall be activated once a year for one of the exercise types to provide practical experience to those individuals who have EOC responsibilities.
 - B. EOC representatives will attend EOC training annually.

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- C. All agencies and Emergency Support Function (ESFs) groups are encouraged to train yearly beginning with departmental training progressing to tabletop exercises leading up to a full-scale exercise.
- D. Specific training requirements for agencies and departments covered by this EOP will be described in the individual ESF's.
- E. After-Action Reports (AAR) should be developed so that lessons learned will be applied in the future.
- F. Corrective actions should be tracked and identified in the AARs.
- G. MDEM, in conjunction with HSEEP, requires AARs to be submitted to MDEM after training exercises.
- H. In Maryland, Section 4-343 which is a discretionary exception to its Public Information Act (PIA) provides that sensitive information may be redacted if it is contrary to the public interest to disclose it. Information that satisfies the requirements outlined in the exceptions section of the PIA can be legally protected from public disclosure.

VIII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Purpose

Each Kent County Department or agency included in this Plan has responsibility for developing and maintaining the ESF's that pertain directly to them. Overall coordination of the EPP maintenance process will be carried out by the Kent County Office of Emergency Services. The EPP will be viewed on a yearly basis during the month of October by the Office of Emergency Management and the Director of Emergency Services will provide his or her signature to indicate that the plan was reviewed.

Agency Responsibility

1. All agencies will be responsible for the development and maintenance of their respective ESF's in this Plan. Department Heads with EPP development and maintenance responsibility should review their portions of the plan annually for correctness and appropriateness.
2. Agency and Departmental SOP's will be reviewed by Department Heads on a yearly basis and changes relevant to the EPP will be submitted to OES and incorporated to the Plan in the month of October to coincide with the change submission schedule for the EOP.
3. Regulations governing various agencies and departments will be reviewed by Departmental Heads on a yearly basis to determine if there are any pertinent changes in the law.

Plan Development

1. The Director of Emergency Services coordinates development of the appropriate formal changes to the EPP for publication during the forthcoming calendar year. All changes shall be recorded on the Record of Changes page of this Plan by the relevant department or agency. Proposed changes will be submitted using the Change Submission Form to the Kent County Office of Emergency Services during the month

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of October. Revisions of the EOP will be forwarded to all Kent County departments and agencies list in the Distribution Page of this Plan.

- a. EPP Basic Plan statistical data will be updated every five years by the Office of Emergency Services.
- b. The Office of Emergency Services SOP's will be reviewed by the Director of Emergency Services on a yearly basis.
- c. Position / Title Changes will be reviewed and incorporated into the EPP by the Office of Emergency Services on a yearly basis.

2.The contents of this Plan must be known and understood by those people responsible for its implementation. OES is responsible for briefing staff members and the county officials concerning their role in emergency management and the contents of this Plan in particular.

Plan Maintenance

1. Agencies assigned emergency management responsibilities should recommend changes at any time and provide information.
2. If part of this Plan, including assigned responsibilities and tasks, is found to be invalid for any reason, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid portion remain in effect.
3. No additional ESF will be added to the EPP without the approval of the OES Director. The OES director will assign a primary agency to any approved ESF.
4. This Plan will be tested annually in the form of a simulated emergency exercise (drill, tabletop, functional, or full-scale) to provide practical experience to the agencies and departments covered by this Plan.

EPP Support Annex A: Glossary of Terms

Addendum:

An addendum is sometimes referred to as an "annex" and is a supplemental addition to a given main work.

After-Action Report (AAR):

A tool to use following preparedness exercises and drills to document the performance of exercise-related tasks. An AAR contains recommendations for improvements.

Chain of Command:

A series of command, control, executive or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.

Continuity of Government (COG):

The principle of establishing defined procedures that allow the government (on a local level up to Federal) to continue its essential operations in case of disasters or other catastrophic events.

Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP):

Refers to the preparations and institutions maintained by the United States Governments, providing survival of government operations in the case of catastrophic events. COOP includes the activities of individual departments and agencies and their sub compartments to ensure that their essential functions are performed in the event of an emergency.

Crisis Management:

Crisis management is a relatively new field of management. Typically, proactive crisis management activities include forecasting potential crises and planning how to deal with them, for example, how to recover if your computer system completely fails. Hopefully, organizations have time and resources to complete a crisis management plan before they experience a crisis. Crisis management in the face of a current, real crisis includes identifying the real nature of a current crisis, intervening to minimize damage, and recovering from the crisis. Crisis management often includes a strong focus on public relations to recover any damage to public image and assure stakeholders that recovery is underway.

Declaration of Emergency:

A Declaration of Emergency is the formal announcement by the County Commissioners of Kent County President that a situation exists which requires extraordinary effort or procedures to counteract and overcome. It may apply to the county as a whole or to any part thereof. It may suspend or modify local law or procedures to the extent local law permits. It has the force and effect of law. If the emergency operations plan of Kent County has not been implemented, the Declaration of Emergency will implement that plan.

Departmental Operational Centers (DOC):

The physical location of an agency or department's operation center utilized to support incident management activities that normally take place at the agency or department.

Disaster:

Any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind driven water, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion, or other catastrophe which results in widespread damage to property, hardship, suffering, or possible loss of life.

Disaster Assistance:

Disaster assistance is money or direct assistance to individuals, families, and businesses in an area whose property has been damaged or destroyed and whose losses are not covered by insurance. It is meant to help you with critical expenses that cannot be covered in other ways. This assistance is not intended to restore your damaged property to its condition before the disaster. While some housing assistance funds are available through our Individuals and Households Program, most disaster assistance from the Federal government is in the form of loans administered by the Small Business Administration.

Disaster Recovery Center (DRC):

A Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) is a readily accessible facility or mobile office where applicants may go for information about FEMA or other disaster assistance programs, or for questions related to your case.

Emergency:

Any natural or manmade event or situation that has the potential for loss of property and/or lives and results in immediate protective actions.

Emergency Alert System:

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a national public warning system that requires broadcasters, cable television systems, wireless cable systems, satellite digital audio radio service (SDARS) providers and direct broadcast satellite (DBS) service providers to offer the communications capability to the President. This capability is meant to facilitate the President's ability to address the American public during a national emergency. The system also may be used by state and local authorities to deliver important emergency information such as AMBER alerts and weather information targeted to a specific area.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC):

The location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a mobile vehicle specially equipped, a temporary facility or a more permanently established facility.

Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP):

The plan is maintained by various jurisdictional levels for managing a wide variety of potential hazards.

Emergency Support Function (ESF):

The grouping of governmental and certain private sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal following domestic incidents.

Field Command Post:

An on-site operations (police, fire, medical) location for the assembly of necessary staff and equipment. A field command post may be established, if appropriate, at or near the scene of the emergency by the responding supervisor or officer focusing initial efforts directly on control of the emergency. The field supervisor at the command post will identify resources needed at the scene and communicate these needs to the EOC.

First Responder:

Local, State, Federal and non-governmental participants such as police, fire and emergency personnel who, in the early stages of an incident, are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence and the environment.

Hazard:

A situation which poses a level of threat to life, health, property or environment. Most hazards are dormant or have potential, with only a theoretical risk of harm, however, once a hazard becomes 'active', it can create an emergency situation.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP):

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

HSEEP:

The Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) is a capabilities and performance-based exercise program that provides a standardized methodology and terminology for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning. The HSEEP is maintained by the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Preparedness Directorate, Department of Homeland Security.

Incident Command Post (ICP):

The field location at which the first responder operations are performed on-site is based on the structure of the National Incident Management System.

Incident Command System (ICS):

A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communication operating with a common operational structure designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents.

Incident Commander (IC):

The individual responsible for all incident activities including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Management Team (IMT):

A comprehensive resource team which augments ongoing operations by providing infrastructure support or transitioning to an incident management function. This includes all components of a command and general staff. An IMT includes command and general staff members and support personnel, has statutory authority and/or formal response requirements and responsibilities, pre-designated roles, and responsibilities for members. An IMT is always available 24/7/365.

Joint Field Office (JFO):

A temporary federal facility established locally to provide a central point for federal, state, local and tribal executives with responsibility for incident oversight, direction, and/or assistance to effectively coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. The JFO will combine the traditional functions of the Joint Operations Center (JOC), FEMA, and the Joint Information Center (JIC) within a single federal facility.

Joint Information Center (JIC):

A facility was established to coordinate all incidents related to public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should congregate at the JIC.

Joint Information System (JIS):

A coordinated system that integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive message designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information to the public during a crisis or incident.

Joint Operations Center (JOC):

A center where the main players of the Operations Group can coordinate and collaborate on their objectives and strategies to mitigate or respond to an emergency. The purpose is to prevent redundancies of efforts and to identify additional needs.

Maryland Department OF Emergency Management (MDEM):

MDEM was created by the Maryland legislature to ensure that the state is prepared to deal with large-scale emergencies. MDEM is responsible for coordinating the Maryland state response in any major emergency or disaster. This includes supporting local governments as needed and coordinating assistance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other Federal partners.

Mitigation:

Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risk to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident.

Mutual Aid Agreement:

A written agreement between agencies, organizations, and/or jurisdictions indicating that they will assist one another by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

National Warning System (NAWAS):

(NAWAS) is a comprehensive party line network of telephone circuits connecting state and Federal warning points throughout the United States. It is funded by the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA). Although NAWAS is a national system, the day-to-day operation is under the control of individual states. Each state has its own plan for the use of NAWAS during weather emergencies. NWS offices should use this circuit only in accordance with individual state plans. Normally, all warnings and watches will be disseminated on the appropriate NAWAS by the issuing office.

National Incident Management System:

An incident management tool mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for federal, state, local, private, and non-governmental organizations to work effectively together. This is a flexible management tool designed to address the simplest to the most complex incidents.

National Response Center:

A national communications center for activities related to oil and hazardous substance response actions. The National Response Center, located at DHS/US Coast Guard headquarters in Washington, DC, receives and relays notices of oil and hazardous substance releases to the appropriate federal on-scene coordinator. When there is a hazardous incident the Fire Department must report it to the National Response Center.

Non-Governmental Organization:

A non-profit entity that is based on the interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and is not created by a government but may work cooperatively with government.

Preparedness:

The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process involving efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and Non-Governmental Organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources.

Private Sector:

Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. Includes for-profit and non-profit organizations.

Public Assistance Program:

The program administered by FEMA, which provides supplemental, federal disaster grant assistance.

Public Disaster Assistance (PDA):

Through the PA Program, FEMA provides supplemental Federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain Private Non-Profit (PNP) organizations. The PA Program also encourages protection of these damaged facilities from future events by aiding hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process.

Public Information Officer:

A member of the command staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident related information.

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES):

Amateur radio communications service in support of emergency management entities throughout the United States and its territories.

Recovery:

The development, coordination, and execution of service and site restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstruction of government operations and services.

Response:

Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property and meet basic human needs.

Situational Report:

Report of an incident given at regular intervals describing the current situation.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP):

A detailed, pre-established set of operational instructions which direct an agency's actions in response to an emergency.

Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)

Is a three-step risk assessment process that helps communities understand their risks and what they need to do to address those risks by answering the following questions. **1)What threats and hazards can affect our community. 2)If they occurred, what impacts would those threats and hazards have on our community. 3) Based on those impacts, what capabilities should our community have.**

Terrorism:

Any activity that involves an act that is dangerous to human life and/or potentially destructive, including acts that are intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population and influence government policy.

Unified Command:

An incident command post where there is more than one agency representative with statutory responsibilities or when incidents cross political jurisdictions.

WebEOC:

WebEOC is the original web-enabled crisis information management system and provides secure real-time information sharing to help managers make sound decisions quickly.

EPP SUPPORT ANNEX B: LEGAL AUTHORITIES & REFERENCES

1. Legal Authorities

A. Federal:

1. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, (Pub. L. 100-707) November 23, 1988.
2. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, PL 99-499.
3. The Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) *Management of Domestic Incidents*, (Pub. L. No. 107-296) February 28, 2003.

B. State:

1. Powers of Local Governing Body During Military or Warlike Catastrophe, Md. Code Ann., PUBLIC SAFETY § 14-405.
2. Local State of Emergency, Md. Code Ann., PUBLIC SAFETY § 14-111.
3. Local Organizations for Emergency Management, Md. Code Ann., PUBLIC SAFETY § 14-109.
4. Emergency Expenditures; Use of Existing Resources, Md. Code Ann., PUBLIC SAFETY § 14-112.
5. Maryland Emergency Management Act, Md. Code Ann., PUBLIC SAFETY § 14-101, et seq.
6. Maryland Emergency Management Agency Act; Local State of Emergency Md. Code Ann., PUBLIC SAFETY § 14-101.
7. Maryland Emergency Management Agency Act; State of Emergency Declaration by Governor, Md. Code Ann., PUBLIC SAFETY § 14-107.
8. Governor's Emergency Powers, Md. Code Ann., PUBLIC SAFETY § 14-301, et seq.
9. Maryland Emergency Management Assistance Compact, Md. Code Ann., PUBLIC SAFETY § 14-701 et seq.
10. Maryland Emergency Management Agency Act; Local Organizations for Emergency Management, Md. Code Ann., PUBLIC SAFETY § 14-109.
11. Executive Order 01.01.1991.02, State of Maryland.

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12. Health, Md Code Ann., INDIVIDUALS SUBJECT TO ISOLATION OR QUARANTINE § 18-905 and COMAR 10.06.01.06, Communicable Diseases and Related Conditions of Public Health Importance.
13. Transportation Article Registration of School Vehicles, Md. Code Ann., TRANSPORTATION TITLE 13 VEHICLE LAWS §13-420.
14. Catastrophic Health Emergency Act (CHEA), Md. Code, PUBLIC SAFETY §14-3A-01(b).
15. Maryland Good Samaritan Act, Maryland Law: Md. Code Ann., COURTS, AND JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS §5-309(a-c).
16. Environmental Article, Md. Code Ann, MAINTENANCE OF WATER AND SEWER PLANS §9-503 & 9-505.
17. State Government Article, Md. Code Ann., IMMUNITY AND LIABILITY MARYLAND TORT CLAIMS §12-101.
19. Criminal Procedure Article, Md. Code Ann., LAW ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES; ARREST PROCESS, GENERAL PROVISIONS §2-102(b)(3).
20. Criminal Procedure Article, Md. Code Ann., LAW ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES, ARREST PROCESS GENERAL PROVISIONS §2-105 and JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS §5-612.
21. Maryland Public Information Act, Md. Code Ann., STAT GOVERNMENT ARTICLE, GOVERNMENT PROCEDURES, RECORDS §10-615-618(j).

References

1. Federal Emergency Management Agency. Disaster Operations – A handbook for Local Government, CPG 1-6, Washington: FEMA July 1981.
2. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Guide for the Development of State and Local Emergency Operations Plans, CPG 1-8. Washington: FEMA, September 1990.
3. Department of Homeland Security, National Response Framework, January 2008.
4. Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Incident Management System (NIMS), IS-700, Self-Study Guide, August 2004.
5. Federal Emergency Management Agency, The Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP), Volumes I-IV.

EPP Support Document #3: Agency Responsibilities in Reference to ESF's

P = Primary Lead Agency

S = Supporting Agency

<u>Agencies</u>	ESF 1 Transportation	ESF 2 Communications	ESF 3 Public Works	ESF 4 Fire Fighting	ESF 5 Emergency Management	ESF 6 Mass Care & Sheltering	ESF 7 Logistics Management	ESF 8 Health & Medical	ESF 9 Search & Rescue	ESF 10 Hazardous Materials	ESF 11 Food	ESF 12 Utilities & Energy	ESF 13 Law Enforcement	ESF 14 Debris Management	ESF 15 Donation & NGO Management	ESF 16 Animal Protection
Aging & Disabilities	P				S	S										
Animal Control	S				S	S										P
Central Services		S	S		S	S	P	S			P			S	S	
Detention Facility							S									
Emergency Management	S	S	S		P	S		S		S		S		S	P	
Finance, Office of					S										S	
Vol. Fire Rescue Depts	S	S		P	S	S		S	P	P			S	S	S	
Health, Department of				S	S	S		P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Information Technology		P			S		S					S		S	S	
Inspections & Permits			S		S									S		
County Attorney					S								S			
Human Resources					S		S						S			
Planning & Zoning			S		S									S		
Local Police Depts.	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S	S			P	S	S	S
Public Information (PIO)	S	S	S		S	S		S				S		S	S	S
Public Schools, KCBE	S				S	S	S	S			S					S
Public Works	P		P	S	S		S	S	S	S		P	S	P		S
RACES		S			S	S										
Red Cross					S	S		S			S				S	S
Parks & Recreation	S				S	S					S		S	S		S
Sheriff's Office					S			S					S	S		S
Social Services (DSS),					S	P									S	S
Soil Conservation District – Kent Co.			S											S		
Volunteers						S	S								S	S
MD State Assistance	S											S				
Agriculture, MD Dept. of					S			S		S				S		S
Environment, MD Dept.				S				S		S				S		
MD Health & Mental Hygiene						S		S								
MIEMSS				S		S		S								

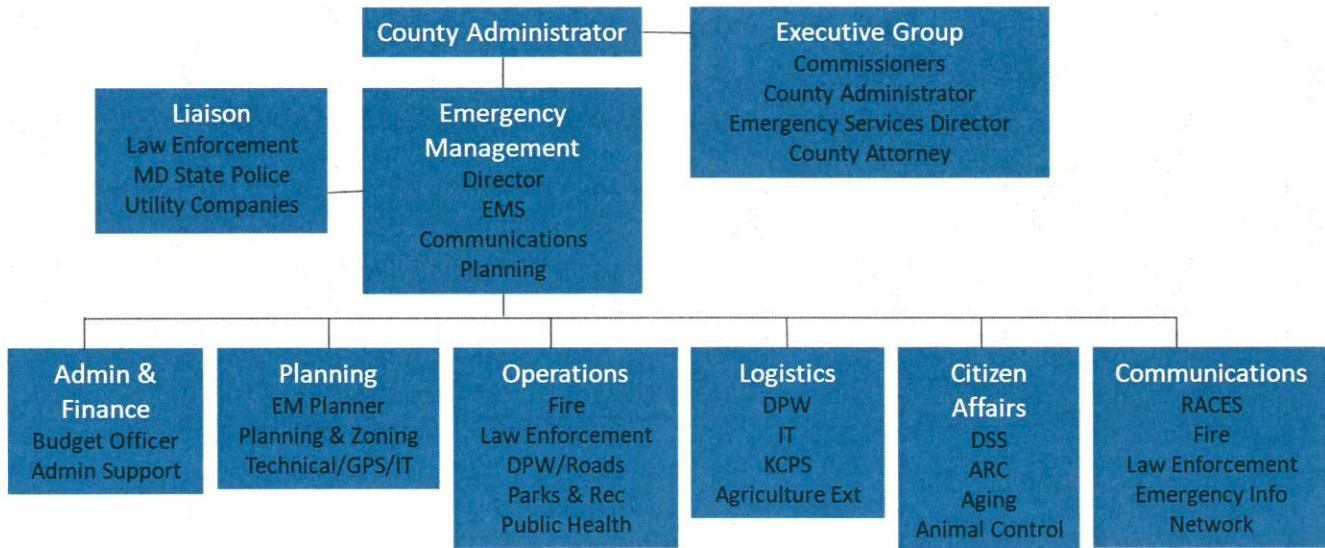
EPP Support Document #4: Disaster Types Compared to ESF's

P– Primary Considerations

S- Secondary Considerations

<u>Disaster Types</u>	ESF 1 Transportation	ESF 2 Communications	ESF 3 Public Works	ESF 4 Fire Fighting	ESF 5 Emergency Management	ESF 6 Mass Care & Sheltering	ESF 7 Logistics Management & Resource Support	ESF 8 Health & Medical	ESF 9 Search & Rescue	ESF 10 Hazardous Materials	ESF 11 Food	ESF 12 Utilities & Energy	ESF 13 Law Enforcement	ESF 14 Debris Management	ESF 15 Donation & Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Management	ESF 16 Animal Protection
Natural Hazards																
Drought - Heat wave		S	P	P	S		S	P			S	P				
Epidemic		P		P	P		S	P			S	P	S		S	
Floods-Tidal & Inland	P	P	P	S	P	S			S				S	S		S
Hurricane	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	S	P	S	S	P	P	P	S	P
Tornado	P	S	P	P	P	S		S	P	P		P	P	P	S	S
Wildfire	S			P	S	S	S						P			S
Winter Weather	P	S	S	P	P	S	S	S			S	P		P		S
Earthquake	P	P	P	P	P	S	S		P	P	S	P	P	P	S	S
Landslide	P		S	S	S				P	S		S	P	P		
Sink Hole	S		S		S				S	S		S	P			
Technological Hazards																
Airplane Crash	P		S	P	S		S	P	P	P	S	S	P	S		
Dam failure	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	S			P	S		P
Haz-Mat Incident	P	S		P	S	S		S	S	P			P			S
Power Failure	S	S	P		S	S						P	S			S
Radiological Event	P	P	P	P	P		S	P	S	P	S		P			
Train Derailment	P			P	S		S	P	P	P	S		P			
Urban Conflagration	P	S	S	P	S	S	S		P	S	S	P	P	S	S	S
Maritime Disasters	S	S	S	P	S			S	P	P			S	S		
Structural Collapse	S	S	P	P	S	S	S	S	P	P	S	S	P	S		S
Technological Failure, Communication, etc.		P		S	S		S	S		S		S	P		S	
Man-Made Hazards																
Civil Disturbance	S	S		P	P					S		S	P	S		
Domestic Terrorism	S	S	S	P	P		S	S	P	P	S	S	P	S		
Terrorist Act	S	S	S	P	P	S	S	S	P	P	S	S	P	S	S	S
Bioterrorism		P	S	P	P	S	S	P	S	S	S		P			S
Water Contamination		P	P	P	P		P	P		S	P		P			

EPP SUPPORT ANNEX E: EOC INCIDENT COMMAND CHART



EPP SUPPORT ANNEX F: Seven Levels of Homeland Security Exercise & Evaluation Program (HSEEP) Exercise Types

HSEEP

The Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) is a capabilities and performance-based exercise program that provides a standardized methodology and terminology for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning. HSEEP constitutes a national standard for all exercises. Through exercise the Nation Exercise Program, supports organizations to achieve objective assessments of their capabilities and strengths, and areas for improvement are identified, corrected, and shared as appropriate prior to a real incident. The HSEEP is maintained by the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s National Preparedness Directorate, The Department of Homeland Security.

Pursuant to HSEEP guidelines, there are seven different levels of exercises, some of which are discussion-based and others that are operational. It is important to execute each level in successive order, making sure you master each level before moving on to the next. The seven levels are as follows:

Seminar:

This is a low-stress, informal discussion in a group setting with little or no simulation. The seminar is used to provide information and introduce people to the policy, plans, and procedures in the organization’s Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

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Workshop:

After seminars, are workshops, which represent the second tier of exercises in the HSEEP building-block approach. They differ from seminars in two important respects: Participant interaction is increased, and the is on achieving or building a product (such as a draft plan or policy). Workshops are often employed in conjunction with exercise development to determine objectives, develop scenarios, and define evaluation criteria. A workshop may also be used to produce new Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's), Emergency Preparedness Plans (EPP's), MAA's, multi-year plans, or improvement plans. To be effective, workshops must be highly focused on a specific issue, and the desired outcome or goal must be clearly defined.

Tabletop Exercise:

This is a facilitated group analysis of an emergency in an informal, stress-free environment. The Tabletop Exercise is designed for examination of operational plans, problem identification, and in-depth problem solving.

Games:

A game is a simulation of operations that often involves two or more teams and uses rules, data, and procedures to depict an actual or assumed real-life situation. The goal of a game is to explore decision-making processes and the consequences of those decisions. A game does not require the use of actual resources, and the sequence of events affects, and is in turn affected by, decisions made by players. With the evolving complexity and sophistication of current simulations, opportunities to provide enhanced realism for game participants have increased. Computer-generated scenarios and simulations can provide a more realistic and time-sensitive method of introducing situations or analysis. Internet-based, multi-player games offer many additional benefits, such as saving money by reducing travel time, offering more frequent training opportunities, and taking less time away from the primary functions. They also provide a collaborative environment that reflects realistic occurrences.

Drill:

A drill is a coordinated, supervised activity usually employed to validate a single, specific operation or function in a single agency or organizational entity. Drills are commonly used to provide training or new equipment, develop, or validate new policies or procedures, or practice and maintain current skills. Typical attributes of drills include: a narrow focus, measured against established standards; immediate feedback; a realistic environment; and performance in isolation.

Functional Exercise:

The Functional Exercise is a fully simulated interactive exercise that tests the capability of an organization to respond to a simulated event. This exercise focuses on the coordination of multiple functions or organizations and takes place in an Emergency Operations Center. The Functional Exercise strives for realism, short of actual deployment of equipment and personnel.

Full-Scale Exercise:

The Full-Scale Exercise is a simulated emergency event, as close to reality as possible. It involves all emergency response functions and requires full deployment of equipment and personnel. Typically, in a business setting this exercise should include fire, law enforcement, emergency management and other agencies and organizations as identified in the scenario.

EPP Support Document #7: County Emergency Declaration

KENT COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

DECLARATION OF LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY

AUTHORITY:

Declaration of a Local State of Emergency, Md. Code Ann. PUBLIC SAFETY § 14-111

DEFINITIONS:

EMERGENCY: Md. Code Ann. PUBLIC SAFETY § 14-101- The occurrence of a hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, earthquake, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion, and any other disaster in any part of the State that requires State assistance to supplement local efforts in order to save lives and protect public health and safety; or an enemy attack, act of terrorism, or public health catastrophe.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT: Md. Code Ann. PUBLIC SAFETY § 14-101- The preparation for and carrying out of functions in an emergency to save lives and to minimize and repair injury and damage that result from emergencies beyond the capabilities of local authorities.

CIVIL EMERGENCY: riot or unlawful assembly characterized by the use of actual force or violence, or any threat to use force without the authority of law; or a natural disaster or human-made calamity, including flood, catastrophe, cyclone, tornado, earthquake, snowfall, or explosion, within the limits of Kent County resulting in the death or injury of persons, or the destruction of property so that extraordinary measures must be taken to protect the public health, safety, and welfare.

DECLARATION PROCESS:

- 1) The County Commissioners of Kent County President or the Director of the Office of Emergency Services are the two individuals who declare a local state of emergency to exist. The process to declare a Civil Emergency (also known as a local State of Emergency in the Maryland Code) is that the Kent County Administrator proclaims, in writing, that a Civil Emergency exists.
- 2) The Kent County Administrator and the Director of Emergency Services shall confer when contemplating a declaration of a local state of emergency.
- 3) When it becomes apparent that a declaration of a local state of emergency may become necessary, the Kent County Administrator shall consult with the Kent County Office of Emergency Services.
- 4) Upon issuing a declaration of a local State of Emergency, the County Commissioners of Kent County President or the Director of the Office of Emergency Services will have complete authority to issue such orders as may be necessary to carry out emergency management operations and to protect the health and safety of the citizens of Kent County. When there exists a declared a local state of emergency, this activates the Emergency Operations Plan of that jurisdiction. Mutual Aid plans may also be applicable, including those with MDEM.
- 5) Note that the County Commissioners of Kent County President may declare a local State of Emergency/Civil Emergency to exist regardless of whether the Governor of the State of Maryland has declared a State of Emergency to exist in Maryland.

- 6) The County Commissioners of Kent County Office shall forward a copy of the declaration of a local State of Emergency to the Maryland Department of Emergency Management.

CONTENTS OF A LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY:

The contents shall contain but not be limited to the following information:

DATE & TIME of the declaration
GEOGRAPHIC AREA included in the declaration.
SPECIAL ORDERS are associated with the declaration.
REASON for the declaration

SITUATIONS THAT MIGHT REQUIRE A DECLARATION:

Examples of disaster situations which may necessitate a declaration of a local State of Emergency include but are not limited to snowstorm, ice storm, hurricane, tornado, epidemic, dam failure, hazardous materials incident, radiological incident, maritime disaster, terrorist act, bioterrorism, and water contamination.

The applicable situation should be listed under reason for the declaration.

GEORGRAPHIC AREA EXAMPLE:

Can exist within the entire county or within a specific area of the Kent County (such as Rt. 20 in Rock Hall, MD)

SPECIAL ORDERS EXAMPLES:

The County Commissioners of Kent County President may order:

- (1) A general curfew applicable to limited defined geographical areas of the county or to Kent County as a whole, and applicable during the hours of the day or night that the Administrator finds necessary;
- (2) The closing of any or all retail and wholesale taverns, liquor establishments, or other public or private business establishments or clubs selling or permitting the consumption of alcoholic beverages;
- (3) The discontinuance of the selling, distributing, or giving away of gasoline or other liquid flammable or combustible products in any container other than a gasoline tank properly affixed to a motor vehicle;
- (4) The temporary closing of any or all gasoline stations or other establishments whose chief activity is the sale, distribution, or dispensing of liquid flammable or combustible products;
- (5) The discontinuance of selling, distributing, dispensing, or giving away of any firearms or ammunition;
- (6) The temporary closing of any, and all establishments whose principal business is the sale, distribution, dispensing, or giving away of firearms or ammunition;
- (7) The closing of any road or vehicle parking area to motor vehicle and pedestrian traffic; and
- (8) Any other measures imminently necessary for the protection of life and property in the county.

DURATION:

A proclamation of a civil emergency made by the County Commissioners of Kent County President may be effective for as long as the emergency lasts.

RESCINDING DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY:

When the situation stabilizes and there is no longer a need to have the special orders in effect, the declaration of a local state of emergency may be rescinded by the County Commissioners of Kent County President. Upon rescinding, the Kent County Office of Emergency Services shall be notified.

KENT COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES:

Contact Information:

Main Phone Number: 443.480.2884

Fax Number: 410.778.4601

EOC Phone Number: 410.778. 4691

Email: BPEARSALL@KENTGOV.ORG

Kent County OES Phone Extensions:

Pete Landon, Director- 410.778.7458 / Cell 443.480.9886

Brad Russum, Communications Chief – 410.222.0604 / Cell 443.282.6406

Logan Quinn, EMS Chief – 410.778.3758 / Cell 443.282.6401

Brian Pearsall, Emergency Management Planner- 443.480.2884 / Cell 443.786.3364

Kent County, GIS Specialist – 410.778.7474

IT Department: 410.778.5315



The County Commissioners of Kent County

Ronald H. Fithian, President | Albert H. Nickerson, Member | John F. Price, Member
Shelley L. Heller, County Administrator | Thomas N. Yeager, County Attorney

KENT COUNTY

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Date:

Time:

DECLARATION OF EXISTENCE OF A STATE OF EMERGENCY

WHEREAS Maryland Emergency Management Law (Md Code Ann. PUBLIC SAFETY §14-101 et. seq.) empowers the Kent County Administrator to proclaim the existence or threatened existence of a local emergency when Kent County is affected or likely to be affected by a public calamity; and

WHEREAS the County Commissioners of Kent County President does hereby find:

*That conditions of extreme peril to the safety of person and property have arisen within said county, along low-lying bay, river, and creek areas, caused by Hurricane (name) and its associated flood waters and high velocity winds; **

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED that a local emergency now exists in said county; and

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that during the existence of said local emergency the powers, functions, and duties of the emergency organization of this county shall be those prescribed by State law, by ordinances and resolutions of this county, and by the Kent County Emergency Operations Plan.

President, Kent County Commissioners
Kent County, Maryland

**This portion is variable depending on the potential or actual Disaster type affecting the County, necessitating a local Declaration of a State of Emergency*

EPP Support Document #8: Commonly Utilized Kent County Emergency Mutual Aid Agreement Options

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC):

Provides the legal mechanism for states to assist each other in times of disaster. This mutual aid compact provides liability protection to individuals who travel to another jurisdiction to render aid during an emergency; members are all 50 states, DC, Puerto Rico, and US Virgin Islands.

Maryland Intrastate Emergency Management Assistance Compact (MIEMAC):

Authorizes certain jurisdictions to adopt the Compact for the purpose of providing intrastate mutual aid between jurisdictions in Maryland during an emergency. Also, provides liability protection to Maryland employees sent to other jurisdictions within the State during an emergency.

Delmarva Regional Health & Medical Mutual Aid Group (DRHMAG):

Provides mutual aid assistance among many county agencies within nine member MD jurisdictions and three member DE jurisdictions in managing a state of emergency in Maryland.

Intrastate Mutual Aid System (IMAS):

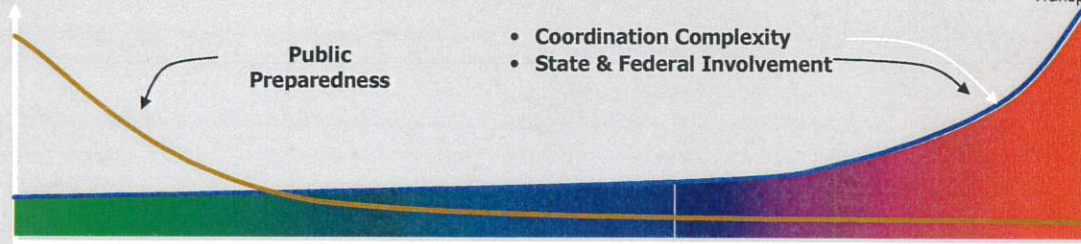
The purpose of this is to enhance (not replace) existing mutual aid agreements established by the Baltimore Metro Chiefs' Council and the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments Chiefs' Council, as well as existing mutual aid agreements between individual counties and DC. This plan is designed to provide for the mobilization, deployment, organization and management of fire service resources to assist local agencies in major fires/major emergency situations.



EPP Support Document #9: Incident Scale and Public Preparedness

Incident Scale/ Public Preparedness

Graphic concept developed by John Contestabile, Maryland Department of Transportation

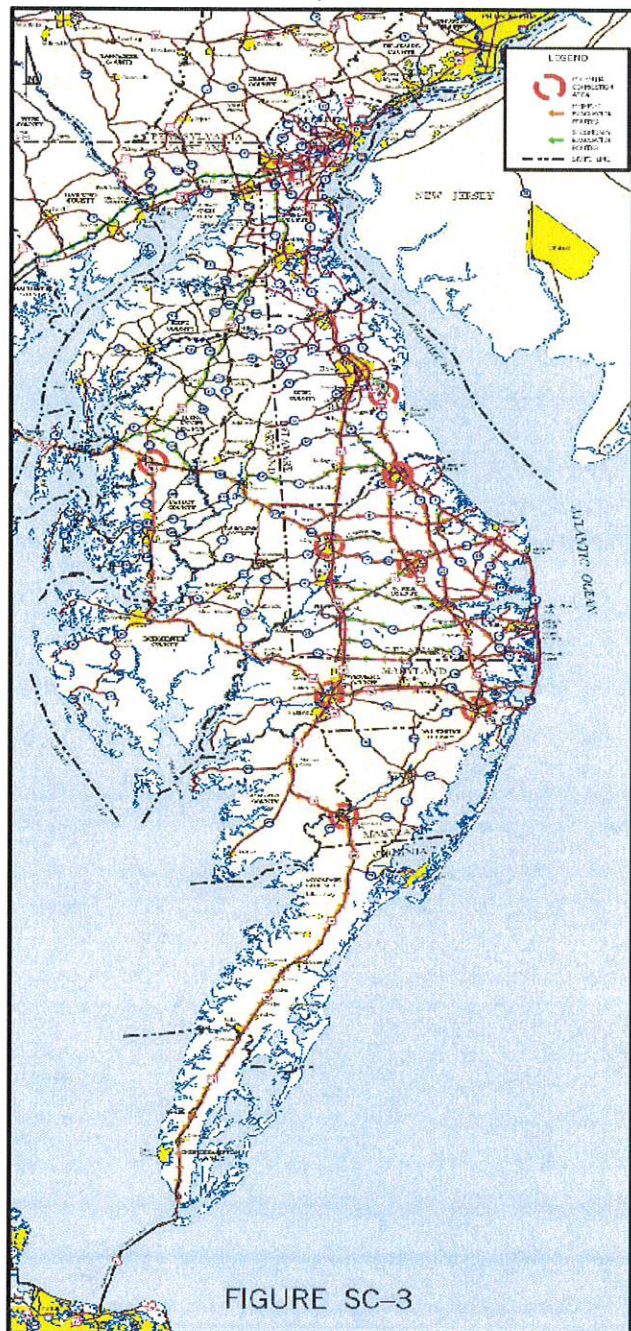


Classification	LOCAL	REGIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
EXAMPLES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor Traffic Incidents Minor Load Spills Vehicle Fires Minor Train/Bus Accidents Accidents w/ Injuries but No Fatalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train Derailment Major Bus/Rail Transit Accidents Major Truck Accidents Multi-vehicle Crashes Hazmat Spills Injuries & Fatalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train Crashes Airplane Crashes Hazmat Incidents Multi-vehicle Accidents Tunnel Fires Multiple Injuries & Fatalities Tornadoes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Port/Airport Incidents Large Building Fire or Explosion Industrial Incidents Major Tunnel/Bridge Closure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terrorist Attack/WMD Floods, Blizzards Transportation Infrastructure Collapse Extended Power/Water Outage Riots Mass Casualties
EXPECTED EVENT DURATION	0 - 2 HOURS	2 - 24 HOURS	DAYS	DAYS	WEEKS

EPP Support Document #10: Critical Access Routes -Kent County OES

Primary Evacuation Routes for the Delmarva Peninsula with Potential Congestion Points Identified

Map A



Source: Sussex County All Hazards Evacuation Annex May 2006

EPP Support Document #11: Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)

Description of COOP

The Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) is the effort to ensure that the essential Continued Operation of Government (COG) functions will be sustained during a wide range of possible emergencies. Whether the hazard is the result of a natural or man-made event, an “all-hazards” approach coupled with catastrophic-event-preparedness-training assures that essential functions will continue.

Training and After-Action Reports

COOP and EPP training are an essential aspect of emergency preparedness. There are seven categories of exercises for agencies to test and familiarize their personnel with COOP and EOP (see **EPP Support Annex #6 Seven Levels of Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) Exercise Types** for a description of each). These exercise types increase in level of involvement and include seminars, workshops, tabletop exercises, games, drills, functional and full-scale exercises. These training exercises provide operational and discussion-based formats with which to test the plans. After Action Reports (AAR) are prepared after the exercise has taken place and are based on participant and evaluator feedback from the training exercise. Recommendations to improve the plans, such as the EPP and COOP, as well as the agencies’ execution of these plans are also presented in the AAR.

COOP Development and Review Requirements

The National Security Presidential Directive-51/Homeland Security Presidential Directive-20, titled the “National Security Policy” was issued by the President to establish and maintain effective national continuity capability. It is highly recommended by both federal and state authorities that COOPs also be developed at the local level.

The following are Kent County agencies/departments that are required by the Kent County Administrator of the Executive Branch to develop COOPs: Department of Aging and Disabilities, Office of the Budget, Central Services, Office of Finance, Fire Department, Department of Health, Office of Information Technology, Personnel Office, Planning and Zoning, Police Department, Department of Public Works, Department of Social Services, and Recreation and Parks. The COOPs must be reviewed on a yearly basis. Additionally, each Kent County agency listed in the EOP is required to review their role in the EPP and submit changes to the Kent County Office of Emergency Services by October for yearly review.

Repository for Agency COOPs

Copies of all agency COOPs as well as the Kent County EPP are in the Office of Emergency Services and the Kent County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), both located at 104 Vickers Drive, Unit 4, Chestertown, MD 21620.

EPP Support Document#12: Federal Financial Assistance for Disaster Recovery

From the FEMA Website, January 6, 2006.

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE

The Individuals and Households Program can assist those affected by the hurricanes by providing temporary help with alternative housing and/or financial assistance with other needs.

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Basic Plan & ESFs***

Housing Assistance can provide funding for:

- Temporary residence (rental assistance).
- Repairs to make the home safe, sanitary, and functional.
- Replacement money to homeowners to replace destroyed homes.
- Government provides a housing unit (travel trailer/mobile home when rental resources are not available).

United States Small Business Administration (SBA):

SBA disaster assistance is low interest, long-term disaster loans which are the primary source of money for the repair or replacement of privately owned disaster damaged property for homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes and private, non-profit organizations. SBA disaster loans are a critical source of economic stimulation in disaster-ravaged communities and are the primary form of federal assistance for the repair and rebuilding of non-farm, private-sector disaster losses that are not fully covered by insurance or other recoveries. Furthermore, they help spur employment and stabilize tax bases by protecting jobs and are the only form of SBA assistance not limited to small businesses.

SBA can provide funding for:

- Disaster losses not fully covered by insurance.
- Ongoing small business expenses.
- Property damage.
- Other expenses.

Other Needs Assistance may include funding for:

- Medical, dental, and funeral expenses
- Personal property
- Transportation
- Other expenses

Individual assistance can also be in the form of disaster unemployment assistance, crisis counseling assistance, disaster legal services and low-interest disaster loans from the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) for individuals and all sizes of businesses.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Under the Public Assistance (PA) Program, FEMA awards grants to assist state and local governments and certain private nonprofit entities with the response to and recovery from disasters. Specifically, the program aids with debris removal, implementation of emergency protective measures, and permanent restoration of infrastructure. The program also encourages protection from future damage by aiding hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process.

The PA program is based on a partnership between FEMA, state, and local officials. FEMA is responsible for managing the program, approving grants, and providing technical assistance to the state and applicants.

The state educates potential applicants, works with FEMA to manage the program, and is responsible for implementing and monitoring the grants awarded under the program. Local officials are responsible for

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identifying damage, providing information necessary for FEMA to approve grants, and managing the projects funded under the PA program.

If eligible properties are insured, the insurance proceeds and salvage are deducted from the grant when applicable.

HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM

Reference: <http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/hmgrp/index.shtm>

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) provides grants to State and Local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of the HMGP is to reduce the loss of life after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of the HMGP is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster. The HMGP is authorized under Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

EPP Support Document #13: (ESF) Support Functions

ESF #1 Transportation:

- Provides coordination, control, and allocation of transportation assets in support of the movement of emergency resources including the evacuation of people and the redistribution of food and fuel supplies.
- Correlates directly with the Federal ESF #1 – Transportation.
- Includes: **Primary Agency: Maryland Department of Transportation (MDOT)**, local EMS, MIEMMS, Ambulance Services, KCPS Bus Usage during Emergencies

ESF #2 Communications and Alerting:

- Provides a coordinated use of the State's communications resources by facilitating the procurement of communications related goods and services; identifying and redistributing existing goods and services; providing recommendations on the level of communications needs to respond to a request; identifying and redistributing qualified personnel to support the resolution related to the requests.
- Correlates directly with the Federal ESF #2 – Communications and Alerting.
- Includes: **Primary Agency: Maryland Department of Information Technology (MDOIT)**, Kent County Office of Technology, RACES, JIC Plan for UES

ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering

- Provides for road, highway and bridge repairs, engineering, construction, repair and restoration of essential public works systems and services, and the safety inspection of damaged public buildings.
- Correlates mostly with the Federal ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering except where Maryland places the debris management mission into its own ESF: ESF #14 – Debris Management
- Includes: **Primary Agency: Department of Public Works** (Kent County Roads, Water & Wastewater Management, & Environmental Operations).

ESF #4 Fire Fighting

- Provides for mobilization and deployment and assists in coordinating fire detection and suppression resources and services necessary to support an emergency response or recovery effort or other disaster command and control operations.
- Correlates directly with the Federal ESF #4 – Fire Fighting
- Includes: **Primary Agency: Department of Natural Resources (DNR)**, local fire companies, EMS, MIEMMS

ESF #5 Information and Planning

- Collects, analyzes, and disseminates critical information on emergency operations for decision making purposes. Identifies the roles and responsibilities of State government in coordinating Federal assistance to local government.
- Correlates with one mission under Federal #5 – Emergency Management
- Includes: **Primary Agency: Maryland Department of Emergency Management (MDEM)**, Kent County government PIO's, emergency management, law enforcement & fire PIO's.

ESF #6 Mass Care, Sheltering, Feeding, Housing and Emergency Assistance

- Manages and coordinates the delivery of mass care to include sheltering, feeding and emergency first aid and disaster welfare information for disaster victims. Provides temporary housing, food, clothing, voluntary agency coordination, donated goods, and services coordination and special human services including case management, crisis counseling and support for special needs populations. Ensures coordination of mass care services for household pets and service animals with ESF #16 – Agriculture and Animal Welfare.
- Correlates directly with the Federal ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services.
- Additionally correlates with one mission with ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources
- Includes: **Primary Agency: Maryland Department of Human Resources**, Kent County Department of Social Services, The Animal Care Shelter for Kent County, Kent County Health Department, and Kent County OES.

ESF #7 Resource Support

- Secures resources through mutual aid agreements and procurement procedures for all ESFs, as needed. Provides for coordination and documentation of personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and services used during disaster response and initial relief operations.
- Correlates directly with the Federal ESF #7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support
- Includes: **Primary Agency: Maryland Department of General Services (MDGS)**, Kent County Department of Public Works, Emergency Services, Information Technology, Kent County Public Schools, and the Maryland Department of Agriculture Extension Office.

ESF #8 Health and Medical Services

- Provides care and treatment for the ill and injured. Mobilizes trained health and medical personnel and other emergency medical supplies, materials, and facilities. Provides public health and environmental sanitation services, disease and vector control and collection, identification and protection of human remains.
- Correlates directly with the Federal ESF #8.
- Includes: **Primary Agency: Maryland Department of Health**, Kent County Health Department, Office of Medical Examiner, University of Maryland Shore Medical Center at Chestertown, OES, funeral homes.

ESF #9 Search & Rescue

- Provides resources for ground, water, and airborne activities to locate, identify and remove from a stricken area, persons lost or trapped in buildings and other structures. Provides specialized emergency response and rescue operations.
- Correlates directly with the Federal ESF #9 – Search and Rescue
- Includes: **Primary Agency: Maryland State Police (MSP)**, Kent County Fire and EMS Stations, Kent County law enforcement departments.

ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials

- Provides response, inspection, containment and cleanup of oil and hazardous materials accidents or releases.
- Correlates directly with the Federal ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Material
- Includes: **Primary Agency: Maryland Department of Energy (MDE)** Kent County Fire and Law enforcement HazMat teams.

ESF #11 Consumer Food Safety and Security

- Ensure the safety and security of the commercial food supply. Provide for the execution of food safety inspections and other services to ensure the safety of food products that enter commerce through distribution and retail sites and import facilities at ports of entry; laboratory analysis of food samples; control of products suspected to be adulterated; plant closures; food borne disease surveillance; and field investigations.
- Correlates with one mission under the Federal ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources.
- Includes: **Primary Agency: Maryland Department of Health**, Kent County Department of Health, and the Maryland Farm Extension Office.

ESF #12 Energy

- Coordinates with the private sector the emergency repair and restoration of critical public energy utilities (i.e., gas, electricity, etc.) Coordinates the rationing and distribution of emergency power and fuel.
- Includes: **Primary Agency: Maryland Department of Health**, Kent County Department of Health, Department of Aging, long term care & assisted living facilities, Delmarva Power, Choptank Electric.

ESF #13 Law Enforcement and Security

- Provides for the protection of life and property by enforcing laws, orders, and regulation, including the movement of persons from threatened or hazardous areas. Provides area security, traffic, and access control.
- Correlates directly with the Federal ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security
- Includes: **Primary Agency: Maryland State Police (MSP)**. Kent County law enforcement, Sheriff's Office, MSP, and DNR.

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ESF #14 Debris Management

- Coordinate the collection and disposal of debris after a disaster event. Debris Management support entails removing debris from public property and rights-of-way, enabling vehicle access and re-instituting traffic patterns, minimizing health risks that might result from disaster debris, and disposing of debris in the most efficient, effective, and permissible manner.
- Correlates with one mission of the Federal ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering
- Includes: **Primary Agency: Maryland Department of Energy (MDE)**, Kent County Public Works, County Roads, Water and Wastewater Services, Environmental Operations

ESF #15 Donations and Volunteer Management

- Facilitates the delivery of donated goods and volunteer services to support response operations and relief efforts in a disaster.
- Correlates with one mission of the Federal ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services
- Includes: **Primary Agency: Governor’s Office of Volunteer Services (GOVS)**, locally local DSS, Animal Control & The Animal Care Shelter for Kent County, Public Health, EMS, public health

ESF #16 Agriculture and Animal Welfare

- Provides a framework that facilitates the prevention of, preparation for, response to, and recovery from emergencies that affect agriculture, food, and animals.
- Correlates with two of the missions under Federal ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources
- Includes: **Primary Agency: Agriculture and Natural Resources**, locally Maryland Extension Office, The Animal Care Shelter for Kent County, Animal Control

SM | SURGE MAPS BY CATEGORY

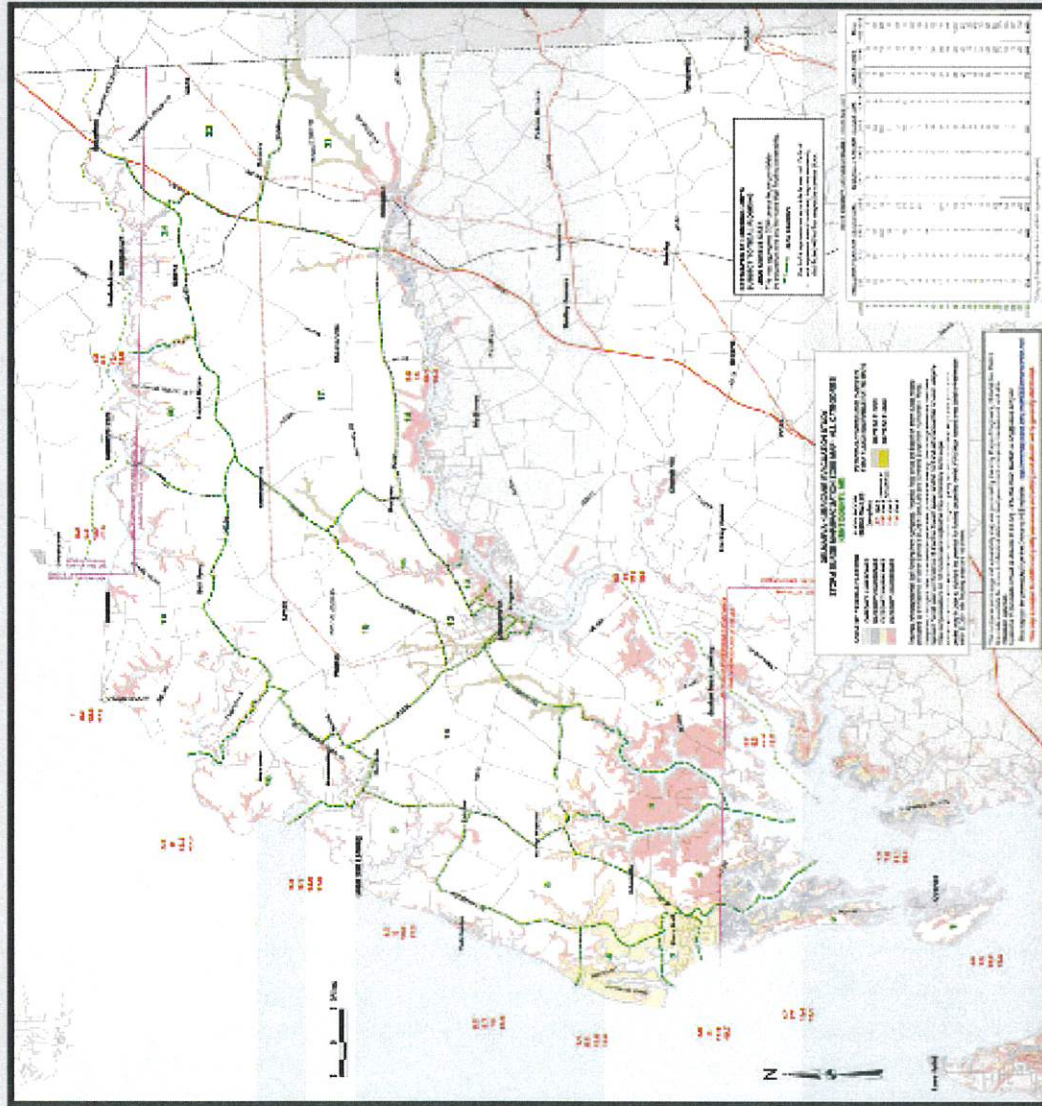


Figure SM-25. Evacuation Zones - All Surge - Kent County, Maryland

US-Places.com
Kent County, Maryland Dam Mapper

[Home Page](#) [Kent County Page](#) Find in

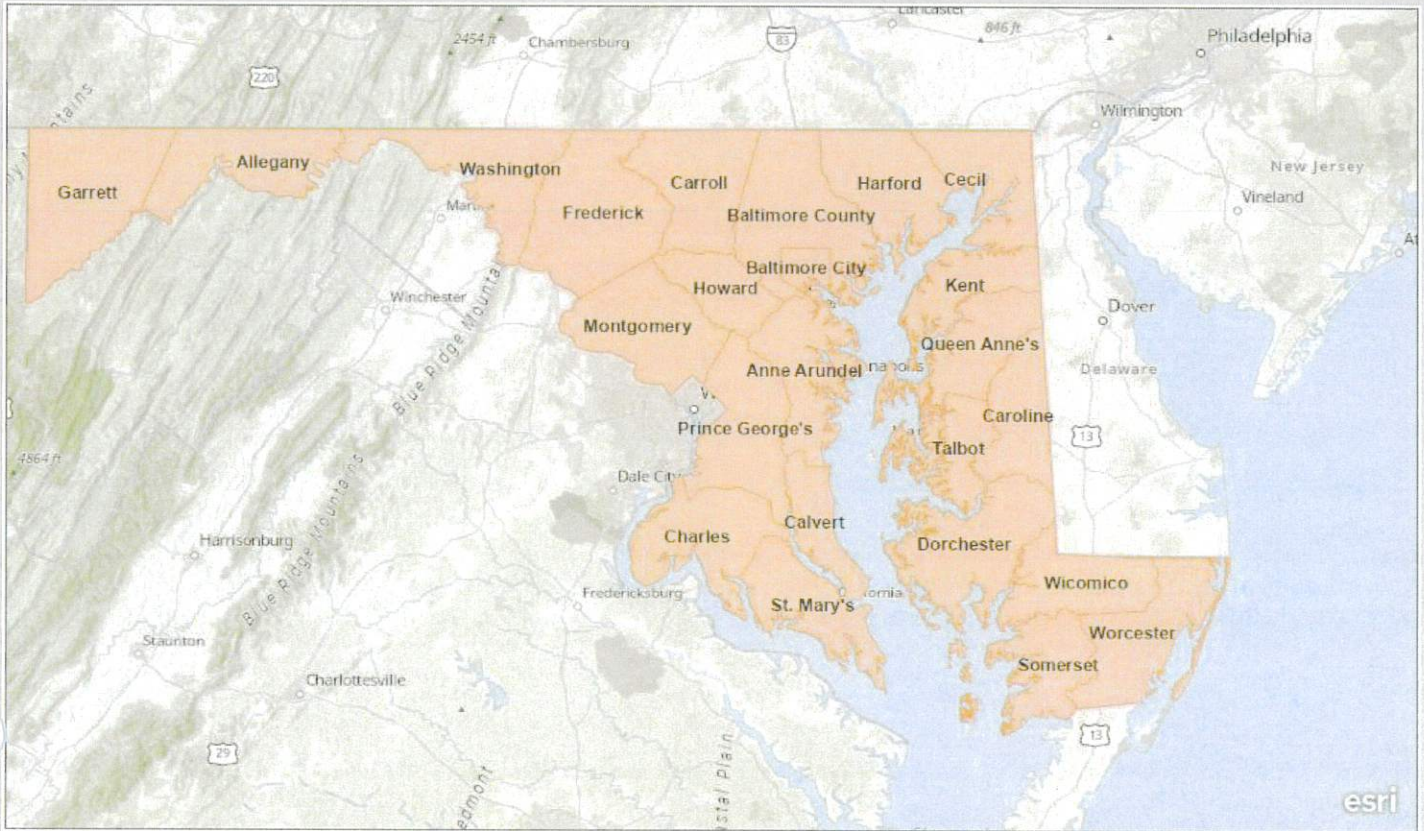
Map showing Dams in Kent County, Maryland



Other features in this county: [Airports](#) [Areas](#) [Bars](#) [Bays](#) [Beaches](#) [Buildings](#) [Capes](#) [Cemeteries](#) [Census](#) [Channels](#) [Churches](#) [Civils](#) [Crossings](#) [Dams](#) [Harbors](#) [Hospitals](#) [Islands](#) [Lakes](#) [Localities](#) [Military](#) [Parks](#) [Populated Places](#) [Post Offices](#) [Reservoirs](#) [Schools](#) [Streams](#) [Summits](#) [Swamps](#) [Towers](#) [Trails](#)

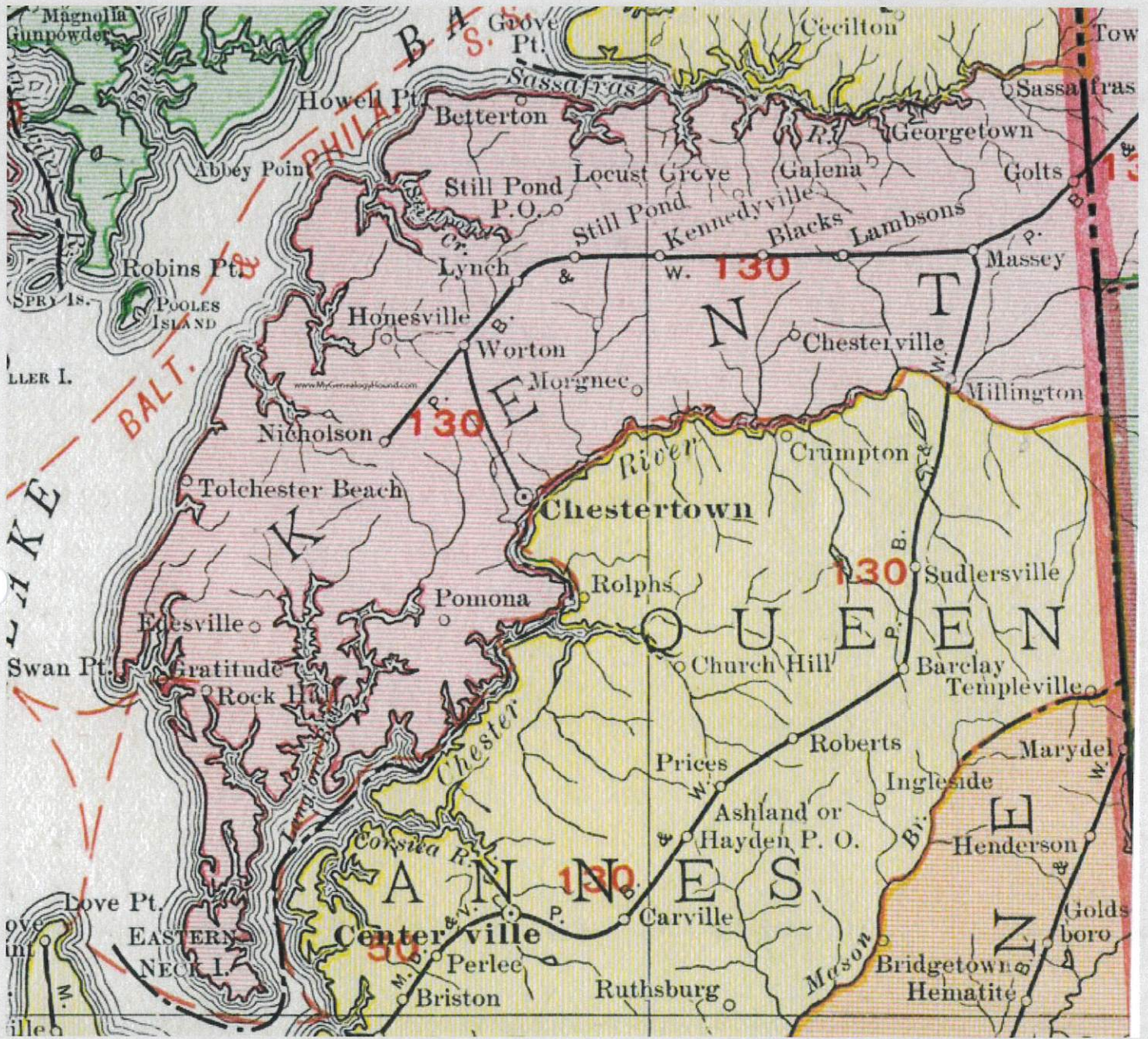
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MARYLAND COUNTIES



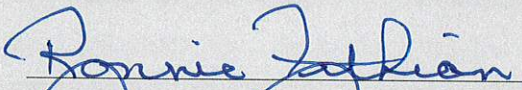
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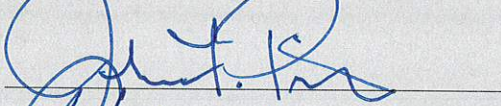
KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND

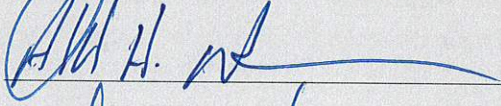


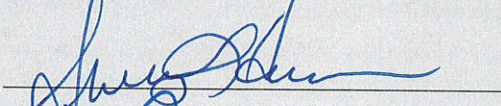
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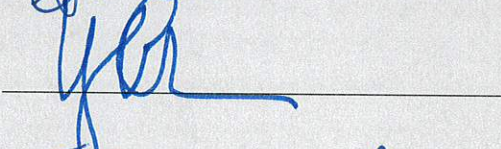
County Commissioners of Kent County & Pertinent Personnel

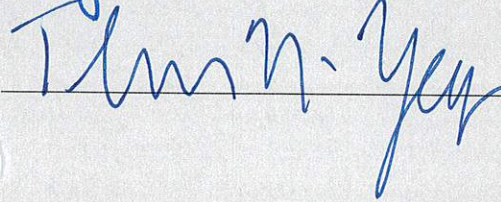
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