

## **APPENDIX K**

### **CRITICAL FACILITIES**

**This listing contains information that relates to the physical security of facilities used by the jurisdictions and to the security systems of these facilities. This list is therefore comes within the exemption of Section 119.071(1), Florida Statutes, and is a confidential component of this document. As such, it is not subject to the general disclosure requirements of Section 119.071(1), F. S. or to any other requirements of disclosure.**

# **County Emergency Operations Center**

## **All Hazards - Critical Facility Index Definitions & Priority Ranking of Community Facilities**

Government Emergency Management (EM) ranks the restoration priority of a facility using a score index of 1 to 5, 1 being the most critical to the overall health of the community. The score is identified as an “all-hazards” Critical Facility Index (CFI), which applies to private and public critical facilities and is directly related to business continuity and continuity of government.

CFI is used by government EM as a goal for the coordination of restoration and post disaster economic re-development and in coordination with infrastructure service providers. This measure is intended to improve communication at county EOCs and other coordination centers during any type of emergency event. This alignment, as well as planning during peace time, will ensure that community services are restored in a flexible and coordinated manner.

Infrastructure service providers, such as electricity, gas, water, telecom, debris management, etc., use CFI as a guideline in the development and execution of their restoration processes and related priority rankings. It is understood that in the aftermath of an emergency event, it may take days or weeks to restore the critical infrastructure, depending on the severity of the event.

**CFI Priority 1 - These facilities plan for continuous water, telecom and electric service to ensure business continuity or continuity of government. Electric service should be maintained through uninterrupted utility service or a momentary interruption followed by a transfer to backup generation. Critical Facility Owners are responsible for their own backup generation and appropriate fuel.**

A CFI Priority 1 facility is identified as "critical" to public health, safety or the National or Global Economy. These include:

- Hospitals and emergency medical facilities (USF Dialysis Center)
- Emergency shelters (special shelters and schools used as shelters)
- Main fire stations
- Occupied main police stations, prisons/jails
- Occupied fire rescue facilities
- Master water pumping and wastewater facilities
- Major communications facilities (i.e., telecom transmitters)
- Major flood control structures
- Financial institutions with national or global impact
- Military installations
- Critical electric utility facilities

If any of these facilities (with the exception of hospitals) are operating with stable backup generation and adequate fuel supplies, their priority status may be downgraded to a priority 2. If the facility is flooded during an event or the facility is damaged and unusable, the facility priority may be downgraded to a 3 or 4 (e.g., airport, pumping stations).

**CFI Priority 2 – These facilities plan for continuous water, telecom and electric service to ensure business continuity or continuity of government. These types of facilities plan to resume operations within 24 hours. Electric service should be maintained through uninterrupted utility service or a momentary interruption followed by a transfer to backup generation. Critical Facility Owners are responsible for their own backup generation and appropriate fuel.**

CFI Priority 2 facility may include some of the same types of facilities described for CFI Priority 1 above. These facilities provide significant public services but are deemed to be somewhat less critical by government agencies. These include:

- Nursing homes
- Major water and sewer facilities
- Fire and police stations
- Minor flood control structures
- Fuel transfer/loading facilities (ports)
- Airport
- American Red Cross
- Schools and park facilities used to support other critical government purposes

If any of these facilities (with the exception of nursing homes) are operating with stable backup generation and adequate fuel supplies, their priority status may be downgraded to a priority 3. If the facility is flooded during an event or the facility is damaged and un-usable, the facility priority may be downgraded to a 3 (e.g., pumping stations).

**CFI Priority 3 – These facilities plan for continuous water, telecom and electric service to ensure business continuity or continuity of government. These types of facilities plan to resume operations within 48 hours. Electric service should be maintained through uninterrupted utility service or a momentary interruption followed by a transfer to backup generation. Critical Facility Owners are responsible for their own backup generation and appropriate fuel.**

A CFI Priority 3 facility may include some of the same types of facilities described for CFI Priority 2 above. These facilities provide public services but are deemed to be somewhat less critical by government agencies. These include:

- Apartment complexes for the elderly
- Assisted Living Facilities
- Grocery distribution/large cold storage facilities
- Local water and sewer facilities
- Local fire and police stations (community policing)
- Medical service facilities (such as dialysis centers)
- Facilities having critical impact on the environment

**CFI Priority 4 – These facilities plan for continuous water, telecom and electric service to ensure business continuity or continuity of government. These types of facilities plan to resume operations within 72 hours. Electric service should be maintained through uninterrupted utility service or a momentary interruption followed by a transfer to backup generation. Critical Facility Owners are responsible for their own backup generation and appropriate fuel.**

These facilities provide public services but are deemed to be somewhat less critical by government agencies, including:

- Supermarkets
- Banks
- Gasoline stations
- TECO Customers of 500 KVA or more demand

**CFI Priority 5 – These facilities plan for continuous water, telecom and electric service to ensure business continuity or continuity of government. These types of facilities plan to resume operations after 72 hours. Electric service should be maintained through uninterrupted utility service or a momentary interruption followed by a transfer to backup generation. Critical Facility Owners are responsible for their own backup generation and appropriate fuel.**

These facilities include other types of facilities and TECO Customers of less than 500 KVA demand, including:

- Schools not acting as shelters
- Other medical facilities (i.e., FI Mental Health)
- Hog, fish and poultry farms