

THE STATE OF FLORIDA COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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ACRONYMS

This list is not designed to be an authoritative source, merely a handy reference. Certain organizations and terms listed herein are obsolete, but are included because they may still appear in publications and other correspondence.

| | |
|----------------|---|
| ACR | Administration for Children and Families |
| AER | Army Emergency Relief |
| ACLF | Adult Congregate Living Facility |
| AHCA | Agency Health Care Administration |
| ALF | Assisted Living Facility |
| APOE | Aerial Port of Embarkation |
| APOD | Aerial Port of Debarkation |
| ARC | American Red Cross |
| ARES | Amateur Radio Emergency Services |
| ARL | Advance Recovery Liaison |
| BOAF | Building Officials Association of Florida |
| CAP | Civil Air Patrol |
| CDR | Christian Disaster Response |
| CEMP | Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan |
| CEO | Chief Executive Officer |
| CEOC | County Emergency Operations Center |
| CINC | Commander in Chief |
| CINCLANT FLEET | Commander in Chief of Atlantic Fleet |
| CISD | Critical Incident Stress Debriefing |
| CNO | Chief of Naval Operations |
| CoM | Consequence Management |
| COG | Continuity of Government |
| COOP | Continuity of Operations |
| CONUS | Continental United States |
| CPHU | County Public Health Unit |
| CPO | Civilian Personnel Office/Officer |
| CRS | Community Rating System |
| CrM | Crisis Management |
| CTO | Commercial Travel Office |
| DA | Department of Army |
| DABT | Division of Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco |
| DACS | Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services |
| DBPR | Department of Business and Professional Regulations |
| DCA | Department of Community Affairs |
| DCF | Department of Children and Families |
| DEM | Division of Emergency Management |
| DEP | Department of Environmental Protection |
| DEST | Domestic Emergency Support Team (FBI-Coordinated Interagency) |

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| DFO | Disaster Field Office |
| DHSMV | Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles |
| DMA | Department of Military Affairs |
| DMAT | Disaster Medical Assistance Team |
| DMORT | Disaster Mortuary Response Team |
| DMS | Department of Management Services |
| DOC | Department of Corrections |
| DOD | U.S. Department of Defense |
| DOE | U.S. Department of Energy |
| DOEA | Department of Elder Affairs |
| DOH | Department of Health |
| DOI | Department of Insurance |
| DOJ | U.S. Department of Justice |
| DOT | Department of Transportation |
| DRM | Disaster Recovery Manager |
| DSCO | Deputy State Coordinating Officer |
| DSR | Damage Survey Report |
| DST | Damage Survey Team |
| DUA | Disaster Unemployment Assistance |
| EAS | Emergency Alert System |
| ECO | Emergency Coordination Officer |
| EEE | Eastern Equine Encephalitis |
| EMAC | Emergency Management Assistance Compact |
| EMC | Emergency Management Coordinator |
| EMS | Emergency Medical Services |
| EMT | Emergency Medical Technician |
| ENC | Emergency News Center |
| EOF | Emergency Operations Facility |
| EOG | Executive Office of the Governor |
| EOU | Emergency Operations Unit |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| EPZ | Emergency Planning Zone |
| ERP | Environmental Response Plan |
| ERT | Emergency Response Team |
| ESATCOM | Emergency Satellite Communications System |
| ESF | Emergency Support Function |
| F-SERT | Forward State Emergency Response Team |
| FAB | Florida Association of Broadcasters |
| FAC | Florida Administrative Code |
| FACA | Florida Animal Control Association |
| FBI | Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| FBIFCP | FBI Forward Command Post |
| FBIOSC | FBI On-Scene Commander |
| FCO | Federal Coordinating Officer |
| FDLE | Florida Department of Law Enforcement |
| FEIL | Florida Emergency Information Line |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| FEPA | Florida Emergency Preparedness Association |

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| FFCA | Florida Fire Chiefs Association |
| FG&FWFC | Florida Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission |
| FHP | Florida Highway Patrol |
| FIC | Florida Insurance Commission |
| FIND | Florida Interfaith Networking in Disaster |
| FIPC | Florida Infrastructure Protection Center |
| FLNG | Florida National Guard |
| FLNG-MSCA | Florida National Guard Operation Plan for Military Support to Civil Authorities |
| FmHA | U.S. Farmer's Home Administration |
| FMAP | Flood Mitigation Assistance Program |
| FMFLANT | Fleet Marine Force Atlantic |
| FMP | Florida Marine Patrol |
| FMHO | Federal Hazard Mitigation Officer |
| FNARS | Federal National Radio System |
| FNATS | Federal National Teletype System |
| FNAVS | Federal National Voice System |
| FORSCOM | Force Command (U.S.) |
| FPC | Florida Power Corporation |
| FP&L | Florida Power & Light Company |
| FRCC | Florida Reliability Coordinating Council |
| FRERP | Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan |
| FRMAC | Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center |
| FRMAP | Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan |
| FRP | Federal Response Plan |
| FRPTIA | Federal Response Plan Terrorism Incident Annex |
| FSERT | Forward State Emergency Response Team |
| FS | Florida Statutes |
| GFC | Department of Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission |
| GIS | Geographic Information System |
| HARB | Homestead Air Reserve Base |
| HCCP | Homestead Consolidated Command Post |
| HMC | Homestead Motorsports Complex |
| HMGP | Hazard Mitigation Grants Program |
| HRD | Hot Ring Down |
| HSC | U.S. Army Health Services Command |
| HSO | Human Services Officer |
| IAO | Individual Assistance Officer |
| IFG | Individual and Family Grant |
| ICS | Incident Command System |
| ICT | Incident Command Team |
| IMS | Incident Management System |
| INA | Immigration and Nationality Act |
| INS | Immigration and Naturalization Service |
| IPU | Information Processing Unit |
| IPZ | Ingestion Pathway Zone |
| IRAP | Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan |
| IRC | Information Resource Commission |

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| JOC | Joint Operations Center (FBI) |
| JCE | Joint Coordinating Element |
| JIC | Joint Information Center |
| JRCC | Joint Reception Coordination Center |
| JSPST | Joint Service Processing Support Team |
| KI | Potassium Iodide |
| LSA | Logistical Staging Area |
| LGR-FM | Local Government Radio - Frequency Modulation |
| LHMO | Local Hazard Mitigation Offices |
| LMS | Local Hazard Mitigation Strategy |
| MAC | Military Airlift Command |
| MARS | Mutual Aid Resource System |
| MCAS | Marine Corps Air Station |
| MCB | Marine Corps Base |
| MCLB | Marine Corps Logistics Base |
| MECC | Mobile Emergency Communications Center |
| MERL | Mobile Emergency Radiological Laboratory |
| MME | Mass Migration Event |
| MOW | Memorandum of Understanding |
| mR | Milliroentgen |
| MREM | Millirem |
| MSC | Military Sealift Command |
| MSU | Medical Support Unit |
| MTMC | Military Traffic Management Command |
| NASA | National Aeronautics and Space Administration |
| NAWAS | National Warning System |
| NBCA | Nuclear Biological Chemical Agent |
| NCP | National Contingency Plan |
| NEO | Noncombatant Evacuation Operations |
| NFIP | National Flood Insurance Program |
| NGB | National Guard Bureau |
| NHC | National Hurricane Center |
| NOI | Notice of Interest |
| NPS | National Pharmaceutical Stockpile |
| NRC | Nuclear Regulatory Commission |
| NRCS | National Resource Conservation Service |
| NSEP | National Security Emergency Preparedness |
| NTC | National Teleregistration Center |
| NDMS | National Disaster Medical System |
| NOAA | National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration |
| NWS | National Weather Service |
| OCONUS | Outside Continental United States |
| ODCSPER | Office Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel |
| ORR | Office of Refugee Resettlement |
| OSC | On Scene Coordination |
| PAG | Protective Action Guide |
| PAO | Public Assistance Officer |
| PDA | Preliminary Damage Assessment |

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| PDAT | Preliminary Damage Assessment Team |
| PDD-39 | Presidential Decision Directive 39, "United States Policy on Counter-terrorism |
| PIO | Public Information Officer |
| POD | Port of Debarkation |
| POE | Port of Embarkation |
| PSC | Public Service Commission |
| PSN | People with Special Needs |
| PTE | Potential Threat Elements |
| PW | Project Worksheet |
| RAC | Regional Assistance Committee |
| RAG | Reliability Assessment Group |
| RC | Recovery Center |
| REEF | Radiological Emergency Evaluation Facility |
| REM | Roentgen Equivalent Man |
| REMP | Radiological Emergency Management Plan |
| RERO | Radiological Emergency Response Operations |
| RIAT | Rapid Impact Assessment Team |
| RIC | Reconstruction Information Center |
| RM | Recovery Manager |
| RO | Radiological Officer |
| ROE | Regional Operations Center |
| RPA | Request for Public Assistance |
| RRT | Rapid Response Team |
| RSO | Radiation Safety Officer |
| SAMAS | State Automated Management Accounting System |
| SAR | Search and Rescue |
| SBA | Small Business Administration |
| SCAT | Staff Coordination and Assessment Team |
| SCO | State Coordinating Officer |
| SEOC | State Emergency Operations Center |
| SERT | State Emergency Response Team |
| SFRT | Shelter Feasibility Review Team |
| SHO | State Health Office |
| SHOESOC | State Health Office Emergency Support Operations Center |
| SHMART | State Hazard Mitigation and Recovery Team |
| SLE | St. Louis Encephalitis |
| SOP | Standard Operating Procedure |
| SOP-MMR | Standard Operating Procedures for Mass Migration Response |
| SMO | State Mitigation Officer |
| SMRAP | Southern Mutual Radiological Assistance Plan |
| SNAG | Special Needs Advisory Group |
| SNTF | Special Needs Task Force |
| SPOD | Seaport of Debarkation |
| SPOE | Seaport of Embarkation |
| SQM | State Quarter Master |
| STARC | State Area Command |
| SWP | State Warning Point |

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| TAG | Technical Advisory Group |
| TAG-EOC | Technical Advisory Group Emergency Operations Center |
| TLD | Thermoluminescent Dosimeter |
| TRS | Terrorism Response System |
| TSP | Telecommunications Management Agency |
| USACOE | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers |
| USACOM | U.S. Atlantic Command |
| USAF | U.S. Air Force |
| USAR | Urban Search and Rescue |
| USCG | United States Coast Guard |
| USDA | U.S. Department of Agriculture |
| USDOD | U.S. Department of Defense |
| USDHHS | U.S. Department of Health and Human Services |
| USDOL | U.S. Department of Labor |
| USDOS | U.S. Department of State |
| USDOT | U.S. Department of Transportation |
| USMC | U.S. Marine Corps |
| USN | U.S. Navy |
| USPHS | U.S. Public Health Service |
| USTRANSCOM | U.S. Transportation Command |
| VHF | Very High Frequency |
| WARS | Weekly Activity Report System |
| WATS | Wide Area Telephone Service |
| WNV | West Nile Virus Encephalitis |
| WMD | Water Management District |
| WMD-CST | Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams |
| VOAD | Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Florida is vulnerable to a variety of hazards that threaten our communities, businesses, and the environment. The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan¹ (The Plan) establishes the framework to ensure that the State of Florida will be adequately prepared to deal with these hazards. The Plan outlines the roles and responsibilities of the State agencies, special districts, and local governments in a disaster. The Plan coordinates response and recovery activities with voluntary organizations active in disasters and the business community. The Plan unifies the efforts of these groups for a comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of an emergency and/or disaster.

The Plan addresses the four phases of emergency management (preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation), parallels federal activities set forth in the "Federal Response Plan," and describes how national (Federal and other States) resources will be coordinated to supplement State resources in response to a disaster.

The Plan is divided into these sections: The Basic Plan, Emergency Support Function appendices, and Hazard Specific annexes. The following is a brief description of the components of the Plan:

1. **The Basic Plan** - The Basic Plan section outlines in general terms how the State of Florida will assist counties in responding to, recovering from, and mitigating the impact of a disaster. The Basic Plan contains sections that address such areas as the responsibilities of the various levels of government, method of operations, financial management policies that will be adhered to in an emergency, and continuity of government. The Basic Plan also contains a section that addresses recovery issues to ensure a rapid and orderly implementation of rehabilitation and restoration programs for persons and property affected by a disaster.
2. **The Emergency Support Function Appendices** - The Basic Plan appendices section organizes the State agencies into emergency support functions. Florida has identified 17 emergency support functions as described in the appendices. This structure is patterned after the federal system outlined in the Federal Response Plan. Each of the 17 appendixes to the Basic Plan, at a minimum, contains a method of operation and the responsibilities of the primary and support agencies that will respond in support of local governments.
3. **The Hazard Specific Annexes** - The Plan contains several hazard specific annexes. These annexes are as follows:

¹As authorized by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes

- a. **Annex A - The State of Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan:** The Radiological Annex guides the State's response to radiological incidents at commercial nuclear power plants.
- b. **Annex B - The State of Florida Terrorism Incident Response Plan:** The Terrorism Annex identifies the actions the State will undertake in response to the consequences of terrorist incidents. The Annex addresses both crisis and consequence management for terrorist incidents.
- c. **Annex C - The State of Florida Emergency Response Team Guidelines For Wildfire Operations:** The Wildfire Annex was developed to guide the State's response to wildfires or a complex of wildfires in a geographical area that poses a major threat to populated areas of the State. The operational control and coordination of firefighting forces is the responsibility of the State Division of Forestry who shall establish a Unified Command to include key participants based on their jurisdictional authority.
- d. **Annex D – The State of Florida Emergency Repatriation Plan:** This Annex is the State's approach to assist the federal government in the repatriation of United States citizens through a process of reception, temporary care, onward transportation to final destination, and follow-up assistance for U.S Non Combatant evacuees to the State of Florida in an emergency situation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, (State Emergency Management Act) mandates the development of the Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (The Plan). The Plan establishes a framework through which the State of Florida prepares for, responds to, recovers from, and mitigates the impacts of a wide variety of disasters that could adversely affect the health, safety and/or general welfare of the residents of the State. The Plan provides guidance to State and local officials on procedures, organization, and responsibilities, as well as provides for an integrated and coordinated local, State and federal response.

This is an operations-based plan that addresses evacuations; sheltering; post-disaster response and recovery; deployment of resources; communications, and; warning systems. The Plan calls for annual exercises to determine the ability of State and local governments to respond to emergencies. The Plan also defines the responsibilities of State agencies and volunteer organizations.

The Plan describes the basic strategies, assumptions and mechanisms through which the State will mobilize resources and conduct activities to guide and support local emergency management efforts through preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. To facilitate effective operations, the Plan adopts a functional approach that groups the types of assistance to be provided into 17 Emergency Support Functions. Each Emergency Support Function is headed by a lead agency or organization, which has been selected based on its authorities, resources, and capabilities in that functional area. The primary agency appoints an Emergency Coordination Officer to manage that function in the State Emergency Operations Center. The Emergency Coordination Officers and members of the Division of Emergency Management form the State Emergency Response Team. The State Emergency Response Team serves as the primary operational mechanism through which State assistance to local governments is managed. State assistance will be provided to impacted counties under the authority of the State Coordinating Officer, on behalf of the Governor, as head of the State Emergency Response Team.

A. PURPOSE

The Plan establishes a framework for an effective system of comprehensive emergency management, the purpose of which is to:

1. Reduce the vulnerability of people and communities of this State to loss of life, injury, or damage and loss of property resulting from natural, technological, criminal or hostile acts;
2. Prepare for prompt and efficient response and recovery activities to protect lives and property affected by emergencies;
3. Respond to emergencies using all State and local systems, plans and resources as necessary;

4. Recover from emergencies by providing for the rapid and orderly implementation of restoration and rehabilitation programs for persons and property affected by emergencies; and
5. Assist in anticipation, recognition, appraisal, prevention, and the mitigation of emergencies that may be caused or aggravated by inadequate planning for, and regulation of, public and private facilities and land use.

B. SCOPE

1. The Plan establishes fundamental policies, program strategies, and assumptions for a statewide comprehensive emergency management program.
2. The Plan establishes a method of operations that spans the direction and control of an emergency from initial monitoring through post-disaster response, recovery, and mitigation.
3. The Plan defines the mechanisms to facilitate delivery of immediate assistance; including direction and control of intrastate, interstate and federal response and recovery assistance.
4. The Plan assigns specific functions to appropriate State agencies and organizations, as well as outlines methods to coordinate with the private sector and voluntary organizations.
5. The Plan addresses the various types of emergencies which are likely to occur, from local emergencies, to minor, major or catastrophic disasters.
6. The Plan identifies the actions that the State Emergency Response Team will initiate, in coordination with county and federal counterparts as appropriate, regardless of the magnitude of the disaster.

II. SITUATION

This section of The Plan provides a summary of the State's population, the major hazards to which the State is vulnerable, and several assumptions that were considered in the planning process.

A. Hazard Analysis

The primary goal of emergency management in the State of Florida is to ensure the State is prepared to respond and recover from the many **consequences** generated by the hazards that may impact the State. This

section of the Plan presents listings of the hazards which could impact the State of Florida and some of the consequences associated with each hazard such as potential impacts to population, infrastructure, and the environment.

1. Severe Weather

Phenomena associated with weather induced events are categorized as severe weather. Each severe weather hazard has its own natural characteristics, areas, and seasons in which it may occur, duration, and associated risks. While these hazards have their own characteristics and effects, they often occur in conjunction with one another, thereby increasing and intensifying the effects. The primary hazards included under this category are **lightning, hail, damaging winds, freezes, tornadoes, and winter storms.**

Consequences:

- Power outages
- Infrastructure damages (road/culvert washout, water/gas/communication lines breaks, etc.)
- Erosion
- Drought
- Residential fires
- Animal evacuation, sheltering, disposal, etc.
- Fresh water flooding
- Storm surge flooding
- Icy roads
- Evacuations (day/night)
- Wildfires
- Crop damage
- Economic loss/business disruption
- Property loss
- Economic loss
- Debris
- Road congestion

2. Tropical Cyclones

Florida is the most vulnerable State in the nation to tropical cyclones (hurricanes and tropical storms). A tropical cyclone is different from other wind events because a low-pressure area of closed circulation originating over tropical waters identifies it. The distinguishing feature of tropical cyclones is the warm core around which the winds circulate. While other storms, especially winter storms, may equal or exceed the wind speeds associated with tropical cyclones, they are different due to such factors as direction, life span, and size. Other hazards associated with tropical cyclones include **tornadoes, storm surge, high velocity winds, and fresh water flooding.**

Consequences:

- Large scale evacuations
- Sheltering (pre and post event)
- Animal issues associated with evacuation, sheltering, disposal
- Infrastructure damage/loss (sewer, water, electric, roads, bridges, debris, communications, etc.)
- Damage/loss of financial institutions
- Damage/loss to the service industry
- Crop loss
- Property loss
- Long-term economic impacts
- Economic and social disruption
- Widespread psychological impacts

3. Environmental

Environmental hazards are those that are a result of natural forces. These hazards may or may not be a result of land use and planning decisions in a local community. For example, development that is allowed to occur in an identified flood plain increases a potential life threatening and property destroying flooding disaster. In addition, these hazards can be compounded by other environmental conditions. For example, a prolonged drought will cause the water table to recede thus contributing to an increased incidence of sinkholes. In addition, an area in drought also suffering from the effects of a severe freeze is at greater risk for wildfires because of dead vegetation. The primary hazards associated with this category include **drought, freshwater flooding, storm surge flooding, wildfires, sinkholes, ice storms, and freezes.**

Consequences:

- Property damage/loss
- Economic disruption/loss
- Agricultural loss
- Infrastructure damage/loss (communication, power, sewer, water, roads, etc.)
- Overwhelmed law enforcement/fire/emergency medical service
- Sheltering of evacuated/affected population (short and long term)
- Feeding of evacuated population
- Feeding and/or relocation of livestock
- Contamination and shortage of the water supply

4. Biological

Biological hazards are associated with any insect, animal or pathogen that could pose an economic or health threat. Biological hazards are a pervasive threat to the agricultural community in Florida with the Mediterranean fruit fly and citrus canker as two examples. The possibility also exists for the import of pathogens that could have a widespread effect on the livestock industries. In addition, a remote possibility exists that the general population could be adversely affected by naturally occurring pathogens (i.e. influenza, emerging infectious diseases, etc.) or by way of terrorist action. Also, heavy rain events may cause problems with arboviruses transmitted to humans and livestock by infected mosquitoes. In the State of Florida, arboviral diseases include St. Louis Encephalitis (SLE), Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE), and West Nile Virus Encephalitis (WNV). The primary hazards associated with this category are **pest infestation, disease outbreaks, and contamination of a food and/or water supply.**

Consequences:

- Economic loss
- Mass casualty/fatality
- Infectious disease control/mass inoculation
- Disposal of diseased livestock/agricultural stock
- Need for mass feeding
- Need for mass insect spraying campaigns
- Sheltering
- Quarantine of livestock and/or people
- Need for large number of treatment agents

5. Terrorism

Terrorism constitutes a violent or dangerous act done to intimidate or coerce any segment of the general population (i.e., government or civilian population) for political or social objectives. The potential for terrorism remains high in the State of Florida. This threat exists because of the high number of facilities within the State that are associated with tourism, the military, and State and federal government activities. Transportation and commercial infrastructure, cultural, academic, research, military, and athletic facilities also constitute ideal targets for terrorist attacks with the intent of causing catastrophic levels of property and environmental damage, injury, and loss of life. **Terrorist attacks may also take the form of other hazards when the particular action induces such things as dam failure, or the release of hazardous or biological materials.**

Consequences:

- Mass casualty/fatality
- Mass panic

- Overwhelmed law enforcement/fire rescue/emergency medical service resources and manpower
- Large scale contamination of a food/water resource
- Massive amounts of debris removal
- Large scale evacuation
- Large scale sheltering
- Search and rescue
- Economic and social disruption
- Psychological, medical, and spiritual needs
- Overwhelmed decontamination and material disposal
- Re-entry
- Crime scene control
- Overwhelmed mass care facilities

6. Technological

A technological hazard is one that is a direct result of the failure of a manmade system or the exposure of the population to a hazardous material. Technology is one of the underpinnings of our society. With any failure of that technology, we are affected. The problem arises when that failure affects a large segment of the population and /or interferes with critical government, law enforcement, public works, and medical functions. To a greater degree, there is a problem when a failure in technology results in a direct health and safety risk to the population. There are a number of events that can occur daily in Florida: an incident at one of the three commercial nuclear power plants; a spill of a hazardous material in a major metropolitan area; or a failure of an electrical power grid which could threaten the population or produce wide spread unmet needs. Each one of these potential hazards will require a coordinated and speedy response, as well as attention to the short and long term effects. The primary hazards associated with this category include **hazardous materials spill, release of a radioactive isotope into the environment, mass communication failure, major power disruption, and critical infrastructure disruption/failure.**

Consequences:

- Evacuation
- Sheltering
- Mass feeding
- Mass casualty
- Mass fatality
- Large scale contamination
- Contamination of water supply
- Decontamination
- Economic loss
- Agricultural loss

- Inability of law enforcement/fire/emergency medical service to communicate
- Inability to provide critical life support functions at medical facilities
- Civil unrest

7. Mass Migration

The State of Florida's geographic location makes it vulnerable to a mass influx of aliens which becomes a problem when they enter Florida illegally. Although local jurisdictions may coordinate with State and federal agencies in response to a mass migration event, enforcement of immigration laws remains the responsibility of the federal government. Federal responsibility entails enforcement by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, under the United States Department of Justice. The majority of these individuals come from Haiti and Cuba, often in large numbers. Although all Florida counties are liable to receive illegal migrants, counties in the southern half of the State are most vulnerable (Monroe, Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, St. Lucie, Indian River, Lee, and Collier). The main problem posed by illegal immigration is the inability of the system to assimilate the aliens without affecting already strained local economies and infrastructures (health, medical, jails, social services, etc.). The United States Department of Justice and the Immigration and Naturalization Service may delegate to the State and local law enforcement officers the authority to support a federal response in accordance with the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Consequences:

- Civil disturbance
- Financial impact to local communities
- Mass care (sheltering and feeding)
- Impact of social services
- Impact on jail and detention facilities capacities

B. VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS (DEMOGRAPHICS)

The State of Florida's population was estimated at 15,982,378 for the year 2000 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau). This represents a 23.5% increase over the past decade (from 1990 to 2000). In addition to a tremendous residential population, millions of tourists visit the State each year. As the fourth most populated State in the nation, combined with a huge tourist population, Florida can experience a loss of life and property of catastrophic proportion due to an array of hazards. The following statistics illustrate the vulnerability of the State's population:

1. Seventy-seven (76.8%) percent (12,285,697) of the State's total population resides in the 35 coastal counties.

2. Eight (8%) percent (1,278,590) of the State's total population resides in mobile homes.
3. Eighteen (17.6%) percent (2,812,899) of the State's total population is 65 years of age or older, with the highest number in, Miami-Dade (299,697), Palm Beach (262,435), Broward (261,306), Pinellas (207,333), and Hillsborough (119,873) counties.
4. In a worst-case scenario, a category 5 hurricane would cause a demand for up to 1.83 million shelter spaces statewide, resulting in a deficit of 1.36 million shelter spaces. Currently only 461,564 shelter spaces meet ARC 4496 Guidelines throughout the State.
5. The Total State population residing in a hurricane category five storm surge zone is 8,195,935, which is approximately 51% of the State's population.
6. In the State there are 74,874 individuals, 60 years of age or older, who live in nursing homes.
7. There are approximately 319,648 citizens (about 2% of the State's population) that are considered "frail elderly."
8. There are approximately 55,000 homeless individuals within the State.
9. Over 41 million tourists visit the State annually generating over \$35 billion worth of taxable spending.
10. Three major language groups in the State include English, Spanish, and French or French Creole.
11. The State is one of the largest users and producers of hazardous materials including over 10,000 facilities with reportable amounts of hazardous materials based on federally established thresholds, and approximately 4,000 facilities with extremely hazardous substances.
12. Those individuals residing in the ten-mile Emergency Planning Zones for the Crystal River (15,065), Turkey Point (139,833), and St. Lucie (202,760) commercial nuclear power plants represents two (2) percent of the State's population.
13. 38,400 individuals and 11,600 families represent migrant and seasonal workers.
14. Almost forty-five (45%) percent of all flood insurance policies in force under the National Flood Insurance Program are located in the State of Florida.

C. Planning Assumptions

1. A disaster may occur with little or no warning, and may escalate more rapidly than the ability of any single local response organization or jurisdiction can manage.
2. Achieving and maintaining effective citizen and community preparedness reduces the immediate demands on response organizations. This level of preparedness requires continual public awareness and education programs to ensure citizens will take appropriate advance actions to reduce their vulnerability especially during the initial days (72 hours) after disaster impact.
3. Local governments will use available resources before requesting State assistance.
4. Evacuation and sheltering will rely upon regional coordination and the best available shelter operations.
5. Local emergency management agencies will initiate actions toward saving lives and protecting property while working to maintain direction and control through their emergency operation centers.
6. The State Emergency Operations Center will be activated and staffed by the State Emergency Response Team to support local operations.
7. When State resources and capabilities are exhausted, additional resources will be requested through interstate mutual aid agreements and federal assistance.
8. Planning at the county and State levels will be based on pre-identification of populations and determination of resource shortfalls and contingencies. Persons needing special care will contact their local emergency management agency director for registration as people with special needs assistance.
9. There are two federally recognized Indian Tribes (the Seminole and the Miccosukee) within the State, with reservations, in Broward, Miami-Dade, Collier, Hendry, Glades, and Hillsborough counties. The State Emergency Response Team will provide assistance to the Tribes as requested while respecting the governmental sovereign nation status they hold in the United States as sovereign nations. Effective emergency management requires the cooperation, partnership, and mutual consideration of neighboring governments, whether those governments are neighboring tribes, local governments, or the State. Accordingly, the Plan will encourage early communication and partnership among the two Indian tribes, local governments, and the State in emergency management matters.

10. Three distinct types of communities exist within Florida. Over 30% of the population live in highly **Urbanized** areas. With the exception of Orlando, Florida, most are located in the coastal zone. There are other communities that are not fully urbanized, but are **Emerging** as centers of growth. Examples would be Polk County and the cities of Ocala and Tallahassee. Finally, there is **Rural** Florida with its cattle ranches, farms, pine forests, fishing villages, and small towns. Therefore, response and recovery activities must be tailored to the type of community impacted by disasters.
11. Each State agency and volunteer organization will document and seek reimbursement, as appropriate, for expenses incurred during disaster operations.

D. DISASTER MAGNITUDE CLASSIFICATION

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

1. **Minor Disaster:** Any disaster that is likely to be within the response capabilities of local government and results in only minimal need for State or federal assistance.
2. **Major Disaster:** Any disaster that will likely exceed local capabilities and require a broad range of State and federal assistance. The Federal Emergency Management Agency will be notified and potential federal assistance will be predominantly recovery-oriented.
3. **Catastrophic Disaster:** Any disaster that will require massive State and federal assistance, including immediate military involvement. Federal assistance will involve response as well as recovery needs.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. COUNTIES

As required by Section 252.38, Florida Statutes, county governments are responsible for:

1. Maintaining an emergency management program at the county level involving all government, private and volunteer organizations which have responsibilities in the comprehensive emergency management system within the county.

2. Coordinating the emergency management needs of all municipalities within the county and working to establish intra-county mutual aid agreements to render emergency assistance.
3. Implementing a broad-based public awareness, education and information program designed to reach all citizens of the county, including those needing special media formats, who are non-English speaking (including persons who do not use English as their first language), and those with hearing impairment or loss.
4. Executing mutual aid agreements within the State for reciprocal emergency aid and assistance in the event a situation is beyond the county's capability.
5. Maintaining an emergency management program that is designed to avoid, reduce and mitigate the effects of hazards through the enforcement of policies, standards and regulations.
6. Maintaining cost and expenditure reports associated with disasters, including resources mobilized as a result of mutual aid agreements.
11. Coordinating public information activities during an emergency.
12. Developing and maintaining procedures to receive and shelter persons evacuating within their political jurisdiction and those persons evacuating from outside into their jurisdiction with assistance from the State.
13. Ensuring the county's ability to maintain and operate a 24-hour warning point with the capability of warning the public.

B. SPECIAL DISTRICTS

Special districts (such as Soil and Water Conservation, Water Management, Mosquito Control, Fire and Rescue, and School) are responsible for establishing liaisons with counties and other State organizations to support emergency management capabilities within Florida. Special districts that involve inter-jurisdictional authority can provide resources and services to support other functionally related systems in times of disaster.

C. STATE GOVERNMENT

The State of Florida is responsible for:

1. Maintaining an emergency management organization at the State level that involves all government agencies, businesses, and volunteer organizations that have responsibilities in comprehensive emergency management within Florida.

2. Maintaining a broad-based public awareness, education and preparedness program designed to reach a majority of the citizens of Florida, including citizens needing special media formats, such as non-English speaking individuals.
3. Supporting the emergency management needs of all counties by developing reciprocal intra- and inter-state mutual aid agreements, in addition to assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
4. Directing and controlling a State response and recovery organization based on emergency support functions, involving broad participation from State, private and voluntary relief organizations that is compatible with the federal response and recovery organization and concept of operations.
5. Developing and implementing programs or initiatives designed to avoid reduce and mitigate the effects of hazards through the development and enforcement of policies, standards and regulations.
6. Coordinating State activities with those Florida volunteer organizations active in disasters. Ensure that these organizations are identified and organized under Emergency Support Function 15 (Volunteers and Donations) of the State Emergency Response Team.
7. Coordinating State activities with Florida's business community and its organizations to ensure a broad and comprehensive coverage of assistance and relief during a disaster.
8. Promoting mitigation efforts in the business community with emphasis on the State's infrastructure.
9. Identifying critical industry and infrastructures that may be impacted by disaster or are required for emergency response efforts.
10. Reviewing and analyzing the Plan against national criteria to ensure compliance with goals, procedures, and benchmarks that guide emergency management programs.

D. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The federal government is responsible for:

1. Providing emergency response on federally owned or controlled property, such as military installations and federal prisons.

2. Providing federal assistance as directed by the President of the United States under the coordination of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and in accordance with federal emergency plans.
3. Identifying and coordinating provision of assistance under other federal statutory authorities.
4. Providing assistance to the State and local governments for response to and recovery from a commercial radiological incident consistent with guidelines as established in the current Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan and the Federal Response Plan.
5. Managing and resolving all issues pertaining to a mass influx of illegal aliens.
6. Providing repatriation assistance to U.S. citizens (including noncombatants of the U.S. Department of Defense) evacuated from overseas areas. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), in coordination with other designated federal departments and agencies, is responsible for providing such assistance.

IV. METHOD OF OPERATION

A. GENERAL

The State of Florida uses a "closest appropriate responder" concept (likely to be a county, the State, or nationally available resources) when responding to any threat, event, or disaster. In most situations, the counties will be the first and primary responders, and will be required to exceed their abilities or deplete their resources before requesting State assistance. Under certain circumstances such as terrorist threats, wildland fires, hazardous material, public health emergencies, or mass migration events, State or federal agencies may have the primary jurisdiction for the overall response effort. However, local resources will likely provide the first response for all incidents impacting their jurisdictions.

1. Normal Operations (State of Florida Governmental Structure)

The State of Florida's day-to-day operation, absent of a declared State of Emergency, is under the authority of a Governor and six (6) Officers (Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Comptroller, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Commissioner of Education) who comprise the Florida Cabinet. Each Cabinet member serves a four-year term (with a two-term limit) and is wholly responsible for the administration of at least one State department while the Governor is responsible for the administration of 12 other State departments.

Cabinet members serve on equal footing with the Governor on matters that come before the Governor and Cabinet.

However, on January 7, 2003, an amendment to the State Constitution will reduce the Florida Cabinet to the Governor and three (3) Officers (the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Banking and Finance, and the Commissioner of Agriculture).

2. Emergency Operations

When conditions warrant, the Governor may issue an Executive Order declaring that a State of Emergency exists which thereby activates this Plan. The authorities of the Governor are found in Section 252.36 - *Emergency Management Powers of the Governor*, Florida Statutes. The State's emergency organizational structure is compatible with the current organizational structure used by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The State's response to and recovery from an emergency and/or pending disaster is carried out through the organizational structures diagramed in Figures 1 through 6.

- a. **Response:** The organizational structure for response to an emergency/disaster is under the leadership of the Governor who appoints a State Coordinating Officer to manage the incident. The State Coordinating Officer, usually the Director of the Division of Emergency Management, is supported by the State of Florida Emergency Response Team operating from the State Emergency Operations Center in Tallahassee. The State Coordinating Officer also has the support of two key positions; the State Emergency Response Team General Counsel and the State Emergency Response Team Chief. In addition, two representatives (congressional and legislative affairs) serve the State Coordinating Officer in an advisory capacity. These persons are under the direction of the Secretary of the Department of Community Affairs. The State Coordinating Officer may also appoint additional Deputy State coordinating officers as warranted. Also, a Governor's Intergovernmental Relations Team coordinates with the State Coordinating Officer to ensure that consistent and timely information is shared with local elected, State Legislative, and United States Congressional officials.

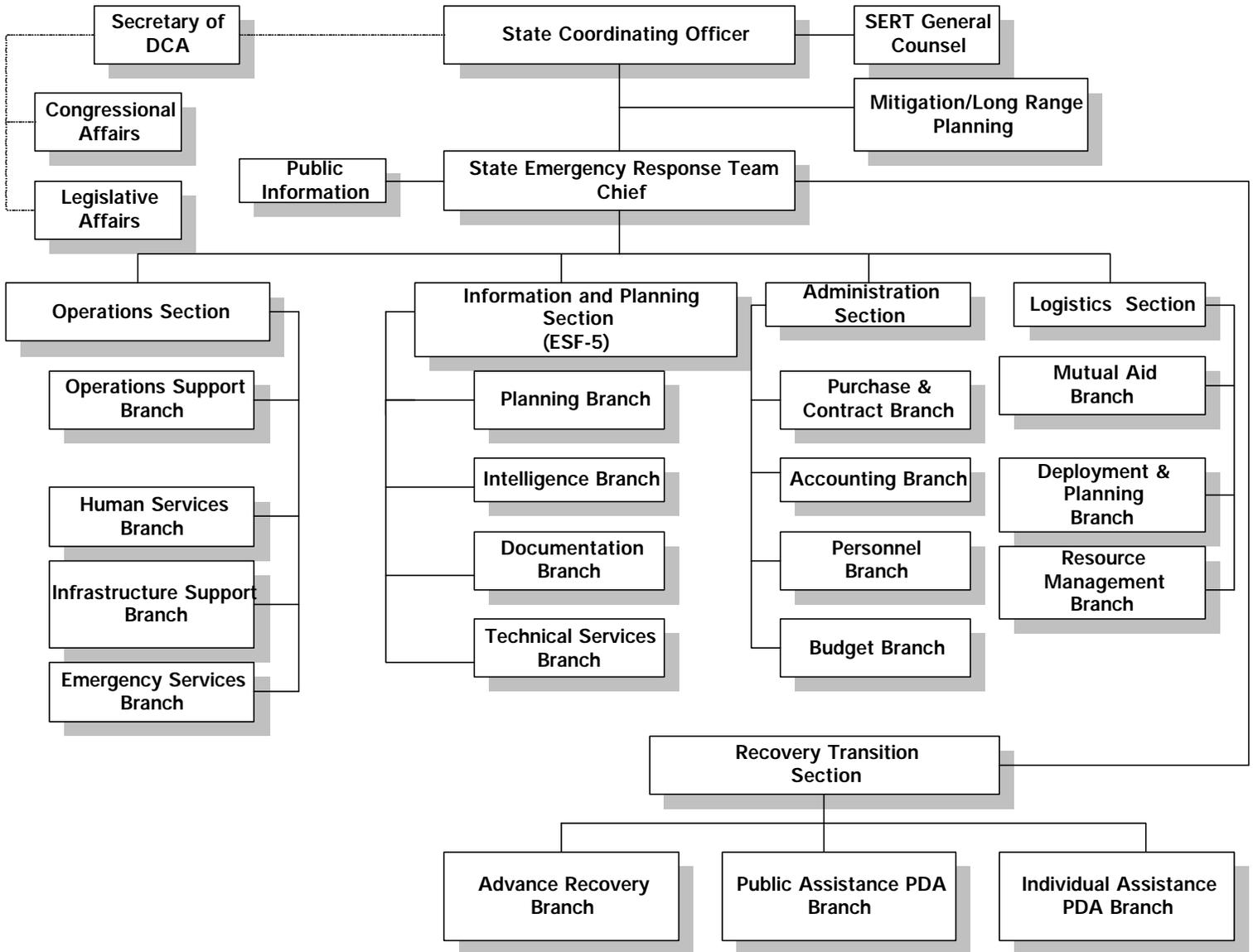
Under the State Emergency Response Team Chief, there are five functional sections. The five sections are Operations, Information and Planning (Emergency Support Function 5), Administration, Logistics, and Recovery Transition (**See Figure 1 - State Emergency Response Team Organizational Chart**). In addition, Emergency Support Function 14 (Public Information)

is also directly under the State Emergency Response Team Chief and is responsible for media coordination and the Florida Emergency Information Line.

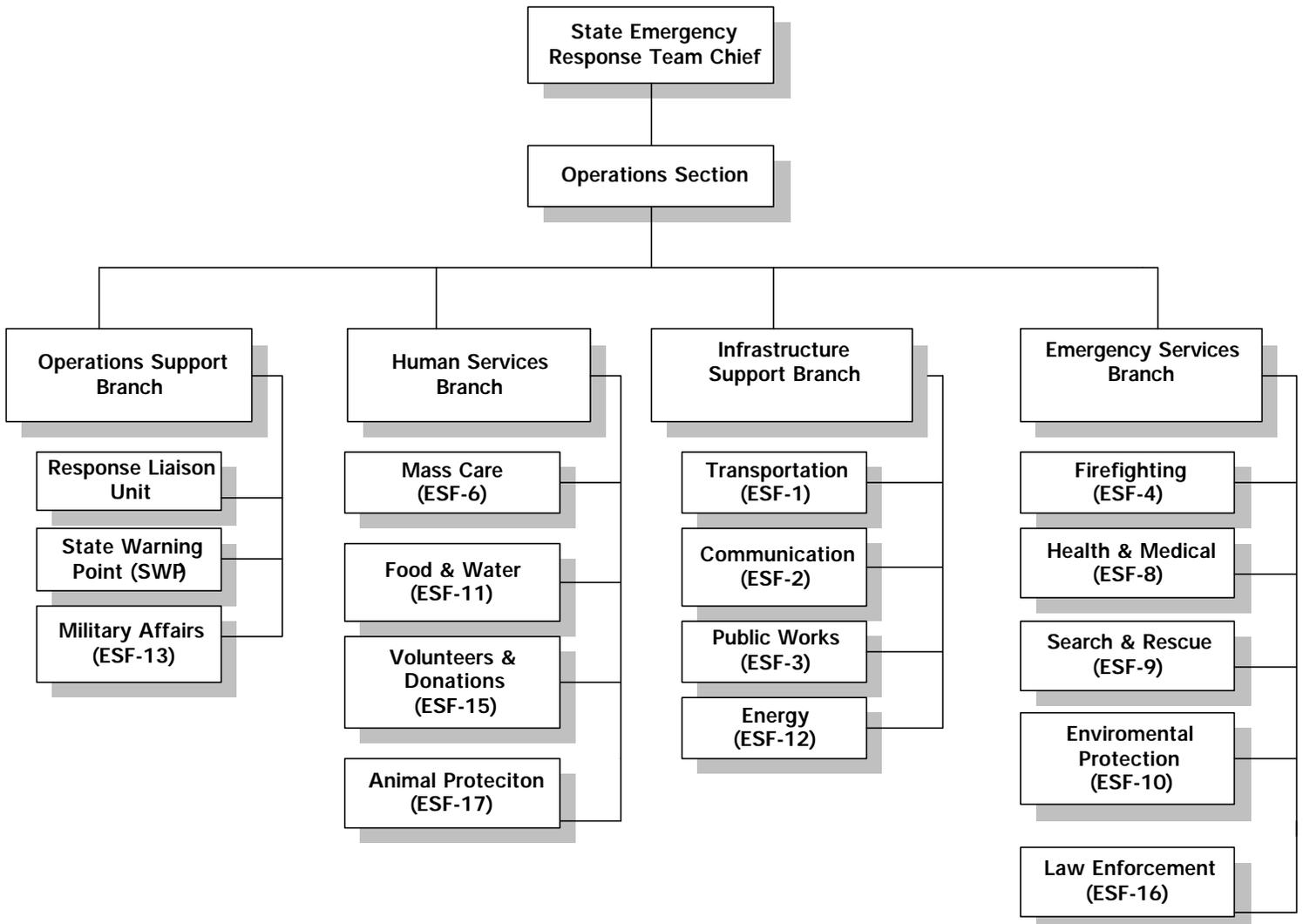
- 1) **The Operations Section** is comprised of four branches; each led by a branch chief. The branches are as follows: Operations Support, Human Services, Infrastructure Support, and Emergency Services (**See Figure 2- State Emergency Response Team Operations Section**). Included under the Operations Section, at the sub-branch level, are 14 of the 17 emergency support functions that are detailed in **the Appendices to Basic Plan** section of this Plan. These 17 emergency support functions comprise the State Emergency Response Team.
- 2) **The Information and Planning Section (Emergency Support Function 5)**, which is also under the State Emergency Response Team Chief, is comprised of four branches: Planning, Intelligence, Documentation, and Technical Services. Emergency Support Function 5 serves a support role to the State Emergency Response Team by collecting, analyzing, documenting and disseminating plans and information to help enhance response and recovery activities. (**See Figure 3 - State Emergency Response Team Information & Planning Section**).
- 3) **The Administration Section** is under the State Emergency Response Team Chief (**See Figure 4 - State Emergency Response Team Administration Section**). This Section is responsible for coordinating several important measures that are necessary to process and track expenditures. Several of these measures are as follows:
 - Assistance on the logistics associated with purchasing and travel.
 - Directions on the internal tracking of overtime and compensatory time by the Division of Emergency Management's staff.
 - Coordination among State agency finance offices on the reimbursement process for an event.
 - Coordination with the Governor's Office and Legislative Appropriation Committees concerning budget authority and various funding issues resulting from an event.

- Information/documentation to be submitted to the Federal Emergency Management Agency regarding the reimbursement of eligible costs incurred by the Department of Community Affairs.
- 4) **The Logistics Section**, also under the State Emergency Response Team Chief, manages the process of planning, preparing, implementing, and evaluating all logistical functions that support the State Emergency Operations Center during activation. The Section is comprised of three branches as follows: Deployment and Planning, Resource Management (Emergency Support Function 7, Resource Support is apart of this Branch), and Mutual Aid. A branch chief manages each branch. A more detailed organizational structure for this Section is located in the State of Florida Standard Operating Procedure for Logistics. **(See Figure 5 - State Emergency Response Team Logistics Section).**
- 5) **The Recovery Transition Section** is under the direction and control of the State Emergency Response Team Chief. The Section is comprised of three branches - Advance Recovery, Public Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessment, and Individual Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessment and is responsible for the State's recovery operations **(see Figure 6 - State Emergency Response Team Recovery Transition Section).**

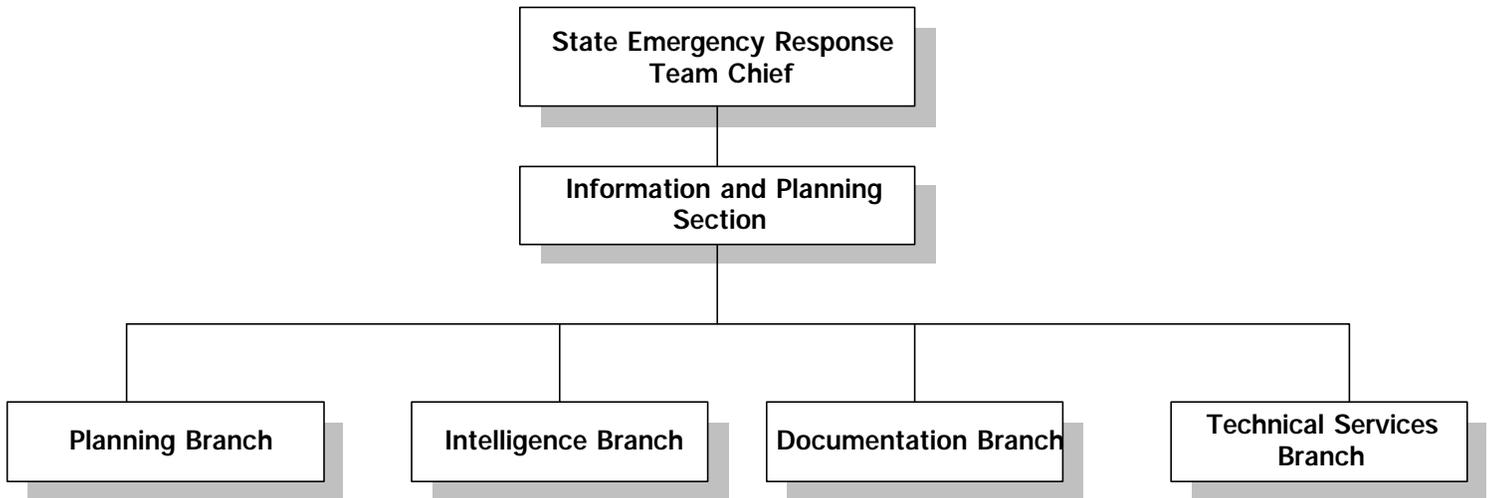
FIGURE 1
STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



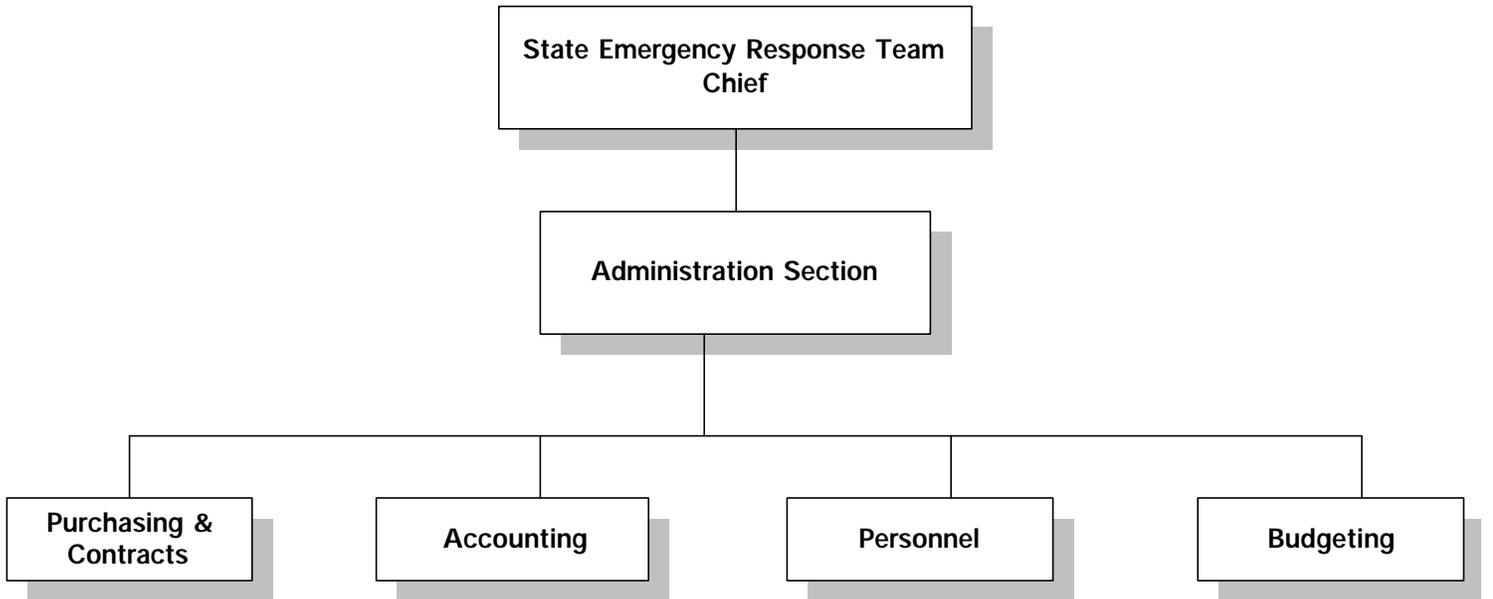
**FIGURE 2
STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM
OPERATIONS SECTION**



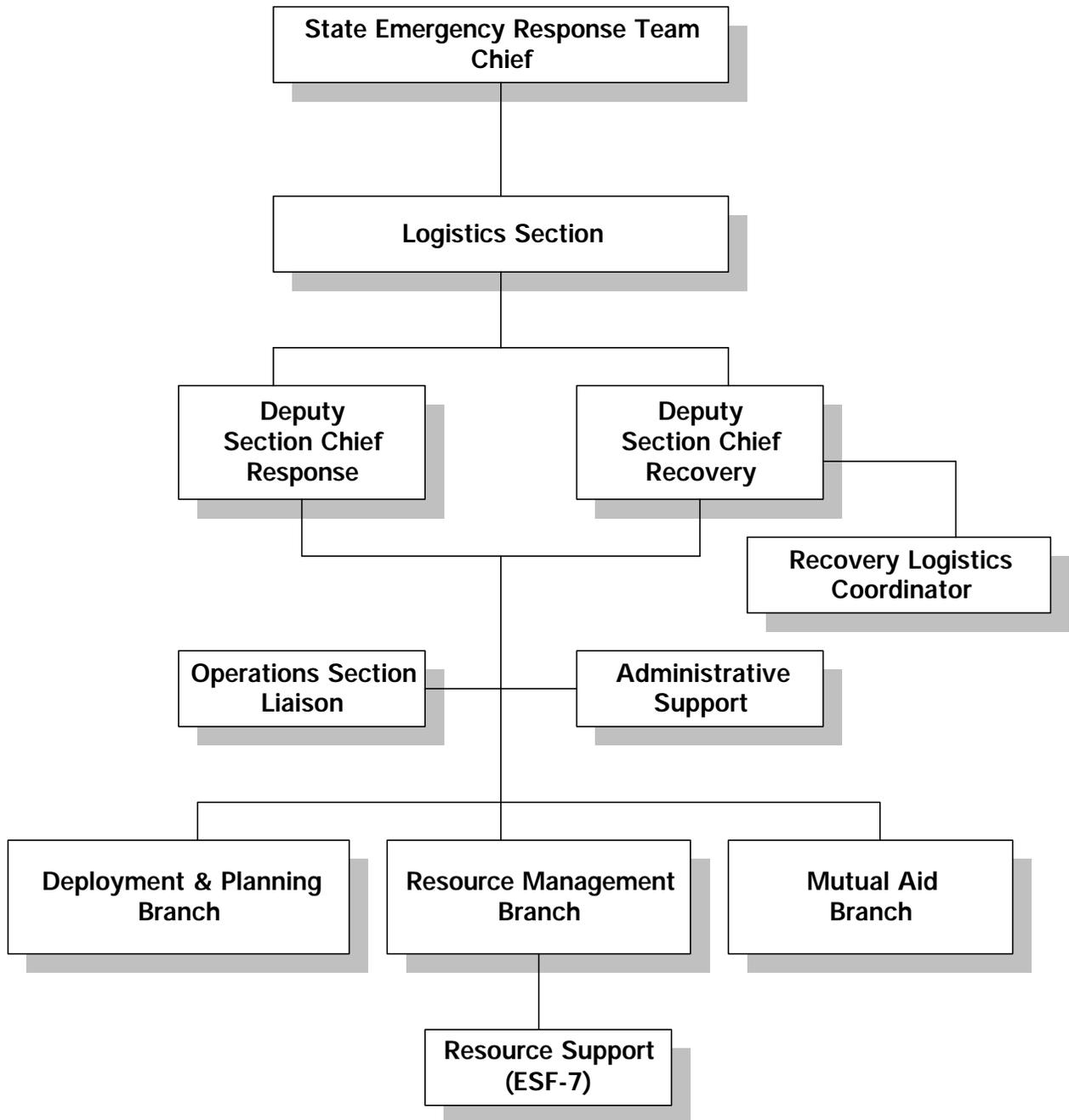
**FIGURE 3
STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM
INFORMATION & PLANNING SECTION**



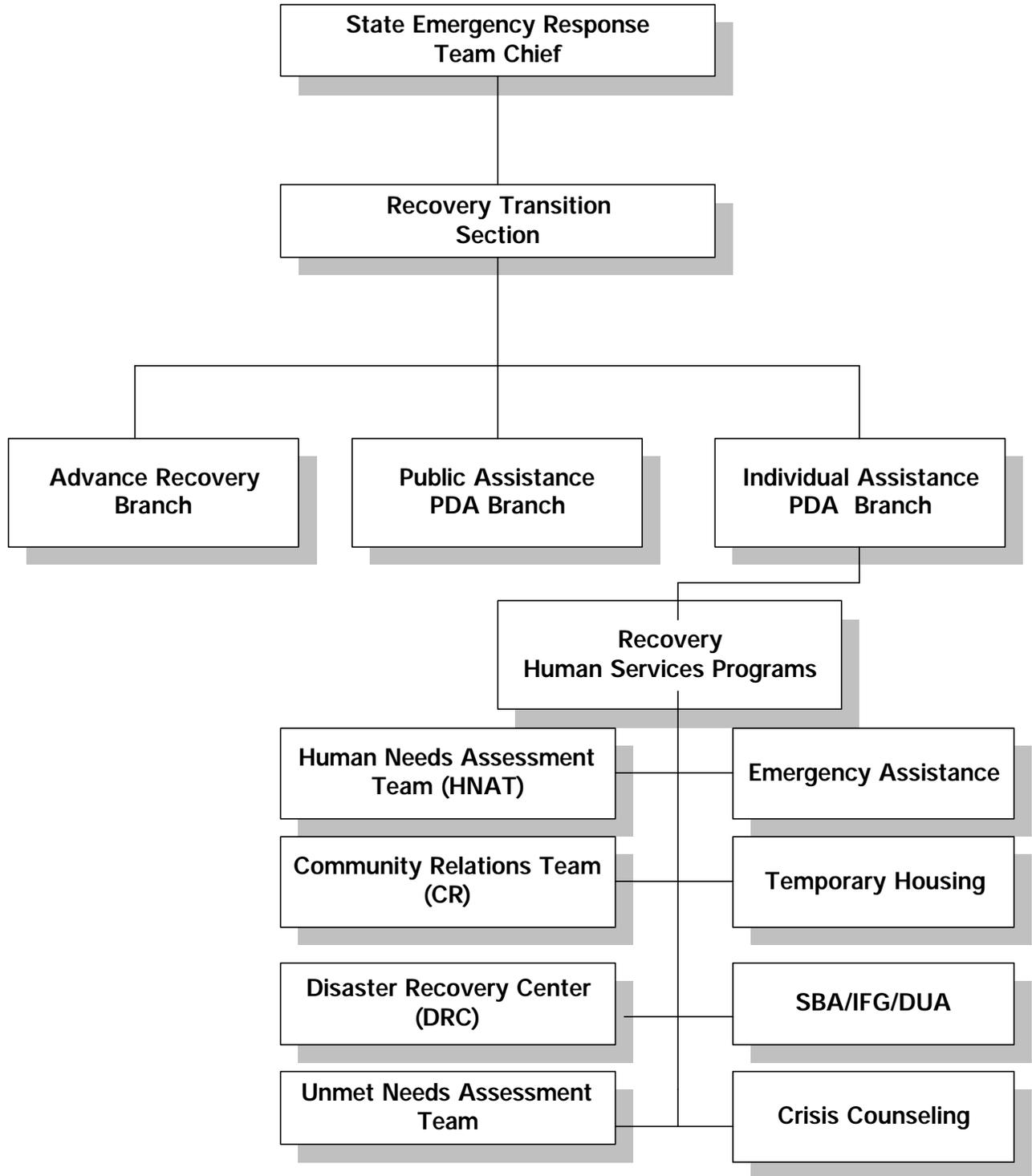
**FIGURE 4
STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM
ADMINISTRATION SECTION**



**FIGURE 5
STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM
LOGISTICS SECTION**



**FIGURE 6
STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM
RECOVERY TRANSITION SECTION**



B. Coordination, Direction and Control**1. County Level**

- a. In case of an emergency/disaster situation, the impacted counties will coordinate the emergency response effort within their political jurisdictions (county and municipalities).
- b. County emergency management authorities direct local evacuations, coordinate shelter activation, and request outside assistance when necessary. They may also activate mutual aid agreements with neighboring counties and among municipalities within the county. They may also recommend that the county commission declare a local state of emergency and make a formal request for State assistance.
- c. When protective actions, such as evacuation and re-entry, are local (do not cross county-lines) in scope, the local governing body will initiate such actions. In such cases, emergency preparation and response activities for an area are coordinated and administered by county officials, using local resources in accordance with county policies and plans. During any local emergency response that does not require full activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, State assistance may be provided by State agencies under their normal statutory authority. When two or more State agencies are requested to support local operations, the Division of Emergency Management will be notified.

2. State Level

- a. When an emergency or disaster has occurred or is imminent, the Governor may issue an Executive Order proclaiming the existence of a State of Emergency or activate the emergency response, recovery and mitigation aspects of State, local and inter-jurisdictional disaster plans.
- b. At the State level, the State Coordinating Officer, or designee performs policy-making authority and commitment of State resources at the State Emergency Operations Center. The State Emergency Response Team Chief is responsible for the provision of State assistance, as well as routine management and operation of the State Emergency Operations Center. The State Emergency Response Team Chief may issue mission assignments to the State emergency support functions to perform duties consistent with State policy. Mission

assignments, and mutual aid assistance brokered by the State, are tracked in the State Emergency Operations Center.

- c. Coordination of regional and multi-regional protective actions will occur between all affected risk and host counties, other states, and the State Emergency Operations Center under the direction and control of the State Emergency Response Team Chief. In addition, counties that are not impacted by an emergency/disaster situation may be directed by the State Coordinating Officer to activate their emergency operating centers to provide emergency assistance.

Regional and/or multi-regional evacuations will be in accordance to the most current version of the State of Florida Regional Evacuation Procedure. Prior to a regional evacuation and under the direction of the State Emergency Response Team Chief, the State Emergency Response Team will implement coordination with the affected counties, the State guidelines for the lifting of tolls on State toll facilities per the Florida Department of Transportation, Office of Toll Operations, Emergency Response Plan for Hurricanes and Other Emergencies; as well as the locking down of drawbridges, deploying and pre-deploying personnel, determining regional evacuation routes; ensuring the sufficiency of reasonably priced fuel, and addressing any emergency medical issues per the State of Florida Regional Evacuation Procedure (June, 2000).

- d. A Governor's Intergovernmental Relations Team was established to provide a specific link for elected officials during a disaster. The Intergovernmental Relations Team represents legislative and intergovernmental affairs staff capable of providing outreach and handling requests from local elected officials. The Team provides information for elected officials to better communicate with and represent their constituents. During activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, the Team provides up-to-date information on the situation and is also equipped to provide information on various grant programs and funding sources available to affected areas in the aftermath of disaster.

The Governor's Intergovernmental Relations Team will coordinate with the State Coordinating Officer to ensure that consistent and timely information is shared with local elected, State legislative, and United States Congressional officials.

Each state agency will designate staff, typically those assigned legislative and intergovernmental coordination duties, to support the Team.

- e. In the event, federal assistance is required, the State Coordinating Officer will interface directly with representatives of the federal government. If the State Coordinating Officer determines that the span-of-control needs to be broadened, he may designate a Deputy State Coordinating Officer to ensure coordination between federal and State agency representatives and to anticipate any needs or conflicts in the response or recovery phases as they progress.
- f. In the event a request for disaster assistance comes from the governor of another state, the Governor of the State of Florida may order the mobilization of State resources under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact to be deployed to the impacted state. The management and coordination of these resources will be administered through the Mutual Aid Branch under the direction of the Logistics Section located in the State Emergency Operations Center. The Mutual Aid Branch will be operated in accordance with the most current edition of The State of Florida Logistics Section Standard Operating Procedure for Mutual Aid.
- g. The State Coordinating Officer may authorize a field operations response in or near the impacted area. Field operations will be under the direction and control of the State Emergency Response Team Chief located at the State Emergency Operations Center and involves the deployment and staging of personnel and resources in the impacted area. A field operations response will be conducted in accordance with the most current edition of The State of Florida's State Emergency Response Team Standard Operating Procedure for Field Operations.
- h. Initial planning for recovery begins before an emergency event impacts Florida. While local governments are implementing response actions necessary to protect public health and safety, the Recovery Manager assigned to the State Emergency Operations Center begins coordination and implementation of recovery programs.

3. Primary and Support Agencies in the Emergency Support Functions

- a. The Division of Emergency Management designates the primary agencies for each emergency support function to coordinate the activities of that support function. Each agency

of an emergency support function has an Emergency Coordination Officer who is appointed annually by the head of the agency serving in an emergency support function (see **Figure 7- Primary Agency Listing**).

- b. Upon activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, the primary agency for the emergency support functions will send representatives to the State Emergency Operations Center to coordinate activities. The primary agency determines which support agencies are required at the State Emergency Operations Center.
- c. The primary agency for the emergency support functions will be responsible for collecting all information related to the disaster.

4. Intergovernmental Mutual Aid

- a. Mutual aid agreements and memoranda of understanding are essential components of emergency management planning, response, and recovery activities. These agreements provide reciprocal emergency aid and assistance during an emergency or disaster. They can increase available resources and improve response and recovery efforts.
- b. The Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement allows "Participating Parties" (the Department of Community Affairs and any and all special districts, educational districts, and other local and regional governments that have signed the Agreement) to request assistance (oral or written) for a major or catastrophic disaster. If a Participating Party has no other mutual aid agreement that covers a minor disaster, it may also invoke assistance under the Statewide Agreement.
- c. In accordance with Chapter 252, Part III, Florida Statutes, Florida has also adopted the Emergency Management Assistance Compact and Memoranda of Understanding with other states and private organizations. These agreements provide mechanisms to obtain additional resources.
- d. In accordance with Sections 252.35, 252.37, and 252.60, Florida Statutes, the Department of Community Affairs and all county jurisdictions of the State are authorized to participate in cooperative relationships to accept services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds for emergency management efforts. The Department of Community Affairs may assign the right to accept such services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds to any appropriate local governing body or agency.

5. Federal Level

- a. Through the Federal Response Plan, the federal government provides assistance using twelve federal emergency support functions. These federal emergency support functions will establish direct liaison with Florida's emergency support function representatives in the State Emergency Operations Center. The five state-unique emergency support functions (13-17) will establish liaison with members of the Federal Emergency Response Team assigned federal coordination responsibility for that function.
- b. If the disaster is major or catastrophic, the Division of Emergency Management will contact the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IV and request a Federal Liaison and/or alert them that the Governor may submit a formal request for federal assistance.
- c. If the President authorizes federal assistance, a Federal Coordinating Officer is appointed. The Federal Coordinating Officer is authorized to use the full authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to reimburse response and recovery claims against the Disaster Relief Fund. Additionally, the Stafford Act provides funding to assist communities in mitigating the impact of future events.
- d. To help ensure State/federal coordination, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IV, Regional Response Plan, contains an Annex on Florida's emergency management system. This Annex outlines Florida's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and unique operational activities the State implements when responding to disasters.

6. Disaster Field Office

Following a major or catastrophic disaster in which an emergency or major disaster declaration is granted by the President, federal assistance to disaster victims becomes available under three program areas: Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation. The administration of these programs is coordinated through a joint federal/State effort in a Disaster Field Office, which is usually located in the impacted area. The organizational structure to address recovery and mitigation will be under the leadership of the State Coordinating Officer. Once the Governor signs an Executive Order, the State Coordinating Officer may designate a Deputy State Coordinating Officer to manage the operation. In addition, the

organization includes a Fiscal Officer, Administrative Support Officer, and three sections. The sections are Hazard Mitigation, Recovery, and External Affairs. (see **Figure 8 - State of Florida Emergency Organization for Recovery and Mitigation**).

- a. **The Hazard Mitigation Section** is managed by the State Hazard Mitigation Officer who reports to the Deputy State Coordinating Officer. The Section is comprised of a Floodplain Management Coordinator, Mitigation Program Specialist, and a Mitigation Environmental Specialist. The Section oversees the State and local mitigation planning activities, the 404 Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and the National Flood Insurance Program activities.
- b. **The Recovery Section** is managed by a Recovery Manager who reports directly to the Deputy State Coordinating Officer. The Recovery Manager is responsible for information flow and coordination of all State activities pursuant to the Individual and Public Assistance programs. There are two branches under Recovery (Public Assistance and Human Services).
 - 1) **The Public Assistance Branch** is managed by a Public Assistance Officer who oversees three (3) program areas (Project Worksheets, Special Projects, and 406 Mitigation). Under the Public Assistance Officer are several Public Assistance Coordinators, Insurance Specialists, and Environmental Specialists.
 - 2) **The Human Services Branch** is managed by a Human Services Officer who oversees five (5) program areas (Temporary Housing, Individual and Family Grants/Small Business Administration, Crisis Counseling, Unmet Needs, and Voluntary Agencies). Under the Human Services Officer are several coordinators who are responsible for work output (Human Needs Assessment, Individual and Household Assistance, and Disaster Recovery).
- c. **The External Affairs Section** is led by an External Affairs Officer and three coordinators: Public Affairs, Information and Planning, and Congressional Affairs.

7. Communications

- a. **The State Warning Point** - The Division of Emergency Management operates a 24-hour emergency communications center at the State Emergency Operations Center. The "**State Warning Point**," provides the State with a single point to

disseminate information and warnings to governmental officials (federal, State and/or local) that a hazardous situation could threaten the general welfare, health, safety, and/or property of the State's population.

- 1) The State Warning Point is equipped with multiple communication networks composed of federal, State, and local emergency systems (**see Figure 9 – State Warning Point Communications/Warning Systems**).
 - 2) The primary communication system for the State Warning Point prior to, during or after an emergency is the State of Florida's SUNCOM telephone network. SUNCOM is a commercial carrier telephone service operated by the State and is tested daily to ensure operational readiness.
 - 3) Developing or existing emergency conditions which should be reported to the Warning Point include those that have or may result in multiple loss of life, environmental or property damage, or evacuation of a populated area whether or not State or federal resources are needed to support local emergency response efforts.
 - 4) Warnings and notifications will be initiated by the State Warning Point in accordance with "The State Warning Point Operating Procedures for Notification."
- b. **The Emergency Satellite Communications System** – A back-up dedicated voice and data system that links the Warning Point with each county warning point, the seven National Weather Service offices, the Emergency Broadcast System Control Stations, the three fixed nuclear facilities, the South Florida Water Management District, and the Department of Military Affairs. Portable units may be utilized to support a Forward State Emergency Response Team, Disaster Field Office, and other field communications requirements. This alternate system is used to transmit, receive, and coordinate emergency information. The system is tested weekly to ensure operational readiness.
- c. **The Hot Ring Down System** - In the event of a commercial nuclear power plant emergency, the primary communication system is the Hot Ring Down System. Hot Ring Down provides the primary means of communication for the State Warning Point, risk county emergency operation centers, the Emergency Operation Facility, and the Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control in Orlando. All stations on each

circuit can call all or a selected number of other stations by using a dial-up code. This system allows State and local governments to receive emergency notification messages simultaneously. The system is monitored 24 hours per day by the State Warning Point, which has the responsibility for network control and is tested weekly to ensure operational readiness.

FIGURE 7

| PRIMARY AGENCY LISTING | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| ESF # | FUNCTION NAME | LEAD STATE ORGANIZATION |
| 1 | Transportation | Department of Transportation |
| 2 | Communications | Department of Management Services/ Division of Communications |
| 3 | Public Works & Engineering | Department of Transportation |
| 4 | Firefighting | Department of Insurance/ State Fire Marshal |
| 5 | Information & Planning | Department of Community Affairs/ Division of Emergency Management |
| 6 | Mass Care | Department of Business and Professional Regulations |
| 7 | Resource Support | Department of Management Services/ Division of Purchasing |
| 8 | Health and Medical | Department of Health |
| 9 | Search & Rescue | Department of Insurance, State Fire Marshal |
| 10 | Hazardous Materials/ Environmental Protection | Department of Environmental Protection |
| 11 | Food & Water | Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services |
| 12 | Energy | Public Service Commission/ Department of Community Affairs |
| 13 | Military Support | Department of Military Affairs/ Florida National Guard |
| 14 | Public Information | Department of Community Affairs |
| 15 | Volunteers & Donations | Florida Commission on Community Service |
| 16 | Law Enforcement & Security | Department of Law Enforcement |
| 17 | Animal Protection | Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services |

**FIGURE 8
STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
RECOVERY AND MITIGATION**

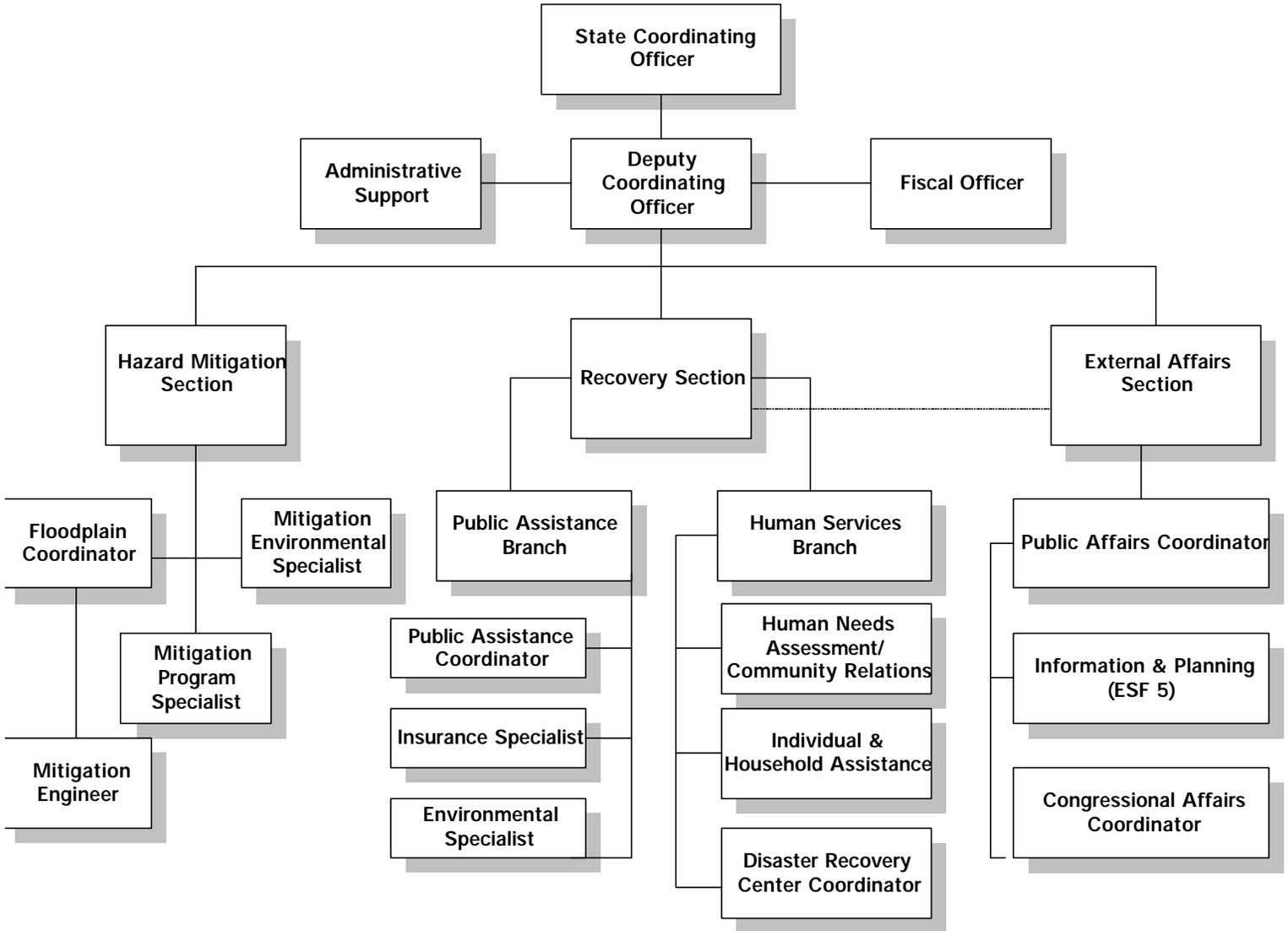


FIGURE 9

| STATE WARNING POINT COMMUNICATIONS/WARNING SYSTEMS | |
|--|---|
| FEDERAL SYSTEMS | STATE SYSTEMS |
| 1. National Weather Wire Service (NWWS) | 1. SUNCOM Commercial Telephone Network (Tested daily to ensure operational readiness) |
| 2. National Warning System (NAWAS) | 2. Commercial Telephone System (land line; tested daily to ensure operational readiness) |
| 3. Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)/Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) | 3. Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC) Network |
| 4. Shared Resources (Shares) High Frequency (HF) Radio Program | 4. Hot Ring Down/Nuclear Power Plant (land line; tested weekly to ensure operational readiness) |
| 5. Government Emergency Telephone System | 5. Amateur Radio Emergency System |
| | 6. Commercial Paging System |
| | 7. Cellular Phones (Tested quarterly to ensure operational readiness) |
| | 8. Emergency Satellite Communications System (ESATCOM) |
| | 9. Terrestrial Based Satellite Telephone System (ESATPHONE) |
| | 10. Emergency Alert System |

C. PREPAREDNESS**1. The State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Development and Maintenance.**

The Division of Emergency Management will maintain The State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and update it no later than February 1 of every even-numbered year as of February 1, 1994. However, The Plan may be updated as often as needed during any year. Examination and review will be conducted annually and will reflect changes in implementing procedures, improved emergency preparedness capabilities, and deficiencies identified for corrective action. The Division of Emergency Management will revise the Plan by underlying new information and striking through old information. Whenever a change is made, the date of the change will be inserted at the top right section of the page changed. Once the Plan has been approved, all underline and strike-through changes from the previous year will be removed and the date of the Plan's approval inserted at the top right section of each page. The Plan, and any subsequent revisions, will be made available through the Division of Emergency Management web page at www.floridadisaster.org Section 252, Florida Statutes (State Emergency Management Act), grants to the Division of Emergency Management (under the leadership of the Director) the overall authority and responsibility for emergency response planning, plans development, and coordination with other State, local, and federal organizations for the State.

2. Hazard Mitigation Strategic Planning

The Department of Community Affairs, Division of Emergency Management has developed the Florida Mitigation Plan. The Florida Mitigation Plan will also serve as the State's operational and programmatic guide to promote the goals and objectives of the National Mitigation Plan that is coordinated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

3. Public Information

Before an emergency or disaster occurs, public information is critical for the public to make the necessary protective actions. The State's public information program focuses on how to better communicate emergency information to the public before, during, and after a disaster. Particular attention will be given to strategies that enhance awareness of the evacuation process, road conditions, shelter status and re-entry issues, and how to communicate information to people during evacuation.

4. Training and Exercise

For the State's emergency management program to be successful, an effective and comprehensive Training and Exercise Program is essential. Therefore, the Division of Emergency Management has designed a program with annual training and exercise components to evaluate the ability of the State and its political subdivisions to respond to minor, major, and catastrophic disasters. The program is also designed to enhance the training of State, local, and volunteer personnel on their roles and responsibilities in the four phases of emergency management (i.e., preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation). This is done to ensure the operational readiness of the State Emergency Response Team and local governmental responders through the design and delivery of courses, professional development seminars and workshops, and hazard specific exercises (e.g., the Statewide Hurricane Exercise, Radiological Emergency Preparedness Exercises for commercial nuclear power plants, etc.) to test annually established plans and procedures that are activated during an emergency situation at all levels of the emergency management system.

5. Evacuation and Sheltering

The State's vulnerability to disasters and emergencies, such as hurricanes, wild land fires, floods, etc., is a constant reminder of the gravity of planning for the safety of a growing population and millions more tourists each year. Because of this threat, the importance of providing timely and well-coordinated evacuation and sheltering efforts remains critical. To meet the threat, the State has initiated a regional evacuation process that focuses on evacuation and sheltering as a statewide initiative. This regional evacuation process will be used by State and county government organizations to manage and coordinate any multi-county and/or regional evacuation in response to any hazard which would necessitate such actions, including the implementation of State guidelines for lifting tolls on State toll facilities pursuant to the Florida Department of Transportation, Office of Toll Operations, Emergency Response Plan for Hurricanes and Other Emergencies; as well as the locking down of drawbridges, deploying and pre-deploying personnel, implementing the Regional Evacuation Law Enforcement Staffing Plan, designating host counties for sheltering, ensuring the sufficiency of reasonably priced fuel, and addressing any emergency medical issues in accordance with the most current versions of the State of Florida Regional Evacuation Procedure.

Since 1995, significant progress has been made towards reducing, and eventually eliminating, the State's deficit of public shelter space to ensure the availability of adequate shelter space in each region of

the State, particularly for hurricanes. Since 1995, more than 250,000 shelter spaces have been created through a combination of retrofitting and use of enhanced wind design and construction standards. At least an additional 240,190 spaces are scheduled to be ready by the beginning of the 2002 Hurricane Season. Therefore, by June 2002, about 490,000 hurricane shelter spaces will have been created. Based upon Year 2000 shelter demand data, this will reduce the State's total deficit by about thirty percent. The State defines a "safe" hurricane shelter as one that, at a minimum, meets the guidelines established in the American Red Cross' publication, Guidelines for Hurricane Evacuation Shelter Selection, (ARC 4496, July 1992). Toward this end, a public shelter deficit elimination strategy that focuses on the following five components, specifically for hurricanes, is in place: 1) Surveying hurricane shelter facilities in existing local inventories to identify utilized space; 2) Surveying facilities not currently in local inventories to identify additional capacity; 3) Providing funding for cost-effective retrofits, or other mitigation measures, on existing buildings that can provide additional shelter capacity; 4) Incorporating hurricane shelter design criteria into new public building construction projects, and; 5) Reducing hurricane shelter demand through improved public information, education and behavioral analysis.

6. **The State Hazard Mitigation Plan (322 Plan)** - The Bureau of Recovery and Mitigation prepares and updates the State Mitigation Plan. This document meets the federal requirement for a State Hazard Mitigation Plan (pursuant to Section 322 of the Stafford Act) and the Flood Mitigation Plan (pursuant to Section 553 of the National Flood Insurance Program Reform Act of 1994) while incorporating a strategic vision for hazard mitigation and long term redevelopment. This document outlines the State's overall mitigation priorities.
7. **The Local Mitigation Strategy** - The Bureau of Recovery and Mitigation participates in preparing and updating guidelines for local governments to develop a Local Mitigation Strategy. The Bureau also provides technical assistance to local governments to complete these strategies, coordinate with the Division of Housing and Community Development/ the Division of Community Planning on programs that support pre- and post-disaster activities.

D. RESPONSE

1. State Response

The State must be prepared to respond quickly and effectively on a 24-hour basis to developing events. When an event or potential event is first detected, the State Emergency Operations Center is activated to a level appropriate to the magnitude of the threat. The

State's response effort is then initiated through the State Emergency Response Team, which is comprised of Governor-appointed Emergency Coordination Officers from State agencies and volunteer organizations. These Emergency Coordination Officers are authorized to use the resources of their respective agency or organization to carry out response and recovery missions that are assigned by function.

All State agencies and volunteer organizations, that comprise the State Emergency Response Team, are grouped into 17 Emergency Support Functions to carry out assigned missions. Each Emergency Support Function is comprised of one or more Primary agency(ies) serving as lead and several other agencies and organizations providing support (see **Figure 10 - Emergency Support Function/Matrix Primary and Support Agencies**).

2. State Emergency Operations Center

The State Emergency Operations Center is the facility that is used to coordinate a State response to any major emergency or disaster situation. It is located within the State Division of Emergency Management offices at 2575 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida. (see **Figure 11 - The State Emergency Operations Center Floor Plan**). Security and maintenance of the State Emergency Operations Center facilities will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the most current version of The State of Florida's State Emergency Operations Center Facility Procedure. In the event, the State Emergency Operations Center in Tallahassee is threatened, an alternate State Emergency Operations Center may be activated as designated in the Alternate State Emergency Operations Center procedures.

The following are the levels of activation utilized in the State Emergency Operations Center:

- a. **Level III - Monitoring Activation** - Level III is typically a "monitoring" phase. Notification will be made to those State agencies and Emergency Support Functions that would need to act as part of their everyday responsibilities. The State Emergency Operations Center will be staffed with State Warning Point Communicators and Division of Emergency Management personnel.
- b. **Level II - Partial Activation of the State Emergency Response Team** - This is limited agency activation. All primary Emergency Support Functions are notified. The Division of Emergency Management personnel and the necessary

Emergency Support Functions will staff the State Emergency Operations Center.

- c. **Level I - Full Scale Activation of the State Emergency Response Team** - This is a full-scale activation with 24 hour staffing of the State Emergency Operations Center. All primary and support agencies under the State plan are notified.

3. Field Operations

During or following the impact of a natural or man-made disaster, the State may need to initiate a field operation response. The initiation of a field operations response is necessary in order to manage and coordinate the deployment of State personnel, resources, and field operations facilities to the impact area to help meet the needs of disaster victims. State field operations will be initiated according to the State of Florida State Emergency Response Team Standard Operating Procedures for Field Operations. This will address, at a minimum, the management, coordination, and deployment of the following Field Operation teams and facilities:

- a. **Personnel/Teams**
- 1) Area Coordinators;
 - 2) State Emergency Response Team Liaisons;
 - 3) Florida National Guard Liaison Officers (LNO);
 - 4) Rapid Response Teams (RRT);
 - 5) Rapid Impact Assessment Teams (RIAT);
 - 6) Advance Teams;
 - 7) Forward State Emergency Response Team (F-SERT);
 - 8) Overhead Teams;
 - 9) Inter-Agency Coordination Teams;
 - 10) Public Assistance Liaison;
 - 11) Florida National Guard WWD Civil Support Team;
 - 12) Florida National Guard Computer Emergency Response Team;
 - 13) Joint Service Processing Support Team;
 - 14) Community Relations Teams (CRT);
 - 15) Human Needs Assistance Teams (HNAT), and;
 - 16) Damage Assessment Teams (PDA).
- b. **Field Operations Facilities**
- 1) Alternate State Emergency Operations Center;
 - 2) Disaster Field Office (DFO);
 - 3) Emergency Operating Facility (EOF), Nuclear Power Plants;
 - 4) Base Camps;
 - 5) Repatriation Processing Center (RPC);

- 6) Joint Information Center (JIC);
- 7) Florida Infrastructure Protection Center (IPC);
- 8) Logistical Staging Areas (LSA), and;
- 9) Comfort Stations.

FIGURE 10

| EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION/MATRIX-PRIMARY AND SUPPORT AGENCIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| STATE AGENCIES/SPECIAL DISTRICTS/OTHER ORGANIZATIONS | ESF 1 | ESF 2 | ESF 3 | ESF 4 | ESF 5 | ESF 6 | ESF 7 | ESF 8 | ESF 9 | ESF 10 | ESF 11 | ESF 12 | ESF 13 | ESF 14 | ESF 15 | ESF 16 | ESF 17 |
| AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE ADMIN | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | |
| FL. DEPT. AGR. & CONS. SVCS | S | S | S | S | | S | S | S | | S | P | | | | | S | P |
| FL. BOARD OF REGENTS | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | |
| FL WING of the CIVIL AIR PATROL | S | S | | | | | | S | S | | | | | | | | |
| FL. DEPT. OF BUSINESS & PROF REG | | | | | | P | | S | | | | | | S | | S | |
| FL. DEPT. OF CHILDREN & FAMILIES | | | | | | S | | S | | | | | | | | | |
| FL. DEPT. OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS | S | S | S | | P | | S | | | S | | P | | P | | | |
| FL. DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS | S | | S | | | | S | | | | S | | | S | | S | |
| FL. DEPT. OF EDUCATION | | | | | | S | | | | | S | | | | | | |
| FL. DEPT. OF ELDER AFFAIRS | | | | | | S | | S | | | S | | | S | S | | |
| FL. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROT. | S | | S | | | | | S | | P | | | | S | | S | S |
| FL. FISH & WILDLIFE CONS. COMM. | | | | | | | | | S | S | | | | | | S | S |
| FL. DEPT. OF HEALTH | | | S | | | | | P | | S | S | S | | S | | | S |
| FL. DEPT. OF INSURANCE | | | | P | | | | | P | | | | | | | | |
| FL. DEPT. OF LABOR & EMPL. SEC. | | | S | | | S | | | | | | | | S | | | |
| FL. DEPT. OF LAW ENFORCEMENT | S | S | | | | | S | S | | S | | | | S | | P | |
| FL. DEPT. OF LOTTERY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | |
| FL. DEPT. OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES | S | P | S | | | | P | | | | | | | S | | | S |
| FL. DEPT. OF MILITARY AFFAIRS | S | S | S | | S | S | S | S | | S | S | | P | | | S | |
| FL. DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION | P | | P | | | | S | | | S | | | | S | | S | |
| FL. DEPT. HWY SFTY & MOT. VEHICLE | S | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | S | |
| GOVERNOR'S OFFICE | | | | | | | S | | | S | | | | S | | | |
| PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION | | S | S | | | | S | | | | | P | | | | | |
| SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICTS | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | |
| WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS | S | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ADVENT. COMM. SERVICE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | |
| AMERICAN RED CROSS | | | | | | S | | S | | | S | | | | | S | |
| ARES/RACES NETWORK | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | |
| BUILDING OFFICIALS ASSOC OF FL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHRISTIAN DISASTER RESPONSE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | |
| CHURCH WORLD SERVICE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | |
| FL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | |
| FL ASSOCIATION OF SAR | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | |
| FL ASSOC. OF VOLUNTEER CENTERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | |
| FL SHERIFF'S ASSOCIATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S |
| FL COMMISSION ON COMM. SERV. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | |
| FL RELIABILITY COORD. COUNCIL | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | |
| FL FIRE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION | | | | S | | | | | S | | | | | | | | |
| FL FUNERAL DIRECTORS ASSOC. | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | S | |

| STATE AGENCIES/SPECIAL DISTRICTS/OTHER ORGANIZATIONS | ESF 1 | ESF 2 | ESF 3 | ESF 4 | ESF 5 | ESF 6 | ESF 7 | ESF 8 | ESF 9 | ESF 10 | ESF 11 | ESF 12 | ESF 13 | ESF 14 | ESF 15 | ESF 16 | ESF 17 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| FLORIDA JAYCEES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | |
| FLORIDA VOAD | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | S | | |
| IND. TRADE GROUPS & ASSOC | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | |
| INTERFAITH COALITION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | |
| PETROLEUM COUNCIL | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | |
| THE SALVATION ARMY | | | | | | S | | | | | S | | | | S | | |
| SECOND HARVEST | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | S | | |
| UNITED WAY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | |
| UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA (IFAS) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S |

P = Primary

S = Support

**FIGURE 11
THE STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER
FLOOR PLAN**

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E. RECOVERY

1. State Emergency Operations Center Functions

When the State Emergency Operations Center is activated in response to an emergency/disaster, a recovery and mitigation component is activated as well (**see State Emergency Response Team Recovery Transition Section Figure 6**). The purpose of this component is to initiate activities necessary to ensure a successful recovery effort (e.g., condition monitoring, situation evaluation, identification of recovery center sites, recovery center managers, damage assessment teams, mitigation assessment teams, deployment of damage assessment teams, and mitigation assessment teams to identification of hazard mitigation issues, etc.).

2. Disaster Declaration

Requests for federal disaster assistance will be predicated on the requirements outlined in the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288). After local government conducts the initial damage assessment and reported to the State Emergency Operations Center via the impacted county, a joint local/State preliminary damage assessment may be scheduled that could include the Federal Emergency Management Agency. This damage assessment validates the local data and is the basis for requesting a Presidential Disaster Declaration. Other federal agencies that may participate in the assessment process include the Small Business Administration and Natural Resource Conservation Service. This process is described in 44 CFR, Part 206, Subpart B - The Declaration Process and other federal and State policies and procedures.

3. Disaster Field Office

The Disaster Field Office is the primary field location for the coordination of federal and State short and long-term recovery operations. The Federal Coordinating Officer and the State Coordinating Officer will co-locate in the Disaster Field Office, as well as other federal and State essential personnel. Recovery and mitigation operations, logistics, information and planning, financial management and general administration are coordinated at the Disaster Field Office. The Forward-State Emergency Response Team operational control will transition to the Disaster Field Office at a time determined by the State Coordinating Officer.

4. Recovery Field Operations

In the aftermath of a disaster, with or without a Presidential Declaration, the State may deploy several specialized recovery teams (personnel) and centers (facilities) into a disaster area.

a. Recovery Personnel

- 1) **Damage Assessment Team** – A team deployed to conduct, with local governments, assessments for public and private non-profit entities and individual homes and businesses. The assessment quantifies the extent of the damage and is used to justify federal assistance.
- 2) **Community Relations Team** – A team that is deployed to disseminate information and collect data to assist disaster-affected communities and eligible individuals in receiving assistance. The primary function of this team is to identify and report unmet human needs and to inform disaster victims of the disaster assistance programs and registration process.
- 3) **Unmet Needs Committee** – A committee that helps identify unmet needs and possible assistance. Such committees are comprised of volunteer agencies, private sector representatives, and governmental agencies.
- 4) **Human Needs Assessment Team** – A team that is deployed immediately after a disaster and before the establishment of a Disaster Field Office to help counties assess and report the immediate needs of disaster victims.
- 5) **Florida Insurance Council** – A joint venture between the Division of Emergency Management and the Department of Insurance which allows the insurance industry, through the State Emergency Operations Center, to interface with county emergency management.
- 6) **Advance Recovery Liaison** – Pre-deployed recovery personnel that conduct initial coordination with local emergency management to assist in the deployment of all State recovery teams.

b. **Recovery Facilities**

- 1) **Disaster Recovery Center** – Centers that are set up in a disaster area to provide information on the complete range of disaster assistance that is available. The responsibility for managing these centers is jointly shared by the State, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the county where the center is located.
- 2) **Reconstruction Information Center** – Centers that are set up as a one-stop information and permitting point for coordination, technical assistance, and reconstruction expertise assistance in recovery and mitigation activities. These centers will be staffed by agencies with reconstruction and/or permitting responsibilities.

5. **Public Assistance Activities**

- a. A Presidential Disaster Declaration initiates a process that begins with applicants filing a Request for Public Assistance at an applicant's briefing. These briefings are publicized through the media and notifications to county emergency management directors in accordance with 44 CFR-206 Subpart G & H.
- b. Project worksheets are prepared for eligible emergency costs and eligible costs for restoration of damaged facilities.
- c. The federal share for reimbursement under most federal declarations is 75 percent. The 25 percent non-federal share is normally provided from a combination of State and local sources in accordance with policies established by the Executive Office of the Governor and the Florida Legislature. In addition, the federal government does provide for an administrative cost allowance for each eligible project that is 100 percent federally funded.
- d. The State serves as the Grantee and eligible applicants are Sub-grantees under the federal disaster assistance program. Contractual agreements with the State Division of Emergency Management are executed with applicants with all reimbursements coming through the Division.
- e. Documentation, record keeping, inspections, and final closeouts are overseen and approved by the Division of Emergency Management.

- f. Non-presidential or agency declarations can provide some disaster assistance through the Department of Agriculture, the Small Business Administration, and other federal agencies.
- g. The Governor or the Legislature may authorize other assistance to a local government based upon a declared emergency.

6. Individual Assistance Activities

- a. Once a Presidential Declaration has been issued that authorizes Individual Assistance, the State Individual Assistance Officer will coordinate with a federal counterpart on all related individual assistance programs, as defined and prescribed in 44 CFR, Part 206, Subparts D, E, and F.
- b. The primary means of applying for Individual Assistance will be made through a National Tele-registration toll-free number.
- c. Disasters that do not support the criteria for requesting Individual Assistance as part of a Presidential Disaster Declaration may meet the criteria for other federal assistance.
- d. Individual Assistance Inspectors will meet with the State Mitigation Officer in a contractor's Briefing.

7. Emergency/Disaster Support Activities other than Public Assistance or Individual Assistance.

Emergency assistance may be provided through other State programs such as:

- Small Cities Community Development Block Grant.
- Community Services Block Grant.
- Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program.
- Low-Income Emergency Home Repair Program.
- Home Investment Partnership Program.
- State Housing Initiative Partnership Program.

F. MITIGATION

1. State Mitigation Programs (Pre-Disaster)

The State of Florida has developed an integrated mitigation program concept in which several mitigation programs have been combined into a single unit. This merging of mitigation programs helps institutionalize procedures to emphasize pre-disaster activities that mitigate the loss of life and property, as well as to identify potential post-disaster mitigation opportunities. This results in more focused programs, improved coordination, and ultimately reduced costs for safer and healthier communities. The principle of ongoing mitigation programs and activities can be divided into two functional groups, pre- and post disaster. The primary pre-disaster programs are:

- a. **The National Flood Insurance Program** - The Bureau of Recovery and Mitigation provides technical assistance to the public and communities on the National Flood Insurance Program. The National Flood Insurance Program provides flood insurance to communities that agree to implement land use planning and construction requirements to reduce flood damage in their jurisdiction. These land use and construction requirements apply to all new construction and substantial improvements to existing structures in the community's Special Flood Hazard Areas.

Additionally, the Bureau of Recovery and Mitigation provides technical assistance to local communities on the Community Rating System. The Community Rating System is an integral part of the National Flood Insurance Program. Through reduced flood insurance premiums, the Community Rating System provides incentives to communities, that go beyond the minimum flood plain management requirements established through the National Flood Insurance Program.

- b. **The Flood Mitigation Assistance Program** - The Bureau of Recovery and Mitigation manages the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program. This program makes federal funds available pre-disaster to fund mitigation projects in communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program. These funds have a 25 percent non-federal match requirement. The overall goal of the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program is to fund cost effective measures that reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to National Flood Insurance Program insurable structures. This is accomplished through the reduction of the number of repetitively or substantially damaged structures.

- c. **State Hazard Mitigation Planning** - The State Hazard Mitigation Plan is updated annually or in the aftermath of a disaster at the direction of the State Mitigation Officer as necessary. Additionally, the mitigation staff continues to provide technical assistance to communities on the development, implementation, and maintenance of local mitigation strategies.

The State Mitigation Officer will review and revise the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Administrative Plan annually and after the disaster as necessary. If no revisions are required, the State Mitigation Officer will so notify the Federal Coordinating Officer and the Deputy State Coordinating Officer.

2. **State Mitigation Activities (Post-Disaster)**

Post-disaster mitigation activities at the Disaster Field Office require a well-orchestrated and coordinated effort among the various levels of governments. Under the Federal Response Plan, a Deputy Federal Coordinating Officer for Mitigation will be appointed for each Presidential Declared disaster. The Deputy Federal Coordinating Officer for Mitigation will have a staff composed of hazard mitigation and flood plain management specialists. One of the major tasks assigned to the Deputy Federal Coordinating Officer for Mitigation is to assure that mitigation disaster operations are integrated and unified with the State and local recovery efforts. The State Mitigation Officer, working under the direction of the Deputy State Coordinating Officer for Recovery should work in concert with the Deputy Federal Coordinating Officer for Mitigation to assure that the State is aware of and takes advantage of all available mitigation opportunities.

a. **Post-Disaster Mitigation**

- 1) **Mitigation Preliminary Damage Assessment (MPDA)** - Upon request for assistance by a community, the State Mitigation Officer will assign mitigation personnel to assist the community in conducting a Mitigation Preliminary Damage Assessment. The purpose of the Mitigation Preliminary Damage Assessment is to identify the causes of specific disaster related damage in order to determine the appropriate mitigation measures. This assessment is forwarded to the appropriate Local Mitigation Strategy committee and the mitigation staff in the Disaster Field Office.
- 2) **Mitigation Assessment Report** - The State Mitigation Officer coordinates with the Deputy Federal Coordinating Officer for Mitigation to develop a

mitigation assessment report which identifies appropriate mitigation measures and highlights the mitigation priorities as determined by the local mitigation strategies in the affected counties. These priorities and measures then guide the use of State and federal funds for mitigation purposes. The Report is also the appropriate plan to identify any recommended changes to the State Hazard Mitigation Plan based on lessons learned from the disaster.

- 3) **Post-disaster Mitigation Technical Assistance –** Coordinate the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program is a federally sponsored program administered by the Bureau of Recovery and Mitigation. The program provides State funds equal to 20 percent of the total federal disaster expenditures in the aftermath of a Presidential Declared disaster. These funds have a 25 percent non-federal match requirement, and are distributed as grants to the communities affected by the disaster to implement the mitigation projects identified in the local mitigation strategy.
- 4) Coordinate with the Deputy State Coordinating Officer and the State Recovery Officer to assure that the mitigation opportunities provided under the Individual Assistance Minimization Program are realized. The Minimization Program is designed to fund low cost activities that can be used to reduce future disaster losses to a residential structure. The minimization program offers grants to eligible homeowners based on 25 percent of the total Individual and Family Grant award received by the homeowner, for a maximum award of \$5,000.

b. Public Assistance Program

This Program assures that the mitigation opportunities provided under Section 404 of the Stafford Act realized. Also, Section 406 of the Stafford Act provides for direct federal assistance for repairs and improvements to eligible damaged public facilities. Mitigation measures (improvements) must be identified in the Damage Survey Reports. The award of Section 406 hazard mitigation projects is at the discretion of the Federal Emergency Management Agency Regional director.

The State Mitigation Officer will designate staff to support mitigation outreach at established Disaster Recovery Centers, and at Reconstruction Information Centers. The State

Mitigation Officer will designate staff to assist communities in completing their mitigation Preliminary Damage Assessment reviewing and updating local mitigation strategies, identifying mitigation success stories, and potential mitigation grand fund projects.

c. Long Term Redevelopment Activities

The Department of Community Affairs administers a variety of programs that support pre-disaster, post-disaster, and mitigation activities. These programs include, but are not limited to a residential construction mitigation program and a resource identification strategy. These programs are designed to help minimize the impact of disasters and to address local unmet needs identified after a disaster.

V. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The equipment, personnel, and financial resources of State government may quickly be overtaxed in a disaster. The State of Florida Resource and Financial Management Policies and Procedures for Emergency Management, September 8, 2000, establishes policy and procedure to implement statutory authorities and responsibilities for financial management related to response activities. This policy ensures that funds are provided expeditiously and that financial operations are conducted in accordance with appropriate policies, regulations, and standards.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Continuity of Government is an essential function of emergency management and is vital during an emergency/disaster situation. Continuity of Government is defined as the preservation, maintenance, or reconstitution of the civil government's ability to carry out its constitutional responsibilities. Consequently, in the State of Florida, the State Constitution, statutes, and administrative rules address Continuity of Government.

A. SUCCESSION OF AUTHORITY

1. The Governor

The succession of authority in the State of Florida begins with the Governor, the "supreme executive power" of the State. The succession transfers from the Governor to the Lieutenant Governor, to the Secretary of State, to the Attorney General, to the Comptroller, to the Treasurer, to the Commissioner of Education, to the Commissioner of Agriculture. If none of the above are available to fill the office of Governor, then the Speaker of the House and the

President of the Senate shall convene the Legislature to elect a successor by a majority vote in a joint session of both houses. **(Note: On January 7, 2003, an amendment to the State Constitution will change the succession of authority transfers from the Governor, to the Lieutenant Governor, to the Attorney General, to the Commissioner of Banking and Finance, to the Commissioner of Agriculture).**

The Constitution also empowers the Governor to fill by appointment any vacancy in State or county office for the remainder of the term of an appointive office, and for the remainder of the term of an elective office if it is less than twenty-eight months. Otherwise, it may be filled until the first Tuesday after the first Monday following the next general election when not otherwise provided for in the Constitution.

2. The Legislature

In periods of emergency resulting from enemy attack, the State Constitution empowers the Legislature to provide prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of all public offices the incumbents of which may become unavailable to execute the functions of their offices, and to adopt such other measures as may be necessary and appropriate to ensure the continuity of governmental operations during the emergency. In exercising these powers, the legislature may depart from other requirements of the constitution, but only to the extent necessary to meet the emergency. Concerning succession for the Legislature, no vacancies can be filled except by election as provided by law.

3. State Supreme Court

In case of an attack upon the United States, the "Emergency Interim Executive and Judicial Succession Act," set forth specific lines of successions for the Judicial Branch of government (Chapter 22, Florida Statutes, §22.01 - 22.10). Contained within the Rules of Judicial Administration [Rule 2.030 (a)(2)(A); (a)(2)(D); and (a)(4)(A)] are procedures and criteria for the filling of vacancies within the Supreme Court.

B. DELEGATION OF EMERGENCY AUTHORITY

1. Governor

Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, authorizes the Governor to delegate emergency responsibilities to the officers, agencies of the State, and under Executive Order, certain emergency responsibilities to county government. The Governor also may appoint a State Coordinating Officer to act on his behalf as necessary during an emergency or disaster situation.

2. State Agency Head

Each head of a department is authorized by the Florida Statutes to delegate powers, duties, and functions within the department they head.

C. EMERGENCY ACTIONS

The State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan assigns lead and support responsibilities to State agencies and personnel for emergency support functions and other support activities. Specific emergency delegations are contained in this plan. The head of each executive department and other State commissions and departments have designated a person as the emergency coordination officer for that department. An alternate designation is required under §252.365(1), Florida Statutes. The duties of the emergency coordination officer are defined in §252.365, Florida Statutes.

D. SAFEGUARDING ESSENTIAL RECORDS

1. State

The Florida Constitution authorizes the Secretary of State (the Department of State) to maintain the records of official acts of the legislative and executive departments [the Florida Constitution, Article IV, Section 4(b)]. Furthermore, the Department of State is required to have custody of various State documents and defines a procedure for registering the same.

Under the Florida Department of State many vital records safeguard initiatives are in place. The State Records Storage Center offers storage of security microfilm and electronic media in its temperature, and humidity controlled vaults in addition to warehousing paper records of non-archival value. The State Archives currently stores historical records transferred from government agencies in accordance with their collection policy. This includes the legislative records referred to in the State Constitution.

Each State agency is responsible for identifying their vital records and protecting them from disaster. A Vital Records Protection Guidelines publication is available to assist agencies in establishing their own departmental program. The Bureau of Archives and Records Management presents Records Management Training Seminars to over 500 individuals each year. Other material available for vital record protection includes Public Records Storage Guidelines (Revised), Magnetic Media Guidelines, Florida State Archives Collection Development Policy, and Basics of Records Management Handbook.

2. County and Municipality

Chapter 119, Florida Statutes, authorizes the elected or appointed State, county, or municipal officer or their designee to maintain the office and serve as the custodian of records. Section 119.031, Florida Statutes, sets forth standards for keeping records in safe places, copying, repairing, and certifying copies.

E. PROTECTION OF GOVERNMENT RESOURCES

The Information Resource Commission has promulgated Security Rules for Data Processing Records and Systems that include emergency preparedness requirements. The Information Resource Commission is studying the feasibility of "hot sites" for continued operations of data processing operations.

Other issues related to Continuity of Government, such as Emergency Action Steps; Emergency Operating Center; Alternate Emergency Operating Center(s); and Protection of Government Resources, Facilities, and Personnel are included in the subsequent sections of this document.

VII. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

The following references and authorities may be consulted for further advice and guidance. Other than those references and authorities that have the inherent force and effect of law, this Plan is not intended to incorporate them by reference.

A. STATUTES

1. State

- a. Chapter 14, Florida Statutes, Governor
- b. Chapter 22, Florida Statutes, Emergency Continuity of Government
- c. Chapter 23, Part 1, Florida Statutes, The Florida Mutual Aid Act
- d. Chapter 125, Florida Statutes, County Government
- e. Chapter 154, Florida Statutes, Public Health Facilities
- f. Chapter 161, Florida Statutes, Beach and Shore Preservation
- g. Chapter 162, Florida Statutes, County or Municipal Code Enforcement

- h. Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, Intergovernmental Programs; Part I, Miscellaneous Programs
- i. Chapter 166, Florida Statutes, Municipalities
- j. Chapter 187, Florida Statutes, State Comprehensive Plan
- k. Chapter 215, Florida Statutes, Financial Matters
- l. Chapter 216, Florida Statutes, Planning and Budgeting
- m. Chapter 235, Florida Statutes, Educational Facilities
- n. Chapter 245, Florida Statutes, Disposition of Dead Bodies
- o. Chapter 250, Florida Statutes, Military Affairs
- p. Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, Emergency Management
- q. Chapter 284, Florida Statutes, State Risk Management and Safety Programs
- r. Chapter 287, Florida Statutes, Procurement of Personal Property and Services
- s. Chapter 376, Florida Statutes, Pollutant Discharge Prevention and Removal
- t. Chapter 377, Florida Statutes, Energy Resources
- u. Chapter 380, Florida Statutes, Land and Water Management
- v. Chapter 388, Florida Statutes, Public Health
- w. Chapter 401, Florida Statutes, Medical Telecommunications and Transportation
- x. Chapter 403, Florida Statutes, Environmental Control
- y. Chapter 404, Florida Statutes, Radiation
- z. Chapter 442, Florida Statutes, Occupational Safety and Health
- aa. Chapter 553, Florida Statutes, Building Construction Standards
- bb. Chapter 581, Florida Statutes, Plant Industry
- cc. Chapter 590, Florida Statutes, Forest Protection

- dd. Chapter 633, Florida Statutes, Fire Prevention and Control
- ee. Chapter 870, Florida Statutes, Riots, Affrays, Routs, and Unlawful Assemblies.

2. Federal

- a. Public Law 93-288, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5121, et seq, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, which provides authority for response and recovery assistance under the Federal Response Plan, which empowers the President to direct any federal agency to utilize its authorities and resources in support of State and local assistance efforts.
- b. Public Law 106-390, Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to authorize a program for predisaster mitigation, to streamline the administration of disaster relief, to control the Federal costs of disaster assistance, and for other purposes.
- c. 16 U.S.C. 3501, et seq, Coastal Barrier Resources Act.
- d. Public Law 93-234, Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended by the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994, 42 U.S.C. 4001, et seq, provides insurance coverage for all types of buildings.
- e. Public Law 99-499, Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act of 1986, Part III, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. 11001, et seq, which governs hazardous materials planning and community right-to-know.
- f. Public Law 101-615, Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act (HMTUSA), which provides funding to improve capability to respond to hazardous materials incidents.
- g. Public Law 95-510, 42 U.S.C. 9601, et seq, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended, which requires facilities to notify authorities of accidental releases of hazardous materials.
- h. Public Law 101-549, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, which provide for reductions in hazardous air pollutants and risk management planning requirements.

- i. Public Law 85-256, Price-Anderson Act, 42 U.S.C. 2210, which provides for a system of compensating the public for harm caused by a nuclear accident.
- j. Public Law 84-99, 33 U.S.C. 701n, Flood Emergencies, authorizing an emergency fund for flood emergency preparation, flood fighting and rescue operations, and repair and restoration of flood control works threatened or destroyed by flood.
- k. Public Law 91-671, Food Stamp Act of 1964, in conjunction with Section 412 of the Stafford Act, relating to food stamp distributions after a major disaster.
- l. Public Law 89-665, 16 U.S.C. 470, et seq, National Historic Preservation Act, relating to the preservation of historic resources damaged as a result of disasters.
- m. Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 11331-11352, Federal Emergency Management Food and Shelter Program.
- n. National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4101, et seq, as amended by the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (Title V of Public Law 103-325).
- o. Regal Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994.
- p. Public Law 833-703, an amendment to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

B. ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

1. State

- a. Florida Department of Community Affairs Administrative Rule, Chapters 9G-2, 6, 11, 14, 19, 20 and 21.
- b. Florida Department of Community Affairs Administrative Rule, Chapters 9J-2 and 9J-5.

2. Federal

- a. 44 CFR Parts 59-76, National Flood Insurance Program and related programs.

- b. 44 CFR Part 13 (The Common Rule), Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements.
- c. 44 CFR Part 206, Federal Disaster Assistance for Disasters Declared after November 23, 1988.
- d. 44 CFR Part 10, Environmental Considerations.
- e. 44 CFR Part 14, Audits of State and Local Governments.
- f. 44 CFR 350 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- g. 50 CFR, Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

C. EXECUTIVE ORDERS

1. State

- a. Executive Order 80-29 (Disaster Preparedness), dated April 14, 1980.
- b. Executive Order 87-57 (State Emergency Response Commission), dated April 17, 1987; as updated by Executive Orders 98-153 and 98-155.

2. Federal

- a. Executive Order 11988, Flood Plain Management.
- b. Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands.
- c. Executive Order 12657, Federal Emergency Management Assistance in Emergency Planning at Commercial Nuclear Power Plants.
- d. Executive Order 12656, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities.
- e. Executive Order 12241, transferring review and concurrence responsibility for State plans from the NRC to FEMA.
- f. Presidential Decision Directive - 39, United States Policy on Counter Terrorism.
- g. Presidential Decision Directive - 62, United States Policy on Combating Terrorism.

- h. Presidential Decision Directive - 63, United States Policy on Protecting America's Critical Infrastructures.

D. MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING AND AGREEMENTS

1. Emergency Management Assistance Compact, 1996.
2. Florida and Federal Emergency Management Agency Region IV, 1993.
3. Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (July 31, 2000 as Amended by Modification #1, October, 1994).
4. Florida and the American Red Cross, 1992.
5. Florida and the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (Inland Search and Rescue), as amended, 1995.
6. Division of Emergency Management and the Civil Air Patrol (Search and Rescue, Transport), 1992.
7. Division of Emergency Management and Florida Power Corporation; Division of Emergency Management and Florida Power and Light Company; and Division of Emergency Management and Southern Nuclear Operating Company (Radiological Emergency Response Planning and Operations) Annual Agreements.
8. Memorandum of Agreement between the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the State of Florida, and the City of Miami for Urban Search and Rescue, October 5, 1993.
9. Building Officials Association of Florida and Division of Emergency Management, October 1994.
10. National Weather Service and Division of Emergency Management, September 1994.
11. Statement of Understanding between the Administration on Aging and the American National Red Cross (ARC), ARC 5067, June 1995.
12. Statement of Understanding between the Salvation Army and the American Red Cross, August 1994.
13. Statement of Understanding between the Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster Agencies and other volunteer agencies.
14. Statement of Understanding between the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the American Red Cross, January 1982.

15. Memorandum of Understanding between the Centers for Disease Control, the United States Public Health Service of the Department of Health and Human Services, and the American Red Cross, December 1988.
16. State of Florida Agreement between the American Red Cross and the Department of Health for use of the United States Department Agriculture donated foods, September 1989.
17. Memorandum of Understanding with the American Veterinary Medical Association Emergency Preparedness and Response Guide.
18. Memorandum of Understanding with the State of North Carolina for Medivac Assistance for Monroe County.
19. Southern Mutual Radiological Assistance Plan, Southern States Emergency Response Council.
20. Memorandum of Understanding Between Strategic Metropolitan Assistance and Recovery Teams and the Florida Division of Emergency Management, February 14, 1997.
21. Interstate Agreement During A Hurricane Threat or Other Events Florida Division of Emergency Management and Georgia Emergency Management Agency.

E. FEDERAL SUPPORTING PLANS

1. Federal Response Plan, Public Law 93-288, as amended, April 1999.
2. Natural Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan.
3. Nuclear Regulation 0654/FEMA-REP-1, which provides federal guidance for development and review of Radiological Emergency Management Plans for Nuclear Power Plants.
4. "Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan" (Interim), U.S. Department of Energy, Region III.
5. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Concept of Operations for Weapons of Mass Destruction.
6. The Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
7. Federal Response Plan Terrorism Incident Annex.
8. Federal Response Plan Terrorism Incident Overview.

9. Chemical/Biological Incident Contingency Plan (Federal Bureau Investigation, Unclassified).
14. Nuclear Incident Contingency Plan (Federal Bureau Investigation, Unclassified).
15. Health and Medical Services Support Plan for the Federal Response to Acts of Chemical/Biological Terrorism (Department of Health and Human Services).
16. National Emergency Repatriation Plan, as revised February 1986.
17. Joint Plan for Noncombatant Repatriation, August 1999.

F. INCIDENT SPECIFIC COORDINATING PROCEDURES

1. Florida Coastal Pollutant Spill Contingency Plan

- a. The Florida Coastal Pollutant Spill Contingency Plan was prepared and developed in compliance with Section 376.07(2)(e), Florida Statutes, the Pollutant Discharge Prevention and Removal Act. This plan is activated in case of an oil spill of any magnitude in State coastal waters.
- b. Oil spill response plans have been drafted on the State level in response to the Clean Water Act of 1977, formerly the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. The 1972 legislation established the National Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan as the basis for providing a federal response to major pollutant spills.
- c. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection is responsible for maintenance of the Florida Coastal Pollutant Spill Contingency Plan. The plan describes response efforts and the responsibilities of State agencies in case of an oil spill. All coordination will be done through the State Emergency Operations Center. As more support is required for Environmental Protection, the State Emergency Operations Center will be activated to mobilize additional State resources.

2. Florida Electrical Emergency Contingency Plan

- a. Electricity is a vital part of Florida's infrastructure. It is critical for the existing and growing residential population, for commerce and industry, and for tourism. Florida's electric utilities coordinate planning and operations to ensure adequacy

and reliability of the electric system long-term and project that it will be adequate.

- b. The purpose of the Florida Electrical Emergency Contingency Plan is to document guidelines and summarize procedures to be used by Florida's electric utilities and governing agencies in response to generating capacity shortages which impact or threaten to impact significant numbers of customers.

G. STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

1. "State of Florida Rapid Response Team Standard Operating Procedure," June 2000.
2. "Headquarters Florida National Guard and State of Florida Operations Plan for Rapid Impact Assessments."
3. Public Assistance Program Administration Standard Operating Procedure.
4. The State of Florida Resource and Financial Management Policies and Procedures.
5. The State of Florida "Gen-Set Standard Operating Procedures."
6. The State of Florida State Emergency Response Team Standard Operating Procedures for Field Operations.
7. The State of Florida "Internal Standard Operating Procedure for Support of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact."
8. The State of Florida's State Emergency Operations Center Facility Procedure.
9. The State of Florida Standard Operating Procedure for Mass Migration Response, Draft.
10. The State Warning Point Standard Operating Procedure for Notification.
11. The State of Florida Regional Evacuation Procedure.
12. The State of Florida Mutual Aid Standard Operating Guidelines.
13. The State of Florida Logistics Section Standard Operating Procedure for Mutual Aid.

14. The State of Florida Logistics Staging Area Standard Operating Guidelines.

H. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

1. State of Florida Survivable Crisis Management Plan.
2. State of Florida "Shelter Retrofit Report, 2001."
3. State of Florida "Statewide Emergency Sheltering Plan."
4. ARC 3041 "MASS CARE- Preparedness and Operations."
5. ARC 4496 "Guidelines for Hurricane Evacuation Shelter Selection."
6. State of Florida Hazard Mitigation Plan.
7. Special Needs Task Force Summary Report.
8. The State of Florida "Resource Management Mutual Aid Plan."
9. Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan.
10. Southern Mutual Radiological Assistance Plan.
11. The Florida Hazard Mitigation Strategy.
12. "Florida Emergency Alert System Plan."

APPENDICES TO BASIC PLAN

APPENDICES TO THE BASIC PLAN SEVENTEEN EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

The State of Florida's disaster response resources are organized into seventeen (17) Emergency Support Functions. Each ESF is comprised of numerous agencies/organizations that manage and coordinate specific categories of assistance common to all disaster/emergency events. A primary or lead agency/organization has been designated for each Emergency Support Function to ensure the coordination and delivery of goods and services to the disaster area. The following is a brief summary of each Emergency Support Function and the designated lead agency/organization:

- A. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 1 – TRANSPORTATION**
PROVIDE OR OBTAIN TRANSPORTATION SUPPORT. **THE PRIMARY AGENCY – THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.**
- B. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 2 – COMMUNICATIONS**
Provide telecommunications, radio and satellite support. **The Primary Agency** - The Florida Department of Management Services.
- C. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 3 – PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING**
Provide support in restoration of critical public services, roads, and utilities. **The Primary Agency – The Florida Department of Transportation.**
- D. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 4 – FIRE FIGHTING**
Support detection and suppression of wildland, rural, and urban fires. **The Primary Agency – The Florida Department of Insurance, State Fire Marshal.**
- E. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 5 – INFORMATION AND PLANNING**
Collect, analyze, and disseminate critical disaster information to State Emergency Response Team members. **The Primary Agency – The Florida Department of Community Affairs.**
- F. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 6 – MASS CARE**
Manage temporary sheltering, mass feeding, and distribution of essential supplies for disaster victims. **The Primary Agency – The Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation.**
- G. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 7 – RESOURCE SUPPORT**
Provide logistical and resource support to other organizations through purchasing, contacting, renting, and leasing supplies. **The Primary Agency – The Florida Department of Management Services.**
- H. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 8 – HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES**
Provide health, medical care, and social service needs. **The Primary Agency – The Florida Department of Health.**

- I. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 9 – SEARCH AND RESCUE**
Locate lost persons and victims trapped in collapsed structures and provide immediate medical care. **The Primary Agency** – The Florida Department of Insurance, State Fire Marshal.
- J. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 10 – ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**
Respond to actual or potential hazardous materials discharges and other situations threatening the environment. **The Primary Agency** – The Florida Department of Environmental Protection.
- K. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 11 – FOOD AND WATER**
Secure bulk food, water and ice to mass care sites. **The Primary Agency** – The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.
- L. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 12 – ENERGY**
Support response and recovery from shortages and disruptions in supply and delivery of energy resources. **The Primary Agency** - The Florida Department of Community Affairs and the Florida Public Service Commission.
- M. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 13 – MILITARY SUPPORT**
Provide military resources to support logistical, medical, transportation, and security services. **The Primary Agency** – The Florida Department of Military Affairs.
- N. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 14 – PUBLIC INFORMATION**
Disseminate disaster-related information to the public. **The Primary Agency** - The Florida Department of Community Affairs.
- O. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 15 – VOLUNTEERS AND DONATIONS**
Coordinate utilization and distribution of donated goods and services. **The Primary Agency** - The Florida Commission on Community Service.
- P. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 16 – LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY**
Coordinate the mobilization of law enforcement and security resources. **The Primary Agency** – The Florida Department of Law Enforcement.
- Q. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 17 – ANIMAL PROTECTION**
Provide rescue, protective care, feeding and identification of animals separated from their owners. **The Primary Agency** – The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.