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RECORD OF CHANGES

Date	Description of Change	Page or Section
02/10	Added language addressing Florida's adoption of the United States National Grid for response and recovery.	Basic Plan, page 9
02/10	Added language addressing catastrophic planning.	Basic Plan, Emergency Support Function 15 Appendix
02/10	Added section on Resource Typing	Basic Plan, page 32
02/10	Added section on Special Needs Sheltering.	Basic Plan, page 36
02/10	Added section on Pet Sheltering.	Basic Plan, page 36
02/10	Added Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources preparedness actions.	Basic Plan, page 38
02/10	Updated State Emergency Response Team organizational chart.	Basic Plan, page 40
02/10	Updated Joint Field Office (formerly Disaster Field Office) organizational chart.	Basic Plan, page 43
02/10	Moved Mitigation priorities to the <i>State Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan</i> (plan incorporated herein by reference).	Basic Plan
02/10	Added section on Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) compliance.	Basic Plan, page 51
02/10	Added incident-specific annexes for severe weather, tropical cyclone events, mass migration, and pandemic occurrences.	Incident-Specific Annexes
02/12	Added Executive Summary.	Basic Plan, page 4
02/12	Updated Figure 1 – Primary Agency Listing	Basic Plan, page 17
02/12	Updated Figure 2 – State and Federal Communications Systems	Basic Plan, page 24
02/12	Updated Joint Field Office (JFO) organizational chart.	Basic Plan, page 40
02/12	Inclusion of Functional Needs Support Services (FNSS) language.	Basic Plan, page 48
02/12	Updated Emergency Support Function Annex	Emergency Support Function Annex
02/12	Replaced the <i>State of Florida Annex for a Pandemic or Widespread Disease Occurrence</i> with the <i>State of Florida Biological Incident Annex</i>	Incident-Specific Annexes
02/12	Updated annexes for Wildfire, Terrorism, Radiological Emergency Preparedness and Repatriation	Incident-Specific Annexes
02/12	Replaced severe weather and tropical weather annexes with the <i>Tropical and Non-Tropical Severe Weather Annex</i>	Incident-Specific Annexes
02/12	Added the <i>Florida Food Emergency Response Plan</i> as an incident-specific annex	Incident-Specific Annexes
08/14	Revised language to better address the CEMP as being a document that is continuously in effect and can be executed in part or in whole—on an as-needed basis	Basic Plan, page 6

8/14	Revised language in the Mitigation Measures section	Basic Plan, page 47
8/14	Language added regarding the declaration process, 44CFR	Basic Plan, page 30
8/14	Updated Emergency Support Function Annex (ESF 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 18)	Emergency Support Function Annex
8/14	Updates to the Wildfire and Biological Annex	Incident-Specific Annexes
8/14	Updated ESF Chart	Basic Plan, page 19

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pursuant to Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and the Florida Administrative Code, the state Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is the master operations document for the State of Florida in responding to all emergencies, and all catastrophic, major, and minor disasters. The CEMP defines the responsibilities of all levels of government, private, volunteer and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that make up the State Emergency Response Team (SERT). The CEMP also captures the authority and role of the federal government during presidentially declared disasters. The CEMP ensures that all levels of government are able to mobilize as a unified emergency organization to safeguard the well-being of Florida's residents and visitors. The CEMP is compliant with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and incorporates the principles set forth in the Incident Command System (ICS). In 2004, the state began utilizing NIMS as the standard procedure for incident management in the State of Florida. Each employee of the Division of Emergency Management (Division) and the SERT is required, through the Division's Training and Exercise Unit, to complete required NIMS training and other training as it relates to their emergency support function.

The CEMP employs the strategic vision of Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD- 8), to strengthen resiliency by involving partners at all levels of government as well as with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector in the planning process. Additionally, the CEMP parallels federal activities set forth in the *National Response Framework* (NRF). The NRF details operating principles and protocols for major disasters. Together, PPD- 8, the NRF and NIMS integrate the resources of jurisdictions, incident management and emergency response disciplines, NGOs, and the private sector into a seamless national framework for domestic incident response.

The 2014 revision of the state CEMP represents the collective efforts of the Division of Emergency Management and the State Emergency Response Team.

INTRODUCTION

The state CEMP describes the basic strategies, assumptions, operational objectives, and mechanisms through which the SERT 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 CEMP adopts a functional approach that groups the types of assistance to be provided by the 18 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). Each ESF is headed by a primary state agency selected based on its authorities, resources, and capabilities in that ESF's functional area. The primary agency appoints an Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) to manage the ESF's function in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The ECOs and staff of the Division, other state agencies, and private volunteer organizations and non-governmental agencies form the SERT. The SERT 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 (SCO), on behalf of the Governor, as head of the SERT. If the President of the United States issues an emergency or major disaster declaration for the state, the SCO will coordinate in-state federal assistance through the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and corresponding federal ESF(s). The federal ESF organization will work with the state ESF organization to ensure that resources and services are provided in a timely manner.

The CEMP is designed to be flexible, adaptable and scalable. It articulates the roles and responsibilities among local, state and federal emergency officials. This document supersedes the 2012 CEMP. The CEMP includes the Basic Plan and supplemental documents that will provide more detailed information to assist emergency management officials and others in implementing the CEMP. The CEMP is broken down as follows:

1. Basic Plan: Describes the process for preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation activities of federal, state, and local agencies, private volunteer organizations and non-governmental organizations that form the SERT.
2. Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annex: This series of appendices describe the 18 ESFs, which serve as the primary mechanisms for providing assistance at the state level.
3. Incident-Specific Annexes: These annexes address the unique aspects of how the state responds to incident-specific emergencies and disasters.

The CEMP is always in effect. The plans and operational procedures within the CEMP are executed on an as-needed basis as determined by the Director of the Division of Emergency Management. The authority to execute this plan has been delegated to the Director of the Division of Emergency Management by the Governor.

Why Emergency Planning is Necessary

An emergency plan specifies procedures for handling emergencies. The objective of the CEMP is to reduce the possible consequences of the emergency by preventing loss of life and injuries, reducing damage to infrastructure, buildings and homes, and accelerating the resumption of normal daily life activities.

The CEMP incorporates the following planning concepts to develop a comprehensive program for emergency management in the State of Florida:

A. Comprehensive Emergency Management

Comprehensive emergency management involves a cycle of phased, coordinated and mutually supporting activities conducted by each level of government before, during, and after an emergency situation, including:

- **Mitigation**: The State of Florida's mitigation effort helps to ensure that the residents, visitors and businesses in Florida are safe and secure from natural, technological and man-made hazards by reducing the risk and vulnerability before a disaster occurs. The state's mitigation efforts are parallel to the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) and include: enhancing and maintaining a state's capacity to implement a comprehensive State Hazard Mitigation Plan, supporting the development and enhancement of local capability to practice hazard mitigation, increasing the public and private sector awareness of and support for disaster loss education, reducing Florida's hazard vulnerability through the application of scientific research and development, and reducing the vulnerabilities of state-owned facilities and infrastructure to natural and man-made hazards.

- **Preparedness:** Preparedness activities ensure governments and their residents and visitors are ready to react promptly and effectively during an emergency. Preparedness activities include: obtaining information on threats, planning to prepare an organized response to emergencies, providing disaster preparedness training for emergencies, conducting emergency drills and exercises to test plans and training effectiveness.
- **Response:** Response includes those actions that must be carried out when an emergency exists or is imminent. Activities include: notifying key officials and warning the public of emergency situations, activating emergency facilities, mobilizing, deploying, and employing personnel, equipment, and supplies to resolve the emergency situation, and providing emergency assistance to the affected local population.
- **Recovery:** Recovery consists of short and long-term operations. Short-term recovery operations restore vital services, such as electrical power, water, and sewer systems, clear roads in affected areas, and provide emergency assistance to disaster survivors. Disaster relief programs to help restore the personal, social, and economic well-being of private citizens are administered by non-profit disaster relief and charitable organizations, and local, state, and federal disaster relief programs. Long-term recovery focuses on restoring communities to a state of normality by assisting property owners in repairing or rebuilding their homes and businesses and assisting local governments, school districts, and other public non-profit agencies in restoring or reconstructing damaged infrastructure. State, local and non-government organizations administer the provisions of federal and state disaster relief funds to provide for restoration and recovery of vital facilities. Post-disaster mitigation programs may also be implemented during the recovery period.

B. All-Hazards Planning

State and local emergency planning in Florida uses an all-hazards approach to planning. All-hazards planning is based on the premise that the consequences of disasters are the same regardless of the hazard, and most of the functions performed during emergency situations are not hazard-specific. Hence, the most efficient approach to planning is to plan in some detail for the tasks required to carry out basic emergency functions that may have to be executed whether a disaster is caused by a natural, technological, or man-made hazard. Hazard-specific plans for unique threats are developed to supplement all-hazards plans.

C. Comprehensive Resource Planning

Comprehensive resource planning includes public sector resources and those private sector resources that can be reasonably expected to be made available, either on a voluntary or paid basis. These resources include industry and volunteer organizations, quasi-public resources, and donations. Similarly both intrastate and interstate mutual aid resources and federal resource assistance will be considered, where appropriate. When resources are limited, plans address suspending, reducing, or deferring some government services so that personnel, equipment, supplies, and facilities involved can be redirected to support emergency operations.

D. Catastrophic Planning

In a catastrophic disaster, simply providing the same response faster or increasing the amount of resources will not be sufficient to ensure a quick and efficient response. Due to their size and magnitude, catastrophic disasters require local, state, and federal agencies to handle situations in ways that have not been traditionally used in the past.

In order to effectively identify resource shortfalls, response capabilities and needs must be checked against a scenario with given consequences. In the wake of Hurricane Katrina in 2006, the SERT launched the Florida Catastrophic Planning (FLCP) initiative, which utilizes scenario-based resource planning to promote the development and/or improvement of operational concepts, protocols, plans, and decision tools that put capabilities and resource gaps in context. The process can be used for any and all catastrophic or large scale disasters, as the concepts developed are scalable and intended to address catastrophic response regardless of hazard type, size/scope, or geographic location.

Not all disasters are catastrophic in nature. The FLCP initiative defines a catastrophic disaster as one that results in the following:

- An extraordinary level of required capabilities beyond the regional, state, or national capacities.
- A large number of casualties.
- Extensive damage to or disruption of critical infrastructure.
- Significant dislocation of the State's population from their communities of origin, resulting in the need to designate three or more host communities.
- Substantial degradation of Florida's environment.
- Destabilization of regional or State economies.
- Instability of one or more local governments.

E. Information Support for Emergency Planning and Operations

The emergency planning process develops the information and intelligence needed both to produce viable plans and to conduct effective emergency operations. This effort includes:

- An accurate analysis of natural, technological, and man-made hazards; descriptions and/or maps of possible impact areas; and information on the characteristics of such areas.
- Estimates of the potential effects that hazards impose on people and property, and where appropriate, tools to make dynamic assessments of such threats.
- A list of critical infrastructure, which typically includes both public and private sector facilities that are essential for security, public health and safety, or the economy.
- Resource data, including public resources and those industry and volunteer group resources that can reasonably be expected to be available for emergency use.
- Necessary measures to obtain and share intelligence and operational information essential to conducting effective emergency management operations with both the federal government and local governments. In Florida this information and intelligence sharing effort is coordinated through the network of Florida Fusion Centers. In the case of homeland security threats, much of that intelligence is sensitive and must be protected through effective safeguards. Effective information sharing provides decision makers at all levels of government with a sound basis for

making decisions to posture and commit resources, and implement plans and procedures.

F. The United States National Grid

The State of Florida utilizes the U.S. National Grid (USNG) during response and recovery efforts which allows for both point and area referencing. The SERT utilizes the USNG for designating ground-based areas of operation and dividing the state into scalable grid squares (100,000, 10,000, and 1,000 meters). The scalable nature of the grid also allows for defining levels of operation, such as strategic, regional, and tactical. 100,000-meter grid cells are used to designate strategic operational areas; 10,000-meter areas are used for regional operations; and 1,000-meter grid cells are used for tactical missions. Each grid square will identify the types of structures, the years built, known hazardous materials locations, demographics, and other information. This information provides the field response and command elements with valuable pre-incident information to help pre-script missions consistent with this data to deploy the appropriate resources into each search grid. The SERT utilizes the USNG and overlays of Geographical Information System maps during missions to identify high-density areas and to map priority response areas.

G. Relationship to Other Plans

- **Relationship to Other State Plans:** The CEMP is supported by a number of specialized state plans such as the State Logistics Plan, State of Florida Recovery Plan and the Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan. Such plans are incorporated into the CEMP by reference.
- **Relationship to Local Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans:** The State CEMP provides for coordination with local officials concerning natural, technological, and man-made disasters and the effective integration of state support for local emergency operations when local officials request state assistance. Local CEMPs provide guidance for the use of local resources, mutual aid resources, and specialized regional response resources under a local incident commander, who may be supported by a local emergency operations center (EOC). Local CEMPs include specific provisions for requesting and employing state resources to aid in managing and resolving emergency situations for which local resources are inadequate.
- **Relationship to Federal Plans:** The State CEMP provides for integration of state response operations with the federal agencies responding to emergency situations in Florida at the request of the Governor. This plan also recognizes the federal regional planning efforts which utilize the Integrated Planning System (IPS).
- **Relationship to Interstate Agreements:** The State CEMP addresses provisions for requesting emergency assistance from other states or providing emergency assistance to other states in accordance with the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and a number of specialized agreements to which the State of Florida is a party.

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of Florida's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is to:

- Develop an all-hazards planning approach that will be used for all threats to, and/or emergencies or disasters that may impact Florida.
- Create the general framework of planning for preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation activities of the state.
- Reduce the vulnerability of people and their communities, including the loss of life or injury, or the damage and loss of property resulting from natural, technological, and man-made disasters, by developing effective preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation plans.
- Describe the state's role in supporting local governments during an emergency or disaster.
- Describe the state and federal relationship during an emergency or disaster.
- Describe the types of disasters which are likely to occur in Florida, from local emergencies to minor, major or catastrophic disasters.
- Describe the actions that the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) will initiate, in coordination with county and federal counterparts, as appropriate, regardless of the magnitude of the disaster.
- Describe the mechanisms to deliver immediate assistance, including direction and control of intrastate, interstate and federal response and recovery assistance.
- Create a system that integrates, adopts, and applies (where applicable) the tenets of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to ensure its interface with the National Response Framework (NRF) to maximize the integration of incident-related preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

The primary goal of emergency management in the State of Florida is to ensure readiness to respond to and recover from the many consequences that can be generated by a disaster, whether it is natural, technological or man-made. The State of Florida Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan, Section 3 (Hazard Assessment), contains a detailed risk assessment of Florida's hazards and the risks they pose to the state. This assessment is the chief hazard assessment for disaster planning and is considered to be the hazard assessment section of the CEMP.

Due to Florida's unique coastal geography, the state is vulnerable to many natural hazards, including flooding, tropical cyclones (tropical depressions, tropical storms and hurricanes), tornados, and wildfires. Florida is vulnerable to freezing temperatures, drought, and biological hazard; which will have a direct impact on the state's heavy economic reliance on agriculture and tourism industries. Technological hazards are those that are a direct result of the failure of a man-made system or the exposure of a

population to a hazardous material. Florida is vulnerable to nuclear power plant accidents, hazardous materials incidents, mass communication failures, major power disruptions, oil spills, and critical infrastructure disruption/failure, amongst others. Finally, man-made hazards include terrorist attacks and mass migration events. Florida faces these hazards due to the high number of facilities within the state associated with tourism, military, and government activities and the state's close proximity to oppressed and politically unstable regimes in the Caribbean.

- With its warm temperatures, numerous beaches, and many attractions, the state draws millions of visitors each year. Florida's economy is very dependent on tourists and tourism-related industries. According to the official tourism marketing corporation, Visit Florida, in 2012 tourism was responsible for welcoming over 91 million visitors to the state, spending more than \$71 billion and generating \$4.3 billion of the state's tax revenue.
- Tampa, on the Gulf coast, is Florida's chief port by tonnage and area. Port Canaveral is home to the largest fleet of year-round vessels in the state. Miami has a dual distinction of being the "Cruise Capital of the World" and the "Cargo Gateway of the Americas." Other major ports are Jacksonville and Port Everglades, the deepwater port for Fort Lauderdale.¹
- Overseas trade is of major importance. Florida trades mainly with Latin American and Caribbean countries. The total value of Florida's merchandise trade has grown by 135% over the last decade, reaching \$162 billion in value. Florida ranked 6th in the U.S. in 2012 in exporting goods produced or with significant value added in the state.²
- Florida ranks 21st in all commodities grown in the United States with a cash value of over \$8 billion.
- Florida's leading crop is oranges, accounting for two-thirds of the total U.S. citrus crop. Other kinds of crops grown in Florida include tomatoes, strawberries, sugar cane, watermelons, cucumbers, peanuts, cotton and potatoes, among others.
- Florida is also noted for its ornamental horticulture industry, aquaculture industry, horse farms, and cattle ranches. Florida is one of the major cattle-raising states east of the Mississippi River.

B. Assumptions

The following general operational and demographic assumptions apply to this plan.

1. General Operational Assumptions

- All emergencies and disasters are local, but local governments may require state assistance.

¹ Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Council, 2013.

² Enterprise Florida, <http://www.eflorida.com/>

- The most effective resources during emergencies and disasters are survivors. They are first on the scene and provide instant assistance to other survivors.
- There are “notice” (e.g., hurricanes) and “no-notice” (e.g., terrorist attacks) events. Emergencies and disasters occur with or without warning.
- Emergencies and disasters will result in one or more of the following: injury and/or loss of life; damage or destruction to public and private property; disruption of utilities (electric, telephone and water) and daily life activities; displacement of persons and families; disruption of local services (sanitation, EMS, fire and police); shortages of temporary or permanent housing; damage or destruction to public and private records; impacts on the environment; and social and economic disruption.
- Local governments will initiate actions to save lives and protect property.
- Counties will request mutual aid assistance from other counties through the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA), and will use available resources and mutual aid before requesting state assistance.
- The state may stage or deploy resources prior to impact and an impact assessment.
- The State Emergency Operations Center will be activated and staffed by the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) to support local operations as appropriate.
- The State Logistics Response Center (SLRC) will be activated and staffed by the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) to support local operations as required through the means of establishing State Mobilization Areas, State Logistics Staging Areas (LSA), County Points of Distribution (POD), Emergency Worker Base Camps and other temporary facilities and systems.
- The SERT will utilize all available state resources to mitigate the impact of the emergency or disaster.
- Evacuation and sheltering may require regional coordination.
- The SERT will provide assistance to the tribal nations within Florida as requested while respecting the governmental sovereign nation status they hold in the United States.
- If state contractor and Vendor Managed Inventory resources and capabilities are exhausted, additional resources may be requested from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and through the Federal Emergency Management Agency who coordinates all federal assistance.
- In a catastrophic event, resource shortfalls at all levels of government may require the federal government to look to other countries for assistance.

- The need for out-of-area resources will be significant in a major or catastrophic event, requiring well-defined areas of operation utilizing consistent and standardized language that can be scaled to meet the needs of statewide operations as well as field operations.
- For major and catastrophic events, the SERT will proactively deploy resources into the impacted area, as opposed to waiting until the resources are asked for.
- Disability civil rights laws require physical accessibility of shelter facilities, effective communication using multiple methods, full access to emergency services, and modification of programs where needed. In accordance with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), evacuation shelters will offer individuals with functional needs the same benefits provided to those without functional needs. This includes safety, comfort, food, medical care, and the support of family and care givers.
- Planning at the county and state levels will be based on pre-identification of populations and determination of resource shortfalls and contingencies to include pre-identified locations for shelters, County Points of Distribution, County Staging Area(s), Base camps, Disaster Recovery Centers and temporary housing sites.
- Each state and local agency, along with eligible private, non-governmental and volunteer organizations will document and seek federal and state reimbursement, as appropriate, for expenses incurred during disaster operations.
- Achieving and maintaining effective community preparedness reduces the immediate demands on response organizations. This level of preparedness requires constant public awareness and education programs to ensure people take appropriate advance actions to reduce their vulnerability during at least the initial 72 hours following an emergency or disaster.

2. Demographic Assumptions

The following demographic assumptions apply to this plan:

- Florida's population resides in diverse communities across coastal, urban and rural areas. With the exception of Orlando, most of the state's population is located near the coast. Rural Florida consists largely of cattle ranches, farms, pine forests, fishing villages and small towns. Therefore, response, recovery and mitigation activities must be tailored to the type of community impacted by the emergency or disaster.
- Florida residents speak numerous languages, including, but not limited to: English, Spanish, French, French Creole, and American Sign Language. The ability to communicate with non-English speaking persons may pose a challenge during disasters.
- According to the 2013 U.S. Census estimate, Florida's population is 19,552,860, making it the fourth most populated state in the nation. In addition to a tremendous residential population, Florida attracts millions of tourists each year.

III. STATUTORY AND JURISDICTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Pre-planned coordination is necessary to avoid conflicting responsibilities and duplication of services during an emergency or disaster. The resources of local governments (police, fire, and medical services) will be the first to respond. The state is responsible for providing assistance when the resources of the local government are overwhelmed by the event and the county emergency management agency requests assistance from the State Emergency Response Team (SERT). A pre-determined chain of command in such a situation is required to avoid organizational difficulties. Under certain circumstances, an outside agency may assume command.

In Florida, local and state government must adhere to the statutory responsibilities prescribed under Chapter 252. This section provides an overview of those responsibilities.

A. County Responsibilities

Counties are responsible for:

- Maintaining an emergency management program at the county level which involves all local government agencies, private, non-governmental, and volunteer organizations which have responsibilities identified in their county comprehensive emergency management plan. The program shall be designed to avoid, reduce and mitigate the effects of hazards through the enforcement of policies, standards and regulations.
- Implementing a broad-based public awareness, education and information program designed to reach all residents and visitors of the county, including those needing special media formats, non-English speaking persons, and persons with sensory impairment or loss.
- Ensuring the county's ability to maintain and operate a 24-hour warning point with the capability of warning the public of an imminent threat or actual threat and coordinate public information activities during an emergency or disaster. This includes maintaining the State Emergency Alert System (EAS) through use of the EMnet System and National Warning System (NAWAS).
- Developing a county emergency management plan consistent with the state Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).
- Coordinating the emergency management needs of all municipalities within the county and working to establish mutual aid agreements to render emergency assistance to one another.
- Declaring a local state of emergency (LSE) and requesting assistance from the state.
- Coordinating emergency response efforts within their political jurisdictions, including coordinating shelter activation, and requesting outside assistance when necessary. A county or city emergency management director will be responsible for recommending to the board of county commissioners, city manager, or mayor that a local state of emergency be declared.

- Issuing evacuations orders. According to Executive Order 80-29 and supported by Attorney General Opinion 95-24, the director of the county emergency management agency may order and direct the evacuation of county residents when threatened by an emergency or disaster.
- Activating mutual aid agreements with neighboring counties and among municipalities within the county in accordance with the State Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA).
- Providing evacuation shelter facilities during a state or local emergency or disaster. Through the school districts, a county shall provide facilities and necessary personnel to staff such facilities. Each school board that provides transportation assistance in an emergency evacuation shall coordinate the use of its vehicles with the local emergency management agency.
- Maintaining cost and expenditure reports associated with emergencies and disasters, including resources mobilized as a result of mutual aid agreements.
- 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.
- Providing emergency power to designated special needs evacuation shelters.

B. Special Districts

Special districts are responsible for establishing liaisons with counties and other state organizations to support emergency management capabilities within Florida. Special districts (e.g., soil and water conservation, water management, mosquito control, fire and rescue, and educational) provide resources and services to support other functionally related systems in times of emergency or disaster.

C. The Florida Division of Emergency Management:

The Division is responsible for maintaining a comprehensive statewide program of emergency management, including but not limited to:

- Coordinating preparedness activities with local and state agencies, private, volunteer and non-governmental organizations, as well as the public.
- Preparing a state CEMP which shall be integrated into, and coordinated with, the emergency management plans and programs of the federal government. The Division must adopt the plan as a rule in accordance with Chapter 120, Florida Statutes. The plan must contain provisions to ensure that the state is prepared for emergencies and minor, major, and catastrophic disasters.
- Maintaining a preparedness level that meets the needs of persons with special needs or access and functional needs, and developing policies that are consistent with federal policy and guidelines (e.g., *Emergency Management Planning Guide for the Special-Needs Population*, Federal Emergency Management Agency and Office

for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, September 20, 2007 or *Guidance on Planning for Integration of Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelters*, Federal Emergency Management Agency, November 12, 2010) as they relate to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and other civil rights laws.

- Through the State Watch Office (SWO), maintaining a system of communications and warning to ensure that the state's population and emergency management agencies are warned of developing emergency situations and can communicate emergency response decisions.
- Establishing guidelines and schedules for annual and periodic exercises that evaluate the ability of the state and its political subdivisions to respond to emergencies, minor, major, and catastrophic disasters, and to support local emergency management agencies.
- Assigning lead and support responsibilities to state agencies and departments and personnel for Emergency Support Functions and other activities to support the SERT.
- Adopting standards and requirements for county emergency management plans. The standards and requirements must ensure that county plans are coordinated and consistent with the state CEMP.
- Assisting political subdivisions in preparing and maintaining emergency management plans and reviewing these plans per an established review schedule to assess their consistency with adopted standards and requirements.
- Determining the resource requirements of the state and its political subdivisions in the event of an emergency; plan for and either procure supplies, medicines, materials, and equipment, award State Term and Agency Contingency Contracts for all necessary resources, or enter into memoranda of agreement or open purchase orders that will ensure their availability; and use and employ at various times any of the property, services, and resources within the state.
- Anticipating trends and promoting innovations that will enhance the emergency management system, including maintaining and staffing a 197,000 square foot climate controlled State Logistics Response Center to include a 19,000 square foot Logistics Operations Center for the purpose of storing resources required to support 500,000 persons for the first 3-days, acquire additional resources through established contracts; deploy, manage, maintain and recover all necessary resources (personnel, teams, equipment, heavy equipment, commodities, vehicles and aircraft) necessary to support emergency operations in the State.
- Instituting statewide public awareness programs which focus on emergency preparedness issues, including, but not limited to, the personal responsibility of individuals to be self-sufficient for at least 72 hours following an emergency or disaster. The public education campaign shall include relevant information on statewide disaster plans, evacuation routes, fuel suppliers, and shelters (general population, special-needs, and pet).

- Collaborating with the Florida Department of Agriculture in developing strategies for the evacuation of persons with pets.
- Initiating community education and outreach to the public regarding the registry of persons with special needs and special needs shelters.
- Preparing and distributing to appropriate state and local officials, catalogs of federal, state, and private assistance programs.
- Activating the SERT and coordinating local, state, and federal emergency management activities and taking all other steps, including the partial or full mobilization of emergency management assets and organizations in advance of an emergency to ensure the availability of adequately trained and equipped emergency management personnel before, during, and after emergencies and disasters.
- Establishing a schedule of fees that may be charged by local emergency management agencies for review of emergency management plans on behalf of external agencies and institutions.
- Implementing training programs to improve the ability of state and local emergency management personnel to prepare and implement emergency management plans and programs. This shall include a continuous training program for agencies and individuals that will be called upon to perform key roles in state and local post-disaster response and recovery efforts, and for local government personnel on federal and state post-disaster response and recovery strategies and procedures.
- Reviewing, per an established schedule, emergency operating procedures of state agencies and recommending revisions as needed to ensure consistency with the CEMP.
- Assisting political subdivisions with the development and maintenance of specialized regional response teams in all disciplines of Operations, Logistics, Plans, Finance Communications and Safety.
- Creating, implementing, administering, adopting, amending, and rescinding rules, programs, and plans needed in accordance with Chapter 120, Florida Statutes, to carry out the provisions of ss. 252.31-252.90, Florida Statutes, with due consideration for, and in cooperation with, the plans and programs of the federal government. In addition, adopting rules to administer and distribute federal financial pre-disaster and post-disaster assistance for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.
- Supporting the emergency management needs of all counties by developing reciprocal intra- and interstate mutual aid agreements.
- Assisting local emergency management agencies and their shelter program partners through administering of a statewide hurricane evacuation shelter survey and retrofit program. The survey and retrofit program includes public schools, community colleges, universities and other facilities owned or leased by state or local government agencies, and certain privately-owned facilities through written agreement. The Division recognizes the American Red Cross's Standards for

Hurricane Evacuation Shelters Selection (ARC 4496) as minimum hurricane safety criteria for the survey and retrofit program.

- Coordinating the state's emergency response activities through its 18 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs).
- Providing for the rendering of mutual aid among the political subdivisions of the state under the State Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA), with other states under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), and with the federal government with respect to emergency management functions and responsibilities.
- Assisting the federal government as necessary during a mass migration or repatriation event.
- Administering the Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance (EMPA) Trust Fund.
- Developing, preparing, testing, and implementing (in conjunction with the appropriate counties and the affected operator), radiological emergency response plans and preparedness requirements as may be imposed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or the Federal Emergency Management Agency as a requirement for obtaining or continuing the appropriate licenses for a commercial nuclear electric generating facility.
- Implementing and providing administrative support for the Accidental Release Prevention Program, and ensuring the timely submission of Risk Management Plans and any subsequent revisions of Risk Management Plans.

D. The Federal Government

Under the National Response Framework (NRF) and other federal emergency plans, the federal government may provide assistance to a state upon the request of the Governor or when primary federal jurisdiction is involved.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

In order to ensure that preparations by the state of Florida will be adequate to respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters, the Division of Emergency Management (Division) is charged with the responsibility of maintaining a comprehensive statewide program of emergency management. The Division is responsible for coordinating its efforts with the federal government, with other departments and agencies of state government, with county, tribal, and municipal governments and school boards, as well as with private agencies that have a role in emergency management (See section 252.35, Florida Statutes). When an imminent or actual event threatens the state, the Director of the Division will activate the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) and recommend that the Governor declare a state of emergency.

A. State Emergency Response Team (SERT)

The SERT is composed of agency-appointed Emergency Coordination Officers (ECOs) and staff from state agencies, volunteer and non-governmental organizations that

operate under the direction and control of the Governor and State Coordinating Officer (SCO). The SERT is grouped into 18 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) that carry out coordination and completion of response and recovery activities in the State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) during an emergency or disaster. These ESFs are grouped by function rather than agency, with each ESF headed by a primary state agency and supported by additional state agencies. Figure 1 below identifies each ESF and the primary state agency.

Figure 1 - PRIMARY AGENCY LISTING		
ESF #	Emergency Support Function	PRIMARY STATE AGENCY
1	Transportation	Department of Transportation
2	Communications	Department of Management Services, Division of Telecommunications
3	Public Works & Engineering	Department of Transportation
4	Firefighting	Department of Financial Services, Division of State Fire Marshal
5	Information & Planning	Division of Emergency Management
6	Mass Care	Department of Business and Professional Regulations and Department of Children and Families
7	Resource Management	Department of Management Services, Division of Purchasing
8	Health and Medical	Department of Health
9	Search & Rescue	Department of Financial Services, Division of State Fire Marshal
10	Environmental Protection	Department of Environmental Protection
11	Food & Water	Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services
12	Energy	Public Service Commission and Division of Emergency Management
13	Military Support	Department of Military Affairs, Florida National Guard
14	External Affairs – Public Information	Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Communications
15	Volunteers & Donations	Governor’s Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service (Volunteer Florida)
16	Law Enforcement & Security	Department of Law Enforcement
17	Animal and Agricultural Issues	Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services
18	Business, Industry, and Economic Stabilization	Department of Economic Opportunity

The ESF structure is a mechanism that consolidates jurisdictional and subject matter expertise of agencies that perform similar or like functions into a single, cohesive unit to allow for the better management of emergency response functions.

B. The State Emergency Operations Center

- The SEOC is a permanent facility that is located at 2575 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399. The 24-hour emergency number for the SEOC is 1-800-320-0519.
- The SEOC is composed of the following functional areas: the Main Floor, Executive Rooms, ESF Breakout Rooms, Conference Rooms, the State Watch Office, and Media Briefing Room.
- The Operations Room has 87 workstations for SEOC staff; however, the SEOC can accommodate up to 244 personnel.
- In the event of an emergency or incident that may threaten the SEOC or render the SEOC unusable, the SERT will relocate to a pre-determined alternate location.

C. Direction and Control

Initial response is by local jurisdictions working with county emergency management agencies. It is only after local emergency response resources are exhausted, or local resources do not exist to address a given emergency or disaster that state emergency response resources and assistance may be requested by local authorities.

During emergency operations, state and local emergency responders will remain, to the extent possible, under the established management and supervisory control of their parent organizations. Key positions are vested, by state law, executive order, or this plan, with the responsibility of executing direction and control of multi-agency state response and recovery operations within Florida. These key officials are responsible for determining response and/or recovery priorities. They have the authority to approve expenditures of state funds and commit state resources necessary and reasonable to satisfy those prioritized needs, and likewise, are provided with the authority to request assistance from the federal government.

This direction and control system provides a means for agencies/organizations to pursue existing mission requirements and for their emergency workers to continue to operate under their existing supervisory chain of command. This system also provides a means to focus the efforts and actions of multiple agencies/organizations to resolve the most important problems facing the entire impacted area through the prioritized commitment of efforts and deployment of resources.

D. Roles and Responsibilities

In Florida, the following key positions in state and federal government direct and control response activities during an emergency:

1. **The Governor** is responsible (statutorily and constitutionally) for meeting the needs of the state and its people in the event of emergencies and disasters. If the emergency or disaster is beyond local control, the Governor may assume direct operational control over all or any part of the emergency management functions within the state. The Governor is authorized to delegate such powers as he or she may deem prudent. A state of emergency must be declared by executive order or

- proclamation by the Governor when an emergency or disaster has occurred or the threat of occurrence is imminent.
2. **The Director of the Division of Emergency Management** ensures that the state is prepared to deal with any emergency or disaster (large or small) and is responsible for coordinating the state response in any emergency or disaster.
 3. **The State Coordinating Officer (SCO)** is the authorized representative of the Governor to manage and coordinate state and local emergency response and recovery efforts. The SCO is provided the authority to commit any and all state resources necessary to cope with the emergency or disaster and the authority to exercise those powers in accordance with section(s) 252.36(3)(a) and 252.36(5)-(10), Florida Statutes. The SCO also has the authority to direct all state, regional and local agencies, including law enforcement agencies, to identify personnel needed from those agencies to assist in meeting the needs created by the emergency. The Governor directs all agencies and departments to place all such personnel under the direct command of the SCO. In general, the Governor will designate the Director of the Division of Emergency Management as the SCO.
 4. **The Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR)** is empowered by the Governor to execute all necessary documents for disaster assistance on behalf of the state, including certification of application for public assistance. The GAR will also coordinate and supervise the state disaster assistance program to include serving as its grant administrator. The GAR is designated in the FEMA-State Agreement. In general, the SCO is designated the GAR.
 5. **The Deputy State Coordinating Officer (DSCO)** is appointed by the SCO by supplemental order once the Governor declares a state of emergency. The Deputy SCO has the authority to commit any and all state resources necessary to meet the needs created by the emergency. The Deputy SCO will confer with the SCO at all times and may be deployed to coordinate response and recovery activities at the impact area.
 6. **The SERT Chief** coordinates the rendering of all state assistance, and is responsible for overall management and operation of the SERT. Upon request and approval, the SERT Chief will issue mission assignments to the appropriate ESF to fulfill. All requests for assistance are reviewed and prioritized by the SERT Chief. The SERT Chief will coordinate with the 18 ESFs to fulfill these requests. All requests for assistance, and ESFs designated to respond to the request, are tracked in the SEOC.
 7. **The Planning Chief** is responsible for developing the Action Plan for each incident period during an activation of the SEOC. Planning Section staff gathers, synthesizes and reports on available intelligence information. The Planning Section is also responsible for all Geographical Information System (GIS) support to the SEOC.
 8. **The Logistics Chief** is responsible for coordinating all joint logistics (local, state, federal, nonprofit and contractor) for the deployment of state resources (personnel, crews, equipment, heavy equipment, commodities, vehicles and aircraft). The Logistics Section provides logistics support for all deployed field positions and establishes field locations to include State Logistical Staging Areas (LSAs), Forward

Operating Bases (FOB), State Mobilization Areas; Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration (JRSOI); Emergency Worker Base Camps, and provides support to County Points of Distribution (POD), Recovery Disaster Field Offices (DFO), Joint Field Office (JFO), temporary housing and other sites

9. **The Operations Chief** oversees the Infrastructure, Emergency Services, Human Services and Operations Support Branches, which are essential functions for a successful response operation.
10. **The Finance and Administration Chief** procures resources when needed and documents costs for financial reimbursement. They are also responsible for entering into emergency contracts.
11. **The Adjutant General (TAG)** is agency head of the Florida Department of Military Affairs. During a declared state of emergency the Governor may activate the Florida National Guard (FLNG). The TAG, acting through ESF 13, coordinates the deployment of any and all military personnel, equipment and resources to the extent necessary to meet the needs created by the emergency.
12. **The Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)** coordinates federal assistance to a state affected by a disaster or emergency. The FCO generally is assigned to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) for the duration of the emergency and work with the SCO to coordinate the federal response. The FCO is in unified command with the SCO throughout the event to coordinate requested federal assistance.

E. Emergency Powers

Under state and federal law, only certain constitutional officers may declare a state of emergency. In Florida, a mayor, city manager or board of county commissioners may declare a local state of emergency. If the situation exceeds the capabilities of the local government to cope with the emergency or disaster, only the Governor may declare a state of emergency for the state. Under the emergency declaration, the Governor designates a SCO to direct the state's response to impacted local governments. The SCO is empowered through the Governor's executive order declaring a state of emergency to do all the things necessary to cope with the emergency, including the authority to use and deploy any forces and resources of state and local government.

Under Chapter 252 and the Florida Constitution, the following are authorized emergency powers:

1. Governor

The Governor derives his or her emergency powers through Chapters 14 and 252, Florida Statutes, and the Florida Constitution. Emergency powers will be exercised only when, and if, a state of emergency or disaster or impending emergency or disaster has been declared by proper authority (the Governor), or direct attack on the State of Florida occurs.

Pursuant to section 14.022, Florida Statutes, the Governor is authorized and empowered "*...to take such measures and to do all and every act and thing which she or he may deem necessary in order to prevent overt threats of violence or violence to the person or property of citizens of the State and to maintain peace,*

tranquility, and good order in the State.” The powers and authorities extend to any political subdivision and in any area of the state designated by the Governor.

According to section 252.36, Florida Statutes, when a state of emergency is declared by the Governor he or she “...*may assume direct operational control over all or any part of the emergency management functions within this state, and she or he shall have the power through proper process of law to carry out the provisions of this section. The Governor is authorized to delegate such powers as she or he may deem prudent.*” The Governor imputes these powers to the SCO. The SCO is empowered to obligate and direct the resources of all state and local agencies to cope with the emergency or disaster. Section 252.36 also enumerates the express and implied powers of the Governor during a state of emergency.

2. The Florida Division of Emergency Management

The Division derives its statutory duties and responsibilities and emergency powers through Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, or as tasked by the Governor through an emergency declaration. The Governor’s executive order or emergency proclamation may designate the Director of the Division as the SCO for the event. The SCO acts on behalf of the Governor to the extent necessary to meet the emergency.

The Division Director/SCO will activate the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) and assist local governments when the emergency or disaster exceeds the response capabilities of the county. The SERT Chief issues mission assignments to obtain resources and capabilities from across the ESF organization in support of local emergency response activities.

3. Political Subdivisions

A local state of emergency must be declared by a mayor, city manager, or board of county commissioners. Pursuant to section 252.38, Florida Statutes, if an emergency is declared by the Governor, each political subdivision shall have the power and authority:

- To appropriate and expend funds; make contracts; obtain and distribute equipment, materials and supplies for emergency management purposes; provide for the health and safety of persons and property, including emergency assistance to survivors of any emergency; and direct and coordinate the development of emergency management plans and programs in accordance with the policies and plans set by the state and federal emergency management agencies.
- To establish, as necessary, a primary and secondary emergency operations center to provide continuity of government, and direction and control of emergency operations.
- To assign or make available employees, property and equipment relating to their county agencies and departments for emergency operation purposes.
- To request state assistance or invoke emergency-related mutual aid assistance by declaring a local state of emergency. The duration of each local state of emergency is limited to 7 days and may be extended as necessary in 7-day increments.

- To waive rules and regulations in the performance of: public work, entering into contracts; incurring obligations, employment of permanent and temporary workers, utilization of volunteer workers, rental of equipment, acquisition and distribution (with or without compensation) of supplies, material, and facilities.
- Taking whatever prudent action is necessary to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the community.

4. The State Legislature

Section 6, Article II, Florida Constitution, empowers the State 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 or disaster.

Chapter 22 of the Laws of Florida also provides the State Legislature the ability to appoint an “emergency interim successor” to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of an office until a successor is appointed or elected and qualified as may be provided by the constitution, statutes, charters, and ordinances or until the lawful incumbent is able to resume the duties and powers of the office. The Legislature may at any time terminate the authority of the emergency interim successors by concurrent resolution.

According to Section 22.15, Florida Statutes, the Governor may declare an emergency temporary location for the seat of government. The emergency temporary location shall remain as the seat of government until the Legislature establishes a new location (by law), or until the emergency is declared to be ended by the Governor and the seat of government is returned to its normal location.

In the event of an emergency, the Legislature cannot fill vacancies except by election as provided by law. The Legislature by concurrent resolution may terminate a state of emergency at any time according to Section 252.36, Florida Statutes.

5. The Florida National Guard (FLNG)

Under Section 252.36(4), Florida Statutes, the Governor is Commander in Chief of the FLNG during a state of emergency. Military personnel of the Florida Department of Military Affairs serve in the FLNG. The head of the Department of Military Affairs is the Adjutant General according to Section 250.05(3), Florida Statutes. The Governor may order into state active duty, all or any part of the FLNG to respond to an emergency or disaster or imminent danger thereof (defined in section 252.34(3)), to preserve the public peace, execute the laws of the state, enhance domestic security, respond to terrorist threats or attacks, or respond to any need for emergency aid to civil authorities. The Adjutant General (through Emergency Support Function 13) and the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) will coordinate the deployment of any and all military personnel, equipment and resources to the extent necessary to meet the emergency or disaster.

In the event of an invasion or insurrection (or threat thereof), or whenever there exists a threat to security, a terrorist threat or attack, a riot, a mob, an unlawful assembly, a breach of the peace, or resistance to the execution of the laws of the state (or imminent danger thereof), which civil authorities are unable to suppress, if the Governor is unavailable, and his or her successor is unavailable, and the emergency or disaster will not permit awaiting his or her orders, the Adjutant General is authorized to respond to the invasion, insurrection, threat to security, terrorist threat or attack, riot, mob, unlawful assembly, breach of the peace, or resistance to execution of the laws of the state. This is defined in Section 250.28, Florida Statutes.

F. Monitoring, Detection, Alert, and Warning

1. State Watch Office (SWO)

Chapter 252 requires the Division to establish a system of communications and warning to ensure that the state's population and emergency management agencies are warned of developing emergency situations and can communicate emergency response decisions. To meet this requirement, the Division operates the State Watch Office (SWO), a 24-hour emergency communications center and situational awareness hub within the SEOC. The SWO 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 or has threatened the general welfare, health, safety, and/or property of the state's population.

The SWO maintains continuous situational awareness of natural and technological hazards during non-emergency periods as well as in times of emergencies and disasters. Daily actions include monitoring open source media outlets, syndicated news data feeds, and social media sources. Continuous information flow also comes from a variety of sources such as emergency management officials, regional coordinators, county warning points, fusion centers, private citizens, the National Weather Service, nuclear power plants, and private industry, amongst others. The collected information is analyzed by Operations staff in the SWO for state, regional, national, and international threats, and then entered into an Incident Tracking system. A Situation Report is generated, matched to a matrix of warnings and notifications for the associated hazards, and then communicated to governmental officials, local responders, and SERT team members.

The SWO also prepares a daily Situational Awareness report for state and county emergency management officials. The report includes a meteorology summary, the status of various infrastructure sectors, and SERT staff on-duty for the operational period. These situation reports can be found on the Division's website: <http://www.floridadisaster.org>.

2. Communication Systems

The Logistics Section, Communications, and Information Technology Branch manage all state communications systems. The SWO is equipped with multiple communication networks composed of local, state, and federal emergency communication systems. The figure below identifies the types of communications maintained by state and federal government.

Figure 2 – STATE AND FEDERAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS	
STATE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS
1. Commercial Telephone	1. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Wire Service (NWWWS)
2. Hot Ring Down for Nuclear Power Plants	2. National Warning System - Federal (NAWAS)
3. Amateur Radio Emergency System	3. Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)/Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)
4. Commercial Wireless Devices	4. Shared Resources (Shares) High Frequency (HF) Radio Program
5. Emergency Management Network (EMNet)	
6. Mobile Satellite Phone System (MSAT)	
7. Emergency Alert System (EAS)	
8. Everbridge Mass Notification System	
9. State Law Enforcement Emergency Radio System (SLERS) (800 MHz)	
10. Florida Interoperability Network (FIN)	
11. Florida Emergency Information Line (FEIL)	
12. 800 MHz Conventional National Mutual Aid Network	
13. Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) Satellite System	
14. National Warning System - State (NAWAS)	

3. Alert and Warning

The SWO will initiate warnings and emergency notifications in accordance with *The State of Florida Emergency Operations Plan*. The SWO operates a back-up dedicated voice and data system which is linked to each county warning point, the seven National Weather Service forecast offices which serve Florida, the Emergency Alert System, local primary television and radio stations, Florida’s three commercial nuclear power stations, the South Florida Water Management District, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, and the Florida Department of Military Affairs. All SWO systems are tested weekly to ensure operational readiness.

Once alerted or warned of an emergency or disaster, the SERT Chief will immediately notify the Director. The Director will then notify the Governor’s Office and apprise them of the situation and recommend protective and/or response actions, including activating the SEOC. Once the SERT has mobilized to the SEOC, the SERT Chief will conduct a situational briefing and request all ESFs to plan accordingly. The SERT Chief may request certain ESFs to plan and deploy resources immediately.

4. Communication Interoperability

The Florida Interoperability Network (FIN) is a statewide network developed and managed by the Department of Management Services, Division of Telecommunications. The Division maintains 1 station and one tactical system on FIN. This network of communication systems supports all radio frequency bands and proprietary systems to ensure interoperable communications. It features a secure network with encryption throughout the network. The components are scalable as necessary. Additional tactical systems deployed across the state include: EDICS (Emergency Deployable Interoperable Communication System), MIL-WAVE (Secure Milwave™ Wireless GSM Communications Network), EDWARDS (Emergency Deployable, Wide Area Remote Data System), MARC (Mutual Aid Radio Communications) and TAC-SAT (Tactical Satellite Communications).

G. Emergency Declaration Process: Local, State, and Federal Government

At the state level, the governor relies on the executive order to meet a number of response and recovery challenges, such as: deploying the National Guard or other response assets, coordinating evacuations, suspending state regulations to facilitate response and recovery operations, expanding social services, providing assistance to disaster survivors, and managing elections disrupted by the emergency. An emergency declaration, therefore, allows the governor or local official to meet the challenges that lie ahead. The process of declaring an emergency is described in further detail below.

1. Authority to Declare a State of Emergency

The authority to declare a state or local state of emergency is identified in Chapter 252, Florida Statutes. At the local level: a mayor, city manager, or board of county commissioners can declare a local state of emergency. At the state level, the Governor is empowered with this responsibility. At the national level, the President of the United States can declare a state of emergency.

2. County Emergency Declaration Process

In the event of an emergency or disaster, the impacted counties will coordinate the emergency response effort within their political jurisdictions (county and municipalities). If necessary, a county will activate the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA) for the exchange of emergency mutual aid assistance with neighboring counties and among municipalities within the county. This agreement is strictly for emergency purposes only. When the event is beyond the capacity of the local government, the county emergency management agency will request state assistance through the SERT, to be coordinated by the SERT Chief.

3. State Emergency Declaration Process

If the emergency or disaster has the potential to exceed the capabilities of counties or state agencies, the Governor, by executive order or proclamation, will declare a state of emergency for those impacted areas or areas in which the emergency or disaster is anticipated as defined in Section 252.36, Florida Statutes. Depending upon the type of emergency or disaster, a state of emergency will activate certain components of the CEMP. Such a proclamation by the Governor is also required to activate the full range of federal disaster recovery programs available to the state,

and is a condition for requesting interstate mutual aid through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). These executive orders, proclamations, and rules have the force and effect of law in congruence with Section 252.36, Florida Statutes. The process for declaring a state of emergency is as follows:

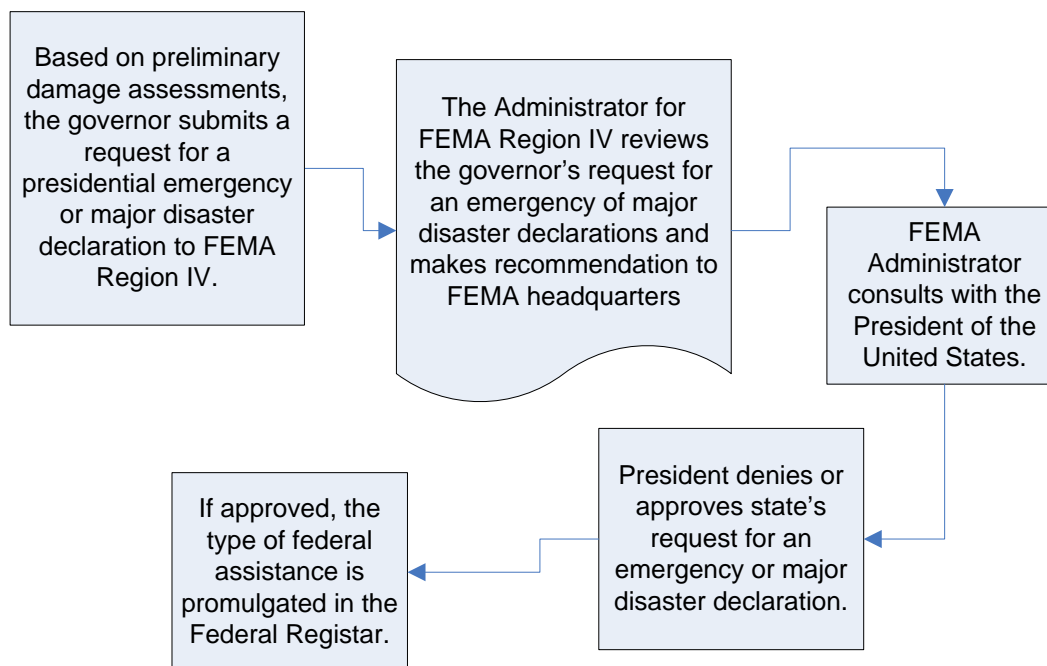
- The public is alerted to and/or warned of an imminent or actual event.
- The Division initiates response plans of the CEMP to manage the emergency or disaster.
- A county declares a local state of emergency.
- The Director of the Division of Emergency Management determines that the state of emergency is required, and determines the specifics and justification for the declaration.
- The Director of the Division recommends to the Governor that he or she declare a state of emergency. The Division prepares an executive order and forwards it to the Executive Office of the Governor for approval.
- Through executive order, the Governor designates the State Coordinating Officer. The executive order is then forwarded to the Secretary of State for attestation, affixation of the state seal, and filing with the Florida Department of State. The executive order will also be dated and time stamped. Copies of the order will be forwarded to government agencies, and ESF 14 (External Affairs - Public Information) will disseminate a copy to the public.
- The SERT initiates protective measures to assist local governments.
- Depending on the nature of the hazard, state agencies and departments determine the need to activate their Continuity of Government and/or Continuity of Operations plans.
- The SERT initiates response and recovery activities to assist impacted counties.
- The SCO notifies FEMA of the imminent or actual event and requests assistance, if necessary.
- If federal assistance is requested, a copy of the Executive Order is provided to FEMA's Region IV Regional Director.

The state Legislature, by concurrent resolution, may terminate a state of emergency at any time. Thereupon, the Governor shall issue an executive order or proclamation ending the state of emergency as defined by Section 252.36(2), Florida Statutes. All executive orders or proclamations shall indicate the nature of emergency, the area or areas threatened, and the conditions which have brought the emergency about or which make possible its termination.

4. Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration

Pursuant to Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations, the Governor may request that the President of the United States issue an emergency or a major disaster declaration. Before making a request, the Governor must declare a state of emergency for Florida and ensure that all appropriate state and local actions have been taken.

The following flow chart describes the declaration process:

Figure 3 – DECLARATION PROCESS

There are two primary forms of presidential disaster declarations: an emergency declaration and a major disaster declaration.

The basis for the Governor's request for an **emergency declaration** must be based upon a finding that the situation:

- Is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capability of the state and the affected local government(s); and
- Requires supplementary federal emergency assistance to save lives and to protect property, public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a disaster.

The basis for the Governor's request for a **major disaster declaration**³ must be based upon a finding that:

- The situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capability of the state and affected local government(s); and

³ A state may also request an expedited major disaster declaration during a catastrophic event where the level of damage is empirically overwhelming. Additionally, the President may issue an expedited disaster declaration for pre-landfall hurricanes; however, assistance will be limited to Category A (debris clearance) and/or B (emergency protective measures) under FEMA's Public Assistance Program.

- Federal assistance under the Stafford Act⁴ is necessary to supplement the efforts and available resources of the state, local governments, disaster relief organizations, and compensation by insurance for disaster-related losses.

The request also includes:

- Confirmation that the Governor has taken appropriate action under State law and directed the execution of the State emergency plan
- An estimate of the amount and severity of damages and losses stating the impact of the disaster on the public private sector
- Information describing the nature and amount of State and local resources which have been or will be committed to alleviate the results of the disaster
- Preliminary estimates of the types and amount of supplementary Federal disaster assistance needed under the Stafford Act
- Certification by the Governor that State and local government obligations and expenditures for the current disaster will comply with all applicable cost sharing requirements of the Stafford Act.

The completed request, addressed to the President, is sent to the FEMA Regional Administrator, who will evaluate the damage reports and other information and make a recommendation to the FEMA Administrator. The FEMA Administrator, acting through the Secretary of Homeland Security, may then recommend a course of action to the President.

The Governor's request for a disaster declaration may result in either a Presidential declaration of a major disaster or an emergency, or denial of the Governor's request. If the President grants an emergency or major disaster declaration, the Governor and the FEMA Regional Administrator shall execute a FEMA-State Agreement which states the understandings, commitments, and conditions for federal assistance. This Agreement describes the incident and the incident period for which assistance will be made available, the area(s) eligible for federal assistance, the type and extent of federal assistance to be made available, and contains the commitment of the state and local government(s) with respect to the amount of funds to be expended in alleviating damage and suffering caused by the major disaster or emergency. With the declaration, the President appoints a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO). The FCO is responsible for coordinating all federal disaster assistance programs administered by FEMA. The FCO and the SCO works together to ensure all assistance is provided in accordance with Sections 404, 406, 407, 408 and other provisions of the Stafford Act.

H. Activation of Emergency Facilities

The SEOC, or its alternate, will be activated at a level necessary to effectively monitor or respond to threats or emergency situations. The SEOC operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, but the level of staffing varies with the activation level.

There are three (3) levels of activation:

⁴ http://www.fema.gov/pdf/about/stafford_act.pdf

- Level 3: Normal conditions.
- Level 2: The SERT is activated, but may not require activation of every section, branch or ESF.
- Level 1: The SERT has activated all sections, branches and ESFs to conduct response and recovery operations.

The SEOC can be activated by the following:

- The Governor
- The Director, Division of Emergency Management
- The SERT Chief, in the absence of the above

The SEOC is equipped to conduct telephone conferences and video teleconferences. Whether the emergency is imminent or has occurred, the SEOC will conduct general coordination conferences with the county emergency operations centers. These conferences are normally conducted several times a day.

The State Logistics Response Center will activate to an equal level as the State EOC during emergency periods.

I. Resource Management

1. Resource Typing

The State Resource Management Network (SRMN) is a fully NIMS compliant software system. This system lists all state joint force resources under one of several nationally accepted resource types. To include personnel, crews, equipment, heavy equipment, commodities, vehicles, aircraft and facilities to include: State Logistics Staging Areas (I – III), Base Camps (I – V), County Points of Distribution (PODs), and County Staging Areas (CSAs).

All state and agency term contracts are in place for every possible resource type and are all included in the SRMN typed either under NIMS, the National Emergency Resource Registry (NERR), or Florida typed asset, system or package.

2. Pre-positioning of Resources

When the impact point of an impending threat is known with reasonable certainty, and precautionary deployment of personnel and equipment and pre-positioning of supplies can facilitate a rapid response, the state may pre-position resources. The SERT Chief will activate the State Logistics Response Center (SLRC) through the State Unified Logistics Section who will coordinate with other state, federal non-profit and contractual agencies, organizations and companies regarding the pre-positioning of state resources, including the activation and deployment of Florida National Guard personnel and equipment. Field operations normally pre-staged or deployed post-incident will be pre-deployed as appropriate in the context of safety/security.

The SLRC Logistics Operations Center (LOC) is the centralized point of coordination for the resource ordering, deployment, resupply, maintenance, and demobilization of all joint force resources.

The State Unified Logistics Section will coordinate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IV, and HQ Logistics Sections on the pre-positioning of emergency resources in advance of an event and deployment of resources post event. In Florida, under agreement with FEMA, all federal logistics support resources (equipment and commodities) are signed over to the State for management versus managed by FEMA.

In major event and operations, the State Unified Logistics Section in conjunction with the Florida National Guard will establish one or more Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration (JSROI) sites in the state to in process all out of state personnel, teams and resources entering the state for deployment. (*Refer To JSROI Plan*)

3. Resource Needs

Resources will be identified by the Logistics Section, and if approved by the SERT Chief/SCO, procured with the assistance of the Finance and Administration Section, or requested from federal assets/resources. Resource needs will be estimated by the Logistics Section using established algorithms with the assistance of the Planning Section, who will anticipate the expected impacts of the event on the population and on infrastructure using HAZUS or other predictive computer models. In most cases, basic resources will be deployed to the impacted areas based on anticipated impact and needs. When county staging areas and points of distribution are established, the State will use the current Commodity Resource Model developed by the Logistics Section to establish burn rates and resupply quantities.

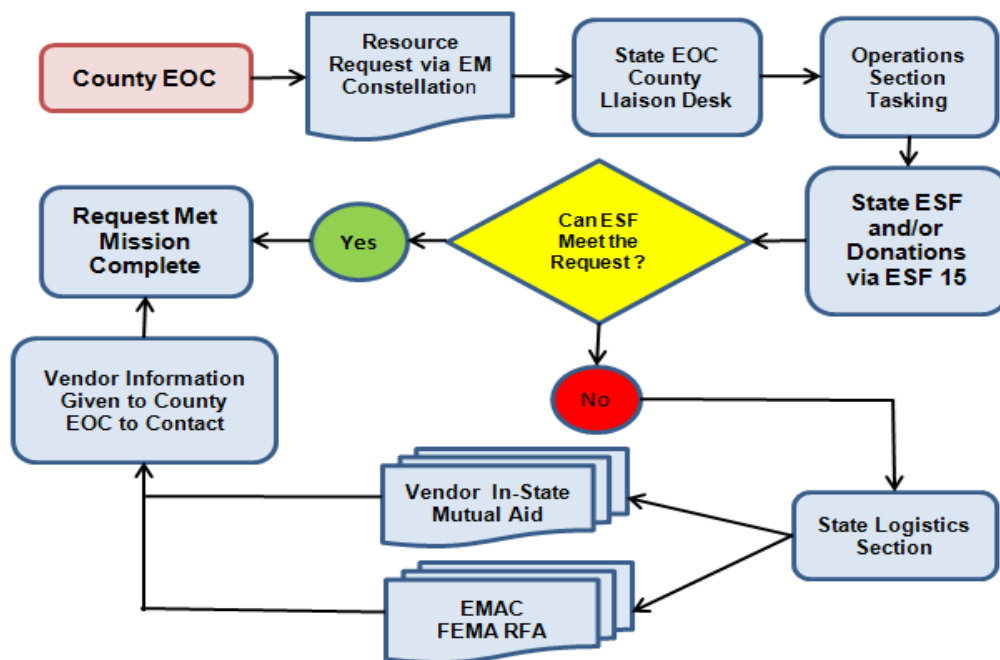
4. County Resource Requests

County resource requests are made through the EM Constellation system or, if unavailable, any other form of communication. Once a request has been received by the SEOC from a county, it is initially processed by the County Liason Desk under the direction of the Operations Support Branch, who verifies the information. From there, it is assigned to the proper branch for tasking to the appropriate ESF. If the ESF can meet the provisions of the request, resource information is forwarded to the county EOC.

If the ESF cannot provide the requested resources, it is then forwarded to the Logistics Section, who will work with either private vendors or through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) to secure the resources. If the resources are identified from private sources, the vendor information is given to the county emergency operations center.

The following flow chart depicts this process:

Figure 4 - SEOC PROCESSING OF COUNTY RESOURCE REQUESTS



5. Private Sector Resources

The Florida Retail Association acts as one of the principal liaisons between the State and the retail, commercial, industrial, and manufacturing sector. The Florida Realtors Association acts as the principal liaison for the commercial and residential real estate sector. The Florida Banking Association serves as a liaison between the State and the commercial banking sector. The Florida Restaurant and Lodging Association acts as the principal liaison between the State and the restaurant, hotel and motel industry. Representatives of these associations participate as part of ESF 18, Business, Industry, and Economic Stabilization. ESF 18 interfaces with all sections and ESFs in response and recovery efforts.

6. Florida Emergency Preparedness Association

The Florida Emergency Preparedness Association (FEPA) is a statewide emergency management information and advocacy group with members from a broad range of professional emergency management organizations. FEPA may be called upon to support the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) by identifying available personnel, equipment, and resources, as their regional organizational structure allows for quick dissemination of requests for information and/or assistance in support of the SERT.

The *State of Florida Unified Logistics Plan* addresses specific subject matter pertaining to Resource Management operations.

J. Continuity of Government and Continuity of Operations

Continuity of Government (COG) and Continuity of Operations (COOP) are functions essential to ensuring that the state and its political subdivisions continue to provide vital services throughout the emergency or disaster period. COG is defined as the preservation, maintenance, or reconstitution of the civil government's ability to carry out its constitutional responsibilities. On April 14, 1980, Governor Bob Graham issued Executive Order 80-29, requiring each department and agency of the state and its political subdivisions to take measures for the protection of personnel, equipment, supplies, and essential records and adopt COG plans by providing for emergency interim successors, relocation of seats of government, and resumption of essential services.

Section 252.365(3)(a), Florida Statutes, requires all agency ECOs to ensure that their respective agency and facilities have a disaster preparedness plan to provide continuity of essential state functions (COG) under all circumstances. The plan must include, at a minimum:

- Identification of essential functions, programs, and personnel.
- Procedures to implement the plan, and personnel notification and accountability; delegations of authority and lines of succession.
- Identification of alternative facilities and related infrastructure, including those for communications.
- Identification and protection of vital records and databases.
- Provide schedules and procedures for periodic tests, training, and exercises as defined in (3)(b).

Subdivision (3)(c) of section 252.365 requires the Division of Emergency Management to develop and distribute guidelines for developing and implementing the plan. The COOP Guidance was adopted by the Division in response to the statutory mandate imposed by Chapter 2002-43.⁵ The guidance is applicable to all state agencies and departments, commissions, water management districts, universities, correctional institutions and independent organizations. Each COOP is required to:

- Ensure the safety of personnel and visitors.
- Provide for the ability to continue essential operations.
- Contain provisions for the protection of critical equipment, records, and other state assets.
- Maintain efforts to minimize damage and loss.

⁵ Chapter 2002-3 was approved by the Governor on April 16, 2002. This guidance also follows requirements of Executive Order 01-262 which requires government agencies and departments to prepare disaster preparedness plans through their designated emergency coordination officers (ECOs).

- Contain provisions for an orderly response and recovery from any incident.
- Serve as a foundation for the continued survival of leadership.
- Assure compliance with legal and statutory requirements.

K. Protective Measures

1. Evacuations

Counties may initiate their own protective measures, such as ordering evacuations and activating public shelters, including special needs shelters and pet-friendly shelters. The SERT, in concert with local emergency management, law enforcement, sheltering organizations, public information offices, and adjacent states, will coordinate regional evacuation. The *Regional Evacuation Guidelines* integrates the operations of all the above organizations into one plan that manages the decision-making, implementation, and conduct of evacuations for entire regions. The *Regional Evacuation Guidelines* includes the following guidance:

- The SEOC will coordinate all large-scale evacuations.
- One-way evacuation operations (reverse-lane operations) will be implemented at the direction of the Governor.
- All destination counties will activate their EOCs to support major evacuations when directed to do so by the SCO.
- All destination counties will open and operate host shelters as directed by the SCO.
- All counties that open host shelters will be covered under the Governor's Executive Order declaring a state of emergency and will be included in all requests for federal emergency or major disaster declaration assistance.
- The regional evacuation process will be used by state and county governments to manage and coordinate any multi-county and/or regional evacuation. This includes: the implementation of state guidelines for lifting tolls on state toll facilities pursuant to the *Florida Department of Transportation, Office of Toll Operations, Toll Suspension Plan*, locking down 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 *Regional Evacuation Procedure*.

2. Sheltering

Section 252.385(4)(a), Florida Statutes, requires that any public facility, including schools, postsecondary education facilities, and other facilities owned or leased by the state or local governments, but excluding hospitals, hospice care facilities, assisted living facilities, and nursing homes, which are suitable for use as public hurricane evacuation shelters shall be made available at the request of the local emergency management agencies. All shelters must meet physical and programmatic accessibility requirements as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act and Florida Accessibility Codes. The county emergency

management agency shall coordinate with these entities to ensure that designated facilities are ready to activate prior to an emergency or disaster.

3. Special Needs Sheltering

In addition to general population sheltering, the Division monitors the status of the statewide inventory of Special Needs Shelters (SpNS). All shelters must meet physical and programmatic accessibility requirements as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act and Florida Accessibility Codes. Special Needs Shelters provide a higher level of attendant care than general population shelters. Any facility designated as a shelter must meet minimum hurricane safety criteria. To ensure consistency with state and national standards, guidelines and best practices, the Division recognizes the American Red Cross (ARC) 4496 Standards for Hurricane Evacuation Shelter Selection.

4. Sheltering Pets or Service Animals

In collaboration with the Florida Department of Agriculture, the Division is responsible for addressing strategies for the sheltering of persons with pets. (See section 252.3568, Florida Statutes; see also The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 (PL 109-308, October 6, 2006), an amendment to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C.A. § 5196), which requires governmental jurisdictions to accommodate pets and service animals in the event of an emergency). A person with who uses a service animal must be allowed to bring his or her service animal into a general population or special needs shelter and has the right to be accompanied by a service animal in all areas of a public accommodation (See sections 252.355(3) and 413.08, Florida Statutes). In developing these strategies, the state considers the following:

- Locating pet-friendly shelters within buildings with restrooms, running water, and proper lighting.
- Allowing pet owners to interact with their animals and care for them.
- Ensuring animals are properly cared for during the emergency.

L. Preparedness Measures

The Division of Emergency Management maintains a host of all-hazards preparedness programs and activities designed to keep the State prepared for any emergency or disaster. They include the following:

1. Natural Hazards Planning

The Division's Natural Hazards Unit administers the state's all-hazards planning programs. The goal of the unit is to ensure that the State Emergency Response Team is prepared for prompt, efficient response and recovery to protect lives and property affected by disasters. Programs for which the unit is responsible include Comprehensive Emergency Management Planning, Continuity of Operations, and the Hurricane Program. In addition, the unit provides planning support to other agencies in their respective emergency management planning

2. Technological Hazard Planning

The Division serves as staff support to the State Emergency Response Commission which administers the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act, Florida Hazardous Materials Emergency Response and Community Right-To-Know Act, and the Florida Accidental Release Prevention and Risk Management Planning Act.

3. Information Management – Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

The GIS capabilities of the SERT include spatial analysis, cartography, development of GIS applications and tools, information and data management, database administration, data maintenance, and web development, as well as non-GIS application design and development. During SEOC activations, this effort supports the SERT Planning Section by providing tools for decision makers and responders that will facilitate decision-making.

4. Training and Exercise

The Training Unit coordinates the delivery of courses in the field primarily for county and municipal responders. The Exercise Unit serves the training needs of Division staff, and members of the SERT, which includes representatives of the state agencies and other organizations that staff the SEOC. The Division also coordinates applicants for the federal Emergency Management Institute (EMI).

5. Critical Infrastructure – Key Resources (CIKR)

The State of Florida has undertaken preparedness actions to ensure its CIKR is identified, and protected, to the extent possible. To coordinate vulnerability assessments for the thousands of CIKR structures in Florida, the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTFs) have established multi-agency, multi-disciplinary critical infrastructure protection committees, and provided them with the Automated Critical Assessment Management System (ACAMS) training to coordinate the identification and vulnerability assessments of the infrastructure and assets in their jurisdictions. RDSTFs named critical infrastructure assessment coordinators responsible for reviewing the assessments and prioritizing the infrastructures based on federal criteria in terms of continuity of operations (COOP), the impact of hazardous materials, and the potential for loss of human life.

Based on the infrastructure prioritization, the assessment coordinators along with local partners, may provide DHS-approved, sector-specific common vulnerabilities reports. In addition, the assessment coordinators, along with local partners, may present verbal options for consideration for possible security enhancements at prioritized locations. The vulnerability assessments, along with security enhancement options, are submitted to the ACAMS system for review and comparison with national risk and threat-based intelligence and funding recommendations to implement enhancement projects.

Florida's State Working Group on Domestic Preparedness has established a committee on CIKR protection that is responsible for ensuring that the Florida state strategy for critical infrastructure remains updated and consistent with emerging federal guidance and published best practices. Department of Homeland Security

(DHS) Protective Security Advisors (PSAs) have been integrated into Florida's strategy and structure to ensure coordination with federal mandates and guidelines, and ensure Florida's critical infrastructure assets are inclusive and consistent with those maintained by DHS at the Office of Infrastructure Management.

M. Response Operations

1. State Emergency Response Team (SERT) Activation

When the SERT activates, the SWO issues a notice to the ECOs to report to the SEOC. Once the SERT is activated, the SERT Chief provides a quick synopsis of the situation. The SERT conducts incident action planning, with meetings to determine tactical operations and the availability of resources. The SERT also establishes objectives, assigns missions to be completed by ESFs, and establishes unified operations, planning, logistics, and finance and administration sections. ESFs implement their specific emergency operations plans to activate resources and organize their response actions. The ESF Annex contains additional detail on each ESFs response actions. If applicable, all state agencies will activate COOP to ensure the continuity of agency operations during the emergency.

The SERT Chief may initiate other measures as necessary, such as:

- Contacting the FEMA Regional Administrator and requesting that the Regional Administrator deploy a liaison or Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) to support operations at the SEOC. IMATs are federal interagency teams composed of subject-matter experts and incident management professionals. The IMAT's primary role is to coordinate information and mission requests between the state and federal response agencies. IMAT and SEOC staff may merge to a singular organizational structure to support a Unified Command. An IMAT also has the responsibility for coordinating and making the preliminary arrangements to set up federal field facilities and initiate establishment of a Joint Field Office (JFO).
- Deploying a State Assistance Team (SAT) to assess needs and coordinate response activities with the county emergency management agency. The SAT serves as the forward coordinating element for the SERT and the SCO. In this role, they will provide situational awareness and operational planning to the SERT and the SCO by incorporating information collected from the SEOC, County EOC's, local agencies and SAT reconnaissance. The SAT will also supply all necessary logistical support to the SERT and SCO for forward deployment. Further, the SAT, in coordination with SERT Liaisons, may be tasked to assist the SERT Chief with other missions as assigned by the SEOC. SAT personnel may be drawn from state and local department or agency staff, according to pre-established protocol.
- Conducting varying response activities depending upon the scope and nature of the emergency (see incident-specific CEMP annexes). The SERT utilizes the Incident Command System (ICS) to organize both immediate and long-term field operations.

2. Maintaining a Common Operating Picture (COP)

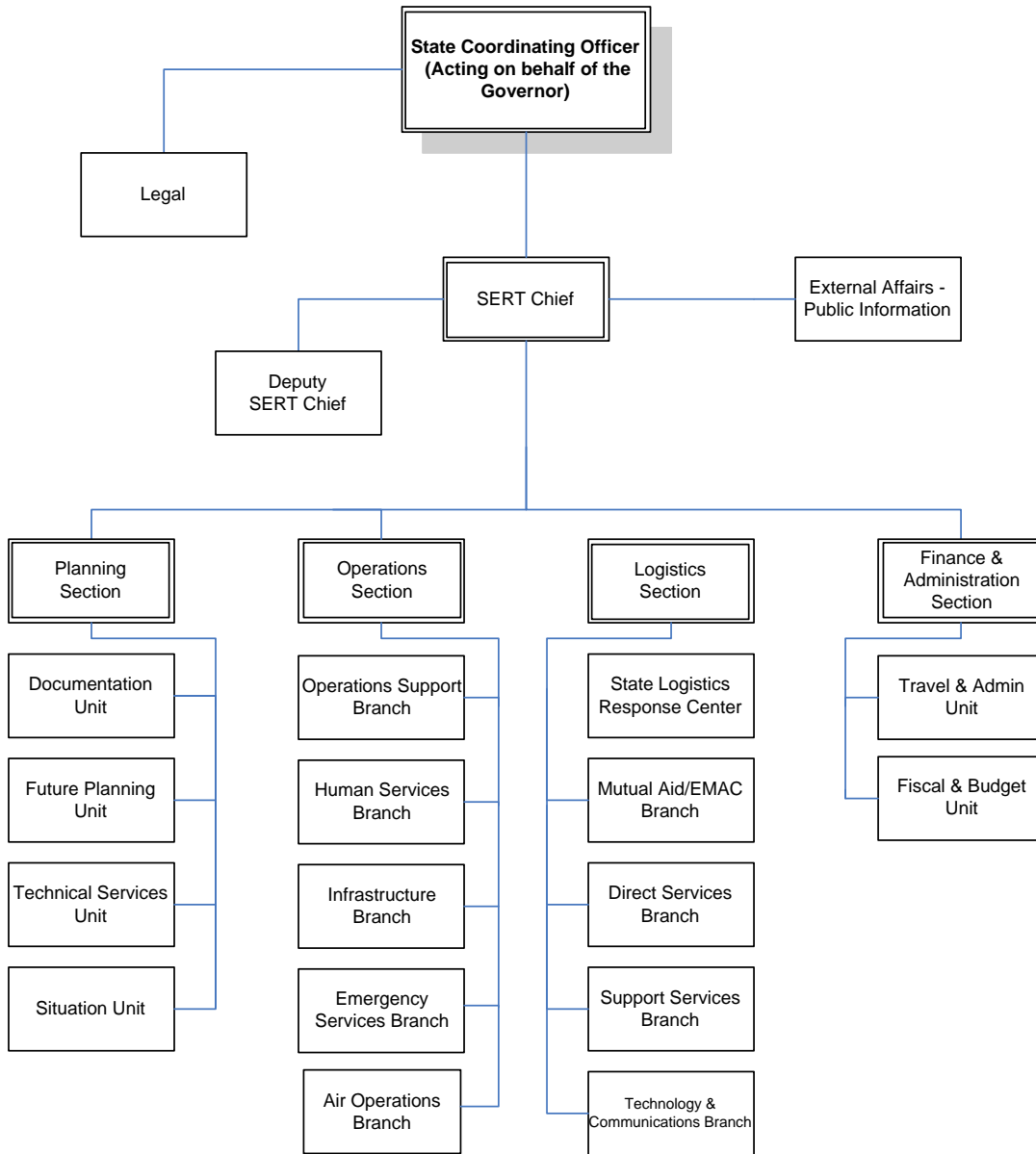
A COP allows on-scene and off-scene personnel to have the same information about an incident. This is accomplished in the SEOC through a variety of measures including: coordinated development of Action Plans, Situation Reports, Flash Reports, EM Constellation, GIS enabled products, Branch/Section specialty plans, and ESF/Branch briefings. This information is shared with all deployed personnel through video teleconferencing, e-mail, or conference calls.

3. Unified Command

It is important to have a unified command in all large-scale incidents involving multiple jurisdictions. Every effort must be made to prevent parallel, ad hoc, and disconnected operations from developing. Such operations will fragment response efforts, cause unnecessary competition for limited resources, and negatively impact the ability to support responders. The following chart shows the incident command structure of the SERT when it is activated.

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Figure 5 - STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM ORGANIZATIONAL AND INCIDENT COMMAND STRUCTURE

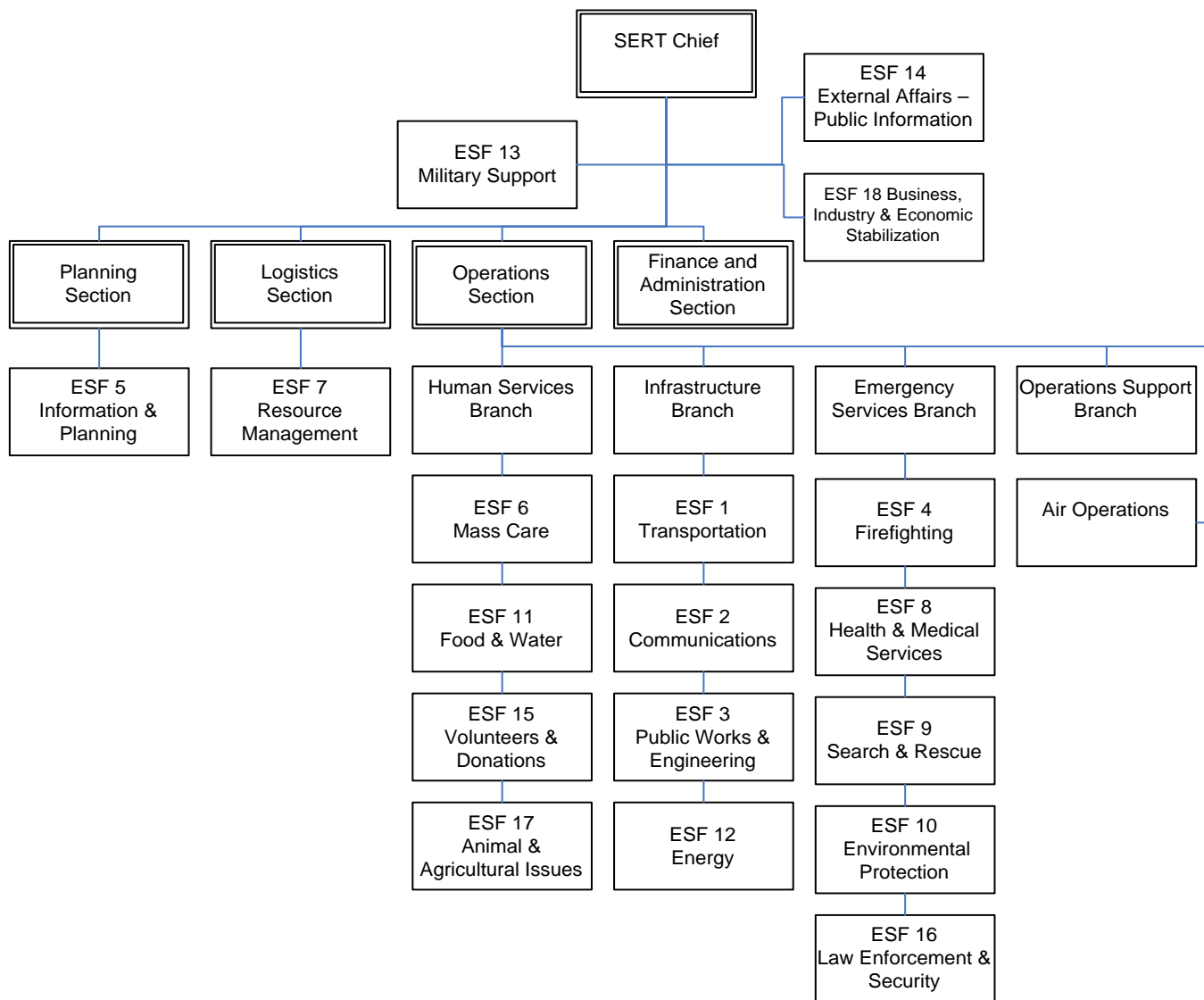


4. Integration of the Incident Command System (ICS) and Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

The SEOC integrates both an ICS and ESF command structure, without losing any of the integrity of either system. The SEOC is configured using ICS Sections (Planning, Operations, Logistics, and Finance and Administration). The main floor of the SEOC includes the Planning, Logistics, Finance and Administration, and Operations Sections along with the Infrastructure, Emergency Services, Human Services, and Operations Support branches. Each of the 18 ESFs are located in

breakout rooms adjoining the main floor. Each ESF supports one of the ICS sections, as depicted in the following chart.

Figure 6 - SEOC INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM AND EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION INTEGRATION



N. Recovery Operations

1. Transition from Response to Recovery

When a state of emergency is declared by the Governor, the SERT will initiate response operations to assist communities impacted by the event. As response operations are underway, the SERT will simultaneously begin the planning of recovery operations. To meet this objective, the lead for recovery will function as a Deputy SERT Chief (another Deputy SERT Chief is used in the response phase). During the forward transition of recovery to the Joint Field Office (JFO), the Deputy

SERT Chief for recovery will be designated as the Deputy State Coordinating Officer (DSCO). In general, the DSCO will initiate the following measures when an emergency is declared:

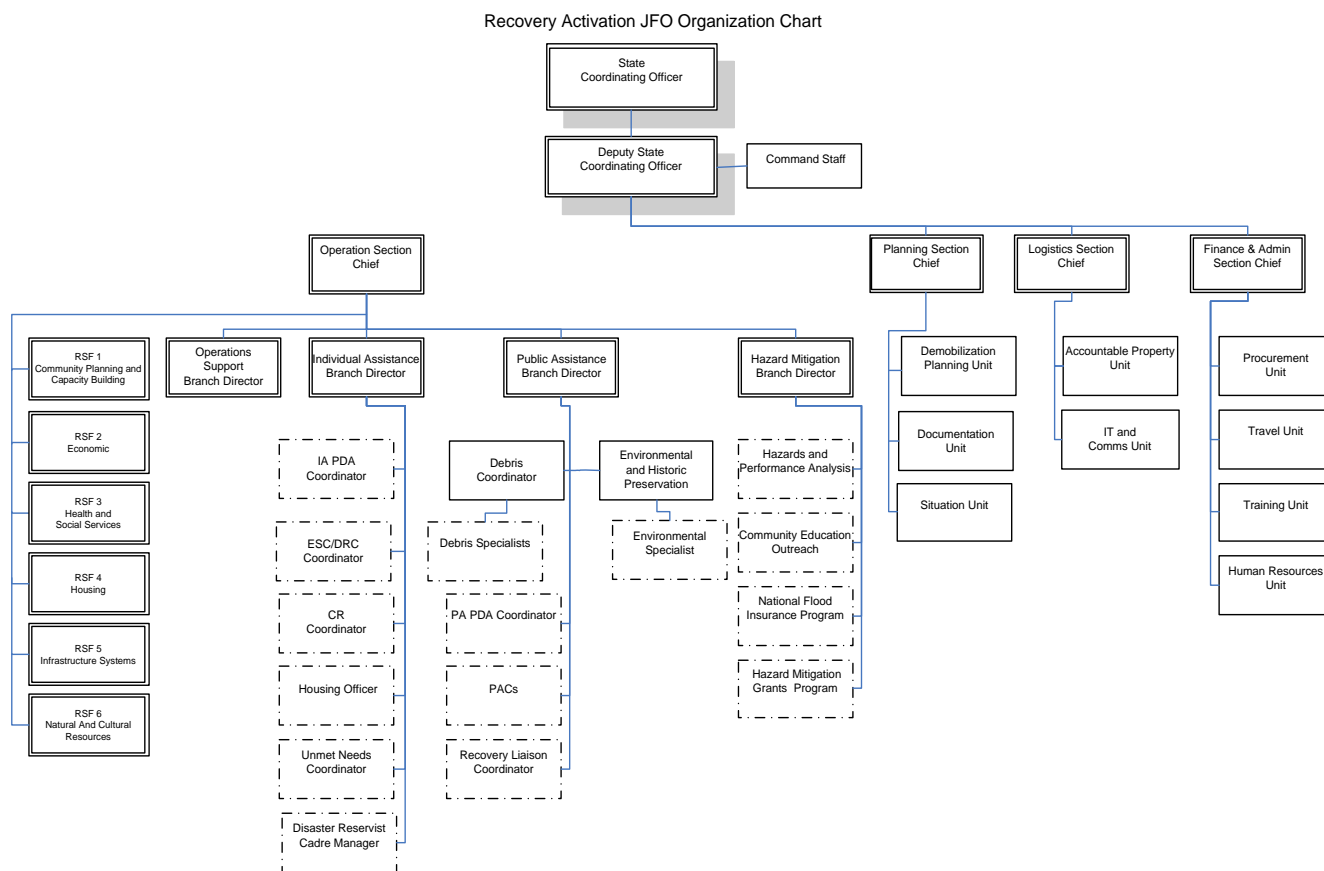
- Assist the SERT Chief at the SEOC.
- Coordinate with local impacted communities and request FEMA and the Small Business Administration (SBA) to deploy Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) teams to determine the extent of damage to communities. PDA teams are comprised of personnel from FEMA, the SERT, local officials, and the SBA.
- Coordinate with SERT Legal to determine the type of public and/or individual assistance necessary in a request for a presidential emergency or major disaster declaration.
- Once an area has received a presidential disaster declaration, coordinate the establishment of Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs), which assist survivors in applying for state or federal assistance. Responsibility for these centers is then jointly shared by FEMA, the state, and the county in which the DRC is located.
- Deploy Community Response Teams (CRTs) which disseminate information to disaster-affected communities. The CRTs identify and report local unmet human needs and assist survivors. CRTs also determine what areas within the disaster area received the most damage and where the priority of effort should be from a human-needs perspective. See the *Community Response Activation Plan* for detailed information about the mobilization, procedures, and demobilization of Community Response Teams. Additionally, the *Community Response Standard Operating Guide and Field Guide* provides specific program duties.
- Coordinate with other local, state, and federal agencies to assist impacted communities.
- Coordinate with local and state agencies to identify and track all eligible federal costs incurred by local and state government during the emergency for reimbursement by the federal government.
- Depending on the type of presidential disaster declaration received, activate the state Public Assistance, Individual Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation programs in the JFO.
- Coordinate with FEMA to establish a JFO to provide recovery assistance to the areas impacted by the disaster. DEM Logistics will work with FEMA Logistics to locate and establish an Interim Operating Facility (IOF) until a JFO can be established.

2. Establishment of a Joint Field Office (JFO)

A JFO is established following incidents of great severity, magnitude or complexity for which a presidential disaster is declared and state and local response agencies require federal support. A JFO is a temporary multiagency coordination center established at the incident site to provide a central location for coordination of local,

state, federal, tribal, non-governmental, and private-sector organizations with primary responsibility for incident oversight, direction, and/or assistance to effectively coordinate recovery actions. The chart below shows the organizational and command structure of the JFO:

Figure 7 - JOINT FIELD OFFICE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART (STATE)



3. Recovery Assistance Programs

The following are the primary categories of disaster aid available under the Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288.

a. Individual Assistance (IA)

Immediately after a disaster declaration, recovery operations will be coordinated first from the SEOC, and then from the JFO. A toll-free telephone number is published for use by affected residents and business owners in registering for Individual Assistance. Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) are also opened where disaster victims can meet with program representatives and obtain information

about available aid and the recovery process. Disaster aid to individuals generally falls into the following categories:

- **Disaster Housing** may be available for displaced persons whose residences were heavily damaged or destroyed. Funding can also be provided for housing repairs and replacement of damaged items to make homes habitable.
- **Disaster Grants** are available to help meet other disaster related needs and necessary expenses not covered by insurance and other aid programs. These may include replacement of personal property, transportation, medical, dental and funeral expenses.
- **Low-Interest Disaster Loans** are available after a disaster for homeowners and renters from the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) to cover uninsured property losses. SBA loans offer low-interest, fixed rate loans to disaster victims. The Loans may be for repair or replacement of homes, automobiles, clothing or other damaged personal property. Loans are also available to businesses for property loss and economic injury. The SBA also offers such loans to affected small businesses to help them recover from economic injury caused by the disaster. The state must meet eligibility requirements to qualify for SBA assistance and the President need not declare a Stafford Act disaster or emergency for a state to receive SBA loan assistance.

There are other forms of Individual Assistance which fall under the Robert T. Stafford Act. They include:

- Other Needs Assistance (ONA)
- Unemployment Assistance
- Food Coupons and Distribution of food commodities
- Relocation Assistance
- Legal Services
- Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training
- Community Disaster Loans

b. Public Assistance (PA)

Seven categories of public assistance have been established by FEMA to differentiate between the aid provided in the immediate aftermath of a disaster to save lives and property, and the longer term assistance provided to help communities rebuild.⁶ The categories are as follows:

- Category A: Debris removal
- Category B: Emergency protective measures
- Category C: Roads and bridges
- Category D: Water control facilities
- Category E: Buildings and equipment

⁶ Federal Emergency Management Agency, "Public Assistance Guide - FEMA 322/June 2007," available at <http://www.fema.gov/public-assistance-policy-and-guidance/public-assistance-guide>.

- Category F: Utilities
- Category G: Parks, recreational, and other

A presidential major 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 Part 206, Subpart G & H. Additionally:

- Project worksheets (PW) are prepared for eligible emergency costs and eligible costs for restoration of damaged facilities.
- The federal share for eligible reimbursement under a Stafford Act declaration shall be no less than seventy-five (75%) percent. The non-federal share is 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.
- Pursuant to Section 252.37, (5) and (6), Florida Statutes, relative to the federal Public Assistance Program, the state shall provide the entire amount of any required matching funds for state agencies and one-half of any required match for grants to local governments. The affected local government shall provide the other one-half. A hardship waiver provision can be provided to the local governments through the Executive Office of the Governor.
- The eligible sub-grantee recipient prior to the receipt of the federal funds shall provide any matching funds required under the federal Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Program in full.
- The state serves as the Grantee, and eligible applicants are Sub-grantees under the federal disaster assistance program. Contractual agreements with the Florida Division of Emergency Management may be executed with applicants, with all reimbursements coming through the Division.
- Documentation, record keeping, inspections, and final closeouts are overseen and approved by the Division of Emergency Management. At all points of the PA life cycle documentation remains the responsibility of the subgrantee.
- The Governor and the State Legislature may authorize other assistance to a local government based upon a declared emergency.

c. Hazard Mitigation Assistance

FEMA also provides Hazard Mitigation Assistance through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), and Section 406 of the Public Assistance Program which assists survivors and public entities with mitigating potential impacts of future hazards. Examples include the elevation or relocation of repetitive loss flood-damaged homes away from flood hazard areas, retrofitting buildings to make them resistant to strong winds, and adoption and enforcement of adequate codes and standards by local, state and federal government. Section 406 helps

fund mitigation measures under the Public Assistance Program when repairing damaged structures.

d. U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA)

When the President declares a major disaster declaration for Individual Assistance, SBA's disaster assistance programs are automatically activated. For smaller disasters, that do not receive an IA declaration, the SBA Administrator may issue a "SBA-only" declaration. Such declarations are based on the occurrence of at least the minimum amount of uninsured physical damage to buildings, machinery, inventory, homes and other property. Typically this would mean at least 25 homes, 25 businesses, or some combination, have sustained uninsured losses of 40% or more. With an agency declaration, SBA disaster assistance programs are available to homeowners, renters and businesses within designated areas. Further information about SBA disaster loans can be found at www.sba.gov.

If a state does not receive a presidential emergency or major disaster declaration, the SBA may still be able to make federally subsidized loans to repair or replace homes, personal property or businesses that sustained damages not covered by insurance. The SBA can provide three types of disaster loans to qualified homeowners and businesses:

- Home Disaster Loans to homeowners and renters to repair or replace disaster-related damages to their home or personal property;
- Business Physical Disaster Loans to business owners to repair or replace disaster-damaged property, including inventory and supplies; and
- Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL), which provide capital to small businesses and to small agricultural cooperatives to assist them through the disaster recovery period.

SBA disaster loans are a critical source of economic stimulation for communities hit by a disaster, spurring job retention and creation, revitalizing business health and stabilizing tax bases. There are four types of disaster declarations:

- Presidential Declarations
- Agency Declarations
- Gubernatorial Declarations
- Secretary of Agriculture or Commerce Declarations

e. Other Recovery Assistance

There are other forms of emergency assistance that may be provided through 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, and the State Housing Initiative Partnership Program.

A more thorough explanation of recovery operations and procedures, including needs and damage assessments, can be found in the *State of Florida Recovery Plan*.

O. Mitigation Measures

Hazard mitigation involves reducing or eliminating long-term risk to people and property from damage due to hazards.

1. Disaster Activity

The Bureau of Mitigation is responsible for the delivery of mitigation funding programs for:

- Loss reduction measures;
- Coordination of loss reduction building science expertise;
- Coordination of activities under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in cooperation with federal partners post-disaster;
- Integration of mitigation with other program and planning efforts;
- Post-disaster documentation of losses avoided due to previous mitigation measures; and
- Community education and outreach necessary to foster loss reduction statewide.

2. Hazard Mitigation Planning

Hazard mitigation planning involves the identification of hazards, assessing the frequency and magnitude of the hazard, assessing the vulnerability of the built and natural environment to those risks, and identifying mitigation goals, objectives and actions to address these risks and vulnerabilities. The Bureau of Mitigation develops and maintains the State of Florida's Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan and assists all 67 Florida counties with the development and update of their multi-jurisdictional Local Mitigation Strategies through training and technical assistance. The state and local mitigation plans must be updated and approved periodically to ensure continued mitigation funding eligibility for federal mitigation grants from FEMA.

3. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

Mitigation projects utilizing HMGP funding are prioritized at the local level in county Local Mitigation strategies and may include activities such as wind retrofits, home acquisition, relocation or demolition, local drainage projects and some planning grants. Special initiatives may be directed by the Governor under this program also.

4. Non-Disaster Mitigation Grant Programs

Mitigation projects utilizing these federal post-disaster grant funds may include elevation of flood-prone structures, flood proofing, acquisition or demolition, localized drainage projects and some mitigation planning projects. Federally-funded mitigation grant programs include the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program and the Flood Mitigation Assistance program (FMA). The State also funds the Residential Construction Mitigation Program (RCMP) annually, which retrofits homes against wind and

educates Floridians about wind mitigation. It also funds the mobile home tie down program administered by Tallahassee Community College.

5. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

The Division is the state coordinating agency for the NFIP. Under the Bureau of Mitigation, the Community Assistance Program State Support Services Element grant is implemented, which funds the State's NFIP office. The office monitors local floodplain management programs as well as technical assistance to Florida's 463+ participating NFIP communities. The NFIP program brings federally subsidized flood insurance to Florida citizens in exchange for formal commitments by the community to implement minimum federal regulations for floodplain development. Florida citizens hold over approximately 38 percent of the nation's total number of flood insurance policies.

V. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. General Policies for Managing Resources

The Finance and Administration Section of the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) is responsible for coordinating several important measures that are necessary to process and track expenditures. These measures and activities are undertaken as provided for in the *State of Florida Resource and Financial Management Policies and Procedures for Emergency Management* policy document.

Several of these measures are as follows:

- Execution and maintenance of documentation related to the purchase of equipment, services and commodities by the SERT to meet the response and recovery needs of the SERT and survivors of the disaster or emergency.
- Maintain, document, and track personnel overtime and compensatory time. This section also arranges and tracks travel accommodations for personnel deployed into the impact area.
- Process documents to ensure expeditious employment of additional response and recovery personnel to meet the staffing requirements of the event.
- Collaborate with other state agency finance offices to track the estimated costs of the event for the management of state financial resources and for future reimbursement processes.
- Ensure that there is sufficient budget authority and federal funds to compensate for response costs. This includes any required state matching fund commitments to ensure proper reimbursement of funds to eligible local, state and non-profit entities for reimbursable response and recovery efforts. After the state of emergency has ceded, the SERT will continue to monitor costs associated with the event and seek budget authority requests as required.
- Identify and track all eligible federal costs incurred during and after the event for reimbursement by FEMA.

B. Mutual Aid

In accordance with section 252.40 and Part III, Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, all political subdivisions of the state are authorized to participate in cooperative relationships to accept services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds for emergency management efforts. Local 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. There are two types of mutual aid:

1. Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement

In accordance with section 252.40, Florida Statutes, participating parties are authorized to participate in cooperative relationships (the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement) to accept services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds for emergency management efforts. All special districts, educational districts, and other local and regional governments are allowed to participate in the agreement. Any participating party may request assistance (oral or written) during an emergency or disaster.

2. Emergency Management Assistance Compact

In accordance with Chapter 252, Part III, Florida Statutes, the state adopted the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), which provides for the mutual assistance between states during any emergency or disaster when the state has depleted its resources, supplies or equipment. In the event a request for disaster assistance comes from another state, the Governor may order the mobilization of state resources under EMAC to be deployed to the impacted state. Similarly, Florida can request and receive assistance from other states through EMAC. The management and coordination of these resources will be administered through the Operations Section of the SERT under the direction of the Operations Section Chief. This process is highlighted in Annex 3 (Mutual Aid) of the *State Unified Logistics Plan*.

C. Authorities and Policies for Procurement Procedures and Liability Provisions

Chapter 287, Florida Statutes and Chapter 60A, Florida Administrative Code, are the laws that govern the purchase of goods and services by state agencies. Chapter 60A permits emergency purchases under circumstances designated in the rule. During a state of emergency, however, the state's procurement rules may be suspended to allow for the timely purchase of response supplies, services and equipment. The Division's *Resource and Financial Management Policies and Procedures for Emergency Management* document outlines the statutory authorities, responsibilities and delegation of emergency functions and priorities for resources and financial management related to response activities. The policy also provides information on financial data maintenance, reporting, tracking resource needs, and compensation to owners for private property used in an emergency.

VI. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

A. Overall Approach to Plan Development

The CEMP is developed with assistance and input from the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) members, including all levels of government, and private, volunteer and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that have emergency management responsibilities. The Division of Emergency Management is also responsible for coordinating any revision of the Basic Plan as well as the incident-specific annexes. Preparation and revision of the Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annex is the responsibility of the designated primary lead emergency support function agency and their designated support agencies. Format and content guidance is established by the Division and incorporated into all annexes and attachments as necessary. The Division maintains the CEMP and amends it to incorporate new concepts of operations, or information from lessons learned or developed through experience, events and/or training exercises.

B. Exercise and Plan Revisions

The Division conducts “No-Notice” exercises as well as annual full-scale exercises (Statewide Hurricane Exercise, Radiological Emergency Preparedness Exercises, Governor’s Tabletop Exercise, etc.) to test the responsiveness and capability of the SERT. Each exercise will test all or critical portions of the CEMP, including capabilities of equipment and the personnel to operate such equipment. A number of these exercises are coordinated with the federal government to test and exercise federal response plans and integration. Each exercise is evaluated through interviews of the emergency organization following the exercise and adopted into an After Action Report (AAR). Revisions will be made to the appropriate plans based on the AAR findings.

C. HSEEP Compliance and Plan Improvement

The Division is compliant with the requirements of the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) which is a capabilities and performance-based exercise program which provides a standardized policy, methodology, and terminology for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning. HSEEP compliance is defined as adherence to specific processes and practices for exercise program management and exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning. The Division complies with the four HSEEP performance requirements. These requirements are as follows:

1. Conduct an annual Training and Exercise Planning Workshop and maintain a Multiyear Training and Exercise Plan.
2. Plan and conduct exercises in accordance with the guidelines set forth in HSEEP policy.
3. Develop and submit properly formatted After Action Report/Improvement Plans (AAR/IP).
4. Track and implement corrective actions identified in the AAR/IP.

D. Plan Review

A review of the CEMP is conducted annually in cooperation with SERT member agencies, volunteer groups and other associates. Changes in procedures, lessons learned from previous SEOC activations, identification of improved capabilities, and deficiencies for corrective action guide any necessary revisions to the plan. As required by law, revisions will be made through formal rule making. Pursuant to Chapter 120, Florida Statutes, the Division will submit a Notice of Proposed Rule Making and allow for public comment before any amendment to the CEMP is adopted by the Division. As required by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, a copy of the CEMP shall be submitted to the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Governor no later than February 1 of every even-numbered year. At all times, the CEMP will be published and available online at www.floridadisaster.org.

VII. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

A. Compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and other Laws or Guidelines for Functional Needs Support Services (FNSS)

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 is incorporated into emergency preparedness plans. This law prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability. A best practice used to effectively address the needs of persons with disabilities or access and functional needs in emergency preparedness plans is establishing a process to pre-identify resources which may be used to fulfill requests from these individuals for reasonable accommodations they may need in emergency situations.

Functional Needs Support Services (FNSS) are defined as services that enable children and adults with or without disabilities who have access and functional needs to maintain their health, safety, and independence in a general population shelter. This may include personal assistance services (PAS), durable medical equipment (DME), consumable medical supplies (CMS), and reasonable modification to common practices, policies and procedures. Individuals requiring FNSS may have sensory, physical, mental health, cognitive and/or intellectual disabilities affecting their capability to function independently without assistance. Additionally, the elderly, women in the late stages of pregnancy, and individuals requiring communication assistance and bariatric support may also benefit from FNSS.

On July 22, 2004, Executive Order 13347 was issued (Individuals with Disabilities in Emergency Preparedness), directing the federal government to work together with state, local and tribal governments, as well as private organizations, to appropriately address the safety and security needs of people with disabilities.

The state and all local governments will make every effort to comply with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and other applicable laws related to emergency and disaster-related programs, services and activities for individuals with disabilities, access and functional needs.

VIII. 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. LAWS

1. Florida Statutes

- Chapter 14, Florida Statutes (Governor)
- Chapter 22, Florida Statutes (Emergency Continuity of Government)
- Chapter 23, Part 1, Florida Statutes (The Florida Mutual Aid Act)
- Chapter 125, Florida Statutes (County Government)
- Chapter 154, Florida Statutes (Public Health Facilities)
- Chapter 161, Florida Statutes (Beach and Shore Preservation)
- Chapter 162, Florida Statutes (County or Municipal Code Enforcement)
- Chapter 163, Florida Statutes (Intergovernmental Programs; Part I, Miscellaneous Programs)
- Chapter 166, Florida Statutes (Municipalities)
- Chapter 187, Florida Statutes (State Comprehensive Plan)
- Chapter 215, Florida Statutes (Financial Matters)
- Chapter 216, Florida Statutes (Planning and Budgeting)
- Chapter 235, Florida Statutes (Educational Facilities)
- Chapter 245, Florida Statutes (Disposition of Dead Bodies)
- Chapter 250, Florida Statutes (Military Affairs)
- Chapter 252, Florida Statutes (The Emergency Management Act)
- Chapter 284, Florida Statutes (State Risk Management and Safety Programs)
- Chapter 287, Florida Statutes (Procurement of Personal Property and Services)
- Chapter 376, Florida Statutes (Pollutant Discharge Prevention and Removal)
- Chapter 377, Florida Statutes (Energy Resources)
- Chapter 380, Florida Statutes (Land and Water Management)
- Chapter 388, Florida Statutes (Public Health)
- Chapter 401, Florida Statutes (Medical Telecommunications and Transportation)
- Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (Environmental Control)
- Chapter 404, Florida Statutes (Radiation)
- Chapter 413, Florida Statutes (Vocational Rehabilitation)
- Chapter 442, Florida Statutes (Occupational Safety and Health)
- Chapter 553, Florida Statutes (Building Construction Standards)
- Chapter 581, Florida Statutes (Plant Industry)
- Chapter 590, Florida Statutes (Forest Protection)
- Chapter 633, Florida Statutes (Fire Prevention and Control)
- Chapter 870, Florida Statutes (Riots, Affrays, Routs, and Unlawful Assemblies)
- Chapter 943, Florida Statutes (Domestic Security)
- Chapter 1013, Florida Statutes (Educational Facilities)

2. Federal Statutes

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, 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.

- 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 pre-disaster mitigation, to streamline the administration of disaster relief, to control the federal costs of disaster assistance, and for other purposes.
- The National Strategy for Homeland Security, July 16, 2002.
- Price-Anderson Amendments Act of 1988, Public Law 100-408, as amended.
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact, Public Law 104-321.
- Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002) (codified predominantly at 6 U.S.C. 101-557 and in other scattered sections of the U.S.C.), established the Department of Homeland Security with the mandate and legal authority to protect the American people from the continuing threat of terrorism.
- The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990.
- 16 U.S.C. 3501, et seq, Coastal Barrier Resources Act.
- 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.
- 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.
- Public Law 101-615, Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act (HMTUSA), which provides funding to improve capability to respond to hazardous materials incidents.
- Public Law 95-510, 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.
- Public Law 101-549, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, which provide for reductions in hazardous air pollutants and risk management planning requirements.
- 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.
- 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.
- Public Law 91-671, Food Stamp Act of 1964, in conjunction with Section 412 of the Stafford Act, relating to food stamp distributions after a major disaster.
- Public Law 89-665, 16 U.S.C. 470, et seq, National Historic Preservation Act, relating to the preservation of historic resources damaged as a result of disasters.
- Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 11331-11352, Federal Emergency Management Food and Shelter Program.
- 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).
- Regal Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994.
- Public Law 833-703, an amendment to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

B. Administrative Rules

1. Florida Administrative Code

- Chapter(s) 27P-2, 6, 11, 14, 19, 20, 21, and 22 Florida Administrative Code.
- Chapter(s) 9J-2, Florida Administrative Code.

2. Code of Federal Regulations

- 28 CFR Part 35 – Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability in State and Local Government Services.
- 44 CFR Part 10 -- Environmental Considerations.
- 44 CFR Part 13 -- Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants & Cooperative Agreements.
- 44 CFR Part 14 -- Audits of State and Local Governments.
- 44 CFR Part 59-76 --National Flood Insurance Program and related programs.
- 44 CFR Part 201 – Mitigation Planning.
- 44 CFR Part 204 – Fire Management Assistance Grant Program.
- 44 CFR Part 206 -- Federal Disaster Assistance for Disasters Declared after Nov. 23, 1988.
- 44 CFR Part 207 – Management Costs
- 44 CFR Part 208 – National Urban Search and Rescue Response System.
- 44 CFR Part 209 – Supplemental Property Acquisition and Elevation Assistance.
- 44 CFR Part 350 – Review and Approval of State & Local Radiological Emergency Plans.
- 44 CFR Part 351 – Radiological Emergency Planning and Preparedness.
- 44 CFR Part 352 – Commercial Nuclear Power Plants: Emergency Preparedness Planning.
- 44 CFR Part 353 – Fee for Services in Support, Review and Approval of State and Local Government or Licensee Radiological Emergency Plans and Preparedness.
- 44 CFR Part 360 – State Assistance Programs for Training and Education in Comprehensive Emergency Management.
- 44 CFR Part 361 – National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Assistance to State & Local Governments.

C. Executive Orders

1. State

- Executive Order 80-29 dated April 14, 1980 which requires each department and agency of the State and political subdivisions to take measures for the protection of personnel, equipment, supplies and essential records and adopt continuity of government (COG) plans by providing for emergency interim successors, relocation of seat of government and resumption of essential services.
- Executive Order 05-122 dated June 10, 2005 establishing the State Emergency Response Commission.

2. Federal

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 3: Homeland Security Advisory System.

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5: Management of Domestic Incidents.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7: Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection.
- Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness.
- Presidential Decision Directive 39, United States Policy on Counter Terrorism.
- Executive Order 11988, Flood Plain Management.
- Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands.
- Executive Order 12657, Federal Emergency Management Assistance in Emergency Planning at Commercial Nuclear Power Plants.
- Executive Order 12656, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities.
- Executive Order 12241, transferring review and concurrence responsibility for State plans from the NRC to FEMA.

D. Supporting Plans and Procedures

- State of Florida Continuity of Operations Plan
- State of Florida Emergency Operations Plan
- Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan
- State of Florida Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan
- State of Florida Mass Migration Plan
- State of Florida Radiological Emergency Plan
- State of Florida Recovery Plan
- State of Florida Resource and Financial Management Policies and Procedures for Emergency Management
- State of Florida Unified Logistics Plan

E. Supporting Annexes

- Emergency Support Function Annex
- The State of Florida Terrorist Incident Response Annex
- The State of Florida Emergency Response Team Annex for Wildfire Operations
- The State of Florida Biological Incident Annex
- The State of Florida Emergency Repatriation Annex
- The State of Florida Emergency Response Team Tropical and Non-Tropical Severe Weather Annex
- The State of Florida Emergency Response Team Mass Migration Annex
- The State of Florida Radiological Emergency Management Annex
- Florida Food Emergency Response Plan

ACRONYMS

AAR	After Action Report
ACAMS	Automated Critical Assessment Management System
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
CIKR	Critical Infrastructure / Key Resources
CMS	Consumable Medical Supplies
COG	Continuity of Government
COOP	Continuity of Operations
COP	Common Operating Picture
CRT	Community Response Team
CSA	County Staging Area
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DME	Durable Medical Equipment
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DSCO	Deputy State Coordinating Officer
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECO	Emergency Coordination Officer
EDICS	Emergency Deployable Interoperable Communications System
EDWARDS	Emergency Deployable Wide Area Remote Data System
EIDL	Economic Injury Disaster Loan
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EMPA	Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ESC	Essential Services Center
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FCIC	Federal Crime Information Center
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEIL	Florida Emergency Information Line
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEPA	Florida Emergency Preparedness Association
FIN	Florida Interoperability Network
FLCP	Florida Catastrophic Planning
FLNG	Florida National Guard
FOB	Forward Operating Base
FNSS	Functional Needs Support Services
FMA	Flood Mitigation Assistance
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
GIS	Geographic Information System
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
HF	High Frequency
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grants Program
HMTUSA	Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
IA	Individual Assistance

ICS	Incident Command System
IMAT	Incident Management Assistance Team
IOF	Interim Operating Facility
IP	Improvement Plan
IPS	Integrated Planning System
IRIS	Immediate Response Information System
JRSOI	Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration
JFO	Joint Field Office
LMS	Local Mitigation Strategy
LSA	Logistical Staging Area
LSE	Local State of Emergency
MARC	Mutual Aid Radio Communications
MSAT	Mobile Satellite Phone System
NAWAS	National Warning System
NERR	National Emergency Resource Registry
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRF	National Response Framework
NWWS	NOAA Weather Wire Service
ONA	Other Needs Assistance
PA	Public Assistance
PAS	Personal Assistance Services
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PL	Public Law
POD	Point of Distribution
PPD-8	Presidential Preparedness Directive 8
PSA	Protective Service Advisor
PW	Project Worksheet
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RCMP	Residential Construction Mitigation Program
RDSTF	Regional Domestic Security Task Force
SAT	State Assistance Team
SBA	Small Business Administration
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERT	State Emergency Response Team
Shares	Shared Resources
SLERS	State Law Enforcement Radio System
SLRC	State Logistics Response Center
SMAA	Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement
SpNS	Special Needs Shelter
SRMN	State Resource Management Network
SWO	State Watch Office
TAC-SAT	Tactical Satellite Communications
TAG	The Adjutant General (National Guard)
U.S.C.	United States Code
U.S.C.A.	United States Code Annotated
USNG	U.S. National Grid
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal