



State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Revised 2026

Incorporated by Reference in Rule 27P-2.002, F.A.C.

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Introduction

The Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) exists to support Florida's residents and visitors by strengthening local government capabilities to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against all hazards and disasters. FDEM fulfills this mission through comprehensive emergency management planning, coordination of resources, facilitation of interagency collaboration, and provision of technical assistance to communities throughout the state. The State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (State CEMP) establishes the framework through which FDEM executes its responsibilities across all phases of emergency management, ensuring Florida's communities possess the necessary support and resources to protect lives, property, and livelihoods.

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 State Emergency Response Team (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 support functions. The federal support functions organization will work with the state Emergency Support Function (ESF) and Recovery Support Function (RSF) organization to ensure that resources and services are provided in a timely manner.

Purpose

The State CEMP is designed to be flexible, adaptable, and scalable. It articulates the roles and responsibilities among local, state, and federal emergency officials, departments, and agencies to ensure a unified emergency organization to safeguard the well-being of Florida's residents and visitors. This document supersedes the 2024 State CEMP.

The State CEMP complies with and adopts the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and incorporates the principles set forth in the Incident Command System (ICS). The State CEMP employs the strategic vision of Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8). Additionally, the State CEMP parallels federal activities set forth in the National Response Framework (NRF) and implements the functions outlined in the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). 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 response and recovery, the State CEMP adopts a functional approach that groups operational efforts into Support Functions. These support functions include 20 ESFs and 6 RSFs. The primary agency appoints an ESF Lead to manage the ESF's function in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and an RSF Lead to manage the RSF's function in the Joint Field Office (JFO).

Relationship to Other Plans

Relationship to State Plans

Specialized state plans further interpret the framework established in the State CEMP to meet specific functional and hazard-specific demands. These plans are developed jointly between SERT partners and FDEM as supporting plans to the State CEMP. The SERT may use these plans, within the framework established in the State CEMP, to guide operational structures and priorities.

The supporting plans include:

- FDEM Logistics Plan
- FDEM Public Assistance Administration Plan
- SERT Biological Incident Plan
- SERT Emergency Operations Plan
- SERT Emergency Repatriation Plan
- SERT Mass Migration Plan
- SERT Radiological Emergency Management Plan
- SERT Terrorism Plan
- State of Florida Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP)

Relationship to Local CEMPs

The State CEMP provides a framework 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.

Situations and Assumptions

Geography

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), wildfires, severe thunderstorms, sinkholes, extreme heat, erosion, earthquakes, and tsunamis. Florida is also vulnerable to winter weather, drought, and human health incidents, which will have a direct impact on the state's heavy economic reliance on agriculture and tourism industries. Technological hazards are a direct result of human factors which may release hazardous material. Florida is vulnerable to radiological incidents, hazardous materials incidents, transportation incidents, harmful algal blooms, agricultural disruptions, and dam failures. Finally, human-caused hazards include domestic security incidents, civil disturbances, cyber incidents, 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 proximity to oppressed and politically unstable regimes in the Caribbean. Detailed descriptions of the identified natural and human-caused hazards are available in the 2023 SHMP.

- Florida’s warm climate, beaches, and world-class attractions continue to make it one of the most visited states in the nation. In 2024, the state welcomed a record 142.9 million visitors, with this number projected to increase every year. Tourism remains a vital part of Florida’s economy, generating tens of billions of dollars in visitor spending and tax revenue each year.
- Port Tampa Bay remains Florida’s largest seaport by both cargo tonnage and land area, handling a wide mix of bulk, break-bulk, roll-on/roll-off, and containerized freight. Port Canaveral continues to lead in cruise passenger numbers, while Port Everglades is seeing robust growth in container throughput and cargo tonnage. Meanwhile, Port Miami upholds its reputation as the “Cruise Capital of the World” and serves as a major cargo gateway, with both cruise and international shipping operations being central to its activity.
- International trade remains a cornerstone of Florida’s economy, driven largely by strong connections with Latin America and the Caribbean. In 2024, Florida’s total merchandise trade reached about \$178 billion, ranking the state 7th nationally for exports of goods produced or significantly value-added within its borders. Through its airports and seaports, Florida continues to serve as one of the world’s leading hubs for global commerce and logistics.
- Florida ranks 21st among U.S. states for agricultural cash receipts, bringing in about \$7.75 billion in 2022 for farm products. Crops, especially floriculture, vegetables, citrus, and sugarcane, make up the bulk of that value, with livestock and dairy contributing a smaller share.
- Florida’s top crop remains citrus, especially oranges – in the 2023–24 season oranges made up about 89 % of the state’s citrus production. Despite significant declines in output, Florida still produces a meaningful share of U.S. citrus. Beyond citrus, Florida also grows tomatoes, strawberries, sugarcane, watermelons, cucumbers, peanuts, cotton, potatoes, and other crops.
- Florida’s ornamental horticulture industry contributes nearly \$42 billion in total economic impact, supports over 279,000 jobs, and includes more than 18,000 nurseries and landscape businesses. The aquaculture sector generates about \$165-\$191 million in sales annually, with ornamental fish being the largest component, plus shellfish and other aquatic plants and species. Meanwhile, agriculture’s cattle segment counts around 1.56 million cattle and calves, though this represents one of the smaller inventories since the 1950s. Still, beef cow numbers have edged up slightly in recent years.

Demographics

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. Preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities must therefore 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 2023 U.S. Census Estimate, Florida’s population is 22,610,726, making it the third most populated state in the nation. In addition to a tremendous residential population, Florida attracts millions of tourists each year.

Hazards

The SHMP, 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 utilized by the State CEMP. However, this document is applicable to all hazards, be they natural, manmade, technological, known, or unknown.

Planning Assumptions

- All disaster response and recovery activities shall be coordinated through the FDEM Executive Director, who shall be duly designated and trained in accordance with section 252.38, Florida Statutes, fulfilling all statutory qualifications and required emergency management training.
- All emergencies and disasters are local, but local governments may require state assistance.
- Emergencies and disasters occur with or without warning, such as a hurricane with several days of forecasted notice or an earthquake that strikes without any advance alert.
- 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 prior to requesting state assistance.
- The SEOC will be staffed by the SERT to support local operations as appropriate.
- 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 (FEMA), which coordinates all federal assistance.
- 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 access and functional needs the same benefits provided to those without access and functional needs. This includes safety, comfort, food, medical care, and the support of family and caregivers.
- Planning at the county and state levels will be based on pre-identification of populations and determination of resource shortfalls and contingencies. This will 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 are strongly encouraged to document and seek federal and state reimbursement for

expenses incurred during disaster operations.

- Achieving and maintaining effective community preparedness reduces the immediate demands on response organizations. This level of preparedness requires ongoing public awareness and education programs to ensure people take appropriate advanced actions to reduce their vulnerability during at least the initial seven days following an emergency or disaster.

Roles and Responsibilities

Direction and Control

Initial response is conducted 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 response and recovery 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.

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 SERT is managed by FDEM and composed of agency-appointed Emergency Coordination Officers (ECOs) and staff from state agencies, volunteers, and non-governmental organizations that operate under the direction and control of the Governor and the SCO. These partners integrate into a hybrid ICS structure with command and general staff, branches, and ESFs.

The Governor

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 an emergency or disaster is beyond local control, the Governor may assume direct operational control overall, 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.

The State Coordinating Officer

The FDEM Executive Director 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. The Governor shall designate the FDEM Executive Director as the SCO. The 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 252.36(5)-(10), Florida Statutes. The SCO also has the authority to direct all state, regional, and local agencies, including fire, EMS and law enforcement agencies, to identify personnel needed from those agencies to assist in meeting the needs created by the emergency. The SCO may also utilize advisors or liaisons in order to obtain information specific to certain sectors (e.g., tourism, citrus, etc.). The Governor directs all agencies and departments to place all such personnel under the direct command of the SCO.

Governor's Authorized Representative

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 as the GAR; however, the SCO may designate a Deputy State Coordinating Officer (DSCO) or other qualified alternate to act on their behalf, as necessary.

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 or disaster. The Deputy SCO will confer with the SCO and may be deployed to coordinate response and recovery activities at the impact area.

State Incident Commander

The State Incident Commander, designated by the SCO, is an executive level official with primary subject matter expertise of a specific hazard or event who coordinates policy and priority planning with the SERT. This optional position will generally be filled by a designated agency head when a particular disaster requires the expertise of a specific state agency other than FDEM to manage the response efforts. This position works in conjunction with, but does not supplant, the SCO and SERT Chief.

Legal

Legal counsel works closely with the SCO and the SERT to provide real-time legal guidance to ensure that emergency operations comply with federal, state, and local laws. The legal team advises on emergency declarations, the activation of emergency powers, procurement and contracting procedures under emergency conditions, mutual aid agreements, liability issues, and the legal authority for various response actions.

Federal Coordinating Officer

The Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) designated by the President of the United States, coordinates federal assistance to a state affected by an emergency or disaster. The FCO generally is assigned to the SEOC for the duration of the emergency and works 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.

State Emergency Response Team (SERT)

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, Finance, and Recovery). The following chart shows the incident command structure of the SERT.

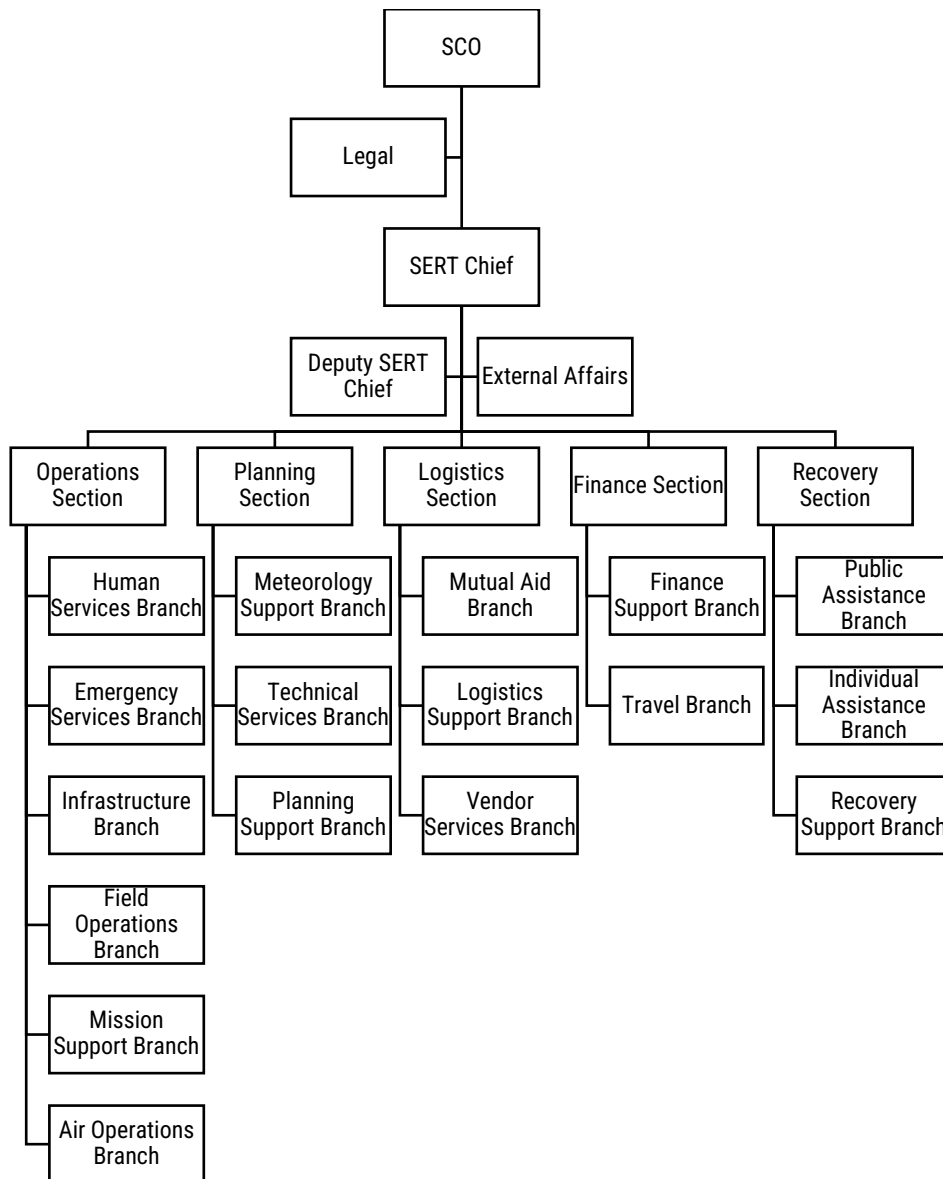


Figure 1 SERT Section and Branches Structure

SERT Chief

The SERT Chief, designated by the SCO, 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(s) to fulfill. All requests for assistance are reviewed and prioritized by the SERT Chief. The SERT Chief will coordinate with the 20 ESFs to fulfill these requests. All requests for assistance, and ESFs designated to respond to the request, are tracked in the SEOC.

Planning Section

The Planning Section Chief, designated by the SERT Chief, is responsible for developing the Incident Action Plan for each incident period as well as the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of information pertaining to the mission, operational developments, resource status, and accomplishments.

Meteorological Support Unit

The Meteorological Support Unit is responsible for developing and disseminating meteorological forecasts potentially impacting SERT operations as well as monitoring severe weather impacting Florida and advises of the likely time of impact and consequences.

Technical Services Branch

The Technical Services Branch develops and maintains the Geographic Information System (GIS) products, web applications, and mission management databases. The unit also provides audio/visual services coordinated through the audio/visual control console. Any other specialized planning cells/units developed during the course of a specific incident or event response may be attached to the Technical Services Branch.

Planning Support Branch

The Planning Support Branch houses the documentation and planning support for the SERT. This includes ESF 5, contingency or scenario-specific planning efforts, data collection initiatives, improvement planning, and the Resource Unit. Units within this branch develop and maintain incident files including, but not limited to, Incident Action Plans, Situation Reports, Flash Reports and documentation related to force laydown operations. The unit also provides intelligence forecasts and projections of future incident development based on information received and coordinates reconnaissance operations as needed.

Logistics Section

The Logistics Section Chief, designated by the SERT 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, 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), and 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.

Mutual Aid Branch

The Mutual Aid Branch is responsible for the oversight, coordination, and implementation of Mutual Aid activities pertaining to the State of Florida. When an incident occurs at a local, state, or national level, resources may be requested from the State of Florida. The Mutual Aid Branch is responsible for coordinating Mutual Aid resources in support of these requests via SMAA, EMAC, and Federal Resource Requests (RRF).

Logistics Support Branch

The Logistics Support Branch is responsible for coordinating and managing logistical support for statewide emergency operations. This includes the acquisition, staging, transportation, distribution, and tracking of resources and supplies to support response and recovery missions. The branch oversees operations at FDEM managed facilities, including the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), the Florida Central Operations and Coordination Office (FL COCO), and other designated warehouses or staging locations

throughout the state. The branch also provides facility support services, including maintenance, security coordination, and operational readiness, to ensure all logistics assets remain mission capable.

Vendor Services Branch

The Vendor Services Branch is responsible for coordinating with contracted vendors and state partners to support emergency logistics operations statewide. This includes establishing and sustaining incident support sites such as Logistics Staging Areas (LSAs), base camps, and Points of Distribution (PODs), as well as coordinating the delivery of equipment, commodities, and other mission-essential resources to impacted areas. The branch manages vendor activation, contracting, and financial documentation processes in support of the SERT, including requests for quotes (RFQs), cost tracking, and invoice reconciliation. The Vendor Services Branch works in close coordination with Emergency Support Function (ESF) 7 – Resource Support (Department of Management Services) and ESF 11 – Food & Water (Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services) to ensure efficient sourcing, procurement, and distribution of resources to affected communities and responding agencies.

Operations Section

The Operations Section Chief, designated by the SERT Chief, oversees the Infrastructure, Emergency Services, Human Services, Field Operations, Air Operations, and Mission Support Branches, which are essential functions for a successful response operation. The Operations Section is also responsible for managing the State Watch Office (SWO) and overseeing the deployment and support of All-Hazards Incident Management Teams (AHIMTs).

Infrastructure Branch

The Infrastructure Branch coordinates with partners in ESFs 1, 2, 3, 12, and 19 to implement the SERT operational objectives for flood control, water and wastewater systems, transportation, communications, energy, and fuel resources, with a mission to ensure the continuity, restoration, and resilience of critical infrastructure statewide across all phases of emergency management.

Emergency Services Branch

The Emergency Services Branch coordinates with partners in ESFs 4, 8, 9, 10, and 16 to carry out the SERT operational objectives related to firefighting, search and rescue, health and medical resources, environmental issues, and law enforcement, while managing life-saving and protective services during all phases of emergency management to ensure the safety and well-being of affected individuals and communities.

Human Services Branch

The Human Services Branch coordinates with partners in ESFs 6, 15, and 17 to achieve operational objectives focused on supporting disaster survivors. Its responsibilities include managing mass care operations; addressing animal industry needs; and overseeing volunteer and donation management.

Mission Support Branch

The Mission Support Branch receives mission requests from impacted county EOCs, SERT Liaisons, or State agency representatives within the SEOC. Mission requests are made through the WebEOC 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 Mission Support Branch, which verifies the information and ensures the

request contains appropriate information. From there, it is assigned to the proper section or branch for tasking to the appropriate ESF.

Air Operations Branch

The primary responsibility of the Air Operations Branch (AOB) is to assemble and coordinate aviation-related resources, aircraft assets, and support infrastructure - including airports, communications, and airspace management - to enhance overall incident and emergency management response efforts in Florida. As a coordination authority, the AOB serves to ensure the efficient and effective use of aviation resources. The goal is to provide a unified planning and operations coordination mechanism that integrates all aviation-related resources for missions carried out by federal, state, and local agencies participating in the response efforts.

Field Operations Branch

The Field Operations Branch implements the SERT operational objectives related to Regional Field Assets, SERT Liaisons (LNOs), and other LNOs deployed to the impacted area in support of field operations and local emergency response. The Field Operations Branch coordinates the deployment of AHIMTs throughout the state, triages, and deploys LNOs to fulfill requests for county EOC and other field missions.

Finance Section

The Finance Section Chief, designated by the SERT Chief, procures resources documents costs for financial reimbursement, manages emergency contracts, oversees vendor agreements, monitors expenditures, and ensures compliance with state and federal fiscal policies during all phases of emergency operations.

Finance Support Branch

The Finance Support Branch is responsible for establishing funding codes, issuing purchase orders, processing invoices, and tracking/reporting costs, to ensure accurate financial management and accountability during all phases of emergency operations.

Travel Branch

The Travel Branch manages all travel-related financial operations, including personnel travel arrangements, reimbursements, and tracking of associated expenses. It coordinates with internal SEOC staff, state agencies, and personnel deployed through the Field Operations Branch to ensure efficient and seamless travel logistics throughout emergency operations

Recovery Section

Recovery Section Chief, designated by the SERT Chief, is responsible for the management and monitoring of Recovery efforts during and after an event. During activation, the Recovery Section Chief reports directly to the SERT Chief in the SEOC. Once the JFO is established, the Recovery Section will establish command and general staff positions that mirror the SEOC. JFO roles and responsibilities are outlined in the Recovery Plan.

Individual Assistance Branch

The Individual Assistance (IA) Program provides Federal assistance to individuals and households impacted by disasters. The IA Branch coordinates with FEMA, Small Business Administration (SBA), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and other federal partners on the administration of IA programs. The IA Branch also collaborates with FDEM's

Housing Program to support temporary and permanent housing solutions for disaster survivors, coordinates with the Human Services Branch to streamline the transition from response to recovery and works with partners to ensure that survivors' unmet needs are addressed.

Public Assistance Branch

The Public Assistance (PA) Program provides Federal assistance on a cost-sharing basis to eligible Indian tribal governments, State/local governments, and certain private non-profit organizations which incur disaster-related damages or costs for: debris removal; emergency protective measures; and permanent restoration of damaged public infrastructure. The Florida Administrative Plan (PA Admin Plan) establishes the organizational and administrative procedures for the management of all funds provided to the State under the Public Assistance Program. FDEM utilizes the Florida Recovery Obligation Calculation (F-ROC) system to streamline the PA process, improve documentation accuracy, and reduce risks associated with audits and de-obligations.

Recovery Support Branch

The Recovery Support Branch is responsible for overseeing integrated liaisons related to Mutual Aid, Vendor Services, and Resource Management. This branch facilitates a seamless transition from the SEOC to the JFO and ensures that all documentation and tracking requirements are met to support the development of expedited recovery projects during and after response operations. Additionally, the branch coordinates with federal, state, and local partners to manage resources, streamline vendor support, and maintain situational awareness of recovery efforts, helping to ensure that disaster-impacted communities receive timely and effective assistance.

The Adjutant General

The Adjutant General (TAG) is the 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.

Emergency Coordinating Officers

ECOs are representatives from each cabinet entity, executive agency, water management district, and the Public Service Commission appointed by their respective agency heads to coordinate emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation issues pursuant to section 252.365, Florida Statutes. ECOs represent their agency within an ESF, serving as an ESF Lead if their agency is the primary. ECOs and other agency representatives fall into the SERT organization based on the ESF they are supporting.

Emergency Support Functions

Each state agency designates an ECO and an alternate to serve as their primary representatives in the SERT. Operationally, the SERT is organized into 20 ESFs, which coordinate and execute response and recovery activities at the SEOC during emergencies or disasters. FDEM, in consultation with the SERT leadership, identifies the lead agency for each ESF. These ESFs are grouped by function rather than by agency, with each ESF led by a primary state agency and supported by additional state agencies. Figure 2 identifies each ESF and its designated primary state agency.

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 Environmental Protection
4	Firefighting	Department of Financial Services, Division of State Fire Marshal
5	Information & Reporting	Division of Emergency Management
6	Mass Care	Department of Children and Families
7	Resource Support	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
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 Commerce
19	Emergency Fuel	Division of Emergency Management
20	Cybersecurity and Information Security	Department of Management Services, Florida Digital Services

Figure 2 ESF Primary State Agencies

ESF Direction and Control

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. ESFs follow the below organizational structure:

- ESF 13, 14, 18, and 20 report to the SERT Chief
- ESF 5 reports to the Planning Support Branch within the Planning Section
- ESF 7 and 11 report to the Vendor Services Branch Director within the Logistics Section
- ESF 6, 15, and 17 report to the Human Services Branch Director in the Operations Section
- ESF 1, 2, 3, 12, and 19 report to the Infrastructure Branch Director in the Operations Section
- ESF 4, 8, 9, 10, and 16 report to the Emergency Services Branch Director in the Operations Section

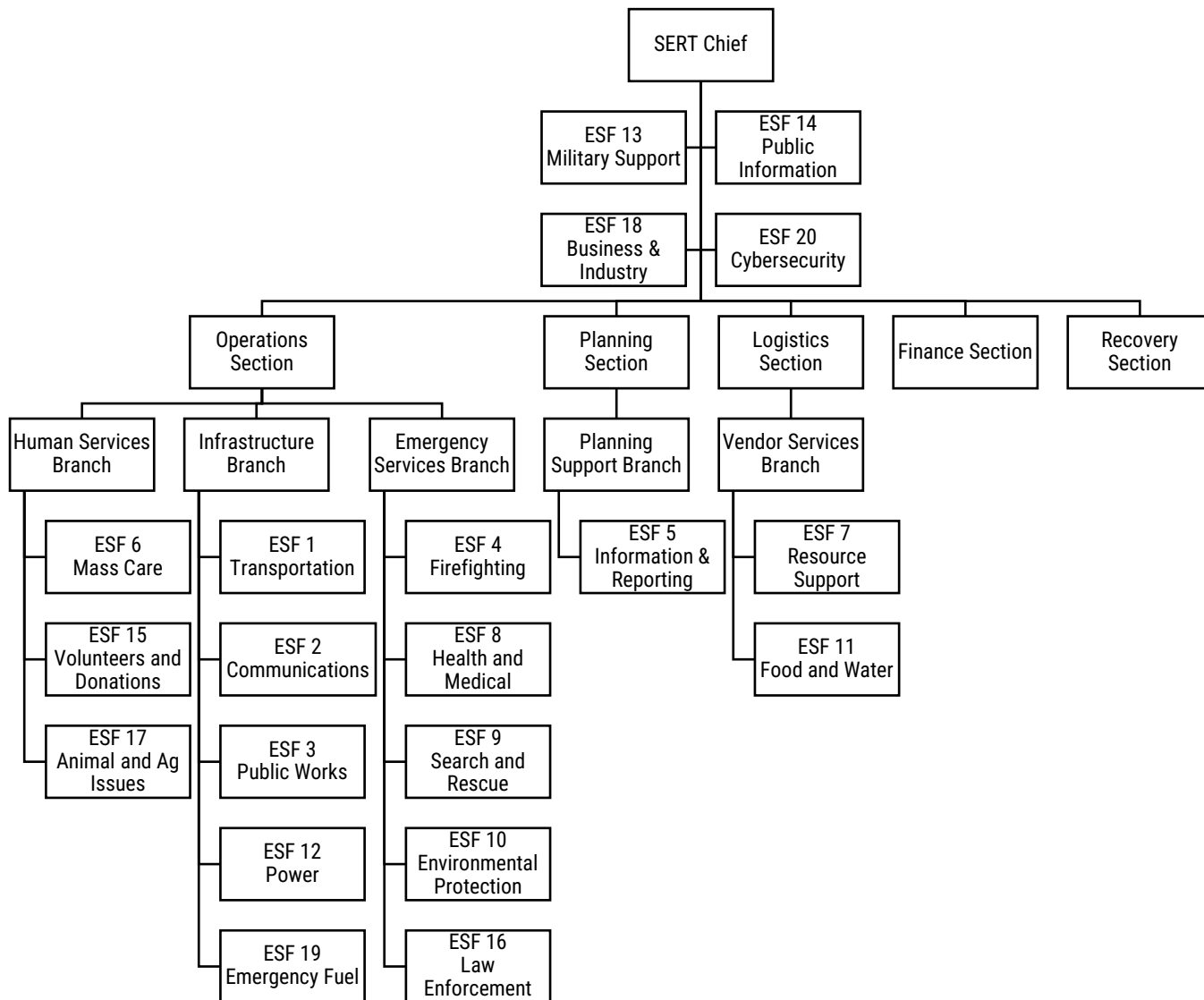


Figure 3 Organizational ESF Integration

Additional Response Partners

Before and during an incident, the SERT may identify community partners not integrated in the Emergency Support Function system that bring additional capabilities to the response and recovery operations. The SERT may integrate these partners into the SEOC activities, including but not limited to the Florida Department of State, the Florida Emergency Preparedness Association, the Florida Association of Counties and local community partners, as deemed necessary and appropriate by the SERT Chief.

Florida Disaster Foundation

The Florida Emergency Management Assistance Foundation, also known as the Florida Disaster Foundation, is a direct-support organization of the Florida Division of Emergency Management and provides assistance, funding, and support in disaster response, recovery, and relief efforts for emergencies. These funds are designed to directly contribute to the immediate recovery of communities impacted by disasters and provide needed support where federal assistance stops.

The Foundation has assisted disaster survivors in moments of greatest need by providing supplemental funding for necessities and recovery related supplies. The Foundation has also supported the emergency management profession by increasing training availability and accessibility. The Foundation strives to teach emergency management practitioners and government officials how to better prepare and respond when disaster strikes, reducing the burden of recovery on communities. The Foundation recognizes that emergency management begins at the local level and has provided increased opportunities for fiscally-constrained emergency management professionals to participate in training and exercises that they otherwise would be unable to attend. Lastly, the Foundation operates pursuant to the authority granted under sections 252.71 and 252.373, Florida Statutes, which establishes the Emergency Management, Preparedness and Response Assistance Trust Fund and authorizes the use of such funds to support emergency management initiatives and programs

Operating Facility

State Emergency Operations Center

The SEOC is a permanent facility that is located at 2489 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399. The SEOC is composed of the following functional areas: the Main Floor, Executive Rooms, ESF Breakout Rooms, Conference Rooms, the State Watch Office, GIS Room, and Media Briefing Room. The main floor of the SEOC includes the Planning, Logistics, Finance, Recovery, and Operations Sections. Each of the 20 ESFs operates in breakout rooms adjoining the main floor.

Florida Central Operation and Coordination Office

(FL COCO) is a permanent facility located at 660 C. Fred Jones Boulevard, Auburndale, Florida 33823. FL COCO is 421,800-square-feet of emergency warehouse capacity and is strategically positioned to enhance rapid disaster response across the state. This facility strengthens Florida's emergency preparedness by allowing for the pre-positioning of critical supplies, streamlined deployment operations, and efficient resource management during crises. The Auburndale warehouse integrates advanced logistics, technology, and security to support large-scale disaster response efforts.

Alternate Operations

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 as identified in the State Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP). Section 252.365(3)(a), Florida Statutes, requires all agency ECOs to ensure that their respective agencies and facilities have a disaster preparedness plan to provide continuity of essential state government functions (COG) under all circumstances including, but not limited to a pandemic or other public health emergency. This baseline includes preparedness for rapid and large-scale increases in the public's need to access government services through technology or other means during an emergency.

Concept of Operations

Preparedness Activities

Preparedness is a whole-community process that involves stakeholders from across the SERT, including local, state, and federal governments, private sector stakeholders, non-profit volunteer partners, and individual residents. Every state agency and partner has a role in ensuring the preparedness of the State of Florida. For its part, FDEM 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.

Operational Planning

FDEM coordinates the state's response planning programs with the goal of ensuring that the SERT is prepared to respond to and recover from all potential disasters. FDEM coordinates directly with all Florida state agencies, counties, and other SERT partners, including non-profit organizations and the private sector.

Operational planning efforts include the review and update of the State CEMP, SERT EOP, and hazard specific response plans, as well as conducting the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and annual readiness assessments of all counties. FDEM provides technical assistance on planning requirements for CEMPs and COOP Plans and reviews all local CEMPs and state agency COOP plans for compliance. To support ongoing coordination and information sharing, FDEM also conducts regular regional meetings with county emergency management agencies and state partners to discuss planning initiatives, identify capability gaps, and promote consistency in preparedness efforts across all regions.

Information Management

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

GIS provides both the SERT and statewide partners with crucial information to aid in effective and timely response and recovery operations. 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 facilitate situational awareness and operational coordination. GIS products and data are integrated into the Division of Emergency Management Enterprise Solution (DEMES) to enhance accessibility, visualization, and data sharing across state agencies, counties, and partner organizations.

WebEOC

WebEOC is a web-based crisis management platform, providing a real-time common operating picture for the SERT and counties during emergency response and serves as a centralized hub for real-time information sharing, resource tracking, and interagency coordination during disaster responses between the counties and SERT. FDEM manages access to WebEOC for all SERT partners, vendors, and local jurisdictions to ensure whole community situational awareness during disaster response.

DEMES

DEMES is a cloud-based platform designed to streamline and digitize FDEM operations. Built on Salesforce, DEMES integrates previously manual processes into a unified environment that enhances speed, accuracy, and transparency across bureaus and partner agencies. It supports a wide range of functions, including Grants Management, Mutual Aid Coordination, Finance, Procurement, Resource Management, HR Operations, and Help Desk support. Designed to streamline processes, DEMES offers both internal

applications for FDEM staff and external portals for partners, enabling effective communication and collaboration. The SERT utilizes DEMES for all procurement made during disaster response, mutual aid, and resource management.

Education and Training Development

Education and Training Development Section collaborates with SERT Members and other FDEM staff to deliver targeted training based on areas of need, as part of ongoing preparedness operations. Florida communities receive the resources and support needed to achieve the National Preparedness Goal through the Education & Training Development Section. The Education & Training Development Section coordinates the delivery of courses in the field primarily for county and municipal responders. Based on identified gaps and needs, the unit works with internal and external stakeholders, including representatives of state agencies and other organizations, to test and validate plans and capabilities. FDEM also coordinates applicants interested in participating in trainings hosted by the National Disaster and Emergency Management University (NDEMU).

Domestic Security Preparedness

To promote and coordinate vulnerability assessments and identify potential safety improvements for the thousands of critical infrastructure and key resource structures in Florida, the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTFs) have established multi-agency, multi-disciplinary critical infrastructure working groups that coordinate with local, State, and Federal entities to conduct these assessments. Agency officials can request access to standard assessment resources and training to coordinate vulnerability assessments of the infrastructure and assets in their jurisdictions; or request assessments from the entities previously referenced. RDSTFs critical infrastructure working groups are asked to review the assessment, as needed, and discuss/share trends and best practices based on federal criteria in terms of continuity of operations, the impact of hazardous materials, and the potential for loss of human life. Further, any requests for grant resources to harden critical infrastructure must be submitted with an assessment identifying security gaps and the manner in which the gap will be mitigated by the grant.

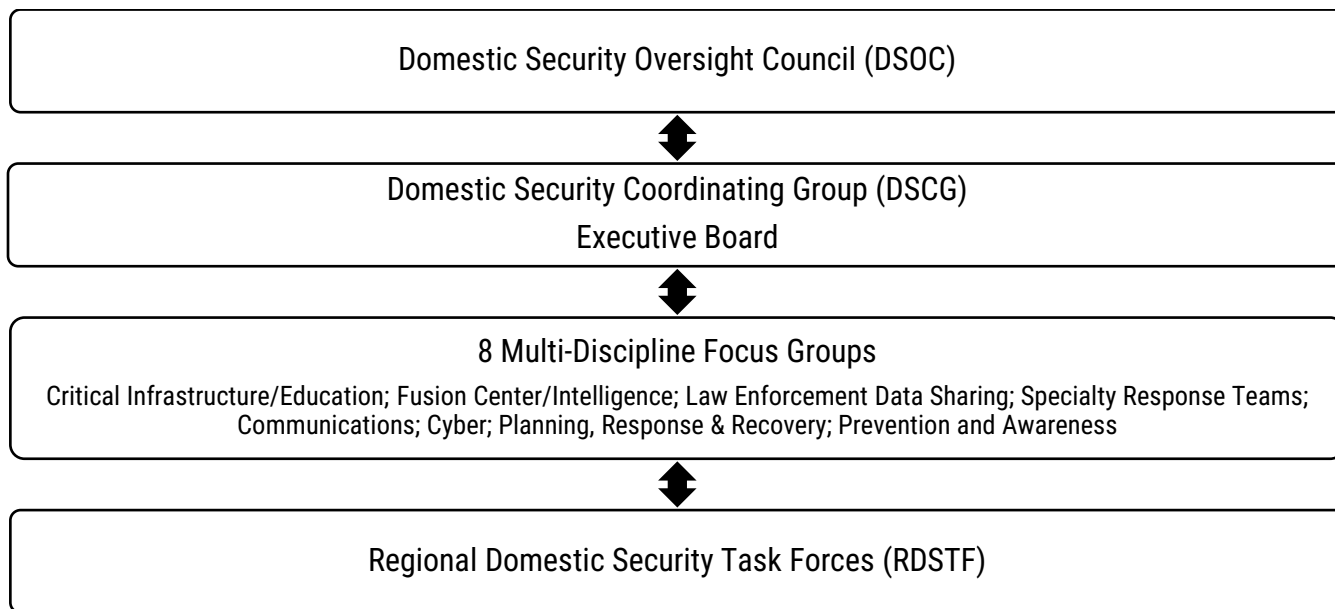


Figure 4 Domestic Security Structure

Monitoring, Detection, Alert and Warning

State Watch Office (SWO)

Chapter 252 of Florida Statutes requires FDEM 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. Additionally, Section 252.351(3) requires FDEM to establish for Florida’s political subdivisions a list of mandatory reportable incidents. To meet these requirements, FDEM operates the 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 is the element of the SERT that is always activated, maintaining continuous situational awareness of natural and human-caused 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, among 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 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 Members.

The SWO prepares a daily situational awareness report for state and county emergency management officials. The report includes a meteorology summary, status of various infrastructure sectors, and staff on duty for the operational period.

Communications Systems

The Telecommunications Unit within the Information Technology & Management Bureau of FDEM manages all SERT communications systems. The SWO is equipped with multiple communication networks composed of local, state, and federal emergency communication systems.

State Communications Systems	Federal Communications Systems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial Telephone • Hot Ring Down for Nuclear Power Plants • Amateur Radio Emergency System • Commercial Wireless Devices • Everbridge Mass Notification System • State Law Enforcement Emergency Radio Systems (SLERS) (800 MHz) • Florida Interoperability Network (FIN) • Survivor Assistance Information Hotline (SAIL) • 800 MHz Conventional National Mutual Aid Network • Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) Satellite System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Wire Service (NWWS) • National Warning System - Federal (NAWAS) • Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)/Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) • Shared Resources High Frequency Radio Program • FEMA National Radio System (FNARS)

Figure 5 State and Federal Communications Systems

The SWO initiates warnings and emergency notifications in accordance with the SERT EOP. The SWO maintains a dedicated backup voice and data system that links to each county warning point, the seven National Weather Service forecast offices serving Florida, the Emergency Alert System, primary local television and radio stations, Florida's two commercial nuclear power plants, the South Florida Water Management District, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, and the Florida Department of Military Affairs. All SWO systems are tested on a routine basis to ensure continuous operational readiness.

Once alerted or warned of an emergency or disaster, the SERT Chief will immediately notify the FDEM Executive Director and Deputy Executive Director(s). The FDEM Executive Director will then notify the Governor's Office and apprise them of the situation and recommend protective and/or response actions, including increasing the activation level of the SEOC. Once the SERT command and general staff have mobilized the SEOC, the SERT Chief will conduct a situational briefing and request ESFs to plan accordingly. The SERT Chief may request certain ESFs to plan and deploy resources immediately.

Communication Interoperability

The Florida Interoperability Network (FIN) is a statewide communication system developed and managed by the Department of Management Services, Division of Telecommunications. FDEM operates one station within this network, which supports a wide range of radio frequency bands and proprietary systems to ensure seamless interoperability across different agencies and jurisdictions. The network is secure, featuring encryption throughout, and its components are scalable to meet evolving needs. In addition to the core network, various tactical systems are deployed across the state to enhance communication capabilities. These include deployable cell sites on wheels, Starlink satellite services, K-band deployable data packages, and MARC (Mutual Aid Radio Communications) systems. These systems provide temporary cellular coverage, satellite-based internet, high-speed point-to-point data links, and interoperable voice communications, ensuring multiple agencies can work together efficiently. Together, these resources enhance situational awareness, facilitate decision-making, and support coordination during response and recovery operations statewide.

Emergency Declaration

Local State of Emergency Declaration

In the event of an emergency or disaster, 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. 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.

State of Emergency Declaration

At the state level, the Governor uses an executive order to address a wide range of response and recovery challenges. These may include deploying the National Guard or other response assets, coordinating evacuations, suspending state regulations to support emergency operations, expanding social services, providing assistance to disaster survivors, and managing elections disrupted by the crisis. An emergency declaration therefore equips the Governor and local officials with the authority needed to meet emerging challenges. The steps for declaring an emergency are outlined in more detail below.

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.

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 direct the execution of certain components of the State CEMP and is a condition for requesting interstate mutual aid through 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:

- FDEM initiates response plans of the State CEMP to manage the emergency or disaster.
- The FDEM Executive Director determines that a state of emergency is required and determines the specifics and justification for the declaration.
- The FDEM Executive Director recommends to the Governor that he or she declare a state of emergency.
- FDEM prepares an executive order and collaborates with 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.

After the state of emergency is declared:

- The SERT initiates emergency protective measures to assist local governments.
- Depending on the nature of the hazard, state agencies and departments determine the need to execute their Continuity of Government and/or COOP plans.
- The SERT initiates response and recovery activities to assist impacted counties.
- Agency orders are issued based on the event and ongoing activities within the state.
- 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. Additionally, any state of emergency declared by the Governor is limited to 60 days unless renewed by the Governor, as provided in 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 its termination possible.

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. 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
- The situation 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 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
- Federal assistance under the Stafford Act 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 must also include:

- 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 and 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 Region IV 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 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, and the type and extent of federal assistance to be made available and also 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 an FCO. The FCO is responsible for coordinating all federal disaster assistance programs administered by FEMA. The FCO and the SCO work together to ensure all assistance is provided in accordance with Sections 404, 406, 407, 408 and other provisions of the federal Stafford Act.

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, Florida Statutes, and the Florida Constitution, the following are authorized emergency powers:

The 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 a direct attack on the State of Florida occurs.

Pursuant to section 14.022(1), 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 any area of the state designated by the Governor.

According to section 252.36(1)(a), 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, Florida Statutes, also enumerates the express and implied powers of the Governor during a state of emergency.

The Florida Division of Emergency Management

FDEM derives its statutory duties, responsibilities, and emergency powers from chapter 252 and Section 14.2016, Florida Statutes, and as tasked by the Governor through an emergency declaration. The Governor's executive order or emergency proclamation may designate the FDEM Executive Director as the SCO for the event. The SCO acts on behalf of the Governor to the extent necessary to meet the needs of the emergency.

The FDEM Executive Director/SCO will increase the activation level of the 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 SERT in support of local emergency response activities.

Political Subdivisions

A state of local emergency may be declared by a mayor, city manager, or board of county commissioners. Pursuant to section 252.38(3), 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 appoint, employ, remove, or provide (with or without compensation) coordinators, rescue teams, fire and police personnel, and other emergency management workers.
- To establish, as necessary, a primary and one or more secondary emergency operating centers to provide continuity of government, and direction and control of emergency operations.
- To assign and make available for duty the offices and agencies of the political subdivision, including the employees, property, or equipment thereof relating to firefighting, engineering, rescue, health, medical and related services, police, transportation, construction, and similar items or services for emergency operation purposes, as the primary emergency management forces of the political subdivision for employment within or outside the political limits of the subdivision.
- To request state assistance or invoke emergency-related mutual-aid assistance by declaring a state of local emergency in the event of an emergency affecting only one political subdivision. The duration of each state of emergency declared locally is limited to 7 days; it may be extended, as necessary, in 7-day increments. The political subdivision has the power and authority to waive the procedures and formalities otherwise required of the political subdivision by law pertaining to:
 - Performance of public work and taking whatever prudent action is necessary to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the community
 - 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, materials, and facilities
 - Appropriation and expenditure of public funds
- Upon the request of two or more adjoining counties, or if the Governor finds that two or more adjoining counties would be better served by an inter-jurisdictional arrangement than by maintaining separate emergency management agencies and services, the Governor may delineate by executive order or rule an inter-jurisdictional area adequate to plan for, prevent, mitigate, or respond to emergencies in such areas and may direct steps to be taken, as necessary, including the creation of an inter-jurisdictional relationship, a joint emergency plan, a provision for mutual aid, or an area

organization for emergency planning and services. A finding of the Governor pursuant to this paragraph shall be based on one or more factors related to the difficulty of maintaining an efficient and effective emergency prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery system on a jurisdictional basis, such as:

- Small or sparse population
- Limitations on public financial resources severe enough to make maintenance of a separate emergency management agency and services unreasonably burdensome
- Unusual vulnerability to emergencies as evidenced by a past history of emergencies, topographical features, drainage characteristics, emergency potential, and presence of emergency-prone facilities or operations
- The interrelated character of the counties in a multi-county area
- Other relevant conditions or circumstances

The State Legislature

Article II, Section 6 of the Florida Constitution empowers the State Legislature in periods of emergency resulting from enemy attack to provide prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of all public offices where the incumbents have 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.

Section 22.08, Florida Statutes, states “Officials authorized to act as Governor pursuant to ss. 22.01-22.10, emergency interim successors, and special emergency judges are empowered to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of an office as herein authorized only after an attack upon the United States, as defined herein, has occurred. The Legislature, by concurrent resolution, may at any time terminate the authority of said emergency interim successors and special emergency judges to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of office as herein provided.”

Section 22.15(1), Florida Statutes, states “Whenever, due to an emergency resulting from the effects of enemy attack, or the anticipated effects of a threatened enemy attack, it becomes imprudent, inexpedient, or impossible to conduct the affairs of state government at the normal location of the seat thereof in the City of Tallahassee, Leon County, the Governor shall, as often as the exigencies of the situation require, by proclamation, declare an emergency temporary location, or locations, for the seat of government at such place, or places, within or without this state as he or she may deem advisable under the circumstances, and shall take such action and issue such orders as may be necessary for an orderly transition of the affairs of state government to such emergency temporary location, or locations. Such emergency temporary location, or locations, shall remain as the seat of government until the Legislature shall by law establish a new location, or locations, or until the emergency is declared to be ended by the Governor and the seat of government is returned to its normal location.”

Section 252.36(3)(a), Florida Statutes, states “At any time, the Legislature, by concurrent resolution, may terminate a state of emergency or any specific order, proclamation, or rule thereunder. Upon such concurrent resolution, the Governor shall issue an executive order or proclamation consistent with the concurrent resolution.”

Section 252.37(2)(b), Florida Statutes, states “If the Governor finds that the demands placed upon these funds in coping with a particular disaster declared by the Governor as a state of emergency are unreasonably great, she or he may make funds available by transferring and expending moneys from the Emergency Preparedness and Response Fund created under s. 252.3711. The Governor may request that additional funds be transferred or appropriated to the Emergency Preparedness and Response Fund by a budget amendment, subject to approval of the Legislative Budget Commission.”

The Florida National Guard

Under section 252.36(5), 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(4)), 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 ESF 13) and the SCO will coordinate the deployment of any and all military personnel, equipment and resources to the extent necessary to meet the emergency or disaster.

Under section 250.28, Florida Statutes, the Adjutant General is authorized under certain circumstances to issue orders to respond 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. This authorization is limited to circumstances during which the Governor is unavailable, and his or her successor is unavailable, and the emergency or disaster will not permit awaiting his or her orders.

Activation and Notification

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, seven days a week, through the continuously active State Watch Office, which provides ongoing situational awareness and serves as the entry point for state-level incident response. Staffing levels within the SEOC vary according to the activation level. There are three levels of activation for the SEOC:

SEOC Level	Description
3	Monitoring, steady-state; issues are handled through the State Watch Office—with section, branch, and/or ESF assistance as needed
2	Command and general staff are activated; certain sections, branches, and ESFs are activated
1	All sections, branches, and ESFs are activated to conduct response and recovery operations

Figure 6 SEOC Levels

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.

When the SERT increases in activation level, the SWO issues a notice to the appropriate ECOs, ESFs, Section Chiefs, and Branch Directors to report to the SEOC. Once the SERT is assembled in the SEOC, the SERT Chief provides a synopsis of the situation.

Response Operations

The SERT conducts incident action planning, with meetings to determine 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 sections. ESFs implement their specific emergency operations plans to activate resources and organize their response actions. The ESF Appendices contain additional detail on each ESF's response actions. If necessary, all state agencies will execute their 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 Region IV Administrator and requesting that they 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) / Area Field Office (AFO).
- Deploying an AHIMT to assess needs and coordinate response activities with the county emergency management agency. AHIMT personnel may be drawn from state and local department or agency staff, according to pre-established protocols, and additional personnel may be requested from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) as needed
- Conducting varying response activities depending upon the scope and nature of the emergency.
- Determine the need for Extraordinary Pay once the SEOC activates to Level 2 or Level 1 (with or without a Governor declared a State of Emergency). When the FDEM Career Service Regular Compensatory Leave Payment Plan, Senior Management Service (SMS) and Selected Exempt Service (SES) Extraordinary Payment Plan is activated, this:
 - Covers FDEM employees who worked on the emergency response and recovery activities associated with that particular activation
 - Allows FDEM employees who normally earn regular compensatory leave credits to receive payment for hours in excess of the regular work period
 - Provides authorization for hourly (OPS) FDEM employees to work in excess of the regular work period and receive overtime pay for those excessive hours.

Maintaining a Common Operating Picture

A Common Operating Picture 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 incident action plans, situation reports, flash reports, WebEOC (mission management system), GIS products, Branch/Section specialty plans, FEMA lifeline analysis reports, and ESF/Branch briefings.

Emergency Protective Measures

Evacuations

Florida Governor's Executive Order 80-29 authorizes counties to initiate their jurisdictions' protective actions, such as ordering evacuations and opening and staffing public shelters, including special needs and pet-friendly shelters, for evacuees from their county and for those crossing county lines. The SERT promotes regional and interregional planning and coordination of evacuation activities, in concert with local emergency management, law enforcement, sheltering organizations, public information offices, and adjacent states.

- The SERT will support local emergency management actions and messaging to provide directions to evacuees to seek safe shelter.
- Counties may coordinate directly and establish mutual aid agreements for sheltering at their discretion.
- All counties that open shelters for evacuees 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.
- To assist with timely evacuation, State ESF 1 will be responsible, in coordination with the SERT Chief, for authorizing and accomplishing the lifting of state road and bridge tolls in a timely manner after notification by the SEOC of the evacuation timetable(s).
- Under Section 338.155(1)(b), Florida Statutes, the FDOT Secretary or the Secretary's designee may suspend the payment of tolls on a toll facility when necessary to assist in emergency evacuation.
- ESF 19 will be responsible for coordinating with support agencies and organizations to monitor fuel supply and prices along evacuation routes and deploying resources as necessary to reduce the impact to the commercial petroleum market.
- ESF 8 will be responsible for coordinating with support agencies and organizations regarding emergency medical evacuations in compliance with applicable approved rules in the Florida Administrative Code.
- The regional evacuation process will be used by state and county governments to manage and coordinate any multi-county and/or regional evacuations. This includes: the implementation of state guidelines for lifting tolls on state toll facilities, locking down drawbridges, deploying and pre-deploying personnel, designating host counties for sheltering, ensuring the sufficiency of reasonably priced fuel, and addressing any emergency medical issues.

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.

FDEM will support the local emergency management agency and support organization efforts in sheltering operations and preparedness. Specifically, FDEM will:

- Assist local emergency management agencies and their shelter program partners by administering 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. FDEM recognizes the American Red Cross's Standards for Hurricane Shelters Selection as minimum hurricane safety criteria for the survey and retrofit program.
- Through the SERT, support local emergency management actions and messaging to provide direction to evacuees to safe shelter, including refuges-of-last-resort.
- Provide guidance on the sheltering of people with special needs, in compliance with applicable rules in the Florida Administrative Code.
- Maintain, in coordination with State ESF 6 and supporting organizations, a Statewide Shelter Plan, in compliance with sections 1013.372(2) and 252.385(2)(b), Florida Statutes. This plan will include specific guidance regarding:
 - Strategies to ensure adequate public shelter space in each region of the state.
 - Strategies to assist local emergency management efforts to ensure that adequate staffing plans exist for all shelters, including medical and security personnel.

Special Needs Sheltering

In addition to general population sheltering, FDEM 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, FDEM recognizes the American Red Cross Standards for Hurricane Shelter Selection.

Sheltering Pets and Service Animals

If a county maintains designated shelters, it must also designate a shelter that can accommodate persons with pets. The shelter must be in compliance with applicable FEMA Disaster Assistance Policies and Procedures and with safety procedures regarding the sheltering of pets established in the shelter component of both local and state comprehensive emergency management plans. (See section 252.3568, Florida Statutes). A person 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 collaboration with FDACS, FDEM 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). 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.

Resource Coordination

Pre-Positioning of Resources

When the potential impact area of an impending threat is known with reasonable certainty, the SERT and preliminary 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 warehouses through the SERT Logistics Section, which 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 FLNG personnel and equipment. Field operations normally pre-staged or deployed post-incident will be pre-deployed as appropriate in the context of safety/security at State LSAs.

The SERT Logistics Section will coordinate with FEMA Region IV, and FEMA 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 being managed by FEMA.

In major events and operations, the Logistics Section, in conjunction with the FLNG, will establish one or more JRSOI sites in the state to process all out-of-state personnel, teams, and resources entering the state for deployment.

Resource Needs

Resources will be identified by the Logistics Section, and if approved by the SERT Chief or SCO, procured with the assistance of the Finance 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, to 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 historical and anticipated impact and needs. When county staging areas and points of distribution are established, the SERT will use commodity resource models developed by the Logistics Section to establish burn rates and resupply quantities.

County Resource Requests

County resource requests are made through the WebEOC 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 Mission Support Branch, which verifies the information. From there, it is assigned to the proper branch for tasking to the appropriate ESF. If the ESF can meet the request, they will coordinate directly with the county EOC to provide the resource needed.

If the ESF cannot provide the requested resource, the mission is forwarded to the Logistics Section, which will work with private vendors, other statewide resources, or through mutual aid to fulfill the request. If the resources are identified from private sources, the vendor information is given to the county EOC.

Private Sector Resources

The Florida Retail Federation acts as one of the principal liaisons between the SERT and the retail, commercial, industrial, and manufacturing sectors. The Florida Association of Realtors acts as the principal liaison for the commercial and residential real estate sector. The Florida Bankers Association serves as a liaison between the State and the commercial banking sector. The Florida Restaurant & 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.

Mutual Aid

In accordance with section 252.40 and chapter 252, Part III, Florida Statutes, all political subdivisions of the state are authorized to participate in cooperative relationships to accept services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds for the performance of emergency management activities. Mutual aid agreements, compacts, and memoranda of understanding are essential components of emergency management planning, response, and recovery. These agreements provide reciprocal emergency aid and assistance available during emergencies, disasters, and planned events, and can increase available resources for emergency response and recovery efforts.

Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA)

In accordance with section 252.40, Florida Statutes, the SMAA provides a legal framework for counties, cities, other local governments, educational districts, special districts, and tribal nations within the State of Florida to provide Mutual Aid to one another. Once the SMAA is adopted by a local government and approved by FDEM, the local government is referred to as a "Participating Party" or "Signatory." FDEM oversees and maintains the SMAA. Although FDEM has the authority to coordinate emergency management assistance between local governments and assist with coordination of available resources, Participating Parties may utilize the agreement with any other Participating Party to facilitate Mutual Aid for any magnitude of event or incident. The SMAA establishes responsibility between parties regarding standard processes for requesting and providing assistance. The agreement also standardizes reimbursement processes and required documentation.

FDEM requires SMAA assets providing assistance to utilize the DEMES Mutual Aid Portal for all cost estimations and reimbursement requests as well as the DEMES Resource Management Portal for asset and activity tracking purposes. The two systems are integrated together and allow for cost estimates, deployments, and requests for reimbursement to flow more efficiently than prior paper processes.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

In accordance with chapter 252, Part III, Florida Statutes, EMAC is the legal framework which enables emergency management planning, response, and reimbursement across state and territorial boundaries. It was congressionally ratified in 1996 and as of 2019, all U.S. States and Territories have adopted it into law and are referred to as "Member States." Each Member State has a designated "EMAC Coordinator." EMAC Coordinators are responsible for implementing the EMAC responsibilities of their state. The Mutual Aid Branch Director is the EMAC Coordinator for the State of Florida. To request resources through EMAC, a state's governor must first declare a state of emergency or disaster. Once this occurs, resource requests can be made to other Member States. The Mutual Aid Branch Director/EMAC Coordinator oversees the coordination of these resources following guidance from the SERT.

Federal Resource Request (RRF)

Direct Federal Assistance is a function of the Stafford Act program that enables the State of Florida to request and receive emergency response resources from the federal government. All RRFs are processed through the Mutual Aid Branch to the FEMA, and resources may come from a variety of federal departments.

RRFs are only utilized when the State of Florida has expended its available resources or when an RRF would deliver a resource in a more time-efficient and life-saving manner. The State of Florida is obligated to a percentage cost share of all RRFs, as determined by the President of the United States. RRFs are far more expensive and cost-inefficient than other procurement methods and should only be utilized when necessary.

Recovery Operations

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 and coordination of recovery operations. During the forward transition of recovery to the JFO, the SCO will designate a DSCO to oversee recovery operations.

Short-Term and Long-Term Recovery Priorities

Short-Term Recovery begins immediately after the incident and is typically what transitions the incident timeline from Response to Recovery. Short-Term priorities are primarily considered to be a continuation of Response functions and are typically coordinated out of the SEOC and managed by the FDEM.

Short-Term Recovery priorities include, but are not limited to:

- Continuing to assist in the provision of basic needs to survivors
- Assessing the impacts of the incident on survivors and local governments, and coordinating damage assessments
- Restoring critical infrastructure, services and facilities including power, communications, water, sewage, and transportation
- Supporting local governments and non-governmental organizations in their immediate relief efforts by acting as a conduit to State and Federal resources
- Meeting societal needs through rule of law, crisis counseling, etc.

Long-Term Recovery is a coordinated effort between all available federal, state, and local stakeholders as well as non-governmental organizations, voluntary agencies, Long-Term Recovery Groups (LTRGs) and emergent community organizations that promote Recovery priorities. Long-Term Recovery begins after an affected community has met Short-Term Recovery goals, such as restoring critical infrastructure/facilities, as well as vital programs/services. Long-Term Recovery occurs over a sustained period of time that may last for months or years after a disaster depending on the nature of the incident.

Long-Term Recovery priorities include, but are not limited to:

- Promoting economic recovery
- Restoring residential housing through repair, rebuilding, and/or replacement of damaged or destroyed housing stock
- Ensuring the restoration of infrastructure, critical facilities, and vital services
- Supporting the needs of the whole community
- Increasing resiliency by implementing cost-effective mitigation strategies
- Ensuring unmet needs of survivors are addressed

Long-Term Recovery Strategy

The Long-Term Recovery strategy encompasses comprehensive planning and assessment to identify and resolve issues, to be responsive to the needs of survivors, and to provide a guide to cost-effective methods for achieving stabilization in the impacted areas.

The primary goals associated with Long-Term Recovery include the key components of the NDRF. The NDRF is the doctrine that governs FEMA's strategic approach to ensure total Federal integration into Long-Term Recovery. To accomplish this, the NDRF identifies six functional RSFs that support the mission of Long-Term Recovery:

- Community Assistance
- Economic Development
- Health and Social Services
- Housing
- Infrastructure/Critical Facilities
- Natural and Cultural Resources

Each agency brings significant planning capabilities to Long-Term Recovery, with FDEM functioning as the lead agency. As the Lead agency, the FDEM is responsible for coordinating all RSF activities. The objective of the RSF structure is to identify, coordinate, and deliver Federal assistance as needed to supplement Recovery resources and efforts by all stakeholders involved in the recovery effort.

It is the priority of the State of Florida to stabilize and stimulate the economy of Florida post-disaster. To achieve this, local infrastructure must be capable of withstanding routine post-disaster demands. Such demands include the repair and restoration of utilities, clearing debris from major transportation routes, and the restoration of essential services such as public transportation, schools, and waste collection. Additionally, vital services such as law enforcement, fire and rescue, and emergency medical services must be operational in order to maintain the rule of law and civil stability.

Non-Declared Incidents

All disasters begin and end at the local level. Therefore, the first Response and Recovery resources come from the local government, voluntary agencies, and faith and community-based organizations. When county resources are overwhelmed, local authorities may declare a state of emergency and request State assistance. The Governor of the State of Florida will assess the needs and direct FDEM to begin assessments for additional support.

In a non-Federally declared disaster, the Governor may declare a state of emergency and order State assistance to become available in the form of supplies, technical assistance, personnel and facilities.

The State has the capability to administer non-traditional programs, in addition to those authorized by the Stafford Act (e.g., the BP Grant Program). The role of State Recovery is to coordinate applicable resources where available, between Federal, other resource holders, and the affected local government. FDEM coordinates all of the state's recovery efforts.

State Assistance

State personnel from State resources may offer assistance to affected communities in non-declared disasters. Specialized Recovery Personnel may offer technical assistance on debris clearance and removal operations, Federal concurrency reviews, guidance on State regulations for conducting emergency protective measures, and assistance with identifying alternate sources of funding for restoration work. The IA program may coordinate State resources and establish a Multi-Agency Resource Center (MARC) to enable disaster survivors to gain access to information about non-Federal aid and services. A field office may become activated and operated jointly between State and local officials.

Local and Volunteer Assistance

Local authorities play a vital role in the Recovery process after a disaster. Utilizing local resources, such as force account equipment and labor, expedites Recovery by restoring critical infrastructure and resources. In addition, local authorities aid in the identification of damaged and vulnerable populations as well as relay information to the State and aid organizations.

Voluntary agencies play an integral role in ensuring Short-Term Recovery and Long-Term Reconstruction by offering aid to survivors. Depending on available resources, assistance from voluntary agencies may range from food and shelter to home rebuild projects. The Florida Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (FL VOAD), with support from the State Voluntary Agency Liaison (VAL), may provide technical assistance, training, and engagement opportunities to strengthen voluntary agencies' capacity and support the formation of new Long Term Recovery Groups.

Locally established Long-Term Recovery Groups must be especially proactive in documenting assistance to survivors and ensuring that unmet needs are addressed and receive follow-up. While non-Federally declared incidents limit the amount of funds available, all possible efforts are made to assist in the Recovery of individuals and communities.

Federally Declared Incidents

Federally declared incidents usually occur when an incident exceeds local and State government capabilities to respond, and a Presidential Declaration is requested by the State. Similar to non-Federally declared incidents, the Governor may declare a state of emergency and order State assistance to become available in the form of supplies, technical assistance, personnel, and facilities.

Once granted, Federal resources may become available for Recovery as justified on an incident-by-incident basis. Federal resources augment State resources and are coordinated jointly between State and Federal partners. These newly activated assets require a central coordination point, which can be accomplished through a JFO.

Transition from SEOC to the JFO occurs as Response activities begin to de-mobilize. The focus changes to Recovery operations and, in a Presidentially declared disaster, the command and control of operations transfer to the JFO. The JFO is a temporary, Federal, multi-agency coordination center established locally to facilitate field-level domestic incident management activities. The JFO provides a centralized location for the coordination of Federal, State, local, tribal, non-governmental, and private sector organizations. The bulk of Recovery field operations during a declared incident are coordinated through the JFO.

Unlike the SEOC, the JFO facility is under the authority of FEMA. However, state personnel work alongside FEMA counterparts at the JFO to achieve mutual objectives. Once the JFO is established, a transition of staff, responsibilities, and authority takes place. To support this transition, several steps are taken:

- The DSCO, as directed by the SCO, establishes the Command and General staff for the JFO. Once the DSCO and Command Staff deploy to the JFO, Operations, Finance, Logistics and Planning staff travel to the JFO. Lastly, additional State agencies deploy in support of Recovery efforts.
- State Recovery personnel deployed to the JFO are responsible for liaising with FEMA and local counterparts to ensure open communication within the operation and to ultimately ensure that survivors can begin Recovery as soon as possible. Of particular importance in the transition from the SEOC to the JFO is the continued flow of information throughout the chain of command and the Planning Section in the SEOC.
- As the SEOC de-mobilizes, Incident Command authority may be delegated to the Deputy SCO at the JFO.

Recovery Programs

Individual Assistance

During SERT activations for both declared and non-declared disaster events, the FDEM Recovery Bureau's Individual Assistance (IA) team is tasked with coordinating support for the recovery of individuals and households. Post activation, the IA team also serves to provide critical technical assistance and support for local communities throughout their transition to long term recovery.

The following SERT mission areas are intended to serve as core competencies of the IA Team and, as such, may call for specialized staff or subject matter experts:

- Disaster Housing Coordination, at the state-level, helps facilitate interagency support to meet the demands of localized disaster housing missions. The State Disaster Housing Task Force falls under the jurisdiction of the Disaster Housing Coordinator. The Disaster Housing Coordinator also serves as the primary point of contact for any State-led Non-Congregate Sheltering (NCS) missions (in conjunction with the Public Assistance Branch) and FEMA Direct Housing (DH) missions.
- Unmet Needs Coordination involves working with all federal, state, local, and non-profit partners to identify any individual assistance gaps and maximize a survivor's access to additional resources. The Unmet Needs Coordinator provides and coordinates direct triage and referral services to disaster survivors. The Unmet Needs Coordinator also serves as the primary point of contact for any FEMA Transitional Sheltering Assistance (TSA) missions.
- DRC and MARC coordination involves working with federal, state, local, and voluntary agency partners to identify and open in-person locations to provide disaster survivors with assistance, information, and referrals to recovery programs. The DRC/MARC Coordinator oversees these efforts.

Once the President declares a disaster, funds are available through a series of disaster relief programs to assist in rebuilding communities within the affected area. These programs are classified under Individual Assistance and may provide assistance to state, territorial, tribal, and local governments, certain types of private non-profit organizations, or to individuals and households.

FEMA provides direct assistance to individuals and households, as well as state, territorial, tribal, and local governments through the IA program. IA includes the following programmatic areas, which assist disaster survivors with unmet needs caused by the declared incident.

Program	Administered by
Mass Care and Emergency Assistance	ESF 6 partner agencies and stakeholders with support from FDEM
Individuals and Households Program (IHP)	FEMA with support from FDEM
Disaster Case Management Program (DCMP)	Volunteer Florida with support from FEMA and FDEM
Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP)	Florida Department of Children and Families with support from the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and FDEM
Disaster Legal Services (DLS)	American Bar Association’s Young Lawyers Division with support from FEMA and the Florida Disaster Legal Aid Network
Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)	Florida Department of Commerce with support from the U.S. Department of Labor
Voluntary Agency Coordination	Volunteer Florida and the Florida VOAD

Figure 7 Individual Assistance Programs

In addition to the programs that FEMA coordinates and administers under the Individual Assistance Program, there are a variety of auxiliary programs that may be available through other federal agencies to support individuals and households following a Presidential disaster declaration. SBA provides low-interest disaster loans to help businesses and homeowners recover from declared disasters. The USDA provides loans and grants to individuals, farmers, and businesses in rural communities. HUD provides mortgage deferment for federally backed mortgages, replacement or re-issuance of affordable housing vouchers, and grants to local or state governments, such as Rapid Unsheltered Survivor Housing (RUSH) and the Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR).

The Individual Assistance team also maintains programmatic responsibility for requesting the Small Business Administration’s Disaster Loan Program. This program is automatically activated in conjunction with a Presidential declaration. However, it can also be independently requested, via a standalone agency declaration, to support any disaster-impacted communities that may not qualify for a full Presidential Disaster Declaration but have at least 25 homes or businesses that have sustained 40% or greater uninsured losses. A Rural SBA Agency Declaration may also be made if at least one home or business has sustained 40% or greater uninsured losses in a rural census tract of a county that has been declared for Public Assistance but not Individual Assistance. These disaster loans are available to businesses (including some private non-profit organizations), homeowners, and renters with physical damages. Loans may also be available to assist businesses with economic injury or losses in revenue as a result of disaster. Support for economic and business losses is coordinated in conjunction with the Florida Department of Commerce.

Public Assistance

FEMA’s PA Grant Program is FEMA’s largest grant program. This program provides funds to assist communities responding to and recovering from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. The program provides emergency assistance to save lives and protect property and assists with

permanently restoring community infrastructure affected by a Federally declared incident. Eligible applicants include municipalities, counties, State agencies, and private non-profits that are legally responsible for facilities within the affected areas that were damaged by the incident. Eligible applicants that receive Federal funding are Subrecipients, while the FDEM is the Recipient to the Awarding Entity, FEMA. The Federal share for reimbursement under most Federal declarations is no less than 75%. The 25% non-Federal share is provided from a combination of State and local sources, as specified in section 252.37, Florida Statutes, and in accordance with policies established by the Executive Office of the Governor and the Florida Legislature. In addition, the Federal government provides an administrative cost allowance for each eligible Project. The State Public Assistance Officer is the individual designated by the Governor to implement the PA Grant Program.

Section 406 of the Stafford Act authorizes PA-funded hazard mitigation activities that are tied to specific PA Projects. FEMA has the authority to provide PA funding for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. FEMA evaluates proposed mitigation measures for cost-effectiveness, technical feasibility, and compliance with Environmental and Historical Preservation laws and regulations.

Section 428 of the Stafford Act authorizes alternative procedures for the Public Assistance Program and allows the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to implement these new authorities through a pilot program. The law sets four goals of the alternative procedures: (1) reducing the costs to the Federal Government; (2) increasing flexibility in the administration of such assistance; (3) expediting the provision of such assistance; and (4) providing financial incentives and disincentives for the timely and cost-effective completion of projects. With each new disaster there is disaster-specific guidance regarding alternative procedures.

The Florida Recovery Obligation Calculation (F-ROC) Program standardizes FEMA's PA Program and reduces the risk of non-compliance with federal program requirements. Before, during and after an event, the F-ROC team provides standardized forms and guidance to potential subrecipients (See section 252.37, Florida Statutes).

Fire Management Assistance Grant Program

Under the Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAG), FEMA provides assistance in the form of grants for equipment, supplies, and personnel costs and is available to State, local, and Indian tribal governments to aid States and their communities with the mitigation, management, and control of fires burning on publicly or privately-owned forests or grasslands. FMAG provides a 75% Federal cost-share reimbursement to Recipients for actual costs. The non-Federal portion of the cost-share is the sole responsibility of the Subrecipient.

In Florida, local agencies that assist with the fighting of declared wildfires are considered to be acting in a mutual aid capacity for the Florida Forestry Service.

Mitigation Measures

Hazard mitigation aims to make human development and the natural environment safer and more resilient. Hazard mitigation generally involves enhancing the built environment to significantly reduce risks and vulnerability to hazards. Mitigation can also include removing the built environment from disaster prone

areas and maintaining natural mitigating features, such as wetlands or floodplains. Hazard mitigation makes it easier and less expensive to respond to and recover from disasters by breaking the damage and repair cycle.

Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan

Under Section 322 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) enacted under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2K), the State of Florida is required to have a FEMA approved hazard mitigation plan in order to be eligible for federal hazard mitigation funding. The purpose of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) is to reduce death, injuries, and property losses caused by natural hazards in Florida. Hazard mitigation is most effective when based on an inclusive, comprehensive, long-term plan that is developed before a disaster occurs.

Florida's SHMP has met Enhanced planning requirements since 2007 by proving the FDEM Mitigation Bureau can successfully implement and manage federal grant programs. Receiving Enhanced status provides the state with an additional five percent of recovery costs in HMGP funds when a major disaster is declared. Since 2007, the additional five percent for HMGP funding has resulted in an extra \$342,297,757 in HMGP funding (as of January 2023).

Mitigation planning efforts are coordinated through appropriate state, local, and regional agencies, as well as non-governmental interest groups. The SHMP provides guidance in merging the planning efforts of all state agencies, local governments, the private sector, and non-profit organizations into one viable, comprehensive, and statewide mitigation program.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Unit administers the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). This program makes federal funds available post-disaster for mitigation projects in communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and that have an approved Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS).

As a part of FDEM's post-disaster mitigation coordination efforts, the HMGP unit offers application development workshops to the affected areas. At these workshops, general information about the program is provided along with an opportunity to answer specific questions relating to potential applications.

Program Administration by States

The Program Administration by States (PAS) allows FEMA to delegate its grant management responsibilities to States that have demonstrated a commitment to hazard mitigation and that have experience in the requested responsibilities. Within the HMGP Unit, these PAS responsibilities include reviewing project applications, completing benefit-cost analyses, approving scope-of-work modifications, and moving funds between applicable projects.

Allocations 27P-22.006

The Florida Administrative Code 27P-22 delineates how HMGP funding will be allocated after a major disaster declaration. The Rule explains that funding is to be allocated to counties, according to the amount of Public Assistance, Individual Assistance, and Small Business Administration loans allocated during a disaster response and recovery. FEMA allocates 20% of Public Assistance, Individual Assistance, and Small Business Administration response and recovery funds for the HMGP to states with enhanced mitigation plans. This is opposed to the normal allocation of 15% for states without enhanced plans. The available

HMGP funds are allocated to the counties according to the Florida Administrative Code 27P-22.006. The Rule states that each county receives HMGP funds in the same proportion of the response and recovery costs. There are three tiers of HMGP funding in Florida. The first tier includes those counties which were impacted by a major disaster that was federally declared and the funding is allocated using the same proportion of response and recovery funds. If there is funding remaining after all eligible projects are funded, then the remaining funding is reallocated to those same counties that received the major disaster declaration whose allocation was not sufficient to fund all submitted eligible projects. Funding reaches the third tier if any remains and all counties, not only declared counties, are eligible to receive the funding. Nothing in this document takes precedence over 27P-22.006.

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

The FMA program is authorized by Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance (NFIP) Act of 1968, as amended (Public Law 90-448) (42 U.S.C. 4104c) and appropriated annually by the Consolidated Appropriations Act. The goal of the program is to reduce or eliminate claims under the NFIP by providing funding for projects and planning that reduces or eliminates long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under the NFIP. Eligible activities include acquisition, elevation, relocation, mitigation reconstruction, and mitigation retrofits. FDEM reviews submitted project applications to verify eligibility, consistency with the SHMP and LMS plans, cost effectiveness, technical feasibility, and completeness before submitting them to FEMA for review and approval.

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Swift Current

The Swift Current Flood Mitigation Assistance Program is a residential mitigation grant program funded by FEMA and administered through a partnership with FDEM. The purpose of FMA Swift Current is to reduce or eliminate the flood risk of repetitive flood damage to structures and buildings insured by the NFIP following a flood-related disaster event, and to enhance community flood resilience within NFIP-participating communities. FDEM has the authority and responsibility for reviewing Swift Current FMA Program subapplications, recommending technically feasible and cost-effective subapplications to FEMA, and providing pass-thru funding for FEMA-approved and awarded project grants to eligible subapplicants. FMA Swift Current funds Individual Flood Mitigation Projects (Residential Mitigation) for Repetitive Loss (RL), Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL), and properties deemed Substantially Damaged.

Elevate Florida Residential Mitigation Program

The Elevate Florida Residential Mitigation Program was created in 2024, following the 2024 Hurricane Season. The program aims to protect homes and communities by reducing damage caused by natural hazards like hurricanes and floods. Elevate Florida is designed to expedite the hazard mitigation process and complete a resident's mitigation project more quickly than other initiatives. Elevate Florida uses federal funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Swift Current grant program to cover up to 75% of project costs for Property Owners. Four types of residential mitigation projects are eligible under the Elevate Florida Program: Structure Elevation, Mitigation Reconstruction, Acquisition/Demolition, and Wind Mitigation. FDEM reviews submitted project applications to verify eligibility, cost effectiveness, technical feasibility, and completeness before submitting them to FEMA for review and approval.

Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program

The Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program (HLMP) is a state funded and administered grant and receives \$10 million annually from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Trust Fund (section 215.559, Florida Statutes).

Each year FDEM shall prioritize the use of these funds for projects included in the annual report of the Shelter Retrofit Report prepared in accordance with section 252.385(3), Florida Statutes. FDEM is required to give funding priority to projects in regional planning council regions that have shelter deficits and to projects that maximize the use of state funds.

Grant funds awarded under the HLMP qualify as state financial assistance under the Florida Single Audit Act (see section 215.971, Florida Statutes). The Catalog of State Financial Assistance number (CSFA#) for HLMP is 31.066. Because the Legislature provides FDEM with HLMP funds through the grants and aid appropriation category, eligible proposers under this request for proposal (RPF) include governmental entities, nonprofit organizations, and qualified for-profit organizations. Individual homeowners are ineligible to apply directly for this opportunity.

Floodplain Management

The Office of Floodplain Management (OFM) administers Florida's coordinated statewide floodplain management program through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to promote the health and safety of the public, minimize loss of life and property, and reduce economic losses caused by flood damages. This is accomplished through its coordination with Florida's stakeholders, including State agencies, regional entities like the ten Regional Planning Councils and five Water Management Districts, and NFIP-participating local communities. FEMA depends on the State NFIP Coordinator to deliver the program to communities through numerous activities. The OFM conducts compliance reviews of local floodplain management regulatory programs, provides educational programs to enhance communities' knowledge of floodplain management practices, and provides technical assistance to local officials and the public on a wide range of floodplain management matters, such as permitting, insurance, ordinance amendments, and post-disaster responsibilities.

The State NFIP Coordinator is the state's Floodplain Manager who represents state-level administration of flood disaster response along with the federal FEMA partner during federally declared disasters when FEMA staff are deployed. The SFMO also serves an active role in assisting the FEMA's mapping contractors in Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) update process, and state staff must review revisions or updates of all local government flood ordinances prior to the effective date of new flood maps. The Office encourages communities to adopt higher regulatory standards in flood ordinances to help them advance in the Community Rating System (CRS) which helps lower the cost of NFIP flood insurance premiums.

The SFMO also promotes the enrollment of communities in the CRS. CRS is a federal program that incentivizes improved floodplain management practices and public outreach in exchange for NFIP insurance premium rate reductions to policy holders in flood zones. The CRS organizes three broad category goals for which communities may earn credit points for advancing these goals. The main goals of the CRS program are to reduce flood risk/damage, encourage the purchase of NFIP flood insurance, and pursue a broad approach to enhancing floodplain management.

Financial Management

The Finance Section of the SERT is responsible for all financial management needs of an incident. This includes but is not limited to, coordinating, managing, tracking, and developing financial projections and reports on incident costs, ensuring proper documentation for binding incident purchase agreements, facilitating travel of personnel related to the incidents and responsibility for all incident financial matters. 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 an incident.
- Maintain, document, track, and arrange travel accommodations for personnel deployed into impact areas.
- Process documents to ensure expeditious employment of additional response and recovery personnel to meet the staffing requirements of the event.
- Project, track, review, analyze, and report on incident financial matters, including personnel costs.
- 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 for response and recovery costs.
- Assist in the federal reimbursement for eligible 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.
- Continue to monitor costs and develop budgetary resources associated with the incident after the state of emergency has ceded.
- Identify and track all eligible federal costs incurred during and after the event for reimbursement by FEMA.
- Provide oversight of all financial matters supporting the SEOC and SEOC team.
- Provide support and process all fiscal, travel, budgetary and financial needs of the SEOC and SEOC team.
- Arrange, process, and review travel for the SEOC and SEOC team.
- Track, review, and report on all financial matters for the SEOC and SEOC team.

Emergency Preparedness and Response Trust Fund

The Emergency Preparedness and Response Fund (EPRF) is used as a depository for money specifically transferred or appropriated to the fund as a primary funding source for the purpose of preparing or responding to a disaster declared by the Governor as a state of emergency that exceeds regularly appropriated funding sources. (See sections 11.90, 252.37, and 252.3711, Florida Statutes). The goal of the EPRF is to ensure resources are available to effectively and efficiently respond to emergencies and events impacting the citizens of Florida. The revenue recouped from the Federal government is redeployed to support effective and efficient response to emergencies and disasters

If demands placed upon funds are unreasonably great as a result of a disaster declared as a state of emergency by the Governor, funds may be made available by transfers or expending money from the EPRF. The Governor may request funds by a budget amendment to transfer or appropriate funding for the EPRF but is subject to approval by the Legislative Budget Commission. The revenue source of non-capital grants and donations public assistance is inclusive of Federally reimbursable expenses incurred by the State related to a federally declared disaster (example: Hurricanes Debby, Helene and Milton). The funding is requested from the Federal Government utilizing federal project worksheets. The project worksheets provide detailed information on expenditures incurred for reimbursement ensuring only eligible expenditures are reimbursed. Due to the timing difference between the expenditure of funds, and the reimbursement process through project worksheets, expenditures occur quickly, while expenditure reimbursement takes months to years. This can lead to a cash shortfall in the EPRF due to the outlay of monies in the immediate response and recovery efforts related to a Federally declared disaster and the reimbursement of those expenditures taking longer. Certain expenditures during a Federally declared disaster are not reimbursable by the Federal government. Emergencies and disasters that are not Federally declared do not qualify for Federal reimbursement of expenditures.

Financial Analyses and Financial Obligations

All funds received into and expended out of must be tracked and reported to the Governor, House and Senate. Additionally, all obligations and potential obligations must be reported. Financial analyses are conducted to provide detail on the sources and uses of funds received. This reporting is mandatorily required based on the Laws of Florida associated with the funding. The Bureau of Financial Management, in coordination with other areas of FDEM and other state agencies, is the party responsible for the reporting.

Plan Development and Maintenance

The State CEMP is developed with assistance and input from the SERT members, including all levels of government, and private, volunteer and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that have emergency management responsibilities. FDEM is responsible for coordinating any revision of the Basic Plan. Preparation and revision of the ESF Appendices is the responsibility of the designated primary lead emergency support function agency and their designated support agencies. Format and content guidance is established by FDEM and incorporated into all appendices and attachments as necessary. FDEM maintains the State CEMP and amends it to incorporate new concepts of operations, or information from lessons learned or developed through experience, events and/or training exercises. FDEM utilizes the current version of the Comprehensive Preparedness Guide to assist in the development of the State CEMP.

Exercise and Plan Revisions

FDEM conducts "No-Notice" exercises as well as annual full-scale exercises (Statewide Hurricane Exercise, Radiological Emergency Preparedness Exercises, etc.) to test core capabilities, responsiveness, and overall effectiveness of the SERT. Each exercise will test all or critical portions of the State CEMP, scenario-applicable supporting plans, 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 with the emergency organization following the exercise and adopted into an After-Action Report and Improvement Plan (AAR/IP). Revisions will be made to the appropriate plans based on the AAR findings.

HSEEP Compliance and Plan Improvement

FDEM 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. FDEM complies with the four HSEEP performance requirements. These requirements are as follows:

- Conduct an annual Training and Exercise Planning Workshop and maintain a Multiyear Training and Exercise Plan.
- Plan and conduct exercises in accordance with the guidelines set forth in HSEEP policy.
- Develop and submit properly formatted AAR/IP.
- Track and implement corrective actions identified in the AAR/IP.

Plan Review and Adoption

A review of the State CEMP is conducted annually in cooperation with SERT member agencies, volunteer groups and other associates. Changes in procedures, lessons learned from previous incidents or events, 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, FDEM will submit a Notice of Proposed Rule Making and allow for public comment before any amendment to the State CEMP is adopted. As required by chapter 252, Florida Statutes, a copy of the State 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 State CEMP will be published and available online at www.floridadisaster.org.

Legal Considerations

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 ADA and other applicable laws related to emergency and disaster-related programs, services and activities for individuals with access and functional needs.

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.

Laws

Florida Statutes

- Chapter 14, Florida Statutes (Governor)
- Chapter 22, Florida Statutes (Emergency Continuity of Government)
- Chapter 23, Part I, 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, Part I, Florida Statutes (Intergovernmental Programs; Miscellaneous Programs)
- Chapter 166, Florida Statutes (Municipalities)
- Chapter 187, Florida Statutes (State Comprehensive Plan)
- Chapter 215, Florida Statutes (Financial Matters: General Provisions)
- Chapter 216, Florida Statutes (Planning and Budgeting)
- Chapter 250, Florida Statutes (Military Affairs)
- Chapter 252, Florida Statutes (Emergency Management)
- 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 381, Florida Statutes (Public Health: General Provisions)
- Chapter 401, Florida Statutes (Medical Telecommunications and Transportation)
- Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (Environmental Control)
- Chapter 404, Florida Statutes (Radiation)
- Chapter 406, Part II, Florida Statutes (Disposition of Human Remains)
- Chapter 413, Florida Statutes (Employment and Related Services for Persons with Disabilities)
- 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 (Affrays; Riots; Routs; Unlawful Assemblies)
- Chapter 943, Florida Statutes (Department of Law Enforcement)
- Chapter 1013, Florida Statutes (Educational Facilities)

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.
- Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, Public Law 106-390, which amends 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.
- Price-Anderson Amendments Act of 1988, Public Law 100-408, as amended.
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact, Public Law 104-321.
- Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, (codified predominantly at 6 U.S.C. 101-557 and in other scattered sections of the U.S.C.), which 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, Public Law 101-336.
- Coastal Barrier Resources Act, 16 U.S.C. Ch. 55.
- Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, Public Law 93-234, as amended by the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994, 42 U.S.C. Ch. 50, which provides insurance coverage for all types of buildings.
- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Public Law 99-499, Title III, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. Ch. 116, which governs hazardous materials planning and community right-to-know.
- Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act of 1990 (HMTUSA), Public Law 101-615, which provides funding to improve capability to respond to hazardous materials incidents.
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), Public Law 96-510, 42 U.S.C. Ch. 103, 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.
- Food Stamp Act of 1964, Public Law 91-671, 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. Ch. 119 Subchapter III, Federal Emergency Management Food and Shelter Program.
- National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. Ch. 50, as amended by the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (Title V of Public Law 103-325).
- Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994, Public Law 103-325.
- Public Law 83-703, an amendment to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.
- Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, Public Law 109-295.
- Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013, Public Law 113-2, Division B.

Administrative Rules

Florida Administrative Code

- Chapter(s) 27P-2, 6, 11, 14, 19, 20, 21, and 22, Florida Administrative Code
- Chapter 73C-40, Florida Administrative Code

Code of Federal Regulations

- 2 CFR Part 200 – Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards.
- 28 CFR Part 35 – Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability in State and Local Government Services.
- 44 CFR Parts 59-80 -- 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.
- 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 and Preparedness.
- 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.

Executive Orders

State Executive Orders

- 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.

Federal Executive Orders

- 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.

Acronyms

AAR/IP	After Action Report/ Improvement Plan
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AFO	Area Field Office
AHIMT	All-Hazards Incident Management Team
AOB	Air Operations Branch
BRIC	Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Program
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CMS	Consumable Medical Supplies
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
COG	Continuity of Government
CRS	Community Rating System
CSFA#	Catalog of State Financial Assistance number
DEMES	Division of Emergency Management Enterprise System
DFO	Recovery Disaster Field Offices
DMA2K	Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
DME	Durable Medical Equipment
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DRAA	Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018
DSCO	Deputy State Coordinating Officer
DSCG	Domestic Security Coordinating Group
DSOC	Domestic Security Oversight Council
ECO	Emergency Coordinating Officer
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EMNet	Emergency Management Network
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EPRF	Emergency Preparedness and Response Fund
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FDACS	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
FDEM	Florida Division of Emergency Management
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIN	Florida Interoperability Network
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FOB	Forward Operating Bases
FLCOCO	Florida's Central Operations and Coordination Office
FLNG	Florida National Guard
FNARS	FEMA National Radio System
FNSS	Functional Needs Support Services

FMAG	Fire Management Assistance Grant Program
FMA	Flood Mitigation Assistance
F-ROC	Florida Recovery Obligation Calculator
GAR	Governors Authorized Representative
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAZUS	Hazards U.S.
HLMP	Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HQ	Headquarters
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HUD	Department Housing and Urban Development
IA	Individual Assistance
IAP	Incident Action Plan
ICS	Incident Command System
IMAT	Incident Management Assistance Team
IPS	Integrated Planning System
JFO	Joint Field Office
JRSOI	Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration
LMS	Local Mitigation Strategy
LNO	Liaison Officer
LSA	Logistical Staging Area
LTRG	Long Term Recovery Group
MARC	Mutual Aid Radio Communications or Multi-Agency Resource Center
NAWAS	National Warning System
NDRF	National Disaster Recovery Framework
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NDEMU	National Disaster and Emergency Management University
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRF	National Response Framework
NWWS	National Weather Wire Service
OFM	Office of Floodplain Management
OPS	Other Personnel Services
PA	Public Assistance
PAAP	Public Assistance Administration Plan
PAS	Program Administration by States
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation
PPD-8	Presidential Policy Directive 8
POD	Point of Distribution
RACES/ARES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services/ Amateur Radio Emergency Services
RDSTF	Regional Domestic Security Task Force
RFQ	Request for Quotes

RRF	Federal Resource Request
RSF	Recovery Support Function
SAIL	State Assistance Information Hotline
SBA	Small Business Administration
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SES	Selected Exempt Services
SERT	State Emergency Response Team
SFMO	State Floodplain Management Office
SHMP	State Hazard Mitigation Plan
SLERS	Statewide Law Enforcement Radio System
SMAA	Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement
SMS	Senior Management Services
SpNS	Special Needs Shelter
SWO	State Watch Office
TAG	The Adjutant General
THIRA	Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal Satellite System

Appendix I: ESF 1 – Transportation

Role	Agency
Primary Agency	Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)
Supporting Agencies	Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services (FDACS) Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles (FHSMV) Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) Florida Department of Management Services (DMS) Florida Water Management Districts (WMDs)

Introduction

Assumptions

Emergency Support Function 1 (ESF 1) assists the State Emergency Response Team (SERT), upon activation of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), by providing the resources necessary to support the statewide transportation system during events and incidents affecting the state. The term “statewide transportation system”, as used in this annex and all supporting plans and documents, encompasses all modes of transportation within the State of Florida, including highways and other roadway facilities, public transit, aviation, seaports, railroads, and spaceports.

Direction and Control

The ESF 1 Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) serves as the lead representative in coordinating ESF 1 operations in the SEOC. Representatives from each of the ESF 1 supporting agencies will coordinate with their respective agencies in obtaining resources to meet requests as well as tracking the status of those resources.

Roles and Responsibilities

Organization

The Florida Department of Transportation is the primary agency responsible for the operations of ESF 1. Supporting agency roles are outlined in the Responsibilities section below. As part of the SERT when activated, ESF 1 is aligned under the Infrastructure Branch which, in turn, reports to the SERT Operations Section.

Responsibilities

Primary Agency - Florida Department of Transportation

- Coordinate all ESF 1-related administrative, management, planning, training, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities.
- Assign FDOT personnel to the ESF 1 duty roster in the SEOC.

- Provide available and obtainable transportation resource support for the ESF 1 mission, including, but not limited to:
- Transportation equipment and facilities lists;
- Vehicular traffic management and control signs and devices;
- Vehicular traffic flow data and information from permanent and temporary monitoring sites;
- Coordinating the suspension of state road and bridge tolls;
- Coordinating with the United States Coast Guard (USCG) to take protective measures (e.g., lockdowns) for moveable bridges;
- Suspending and clearing all construction and maintenance zones on the state highway system in anticipation of a notice of an evacuation order or as a protective measure in forecasted impacted areas;
- Implementing Emergency Shoulder Use (ESU) in support of local evacuation efforts;
- Ensuring supportive infrastructure to accommodate electric vehicles and autonomous vehicles;
- Providing public transit data and points of contact by city and county;
- Providing public and private airport and airfield data and owner-operator points of contact;
- Providing railroad transportation systems data and points of contact;
- Providing seaport data and owner-operator points of contact;
- Providing maps and other situational awareness aids for all modes of transportation;
- Identifying temporary alternative transportation solutions that have been implemented when systems or infrastructure are damaged or unavailable and update as systems are restored.
- Providing staffing and resources necessary to conduct impact assessment of the impacted area, and;
- Providing multi-modal transportation engineering, technical, and specialty support and coordination.

Supporting Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities
Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services (FDACS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the issuance of waivers with respect to transportation of certain agricultural commodities. • Provide available and obtainable transportation-related resources for the support of ESF 1 missions.
Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)	Provide available and obtainable resources for the support of ESF 1 missions, including assistance and guidance related to disaster debris management sites.
Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles (FHSMV)	Provide available and obtainable transportation resources for the support of ESF 1 missions. These resources may be used in coordination with FDLE to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate law enforcement support for activating, maintaining, and deactivating Emergency Shoulder Use (ESU) plans for ordered evacuations. • Coordinate law enforcement escort support for emergency materials, supplies, and personnel vehicles, singularly or in convoys. • Coordinate law enforcement support for traffic control,

	<p>public safety, and security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and provide road and bridge closure reports to the SERT.
Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE)	<p>Provide available and obtainable transportation resources for the support of ESF 1 missions. The FDLE resources will be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with local law enforcement support to augment the activating, maintaining, and deactivating of Emergency Shoulder Use (ESU) plans for ordered evacuations. • Coordinate with local law enforcement escort support for emergency materials, supplies, and personnel vehicles, singularly or in convoys. • Coordinate with local law enforcement support for traffic control, public safety, and security.
Florida Department of Management Services (DMS)	<p>Provide assistance and coordination as it relates to communications and communications infrastructure.</p>
Florida Water Management Districts (WMDs)	<p>Provide flood mapping and support to ESF 1 missions. These resources may be used to support coordination efforts with the weather and river forecasting and monitoring entities.</p>

Concept of Operations

Upon activation of the SEOC, in response to an event or incident impacting the state, the ESF 1 primary and supporting agencies will assign personnel to the SERT at the SEOC. These personnel will receive, assess, and respond to transportation-related resource requests as tasked.

ESF 1 provides a structure for managing and coordinating the complex operations of the transportation system. This includes providing support to evacuation and re-entry efforts; coordination of transportation recovery, restoration, safety, and security; coordination of Maintenance of Transportation (MOT) efforts; and coordination of the movement of individuals, personnel, and goods, as necessary.

ESF 1 resources may be used to:

- Provide transportation-related support to other ESFs;
- Provide information and support to entities conducting evacuation and re-entry efforts;
- Monitor, control, and coordinate all modes of transportation;
- Provide infrastructure status reports for all modes of transportation;
- Provide transportation maps, charts, and electronic geospatial information for situational awareness;
- Identify, assess, prioritize, and coordinate repairs of damage sustained to the multi-modal transportation infrastructure;

- Prioritize and initiate emergency work to clear debris and obstructions from, and make emergency repairs to, the state highway system;
- Identify temporary alternative transportation solutions that can be implemented when systems or infrastructure are damaged or unavailable, to include the identification of alternative routes;
- Facilitate and coordinate the Overweight and Over-Dimensional expedited permitting process; and
- In cooperation with law enforcement partners, coordinate the provisions for extended hours of operation for commercial operators for materials necessary to respond to an event or incident.

Preparedness

- Participate in the review and revision of the ESF 1 Appendix to the State CEMP, related SERT Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) and ESF 1 documents and materials;
- Attend and participate in ESF 1-related conference calls, webinars, meetings, conferences, training sessions, and exercises;
- Develop and maintain templates, documents and/or listings for the following:
 - Agency emergency points of contact and subject matter experts that are assigned or otherwise available to ESF 1;
 - Points of contact for agency, contractor, and vendor obtainable transportation resources;
 - Websites and other electronic resources identified to assist all supporting agencies;
 - Briefings, situation reports, and/or other similar documents.
- Participate in evacuation-related conference calls hosted by the SERT.
- Prepare state roadways in anticipation of evacuations.

Response

- Evaluate and task transportation-related resource requests to appropriate supporting agencies or FDOT districts and offices.
- Evaluate damage to state transportation infrastructure and conduct impact assessments in the threatened and/or impacted area and task personnel for response and recovery work.
- Support the SERT's field operations in addition to SEOC operations.
- Support requests and directives leading to, and resulting from, Executive Orders and Declarations and requests for federal assistance.
- Provide information to be included in briefings, situation reports, and/or incident action plans.
- Provide sufficient ESF 1 personnel to cover an activation of the SEOC for an extended period of time.
- Contact ESF 1 counterparts in the threatened or impacted county(s) according to established procedures.
- Maintain records of costs incurred during the response and recovery phases.
- Begin pre-planning for recovery actions.
- Identify temporary alternative transportation solutions that can be implemented when systems or infrastructure are damaged or unavailable.
- Prepare and maintain status maps for all modes of transportation.
- Monitor and report the status of seaports, spaceport facilities, airports, navigable waterways, railway systems and tolls.

Notification Procedures

ESF 1 will utilize the following notification processes during SEOC activations:

- The State Watch Office (SWO) will notify the FDOT Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) and the FDOT Watch Officer when a threat, event or incident that will potentially impact the state is occurring or has occurred; the FDOT Watch Officer will notify the FDOT ECO, if not already notified.
- The FDOT ECO, in turn, will notify designated ESF 1 personnel to report to the SEOC.
- As warranted by the scope of the impending event or incident, the FDOT ECO will notify the appropriate supporting agencies and request necessary support.
- The supporting agencies will notify their respective agency personnel and emergency management partners.
- The designated supporting agencies will report to the SEOC, or provide support remotely, and ensure the necessary staffing for the remainder of the activation, or until released by the FDOT ECO.

Recovery

- Evaluate and task transportation-related resource requests to the appropriate supporting agencies or FDOT districts and offices.
- Support the establishment of staging areas, distribution sites, and other local, state, and federal recovery facilities in the impacted area.
- Support the deployment of field operations teams and other emergency workers in the impacted area.
- Maintain records of costs incurred during the response and recovery phases.
- Monitor and report the status of seaports, spaceport facilities, airports, navigable waterways, railway systems and tolls.
- Plan, prepare for, and assist with the movement of emergency relief personnel and commodities.
- Update temporary alternative transportation solutions that have been implemented when systems or infrastructure are damaged or unavailable as system is restored.
- Prepare and maintain status maps for all modes of transportation.

Finance and Administration

Financial Management

ESF 1 agencies will document incurred costs of available and contracted resources used during the preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities of an emergency or disaster. Each agency—primary and supporting—will be responsible for tracking its own costs.

Authorities and References

- Chapter 252, Florida Statutes
- Chapter 327, Florida Statutes

Appendix II: ESF 2 – Communications

Role	Agency
Primary Agency	Department of Management Services (DMS)
Supporting Agencies	Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM) Florida Public Service Commission (PSC) Department of Military Affairs (DMA) Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) Florida Wing of the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)

Introduction

Assumptions

The purpose of ESF 2 is to provide the state provisions for communications support before, during, and after an emergency/disaster situation. ESF 2 will coordinate communications resources (equipment, services, and personnel) that may be available from a variety of sources (i.e., State agencies, voluntary groups, county agencies, the telecommunications industry, federal government agencies, and the United States armed forces) before or after the activation of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

Direction and Control

The Director of the Division of Telecommunications, who is within the Department of Management Services, provides direction and control for ESF 2. The Director or their Bureau Chiefs and supervisors will manage and control the operation of this ESF to include mission assignment, mutual aid, State Management Team, Area Command, contracts for goods and services, radiological emergencies, and recovery and mitigation activities (Recovery Center and Joint Field Office operations).

Field Support (RECON) Team

Field Support Team members from DIVTEL and ESF 2 supporting agencies keep in contact with the ESF 2 staff within the SEOC usually by cellular telephone, satellite phone, laptop, etc. but fall under the direct supervision and control of the Field Support SERT Chief.

Field Operations

Agencies of ESF 2 may serve the SERT in Field Operations (i.e., the State Management Team, Impact Assessment Teams: Preliminary Damage Assessment Team, Joint Field Office operations, Recovery Center operations, intrastate and/or interstate mutual aid assistance, etc.).

Roles and Responsibilities

Organization

The Department of Management Services (DMS) Division of Telecommunications provides the leadership and management of the ESF with those identified supporting agencies providing a subordinate role for ESF 2 operations.

Responsibilities

Primary Agency - Department of Management Services (DMS)

DMS, through Division of Telecommunications serves as the primary agency for ESF 2 and as such, will coordinate all activities (i.e., administration, planning, training, preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation, etc.). DIVTEL will also coordinate and manage ESF 2 activities with the other components of the SERT.

Supporting Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities
Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM)	The Department of Management Services, DIVTEL ESF 2 coordinates with other state agencies and communications entities that support emergency communications response and recovery efforts.
Florida Public Service Commission (PSC)	
Department of Military Affairs (DMA)	
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS)	
Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE)	
Florida Wing of the Civil Air Patrol (CAP)	
Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)	

Concept of Operations

Under the leadership of the Division of Telecommunications (DIVTEL), representatives from each of the primary, support and voluntary agencies will staff the SEOC when appropriate. The role of the primary agency will be to focus coordination and ensure the management of combined agency efforts. DIVTEL will respond directly to the Operations Section Chief who reports to the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) Chief.

Preparedness

- Identify communications facilities, equipment, and personnel located in, and outside, the affected area that could be made available to support response and recovery efforts.
- Assess the need for and obtain telecommunications industry support as required.
- Assess needs to pre-stage communications assets for rapid deployment into the affected area.
- Alert and/or contact all support agencies of ESF 2 and Florida telecommunications industry as necessary.
- Assure configuration of War Room and Vendor Room with computers, dedicated phone lines, printers, etc. for activation as necessary.

- Develop scheduling for ESF 2 dedicated staff, War Room staff and Technical Support staff as necessary.

Response

- Identify the actual and planned actions of Florida telecommunications to restore services.
- Identify any planned activity by the Internet Service Providers to restore services that would enable use of e-government service.
- Identify to the extent practical the level of consumer services available for e-government services, internet access and other similar services.
- Determine what assets are available and nearest to the affected area(s) by each ESF 2 support agency and the time frame in deploying those assets.
- Identify communications facilities, equipment and personnel located nearest to the affected area(s) that could be made available to support recovery efforts.
- Coordinate the acquisition and deployment of communications equipment, personnel, and resources to establish temporary communications capabilities within the affected area.
- Prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs.
- Accumulate damage information obtained from assessment teams (i.e. Field Support Team), the telecommunications industry, the local county emergency operations centers, and other city/county/State agencies and report that information through the Plans Section daily.
- Provide specific support to the SERT personnel outside of the SEOC for full office capability at any forward SERT, LSA, etc. including telephone, data, internet access, and intranet access, etc. Communications support for the state's response and recovery teams will be a priority.
- Coordinate communications support to all governmental, quasi-governmental and volunteer agencies as required.

Recovery

- Assess State communications assets available to support the recovery mission(s). Other volunteer and local agencies with communications assets may be requested to contribute assets to the response effort. Industrial resources may also be considered for availability and effectiveness. Also, availability, operational condition, and duration of need must be considered. The logistical requirements necessary to obtain critical equipment will also be evaluated.
- Plan and prepare the notification systems to support the establishment of Logistical Staging Areas, distribution sites, Disaster Field Offices, Area Command, State Management Teams, staging areas, Points of Distribution sites, a Joint Field Office, Recovery Centers, Joint Information Centers, the deployment of strike teams, mutual aid teams, and other local, State, and federal recovery facilities and emergency workers in the impacted area(s).
- Review, categorize, and compare damage information obtained from all the assessment teams, telecommunications industry, local county EOCs and other city/county/state agencies with industry and local government sources to ensure that specific problems are clearly understood and agreed upon.
- Select the resource alternative or package most applicable and coordinate its deployment.

- Evaluate and task the transportation support requests for impacted areas. Coordinate access into the impacted area(s) for restoration and recovery actions of the communications industry personnel.
- Generate in a timely manner, information to be included in SEOC briefings, situation reports, action plans, internal and external state agency management and/or communications industry reports.
- Assign and schedule sufficient personnel to cover an activation of the SEOC for an extended period.
- Prepare and process reports using established procedures, focusing specific attention to the production of after-action reports.
- Maintain appropriate records of work schedules and costs incurred by ESF 2 agencies during an event.
- Maintain appropriate tracking records of deployed communications equipment coordination through ESF 2 during event for billing and equipment retrieval.
- Seek information concerning the projected date the SEOC will deactivate.

Mitigation

ESF 2 provides feedback to Department of Management Services DIVTEL and all supporting State agencies and voluntary organizations concerning activities and issues that need to be addressed. The Department of Management Services is the primary agency responsible for the State implementation plan for communications services as mandated in Section 282.702, Florida Statutes.

Finance and Administration

Financial Management

All requests for communication services must originate through the SEOC WebEOC system. Once entered into WebEOC and tasked, ESF 2 will initiate action. The SEOC WebEOC System will be used to provide a record of all payment to vendors.

Authorities and References

All references and authorities are available in the DMS, Division of Telecommunications ESF 2 Library.

- Presidential Executive Order 12472, April 3, 1984.
- NCS Manual 3-1-1, July 9, 1990, Telecommunications Service Priority, system for National Security Emergency Preparedness, Service User Manual.
- Telecommunications Electric Service Priority Restoration Initiative, United States Department of Energy, February 1993.
- Division of Emergency Management, State Warning Point Communications Operator Standard Operating Procedure.
- Section 252.38, Florida Statutes, Emergency Management Powers of Political Subdivisions.
- Section 252.36, Florida Statutes, Emergency Management Powers of the Governor.
- Civil Air Patrol Operating Plan 1000, Civil Air Patrol Support of the Department of Defense and Civil Authorities During a National Emergency or Major Disaster Operation.
- Training Circular 24-24, Headquarters, Department of the Army, Signal Data References: Communications Electronics Equipment.

- Section 252.55, Florida Statutes, Civil Air Patrol, Florida Wing; Appropriations Procurement Authority; Wing Commander bond.
- Section 252.35, Florida Statutes, Emergency Management Powers; Division of Emergency Management.
- Section 252.34, Florida Statutes, Definitions.
- Section 252.60, Florida Statutes, Radiological Emergency Preparedness.
- Section 252.83, Florida Statutes, Powers and Duties of the Department.

Appendix III: ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering

Role	Agency
Primary Agency	Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)
Supporting Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services (FDACS) • Florida Department of Corrections (FDC) • Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) • Florida Department of Management Services (FDMS) • Florida Department of Military Affairs (FDMA) • Florida Water Management Districts (WMDs)

Introduction

Assumptions

Pursuant to the National Response Framework (NRF) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS), ESF 3 assists the State Emergency Response Team (SERT), upon activation of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), by providing the resources (personnel, services, equipment, facilities, materials and supplies) of member agencies necessary to support public works systems, infrastructure and other emergency needs during domestic events and incidents affecting the state.

Direction and Control

As a part of the SERT, ESF 3 may be needed to operate at several co-located facilities or participate on several emergency teams simultaneously. The following is a listing of those facilities and teams:

Emergency Operations Centers

In addition to receiving and conducting ESF 3 missions, both primary and supporting agencies, district or regional entities and local agencies may be represented and participate at the SEOC, county EOCs, and/or their respective agency EOCs to manage the different roles and functions necessary to accomplish all mission assignments.

Field Operations

ESF 3 primary and supporting agency resources will coordinate with and assist the SERT in Field Operations efforts if necessary. Examples of the types of field operations teams that may be supported include, but are not limited to:

- SERT Air Operations Branch
- Forward SERT (FSERT)
- SERT Incident Management Team (IMT)
- SERT Joint Information Center (JIC) (ESF 14)
- Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team
- Joint Field Office (JFO)

- Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC)
- Intrastate and/or interstate mutual aid assistance teams

Roles and Responsibilities

Organization

ESF 3 will be organized by implementing and utilizing the NIMS Incident Command System (ICS). FDEP, as the primary, or lead, agency for ESF 3, will staff the Command and General Staff positions (Intel Chief, Finance and Administration Chief, Logistics Chief, Operations Chief, Planning Chief - IFLOP) within the ESF 3 ICS structure. The duties, responsibilities, and activities of FDEP personnel in these Command and General Staff positions include ensuring:

- Coordination of the activities in the SEOC during periods of activation;
- Development and maintenance of the ESF 3 duty schedule;
- Coordination of the information management, mission management, administrative and financial management processes;
- Tracking the status of primary and supporting agency available and obtainable public works resources;
- Participating in the evaluation and mission assignment of public works resource requests, and;
- Supporting the development of situation reports and action plans during SEOC activations.

Responsibilities

Primary Agency

- Coordinate all ESF 3 administrative, management, planning, training, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation/redevelopment activities.
- Assign FDEP personnel to the ESF 3 duty schedule in the SEOC.
- Provide available and obtainable resource support for the ESF 3 mission, to include:
 - Provide a DEP liaison to support restoration of state regulated Community Water Systems (CWS) and Domestic Wastewater (DW) Systems.
 - Provide available and obtainable public works resources for the support of ESF 3 missions.
 - Provide technical and specialty support and coordination.

Supporting Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities
Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the activation of evacuation plan(s) in a timely manner after notice of an evacuation order; • Providing the SERT, including deployed personnel, maps for all modes of transportation; • Identifying temporary alternative solutions that have been implemented when systems or infrastructure are damaged or unavailable and update as system is restored; • Providing staffing and resources necessary to conduct impact assessment of the impacted area, and;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing engineering, technical, and specialty support and coordination.
Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services (FDACS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign DACS personnel to the ESF 3 duty schedule in the SEOC, as needed. • Provide all available and obtainable resources for the support of ESF 3 missions. • Provide related technical and specialty support and coordination.
Florida Department of Corrections (FDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign FDC personnel to the ESF 3 duty schedule in the SEOC, as needed. • Provide all available and obtainable resources for the support of ESF 3 missions. • Provide related technical and specialty support and coordination.
Florida Department of Management Services (FDMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign DMS personnel to the ESF 3 duty schedule in the SEOC, as needed. • Provide all available and obtainable resources for the support of ESF 3 missions.
Florida Department of Military Affairs (FDMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign DMA personnel to the ESF 3 duty schedule in the SEOC, as needed. • Provide available and obtainable resources for the support of ESF 3 missions. • Provide public works related technical and specialty support and coordination.
Florida Water Management Districts (WMDs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign WMD personnel to the ESF 3 duty schedule in the SEOC, as needed. • Provide available and obtainable public works resources for the support of ESF 3 missions. These resources and facilities may be used to support coordination efforts with the NOAA National Weather Service (NWS), USACE, and other weather and river forecasting and monitoring entities. • Provide public works related technical and specialty support and coordination.
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is assigned responsibility for supporting response to navigation emergencies through the NRF, Federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF); ESF 3 – Public Works, and ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Material Response, require NOAA to provide emergency hydrographic surveys, search and recovery, obstruction location to assist safe vessel movement, and vessel traffic rerouting in ports and waterways. In addition, NOAA’s Office of Coast Survey supports the United States Coast Guard (USCG) and other authorities in response to significant

transportation disruptions by providing expertise and conducting underwater obstruction surveys to search for dangers to navigation.

- Post storm recovery surveys are typically a group effort by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), NOAA, and other available survey assets that may be in the area. Coordination for high impact events is led by the local USCG Maritime Transportation System Recovery Unit (MTSRU). Lesser impact events are coordinated by a Port Recovery Team, Harbor Safety Committee, USCG staff, or Pilots Association. The Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) will stand up essential support function coordination during presidentially declared disasters, but FEMA does not play a coordination or leadership role in post-storm obstruction surveys. NOAA assets typically augment the USACE efforts in federally maintained channels and provide coverage for the waterways USACE assets and their contractors are not authorized to survey.
- The USCG stands up a MTSRU when a significant transportation disruption occurs or is anticipated. The MTSRU is part of the Incident Command Center (ICC), either as a unit of the Planning Section or as part of the Command Staff. As a member of the MTSRU a NOAA Navigation Manager is a member of the MTSRU, leads the NOAA coordination with the various federal agencies, local, state, and port officials involved in the response. Navigation Managers provide technical expertise and an operational background to facilitate survey planning and management.
- NSD can provide a Strike Team (multiple units with a leader) or Single Resource to assist in surveying the affected area or port. The Single Resource NOAA provides to the ICC is typically a Navigation Response Team (NRT). If a Strike Team is provided, typically several NRTs with an operations manager are deployed. Other NOAA assets such as Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO) ships and aircraft, a Mobile Integrated Survey Team (MIST), NOAA contracted survey assets, or an autonomous underwater vehicle (AUV) can be provided to participate in the response. This broad range of response options is continually assessed, along with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and other outside NOAA capability, to ensure a response is quickly and efficiently executed without duplication of effort and excessive cost.
- NRTs are the most common NOAA asset used to respond to events where a hydrographic survey is required. An NRT is a highly mobile survey asset consisting of a 30' trailer-able survey vessel, three hydrographers, and an office trailer. The vessel is outfitted with multi-beam echo sounder and side scan sonar equipment. The office trailer

	<p>contains processing computers, generators, and plotters needed to complete survey work and produce final products in remote areas. Each NRT regularly moves around their region of the country conducting survey operations for nautical chart verification and updates. The NRTs have the equipment and develop the skills necessary to respond to a navigational emergency during their daily operations.</p>
<p>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)</p>	<p>ESF 3 USACE (Lead for FEMA in Response Phase). In the event of a major disaster impacting the State of Florida, USACE can provide support under the following authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Authorities PL 84-99 (Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advance Measures (Imminent threat/unusual flooding, temporary in nature, protect life and property) ○ Floodfight (Save life and property, temporary in nature, Emergency Debris, Emergency Infrastructure) ○ Rehabilitation Program (Repair Flood Control Works and Beaches in the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program) ○ Mitigate (Identify mitigation opportunities, Intergovernmental Task Force, i.e. Silver Jackets - System Wide Improvement Framework) • Civil Works Authorities (USACE Flood Control Works) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reservoir Operations ○ Lock and Dam Operations • Stafford Act - USACE can be mission assigned by FEMA to support the state in the following areas if the state requires assistance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Temporary Emergency Power ○ Debris Removal ○ Drinking Water ○ Temporary Roofing ○ Urban Search and Rescue (structural assessments) ○ Coastal PDAs ○ Other tasking as needed. <p>USACE will also provide an LNO familiar with these authorities and capabilities to the State EOC to explain capabilities and coordinate these efforts.</p>
<p>U.S. Department of Homeland Security/Office of Infrastructure Protection (OIP)</p>	<p>In the event of a major incident impacting the State of Florida, the US Department of Homeland Security/Office of Infrastructure Protection (DHS/IP) will have a dedicated Protective Security Advisor (PSA) report to the Florida State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) to coordinate critical infrastructure impact information resulting from the incident.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PSA provides expert knowledge of the impacted infrastructure providing vital information on interdependencies, cascading effects, and damage assessments.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PSA coordinates closely with critical infrastructure owner/operators on incident impacts and makes recommendations on critical infrastructure reconstitution prioritization, re-entry, and recovery efforts. • The PSA will utilize the Special Event and Domestic Incident Tracker (SEDIT), to track, in near real time, facilities' pre-incident and post-incident status in order to provide situational awareness to counties and the SEOC as well as DHS/IP leadership.
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Concept of Operations

- Mission assignments for public works support are tasked by the SERT Infrastructure Branch to ESF 3 for action;
- ESF 3 communications are established, maintained, and coordinated with ESF 5 (Information & Planning) to facilitate the expeditious and accurate exchange of information necessary to conduct mission management activities;
- ESF 3 receipt and reporting of assessment and status information is coordinated with ESF 5, ESF 7 (Resource Support), FDEP Leadership, state and federal agencies, and other emergency management as required.
- ESF 3 provides a structure for managing and coordinating the complex operations of the state's public works system. This includes:
 - Coordination of evacuation and re-entry efforts;
 - Coordination of resource deployment into and out of the incident area;
 - Coordination of facilities recovery, restoration, safety, and security;
 - Coordination of the movement, or restricting the movement, of individuals, personnel, and goods, as necessary.
- ESF 3 resources are provided through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) when activated, or coordinated through the FDEP Emergency Coordinating Officer;
- ESF 3 may obtain resources through member agency contractors, vendors, and suppliers. Resources may also be obtained from local, state, regional, national, and public and private associations or groups;
- ESF 3 resources may be used to:
 - Provide public works support to other ESFs;
 - Provide information and support to entities conducting evacuation and re-entry efforts;
 - Monitor, control, and coordinate all requests for assistance for public works and facilities;
 - Provide infrastructure status reports for all impacted public works facilities;
 - Identify temporary alternative solutions that can be implemented when systems or infrastructure are damaged or unavailable;
 - Provide critical public works, water treatment facilities and other relevant maps, when requested;

- Identify, assess, and prioritize repairs of damage sustained to public works facilities and infrastructure, and;
- Prioritize and initiate emergency work to clear debris and obstructions from, and make emergency repairs to, the multi-modal transportation infrastructure.

Initial Actions

Immediately upon notification of a threat, event, or incident, consideration is given by ESF 3 toward:

1. Providing representation at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC);
2. Initiating reporting to and from ESF 3 agencies, FDEP Leadership, and the SERT;
3. Implementing plans to ensure adequate staff and administrative support.

Continuing Actions

Upon an activation of the SERT, consideration is given by ESF 3 toward:

1. Coordination of state and federal assets in support of staging and preparation of public works facilities to fulfill mission assignments in support of the SERT and all ESFs when required;
2. Coordination of support to the appropriate state, local, and tribal entities regarding the movement of people and goods to, from, and within the impacted area(s), and providing information regarding issues such as movement restrictions, critical facilities closures, and evacuations.
3. Coordination of the administrative support of individuals involved in regional emergency operations and for managing all financial transactions undertaken through mission assignments to ESF 3.

Preparedness

1. Participate in the review and revision of the ESF 3 Appendix to the State CEMP, related SERT Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) and ESF 3 documents and materials;
2. Attend and participate in ESF 3 conference calls, webinars, meetings, training sessions, and exercises;
3. Develop and maintain templates, documents and/or listings for the following:
 - a. Agency emergency points of contact and Subject Matter Experts (SME) that are assigned or otherwise available to ESF 3;
 - b. Points of contact for agency, contractor, and vendor obtainable public works resources;
 - c. Websites and other electronic resources identified to assist all supporting agencies;
 - d. SEOC briefings, situation reports, and/or action plans.
 - e. Records for time worked and costs incurred by ESF 3 agencies and personnel during an event or incident.

Response

- Evaluate and task public works requests to the appropriate supporting agency.
- Evaluate damage to infrastructure and conduct impact assessment in the threatened and/or impacted area(s) as appropriate and task personnel for response and recovery work.
- Support the SERT's field operations in addition to SEOC operations.

- Support requests and directives leading to, and resulting from, Presidential and Gubernatorial Executive Orders and Declarations and requests for federal assistance.
- Provide information to be included in briefings, situation reports, and/or action plans.
- Activate the "Notifications" sequence listed in Section D (Notifications) above.
- Assign and schedule sufficient ESF 3 personnel to cover an activation of the State Emergency Operations Center for an extended period.
- Contact ESF 3 counterparts in the threatened or impacted county(s) according to established procedures.
- Maintain records of work schedules and costs incurred by ESF 3 agencies during an event.
- Evaluate the probability and time period of the recovery phase for the event. If a recovery phase is probable, start pre-planning for recovery actions.

ESF 3 will utilize the following notification processes during SEOC activations:

- The State Watch Office (SWO) will notify the FDEP ECO when a threat, event, or incident that will potentially impact the state is occurring or has occurred.
- FDEP ECO will notify designated ESF 3 personnel to report to the SEOC as directed by the SERT and upon notification by the SWO;
- As warranted by the scope of the impending event, the FDEP ECO, or designee, will notify the appropriate supporting agencies and request necessary support;
- The supporting agencies designated to report to the SEOC will notify their agencies and emergency management partners, and;
- The designated support agencies will report to the SEOC, or provide support remotely, and ensure the necessary staffing for the remainder of the activation or until released by the FDEP ECO.

Recovery

- Evaluate and task public works support requests for impacted areas.
- Provide information to be included in SEOC briefings, situation reports, and/or action plans.
- Support the establishment of staging areas, distribution sites, Joint Field Offices (JFOs), Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs), Joint Information Centers (JICs), and other local, state, and federal recovery facilities in the impacted area.
- Support the deployment of field operations teams and other emergency workers in the impacted area.
- Coordinate with Federal ESF 3 personnel.
- Prepare and maintain maps for all state public works facilities in impacted areas.
- Assign and schedule sufficient personnel to cover an activation of the SEOC, as needed, throughout the recovery phase.
- Maintain records of work schedules and costs incurred by ESF 3 agencies during an event.
- Seek information concerning the projected date the SEOC will deactivate.
- Monitor the status of the state's and other public works facilities

Finance and Administration

Financial Management

Documentation of Incurred Costs

- Each ESF 3 agency that has an automated financial management system will utilize that system to capture the incurred costs of available and contracted resources used during the preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation/redevelopment activities of an emergency, disaster, or exercise.
- All agencies that do not have an automated financial management system will utilize its normal financial management procedures to capture and document incurred costs. All automated financial management systems that are used to document incurred costs must comply with applicable agency, state, and federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs must be eligible.
- All agencies that have an automated financial management system must use the companion procedures and forms necessary for notification of and authorization for incurring costs.
- All agencies that do not have an automated financial management system will use their normal financial management procedures and forms necessary for notification of and authorization for incurring costs.
- All agencies understand that their automated financial management system, or normal financial management, procedures and forms necessary for notification of and authorization for incurring costs must be in compliance with applicable agency, state, and federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws.

Authorities and References

Homeland Security Presidential Directives

- HSPD 5
- HSPD 8

Federal Regulations/Guidance

- National Response Framework (NRF)
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP)
- National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)

Florida Statutes

- Chapter 252, Florida Statutes
- Chapter 327, Florida Statutes

Appendix IV: ESF 4 – Firefighting

Role	Agency
Primary Agency	Department of Financial Services (DFS), Division of State Fire Marshal (SFM)
Supporting Agencies	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service: Florida Fire Chiefs’ Association, Statewide Emergency Response Plan (SERP) Emergency Response Committee (ERC); Florida Fire Marshal and Inspectors Association; Local Fire Service providers; Florida Division of Emergency Management

Introduction

Assumptions

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 4 (ESF 4) is to provide state support and coordination to local governments for the deployment of fire based resources, including supporting ESF-8 requests for EMS resources, as needed in response to actual or potential emergency/disaster or planned events.

Direction and Control

The Department of Financial Services, Division of State Fire Marshal is the lead agency for ESF 4. Supporting the State Fire Marshal Office include representatives from the Florida Fire Chiefs' Association, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service, Florida Fire Marshals and inspectors Association, and the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM). Representatives from primary and support agencies will be present in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) on a 24-hour basis during SEOC activations. ESF 4 reports directly to the Emergency Services Branch Chief who reports to the Operations Section Chief.

Roles and Responsibilities

Organization

The Department of Financial Services, Division of State Fire Marshal is the lead agency for ESF 4. Supporting the State Fire Marshal Office include representatives from the Florida Fire Chiefs' Association, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service, Florida Fire Marshals and inspectors Association, and the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM). Representatives from primary and support agencies will be present in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) on a 24-hour basis during SEOC activations. ESF 4 reports directly to the Emergency Services Branch Chief who reports to the Operations Section Chief.

Responsibilities

Primary Agency - Department of Financial Services, Division of State Fire Marshal

The Department of Financial Services, Division of State Fire Marshal's Office is the lead agency in ESF. As the lead agency, SFM coordinates with the support agencies in directing firefighting and other fire- based resources and response activities.

Supporting Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities
Florida Fire Chiefs' Association (FFCA)	Supports the Division of State Fire Marshal by responding to resource requests for firefighting and other assistance to the seven SERP fire regional response areas designated in the FFCA's Statewide Emergency Response Plan (SERP) (prepared by the FFCA in coordination with the SFM)
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Serve as lead agency during an activation of the SEOC for wildfires• Request and coordinate the use of all State and/or Forestry Agency Compact assets that are ordered for control of wildfires.
Florida Fire Marshals and Inspectors Association	Works with the Division of State Fire Marshal to provide certified Fire Prevention Inspectors to evaluate the impact on public safety structures post impact
Florida Division of Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leads the State Emergency Response Team (SERT)• Provides Logistical, Meteorological, Planning, Fiscal and coordination in support to ESF 4.

Concept of Operations

Firefighting involves managing and coordinating firefighting support, command, and control as needed to local governments for detection and suppression of fires, including mobilization of resources, deploying personnel, equipment, and supplies to support impacted local government response. ESF 4 provides support to ESF 10 - Department of Environmental Protection by providing hazardous materials response capabilities statewide through local fire service providers. Additionally, may provide supplement first response EMS support to impacted communities, coordinating with ESF-8.

Preparedness

- The Florida Fire Chiefs' Association and the Division of State Fire Marshal coordinate training and exercises regularly utilizing the Statewide Emergency Response Plan (SERP).

Response

- Activate the State Fire Resource Coordination Group.
- Coordinate State and local resources from outside the impacted area through the Florida Fire Chiefs Association, Statewide Emergency Response plan and coordinating with other responding agencies.

- Transportation MAY be provided, if available, but is usually the responsibility of the responding agency. This may require coordination with ESF 1. Additionally, resources may be pre-positioned as conditions permit (i.e., pre-landfall for hurricanes).
- Members of ESF 4 may serve the State Emergency Response Team in Field Operations on any appropriate field operations team assigned.
- In major events the Division of State Fire Marshal may establish a Fire based Incident Management Team – Incident Support Team to support field operations.

Recovery

- Department of Financial Services, Division of State Fire Marshal, and the Florida Forestry Service personnel may serve as members of any deployed recovery team assigned depending on the nature of the event.
- ESF 4 will supplement local departments with equipment, resources, and personnel upon request as appropriate and available.

Finance and Administration

Financial Management

All disaster response agency assets, city/county or otherwise, who provide assets and staff to requests from ESF 4, must submit their preliminary estimated costs for the resources requested within four days of deployment. Once department personnel and equipment have been demobilized and released back home complete reimbursement claims packages are to be submitted to the Florida Division of Emergency Management (MutualAid@em.myflorida.com) and Department of Financial Services / Division of State Fire Marshal (ESF49@myfloridacfo.com) within 15 business days of demobilization orders. The final request must include the following:

Provide a schedule for all employees, time worked, pay and benefit rates, separating regular time from overtime; NOTE: Depending on the level of activation, mission assigned, Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) and local pay policies individuals/teams may be eligible for 24-hour pay during operations. The SFM lead, and FDEM makes that determination at the onset of the response depending on the severity and duration of operations.

Provide copies of the travel vouchers that have been paid due to disaster response. The appropriate Finance Director must certify these as true expenditures. If meals, lodging, or other support were provided by the State or another entity individual travel costs are not eligible.

Provide a detailed description of the equipment used to assist, detailing the type and size, pump size and horsepower, where the equipment was used, number of hours per piece, per day, and type of work each piece performed. Vehicle rates – Primary use as passenger vehicles including pick-up trucks, SUVs and sedans shall be charged at current mileage rate. Vehicles that are primarily large equipment such as fire apparatus, semi tractors, EMS units and so forth shall be charged at the most current FEMA hourly cost code rate.

If eligible items were purchased to support the deployment the department must provide copies of invoices/receipts, Pcard statements and bank payments.

Logistical support provided by another entity such as meals, lodging and supplies shall not be claimed by the responding department.

Authorities and References

- Federal ESF 4 Annex.
- EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM ANNEX FOR WILDFIRE OPERATIONS FFS Fire Suppression Draft – Forestry.
- FFCA STATEWIDE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN (SERP) July 17, 2021
- Florida Fire Chiefs' Association; and the State Fire Marshal. November 21, 2002

Annex V: ESF 5 Information and Reporting

Role	Agency
Primary Agency	Florida Division of Emergency Management
Supporting Agencies	Department of Military Affairs – FLNG

Introduction

ESF 5 is a function located within the Planning Section, with the mission of compiling, analyzing, and coordinating overall information and planning activities in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) in support of emergency operations.

Direction and Control

During an emergency or disaster, ESF 5 will immediately implement requests or directives of the SERT Chief and Planning Section Chief in an efficient and effective manner.

The SERT Chief has the authority to assign personnel, allocate resources, and extend funds to meet the responsibilities outlined for ESF 5 or to complete missions assigned to ESF 5. The Planning Section Chief has the authority to designate a Deputy Planning Section Chief(s). The Planning Section Chief has the authority to designate unit leaders and reassign ESF 5 personnel within the section as necessary.

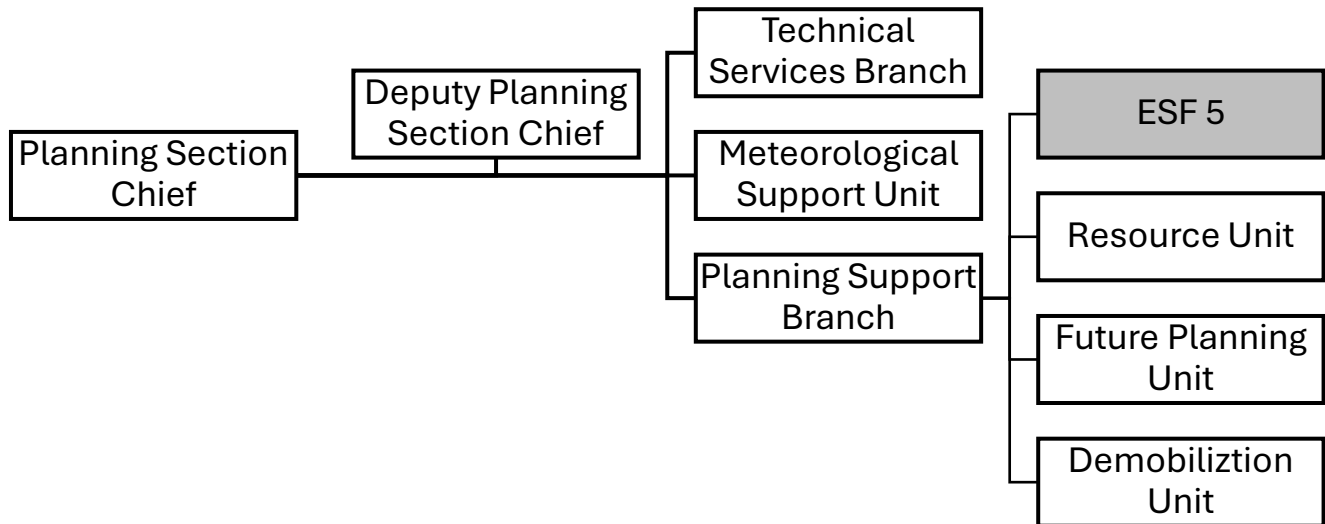
The Planning Section Chief has the authority to coordinate with the SERT Chief to request additional staffing assistance if needed.

All actions taken by ESF 5 will be guided by and coordinated with the SERT Chief, mobilized Area Command or IMT Incident Commander, and impacted county disaster officials. As operational activities expand, outside of the SEOC (e.g., staging area, Recon, Area Command), information will continue to be reported to the SEOC, with ESF 5 collecting and reporting information. Simultaneous coordination of vital information and protective actions will be accomplished by conference calls and/or other communications systems. When possible, ESF 5 personnel will co-locate with FEMA Planning Section personnel to better coordinate and unify planning and reporting efforts. Even if a physical co-location is not possible, the SERT Planning Section will work jointly with FEMA Planning Section personnel deployed to the SEOC.

ESF 5 is staffed by FDEM personnel with support from FLNG and vendors as requested. ESF 5 is always responsible for information collection and reporting for the SERT but may move under the Planning Support Branch if expanded activities are activated to support the needs of response operations. ESF 5 Lead reports to the SERT Planning Section Chief who may designate a Planning Support Branch Director to ensure span of control based on incident complexity.

Roles and Responsibilities

Organization



Responsibilities

Florida Division of Emergency Management

ESF 5 serves as the documentation and planning support for the SERT during preparedness, response, and recovery activities. ESF 5 responsibilities are:

- Develop and publish Situation Reports, Flash Reports, and other reports and required
- Maintain situational awareness of SEOC activities, field activities, county/local activates, and media
- Document after action items and assist in preparing after action reports
- Develop EOC Incident Action Plans and facilitate action planning meetings
- Maintain battle rhythm on the fifth screen in the SEOC and within WebEOC
- Schedule and maintain conference room needs for the SERT
- Track SEOC staffing and coordinate with Finance on meal ordering
- Ensure ICS-214 form completion by SEOC personnel
- Establish and maintain event chronology and significant statistics
- Create briefing slides for SEOC Briefings
- Manage the content of the screens in the SEOC
- Document after action items and assist in preparing after action reports

Supporting Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities
Department of Military Affairs – FLNG	Provide staffing to support SEOC and/or field operations as needed.

Concept of Operations

The primary function of ESF 5 is to serve as a clearinghouse for event information, facilitating a common operating picture across SERT partners. This is accomplished through the collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination of information in the form of standardized planning documents, ad-hoc reports, and operational briefings. Essential information may be collected from sources such as other ESFs and counties. ESF 5 closely coordinates with other Planning Section functions to provide full situational awareness, including meteorology, GIS, technical specialists, etc.

Preparedness

In order to ensure operational readiness, ESF conducts the following activities:

- Maintain and regularly update ESF 5 plans and procedures, necessary computer data and programs, maps, critical facility information, evacuation studies, demographics, critical county data, etc.
- Periodically evaluate systems, processes, and methodologies in an effort to anticipate operational requirements and types of response information needed by the SERT and its partners.
- Orient other SERT personnel to the support that ESF 5 can provide.
- Provide Planning Section support for SERT preparedness initiatives and planning meetings as requested.

Response

Upon activation of the SERT and notification to staff the SEOC, ESF 5 will meet with the Planning Section Chief or Planning Support Branch Director to establish reporting cadence and information collection priorities and coordinate with the Technical Services Branch to set up status displays and initiate the planning and reporting processes.

ESF 5 objectives during response are:

- Coordinate with the Meteorology Unit to develop and disseminate meteorological forecasts as needed.
- Anticipate types of response information that the SERT and its partners will require.
- Coordinate information gathering with partners staffing the SEOC and key personnel in the field.
- Facilitate SEOC briefings and County/State coordination conference calls.
- Provide information in support of the SERT, local governments, federal agencies, and volunteer organizations.
- Facilitate planning meetings to develop Action Plans and, if needed, other specialized plans.
- Maintain situational awareness.
- Establish contact with local governments, and all state field operations facilities, teams, and personnel.
- Develop and disseminate Flash Reports, Situation Reports, and other reports to all SERT partners.

Recovery

When requested, ESF 5 will deploy personnel to support the JFO and continue to collect and process information concerning recovery activities. ESF 5 will coordinate with federal partners to develop and disseminate planning products and information in support of recovery activities as requested.

Mitigation

ESF 5 will provide planning assistance as requested.

Finance and Administration**Financial Management**

ESF 5 will coordinate approval of all expenditures with the SERT Chief and the Finance and Administration Section. The staff will maintain employee time logs to reflect hours worked. Each agency – primary and supporting – will be responsible for tracking its own costs. All missions conducted will be entered into WebEOC for documentation and tracking purposes.

Authorities and References

- Chapter 252, Florida Statutes.
- Part IV, Chapter 110, F.S.
- Chapter 14.29, F.S

Appendix VI: ESF 6 – Mass Care

Role	Agency
Primary Agency	Department of Children and Families
Supporting Agencies	Agency for Persons with Disabilities, American Red Cross, Board of Governors, Capacity Path, Catholic Charities of Florida, Centers for Independent Living, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Department of Commerce, Department of Education, Department of Elder Affairs, Department of Health, Department of Veterans’ Affairs, Farm Share, Feeding Florida, Florida Association of Community Health Centers, Florida Baptist Convention, Florida Collages, Florida State Guard, Legal Services of North Florida, Meet the Need, Mercy Chefs, Midwest Food Bank, Operation BBQ Relief, The Salvation Army, Volunteer Florida, and Wawa.

Introduction

Assumptions

- All disasters are local, but many require state assistance.
- The most readily available human resource in disasters are survivors. They are often first on the scene and can provide instant assistance to other survivors.
- A disaster can occur with little or no warning and can escalate more rapidly than the affected jurisdictions and local response organizations can manage.
- Disasters will result in one or more of the following: loss of life, damage or destruction to public and private property, disruption of utilities (electric, telephone and water) and daily life activities, displacement of individuals 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 to the environment, and social and economic disruption.
- Local government agencies will initiate actions toward saving lives and protecting property.
- In their disaster response, counties will first use locally available resources. They may also request assistance from other counties through Florida’s Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA).
- State resources available to the SERT will be mobilized, as needed, to mitigate the impact of the emergency or disaster.
- When state resources and capabilities are exhausted, additional resources may be requested through:
 - The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).
 - FEMA through the Stafford Act.
- In a catastrophic event, resource shortfalls at all levels of government will impact In the effectiveness and efficiency of the response. The need for out-of-area resources will be significant.
- ESF 6 will operate from the State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) or will enact a Continuity of Operations (COOP) plan and move to an alternate site.

Direction and Control

When activated and authorized, ESF 6 mobilizes to support the Florida State Emergency Response Team (SERT), responds to SERT leadership direction, resource and assistance requests from ESF 6 partner agencies, and resource and assistance requests from local authorities. The SERT is composed of Sections, Branches, Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), 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.

Roles and Responsibilities

Organization

Within the SERT, ESF 6 – Mass Care is a component of the Human Services Branch, providing mass care to disaster survivors and responders. Mass care consists of feeding, sheltering, emergency supplies, emergency assistance, and other human services as defined by FEMA's ESF 6 Annex.

It is the responsibility of the Department of Children and Families to designate the State Mass Care Coordinator. The State Mass Care Coordinator runs ESF 6 when activated and directs and coordinates response and certain recovery services within the ESF 6 Scope. This includes managing ESF 6 support staff, including the ESF 6 Operations and ESF Plans teams.

Additionally, it is the responsibility of the State Mass Care Coordinator to engage in preparedness activities when not activated. Core preparedness responsibilities are comprised of, but not limited to:

- Coordinating and communicating with partners
- On-boarding on new partners
- Facilitating training events for ESF 6 support staff and partners
- Supporting partner administrative needs
- Writing and editing ESF 6 plans and the ESF 6 annex to the CEMP
- Establishing report templates
- Establishing informational documents to facilitate invoice payments
- Establishing informational documents to assist disaster caseworkers
- Providing deployable teams necessary information, training, and support
- Participating in state and federal mass care working groups and planning sessions
- Coordinating and planning with county mass care
- Identifying annual priorities to strengthen resiliency in response and recovery efforts

The goal of these preparedness activities should be to ensure, to the greatest extent possible, all partners and deployable assets are ready for an activation.

Agency ECOs

It is the responsibility of all agencies who comprise ESF 6 to designate individuals to serve as Emergency Coordination Officer and an Alternate Emergency Coordination Officer. These individuals represent the head emergency official from their respective agencies and are responsible for coordination of assets and services within their agencies vis-à-vis the SERT.

Multi-Service NGOs

These Non-Governmental Organizations are ESF 6 partners which provide a range of capabilities in multiple ESF 6 functions. This contrast to NGOs and private partners which are more specialized in a single service.

Feeding Partners

Non-Governmental Organizations and private feeding partners are ESF 6 partners which primarily provide support for ESF 6 feeding operations, although may also provide emergency supplies and other support.

Florida Behavioral Health Coordinator

It is the responsibility of the Department of Children and Families to designate the Florida Behavioral Health Coordinator. If no Coordinator is selected, the State Mass Care Coordinator will serve as the Florida Behavioral Health Coordinator. Along with the State Mass Care Coordinator, the Florida Behavioral Health Coordinator coordinates ESF 6 disaster crisis counseling operations to support essential community resiliency efforts. This includes applying for the Crisis Counseling Program (CCP) grant. As an event transitions into a recovery phase, the Coordinator works with RSFs as appropriate. As a preparedness responsibility, the Coordinator seeks out best practices and information related other disaster counseling programs and services to increase resiliency in response and recovery.

Florida Access and Functional Needs Coordinator

It is the responsibility of the Agency for Persons with Disabilities to designate the Florida Access and Functional Needs Coordinator. The Florida Access and Functional Needs Coordinator supports individuals with access and functional needs, and organizations which aid individuals with access and functional needs, by directing ESF 6 resources where applicable. As a preparedness responsibility, the Coordinator seeks out best practices and information related other access programs and services to increase resiliency in response and recovery.

Responsibilities

Primary Agency – Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF)

- Designates the State Mass Care Coordinator.
- Designates the Florida Behavioral Health Coordinator.
- Deploys Activate Hope and/or DCF Points of Distribution (PODs) to disaster-impacted areas to distribute essential emergency supplies and connect survivors to services (if directed).
- Deploys Activate Hope and/or DCF staff for neighborhood canvassing operations in impacted areas to assess survivor needs, provide crisis support, and connect individuals to available state and local resources (if directed).

- Operates the Activate Hope Line, Florida’s 24/7 disaster support and resource navigation helpline, when applicable, and coordinates with FDEM and partners on statewide unmet needs for disaster survivors (if directed).
- Serves as the lead state agency for behavioral health, supporting survivor and responder mental health needs during and after disasters.
- Supports disaster crisis counseling by applying for the Crisis Counseling Program (CCP) grant and coordinates deployment efforts with ESF 6.
- Staffs and supports Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) and Multi-Agency Resource Centers (MARC)s with Hope Navigators and behavioral health staff.
- Supports shelter operations by staffing MAST (Multi-Agency Shelter Transition) teams.
- Deploys and operates the DSNAP (Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance) program.
- Serves as lead state agency for emergency repatriation, coordinating with federal and ESF partners to receive and support repatriated U.S. citizens.
- Provides staff and support to the Joint Field Office (JFO).
- Supports disaster response efforts for individuals and families experiencing or at risk of homelessness, including coordination with local homeless service providers and sheltering partners.
- Assists with family reunification.
- Provides staffing to the health, and logistics staff, as needed. State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), including operations, planning, behavioral

Supporting Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities
<p>Agency for Persons with Disabilities (APD)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designates the Florida Access and Functional Needs Coordinator position within ESF 6 and deploys staff to SEOC when requested. • Coordinates with ESF 6 to aid individuals, and service providers serving individuals with disabilities, access, and functional needs. • Florida Access and Functional Needs Coordinator serves as a subject matter expert, provides information and guidance regarding the needs of individuals access and functional needs in a disaster, and coordinates with service providers. • Provides support to ESF 6 units in the field who are serving individuals with disabilities, and access and functional needs. • Assists ESF 6 to develop and maintain plans that support the availability of durable medical equipment (DME), consumable medical supplies (CMS) and other resources to meet functional and access needs in the field, including general population shelters. • Provides information on APD programs and contact information which may be relevant to emergency assistance and disaster casework. • Assists with ESF 6 disaster planning initiatives as requested. • Provides timely information to ESF 6 regarding disaster related activities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works within the CMIST Framework (Communications, Maintaining Health, Independence, Support & Safety, and Transportation), where applicable, to ensure individuals impacted by the disaster receive necessary services. • Provides personnel to staff the SEOC when requested.
American Red Cross (ARC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a range of services including sheltering, feeding, distribution of emergency supplies, and disaster health/mental health, reunification, and casework services, where applicable. • Supports shelter operations and disaster case management by staffing MAST (Multi-Agency Shelter Transition) teams when appropriate. • Provides support and technical assistance to ESF 6 and SERT as subject matter experts, when possible. • Provides critical disaster relief and preparedness information to the public. • Provide timely information to ESF 6 regarding disaster related activities. • Provides personnel to staff the SEOC when requested.
Board of Governors (BOG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates the use of BOG related educational facilities, campuses, and equipment in disasters, when possible. • Facilitates communication between the SERT and universities, particularly in the event the SERT is seeking university expertise or resources. • Provides timely information to ESF 6 regarding disaster related activities. • Provides personnel to staff the SEOC when requested.
Capacity Path	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports disaster response by addressing critical community stabilization needs through advanced crisis care, human impact assessments, first responder rehab and respite services, and resilience support, including community canvassing and crisis counseling for disaster survivors. • Provides timely information to ESF 6 regarding disaster related activities and real time emerging needs at points of impacts. • Provides personnel to staff the SEOC when requested.
Catholic Charities of Florida (CC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a range of services including feeding, distribution of emergency supplies, disaster case management, short term housing, mental and spiritual care, to client populations. • Provide timely information to ESF 6 regarding disaster related activities. • Provides personnel to staff the SEOC when requested.

Centers for Independent Living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports individuals with disabilities, access, or functional needs by coordinating with ESF 6 to aid individuals and organizations served by CIL. • Develop and maintain plans that help to support the availability of durable medical equipment (DME), consumable medical supplies (CMS) and other resources to meet functional and access needs in general population shelters for those impacted by disasters. • Supports shelter operations and disaster case management by staffing MAST (Multi-Agency Shelter Transition) teams when appropriate. • Provides timely information to ESF 6 regarding disaster related activities. • Provides personnel to staff the SEOC when requested.
ESF 17 – Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the counties with established pet-friendly shelters, including sheltering and care for household pets and service animals. • Supports the provision of emergency pet supplies, such as food, crates, and sanitation materials, in coordination with ESF 6 and local partners.
ESF – 18 Department of Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports disaster unemployment, and benefits and grants to survivors, by providing the Dislocated Worker Grants, Disaster Unemployment Assistance, Reemployment Assistance, and other programs intended to assist local communities. • Provides information on Department of Commerce programs and contact information which may be relevant to disaster casework. • Assist ESF 6 with connections to ESF 18 commercial partners.
Department of Education (DOE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates the use of DOE related educational facilities, campuses, and equipment in disasters, when possible. • Facilitates the coordination and implementation of an emergency communication network with the State Emergency Response Team and the public education school districts and Colleges. • Provides timely information to ESF 6 regarding disaster related activities. • Provides personnel to staff the SEOC when requested.
Department of Elder Affairs (DOEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates disaster response and recovery efforts for elders. • Coordinates with ESF 6 and other agencies to aid elderly populations, particularly in assisted living, long term care facilities and aging in place in residential communities. • Serves as the primary liaison with the Area Agencies on Aging, Comprehensive Assessment and Review for Long Term Care Services (CARES) State and Regional Offices, State and District Ombudsman

	<p>offices, the Serving the Health Insurance Needs of Elders (SHINE) program and Department of Elder Affairs program offices to ensure that elders currently receiving services are contacted pre and post disaster to ensure the feasible delivery of services and continuity of care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploys CARES teams as requested. • Provides support to ESF 6 units in the field who are serving individuals served by DOEA. • Provides information on DOEA programs and contact information which may be relevant to disaster casework. • Assists with ESF 6 disaster planning initiatives as requested. • Provides timely information to ESF 6 regarding disaster related activities. • Provides personnel to staff the SEOC when requested.
<p>ESF 8 - Department of Health (DOH)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates with ESF 6 operationally on transitions of clients from special needs shelters to general population shelters or combined population shelters (both general population and limited special needs). • Supports ESF 6 with medical needs and equipment at ESF 6 sites when possible.
<p>Department of Veterans' Affairs (FDVA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates disaster response and recovery efforts for veterans. • Coordinates with ESF 6 and other agencies to aid veterans and veteran groups. • Provides support to ESF 6 units in the field who are serving individuals served by FDVA. • Provides information on FDVA programs and contact information which may be relevant to disaster casework. • Assists with ESF 6 disaster planning initiatives as requested. • Provide timely information to ESF 6 regarding disaster related activities. • Provides personnel to staff the SEOC when requested.
<p>Farm Share</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collects, transports, warehouses, and delivers life-sustaining food, grocery products, and relief supplies into the disaster area as requested by ESF 6. • Conducts feeding operations and distribution of relief supplies through its network of food banks, as possible. • Provides timely information to ESF 6 about disaster related field activities via established ESF 6 Situation Report templates. • Provides personnel to staff the SEOC when requested.

Feeding Florida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collects, transports, warehouses, and delivers life-sustaining food, grocery products, and relief supplies into the disaster area as requested by ESF 6. • Conducts feeding operations and distribution of relief supplies through its national network of food banks, as possible. • Provides timely information to ESF 6 about disaster related field activities via established ESF 6 Situation Report templates. • Provides personnel to staff the SEOC when requested.
Florida Association of Community Health Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocates for the integration of community health centers in statewide disaster planning and mass care preparedness efforts. • Shares situational assessments of Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) to inform ESF 6 operations and resource coordination. • Coordinates FQHC resources to support field-based medical clinics, Points of Distribution (PODs), and sheltering operations during response and recovery.
Florida Baptist Convention (FBC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducts feeding operations by distributing life-sustaining meals and beverages in the disaster area as requested by ESF 6. • Assist partner organizations in meal distribution when possible. • Supports ESF6 and the public with emergency assistance and supplies. • Provides timely information to ESF 6 about disaster related field activities via established ESF 6 Situation Report templates. • Provides personnel to staff the SEOC when requested.
Florida Colleges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates the use of Florida Colleges related educational facilities, campuses, and equipment in disasters, when possible. • Facilitates communication between the SERT and Florida Colleges, particularly in the event the SERT is seeking Florida Colleges expertise or resources. • Provides timely information to ESF 6 regarding disaster related activities. • Provides personnel to staff the SEOC when requested.
Florida State Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides personnel support to assist with ESF 6 operations when requested and if able, including feeding support, shelter support, logistics, and distribution of emergency supplies. • Performs mass care reconnaissance to determine community or site needs.
Legal Services of North Florida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a full range of disaster legal services from legal advice to full representation for eligible survivors. • Provides general legal guidance and situational awareness of disaster legal issues.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides personnel to staff ESF 6 sites when requested. • Provides personnel to staff the SEOC when requested.
Meet the Need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducts feeding operations by distributing life-sustaining meals and beverages in the disaster area as requested by ESF 6. • Assists partner organizations in meal distribution when possible. • Provides timely information to ESF 6 about disaster related field activities via established ESF 6 Situation Report templates.
Mercy Chefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducts feeding operations by distributing life-sustaining meals and beverages in the disaster area as requested by ESF 6. • Assists partner organizations in meal distribution when possible. • Provides timely information to ESF 6 about disaster related field activities via established ESF 6 Situation Report templates. • Provides personnel to staff the SEOC when requested.
Midwest Food Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collects, transports, warehouses, and delivers life-sustaining food, grocery products, and relief supplies into the disaster area as requested by ESF 6. • Conducts feeding operations and distribution of relief supplies through its network of food banks, as possible. • Provides timely information to ESF 6 about disaster related field activities via established ESF 6 Situation Report templates.
Operation BBQ Relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducts feeding operations by distributing life-sustaining meals and beverages in the disaster area as requested by ESF 6. • Assists partner organizations in meal distribution when possible. • Provides timely information to ESF 6 about disaster related field activities via established ESF 6 Situation Report templates. • Provides personnel to staff the SEOC when requested.
The Salvation Army (TSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a range of services including but not limited to: conducting feeding operations by distributing life-sustaining meals and beverages in the disaster area; distribution of emergency supplies; and casework services for emergency assistance where applicable. Provides support and technical assistance to ESF 6 and SERT as subject matter experts, when possible. • Provides critical disaster relief and preparedness information to the public. • Provide timely information to ESF 6 regarding disaster related activities. • Provides personnel to staff the SEOC when requested.
ESF 15 – Volunteer Florida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates the mobilization and management of volunteer organizations and donated goods, supporting mass care and human service operations.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates with volunteer organizations to fill resource gaps. • Maintains statewide MOU agreements with nonprofit partners that provide essential support services during response and recovery, including sheltering, feeding, and case management. • Serves as the lead administering agency for Disaster Case Management Programs in Florida, in coordination with FDEM Recovery.
WaWa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducts feeding operations by producing life-sustaining meals and beverages in the disaster area at the request of ESF 6. • Coordinates with partner organizations in picking up meals for distribution when possible. • Provides timely information to ESF 6 about disaster related field activities via established ESF 6 Situation Report templates.

Concept of Operations

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 6 – Mass Care coordinates the provision of life-sustaining resources and essential services (mass care, emergency assistance, and human services) when activated by Florida’s State Emergency Response Team (SERT). ESF 6 – Mass Care is a member of the Human Services Branch of the SERT

Preparedness

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 for the SEOC:

- Level 3: Monitoring, Steady-State. Issues are handled through the State Watch Office—with section, branch, and/or ESF assistance as needed.
- Level 2: Certain sections, branches, and ESFs are activated.
- Level 1: All sections, branches, and ESFs are activated to conduct response and recovery operations.

It is the general responsibility of all primary and support agencies to be ready to respond to requests in ESF 6 function areas of core competency, and to develop and maintain internal plans and procedures to affect this response. This includes ensuring trained staff, equipment, support systems and supplies are available for operations.

It is the general responsibility of the State Mass Care Coordinator to assist primary and support agencies and help them be ready to respond to disasters, and to ensure the smooth functioning of ESF 6. This includes preparation tasks such as:

- Updating the ESF 6 Annex to the Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
- Updating the ESF 6 SOG and any other ESF 6 specific plans.
- Maintain standardize reporting metrics which ESF 6 partners are expected to provide during a disaster.
- Develop solutions to distribute ESF 6 information to the public during a disaster.
- Create and maintain pre-response information documents for partners going into a disaster to provide battle rhythm and necessary information, including deployment reimbursement, mission management, and invoice management.
- Develop and maintain plans that support the availability of durable medical equipment (DME), consumable medical supplies (CMS) and other resources to meet functional and access needs in general population shelters.
- Create and maintain information on state programs to distribute to disaster caseworkers.
- Identify and disseminate mass care best practices from other states.
- Identify and communicate training options for ESF 6 personnel.
- Foster communication flow between ESF 6 partners.
- Activate certain non-governmental private partners during a disaster.
- On-board additional support agency partners as needed.
- Assist local government and relevant NGOs in developing mass care services.
- Identify, support, and ensure the readiness of ESF 6 deployable assets.
- Ensure the ESF 6 breakout room is furnished and assign seating in ESF 6 areas.
- Develop and maintain tools and protocols for unmet needs coordination across local, state, and non-profit partners.
- Establish standard onboarding materials and just-in-time training for surge staff, volunteers, and new ESF 6 partners.
- Conduct or participate in annual mass care exercises, functional drills, and partner workshops to test readiness, coordination, and communications.
- Ensure integration of ESF 6 planning with relevant Recovery Support Functions (RSFs), local Long Term Recovery Groups, and other long-term recovery frameworks.

Response

When activated by the SERT, ESF 6 shall begin operations. ESF 6's initial activation activities will depend on whether the disaster is about to occur or has already occurred. In either case, ESF 6's initial activities will focus on meeting or preparing to meet the immediate needs of the survivors and responders. Depending upon the disaster, activities will fall into several categories which meet ESF 6's primary functions:

Plan and Coordinate ESF 6 Activities

- Determine the disaster.
- Determine the size of ESF 6 depending on the scale of disaster and activate partners.
- Begin Common Operating Picture activities.
- Evaluate ESF 6's capability to meet primary function needs, and request inventories of food, water, mobile kitchen availability. Estimate shelter population and work with partners to determine if there may be unmet needs.

- Based on evaluations, request partners begin staging assets for deployment, or deploy assets into the state. Begin pre-staging of supplies and deliveries of food and water to first responder staging areas, pre-landfall shelters, if possible.
- Maintain a steady-state evaluation of mass care related capabilities, and available support and resources.
- Coordinate daily with appropriate agencies.
- Coordinate the activation of unmet needs tracking and response mechanisms, including partner intake channels and escalation protocols.
- Assess deployment behavioral health assets, including crisis counselors and Community Stabilization Task Forces, in coordination with the Florida Behavioral Health Coordinator.
- Integrate Activate Hope Line operations and canvassing teams into the ESF 6 operational structure to support survivor triage, behavioral health, and unmet needs response.
- Initiate development of ESF 6 situation reports, incident action plan inputs, and briefing materials to maintain a shared Common Operating Picture with SERT and ESF 6 partners.

Feeding and Food Distribution Operations

- Assess disaster feeding requirements and shortfalls in coordination with partners and mass feeding organizations.
- Deploy feeding assets, initially prioritizing delivery of shelf-stable food boxes into the disaster area, then transitioning to hot meal service operations where feasible.
- Coordinate the procurement, storage, and staging of food boxes and feeding commodities for rapid distribution, leveraging both public and private supply chains.
- Utilize the existing logistical networks of statewide food banks and non-profit partners to warehouse, transport, and distribute food and water to survivors and support agencies.
- Provide resources, including transportation, staff, and supplies, to support ESF 6 mass feeding Support Agencies.
- Coordinate with vendors and partner organizations to secure additional feeding resources when existing supplies are insufficient.
- Establish and maintain a targeted mass feeding infrastructure, including mobile distribution, fixed feeding sites, and partner drop points in impacted communities.
- Coordinate the deployment of mobile kitchens, field kitchens, and partner-operated sites to prepare and distribute hot meals in impacted areas.
- Prioritize hot meal service in areas without power or cooking capacity, and at shelters, Points of Distribution (PODs), and community access points.
- Work with local governments, vendors, and non-profit partners to identify safe and accessible distribution locations.
- Support feeding partners with supplies (e.g., food, fuel, serving materials), transportation logistics, and volunteer coordination as needed.
- Track daily meal production and distribution volumes to inform situational awareness, unmet needs, and resource reallocation decisions.

- Support the transition from emergency feeding operations to long-term or pre-disaster feeding programs, in coordination with recovery partners.

Congregate and Non-Congregate Sheltering Operations

- In coordination with involved sheltering agencies (American Red Cross, County Emergency Management, etc.), assess disaster shelter support requirements and shortfalls.
- Support county and partner shelter operations.
- Coordinate with the Florida Division of Emergency Management and appropriate agencies to identify, activate, and manage state-run shelters, including those for host counties or evacuation support.
- Ensure shelters are resourced and staffed with appropriate personnel, including operational staff, security, nurses, behavioral health, and access and functional needs support.
- Support special needs shelters and animal shelters in coordination with partners.
- Monitor and support adherence to sheltering standards, including general population shelter guidance, functional needs support standards, and feeding requirements.
- Maintain regular reporting and communication with shelter operators to track shelter occupancy, capacity, and resource requests.
- Support the shelter needs of survivors with disabilities, access, and functional needs.
- Support the transition from evacuation shelters to recovery shelters.
- Mobilize and deploy Multi-Agency Shelter Transition (MAST) teams to assist in transitioning residents out of congregate shelters.
- Assist counties in demobilization of congregate shelters, and their transition back to pre-disaster status.
- Support the transition from congregate to non-congregate shelters, where applicable.
- In coordination with agencies and organizations involved non-congregate sheltering agencies, support non-congregate sheltering operations.
- Support the Transitional Shelter Assistance program.
- Operate non-congregate sheltering programs when authorized by the State Emergency Response Team (SERT), including facility identification, client intake, placement tracking, and coordination with case management and housing services.
- Track availability and utilization of non-congregate sheltering assets and report daily occupancy, gaps, and unmet needs through ESF 6 situational reporting.
- Coordinate the provision of essential services (e.g., food, supplies, behavioral health) to individuals placed in non-congregate shelters.

Procurement, Transport, Storage, and Deployment of Emergency Supplies

- Assess the need for emergency supplies. Seek additional resources from partners and vendors should available resources be insufficient to meet existing or planned needs.
- Respond to requests for emergency supplies and send resources to relevant partners.
- Coordinate the distribution of emergency supplies in the affected area.

- Support the delivery of emergency supplies (e.g., hygiene kits, diapers, formula, tarps) through coordinated field operations, including Activate Hope/DCF Points of Distribution and canvassing teams.
- Coordinate with FDEM Logistics, and where appropriate private vendors and partner agencies to procure emergency supplies necessary for mass care operations.
- Identify and utilize state or partner staging sites and storage facilities to receive, organize, and prepare emergency supplies for deployment.
- Pre-position supplies in the food bank ESF 6 logistical network, when possible, in anticipation of landfall or based on incident trajectory to support early response.
- Track supply inventories, movements, and distributions in the food bank ESF 6 logistical network to ensure accountability, real-time situational awareness, and efficient resupply operations.

Operate, Coordinate, Support, and Communicate Disaster Assistance Programs

- Assess the need for emergency supplies. Seek additional resources from partners and vendors should available resources be insufficient to meet existing or planned needs.
- Respond to requests for emergency supplies and send resources to relevant partners
- Coordinate the distribution of emergency supplies in the affected area.
- Support the delivery of emergency supplies (e.g., hygiene kits, diapers, formula, tarps) through coordinated field operations, including Activate Hope/DCF Points of Distribution and canvassing teams.
- Coordinate with FDEM Logistics, and where appropriate private vendors and partner agencies to procure emergency supplies necessary for mass care operations.
- Identify and utilize state or partner staging sites and storage facilities to receive, organize, and prepare emergency supplies for deployment.
- Pre-position supplies in the food bank ESF 6 logistical network, when possible, in anticipation of landfall or based on incident trajectory to support early response.
- Track supply inventories, movements, and distributions in the food bank ESF 6 logistical network to ensure accountability, real-time situational awareness, and efficient resupply operations.

Supporting Individuals with Disabilities, Access, or Functional Needs

- Coordinate with partner agencies, providers, and residential facilities that serve individuals with disabilities or access and functional needs to ensure access to critical services such as food, shelter, emergency supplies, medical support, fuel, and transportation.
- Respond to resource requests from organizations serving these populations and escalate needs to ESF 6 or appropriate partners for resolution.
- When possible, engage directly with survivors to assess and address individual needs through canvassing teams, helpline intake, and shelter operations.
- Coordinate with the Florida Access and Functional Needs Coordinator (Agency for Persons with Disabilities) and relevant ESFs to identify and address systemic or location-specific service gaps.
- Monitor and report support activities for this population through ESF 6 situational reporting and daily coordination with support partners.

- Identify and support community-led relief efforts.

Family Reunification

- Assess the need for family reunification services and, if necessary, facilitate the activation of applicable reunification services.
- Support the distribution of information regarding available reunification services.
- Coordinate with reunification resource providers.

Emergency Repatriation

- Serve as the lead state ESF for emergency repatriation (through DCF as the lead state agency) under the federal U.S. Repatriation Program, in coordination with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).
- Coordinate with federal, state, and local agencies to establish and operate Repatriation Support Sites, including provision of reception, shelter, food, transportation, health, and crisis counseling services.
- Deploy staff and coordinate logistics to support incoming flights, reception centers, and survivor assistance, ensuring a seamless transition from federal to state-supported services.
- Maintain repatriation readiness by updating repatriation plans, identifying potential reception site locations, and participating in planning exercises with federal and airport authorities.

Mass Evacuation Support

- Support the provision of feeding, hydration and other mass care related services along evacuation routes.
- Seek additional resources from partners and vendors should available resources be insufficient to meet existing or planned needs.

Disaster Crisis Counseling

- Deploy Type I, Type II, or Type III Community Stabilization Task Forces to specific disaster areas to begin crisis counseling and promote community resiliency, with a focus on first responders and disaster survivors.
- Staff ESF 6 sites where applicable with trained crisis counselors to provide immediate emotional support and triage.
- Conduct follow-up outreach to first responders and disaster survivors in the weeks and months following an event to assess ongoing behavioral health needs.
- Support the stabilization and restoration of local behavioral health infrastructure by coordinating with providers and systems affected by the disaster.
- Ensure that the Crisis Counseling Program (CCP) application is submitted and operated successfully, and manage associated grant activities, staffing plans, and reporting.
- Monitor crisis counseling operations for coverage, quality, and effectiveness, and adjust task force deployment as needed to meet evolving community needs.

DSNAP (Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)

- Coordinate the implementation of the Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (DSNAP) in partnership with the USDA, including site planning, staffing, logistics, and public outreach.

- Ensure survivors and local emergency management are aware of DSNAP eligibility and application procedures.

Unmet Needs

- Coordinate the identification, tracking, and resolution of unmet needs reported through ESF 6 partners and Activate Hope operations.
- Work with FDEM Recovery's Individual Assistance Branch who manages FDEM Unmet Needs Coordination.
- Work with FDEM Recovery, FDEM Human Services, applicable Recovery Support Functions (RSFs), and ESF 15 (Volunteer Florida) to mobilize state, federal, nonprofit, and community-based resources to address individual and household unmet needs.
- Ensure unmet needs are prioritized based on urgency, documented using standardized tracking tools, and elevated to the appropriate partners when resolution requires cross-agency coordination.
- Provide information and technical support to partners engaging in unmet needs coordination to ensure alignment with ESF 6 objectives and consistent service delivery.

Disaster Case Management

- Support FDEM who is lead on the FEMA Disaster Case Management Program (DCMP) application.
- Support ESF 15 (Volunteer Florida) who is lead on the DCMP program administration, with support from FEMA and FDEM.
- Promote integration with state-led case management and case work operations where appropriate.
- Support disaster case management and case work operations in shelters, Multi-Agency Resource Centers (MARC), and through field-based outreach and Activate Hope operations.
- Promote timely information sharing between case management providers, ESF 6 partners, and resource providers to facilitate resolution of survivor needs.

Disaster Legal Services

- Direct individual or community legal service questions and requests to legal service partners.
- Ensure disaster caseworkers have appropriate information for Disaster Legal Services to provide to survivors.
- Coordinate with FEMA and legal service providers to activate Disaster Legal Services (DLS) when thresholds are met.
- Monitor availability and coverage of legal support across DRCs, MARCs, and outreach sites.

Transitional Shelter Assistance

- Support FDEM Recovery's Individual Assistance Branch who is lead on the Transitional Shelter Assistance (TSA) program in conjunction with federal, ESF 6, and recovery partners.

Disaster Homeless Support

- Where applicable, support homeless shelters, feeding operations, emergency supplies, and other assistance to individuals experiencing homelessness in disaster-impacted areas.
- Coordinate with Continuums of Care (CoCs) and homeless service providers to assess needs and provide targeted support to displaced or unsheltered populations.

- Provide guidance to disaster case workers and shelter operators on housing-related programs and referrals for individuals experiencing or at risk of homelessness.
- Coordinate with Continuums of Care and the Department of Children and Families to implement the Emergency Solutions Grant – Rapid Unsheltered Survivor Housing (ESG RUSH) program in declared disaster areas, supporting rapid placement and stabilization of unsheltered disaster survivors.

Disaster Unemployment

- Coordinate with ESF 18 and the Department of Commerce to ensure timely implementation of Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA).
- Ensure disaster caseworkers and outreach teams are equipped with up-to-date information and materials to help survivors access available unemployment and reemployment programs.

Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) and Multi-Agency Resource Centers (MARC)s

- Coordinate with FDEM Recovery’s Individual Assistance Branch to ensure ESF 6 partners staff DRCs and MARCs as appropriate.
- Support provision of mass care emergency supplies to MARCs as appropriate.

Recovery

ESF 6 is linked closely with Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) and the FDEM Recovery Individual Assistance Branch. Following an incident, these RSFs may be activated concurrently with ESF 6, although RSF initial focus will be on planning and information sharing. When active at the same time, the ESFs and RSFs collaborate and share information while focusing on their respective functions. As response requirements diminish, ESF 6 will support the transition to recovery as RSFs activate. The timing of this transition depends on the scope of the incident and the needs of survivors. As a component of this transition, ESF 6 will staff the JFO as necessary and assist with coordination and control of existing ESF 6 assets. Additionally, ESF 6 will step-in to provide support to Recovery and provide services in ESF 6 primary function areas as needed.

Finance and Administration

Financial Management

Government agencies should work within their organization’s accounting principles and authorities; however, government agencies must work closely with the Division of Emergency Management’s budget and accounting staff to ensure that their agencies properly document all reimbursable expenses related to their disaster activities. The State Mass Care Coordinator and ESF 6 support staff will facilitate this communication to assist partners with mission expenses. Such expenses should be directly related to official mission requests submitted through the Division of Emergency Management’s WebEOC portal.

It is the responsibility of the Mass Care Director to validate all ESF 6 invoices for services provided by ESF 6 private partners through WebEOC mission purchase orders, as well as existing MOUs. It is the responsibility of all private partners to provide proper invoice documentation, meet deliverable requirements, and assist the Mass Care Director in ensuring invoices are paid to partners.

Authorities and References

- National Response Framework, Emergency Support Function 6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services
- Chapter 252, Florida Statute
- Florida's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- State of Florida, ESF 6 Standard Operating Guide
- State of Florida, Multiagency Feeding Plan
- State of Florida, Multiagency Shelter Plan

Appendix VII: ESF 7 – Resource Support

Role	Agency
Primary Agency	Department of Management Services
Supporting Agencies	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Department of Corrections, Florida Division of Emergency Management, Board of Governors, Department of Law Enforcement, Department of Military Affairs, Department of Transportation, Executive Office of the Governor.

Introduction

Assumptions

ESF 7 (Resource Support) will provide coordinated logistical support for emergency response and recovery operations. The Department of Management Services (DMS) will lead statewide coordination of resource support through the Logistics Section. Resources will be sourced first from state agencies and unaffected local areas, then through commercial contracts as needed. Life-saving missions will receive priority for logistical support.

Direction and Control

The Department of Management Services Secretary is responsible to the Governor for the operation of the Department of Management Services during normal operations and emergencies. The DMS Secretary has designated a primary and alternate Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) for ESF 7. The ECO is the Secretary’s designee for resource support and is authorized to act on behalf of the Secretary. In times of emergency, when the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is in operation, the ECO works directly with the State Emergency Response Team Chief in the emergency operations center to meet the needs of this support function, statewide. The ECO is authorized to make decisions and manage, control, and coordinate resources.

Roles and Responsibilities

Organization

Operate under the direction of the Department of Management Services Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO), with the support of other Department of Management Services Emergency Support Function (ESF) 7 Lead(s). During an emergency or disaster, the primary and support agencies of Emergency Support Function 7 will assign personnel to the State Emergency Operations Center and state logistics facilities upon request and as determined necessary by the Department of Management Services (DMS). In addition, Emergency Support Function 7 will:

- Operate throughout the emergency, as needed, for potentially several operational periods either in the SEOC, or at a location designated by the State Logistics Section Chief and State Emergency Response Team Chief, in coordination with the DMS ECO.
- Alert designated primary personnel of possible resource needs and to report to the SEOC.
- Maintain liaison with other ESFs and interested parties.
- When tasked by the State Logistics Section Chief, assist if/when another ESF requires assistance in obtaining requested commodities and services.

Responsibilities

Primary Agency - Department of Management Services (DMS)

DMS, through the Division of Specialized Services, the Division of State Purchasing and the Division of Real Estate Development and Management (REDM), serves as the primary agency for ESF 7 and as such, will coordinate all activities (i.e., administration, planning, training, preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation, etc.). The Division of Specialized Services will also coordinate and manage ESF 7 activities with the other components of the SERT.

Supporting Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities
Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM)	Provide fiscal, grant/management consulting staff, computers, and emergency operations center.
Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE)	In coordination with ESF 16, ESF 7 will coordinate with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement on the security of ESF 7 operations and facilities, as needed.
Department of Military Affairs (DMA)	The Department of Military Affairs, in coordination with ESF 13, may provide ESF 7 support with uniformed personnel, as well as heavy equipment and vehicles.
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS)	In coordination with ESF 11, ESF 7 will coordinate with FDACS to provide food and water, distribution services and personnel, vehicles, heavy equipment, and equipment operators.
Department of Corrections	ESF 7 will coordinate with the Department of Corrections on the use of inmate labor and vehicles.
State University System of Florida, Board of Governors	The Board of Governors maintains a list of building space at college and university facilities. Based on needs, ESF 7 will coordinate with the Board of Governors to identify facilities that can be used to support the SERT Response and Recovery efforts.

Concept of Operations

Emergency Support Function 7, Resource Support, is responsible for providing direct and active support to emergency response and recovery throughout the entire period of an emergency event. This support includes locating, sourcing, and allotting resources, such as supplies, office space, and office equipment, fuel, contracting services, personnel, heavy equipment, generators, pumps, light towers, base camps, and

transportation of such in coordination in support of state and local agencies with the Florida Division of Emergency Management Logistics Section. The Department of Management Services (DMS) is responsible for planning, coordinating, and managing the resource support needed in Emergency Support Function 7 (ESF 7). Statewide capabilities and resources committed to ESF 7 will be allocated and coordinated by DMS. The primary source of equipment, supplies, and personnel shall be made from existing support agencies' resources and local sources outside the impacted area. Support, which cannot be provided from these sources, will be obtained through commercial contract sources. Resources outside disaster areas will be directed to fulfill unmet needs of State or local governments. Logistical support necessary to save lives will receive priority. Acquisition of resources will be accomplished in accordance with an Executive Order, which would exempt normal procedures for purchasing, however, purchasing ethics should still be upheld during emergency activations. Individuals representing agencies supporting the staffing of ESF 7 will have extensive knowledge regarding resources and capabilities of their respective agencies and have access to the appropriate authority for committing such resources during activation. ESF 7 will respond directly to the Logistics Section Chief who reports to the SERT Chief.

Preparedness

- Participate in the review and revision of Appendix 7: ESF 7 Resource Support to the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
- Attend and participate in ESF 7 conference calls, webinars, meetings, conferences, training sessions, and exercises.
- Participate in training and exercises to validate, test and improve plans and procedures.
- Support the pre-identification of facilities and bare sites suitable for use as Emergency Worker Base Camps, State Logistics Staging Areas, Forward Operating Bases, and other remote sites that could be made available to support both response and recovery efforts.
- Provide public procurement professional development to purchasing personnel throughout the cities and counties of Florida.
- Ensure vendors that are utilized for response/recovery efforts are not listed on the DMS Convicted Vendor List or the General Services Administration, Federal Excluded Party List.

Response

- Assist, facilitate, and coordinate memorandum of understanding (MOU), memorandum of agreement's, (MOA) or leases and contractual services between the State and external stakeholders.
- Provide contracting information to other state agencies that need vendors/contractor support.
- Assist in coordinating purchases between a state agency and vendor or contractor for commodities and services.
- Identify additional DMS purchasing personnel and resources as needed to support response efforts.
- Identify potential buildings to be leased for staging areas, forward operating bases, emergency worker base camps, warehouses or to replace damaged or destroyed facilities.
- Assist with sourcing potential emergency facilities and/or land to support emergency operations.

- Assist in lease negotiations, memorandum of understanding (MOU) or memorandum of agreement (MOA) terms for a facility in an expedited fashion.
- Draft all the state required documents (to be executed by a State Agency) for an emergency lease, MOU or MOA between the State of Florida and the facility/landowner or prime contractor/leasing agent.
- Report Florida Facilities Pool (FFP) office closures to the SERT.
- Maintain records for all properties loaned requested by ESF 7 in support of the State Emergency Operations Center by the federal government.

Recovery

- Support the Florida Division of Emergency Management's Logistics Section with providing logistics support for staff movement, procuring equipment after disaster events, deploying staff to a Forward and/or Alternate State Emergency Operations Center (if established)
- Providing logistical support to the Joint Field Office and/or from the Department of Management Services Division of State Purchasing.
- Maintain appropriate records of work schedules and costs incurred by ESF 7 agencies during an event.
- REDM will assess damage to DMS-managed facilities by sending in maintenance teams.

Mitigation

Work with other state agencies and purchasing personnel. Encourage local cities and counties to work with County Emergency Operations Center personnel at the county level to build data bases for acquisition of goods and services that may be needed for preparedness, response, and recovery.

Finance and Administration

Financial Management

- The DMS Budget Officer is notified when the SEOC is activated. Expenditures for cost recovery are documented during the incident and after the incident period. The ECO and the Emergency Support Function 7 Lead (if different) work with ESF 7 personnel in notifying the DMS Budget and Financial sections of expenditures based on standard accounting procedures.
- Each support agency is responsible for tracking its own costs associated with ESF 7 operations, using the standard procedures established by the support agency's standard accounting and tracking procedures. In concurrence with the SEOC, each support agency will file for reimbursement of the costs it incurs through its own agency's accounting and reimbursement filing system.
- Each support agency is responsible for monitoring staff hours using its own tracking system, and requesting financial reimbursement for staff hours incurred in association with ESF 7 operations
- All requests for resource support must originate through the SEOC WebEOC system. Once missions are entered into WebEOC and tasked, ESF 7 will initiate action. If quotes are required for the mission, ESF 7 will submit these requests through DEMES accordingly. The SEOC WebEOC and DEMES systems will be used to provide a record of all payment to vendors.

Authorities and References

- Sections 215.90-97, F.S., Florida Financial Management Information System Act;
- Sections 216.311 & 313. F.S., Unauthorized Contracts;
- Sections 287.001-136, F.S., Procurement of Commodities, Insurance, and Contractual Services
- Agency for State Technology, Administrative Rules
- Department of Financial Services, Reference Guide for State Expenditures reference-guide-for-state-expenditures.pdf
- DFS Numbered Memoranda My Florida CFO Memo
- DMS State Purchasing Numbered Memoranda Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) Memoranda
- Federal Emergency Support Function #7 - Resource Support Annex National Response Framework | FEMA.gov
- Florida Division of Emergency Management, State Watch Office Communications Operator Standard Operating Procedure
- Chapter 215, Florida Statutes
- Chapter 252, Florida Statutes
- Chapter 282, Florida Statutes
- Chapter 287, Florida Statutes
- Chapter 60A-1, Florida Administrative Code

APPENDIX VIII: ESF 8 – Health and Medical

Role	Agency
Primary Agency	Department of Health
Supporting Agencies	Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), Agency for Persons with Disabilities (APD), Department of Elder Affairs (DOEA), Department of Children and Families (DCF), Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR), Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Department of Veterans’ Affairs (DVA), State Fire Marshal, Medical Examiner Commission, Office of the Attorney General (AG), University of Florida Maples Center for Forensic Medicine, State University Laboratories, Florida Hospital Association (FHA), Florida Health Care Association (FHCA), Florida Assisted Living Association (FALA), Florida Senior Living Association, End-Stage Renal Disease Network (ESRD), Poison Information Center Network, Florida Association of Community Health Centers (FACHC), Florida Pharmacy Association, Florida Fire Chiefs Association, Florida Health Care Coalitions, Florida Cemetery Cremation and Funeral Association (FCCFA).

Introduction

Assumptions

The purpose of State Emergency Support Function 8 (ESF-8), Public Health and Medical Services, is to coordinate plans, procedures, and resources as a part of the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) to ensure Florida can meet a core set of operational missions:

- Support local assessment and identification of public health and medical needs in impacted counties.
- Coordinate and support stabilization of the public health and medical system in impacted counties.
- Support sheltering of persons with special needs.
- Monitor and coordinate resources to support care and movement of persons with medical and functional needs in impacted counties
- Support monitoring, investigating, and controlling potential or known threats and impacts to human health through surveillance, delivery of medical countermeasures and non-medical interventions.
- Support monitoring, investigating, and controlling potential or known threats to public health from environmental sources.
- Develop, disseminate, and coordinate accurate and timely public health and medical information.
- Monitor need for and coordinate resources to support fatality management services.
- Monitor need for and coordinate resources to support disaster behavioral health services.
- Support responder safety and health needs.
- Provide public health and medical technical assistance and support.

Direction and Control

The DOH ECO is the delegated authority for the State Surgeon General/State Health Officer and performs the role of State ESF-8 lead. The State ESF-8 lead determines the appropriate and necessary State ESF-8 plans to activate for the response and assures they are implemented. The State ESF-8 lead establishes incident objectives for State ESF-8 that support the SERT's broader incident objectives.

The State ESF-8 ECO, through the State ESF-8 incident command structure, determines appropriate resources to meet mission needs. Each agency/organization retains administrative control over its resources deployed during the incident. State ESF-8 has operational control of deployed resources to make assignments.

Roles and Responsibilities

Organization

The primary and support agencies that comprise State ESF-8 have agency level responsibilities as a part of State ESF-8. Additionally, all primary and support agencies and organizations have common responsibilities which include:

- Identify, train, and activate qualified staff to support State ESF-8 activities in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and alternate locations.
- Provide status updates on public health and medical situations and report response actions to State ESF-8 for integration into overall situational awareness.
- Maintain agency level emergency plans and procedures.
- Coordinate deployment of personnel to the area of operations through State ESF-8 in the SEOC.
- Identify subject matter experts to serve as technical specialists during response.
- Disseminate public health and medical messaging to stakeholders.

Responsibilities

Primary Agency - Department of Health

- Serve as the lead agency for State ESF-8, which includes maintaining and operating a response structure, emergency plans and procedures, coordinating with support agencies to assure operational readiness and identifying and procuring resources to fulfill mission needs.
- Activate and deploy public health response teams and contracted response entities, as needed.
- Serve as the lead agency for biological and radiological incidents.
- Issue public health emergencies and public health advisories as appropriate to take actions necessary to protect public health (section 381.00315, F.S.).
- In consultation with subject matter experts, determine and implement public health response actions such as surveillance, delivery of medical countermeasures, and non-medical interventions.
- Support local SpNS operations.
- Coordinate and verify licensure of medical professionals.

Supporting Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities
Agency for Health Care Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local assessment and identification of public health and medical needs in impacted counties. • Coordinate and support stabilization of the public health and medical system in impacted counties. • Monitor and coordinate resources to support care and movement of persons with medical and functional needs in impacted counties. • Develop, disseminate, and coordinate accurate and timely public health and medical information. • Support responder safety and health needs. • Provide public health and medical technical assistance and support.
Agency for Persons with Disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local assessment and identification of public health and medical needs in impacted counties. • Coordinate and support stabilization of the public health and medical system in impacted counties. • Monitor and coordinate resources to support care and movement of persons with medical and functional needs in impacted counties. • Support sheltering of persons with special needs. • Develop, disseminate, and coordinate accurate and timely public health and medical information.
Department of Elder Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local assessment and identification of public health and medical needs in impacted counties. • Coordinate and support stabilization of the public health and medical system in impacted counties. • Support sheltering of persons with special needs. • Develop, disseminate, and coordinate accurate and timely public health and medical information. • Support responder safety and health needs. • Provide public health and medical technical assistance and support.
Department of Children and Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local assessment and identification of public health and medical needs in impacted counties. • Coordinate and support stabilization of the public health and medical system in impacted counties. • Develop, disseminate, and coordinate accurate and timely public health and medical information. • Monitor need for and coordinate resources to support disaster behavioral health services. • Support responder safety and health needs. • Provide public health and medical technical assistance and support.
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local assessment and identification of public health and medical needs in impacted counties.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and support stabilization of the public health and medical system in impacted counties. • Support monitoring, investigating, and controlling potential or known threats and impacts to human health through surveillance, delivery of medical countermeasures and non-medical interventions. • Support monitoring, investigating, and controlling potential or known threats to human health of environmental origin. • Develop, disseminate, and coordinate accurate and timely public health and medical information. • Support responder safety and health needs. • Provide public health and medical technical assistance and support.
Department of Business and Professional Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support monitoring, investigating, and controlling potential or known threats and impacts to human health through surveillance, delivery of medical countermeasures and non-medical interventions. • Support monitoring, investigating, and controlling potential or known threats to human health of environmental origin. • Support sheltering of persons with special needs. • Develop, disseminate, and coordinate accurate and timely public health and medical information. • Support responder safety and health needs. • Provide public health and medical technical assistance and support.
Department of Environmental Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local assessment and identification of public health and medical needs in impacted counties. • Support monitoring, investigating, and controlling potential or known threats and impacts to human health through surveillance, delivery of medical countermeasures and non-medical interventions. • Support monitoring, investigating, and controlling potential or known threats to human health of environmental origin. • Develop, disseminate, and coordinate accurate and timely public health and medical information.
Department of Veterans Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and support stabilization of the public health and medical system in impacted counties. • Support responder safety and health needs. • Provide public health and medical technical assistance and support.
Office of the Attorney General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local assessment and identification of public health and medical needs in impacted counties.
State Fire Marshal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and support stabilization of the public health and medical system in impacted counties. • Monitor and coordinate resources to support care and movement of persons with medical and functional needs in impacted counties. • Support responder safety and health needs. • Provide public health and medical technical assistance and support.

<p>Medical Examiner Commission (FDLE)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and support stabilization of the public health and medical system in impacted counties. • Develop, disseminate, and coordinate accurate and timely public health and medical information. • Monitor need for and coordinate resources to support fatality management services. • Support responder safety and health needs. • Provide public health and medical technical assistance and support.
<p>Univ. of FL, Maples Center for Forensic Medicine (FEMORS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and support stabilization of the public health and medical system in impacted counties. • Monitor need for and coordinate resources to support fatality management services. • Support responder safety and health needs. • Provide public health and medical technical assistance and support.
<p>State University Labs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support monitoring, investigating, and controlling potential or known threats and impacts to human health through surveillance, delivery of medical countermeasures and non-medical interventions. • Support monitoring, investigating, and controlling potential or known threats to human health of environmental origin. • Support responder safety and health needs. • Provide public health and medical technical assistance and support.
<p>Florida Hospital Association</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local assessment and identification of public health and medical needs in impacted counties. • Coordinate and support stabilization of the public health and medical system in impacted counties. • Monitor and coordinate resources to support care and movement of persons with medical and functional needs in impacted counties. • Support monitoring, investigating, and controlling potential or known threats and impacts to human health through surveillance, delivery of medical countermeasures and non-medical interventions. • Support sheltering of persons with special needs. • Develop, disseminate, and coordinate accurate and timely public health and medical information. • Support responder safety and health needs. • Provide public health and medical technical assistance and support.
<p>Florida Health Care Association</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local assessment and identification of public health and medical needs in impacted counties. • Coordinate and support stabilization of the public health and medical system in impacted counties. • Monitor and coordinate resources to support care and movement of persons with medical and functional needs in impacted counties.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support monitoring, investigating, and controlling potential or known threats and impacts to human health through surveillance, delivery of medical countermeasures and non-medical interventions. • Support sheltering of persons with special needs. • Develop, disseminate, and coordinate accurate and timely public health and medical information. • Support responder safety and health needs. • Provide public health and medical technical assistance and support.
<p>Florida Assisted Living Association</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and support stabilization of the public health and medical system in impacted counties. • Monitor and coordinate resources to support care and movement of persons with medical and functional needs in impacted counties. • Support sheltering of persons with special needs. • Develop, disseminate, and coordinate accurate and timely public health and medical information. • Support responder safety and health needs. • Provide public health and medical technical assistance and support.
<p>End-Stage Renal Disease Network</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local assessment and identification of public health and medical needs in impacted counties. • Coordinate and support stabilization of the public health and medical system in impacted counties. • Monitor and coordinate resources to support care and movement of persons with medical and functional needs in impacted counties. • Develop, disseminate, and coordinate accurate and timely public health and medical information. • Support responder safety and health needs. • Provide public health and medical technical assistance and support.
<p>Poison Information Center Network</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local assessment and identification of public health and medical needs in impacted counties. • Coordinate and support stabilization of the public health and medical system in impacted counties. • Support monitoring, investigating, and controlling potential or known threats and impacts to human health through surveillance, delivery of medical countermeasures and non-medical interventions. • Support monitoring, investigating, and controlling potential or known threats to human health of environmental origin. • Develop, disseminate, and coordinate accurate and timely public health and medical information. • Monitor need for and coordinate resources to support disaster behavioral health services. • Support responder safety and health needs. • Provide public health and medical technical assistance and support.

<p>Florida Association of Community Health Centers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and support stabilization of the public health and medical system in impacted counties. • Develop, disseminate, and coordinate accurate and timely public health and medical information. • Support responder safety and health needs. • Provide public health and medical technical assistance and support.
<p>Florida Pharmacy Association</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and support stabilization of the public health and medical system in impacted counties. • Support monitoring, investigating, and controlling potential or known threats and impacts to human health through surveillance, delivery of medical countermeasures and non-medical interventions. • Develop, disseminate, and coordinate accurate and timely public health and medical information. • Support responder safety and health needs. • Provide public health and medical technical assistance and support.
<p>Florida Health Care Coalitions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and support stabilization of the public health and medical system in impacted counties. • Develop, disseminate, and coordinate accurate and timely public health and medical information. • Provide public health and medical technical assistance and support.
<p>Florida Cemetery, Cremation, and Funeral Association</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop, disseminate, and coordinate accurate and timely public health and medical information. • Monitor need for and coordinate resources to support fatality management services. • Provide public health and medical technical assistance and support.

Concept of Operations

State ESF-8 will operate under the following principles in order to implement the core missions:

- Implement appropriate incident management structure using Incident Command System (ICS) principles to manage state-level public health and medical functions in support of the SERT.
- Ensure coordinated situational awareness at the local, state, and federal level.
- Identify public health and medical needs in impacted counties and procure, deploy, and direct the use of resources to meet these needs.

These principles serve as the general concept of operations for State ESF-8 and are further described in supporting plans and procedures.

In addition, State ESF-8 maintains a standard operating procedure (SOP) which describes the processes for implementation of this appendix and supports all State ESF-8 core missions.

The State ESF-8 core mission concept of operations is to:

1. Support local assessment and identification of public health and medical needs in impacted counties.
 - a. Coordinated assessments will be conducted to create a common operating picture of the anticipated or actual impact to public health and medical facilities and determine resource support needs and priorities. Assessments will be conducted both pre-and post-impact.
 - Pre-impact assessments will be conducted or coordinated to verify the status of in-patient licensed health care facilities within the projected impact area. A tiered facility assessment process will be used so that facilities least likely to self-report, or be locally contacted based on historical evidence, are contacted first.
 - Post-impact assessments will be conducted or coordinated to determine the status of health care facilities in the impact area. A tiered facility impact assessment will be used so that facilities with the most critical services are assessed first.
 - b. Local, state, and federal assessment efforts will be integrated, to the fullest extent possible, to reduce duplication, maximize response resources, and expedite response and recovery actions.
 - c. Initial assessments will not be regulatory in nature and should be focused on determining immediate needs of the facilities to continue their life saving missions. Follow-up visits may be required based on the initial findings.
2. Coordinate and support stabilization of the public health and medical system in impacted counties.
 - a. Support integrated medical surge operations by monitoring and assessing the health care system and providing support through augmentation of staff, supplies, pharmaceuticals, and equipment. The best course of action in the continuance of critical health and medical services will be to keep existing facilities open and operating utilizing facility personnel.
 - b. Ensure processes are in place and resources available for individuals to access, or to be transported to, appropriate facilities for diagnosis and treatment based on the patient's level of acuity.
 - c. Increased demand for health care services in an impacted area may require the establishment of temporary alternate care sites (ACS). ESF-8 support may include ACS facility identification, selection, and operational and logistical support.
 - d. Provide guidance regarding emergency waivers or variances of statutory or regulatory authorities for licensed medical professionals, health care facilities, and/or standards of care.
 - e. Coordinate requests for Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and federal assistance for equipment, supplies, and personnel, including Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs). This may include identification of facilities suitable for DMATs and coordination for wrap-around services.
3. Support sheltering of persons with special needs.
 - a. Special Needs Shelters (SpNS) will be monitored and supported through augmentation of staff, supplies, and equipment.

- Coordinate statewide reporting on SpNS status, census of clients and caregivers, and staffing levels.
 - Facilitate the deployment of SpNS Teams maintained by the Department of Health (DOH).
 - Facilitate the deployment of single resource clinical and non-clinical staff for shelter needs.
 - Conduct contingency planning for SpNS surge, evacuation, and re-location.
 - In coordination with local ESF-8, procure and deploy pharmaceuticals, medical supplies, and equipment for use in shelters when local resources are exhausted.
 - Coordinate the deployment of SpNS Discharge Planning Teams maintained by the DOEA.
 - If catastrophic circumstances warrant, coordinate with state and federal authorities to implement and staff state managed shelters.
 - Assist local jurisdictions in coordinating transportation for SpNS clients to needed locations such as shelters or long-term care facilities.
 - Assist local jurisdictions with investigation and medical management of reported disease outbreaks in shelters.
 - Support safe SpNS operations through rapid assessments of environmental public health conditions.
- b. State ESF-8 may support, as requested, the augmentation of medical personnel, supplies and equipment to meet the health and medical needs of individuals in general population shelters when local resources are exhausted.
4. Monitor and coordinate resources to support care and movement of persons with special needs in impacted counties.
- a. Individuals will be supported in their communities by reconstituting needed critical support services and reducing the need to move large groups of individuals out of the area. ESF-8 will support impacted jurisdictions with medical staff, equipment, supplies, pharmaceuticals, and temporary medical facilities to maintain continuity of patient care. This includes providing recommendations for critical resources including those in limited supply, as outlined in the ESF-8 SOP.
- b. Evacuation increases the health risks to patients; therefore, patients will only be evacuated when their risk of adverse health outcomes (by staying in place) is greater than the risk involved in being moved. Evacuated patients will be kept as close to their point of origin as possible.
- c. Patients will be evacuated to appropriate facilities based on capability/capacity, the patients' acuity, and required medical treatment/interventions. State ESF-8 will monitor statewide hospital bed census/availability and is prepared to support the local jurisdiction by facilitating patient movement coordination and placement.
- d. Transportation methods for patients will be selected based on individual patient acuity, level of monitoring required during transport, and distance to be traveled to mitigate the risk of adverse health outcomes.

- e. Patients evacuated as a part of state missions will be tracked throughout the patient movement process from their point of origin to their final destination, including return home as required. State ESF-8 is prepared to facilitate the return transport of patients to their originating medical facility, a step-down facility, or their residence.
 - f. Patient care, movement, and stabilization support is not limited to the impacted community, and may include the extended community, and any host communities.
 - g. If necessary, coordinate requests under EMAC and federal assistance for equipment, supplies, and personnel including:
 - Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region IV States Unified Planning Coalition patient movement support (State Medical Response Teams, ambulance buses, ground and air ambulances, available bed space, and staff augmentation).
 - DMATs, including wrap-around services.
 - National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) support for patient movement and/or definitive care.
 - FEMA National Ambulance Contract.
 - U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Service Access Teams (SAT) and Joint Patient Assessment and Tracking (JPATS) Strike Teams.
 - Department of Defense (DOD) Disaster Aeromedical Staging Facility (DASF).
5. Support monitoring, investigating, and controlling potential or known threats and impacts to human health through surveillance, delivery of medical countermeasures and non-medical interventions.
- a. Disease control functions will be implemented to protect residents and visitors, thereby reducing disease morbidity and mortality, and limiting economic and social disruption. These functions will include coordinated surveillance, outbreak investigations, epidemiological analysis, and appropriate laboratory testing.
 - Analyze, detect, assess, or predict potential or known threats and impacts to human health.
 - Provide continuous monitoring and analysis of sentinel systems for epidemics.
 - Detect and identify agents responsible for food and waterborne disease and emerging infectious disease outbreaks.
 - Provide emergency public health laboratory services to county health departments (CHD) and other official agencies, physicians, hospitals, and private laboratories.
 - Analyze incidence, prevalence, or other frequencies of illness occurring in state or regional populations to guide public health or responder actions.
 - Maintain and assess a uniform system for notification of reportable diseases or threats.
 - Sustain, monitor, and assess bioterrorism early event detection systems (e.g., syndromic surveillance and disease registries).
 - Detect and identify a range of threat organisms and toxins that could be used as biological weapons.

- Train sentinel laboratory staff from hospitals and commercial laboratories in the techniques to perform rule-out testing for potential bioterrorism agents and to properly package and safely ship referred specimens to the Laboratory Response Network (LRN) reference laboratory.
 - Identify chemical metabolites in clinical specimens in case of terrorist attack.
 - Organize and coordinate monitoring and surveillance activities for state health care monitoring systems, which include mortality, hospital discharge, and emergency department data.
 - Ensure appropriate mitigation, prophylaxis, and treatment of at-risk populations for diseases of public health significance.
 - Provide standard operations and response guidance for investigations, interventions, or communications of public health incidents and biological disasters.
 - Coordinate with Federal Laboratories to identify drug resistant organisms as needed.
 - Coordinate with other state agencies to ensure appropriate response, investigation, and mitigation of public health incidents.
- b. Medical countermeasures and non-medical interventions will be implemented to stop or slow the spread of communicable diseases.
- Support pharmaceutical services provided by CHDs, and public and private partners including pharmaceutical repackaging, dispensing and the purchase and distribution of medication and other pharmaceuticals.
 - Provide supplies for clinical provisions and pharmaceutical needs.
 - Recover or direct the disposal of unused pharmaceuticals.
 - Maintain, monitor, and allocate state pharmaceutical caches to applicable entities for prophylaxis or treatment.
 - Coordinate statewide policy decisions on the distribution of pharmaceuticals and medication by region to priority groups as designated by federal or state subject matter experts.
 - Monitor medication coverage when such pharmaceuticals are available.
 - Oversee distribution and return of medication pursuant to federal or state guidance.
 - Maintain appropriate distribution data that may be needed for patient tracking and other studies or reports.
 - Request, receive, and distribute the external resources from the Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response's (ASPR's) Strategic National Stockpile (SNS), when an incident requiring distribution of pharmaceuticals and/or medical supplies exceeds local and state resources, regardless of the precipitating cause. Coordinate statewide policy decisions regarding the implementation of non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during an incident.

- Through the authority of the State Health Officer, issue isolation and quarantine recommendations, as outlined by section 381.00315 F.S.
 - Provide statewide guidance for implementing and enforcing isolation (i.e., restriction of movement of ill persons) and quarantine (i.e., restriction, testing, treatment, destruction of infected or contaminated animals, medication, closure of premises and disinfection).
 - Provide statewide guidance on restriction of movement and provision of travel advisories/warnings.
 - Provide statewide recommendations for external decontamination procedures.
 - Provide coordinated statewide information to the public regarding NPIs.
6. Support monitoring, investigating, and controlling potential or known threats to public health from environmental sources. See sections 381.01 F.S., 386.02 F.S., 386.03 F.S., 386.041 F.S., and 386.051 F.S.
- a. Ensure safe drinking water.
 - Monitor and publish the status of public water systems and boil water notices.
 - Support local water sampling.
 - Provide technical assistance and subject matter expertise to local, state, and federal response partners.
 - Monitor state laboratory capacity to accept and analyze water samples and provide guidance as requested.
 - Support the implementation of surge plans and facilitate resource requests to ensure continued access to safe drinking water.
 - b. Prevent foodborne illness.
 - Review and monitor surveillance data.
 - Coordinate with regulatory agencies and provide guidance on food and environmental sample collection and lab submission.
 - Provide technical guidance to support local assessments that identify food safety risks in the environment and food supply.
 - Assist in reporting and disseminating information on suspected or confirmed food and waterborne illness.
 - c. Prevent public health impacts from animals and vectors.
 - Provide guidance on safety and response measures related to wild or displaced animals, vectors, and standing water management.
 - Support coordination between local and regional vector control agencies.
 - Collaborate with state and local-level Epidemiology to monitor surveillance data for vector-borne disease risks and share findings with governments and stakeholders.
 - Participate in analysis and decision-making at the local, state, and federal levels regarding emergency pesticide applications for vector control.

- d. Prevent exposure to sanitary nuisances by ensuring access to basic sanitation services.
 - Provide technical assistance to local jurisdictions investigating sanitary nuisance complaints.
 - Support the assessment and coordination of essential sanitation services.
- e. Prevent, identify, and mitigate impacts of environmental hazard exposures.
 - Provide technical guidance for investigating chemical hazards and environmental toxin exposures, including potential public health risks.
 - Coordinate with response partners to ensure proper mitigation, cleanup, and disposal of environmental hazards.
 - Collaborate with state and local Epidemiology to guide healthcare providers on diagnosis, treatment, and reporting of environmentally linked illnesses.
 - Support local partners in the response to biomedical waste incidents, including ensuring proper labeling, handling, storage, and cleanup of potentially infectious materials.
 - Provide technical information on safe handling practices to prevent unnecessary or accidental hazard exposure.
- f. Respond to all radiological/nuclear incidents and emergencies by controlling exposure and assessing health hazards including unexpected radiation releases from nuclear power plants, transportation accidents, weapons of mass destruction, lost or stolen radioactive material, and contamination of a facility or the environment. A radiological/nuclear incident will require an immediate coordinated response by local, state, and federal response entities including the Department of Energy, Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and ESFs 8, 6 (Mass Care), 10 (Hazardous Materials), 17 (Animal and Agriculture).
 - Provide technical consultation and support to the SERT.
 - Provide situational assessment and analysis.
 - Recommend protective actions (e.g., evacuation, shelter-in-place, etc.).
 - Determine levels of radiation released, health hazards, and the need for decontamination.
 - Recommend actions to protect the public from the ingestion of radioactive contaminated food or water (e.g., embargo and/or disposal of contaminated food or animals, shut down of surface water intakes for public water supply systems, curtailment of hunting or fishing, etc.).
 - Conduct field assessment and monitoring.
 - Conduct monitoring activities and coordinate with county emergency management agencies to obtain additional dosimetry equipment for emergency responders.
 - Collect and test environmental samples (e.g., air, water, soil, and food) and provide laboratory analysis. The collected samples will be analyzed at the Health Physics Laboratory in Orlando and/or the Mobile Emergency Radiological Lab (MERL).

- Provide to CHDs relevant treatment advice and guidance for physicians at medical facilities or community reception centers for testing and medical treatment of individuals exposed to radiation or contaminated with radioactive material.
 - Assist in coordinating the availability of national and private capabilities for clinical specimen testing.
 - Provide instructions for specimen collection, packaging, and shipment.
 - Provide recommendations for the distribution of radiological countermeasures, including potassium iodide.
 - Assist in the processing of contaminated response personnel by providing technical assistance, experienced staff, and equipment (monitors).
 - Support local population monitoring (contamination screening), decontamination activities, and long-term monitoring (establishment of an exposure registry) of the health of the affected population by providing guidance and augmenting staff, supplies, equipment, and pharmaceuticals.
 - Support efforts to collect and store contaminated tools, clothing, equipment, and other material that cannot be decontaminated for later disposition by providing guidance and coordinating the availability of national and private capabilities for disposal.
 - Provide guidance for the safe and appropriate handling of deceased victims who may be contaminated with radioactive material.
- g. When appropriate, environmental response actions will be coordinated with local, state, and federal response partners and in concert with existing agency plans.
- h. Coordinate with ESFs 10, 11, and 17 to provide guidance on food, water, and animal issues.
7. Develop, disseminate, and coordinate accurate and timely public health and medical information.
- a. Provide staff and resources to support the state's emergency and risk communications response. Public information released by ESF-8 will be done in coordination with ESF-14 and established joint information systems.
 - b. Gather, validate, and analyze incident specific public health and medical information.
 - c. Provide effective public health messaging tools and resources for emergency response.
 - d. Communication to internal and external stakeholders will be prioritized to minimize adverse health impacts and to maintain the public's confidence in the public health and medical system.
 - e. Essential communication will be provided for each target audience through various mediums (i.e., email, news release, inter/intranet, social media, hotlines, etc.).
 - Provide government officials and policy makers immediate notification of significant incident changes, regular situational updates that go beyond news reports, and advance notice of sensitive public health information.

- Provide health care providers/facilities clear and current testing and treatment protocols, reporting requirements, protective measures for staff and clients, and a method for seeking additional professional medical management information.
 - Provide DOH personnel regular situation updates, reporting requirements, and guidance for communications with local stakeholders and continuity of operations activities.
 - Provide emergency response partners regular situational briefings, including public information and rumors, responder safety and health recommendations, occupation specific information, and recommendations related to the hazard.
 - Provide media organizations regular incident briefings, news releases, and contact information. Provide public (including vulnerable population groups) timely, accurate protective action recommendations, situational updates, and a method to obtain additional information.
 - Provide additional community partners (including, but not limited to: private industry, small business owners, ESF-15, ESF-18, non-governmental organizations, etc.) regular incident briefings and information related to the effective management of their businesses/organizations and ground-truth rumors that may impact them.
8. Monitor the need for, and coordinate resources to, support fatality management services.
- a. State fatality management resources will augment the district medical examiner capabilities by providing additional staff, equipment, and morgue capacity to address surge.
- Assist in initial scene evaluation, recovery of human remains, collection of missing person information, victim identification, records management, and disposition of human remains.
 - Establish supplemental or temporary morgues with ancillary equipment and staffing of various forensic teams within the morgue (i.e., pathology, personal effects, evidence collection, radiology, finger- print, odontology, anthropology, DNA collection, and embalming).
 - Provide guidance regarding special processing complications such as protection from chemical exposure of responders and decontamination of recovered remains prior to transportation to a temporary morgue site.
 - Assist district medical examiners in determining fatality management needs of an incident through an assessment.
 - Establish or assist with victim information center operations at a site removed from both the disaster site and the morgue.
 - Establish or assist with records management and computer networking for managing data generated about missing persons and remains processed.
9. Monitor need for and coordinate resources to support disaster behavioral health services.
- a. Coordinate disaster behavioral health services to mitigate the adverse effects of disaster-related psychological trauma for survivors and responders.

- Analyze situational awareness information to identify and forecast behavioral health impacts on the community utilizing established indicators.
 - Coordinate a network of behavioral health experts to advise on the behavioral health aspects of incident response.
 - Assist in the development of contingency plans to address potential behavioral health impacts in the counties.
 - At the request of local jurisdictions, conduct assessments in impacted communities to identify behavioral health needs for the public and responders.
 - Based on assessments, assist local communities in developing plans to address local behavioral health needs for the public and responders.
 - Augment local behavioral health capabilities by deploying behavioral health providers to the communities to provide targeted services for the public and responders.
 - Transition short-term behavioral health response to the Department of Children and Families for long-term mental health services as needed during the recovery phase.
 - Provide guidance to community partners regarding referral to assure mental health patients maintain the appropriate continuum of care.
 - Provide public information regarding psychological first aid that is culturally appropriate and accessible to the whole community.
10. Support responder safety and health needs.
- a. Provide tactical support to personnel that deploy under ESF-8.
 - Provide incident specific responder safety and health guidance and protective measures (personal protective equipment, countermeasures, etc.).
 - Monitor the health and wellness of ESF-8 responders during deployments, including subsequent follow-up as required.
 - Ensure a process is in place for public health and medical responders to receive medical care should an injury occur in the field.
 - b. Support the SERT by providing incident-based health and safety information/considerations for dissemination to other responding entities.
 - Provide recommendations for safety messaging, personal protective equipment, and medical countermeasures to SERT responder safety personnel based on the incident.
 - Advise the SERT on the public health and medical implications of response strategies.
 - Serve as technical specialists for specific questions during an incident.
11. Provide public health and medical technical assistance and support.
- a. Establish and operate a state-level incident management structure to execute the public health and medical functions of the state response including developing, verifying, and maintaining statewide situational awareness and resource management.
 - Integrate public health and medical subject matter experts into response efforts as technical specialists.

- Establish and operate a Medical Advisory Group to provide recommendations on response actions with significant public health and/or health care implications.
- Medical Advisory Group will review all assets deemed critical by the State Incident Management Team to provide recommendations for distribution, utilization, and allocation.
- b. Declare statewide Public Health Emergencies and issue Emergency Orders as necessitated by an incident.
- c. Through the authority of the State Health Officer, declare Public Health Emergencies to ensure legal capability to implement or enforce response actions.
- d. Facilitate resolution of policy or legal aspects of response (e.g., waiver of rules, Executive Orders) to meet the needs of the response.
- e. Represent public health and medical interests on the State Assistance Team.
- f. Provide public health and medical logistical resources and support.
- g. Assist the public health and medical system with seeking reimbursement for eligible expenses when appropriate.
 - Seek appropriate funding source for public health and medical incident expenditures.
 - Provide a mechanism (e.g., establishing financial codes) to track and report statewide public health and medical expenditures toward the response.

Preparedness

- Develop integrated plans and procedures among local, state, interstate, and federal partners to carry out the core missions of State ESF-8 during a response.
- Conduct and participate in trainings and exercises to validate, test, and improve plans and procedures.
- Administer public health and medical preparedness funding to build statewide response capabilities.
- Identify, develop, acquire, stage, and train the necessary resources to implement plans and procedures.
- Coordinate with the State Watch Office and the Florida Fusion Center to detect, prevent, and prepare for incidents and events impacting the state.

Response

- Implement plans and procedures to support the local public health and medical system.
- Activate and deploy personnel, supplies, and equipment to support local needs. State ESF-8 has primary and support agencies that maintain the following resources to support incident response and can procure additional resources as necessary for the response:
 - **Epidemiology Strike Teams** – At full capability this team can conduct surveillance and investigation efforts in a defined geographic area. Teams perform activities related to disease surveillance, outbreak investigation, quarantine and isolation, data analysis, and phlebotomy.
 - **Environmental Public Health Strike Teams** – These teams support local response efforts by conducting a wide range of environmental public health activities. Each team includes a supervisory-level position (strike team leader) to coordinate with the local incident management structure. Key support areas include food safety, water safety, onsite sewage treatment and

disposal, indoor air quality, vector control, zoonotic disease surveillance, and critical EPH facility/infrastructure assessments.

- **Special Needs Shelter (SpNS) Teams** – A team that can perform a variety of management, operations, and patient care functions for a special needs shelter. Teams are configured in multiple packages to best meet the needs of the shelter.
- **Behavioral Health Intervention Providers** – Through the Department of Children and Families (DCF) and the Agency for Persons with Disabilities (APD) as appropriate, single resource providers or ad hoc teams skilled in psychological first aid, spiritual care, critical incident stress management, pediatric disaster behavioral health, school crisis intervention and mental health can be deployed. These teams are available for identified behavioral health needs.
- **Fatality Management Teams** – Provide initial scene response and evaluation, processing the scene, temporary morgue operations and administration. These teams perform various roles within the morgue (e.g., pathologist, anthropologist, odontologist, radiologist, fingerprint specialist, DNA analyst, funeral director, and others), victim identification, disposition of human remains (i.e., embalming/casketing), personal effects and evidence collection.
- **Medical Assistance Teams** – Clinical personnel capable of providing patient care in a variety of settings including hospital augmentation, field based medical care, patient transportation support and patient triage. Teams are configured in multiple packaged to best meet the needs of the mission.
- **Ambulance Strike Teams (ASTs)** – Provide emergency medical services (EMS) including patient triage and transport. These teams can be built from the existing ground ambulance units, air ambulances, and trained ambulance strike team leaders across the state. Deployment of ground ambulances is coordinated with ESFs 4/9, the Florida Ambulance Association, and the Florida Association of Critical Care Transport Specialists.
- **Infectious Disease Transportation Network** – Highly trained EMS teams able to transport a single patient with a highly infectious disease by ground to a facility able to provide a higher level of more specialized care (i.e. regional treatment center) or to an airfield for air transport. Teams are mobilized through the Florida Fire Chiefs' Association in coordination with the DOH.
- **Radiological Emergency Response Teams** – Radiation Control inspectors are located in the following geographic areas: Jacksonville, Tampa, Orlando, Miami, Ft. Lauderdale, Lantana, Pensacola, Ft. Myers, and Tallahassee. Polk County also has a radiation control program. Each inspector has an emergency kit that contains equipment appropriate to manage a radiological response.
- **Multi-agency SpNS Discharge Planning Team** – Representatives of multiple agencies called upon to assist local areas that are severely impacted by a disaster that require the use of SpNS. Teams shall provide assistance to local emergency management agencies with the continued operation or closure of shelters, as well as with the discharge of SpNS clients back to their pre-disaster place of residence if safe or to alternate facilities if necessary.
- **County augmentation teams for ESF-8 and CHDs** – Personnel experienced in senior level operations of a CHD or local ESF-8 function to replace or augment staff in the impacted county for relief during the incident response.

- **Receive, Stage, and Store (RSS) Management Team** – Logistical personnel assigned to receive custody of Strategic National Stockpile assets. The RSS receives, stages, stores, and distributes pharmaceuticals, medical supplies, and equipment to the affected area.
- **Western Shelter Gatekeeper** – Mobile, 50-bed units that can be used as shelters, alternate medical treatment sites, or triage centers.
- **Chempack chemical antidote caches** – 108 chemical nerve agent antidote containers prepositioned (forward placed) in 66 designated locations to include hospitals, EMS stations, and warehouse facilities.
- **Medical Supplies and Equipment Caches** – A broad range of medical supplies and equipment including pharmaceuticals, ventilators, and medical supplies strategically placed across the state.

Recovery

- Support local communities with the restoration of public health and medical infrastructure and assure the continuum of care.
- Support local Environmental Public Health, Epidemiology, and SpNS missions through the deployment of additional resources and responders.
- Conduct follow-up health care facility assessments as needed based on initial or subsequent findings.
- Continue to develop, disseminate, and coordinate accurate and timely public health and medical information.
- Support long term monitoring of the health status of populations and responders.
- Support efforts to re-establish primary care systems in local communities and assure medical providers are operating in environments in which they can legally bill for services.
- Seek financial reimbursement from appropriate reimbursing party.
- Support health and medical components of essential service centers or recovery centers.

Mitigation

- Implement public health control measures to prevent disease outbreaks.
- Educate the public on measures to mitigate the spread of disease and self-management of medical needs.
- Pre-identify vulnerable facilities or populations.
- Identify, assess, prioritize, and protect critical infrastructure and key resources so they can detect, prevent, deter, devalue, and mitigate deliberate efforts to destroy, incapacitate or exploit critical infrastructure and key resources.
- Provide computerized access to regional and county personnel for management communications, situation/status reports, geographical information systems and resource management data.
- Stockpile critical medical supplies and equipment and pharmaceuticals in strategic locations throughout the state.
- Develop and implement After Action Reports and improvement plans based on exercises and real incidents/events to improve preparedness plans.

Finance and Administration

Financial Management

Each agency and organization within State ESF-8 is responsible for costs associated with preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities and must individually seek reimbursement following activations. Expenses for personnel and materials must be documented in the SERT's mission management software, WebEOC, as part of an approved mission assignment.

Agencies and organizations are responsible for individual costs associated with missions assigned to their agency (e.g., deployments of personnel).

All State ESF-8 agencies and associations should maintain financial records according to agency plans, including information regarding:

Salaries

Provide a schedule for all employees' time worked, pay rates/matching rates and separating regular time from overtime.

Travel

Provide copies of the travel vouchers that have been paid due to incident response. The appropriate Finance Director must certify these expenditures as true.

Equipment and Supplies

Provide a detailed description of the equipment and supplies used in an incident response. Provide details as to the type of equipment and supplies used, where the equipment and supplies were used, number of hours each piece of equipment has been used, the number of hours per day each piece of equipment was used, and the type of work performed.

Authorities and References

- Chapter 252, F.S., Emergency Management
- Chapter 381, F.S., Public Health
- Chapter 386, F.S., Sanitary Nuisances
- Chapter 393, F.S., Developmental Disabilities
- Chapter 394, F.S., Mental Health
- Chapter 395, F.S., Hospital Licensing and Regulation
- Chapter 401, F.S., Medical Telecommunications and Transportation
- Chapter 406, F.S., Medical Examiners
- Chapter 408, F.S., Health Care Administration
- Chapter 943, F.S., Department of Law Enforcement

Appendix IX: ESF 9 – Search and Rescue

Role	Agency
Primary Agency	Department of Financial Services (DFS) / Division of State Fire Marshal (DSFM).
Supporting Agencies	Florida Fire Chiefs’ Association (FFCA) - Statewide Emergency Response Plan (SERP) ERC Committee; Florida Association of Search and Rescue (FASAR); Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services - Florida Forest Service (FFS); Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC); Department of Financial Services (DFS) Criminal Investigative Division (CID) - Bureau of Fire, Arson & Explosives Investigations; Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM); Florida National Guard (FNG) CERF-P; FEMA National Urban Search & Rescue (US&R) and Local Fire Service providers.

Introduction

Assumptions

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 9 (ESF 9) is to provide Statewide Urban Search & Rescue (US&R) support to local governments and coordinate deployment of State, Regional and Federal resources, in response to actual, potential emergency/disaster or planned events.

Direction and Control

The Department of Financial Services, Division of State Fire Marshal (DFS-DSFM), serves as the lead state agency for ESF 9, Search and Rescue, supported by the Florida Fire Chiefs’ Association (FFCA), the Florida Forest Service (FFS), and the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM). During full activation of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), representatives from primary and supporting agencies staff ESF 4 & 9 on a 24-hour basis to coordinate and support search and rescue operations. ESF 9 reports to the Emergency Services Branch Chief, who reports to the Operations Section Chief, ensuring unified direction and control of all search and rescue missions.

Roles and Responsibilities

Organization

The DFS-DSFM is the lead state agency responsible for ESF 9. Supporting the DSFM are representatives from the FFCA, FFS, and FDEM. Representatives from primary and support agencies will staff positions in ESF 4&9 in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) on a 24- hour basis during full activations in support to the DSFM and FDEM.

ESF 9 reports directly to the Emergency Services Branch Chief who reports to the Operations Section Chief.

Responsibilities

Primary Agency - Department of Financial Services/Division of State Fire Marshal

The Department of Financial Services / Division of State Fire Marshal (DSFM) is the primary response and coordination agency for ESF 9. As the primary agency, the (DSFM) coordinates with its supporting agencies in directing search and rescue resources and response activities. DSFM provides an Incident Support Team, that can be attached to the Incident Management Team, to coordinate and support all ESF 4&9 resources deployed to an incident.

Supporting Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities
Florida Fire Chiefs' Association	Deploy an Emergency Response Committee (ERC) Coordination officer to the SEOC on request to work with the State Fire Marshal, to assist in responding to requests for search and rescue assistance coordinating with and through the Statewide Emergency Response Plan (SERP) Regional Coordinators
Florida Association of Search and Rescue	Assist with coordination of search and rescue resources available through local government and volunteer organizations to include the eight (8) State US&R teams and the TRTs, coordinating with and through the Statewide Emergency Response Plan (SERP) Regional Coordinators
The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	Provide law enforcement officers for team security, aircraft, all-terrain vehicles, boats and other specialized personnel and equipment, air insertion of teams via helicopters for search and rescue efforts
DFS-CID Bureau of Fire, Arson, Explosive's Investigations	Provide Law enforcement officers to provide team security/force protection and skid steers for moving debris allow SAR access to impacted areas
Florida Forestry Service	Provide IMT overhead coordination teams in support to field operations.
Florida Division of Emergency Management	Provide logistical, planning, and operational support in the SEOC and in the field.
FEMA Urban Search and Rescue	Provide force multiplier S&R capabilities from the Federal plan.
Various EMAC states with US&R resources	Provide force multiplier S&R capabilities from unimpacted states through a national compact.

Concept of Operations

Urban search and rescue (US&R) activities include locating, extricating, and providing immediate medical assistance to survivors trapped in collapsed structures and related activities, and providing documented search and rescue geographical reports to both the impacted County Emergency Managers and SEOC leadership.

Fire based EMS units provide ALS Rescue in support to US&R operations.

Preparedness

Utilizing operational plans, including the FFCA –Statewide Emergency Response Plan (SERP): Accomplish planning, coordinating and mobilization of resources from the statewide fire service through the DSFM, FFCA State SERP Coordinator, seven SERP Regional Coordinators, 67 SERP County Coordinators, FFCA FASAR Chair, FFS IMT Plans and FDEM Plans section. The FFCA and DSFM coordinate training on use of the State Emergency Response Plan.

Response

- Activate a Search and Rescue Planning Team.
- Utilize the Florida Search and Rescue Concept of Operations Plans (Search and Rescue Assessment, Search and Rescue Management, Initial Recon/Search Team).
- Activate the ESF 4&9 Incident Support Team and the FFS IMT to provide overhead support, command, and control of assets down range.
- Coordinate with and through the SERP Regional Coordinators to establish and maintain the commitment from the eight (8) State US&R Task Forces, FWC, CID-BFAEI, FNG CERF-P and other resources from outside the impacted area through other agencies with search and rescue resources to include Technical Rescue Teams. This includes coordination of all FEMA US&R Task Forces and EMAC from supporting states deployed within the state.
- Transportation may be provided, if available, but is usually the responsibility of the responding agency. This may require coordination with Emergency Support Function 1. In addition, resources may be pre-positioned as necessary (i.e. ahead of hurricanes where safe).
- Members of ESF 9 may serve as part of the State Emergency Response Team in Field Operations (i.e., the State Management Team, Area Command, Preliminary Damage Assessment Team, Joint Field Office operations, Recovery Center operations, intrastate and/or interstate mutual aid assistance, etc.).

Recovery

Upon request, ESF 9 will provide search and rescue personnel and resources for recovery missions as assigned and appropriate.

Finance and Administration

Financial Management

All disaster response agency assets, city/county or otherwise, who provide assets and staff to requests from ESF 9, must submit their preliminary estimated costs for the resources requested within 4 days of deployment. Once department personnel and equipment have been demobilized and released back home complete reimbursement claims packages are to be submitted to the Florida Division of Emergency Management and Department of Financial Services / Division of State Fire Marshal (ESF49@myfloridacfo.com) within 15 business days of demobilization orders. The final request must include salaries, travel, equipment, and materials.

Salaries

Provide a schedule for all employees; time worked, pay rates/matching rates, and separating regular time from overtime. Required documentation include Timesheets, Payroll, ICS 214 daily activity logs, personnel rosters, benefit calculation sheets, station staffing logs and department personnel policies and/or collective bargaining agreements. NOTE: Depending on the level of activation, mission assigned, Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) and local pay policies individuals/teams may be eligible for 24 hour pay during operations. The SFM lead, and FDEM makes that determination at the onset of the response depending on the severity and duration of operations.

Travel

Provide copies of the travel vouchers that have been paid due to disaster response. The appropriate Finance Director must certify these as true expenditures. If meals, lodging, or other support were provided by the State or another entity individual travel costs are not eligible.

Equipment

Provide a detailed description of the equipment used to assist, detailing the type and size, pump size and horsepower, where the equipment was used, number of hours per piece, per day, and type of work each piece performed utilizing the current FEMA Cost Codes. Vehicle rates – Primary use as passenger vehicles including pick-up trucks, SUVs and sedans shall be charged at current mileage rate. Vehicles that are primarily large equipment such as fire apparatus, semi tractors, EMS units and so forth shall be charged at the most current FEMA hourly cost code rate.

Materials

If eligible items were purchased to support the deployment the department must provide copies of invoices/receipts, P-card statements and bank payments.

Authorities and References

1. Federal Emergency Support Function 4 Annex.
2. FFCA Statewide Emergency Response Plan (SERP) July 17, 2021
3. Florida Association of Search and Rescue, "Standard Operating Guidelines"

Appendix X: ESF 10 – Environmental Protection

Role	Agency
Primary Agency	Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
Supporting Agencies	Department of Transportation, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Department of Military Affairs, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Department of Health, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Department of Financial Services - Division of State Fire Marshal, Florida Water Management Districts, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Coast Guard, Florida's Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (FlaWARN), Federal Emergency Management Agency. Florida Rural Water Association, Florida Fire Chiefs' Association, Florida Wing Civil Air Patrol, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, American Red Cross, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Interior, Federal Bureau of Investigations, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, National Response Center

Introduction

Assumptions

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 10 (ESF 10) is to provide state support to local governments in response to an actual or potential discharge or release of oil and hazardous materials resulting from a natural, manmade, or technological disaster and coordinate the appropriate response to other environmental protection issues. To accomplish this goal, ESF 10 coordinates the actions necessary to carry out the functions and minimize impact. The Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) is located in the Emergency Response Unit (ERU), and coordinates all functions of ESF 10. The DEP ERU has developed a detailed Emergency Response Plan to provide a framework for responding to the full range of potential hazardous material incidents and other emergencies. The Emergency Response Plan promotes coordination between federal, state, and local governments and the private sector when responding to oil and hazardous material incidents and other threats to the environment and public health.

Additionally, ESF 10 acts as the initiator for activating other resources within DEP that provide authorization and guidance for environmental protection issues that are the primary responsibility of that agency.

Direction and Control

DEP ERU is responsible for providing the overall direction and control of ESF 10. During an activation of the SERT, ESF 10 reports directly to the Emergency Services Branch Chief who ultimately reports to the Operations Section Chief.

- During activations of the SERT, ESF 10 activities will be coordinated from the SEOC.
- Emergency Support Function 10 actions are coordinated through DEPs ECO.
- During non-emergencies, DEPs ECO is responsible for planning, training, equipping, and exercising activities of ESF 10.
- ERU maintains the All Hazards Emergency Response Plan to coordinate State resources and is in compliance and compatible with the NRF, the National Contingency Plan, the Regional Contingency Plan, the Area Contingency Plans, and the State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).
- ESF 10 supports field Operations coordinated from the SEOC that includes FSERT, RECON Teams, Joint Field Operations (JFO) Operations, and EMAC requests.
- Should federal assistance be necessary, ESF 10 coordinates federal assistance through the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and Federal OSC in compliance with the Federal Response Plan and National Contingency Plan (NCP).

Roles and Responsibilities

Organization

- Staff from the ERU are responsible for coordinating the functions of ESF 10 and for sourcing other resources from DEP, as needed. When the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) is activated, DEP support staff will integrate with ESF 10 to provide the necessary expertise to accomplish our missions and provide an effective response.
- State support agencies and organizations are available as needed for specific issues and are accessed through their respective ESFs at the SEOC.
- Federal support agencies staff, such as the United States Coast Guard (USCG) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) may be integrated directly into ESF 10 to assist with response efforts.
- During an emergency or disaster, the primary and support agencies of ESF 10 will assign personnel to the SEOC. ESF 10 will respond directly to the Emergency Services Branch Director who reports to the Operations Section Chief.

Responsibilities

Primary Agency - Department of Environmental Protection

- The lead agency of ESF 10, DEP, provides the leadership for directing, coordinating, and integrating response efforts of support agencies and organizations.
- Coordinate the drafting and execution of emergency orders consistent with Governor's executive orders and presidential directives.
- Assign DEP personnel to assist ESF 10 when the SEOC is activated at Level 1 or 2. Assigned staff must be National Incident Command System compliant.
- Assist ESF 14 (Public Information) with coordination of press releases and public announcements concerning State SERT and ESF10 functions.

- Provide a financial officer to assist the SERT Finance Section with tracking agency expenses and coordinate FEMA or responsible party reimbursement.
- Issues directives for closures/Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) Operations of DEP offices, facilities, and parks.
- Provide assistance with coordinating disposal issues. This may include woody debris, construction and demolition debris, household hazardous waste, pollutants, or biological.
- Assist with the issuing of emergency permits to assist with the stabilization of an event.
 - Emergency burn permits
 - Emergency coastal construction permits
 - Dredge and fill permits
- Provide assistance to drinking and wastewater facilities to restore function and service.

Supporting Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities
Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and maintain direct communication and coordination with local government units and/or citizens affected by a major discharge, natural disaster, or pollution incident. These actions will be taken in accordance with the State CEMP. • Serve as the State notification point for all releases or discharges. • Coordinate assistance from other State Agencies as requested by DEP. • Provide generators via the Logistics branch to support drinking and wastewater facilities once FlaWARN and their mutual aid capability is capped.
Department of Transportation (DOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon issuance of an Executive Order by the Governor, suspend tolls on State highways to facilitate traffic movement. • Determine load variances on State roads to assist with the movement of heavy equipment during an oil or hazardous material spill event. • Coordinate and assist with the containment and cleanup of any discharge that occurs on a State maintained road or right- of-way. • Upon the issuance of an Executive Order by the Governor, provide vehicles and drivers to be used in the transporting of debris from the scene, to staging or disposal sites. • Coordinate and assist with the delivery of bulk absorbents to the scene of a pollutant or hazardous material discharge incident that occurs on, or may impact, a state road or right- of-way.
Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (HSMV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide traffic supervision and control for all surface transportation routes adversely affected by a pollutant or hazardous material incident. • Provide security and crowd control within the affected area of the pollutant or hazardous material incident.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide vehicle escort service for heavy over-the-road shipments of containment and/or cleanup equipment. • Make available the use of aircraft assigned to HSMV.
Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance with conducting criminal investigations at the site of a pollutant or hazardous substance discharge incident. • Provide general site security and control. • Coordinate law enforcement support for DEP hazardous materials assessment teams making entry into the impact area.
Department of Military Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon request of the Governor, provide predetermined staff and logistical support for the containment and cleanup of a pollutant incident. • Upon request of the Governor, provide water tankers and tractors during a pollutant or hazardous material discharge incident, or a natural disaster. • Provide assistance from the 44th or 48th Civil Support Team when activated.
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon request of the ECO, prepare an assessment of damages to wildlife populations and habitats resulting from a pollutant or hazardous material discharge incident. In the event that wildlife area is affected by an incident, coordinate with the appropriate federal and state authorities to oversee the capture, cleaning, and rehabilitation of these affected wildlife as well as all other wildlife under the jurisdiction of the Commission. • Assist with identifying resources at risk during a hazardous material or oil spill incident. • Provide aerial reconnaissance and security of affected wilderness areas. • Assist with the investigation of oil or hazardous material releases involving surface waters. • Provide traffic supervision and control for water transportation routes adversely affected by a hazardous material release or natural disaster. • Determine if motorized equipment may be used on the beaches or shores of an area affected by a hazardous material release during turtle nesting and hatching season. • Assist DEP with damage assessment activities when fish and wildlife have been impacted by a hazardous material release. • Identify derelict vessel(s) and provide the funds to counties for their removal.

<p>Department of Health (DOH)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance with sampling private water supplies when they are suspected of being contaminated by a pollutant or hazardous material. • Provide health-related statements to the public. • Serve as the lead State agency for all radiological incidents. • Provide medical guidance in response to a pollutant or hazardous material incident. • Provide the resources of the Human Resource Services laboratories in response to pollutant or hazardous material incidents. • Assist with the identification and disposal options for bio-hazardous waste.
<p>Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide water tankers and tractors for bulk water deliveries during natural disasters or hazardous material incidents • Provide technical assistance for pesticide related incidents. • Provide laboratory support for analyzing pollutant samples obtained during the investigation of pollutant or hazardous material incidents. • Assist with the disposal of livestock killed or contaminated during a hazardous material release or natural disaster. • Provide veterinarian animal care for those injured by a hazardous materials event. • Provide shellfish evaluation and sampling assistance. • Coordinate vector control efforts on and near State Lands
<p>Department of Financial Services, Division of State Fire Marshal (SFM)</p>	<p>Assist in sharing response resources under a Memorandum of Understanding between SFM, the Florida Fire Chiefs' Association (FFCA), and DEP.</p>
<p>Water Management Districts (WMD)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are five WMDs in Florida, and each is responsible for various water-related activities in their geographic area. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maintenance of rivers and canals under their jurisdiction; ○ Flood control; ○ Well permitting; ○ Inventory dredge, and; ○ Fill activities. • Some WMDs keep basic spill control supplies on hand for incidents on their water bodies, such as booms and absorbent pads. • They also have boats, maps, knowledge and control of surface water systems and control structures such as floodgates, vehicles; some have heavy equipment, aerial capabilities, laboratories and a 24-hour telephone number. • WMDs have biologists, chemists, and other professionals that may have useful knowledge and expertise.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The district emergency response coordinators are encouraged to meet with the WMD coordinator in their area to discuss the mutual assistance that each agency can provide for spills and abandoned materials. • Provide available pumps to be used as FlaWARN resources.
<p>Florida Rural Water Association</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A non-profit trade association for public drinking water and wastewater utilities across Florida. The FRWA has over 1,400 members that: • Provides services such as on-site technical assistance and training at no charge to the 7,000 public water systems and 3,500 wastewater systems across Florida. This assistance is in all areas of management, finance, Operations, maintenance, compliance, emergency preparedness and response. • Partners with DEP on programs like compliance improvement, training, and hurricane response. • Supported under an agreement with DEP. This agreement has made FRWA a member of the SERT and they have • participated through ESF 10 since 1989.
<p>Florida Fire Chiefs' Association (FFCA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead management education organization for fire and emergency services professionals, specializing in promoting and supporting excellence in fire and emergency services management. • Help members maintain and develop management and leadership skills. • During an emergency, maintain and support activities under the State Emergency Response Plan. • Assist in sharing response resources under a Memorandum of Understanding between SFM, FFCA, and DEP.
<p>Florida's Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (FlaWARN)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist ESF 10 by coordinating mutual aid responses to Drinking Water and Wastewater Facilities that have been damaged or impacted by disasters and other emergency situations. • Help utilities address mutual aid during emergency situations. • Manage a secure web-based data bank of available resources and a practical mutual aid agreement designed to expedite assistance to utilities during emergencies. • This includes generator coordination and working with DEP Division of Water to provide ESF 10 with utility status updates.

Concept of Operations

ESF 10 provides a coordinated, effective, and efficient response to discharges and releases of oil and hazardous materials by committing human, financial, and material resources for action in the impacted area. The OER is responsible for staffing ESF 10 during an activation of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and will coordinate the resources of the DEP as well as other appropriate state resources. During prolonged activations, OER may require additional personnel support from other programs in DEP.

The Emergency Response Plan has been developed by the ERU to provide an all hazards framework for response actions by DEP, to coordinate with local and federal responders, and provide for consistency with the National Response Framework (NRF), National Response Plan (NRP), the Regional Contingency Plan for Oil and Hazardous Materials, and Area Contingency Plans.

Preparedness

- Participate in training exercises for hazardous material incident planning and response with the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), EPA, USCG, Florida Civil Support Teams (CST), other state agencies, local governments, and industries.
- Assist FDEM with updating and maintaining the state Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) incident specific annexes and ESF 10 and support agencies' appendices.
- Collect and maintain information on drinking water facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, solid and hazardous waste facilities, and phosphogypsum stacks.
- Participate in ESF 10 and SERT meetings, training, conferences, and exercises.
- Maintain and update the ERU Emergency Response Plan.
- Ensures DEP maintains and exercises the agencies Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP).
- Coordinate a DEP personnel notification system to support SERT activation.
- Assist with the development of response procedures for field assessments to include RECON teams, facility damage assessments, hazardous materials releases, debris disposal assessments, and water and wastewater system assessments.
- Plan and prepare for the usage of notification systems to support disaster efforts. The notification systems should address securing water and wastewater systems, suspension of vessel traffic in ports and navigable waterways, securing solid waste facilities, and ensuring phosphate gypsum wastewater stacks have adequate freeboards.
- Initiate appropriate DEP emergency orders to facilitate preparation, response, and recovery
- Develop an Emergency Final Order for impacted counties to streamline permitting requirements to allow for speedy recovery operations.

Response

When a state of emergency is declared by the Governor, an emergency exists, or a disaster is imminent, ESF 10 will initiate response Operations to assist communities impacted by the event. ESF 10 will initiate the following response objectives:

- Participate with the State Evacuation Coordination Team (determine state park closures and coordinate with county evacuations, respond to highway blockages involving hazardous materials).
- Establish a department emergency tracking number to document response activities associated with the event.
- Participate in the development of the SERT daily incident action plan (IAP).
- Support search and rescue planning and Operations.
- Conduct preliminary assessment of known hazardous materials facilities.
- Track facility and incident status
- Assess and report on the erosion status of beaches, breakwaters, and jetties.
- Track and follow-up on all reported hazardous material incidents and coordinate notification and response to active incidents with county Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) and with local responders.
- Establish and maintain communication with the Florida Rural Water Association (FRWA) as it conducts its assessments.
- Support the restoration of potable water and wastewater systems through the coordination with FRWA and FlaWARN.
- Complete regulatory reports as required.
- Establish and maintain communication with federal counterparts (USCG, EPA and FEMA)
- Assist ESF 14 to provide a clear and coordinated message to the public.
- Coordinate Operations of ESF 10 in the SEOC and other locations as required.
- Conduct credentialing (if necessary) and verification of training for volunteers and EMAC state professionals brought in to assist ESF 10 during extended activations.
- Support the SERT in various areas of field Operations (RECON team, State Management Team, Area Command, Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team, Joint Field Office (JFO) Operations, Recovery Center Operations, intrastate and/or interstate mutual aid assistance, etc.).
- Support the Forward State Emergency Response Team (FSERT) with coordination of response and recovery missions within a defined area. See FSERT Standard Operating Guidelines for specific authority, roles, and responsibilities.
- Assist and support ESF 17 with deceased animal disposal options and with vector control issues.
- Coordinate environmental sampling Operations with ESF 8 to ensure public safety.
- Generate response information in a timely manner to be included in SERT briefings, situation reports, and incident action plans.
- Assist ESF 19: Fuels
- Provide information and feedback to agency leadership regarding status, impact, and involvement of DEP in any incident.

Recovery

The recovery phase of an event begins immediately after it is safe to make entry into the impacted area. Recovery actions consist of short-term and long-term activities. ESF 10 and DEP play a part in both short-term and long-term recovery activities through assisting local government with restoring essential services and ensuring the safety of citizens.

There are a number of disaster recovery programs available to assist the impacted county(s) after a disaster event. The specific programs that are implemented are entirely dependent upon the magnitude of the disaster event, the needs of the impacted county(s), and the decision of the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) or Deputy SCO. Certain DEP programs will need to provide personnel to assist with the proper delivery and administration of these disaster recovery programs as follows:

- One of the first focuses of DEP shall be to attempt to establish communications with the impacted area to assess the safety of district personnel, their families, and property. The DEP Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) will be responsible for initiating these actions; however, it will be the responsibility of district supervisors to follow through and make contact with their individuals.
- Provide and maintain personnel support for the Disaster Field Office and Disaster Recovery Center, as needed.
- Assist the SERT with coordinating and providing personnel for PDA teams to collect and report impact status. PDA teams collect and report information on the status of facilities and State lands after a natural disaster. Damage assessments may be ongoing for a number of weeks, depending on the severity of the natural disaster. DEP divisions and six district regulatory offices, have personnel who can assist with the following functions:
 - Division of Air Resource Management
 - Division of Recreation and Parks
 - Division of State Lands
 - Division of Waste Management
 - Division of Water Resource Management
 - DEP Beaches & Coastal Systems
- Support county and regional hazardous materials response teams until the county government is self-sustaining. Ensure proper cleanup of oil and hazardous material releases, debris removal, and any other contaminants that could affect human health or the environment.
- Develop an Emergency Final Order for impacted counties in order to streamline permitting requirements allowing for speedy recovery Operations.
- Continue to monitor the status of ports and navigable waterways, sovereign state lands.
 - Reporting of Port Status to the SERT comes from ESF 1/3
- Assist the county with collection and disposal of household hazardous waste.
- Coordinate with FEMA to identify and document all eligible response actions for federal reimbursement.
- Support and coordinate activities with FLWARN and FRWA to assist water and wastewater plants become Operational. This includes the coordination for distribution of portable generators where power has not been restored.
- Assist ESF 1 with clearing hazardous materials from transportation routes in order to facilitate a speedy response to the impacted area.
- Assist impacted counties with identifying debris storage areas.

- Coordinate debris removal from state lands and parks.
- Assist federal and state recovery officials with establishing a JFO. The JFO serves as the hub for the coordination of federal and state disaster assistance as well as a focal point for associated recovery and reconstruction.

Mitigation

The State Hazard Mitigation Officer is responsible for coordinating the preparation and implementation of the State Hazard Mitigation Grant Plan (pursuant to Section 409 of the Stafford Act), and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (pursuant to Section 404 of the Stafford Act). The State Hazard Mitigation Grant Plan will coordinate the State Hazard Mitigation and Recovery Team, who are responsible for development of a hazard mitigation plan. The team consists of representatives from key state agencies, local governments, and other public and private sector organizations that influence development and hazards management policies within the state. DEP OER and their Division of Environmental Resources Permitting, from the impacted district office provides personnel for the team.

Mitigation Objectives (but are not limited to the following):

- Provide personnel with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters. Typical areas of expertise are storm water management, beaches, state lands, water and wastewater facilities, solid and hazardous waste management, debris disposal, and facilitating environmental permitting issues.
- Identify long-term hazard mitigation measures that may reduce the risk of future damage and coordinate these measures with Federal Agency Partners, (i.e. FEMA, EPA, USCG).
- Provide oversight for the restoration of natural resources damaged in the event.
- Identify beaches that have suffered extensive erosion for sand renourishment projects.

Finance and Administration

Financial Management

DEP is responsible for managing the financial affairs of ESF 10 during activation. Travel and Operational expenses incurred prior to a disaster declaration, or during meetings, briefings, or training events by ESF 10 and any supporting agencies or organizations may be the responsibility of those agencies and organizations unless agreed to in advance. ESF 10 and supporting agencies and organizations shall maintain adequate personnel and financial records in the event reimbursement is available in the future.

Immediately upon notification that a Declaration of a State of Emergency has been signed by the Governor, the ERU will notify DEP's Division of Administrative Services and request that a specific grant/module number be established to assist in tracking event related expenditures and activities for the staff of DEP. This grant/module number will be distributed to all DEP divisions with specific instructions to track all Department efforts directed toward the event response and recovery efforts. During an activation of the SERT, ESF 10 supporting agencies are responsible for recording and tracking their own expenditures and seeking reimbursement from the appropriate channels after the event.

ERU also routinely tracks all costs associated with day-to-day oil and hazardous substance incidents in an effort to seek appropriate reimbursement from those responsible for the incident. Detailed guidance for documenting staff efforts and contractor expenditures is given in the Emergency Response Plan under the Operational Response Section.

FDEM will assist ESF 10 and supporting agencies and organizations with obtaining federal reimbursement for personnel, travel, lodging and meal expenses for staff providing assistance to ESF 10, in accordance with federal guidelines. Where reimbursement will be provided by or administered through FDEM, reimbursement claims shall be submitted to the Division in accordance with its instructions. In the event federal and state reimbursement is not available, FDEM will provide guidance and instructions for seeking any other sources of reimbursement.

Specific reimbursable items are:

- Personnel hours
- Vehicle hours/miles
- Trailer hours/miles used for logistic support
- All-terrain vehicle hours/miles
- Boats or other vessels
- Specialized equipment (meters, calibration gas, etc.)
- Contractor costs
- Travel (including airfare), lodging, meals and fluids (Per Diem)
- Fuel for generators or other equipment used in the response
- Personnel, equipment, and parts used for vehicle repairs attributed to the event
- Parking and storage fees
- Sampling jars and sampling equipment
- Laboratory analyses costs related to the event

Authorities and References

DEP, pursuant to Section 376.021, 376.30, 376.303, 376.305, and 376.307, 403.061, 403.1655,

403.726, Florida Statutes, is delegated the power and duty to control, prohibit and respond to pollution of the air, surface waters, groundwater, and lands of the State, and protect the public health, safety, and welfare from the effects of releases of hazardous substances.

The Clean Water Act of 1977 and amended in 1990 (formerly the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972), established the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan as the base for providing a federal response to major pollutant discharges.

The NRF has been supplemented on a regional basis. As part of the regional concept, the Atlanta Coastal Region IV Contingency Plan has been developed for application in Florida. Other states under the Region IV Plan include North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. Within the discharges,

the Area Response Plan for the coastal region has been developed. The inland plan has been developed and is being maintained by the EPA.

DEP Emergency Response Plan supports these goals and is required by Sections 376.97(2)(e) and 376.303(1)(6), Florida Statutes, and 40 CFR Part 311. This Emergency Response Plan complements and supports the NRF and the Region IV Oil and Hazardous Substances Regional Contingency Plan.

Amendments to this Emergency Response Plan shall be coordinated with members of DEP-ERU, FDEM, EPA, USCG, the FEMA, and other interested parties.

Appendix XI: ESF 11 – Food and Water

Role	Agency
Primary Agency	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Supporting Agencies	All Faiths Food Bank, American Red Cross, Farm Share, Feeding Florida, Feeding the Gulf Coast, Feeding Northeast Florida, Feeding South Florida, Feeding Tampa Bay, Florida Baptist Disaster Relief, Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Florida Department of Children and Families, Florida Commerce Florida Department of Management Services, Florida School Districts (School Nutrition Services), Harry Chapin Food Bank, Midwest Food Bank, Second Harvest of the Big Bend, Second Harvest of Central Florida, The Salvation Army, Treasure Coast Food Bank, United States Department of Agriculture, Volunteer Florida

Introduction

Assumptions

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 11 (ESF 11) is to identify food, water, and ice needs in the aftermath of a disaster or emergency; obtain these resources; and transport them to the impact area.

Food supplies obtained and distributed by ESF 11 will be dispensed to disaster survivors through the agencies of ESF-11 Support Agencies and FDEM Human Services.

Direction and Control

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) leads ESF 11 – Food and Water and directs operations from the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). During activation, ESF 11 coordinates with support agencies and vendors to address food, water, and essential supply needs. ESF 11 reports to the State Logistics Chief, who reports to the SERT Chief.

Roles and Responsibilities

Organization

During an SEOC activation, the primary agency of ESF 11 will assign personnel to the SEOC. ESF 11 will respond directly to the State Logistics Chief who reports directly to the SERT Chief. The following organization will be adhered to by ESF 11:

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) has primary responsibility for all ESF 11 activities. The ESF 11 Emergency Coordinating Officer or his/her designated representative in the SEOC., Alternate Leads and/or Incident Commander will direct response and recovery activities for this ESF from the SEOC.

Upon activation of ESF 11, the ESF 11 Emergency Coordinating Officer or his/her designated representative in the SEOC will be responsible for ensuring all food, water, ice, baby and senior adult supply concerns are addressed. Additional support agencies, organizations and vendors may be utilized and will either be tasked to provide a representative to the SEOC or to provide a representative who will be immediately available via telecommunications means (telephone, email, facsimile, conference call, etc.).

Responsibilities

Primary Agency

- Determine the availability of USDA foods that are safe for human consumption within the disaster area.
- Coordinate with FDEM, Logistic Section, Human Services Branch, and local officials to determine needs for the population in the impact areas.
 - Food (Meals Ready to Eat (MRE),
 - Food Boxes
 - Meal Kits
 - Water
 - Ice
 - Baby Products
 - Food
 - Diapers
 - Wipes
 - Senior Adult
 - Dietary Supplement
 - Diapers
 - Feminine Hygiene Products
- If authorized by the USDA and in the absence of Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits (D-SNAP), provide emergency food supplies for distribution to eligible households for home consumption.
- Provide appropriate information to the designated section(s) of the SEOC on a regular basis.
- Develop a plan of operation that will ensure timely distribution of food supplies to mass care locations.
- Maintain records of the cost of supplies, resources, and employee-hours expended in response to the SECO activation
- Monitor the number of mass feeding sites providing food to disaster survivors.

Supporting Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities
All Faiths Food Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warehousing, management and distribution of disaster commodities. • Assist in identifying and assessing the requirements for food on a two-phase basis: critical emergency needs immediately after the disaster and long-term sustained needs after the response phase is over. • Assist with the distribution of coordinated disaster relief supplies. • When USDA food inventory is not sufficient to provide the feeding requirements, the American Red Cross will execute its standing agreements with various vendors to support. • Provide meal counts by county daily through ESF 6.
Farm Share	Warehousing, management and distribution of disaster commodities.
Feeding Florida	Coordinate warehousing, management and distribution of disaster commodities within their network of food banks.
Feeding the Gulf Coast	Warehousing, management and distribution of disaster commodities.
Feeding Northeast Florida	Warehousing, management and distribution of disaster commodities.
Feeding South Florida	Warehousing, management and distribution of disaster commodities.
Feeding Tampa Bay	Warehousing, management and distribution of disaster commodities.
Florida Baptist Disaster Relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate on supplying disaster supplies at their mobile feeding sites. • Supporting mobile feeding operations.
Department of Business and Professional Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report the locations, status, and populations of all shelters in the state. • Coordinate the allocation of state and federal resources necessary to augment the mass care feeding capabilities of the American Red Cross, The Salvation Army, and other organizations.
Florida Department of Children and Families	Authorize and coordinate the issuance of Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits (D- SNAP).
Florida Commerce	Coordinate and collaborate on procuring disaster supplies from private industry.
Florida Department of Management Services	Coordinate and collaborate on support of the Logistics Section of FDEM.
Florida School Districts (School Nutrition Services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide inventories of readily identifiable USDA food supplies available in their warehouses. • School Nutrition Services Directors in the impacted counties will work with ESF 11 to provide available USDA food to designated disaster feeding organizations. • Report quantities and types of USDA Foods utilized for disaster feeding to appropriate FDACS staff after the disaster.
Harry Chapin Food Bank	Warehousing, management and distribution of disaster commodities.
Midwest Food Bank	Warehousing, management and distribution of disaster commodities.
Second Harvest of the Big Bend	Warehousing, management and distribution of disaster commodities.

Second Harvest of Central Florida	Warehousing, management and distribution of disaster commodities.
The Salvation Army	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in identifying and assessing the requirements for food on a two-phase basis: critical emergency needs immediately after the disaster and long-term sustained needs after the response phase is over. • Assist with the distribution of coordinated disaster relief supplies. • Per established agreements with private vendors, supplement USDA food inventory. • Provide meal counts by county daily through ESF 6.
Treasure Coast Food Bank	Warehousing, management and distribution of disaster commodities.
Volunteer Florida	Warehousing, management and distribution of disaster commodities.

Concept of Operations

- ESF 11 will operate under existing United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) authority and regulations as well as Public Law 93-288, as amended, and the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), to provide disaster food supplies to designated disaster staging areas and mass feeding sites.
- Following a notification of an impending major disaster or emergency, ESF 11 will be staffed at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) on a 24-hour basis as needed.
- ESF 11 will use damage projection models to calculate the number of people who may be affected in order to assess the amount of food, water and ice needed to meet the anticipated demand. Warehouse inventories will be tabulated and if additional food supplies are needed, ESF 11 will obtain the food, primarily through the USDA, and coordinate the transport of such supplies to the disaster feeding organizations or staging areas.
- ESF 11 will provide food for the mass feeding sites from the inventory USDA Foods for the National School Lunch Program. Meal compilation tool will be used to address serving sizes and quantities needed. These tables will be used for the purpose of ordering, forecasting, and supplying data. Other mass care organizations with food resources will supplement the food supply.
- ESF 11 will provide staff where needed to oversee the inventory of food, water, and ice resources and to assess the effectiveness of the food distribution network. ESF 11 will coordinate with ESF 6 and the State Emergency Response and Recovery Team (SERT) Logistics Section to ensure ample and timely deliveries of food, water, and ice supplies.
- ESF 11 will coordinate with the federal ESF 3 or representative (Public Works), which is responsible for providing potable water and ice at the federal level.

Preparedness

- Maintain an accurate roster of personnel assigned to perform ESF 11 duties during a disaster.
- Identify and schedule periodic disaster response training for ESF 11 assigned personnel.

- Obtain information annually regarding the number of infants born in Florida per year/per county from the Department of Health (DOH), Bureau of Vital Statistics.
- As needed, acquire from the Division of Food Safety a list of certified water and ice plants in Florida.

Response

- Immediately activate an ESF 11 Emergency Coordinating Officer or his/her designated representative in the SEOC. coordinating officer able to assess and coordinate the operational requirements and shortfalls and request additional Federal/state resources as needed.
- Obtain inventory of USDA food supplies available in the state- contracted warehouse(s) and, if needed, school district- owned or leased warehouses.
- Notify USDA of the SEOC activation.
- Contact water and ice vendors on state term contract. Locate other water and ice vendors and obtain availability, delivery, and pricing information, if additional sources needed.
- Work with Logistics Section to ascertain anticipated number of Points of Distribution (POD) to determine the volume of water and ice needed to support the PODs and affected population.
- Once an Executive Order is issued and in coordination with Logistics section, place orders for water and ice. Determine location of Logistical Staging Areas (LSA), if established, for initial receipt and subsequent dispatching of trucks of water and ice.
- Authorize the release of USDA foods to disaster feeding organizations for feeding of sheltered population. Notify USDA that USDA foods are being released for mass feeding.
- Provide and obtain a signed USDA Foods for Disaster Feeding Application from the pertinent disaster feeding organizations.
- Work with the vendors and the ESF 11 Staff, SLRC team/LSA team to monitor the arrival and staging of trucks of water and ice at the pre- mobilization area and maintain an inventory to determine replenishment requirements.
- Determine quantities of baby formula and food/ senior adult dietary supplement and diapers/ feminine hygiene products necessary for the event. Coordinate with USDA and submit Resource Request Forms for baby food and formula. As needed, acquire additional supplies of baby food, formula, food supplements for infants and children, and other baby supplies from commercial sources for distribution through mass feeding sites and other appropriate outlets.
- Initiate plan for deployment of ESF 11 State Logistics Response Center (SLRC) team and, if needed, Logistical Staging Area team(s) and determine departure time and destination(s).
- Work with ESF 12 (Energy) and/or use WebEOC to determine power outages for estimated ice needs and quantities.
- Work with ESF 8 (Health and Medical) and ESF 10 (Hazardous Materials) to monitor water contamination and boil water orders in the disaster area and estimate water needs and quantities.

- In collaboration with Logistics Section, deploy trucks of water and ice to the designated Logistical Staging Area(s), PODs and the SLRC. Deploy water and ice direct to mission requestors as needed.
- Coordinate with ESF 6 to obtain the locations of all kitchens and mass feeding sites. Update daily as needed.
- Provide USDA foods to the disaster feeding organizations, as requested, for mass feeding purposes.
- Coordinate with Logistics Section or submit a Resource Request Form to FEMA, as appropriate, to obtain additional food, water, and ice resources, if needed.
- Direct offers of donated supplies, particularly food items for home consumption, with ESF 15 for non-profit organizations serving those in need.
- Coordinate with ESF 15 to fulfill mission requests with donated supplies when available in sufficient quantities.
- Monitor and coordinate the flow of food, water and ice supplies into the impact area.
- Monitor inventories at SLRC and Logistical Staging Area(s); order replenishment as needed.
- Monitor inventories of USDA foods in state warehouses and as needed, request additional foods from the USDA.
- Coordinate with the SERT Logistics Section and/or the federal ESF 3 for additional quantities of water and ice, if appropriate.
- Coordinate with ESF 6 and disaster feeding organizations to determine a need for other, non-USDA, foods and related items to support the kitchens, especially in a catastrophic event.
- Work with the State Multi-Agency Feeding Task Force and commercial food vendors to identify and determine amounts of commercial food required; acquire food and related items as needed and appropriate.
- Determine need for and amount of senior adult food supplement and diapers necessary for the event. Work with commercial vendors to acquire adequate quantities for distribution through mass feeding organizations, and other outlets.
- Evaluate the need to demobilize resources (personnel and assets).
- In a catastrophic event, secure authorization from USDA to make foods available for household distribution and consumption.

Recovery

- Assess special food concerns of the affected residents in coordination with ESF-6
- Document and report all emergency-related response activities and their costs to appropriate personnel.
- Assess the need for any sustained, long-term food, water, or ice provisions in coordination with ESF-6.

Finance and Administration

Financial Management

The ESF 11 Emergency Coordinating Officer or his/her designated representative in the SEOC. (Shift/Team Leaders) will be responsible for approving all expenditures incurred by ESF 11 related to the incident.

With the activation of the SEOC at Level 1, the ESF 11 Emergency Coordinating Officer or his/her designated representative in the SEOC will appoint, in writing, an ESF 11 Financial Officer. The ESF 11 Financial Officer will have the following responsibilities:

- Obtain from FDACS the budgetary organization code and necessary budget authority for the particular incident. Document all expenditures by the ESF 11 using this organization code for cost recovery subsequent to the incident period.
- Supervise the maintenance of a personnel log that tracks the hours worked by all ESF 11 personnel during the incident period.
- Every 24-hours during the incident period, prepare a report summarizing the dollar costs and personnel hours expended during the previous 24-hours, and during the incident to date. This report will be delivered on a daily basis to the ESF 11 Emergency Coordinating Officer or his/her designated representative in the SEOC and appropriate personnel of FDACS including the Director of the Division of FNW or his/her designee, designated personnel in the Bureau of Finance and Accounting, and other appropriate personnel.
- Notify appropriate personnel in the Bureau of Finance and Accounting of the time and telephone number for reporting expenditures to the SEOC Finance Section. Provide copy of purchasing documents(i.e., field purchase order, Purchasing- card documentation, invoices, etc.) to the Bureau of Food Distribution Accountant, Department's Purchasing Director, and the Bureau of Finance and Accounting, as expenditures are made
- Obtain a copy, when issued, of the Governor's Executive Order/Declaration of Emergency for the incident and transmit to specific departmental personnel, including Commissioner's office, as required.

Authorities and References

List legal authorities, statutes, ordinances, and policies that govern the ESF function (e.g., county ordinances, state laws). Include references to relevant planning documents, mutual aid agreements, and standard operating procedures (SOPs).

Appendix XII: ESF 12 – Power

Role	Agency
Primary Agency	Public Service Commission
Supporting Agencies	Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Florida Electric Cooperatives Association, Florida Municipal Electric Association, Florida Reliability Coordinating Council, Investor Owned Electric Utilities, Natural Gas Operators, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Florida Department of Transportation, Florida Highway Patrol, and Florida Department of Health

Introduction

Assumptions

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 12-Power (ESF 12-Power) is to promulgate the policies and procedures used by the Public Service Commission (PSC), and the other support agencies, and entities listed above in recovering from shortages or disruptions in the supply and delivery of electricity or natural gas.

ESF 12-Power has primary responsibility to monitor and coordinate the availability of electric utility generating capacity and reserves and the availability and supply of natural gas. ESF 12-Power coordinates with the electric and natural gas utilities to ensure power and natural gas services are restored in an efficient and expedient manner.

Direction and Control

The PSC will staff ESF 12-Power. Staffing will be primarily provided by the Agencies technical divisions and technical staff. If determined necessary, ESF 12-Power will request that electric and/or natural gas utilities provide physical staffing at the Emergency Operations Center.

Roles and Responsibilities

Organization

The PSC is the lead agency for ESF 12-Power. Other agencies and entities supporting ESF 12-Power:

- Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- The Florida Reliability Coordinating Council
- Florida Electric Cooperatives Association
- Florida Municipal Electric Association
- Investor-Owned Electric Utilities
- Natural Gas Operators
- Florida Department of Environmental Protection
- Florida Department of Law Enforcement
- Florida Department of Transportation

- Florida Highway Patrol
- Department of Health (Nuclear)

During an emergency or disaster, the primary and support agencies of ESF 12-Power will assign personnel to the State Emergency Operations Center. ESF 12-Power will respond directly to the Infrastructure Branch Director, who reports to the Operations Section Chief.

Responsibilities

Primary Agency - Public Service Commission

- Will address issues pertaining to emergencies affecting electric and natural gas utility services to the public.
- Will maintain communications with electric utilities and other support agencies and organizations in responding to and recovering from emergencies that impact the delivery of power.
- Will contact electric, gas, and industry coordinating groups serving impacted areas to obtain information about damage and/or assistance needed in their area of operations.
- Will monitor the procedures followed by the individual utilities during a generating capacity shortage on their systems and the procedures followed by all utilities to ensure coordinated statewide action and communication.
- Coordinate and communicate with the Florida Reliability Coordinating Council and electric and natural gas utilities to report, as necessary, to the State Emergency Operations Center information regarding:
 - Florida electric generating capacity
 - Florida expected electric peak load
 - Geographic areas and number of customers that are impacted, if available
 - Status of major generating unit outages
 - Expected duration of event
 - Explanation of utilities planned actions; and recommendations of agency actions in support of the utilities.
- Will coordinate, when requested, with Emergency Support Function 14 on state and local news issues to keep them apprised of energy shortfalls.
- Will maintain communications with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Department of Health, and nuclear facilities in responding to and recovering from radiological nuclear power plant emergencies.

Concept of Operations

When the Emergency Operations Center is activated, the Public Service Commission will staff ESF 12-Power until notified by the Department of Emergency Management to discontinue operation.

Preparedness

All Public Service Commission personnel designated to serve as emergency operations center representatives shall be trained by attending ESF 12-Power during exercises or activations with experienced personnel.

In preparation for an emergency/disaster situation, ESF 12-Power will maintain contact with the support agencies and other emergency operations entities to:

- Obtain information regarding utility staging areas, estimated number of restoration personnel, and to determine any unmet needs.
- Determine when to start reporting outage and restoration information.
- Establish a mission or information message to place a link to the outage and estimated restoration information.

Response

ESF 12-Power procedures will be implemented when notified by the Division of Emergency Management. The PSC, Division of Emergency Management and other Emergency Support Function utility partners, support agencies and organizations will cooperate with local, state and federal agencies and public or private entities in achieving the purposes or activities of ESF 12-Power.

ESF 12-Power will coordinate with support agencies and organizations to:

- Determine if electric utility operating reserves are adequate. If it is determined that reserves are not adequate, ESF 12-Power will notify DEM staff of the status and estimated time when the reserves will be back to normal.
- Effectuate the provision of power and natural gas to impacted entities including those that are determined to be critical by local emergency operations centers in coordination with the utilities in each county as priority such as hospitals, police, and possible loss of life situations.
- Maintain communication with utility representatives to determine response needs.
- Provide current electrical power outage and restoration information to State Emergency Operations Center.

Recovery

The PSC will provide personnel and resources for recovery efforts upon request as appropriate and available.

Finance and Administration

Financial Management

Outline procedures for tracking costs and expenditures related to the ESF during incidents. Describe reimbursement processes, cost-sharing agreements, and documentation requirements.

Authorities and References

- Emergency Support Function 12, Energy Annex,
- Procedures for Response to an Energy Emergency
- National Response Framework
- Chapter 252, Florida Statutes
- Section 377.703(2)(a), Florida Statutes
- Section 377.703(2)(m) Florida Statutes
- Section 377.701, Florida Statutes
- Section 377.701(2)(b), Florida Statutes
- Section 526.143(2), Florida Statutes
- Section 526.143(3), Florida Statutes
- Rule 25-6.0183, Florida Administrative Code
- Rule 25-6.0185, Florida Administrative Code
- Section 366.05, Florida Statutes
- Section 366.04, Florida Statutes
- Chapter 368, Florida Statutes

Appendix XIII: ESF 13 – Military Support

Role	Agency
Primary Agency	Department of Military Affairs, Florida National Guard, Florida State Guard
Supporting Agencies	N/A

Introduction

Assumptions

The purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF) 13 is to provide Military Support (Florida National Guard) to the State of Florida in times of a major or catastrophic disaster and/or civil unrest. See the Florida National Guard Joint Operations Plan for National Guard Support to Civil Authorities/Homeland Defense.

Direction and Control

Command of the National Guard is exercised through the Adjutant General of Florida or their designated military representative at the Joint Force Headquarters located in St. Augustine. Command and Control is normally exercised from the Adjutant General of Florida through the Florida National Guard Joint Operations Center to the Major subordinate commands in accordance with the Florida National Guard Joint Operation Plan for NGCS and Homeland Defense. Task Forces/Joint Task Forces created specifically for response to a disaster maintain the same command relationships as Major Commands.

Out-of-state National Guard units and organizations brought into the state through Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) will fall under the Command and Control of the Adjutant General of Florida. Specific guidance for EMAC forces is found both in EMAC agreements and additional Memorandums of Agreement and/or Memorandums of Understanding mutually agreed to by both states' Adjutants General.

Roles and Responsibilities

Organization

The Department of Military Affairs / Florida National Guard is a support agency for the State Emergency Response Team (SERT).

Responsibilities

Primary Agency - The Department of Military Affairs, Florida National Guard

- Provide Emergency Coordinating Officer representation on the State Emergency Response Team.
- Provide NGCS to Civil Authorities on a mission request basis, within the Florida National Guard's capability, and within the limitations of existing state law, military regulations, and the applicable Governor's Executive Order.

Supporting Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities
N/A	

Concept of Operations

As a potential disaster develops, or upon the occurrence of a disaster, the Florida National Guard dispatches the Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) for Emergency Support Function 13 and his/her team. The Emergency Coordinating Officer will advise the State Coordinating Officer on Florida National Guard capabilities and resources, ongoing mission status, troop numbers, estimated daily costs, and legal considerations. The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) receives official mission requests. When deemed appropriate by the State Emergency Response Team Chief, the mission request will be assigned to Military Support. Military Support will vet the mission to ensure the mission request is appropriate and meets Florida National Guard guidelines. Once approved for support by Emergency Support Function 13 the mission request will be passed to the Florida National Guard Joint Operations Center for assignment to appropriate Florida National Guard forces.

Preparedness

The Florida National Guard conducts planning, coordination, and training to be prepared to respond to natural or man-made emergencies. Major Commands (Army/Air) ensure training is coordinated and performed to prepare their forces to undertake assigned missions. The Florida National Guard prepares operational plans in preparation of providing support during different emergencies. The Florida National Guard is not the lead agency in any emergency response so the planning process must be a joint/inter-agency venture. The Florida National Guard publishes specific plans and orders for each operation designating the task organization and operational areas for the specified mission. Missioned subordinate commands are tasked to perform further planning, coordination and to develop plans to support these specified missions. Day-to-day coordination with civil authorities is essential. The Florida National Guard must continually educate civil authorities on our capabilities and limitations. Florida National Guard Major Commands are also tasked with conducting State Emergency Response Team unique training, such as State Emergency Response Team Liaisons, Points of Distribution, Reconnaissance Teams and Logistical Staging Areas. The Florida National Guard trains throughout the year on its wartime mission which also increases the readiness of the Florida National Guard to conduct National Guard Civil Support (NGCS).

Response

All Florida National Guard units are potentially available to support civil authorities during times of emergency. The Florida National Guard is task organized to support minor, major, or catastrophic emergencies/disasters. Task force organizational integrity will be retained when operational requirements permit. However, any Florida National Guard element may be modified to create special task force organizations and attached to other units to enhance the capability to provide greater support during

major/catastrophic emergencies. Response operations focus on those lifesaving functions required by the population in the disaster area and generally follow the following steps:

- Activate Emergency Support Function 13 at the State Emergency Operation Center.
- Activate the Joint Operation Center at Ensslin Armory in St. Augustine.
- Activate planning cells throughout the State as needed.
- The Florida National Guard will task organized forces to accomplish assigned missions. Example of missions the Florida National Guard can provide during a state of emergency include:
 - Evacuation
 - Impact Assessment
 - Staffing State Emergency Operations Center
 - ESF13
 - Air Operations Branch Liaisons
 - ESF12 (Fuels) Liaison
 - Logistics
 - Recon
 - Search and Rescue
 - Debris removal
 - Transportation of Supplies and Services
 - Points of Distribution
 - Communications
 - Clear Roads and Bridges
 - Aviation Operations
 - Law Enforcement and Security
 - Engineer Support
 - Logistical Staging Areas
 - Staffing Support to the State Logistics Response Center
 - Shelter Staffing Support
 - Civilian acquired skills
- Plan and initiate demobilization of Guard and equipment.

Recovery

Recovery operations begin the process of restoring community infrastructure and services to pre-disaster status.

- The Florida National Guard will continue to provide military support to lead agencies during the recovery phase until local/state agencies can sustain support on their own or services can be contracted to the civilian sector and the response is stabilized.
- The Florida National Guard forces will “right-size” as operations transition from the response to the recovery.

Finance and Administration

Financial Management

The State Quartermasters Office, located at the St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Florida, will deploy members of its office to the affected areas with the Task Force and the Staff Coordination and Assistance Team. These personnel track all state Active-Duty expenses incurred by the Florida National Guard during state Active Duty. An estimated cost projection is kept for each and an accrued balance is reported to the Florida Division of Emergency Management budget agent.

Authorities and References

- Department of Defense Directive 3025.12, Use of Military Resources during Peacetime Civil Emergencies within the U.S., Its Territories and Possessions.
- National Guard Regulation 500-1, Defense Support to Civil Authorities.
- Headquarters, Florida National Guard, Joint Operations Plan for Defense Support to Civil Authorities/Homeland Defense.
- Chapter 23, F.S., Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Florida Mutual Aid Plan and the Florida Mutual Aid Act.
- Memorandum of Agreement Between The State of Florida and The Department of Defense for the Use and Establishment of a Dual-Status Commander Pursuant to Title 32, U.S. Code
- Governor's Executive Order.
- Chapter 250, Florida Statutes, Military Code.
- Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, Emergency Management.
- U.S. Code, Title 32

Appendix XIV: ESF 14 –Public Information

Role	Agency
Primary Agency	Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Communications
Supporting Agencies	Florida Division of Emergency Management - Office of External Affairs, Agency for Persons With Disabilities, Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Department of Children and Families, Department of Economic Opportunity, Department of Corrections, Department of Education, Department of Elder Affairs, Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Department of Health, Agency for Health Care Administration, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Department of Juvenile Justice, Department of Management Services, Department of Lottery, Department of Revenue, Department of State, Department of Transportation, Department of Veterans Affairs, \Florida National Guard, Florida Fire Chiefs’ Association, and WFSU-TV / The Florida Channel.

Introduction

Assumptions

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 14 (ESF 14) is to coordinate with state, local and federal partners to develop messaging for the Florida State Emergency Response Team (SERT), as well as amplify local messaging that is critical for Floridians to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against an emergency or disaster. Providing clear and consistent direction to citizens before, during and following a disaster is key to emergency preparedness and response. ESF 14 disseminates information through a variety of means, including: press conferences, press releases, social media, FloridaDisaster.org information page and the State Assistance Information Line (SAIL).

Direction and Control

- Management of Emergency Support Function 14 (ESF 14): All ESF 14 staff work is at the direction of the Governor’s Communications Director, through DEMs Communications Director, or their designee. The Communications Director oversees the information flow to the public through the media. The DEM Communications Director falls within DEM Office of External Affairs. ESF 14 will be staffed by state agency communications personnel.
- Working with Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP): At the direction of the Governor’s Press Office, ESF 14 staff will play a role in radiological exercises in power plants across the State. In coordination with DEM REP plant liaisons, ESF 14 may provide staff to deploy for exercises and/or staff the SEOC. Staff will help write press releases, disseminate information to the media, execute press conferences and work in coordination with the Florida Departments of Health, Agriculture and Consumer Services and county public information personnel.
- Joint Field Office (JFO) Operations: ESF 14 may be responsible for providing a PIO to support JFO Operations.

Roles and Responsibilities

Organization

The Executive Office of the Governor (EOG), Office of Communications, will direct all ESF 14 operations, led by the Governor's Communications Director, through the Division of Emergency Management's (DEM) Communication's Director, or his or her designee.

At the direction of the Governor's Communications Office, or DEM's Office of External Affairs, state agency communications offices will provide staff and support to ESF 14 operations. ESF 14 will adhere to the following organization:

- Agency communications staff will assist with incoming media requests for information, preparing for press conferences, drafting press releases and handling reporter and citizen calls.
- ESF 14 will be responsible for activating and deactivating the SAIL. At the request of the SERT Chief or Governor's Communications Office, DEM will coordinate oversight of SAIL operations during activation. ESF-14 will work directly with the Department of Management Services to execute activation of the SAIL.
- The Intergovernmental Relations Team will be led by the Governor's Legislative Affairs Office and DEM Office of External Affairs.

Responsibilities

Primary Agency - Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Communications

ESF 14 is responsible for all media activity related to an emergency/disaster event and the way in which the media informs the public. To that end, ESF 14 must be the primary contact for all media who contact the Division regarding emergency activities. In addition, ESF 14 is tasked with the coordination and maintenance of Chapter 7 (Public Information and Education) of The State of Florida Radiological Emergency Management Annex (to the State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan).

Concept of Operations

ESF 14 is located in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The scope of information that must be provided to the media exceeds the resources of a single agency; therefore, support from additional state agency communicators is critical. ESF 14 serves as Florida's central source of information and Joint Information Center (JIC). This structure is consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Should an event occur requiring the deployment of an Area Command or All Hazards Incident Management Team (AHIMT), a Public Information Officer (PIO) may also be deployed.

ESF 14 disseminates information to the media and general public on all phases of an emergency or disaster event. Information regarding state actions and services during an event are collected from all SERT partners and messaging is coordinated with the Executive Office of the Governor. The SERT will support local jurisdiction messaging by amplifying via social media.

Preparedness

- Prepared public service announcements in multi-lingual formats applicable to the impacted population.
- Emphasize family preparedness through a coordinated print and broadcast campaign.
- Train state agency public information personnel in ESF 14 operations to ensure an adequate source of capable assistance during emergencies.

Response

- Serve as the primary external voice in communicating state information operating as the JIC.
- Coordinate with local counterparts when disseminating information regarding State activities.
- Coordinate with SAIL staff to ensure they have up-to-date information to share with the public.
- Respond, coordinate and monitor media that accompany the AHIMT or other field operational teams.

Recovery

- Provide up-to-date information on status of recovery, including damage assessments and the status of disaster declarations. Work with local, state and federal partners to identify and promote all available resources to support the recovery of those impacted.
- Provide staff to support the JIC at the Disaster Field Office (DFO) if needed.

Mitigation

At the direction of the Governor's Communications Office, and in coordination with the applicable federal and state agencies, DEM will publicize the status of disaster declarations, mitigation operations, funding opportunities and applicant briefings.

Finance and Administration

Financial Management

ESF 14 will coordinate approval of all expenditures with the SERT Chief and the Finance and Administration Section. The staff will maintain employee time logs to reflect hours worked. All missions conducted will be entered into WebEOC for documentation and tracking purposes.

Authorities and References

- Florida Statute 252

Appendix XV: ESF 15 – Volunteers and Donations

Role	Agency
Primary Agency	Governor’s Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service (Volunteer Florida)
Supporting Agencies	<p>211 Brevard, Inc., 211 Tampa Bay Cares, Inc., Affordable Homeownership Foundation Inc., Alabama-West Florida Conference of the United Methodist Church, All Hands and Hearts Smart Response, Inc., American National Red Cross, AMIkids Panama City Marine Institute, Bay County Long Term Disaster Recovery Organization (Rebuild Bay County, Inc.), Be Ready Alliance Coordinating for Emergencies (BRACE), Billy Graham Rapid Response Team, Branches, Inc., Brothers to Brothers, Catholic Charities of Florida Inc., Centro Campesino Farmworker Center Inc., Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT), Charlotte Community Foundation, Charlotte County Long Term Recovery Task Force, Christ is Relief Inc, Christian Disaster Response, Church World Service, City of Cape Coral Fire Department, City of Sunrise Fire Rescue, Coalition of Florida Farmworker Organizations, Collier Community Foundation, Community Foundation of the Florida Keys / Monroe County Long Term Recovery Group, Communities of Everglades Disaster Recovery, Collier Disaster Alliance, Corporation for National and Community Services, Crossroads Alliance & Ministries, DeSoto Hope, Disaster Services Corporation Society of St. Vincent De Paul USA, Doorways of NWFL, Federal Alliance for Safe Homes, Inc. – FLASH, Feeding America Tampa Bay, Feeding Florida, Feeding the Gulf Coast, Flagler Volunteer Services, Inc., Florida Association For Volunteer Resource Management, Florida Baptist Disaster Relief, Florida Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, Florida Education Foundation, Inc., Florida Independent Living Council, Florida Presbyterian Disaster Assistance Network, Inc. (FLAPDAN), Florida Regional interfaith/ Interagency Emergency Network in Disaster, Inc. (FRIEND), Florida Search & Rescue, Florida Home Builders Association, Florida Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster, Food For The Poor, Franklin's Promise Coalition/Conservation Corps of the Forgotten and Emerald Coasts, Fuller Center Disaster Rebuilders, Global Empowerment Mission, Good360, Goodwill Industries Of Southwest Florida Inc., Greater Pine Island Alliance, Gulf Coast Partnership, Inc., Hendry/Glades Long Term Recovery Coalition, Immokalee Unmet Needs Coalition, International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC), Information Technology Disaster Resource Center (ITDRC), Inspiritus Disaster Relief, Lake Support and Emergency Recovery (LASER), Lee County Unmet Needs Long Term Recovery Group, Manatee County Search and Rescue, Matrix Community Outreach Center, Inc., Mercy Chefs Inc., Metropolitan Ministries, Inc., Mission on Wheels, Midwest Food Bank-NFP, Monroe County Community Organization Active in Disaster, Inc., Nassau Public-Private Partnership, Night Runners, Mobile Crisis Services, Inc., North Florida Inland Long Term Recovery, Group, Operation BBQ Relief, Orange County Long Term Recovery Group, Inc dba RISE Orange County, Osceola REDI, Inc., Our Daily Bread Food Pantry, Peace River K9 Search and Rescue Association, Presbyterian Social Ministries, Inc., Project Camp, Putnam Disaster Recovery, Rebuilding Together Miami-Dade, Inc., Rebuilding Together Orlando (Rebuilding Together of Central Florida, Inc.), Recover Tampa Bay Initiative, Feeding Northeast Florida, Saint Monica’s Food Pantry, Save the Children, SBP, Inc., Seminole HEART,</p>

	<p>SendMeMissions, Sleep in Heavenly Peace, Inc., St. Lucie Habitat for Humanity, St. Matthew's House, Star Of The Sea Foundation Inc., Team Rubicon, The Disaster Recovery, a ministry of, the Florida Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church, The Elevated Studio, The Nonprofit Center of Northeast FL for Northeast Florida Long-Term Recovery Organization, The Salvation Army, ToolBank USA, Treasure Coast Food Bank, United Way, VIND (Volusia Interfaiths/Agencies Networking in Disaster), World Central Kitchen, World Renew Disaster Response Services</p>
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Introduction

Assumptions

- All disasters are local but may require state assistance.
- A disaster may occur with little or no warning and may escalate more rapidly than the jurisdiction and local response organizations can manage.
- Disasters will result in one or more of the following: loss of life; damage or destruction to public and private property; disruption of utilities (electric, telephone and water) and daily life activities; displacement of individuals 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.
- The most readily available resources in disasters are survivors. They are often first on the scene and provide instant assistance to other survivors.
- Achieving and maintaining effective community preparedness reduces the immediate demands on response organizations. This level of preparedness requires regular public awareness and education programs to ensure people will take appropriate advance actions to reduce their vulnerability during the initial 72 hours following a disaster.
- Local government agencies will initiate actions toward saving lives and protecting property.
- Counties may request assistance from other counties through the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement and will use available resources and mutual aid before requesting state assistance.
- All state resources available through the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) will be mobilized to mitigate the impact of the emergency or disaster.
- When state resources and capabilities are exhausted, additional resources will be requested from FEMA through the Stafford Act and through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).
- In a catastrophic event, resource shortfalls at all levels of government may impact the effectiveness and efficiency of the response. The need for out-of-area resources will be significant.
- Eligible private nonprofits and voluntary organizations may document their disaster-related expenses and seek reimbursement, as available, for expenses incurred during disaster operations.

Direction and Control

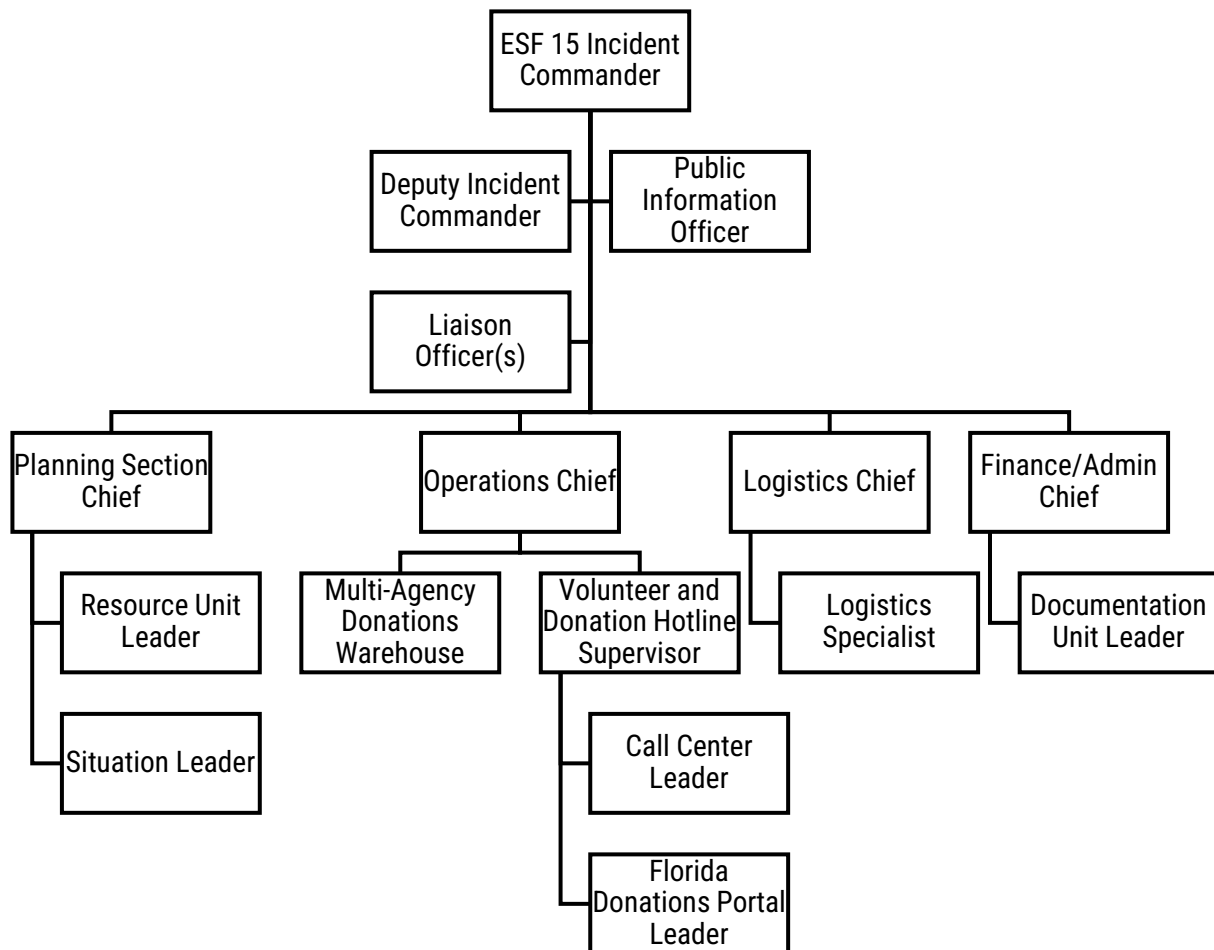
During an emergency or disaster, the ESF 15 Lead Agency will respond directly to the Human Services Branch Chief who reports to the Operations Section Chief. ESF 15 Support Agencies are coordinated by the Lead

Agency and are subject to the guidance and direction of the Human Services Branch Director and Operations Section through the ESF 15 Lead Agency.

ESF 15 activities will be coordinated from the State Emergency Operations Center during activation. ESF 15 will respond to missions as tasked by the Human Services Branch Director. Any requests that cannot be filled by resources already available or through solicitations made to or by participating support agencies will be returned to the Human Services Branch Director for reassignment. Volunteer Florida is authorized by Florida Statutes Chapter 14.29 to initiate or conduct direct solicitations for donated goods. Discussion between ESF 15 and the originating ESF regarding mission tasking / re-routing will occur prior to message rerouting. Updates will be made to missions tasked to ESF 15 in WebEOC to document the progress made in acquiring/deploying donated items or services.

Roles and Responsibilities

Organization



Responsibilities

Primary Agency - Governor's Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service (Volunteer Florida)

- Provide year-round technical assistance regarding the use of volunteers and donations through all emergency management functions to county emergency management agencies.
- Work with the Recovery section, the Joint Field Office (JFO), and Long-Term Recovery Committees to address the unmet needs of impacted communities.
- Coordinate with all other Emergency Support Functions to maintain a list of disaster-related needs, which will be provided to Emergency Support Function 14 for public release. This information may include drop-off points and any specific field information useful to the public. Information for situation reports will be provided to Emergency Support Functions 5 and 14.
- Ensure that appropriate recognition of individual and agency efforts is accomplished and coordinated through Emergency Support Function 14.

Supporting Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities
211 Brevard, Inc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serves as Brevard County's communication information & rumor control hotline during disasters.
211 Tampa Bay Cares, Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serves as Tampa community's information & hotline during disasters. • Crisis Support: 988 Hotline in Pinellas, Pasco, Hernando, Manatee, Sarasota, DeSoto, Lee, Hendry, and Glades Counties, and serves as 988 back-up support for Hillsborough County. • 211 Information & Referral Services in Pinellas & Hernando Counties. • Provides Financial Assistance in Pinellas County.
Affordable Homeownership Foundation Inc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Case Management-connecting clients with services including working. • with hazard Insurance companies and contractors for clients. • Helping elderly and disabled clients source resources. • Debris removal. • Volunteer mobilization and deployment. • Working with Mortgage Loan Servicing to help clients with delayed payments. • Help clients with damage understand what is covered under their policies.

Alabama-West Florida Conference of the United Methodist Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides direct assistance. • Provides Damage assessment and initial repair. • Provides Case management. • Volunteer management.
All Hands and Hearts Smart Response, Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer mobilization and deployment. • Mucking and gutting, chainsaw work, tarping, mold sanitation, and debris removal. • Resilient home repairs. • School, home and clinic reconstruction. • Mitigation/preparedness activities such as tree planting, wildfire fuels reduction, and rain gardens. • Provide Disaster Risk Reduction trainings.
American National Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparedness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing community hazards, priority risks, needs and assets. • Engaging of the community in preparedness (e.g., Home Fire Campaign). • Enabling individuals, families and organizations to take preparedness actions. • Leveraging our national network of volunteers and our ability to engage partners in direct preparedness actions within communities nationwide. • Working with social service organizations and schools to help them, their clients and students survive and recover quickly from a disaster. • Response: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home Fire Response Services. • Sheltering. • Feeding. • Health Services. • Mental Health Services. • Spiritual Care. • Reunification. • Distribution of Relief Supplies. • Information & Referrals. • Recovery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Recovery Strategy Development. • Casework/Recovery Planning. • Direct Client Assistance. • Community Preparedness & Resiliency Building.

AMikids Panama City Marine Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boats, to include inflatables, which can be accessed by emergency services personnel. • Food concession trailer that can be moved to a vehicle accessible site to cook and distribute food. • Debris removal.
Bay County Long Term Disaster Recovery Organization (Rebuild Bay County, Inc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home repairs. • Volunteer Management. • Donation management. • Emergency shelter management.
Be Ready Alliance Coordinating for Emergencies (BRACE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer Reception Center Coordination. • Donation Coordination. • Initial management of donation warehouse. • Volunteer deployment of PODs. • Deployment of Escambia CERT team for EOC support as dictated by County EM. • Support agency for ESF-6 for volunteers in training.
Billy Graham Rapid Response Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis Management Chaplains. • Emotional and spiritual care.
Branches, Inc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of food and baby care packages. • Financial assistance to help pay for water, electricity, and rent. • Information sharing and helping qualified clients affected by past or future disasters complete forms to apply for assistance (FEMA, food stamps, Medicaid, etc.). • Assistance, space and opportunities for program partners to offer/ deliver services. • Financial education, financial coaching about the services provided by Branches, Inc. and other service providers that address long-term needs, such as small business development, assistance to secure a vehicle to be used primarily to support employment, after school services, youth development, access to post-secondary education/career options, and free VITA Tax Preparation Services.
Brothers to Brothers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search and rescue teams. • Food preparation/distribution. • Rapid Deployment. • Warehousing and Staging areas across the Southeast Region of the United States

Catholic Charities of Florida Inc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass Care. • Distribution of Food, Emergency Supply and Household Essentials. • Disaster Case Management. • Mental Healthcare Services. • Emergency Financial assistance. • Home Repairs. • Transportation Assistance.
Centro Campesino Farmworker Center Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency distribution site. • Volunteer mobilization. • Comfort Stations.
Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light Search and Rescue. • Firefighter rehab. • First Aid at public events. • Emergency Support Gap Filler.
Charlotte Foundation Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as the COAD lead for Charlotte County and in conjunction with Charlotte County Emergency Management. • Serve as the fiscal agency for disaster relief funding for Charlotte County residents. • Lead the Volunteer Reception Center (VRC) for Charlotte County. • Connect and coordinate mass feeding sites in response to disaster relief needs.
Charlotte County Long Term Recovery Task Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid dissemination of information and coordinating communications. • Identify and apply for resources to assist in recovery. • Identifying unmet needs. • ESF 6 Support for Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing. • Human Services.
Christ is Relief Inc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capability of responding to natural disaster zones within 48-hours of impact. • Muck-outs and roof tarping. • Debris Removal and home repairs. • Volunteer mobilization and deployment. • Search and rescue. • Food Distribution.
Christian Disaster Response - A Program of Network for Better Nutrition, Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-Site Assessment of Disaster. • Home repair or rebuilding. • Emergency food service - fixed site or mobile service. • Emergency Recovery Supplies. • Advocacy for victims with Governmental and charitable agencies.

Church World Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early response with kits (hygiene, school, buckets, and blankets). • Long term recovery group and local agency capacity building. • Small grants for long-term recovery efforts (per fund availability).
City of Cape Coral Fire Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donation Management and Distribution. • Emergency Information Center Call-Taking. • General Logistical Support. • Administrative Support.
City of Sunrise Fire Rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a liaison to the State Emergency Operations Center Commodity Point of Distribution (POD) support. • EOC Operations and Support / Vulnerable Population Registry Welfare Checks. • Public Health Point of Dispensing (POD) support. • Food preparation and distribution. • Family Assistance Center (FAC) Support.
Coalition of Florida Farmworker Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency food vouchers until the family can apply for Supplemental Nutritional Assistance or other programs. • Emergency shelter assistance, transportation and gasoline gas cards. • Distribute emergency food once a month. • Members of COFFO's Migrant Service Providers and Community Action Center serve as volunteers to ensure that there are no gaps of service. • Provides emergency rental/mortgage assistance to prevent evictions. • Utility payment to prevent utility shut offs.

Collier Community Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide partnership with up to 400 nonprofits from the local community to fit appropriate need in times of disaster. • Emergency gift cards to Salvation Army, Providence House, Collier County Sheriff’s Office, Friends of Foster Children, local houses of worship for distribution throughout devastated areas. • Provide grants to trusted partners for food preparation and distribution, including Meals of Hope, Our Daily Bread, Pan Florida Challenge, Big Brothers and Big Sisters Collier, Midwest Food bank, Grace Place, and First Baptist Naples. • Provide and distribute cleaning supplies, bedding, and air mattresses for low income, primarily minority communities that have devastating loss from the storm. • Deploy resources to enable repairs to schools, childcare centers, and shelters. • Provide support for NAMI to assist with increased mental health calls. • Provide funding for temporary housing for seniors, veterans, and workforce to support quick recovery efforts.
Community Foundation of the Florida Keys / Monroe County Long Term Recovery Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of nonprofit services in Monroe County. • Volunteer mobilization. • Donations Management.
Communities of Everglades Disaster Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long Term Disaster Recovery. • Home Repair, Home Rebuilding. • Home Elevation. • Emergency Rental Assistance.
Collier Disaster Alliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Management. • Referrals. • Repair and rebuild assistance. • Unmet Needs Committee, which allocates financial assistance.
Corporation for National and Community Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide coordination on the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) mission tasking of National Service programs.
Crossroads Alliance & Ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aiding Communities after disasters. • Food distribution. • Mobilizing volunteers. • Deployment of resources. • Logistics chain of procuring donations. • Shelter distribution. • Medical supply distribution.

DeSoto Hope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of disaster recovery efforts. • Referrals. • Volunteer recruitment and management. • Needs assessments.
Disaster Services Corporation Society of St. Vincent De Paul USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploys Regional Rapid Response Teams. • Supports Disaster Recovery Centers known as Parish Recovery Assistance Centers (P-RACs). • Represents DSC at local Multi Agency Resource Centers. • Aides with hotel stays and temporary housing costs. • Provides disaster case management to impacted families. • Contracts for state and private Disaster Case Management training. • Assists with long-term recovery efforts. • Furnishes homes through the House in the Box® Program. • Established in long term economic recovery programs.
Doorways of NWFL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a liaison to the State Emergency Operations Center during activation (as needed). • Coordinate the utilization and distribution of donated goods and services utilizing its statewide branches, college chapters, and youth councils. • Provide volunteers to assist with response and recovery activities during a disaster.
Federal Alliance for Safe Homes, Inc. – FLASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides disaster preparedness and recovery information to the public through its website (http://www.flash.org) and social media platforms. • Supports requests from the State and/or FEMA concerning mitigation, recovery, or re-development activities. • Supports long-term rebuilding efforts by securing donated materials and skilled volunteers. • Coordinates with television media to provide on-air disaster preparedness and recovery information.

Feeding America Tampa Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides food, staffing, equipment, etc. • Move and distribute food as available and necessary. • Distribute additionally sourced food, Meals Ready to Eat (MRE)'s and water to areas of impacted during a disaster. • Provides assistance in running missions as needed. • Sits on daily disaster calls with Feeding Florida, Feeding America and local emergency operation calls. • Maintains relationships with local EOC's for Feeding. Tampa Bay to have a seat at the EOC during a disaster. • Our Trinity Cafe location is also able to prepare meals to the community during a disaster. • The ability to call upon our volunteers in preparation or during a disaster to pack disaster boxes to distribute out to the community. • Stages truckloads of MRE's and water in the Feeding Tampa Bay warehouse.
Feeding Florida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food and Water Distribution. • Volunteer mobilization and deployment. • Food Recovery.
Feeding the Gulf Coast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food distribution. • Emergency supplies distribution. • Volunteer mobilization for food distribution.
Flagler Volunteer Services, Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer management and coordination.
Florida Association for Volunteer Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer management training and certification. • Volunteer reception center facilitation. • Regional disaster response and recovery coordination. • Statewide convening and disaster best practices development and training. • Unmet needs committee support services and facilitation. • Supplemental disaster response and recovery services for ESF 15 agencies.
Florida Baptist Disaster Relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food preparation/distribution. • Mucking and Gutting. • Tree removal. • Laundry services. • Use of mobile showers. • Counseling.
Florida Conference of Seventh-day Adventists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warehouse management and organization. • Volunteer Management.

Florida Education Foundation, Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides resources to support schools affected by hurricanes. • Provide financial aid for schools in districts damaged by hurricanes.
Florida Independent Living Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer Management and Mobilization: The Center places and responds to calls from people with disabilities who need DME, HME, and alike items: wheelchairs, walkers, and canes, etc. • Provides necessities such as fuel, generators, and create power stations for people with disabilities during disasters in the community, in order to power up their CPAP machines and other durable medical equipment. • The Center coordinates with Special Needs Shelters to assist survivors with FEMA applications, providing medical equipment and other needs as well.
Florida Presbyterian Disaster Assistance Network, Inc. (FLAPDAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer teams for long term recovery. • Volunteer housing in churches (if space is available). • Resiliency training for disaster workers, available through our national partner, Presbyterian Disaster Assistance (PDA). • Guidance and support for LTRGs. • Preparedness training.
Florida Regional interfaith/ Interagency Emergency Network in Disaster, Inc. (FRIEND)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Case Management. • Construction and home repairs: this includes home assessment, mold remediation, repairs and replacement. • Emergency Financial Assistance; rent, mortgage assistance, electric and water bill assistance, etc. • Management of Donations (food, clothing, baby supplies, home goods, etc.). • Legal Aid (insurance claims, FEMA applications, etc.). • Mental Health Services, Spiritual Care. • Employment/Underemployment. • Training. • Volunteers.
Florida Search & Rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides onboarding, vetting, training, organizing, and dispatching of civilian responders and other resources, and coordination of same through the appropriate official government Emergency Operations Centers. • Monitors civilian aid channels and forums during disasters, in order to vet and forward authenticated distress calls for appropriate Operational response. • Identifies and targets communities where there is an authentic vetted disaster aid gap, and coordinates efforts to provide disaster aid and recovery resources to those identified areas.

Florida Home Builders Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer Management and Mobilization: to distribute home repair and triage material after a disaster.
Florida Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a climate for cooperation, sharing of information and collaboration. • Foster a common understanding, developing procedures, and acting as a liaison with local, state, national and federal disaster relief organizations. • Publish and disseminate information among members and local, state, national and federal entities. • Increase mutual awareness and understanding of each organization and coordinate training opportunities. • Arrange meetings, conferences and training. • Encourage and advocate for effective disaster relief legislation.
Food For the Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as a Florida distribution center during high hazard seasons empowering local efforts while coordinating additional aid. • Coordinate prepositioned disaster kits to support with distribution to affected areas. • Capabilities in providing warehousing and be a resource hub for a community impacted by a hazard in the Broward County area.
Franklin's Promise Coalition/Conservation Corps of the Forgotten and Emerald Coasts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing a trained and experienced disaster corps with crews working in Escambia, Santa Rosa, Bay, Gulf, and Franklin Counties. • Providing expertise and capacity to implement disaster mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery services across North Florida. • Providing emergency food distribution services. • Conducting volunteer training and facilitation. • Specializing in engaging under-resourced communities. • Owning and maintaining an inventory of tools and equipment for disaster response/recovery to include chainsaws with safety gear, hand and power tools, trailers and vehicles, generators and all safety gear. • Conducting flammable materials reduction/clearing fire lines, tree removal, "mucking and gutting", mold mitigation, and construction repairs. • Organizing and manning food/supply distributions (often incorporating and lead sporadic volunteers)
Fuller Center Disaster Rebuilders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer mobilization and deployment. • Debris Removal. • Home Repair and Rebuild.

Global Empowerment Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency food collection and distribution. • Emergency housing/relocation. • Emergency medical aid collection and distribution. • Emergency supply collection, preparation and distribution.
Good360	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-Kind Donation Fulfillment. • Redistribution of Unsolicited and/or Excess In-Kind Donations. • In-Kind Donation Messaging. • Warehouse Capacity Support.
Goodwill Industries of Southwest Florida Inc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile unit with computers and Wi-Fi. • Donation collection and distribution.
Greater Pine Island Alliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term recovery processes. • Volunteer group coordination. • Unmet needs coordination. • Supply distribution coordination. • FEMA Appeals processes.
Gulf Coast Partnership, Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness: As the HUD Lead Agency for Charlotte County's Continuum of Care, provide housing and supportive services for those experiencing homelessness including Veterans, families, individuals, and unaccompanied youth, survivors of domestic violence, human, & sex trafficking. • Housing: Operational support for Peace River Community Housing Partners (PORCH) the community's land trust, and other initiatives/organizations seeking to develop or expand affordable housing in Charlotte County. • Disaster Response & Recovery: Facilitation of COAD including operation of the VRC and Evacuation, Disaster, and Non-Congregate Shelter, Coordination of the Charlotte County FEMA - Emergency Food and Shelter (EFSP) Local Board. • Data & Analysis: Administration of the Community Information System for HUD and the Florida Department of Children & Families, submission of required State & Federal Reports, and data visualization and community dashboards. • Training & Capacity Building: Provide training and capacity building for local agencies in Case Management, Trauma Informed Care, Motivational Interviewing, Evidence Based Best Practices, and Grant & Contract Compliance.

Hendry/Glades Long Term Recovery Coalition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 211 Storm Hotline. • Points of Distribution for water/food and other resources. • Volunteer Management. • Repair and rebuild assistance.
Immokalee Unmet Needs Coalition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Distribution. • Information sharing and planning. • Coordination and distribution of donated resources. • Repair and rebuild assistance.
International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emotional & Spiritual Care & Psychological First Aid. • Debris Removal, Chainsaw, Cleanup, and Muck-outs. • Critical Home Repair/Rebuild.
Information Technology Disaster Resource Center (ITDRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and Communications Technologies to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Internet Connectivity (VSAT, Starlink, Cellular, CBRS (Private LTE), Microwave P2P/PMP) ○ Network Infrastructure (Firewalls, Routers, Switches, WIFI Access Points) ○ Computers and Tablets ○ Telephony Equipment (VoIP and cellular handsets) ○ Charging Stations ○ Technical Personnel
Inspiritus Disaster Relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer Reception Center (VRCs). • Volunteer Management. • Volunteer Mobilization, Deployment, Coordination, Training, Hour/Job Type Tracking. • Debris Removal. • Mucking and Gutting. • Small Roof Tarping. • Chainsaw teams.
Lake Support and Emergency Recovery (LASER)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists homeowners with the short- and long-term recovery of their homes. • Debris removal. • Provides tarping. • Repair and rebuild of damaged homes.
Lee County Unmet Needs Long Term Recovery Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Management. • Unmet Needs.
Manatee County Search and Rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search and rescue capabilities via personnel, canines, vehicles, and vessels.

<p>Matrix Community Outreach Center, Inc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educating and training individuals to respond safely, responsibly, and effectively in emergency situations, but also on how to support their community's day to day. • During "blue skies" (non-disaster times) we assist Walton County Emergency Management with preparedness activities such as public outreach events and trainings to help prepare the public to protect themselves during a disaster. • Providing staff to run the cold weather shelter and food for shelter residents when the Cold Weather Emergency Shelter Plan is activated to help with population protection measures when the temperatures are below 40 degrees for four hours or more. • During times of disaster ("grey skies"), the Executive Director of The Matrix serves in the Operations Section of the Walton County Emergency Operations Center as Human Services Branch Director. As the Human Services Branch Director, we have control over, and give direction to four Emergency Support Functions and two units (ESF6 – Mass Care, ESF11 – Food and Water, ESF15 – Volunteers and Donations, ESF18 – Business and Industry, the Unmet Needs Unit, and the Housing Unit). • Providing direct services such as donations management, disaster casework, volunteer management, and emotional and spiritual care.
<p>Mercy Chefs Inc</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food and Water preparation and distribution. • Grocery box preparation and distribution. • Volunteer Mobilization and Deployment.
<p>Metropolitan Ministries, Inc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF 1 (Transportation Annex) – When activated, we have a small fleet of vehicles to transport residents from the Pasco Campus to the Tampa Campus for duration of an emergency. The Florida Department of Transportation vehicles can transport approximately 35 people per trip. Currently not open to the public. • ESF 6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex) – When activated, the Outreach Department will operate prior to and after an emergency. If the situation is safe, the Outreach Department will operate during an emergency. The following is a breakdown of the various services that we provide for emergency response. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass Care – Feeding; emergency supply distribution (when available). • Emergency Assistance – Connecting volunteers with the Local EOC; Hotel vouchers (when the funding is provided from external source); referral to available resources through local, state, and federal government; referral to local organizations providing service.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary Housing – When funding is provided, hotel vouchers are provided for temporary housing. Note: This is not a guaranteed service. During Hurricane Irma, funding was provided by USAA. Moving forward, funding will have to be provided from an external source. • Human Services – Disaster legal services (Bay Area Legal, when available); referrals to crisis/trauma counseling. • ESF 12 (Energy Annex) – Metropolitan Ministries operates primarily with local energy through Tampa Electric Company. However, we do have a generator that will supply energy for the majority of the Tampa Campus. If power is lost during an emergency, the generator will provide power within approximately 14 seconds. The system status and fuel usage are monitored offsite through PSI. Each fuel supply will provide 24-48 hours of electricity. When the fuel supply is low, PSI will refuel the generator. If local conditions prevent fuel delivery, energy will be conserved and rationed accordingly. • Metropolitan Ministries will serve as a “recharge” and respite location for the local community. In addition to receiving a meal and water, the community can recharge devices in AC. • ESF 14 (Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure Annex) – We work with the Hillsborough County Emergency Management and Pasco County Emergency Management.
Mission on Wheels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide shower trailers & bunk trailers for long-term disaster recovery support.
Midwest Food Bank-NFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Distribution. • Disaster Relief. • Volunteer Management.
Monroe County Community Organization Active in Disaster, Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs assessment through a network of case managers and canvassing volunteers. • Maintains databases of COAD participants and their particular resources, strengths, and volunteer power. • Warehouses and/or coordinates with organizations that provide and warehouse resources in times of immediate need. • Offers for non-tangible resources such as health care, emotional support, and spiritual encouragement through COAD member organizations.

<p>Nassau Partnership Public-Private</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-disaster community training: CERT classes, long term recovery training, community/civic organizational presentations etc. • Pre-disaster advisory service including the Nassau County EM Advisory Board and the Nassau EM Mitigation Task Force. • Activation with Nassau County Emergency Management, NCEM. Providing assistance as needed in the Operations Center, providing call takers for the Citizens Information Line. • Post disaster unmet needs coordination including case management, call center operations at NCEM. • Coordination of recovery efforts post disaster.
<p>Night Runners Mobile Crisis Services, Inc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment resources and capabilities (showers/latrines/housing for volunteers and 1st responders, etc.). • Preparation and distribution of hot meals and emergency supplies. • Point of distribution. • Volunteer mobilization and deployment. • Mobile distribution of hot meals and emergency supplies. • Command Unit (office space for operations).
<p>North Florida Inland Long- Term Recovery Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing clients with information on resources. • Working with disaster case managers. • Coordinating home repair/replacement projects. • Facilitating volunteer involvement. • Managing donations and resources.
<p>Operation BBQ Relief</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate a fully self-contained culinary operation that is capable of prepping, cooking and distributing up to 50,000 hot meals a day in response to a disaster. • Surge capacity to a million meals a week with an emergency feeding contract through our Operation Restaurant Relief program.
<p>Orange County Long Term Recovery Group, Inc dba RISE Orange County</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Management. • Damage Assessments. • Home Repair. • Project Management. • Volunteer/Contractor Management.
<p>Osceola REDI, Inc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debris removal. • Property restoration. • Household goods, toiletries, and furniture. • Food Distribution.

Our Daily Bread Food Pantry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food and essential items distribution. • 17 fixed based and mobile pantry services. • Volunteer mobilization.
Peace River K9 Search and Rescue Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Search Specialist for Wilderness or Urban Search, Live Find K9 Teams for Urban or Wilderness search, Wilderness K9 area search, Tracking K9 Teams (scent human specific). • Mounted Horse teams/ Scent trained Horses teams. • UAV (Drone) teams. • Ham Radio operators. • Citizen Emergency Response Team (CERT).
Presbyterian Social Ministries, Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clothing Supply, Sorting and Distribution.
Project Camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer Management and Mobilization. • Trauma-informed care for children ages 6-16, impacted by a disaster. • Free Childcare during response and recovery.
Putnam Disaster Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Preparation and Distribution. • Unmet Needs. • Debris Removal and home repairs. • Volunteer mobilization and deployment.
Rebuilding Together Miami-Dade, Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer mobilization. • Critical home repairs. • Debris removal.
Rebuilding Together Orlando (Rebuilding Together of Central Florida, Inc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer mobilization. • Leading volunteers in repair work. • Debris removal. • Yard clearing. • Assistance locating resources for mold remediation, etc..
Rebuilding Together Tampa Bay Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable Housing Program. • Builds new affordable single homes for low- and moderate-income (LMI) buyers. • Partners with HUD certified Housing Counseling agencies to make these properties available to qualified and mortgage-ready buyers. • Residential Repairs and Rehabilitation Program. • Building Healthier Neighborhoods.
Recover Tampa Bay Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unmet needs funding. • Collaboration of service organizations. • Regional COAD collective. • Training with ESF 15. • Planning for ESF15 (all three counties). • Response and recovery functions at county EOC.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donations management/collection.
Feeding Northeast Florida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food and water distribution. • Assist other food banks across Florida if a disaster strikes their area, sending food and water to their location. • Volunteer mobilization. • Clearinghouse for in-kind donations/resources during emergencies. • County level EOC support / shelters support. • “Blue skies” training/preparation with agencies to assure readiness throughout network.
Saint Monica’s Food Pantry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide food for the needy and homeless. • Distribute cleaning supplies. • Distribute clothing and blankets.
Save the Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Protection and Psychosocial programs prioritize young children ages pre-birth through 11 years old, and their adult caregivers. • Offering preparedness/resilience building activities. • Provide technical assistance and training focused on increasing resilience in children, adult caregivers, and child-focused programs. • Distributing essential supplies like diapers, wipes, portable cribs, strollers, car safety seats, hygiene kits, child and adult comfort kits, children’s clothing, water, etc. to parents and caregivers. • Distributing school supplies, backpacks and learning materials to. • Setting up Child Friendly Spaces and Mother Baby Areas in evacuation shelters. • Ensure the shelters are safe and supportive to children and families’ unique needs. • Aids in the restoration of access to children’s programs, including childcare, afterschool programs and summer programs. • Replace damaged or destroyed materials, and damaged or destroyed play indoors and outdoors spaces. • Psychosocial support programs to help children understand and cope with the stress, fear, loss, and trauma.

SBP, Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate response. • Provide debris removal. • Provide roof tarping, mucking/gutting, mold suppression. • Support Long-term recovery (post-disaster rebuilding). • Volunteer mobilization. • Assists with FEMA appeals.
Seminole HEART	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land clearing, tarp, roof repair, and muck outs. • Home Repairs including wheelchair ramp repairs and fence repairs. • Disaster Mental Health Services. • Points of distribution.
SendMeMissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serves as ESF-15 for Hardee County. • Volunteer Mobilization and In State & Out of State Deployments. • Debris Removal, Mucking and Gutting, Roof Tarping, and Tree Chainsaw teams. • POD Logistics. • Recovery Efforts & Repairs.
Sleep in Heavenly Peace, Inc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides beds to children impacted by the event.
St Johns Housing Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean up, Stabilizing, repair and rebuilding efforts. • Inspections and estimates. • Volunteer Management. • Use of construction spec writing program (Housing Developer Pro).
St. Lucie Habitat for Humanity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides disaster casework. • Major repair of housing. • Provide volunteer management. • Recovery management and planning.
St. Matthew's House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of food and essential items. • Shelter services. • Daily feeding. • Provide clothing for those in need.
Star Of the Sea Foundation Inc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Distribution. • Fresh meal preparation and distribution. • Volunteer Management. • Donations storage and management.
Team Rubicon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer Management. • Route clearance. • Debris management (i.e.) tree removal, clean-up, muck out, and chainsaw operations. • Rapid Response Incident Management

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard Mitigation. • Disaster Mapping and Work Order Management. • Expedient Home Repair.
The Disaster Recovery, a ministry of, the Florida Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage and Needs assessment. • Volunteer mobilization and deployment. • Mucking and gutting, chainsaw work, tarping, mold sanitation, and debris removal. • Housing Repairs.
The Elevated Studio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client management services. • Advocacy. • Architectural services to property owners at no expense. • Education.
The Nonprofit Center of Northeast FL for Northeast Florida Long-Term Recovery Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer mobilization. • Donations management. • Home repair programs.
The Salvation Army	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile feeding. • Emergency assistance. • Emotional and spiritual care. • Donations management. • Volunteer Mobilization and Deployment.
ToolBank USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Tools.
Treasure Coast Food Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food preparation/distribution. • Emergency water/food. • Volunteer mobilization.
United Way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Management. • Grand Funding. • Volunteer mobilization. • Administration of Emergency Funds. • Resource Education. • Rental/Mortgage assistance. • FEMA appeals assistance. • Home Rebuilds/Rehabilitation. • Sort Donations. • Match unmet needs. • Serves as fiscal manager. • Referral Services.

VIND Interfaiths/Agencies Networking in Disaster)	(Volusia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Distribution. • Volunteer Housing. • Volunteer Mobilization. • Long-Term Disaster Recovery Group.
World Central Kitchen		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food preparation and distribution.
World Renew Response Services	Disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid Response - Trained volunteers are equipped to handle tree removal, clean-up, muck out, and power washing in addition to providing spiritual care to disaster impacted communities. • Organizational Capacity Building -Regional Managers and trained volunteers work with the community-based LTRG to help develop its systems and improve its overall effectiveness. • Needs Assessment - With the invitation of an LTRG, trained and supervised volunteer teams conduct door- to-door surveys or set up walk-in centers in order to determine long-term recovery needs in a community. The results become the property of the community based LTRG in the form of a computerized data base. • Reconstruction - this service is also dependent on an invitation from the LTRG as well as the availability of funds for a specific disaster. Trained and supervised volunteer teams repair damaged homes or build from the ground up (with the exception of basements, electrical, and plumbing). Team size and skill balance is consistent throughout the duration of the partnership agreement between the LTRG and DRS. • Estimating - Trained volunteers with building expertise are able to determine appropriate materials, skills and time required for home repair and construction. • Emotional and Spiritual Care - In collaboration with Christian Reformed Chaplaincy, for major disasters, trained volunteers are available to be deployed in the various phases of response. • Community Development - DRS may provide consultation in specific situations for LTRG's who have a long-term vision for becoming a community development organization. • Accounting Services - Trained volunteers assist LTRG's with bookkeeping procedures, auditing, and financial systems. • Case Management Support - Trained volunteers provide administrative support to a newly formed or struggling LTRG.

Concept of Operations

Emergency Support Function 15 (ESF 15) uses the National Incident Management System and promotes adoption of the National Incident Management System by ESF 15 Support Agencies. The primary function

of ESF 15 is to coordinate the provision of donated resources to meet the needs of disaster impacted communities. The Volunteer and Donations Coordination Team, consisting of Volunteer Florida staff and representatives of ESF 15 Support Agencies, as needed, is activated by the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) Chief in disasters to ensure that coordination of donated resources and support to affected counties is available if needed. Upon verification that ESF 15 support is no longer required, staff and resources will be de-mobilized.

Preparedness

- The Lead Agency will maintain and distribute as necessary, a roster of agency contacts and support personnel.
- Maintain a list of ESF 15 Support Agencies' capabilities and resources available for use in Florida for response and recovery operations.
- Volunteer Florida will coordinate training for Florida national service programs that could be called on to assist.
- Lead and Support Agencies will participate in disaster operations training and exercises appropriate to their response/recovery roles. Catastrophic Event training will include orientation to the Florida Catastrophic Plan.
- Promote formal adoption of the National Incident Management System by ESF 15 Support Agencies and provide guidance on Incident Command System training recommended/required for Support Agency personnel.
- Update ESF 15 Standard Operating Guidelines as needed.
- Conduct annual meetings of ESF 15 Support Agencies.
- Regularly participate in meetings of Florida Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (FLVOAD).
- Assist in the promotion of individual and family disaster planning and preparedness.
- Provide technical assistance to counties on ESF 15 program improvement planning and implementation.
- Assist county emergency management agencies in engaging and integrating nongovernmental organizations into their emergency management programs.
- Catastrophic Event Planning – Work with other emergency management disciplines to help them identify roles for spontaneous, survivor volunteers in their relief operations; promote the preparation of detailed job descriptions and development of just-in-time training to prepare volunteers for disaster service.
- Promote to Florida Volunteer Centers, affiliates, and other volunteer connector organizations the assembly of go-kits to contain all office supplies, forms and instructions needed to set up and operate a self-sustaining Volunteer Reception Center for three days. As volunteer position descriptions and just-in-time training are completed, they will be stored electronically in the Go-kits to expedite the provision of volunteers to the relief effort.
- Seek opportunities to provide orientation to other state Volunteer and Donations Coordination Teams on Florida's Catastrophic Plan, to help ensure that qualified mutual assistance will be available to Florida through EMAC.

Response

- Distribute situation updates to ESF 15 Support Agencies and county ESF 15 points of contact.
- Monitor ESF 15 staffing levels and request resources through in-state mutual aid and EMAC, in anticipation of needs. Deploy State Voluntary Agency Liaisons (VAL) to impacted counties as needed to support county emergency management and ESF 15. VALs also may be required in host communities.
- Scale the Volunteer and Donations Hotline operations to accommodate callers quickly and efficiently. Catastrophic Event Planning – If the Hotline call volume exceeds the capacity of the Lead Agency to maintain it, operation of the Volunteer and Donations Hotline may be contracted to a commercial provider.
- Administer Volunteer Connect and the Volunteer and Donations Hotline to ensure prompt allocation of donated goods, timely referral of prospective volunteers to local volunteer organizers, and direct connection of cash donors to Florida relief organizations.
- Communicate with other emergency support functions regarding available donated resources and volunteers.
- Monitor all missions in WebEOC assigned to the Human Services Branch, coordinate ESF 15 Support Agencies' response to missions tasked to ESF 15 and monitor and regularly update the status of each mission through completion.
- Maintain a daily log of activities and action plans, including the scheduling of staff and submission of information for the Situation Report and State Emergency Operations Center briefings to the Human Services Branch and Emergency Support Function 5 as requested.
- Post or download the Support Agency Disaster Activity Report form and submission schedule for Support Agencies and compile the data for briefings, reports and incident action plans.
- Assess the need for a Multi-agency Donations Warehouse. If warranted, secure a venue and mobilize Florida Adventist Disaster Response. Catastrophic Event Planning – In a catastrophic event, more than one Multi-agency Donations Warehouse may be needed to support impacted and host communities.
- Help counties assess the need for Volunteer Reception Centers (VRC) and coordinate in- state mutual aid as needed for VRC operations and training. In a Catastrophic Event VRCs may be located in proximity to large shelters in order to engage available survivors to meet the need for volunteers.
- Provide appropriate information and press releases intended for public distribution to Emergency Support Function 14.
- Maintain the Volunteer Florida Disaster Website to provide current disaster information and guidance for individuals wishing to volunteer or make financial or in-kind contributions.
- Catastrophic Event Planning – In the event of an actual or impending catastrophic event, ESF 15 will request that the FEMA Volunteer and Donations Management Specialist at the Regional Response Coordination Center place on standby all qualified out-of-state volunteer and donations management resources available for possible deployment.

Recovery

Work with the Recovery section, the Joint Field Office (JFO), and Long-Term Recovery Committees to address the unmet needs of impacted communities.

Mitigation

- Assist in increasing public awareness of the importance of mitigation, the various types of mitigation, and opportunities to participate in mitigation projects.
- Promote citizen involvement in Local Mitigation Strategy Committees.
- Disseminate information on mitigation programs to ESF 15 Support Agencies and County ESF 15 Coordinators.
- Emergency Support Function 15 may be represented on the State Hazard Mitigation Team. The Hazard Mitigation Team considers possible rule and ordinance changes and activities that would reduce disaster-related costs through proper mitigation activities. ESF 15 will coordinate information and related activities with its Support Agencies and County ESF 15 Coordinators.

Finance and Administration

Financial Management

Travel and operational expenses incurred by Volunteer Florida and any participating national service organizations shall be the initial responsibility of those organizations unless otherwise agreed to by the parties. In all cases where Volunteer Florida or national service organizations intend to seek reimbursement, they shall maintain appropriate financial records and supporting documents in accordance with the requirements of the Florida Division of Emergency Management. Where reimbursement will be provided by or administered through the FDEM, reimbursement claims shall be submitted to the FDEM in accordance with its instructions. For all participating organizations and volunteers, Volunteer Florida shall arrange for training (with the assistance of the FDEM as needed) on the creation and maintenance of appropriate records to support a request for reimbursement from the Federal government and other sources for costs incurred in performing disaster response and recovery activities.

The Division of Emergency Management will assist Volunteer Florida staff and ESF 15 Support Organizations in obtaining Federal reimbursement of travel, lodging, and meal expenses for staff and volunteers providing disaster assistance, in accordance with applicable policies, regulations, and rules, upon receipt of appropriate claims and supporting documentation. In the event no Federal resources are available, then the FDEM may reimburse Volunteer Florida staff and specifically identified and pre-approved volunteers providing disaster assistance in accordance with FDEM policies and procedures for travel, lodging, and meal expenses approved in advance by the FDEM, upon receipt of appropriate claims and supporting documentation. In addition, the FDEM will provide office space and furniture, telephone service, facsimile equipment, computers, and office materials, to the extent they are available, for Volunteer Florida staff assigned to lead Volunteer Florida disaster assistance efforts at the State Emergency Operations Center and Federal Emergency Management Agency/State Joint Field Office and for Volunteer Florida staff and volunteers assigned to work at various disaster assistance offices.

Voluntary agencies should maintain logs and journals documenting all expenses incurred in any disaster relief activities. They should also maintain all documentation of their Memoranda of Understanding with

State or local government to provide disaster services; event-specific requests for their services; mission numbers; and copies of all subsequent updates to missions tasked to their organizations.

Emergency Support Function 15 and State Public Assistance staff will provide timely and complete information on the public assistance reimbursement process to nongovernmental organizations that have notified State Emergency Support Function 15 of their disaster-related work and reported on their organizations' accomplishments.

Authorities and References

- Chapter 252, Florida Statutes.
- Part IV, Chapter 110, F.S.
- Chapter 14.29, F.S.

Appendix XVI: ESF 16 – Law Enforcement and Security

Role	Agency
Primary Agency	Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Supporting Agencies	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, (Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement), Department of Business and Professional Regulation (Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco), Department of Corrections, Department of Financial Services (Division of Investigations & Forensic Services), Florida Sheriff’s Task Force, Florida Police Chiefs’ Association, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, (Division of Florida Highway Patrol and Bureau of Motor Carrier Compliance), Department of Lottery (Division of Security), Department of Military Affairs (Florida National Guard), Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (Division of Law Enforcement), Department of Juvenile Justice, State University Police Group, Florida State Guard.

Introduction

Assumptions

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 16 (ESF 16) is to establish procedures for the command, control, and coordination of all state and local law enforcement personnel and equipment to support impacted local law enforcement agencies. ESF 16 also establishes procedures for the use of the Florida National Guard (ESF 13) in public safety and security missions requested by local law enforcement agencies.

Direction and Control

- Control
 - Pursuant to Chapter 23, Florida Statutes, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement is given the responsibility for command and coordination of state law enforcement planning, operations, and mutual aid. In the State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, FDLE is given the responsibility of lead (Primary) agency for ESF 16.
- Mission Assignments
 - When possible, ESF 16 Support Agency assignments are determined by the basic responsibilities assigned to each member agency as described in this appendix.
- Assignment procedures follow established guidelines within the State Emergency Operations Center for all emergency support functions. Assignments come from several sources, such as the State Coordinating Officer, State Emergency Operations Center Message Center, County Liaison, other Emergency Support Functions, and telephone calls from local and state law enforcement agencies in the impacted area. All assignments are entered into the emergency management tracking system (WebEOC), given a mission number, logged by FDLE, and then given to the appropriate ESF 16 support agency for action. FDLE also enters into the emergency management tracking system any mission updates and results.
- Mutual Aid

- In the event of a Level II activation/disaster, the Florida Sheriffs' Task Force and the Florida Police Chiefs' Association will dispatch representatives to ESF 16 at the State Emergency Operations Center to coordinate response. The coordination of assignments of those responding Sheriffs' Task Force resources or police personnel is done through ESF 16.
- Regional Law Enforcement Coordination Team (RLECT)
 - The Florida Department of Law Enforcement establishes a RLECT as soon as possible in the impacted region. The RLECT will facilitate and support in-place and deploy state law enforcement and mutual aid resources to assist local law enforcement. If a State All-Hazard Incident Management Team (AHIMT) is deployed to manage appropriate state response, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement will assign a liaison representative to the team.
- Federal Resources
 - The National Response Framework developed by the Department of Homeland Security designates ESF 13 as the counterpart federal law enforcement Emergency Support Function to ESF 16 in the state Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Under the National Response Framework, any request for federal law enforcement personnel and support during emergencies must be made by the Governor to the US Attorney General who must review and approve the request pursuant to the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act. Federal agencies that respond will coordinate closely with ESF 16, and provide liaison personnel in the State Emergency Operations Center, as well as any regional law enforcement coordination team in the impacted area. Should the Division of Emergency Management establish an AHIMT, a federal liaison will be assigned at that location.
- Radiological Emergencies (Nuclear Power Plant)
 - In the event of a Radiological Emergency, FDLE and ESF 16 Support Agencies will assist local law enforcement agencies in the impacted area through efforts that may include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - Conduct warnings and evacuation for all waterways in coordination with the United States Coast Guard, state parks and recreational areas, and assist local law enforcement in evacuations and checkpoints around affected nuclear power plants.
 - Supply supporting agency watercraft to the Department of Health as needed in the collection of samples.
 - Provide assistance in the rapid transport of samples for analysis as necessary.
 - Establish checkpoints to prevent entry into the impacted or contaminated area and to prevent the distribution of radiological contaminated foodstuffs.

Roles and Responsibilities

Organization

ESF 16 consists of one Primary Agency, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), with all other Support Agencies aligned along a horizontal plane. Each agency has specific basic responsibilities, which are discussed in Section 2.2 (Responsibilities) of this Appendix.

During an emergency incident or event, the Primary and Support Agencies of ESF 16 will respond directly to the Emergency Services Branch Director who reports to the Operations Section Chief..

Responsibilities

Primary Agency - Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE)

Lead agency is responsible for overall command and coordination of ESF 16, and the deployment of state law enforcement assets to affected local agencies.

- FDLE is responsible for staffing the State Emergency Operations Center, any regional law enforcement coordination team, county government Emergency Operations Centers, and maintaining liaison with affected Sheriffs and Police Chiefs.
- FDLE is also responsible for collecting statistics such as manpower, and disaster-related deaths, etc., in accordance with the Florida Mutual Aid Plan for Law Enforcement, and will participate in investigations/task forces related to the disaster, as necessary, and gather intelligence and evidence.
- FDLE also receives and responds to requests for the Florida National Guard to augment law enforcement public safety and security missions.

Supporting Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities
Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Florida Highway Patrol (FHP), and Bureau of Motor Carrier Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Florida Highway Patrol (FHP) will assume the role as ESF 16’s Primary Agency for activities pertaining to the established FDOT plan for state highway evacuations and coordinate all requests for law enforcement services through FDLE. FHP is also responsible for providing law enforcement support for traffic control, road status closure information, high visibility patrol, communications issues, and escorts. • Provide assistance with other assignments as required. • In case of nuclear power plant emergencies, FHP will assist in the transportation of samples for analysis, when immediate analysis is necessary. • Will be responsible for assisting in coordinating modifications to commercial vehicle restrictions regarding size, weight, registration requirements, and other commercial vehicle rules and regulations, as they pertain to the movement of relief supplies and recovery equipment.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish fixed post assignments associated with Florida's transportation infrastructure; • Coordinate ESF 16 missions with ESFs 1 & 3.
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Division of Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be responsible for conducting waterborne zone enforcement/security evacuations, search and rescue, waterborne law enforcement, and patrol of rural natural areas. • Will assist FDLE with communications issues, US&R, and assist in missions requiring four-wheel drive, all-terrain vehicles, vessels, or aircraft. • Provide assistance in other assignments as required. • Will provide assistance to local law enforcement and county humane societies in animal issues regarding abandoned, escaped, or captive wildlife and exotics. • In case of nuclear power plant emergencies, FWC will coordinate with the Department of Health in the collection of isotope samples. • Will assume the role of ESF 16's Primary Agency for coordination of all activities regarding Search and Rescue. FWC will participate and assist in the development of search and rescue plan(s) for the area of impact and coordinate with ESF 4&9 and other ESFs in the implementation of the Search and Rescue Plan.
Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be responsible for assisting FDLE in staffing and coordination of assignments and conducting assessments of all assignments staffed by ESF 16. Further, provide assistance in other assignments as required.
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be responsible for assisting FDLE in the coordination of logistics (i.e., fuel, meals, generators, cots, etc.), in support of law enforcement. • Assist in patrol assignments and search and rescue, requiring four-wheel drive vehicles. • Provide assistance in other assignments as required. • In case of nuclear power plant emergencies, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services in concert with the Department of Health will assist in obtaining samples of animal food and water sources for radiological testing. • When necessary, the Office of Agriculture Law Enforcement will also coordinate with the Department of Health in the establishment of quarantine zones.
Department of Lottery, Division of Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be available for limited logistical transport assistance to state law enforcement, as required. • Provide other law enforcement services consistent with agency capabilities and responsibilities.

Department of Corrections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be responsible for state prison evacuations, assistance FDLE in county jail evacuation, debris removal, and as a source on inmate labor (on public property) consistent with agency capabilities and responsibilities.
Department of Military Affairs, Florida National Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will assist FDLE in providing manpower for augmenting state and local law enforcement on public safety and security assignments to include, but not limited to fixed post, security patrol, assisting the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services in logistical transport, and other assignments as required, particularly involving specialized equipment such as helicopters, humvees, and trucks. • All law enforcement requests for the Florida National Guard (FLNG) (ESF 13) assistance must be forwarded to and approved by FDLE. • FLNG may assist the Florida Highway Patrol during Emergency Shoulder Use (ESU) evacuations.
Florida Sheriffs' Task Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will ensure that a representative is dispatched to the State Emergency Operations Center to assist FDLE in coordinating the response from other Sheriff's Offices in the state. • Provide general law enforcement services to the impacted Sheriff(s) and Chief(s). • Provide equipment as required to fulfill their assignments.
Florida Police Chiefs' Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will ensure that a representative from the Florida Police Chiefs' Association is dispatched to the State Emergency Operations Center to assist FDLE in coordinating the response from other police departments in the state. • Provide general law enforcement services to the impacted sheriff(s) and chief(s) and will provide equipment as required to fulfill their assignments. • Serve as the representative for the State University Police Group and coordinate university police activities
Florida Department of Financial Services, Division of Investigative & Forensic Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide general and specialized law enforcement personnel and equipment to assist FDLE in providing a force multiplier to augment state and local law enforcement resources. Assignments may include investigative support, static and mobile security, or other related law enforcement functions. • Provide specialized equipment and law enforcement support for Urban Search and Rescue (USAR - ESF 4 and 9) assignments which may include providing law enforcement security and presence, path-finding access to disaster areas, establishing command post areas, EOD related incidents, and other related law enforcement functions.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide post-disaster task forces and investigative efforts relating to unlicensed adjusters, fraudulent insurance claims, and any other insurance related crime.
<p>Department of Juvenile Justice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When possible, assist the Florida Department of Law Enforcement in coordinating activities and services, which may include but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Transport survivors and/or supplies to disaster relief sites, ○ Provide temporary housing, ○ Prepare supplies for dissemination to disaster relief sites, ○ Assist with the relocation of displaced citizens, ○ Assist with food support services, ○ Provide limited, temporary manpower for restoration and cleanup, ○ Provide clerical/administrative support for command/communications centers. • Responsible for the evacuation of juvenile offender facilities in the state. • Provide the services of sworn youth custody officers. • Provide staff for the dissemination of information both written and electronic as needed.
<p>State University Police Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that regional evacuation planning recognizes the impact/needs of campus populations. • Provide for the identification and coordination for use of campus areas which may serve as command and/or logistical staging areas in support of ESF 16 • Provide law enforcement services consistent with agency capabilities and responsibilities in support of ESF 16
<p>Federal ESF 13 Law Enforcement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Response Framework (NRF) developed by the Department of Homeland Security designates Federal ESF 13 as the counterpart federal law enforcement Emergency Support Function to the State of Florida's ESF 16 in the state Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Under the NRF, any request for federal law enforcement personnel and support during emergencies must be made by the Governor to the US Attorney General who must review and approve the request pursuant to the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act. • The State of Florida's ESF 16 Federal Support Agency will coordinate closely with FDLE and provide liaison personnel in the State Emergency Operations Center, as well as any regional law enforcement coordination team. • Should the Division of Emergency Management establish a SMT, a federal liaison will be assigned at that location.

Concept of Operations

When an emergency situation is anticipated or occurs, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) will dispatch sworn officer(s) from the nearest FDLE facility to the affected local Emergency Operation Center(s) to establish state mutual aid liaisons and monitor the situation. These officers will coordinate all requests for additional state law enforcement resources from within the affected region of the state and make regional resources immediately available to local law enforcement. The Special Agent in Charge, or a designee from the nearest FDLE office, will accomplish coordination of state resources supporting local law enforcement executives. Should a situation escalate or require at the onset additional state law enforcement resources from outside the affected region, such resources will be deployed in coordination with other state law enforcement agencies listed in this Appendix by the FDLE Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) or designee.

Preparedness

FDLE provides law enforcement focused emergency response training to state and local law enforcement. Training offered includes but is not limited to the understanding the role of the Florida Mutual Aid Plan (under Chapter 23, Part I, Florida Statutes, the Florida Mutual Aid Act) and the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (under Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, Emergency Management). Particular emphasis is given to the coordinative roles of Emergency Support Functions, particularly ESF 16.

ESF 16 agencies also participate in training and exercises conducted by the Division of Emergency Management in the State Emergency Operations Center.

Response

- Evacuation: As needed, ESF 16 agencies will participate in local, regional, and/or highway evacuations to ensure a safe and smooth population egress from potentially impacted areas.
- The Florida Highway Patrol will assume the role as ESF 16's Primary Agency for activities pertaining to the established FDOT plan for state highway evacuations and coordinate all requests for law enforcement services through the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.
- Pre-positioning: ESF 16 will identify the number of law enforcement personnel and equipment which may be available to respond anywhere in the state. ESF 16 may pre-position resources as conditions allow and for forecast incidents (i.e., hurricanes) and such events as high profile dignitary visits, trials, or public venues.
- Resource Coordination: The Florida Department of Law Enforcement may activate a Regional Law Enforcement Coordination Team (RLECT) to support resource deployments and select locations in the impacted area for establishing law enforcement command posts to fulfill assignments requested by local law enforcement. This information is provided to all ESF 16 agencies that may begin response and pre-positioning preparations, as required.
- Search and Rescue: The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), Division of Law Enforcement, will assume the role of ESF 16's Primary Agency for the coordination of all activities regarding Search and Rescue. FWC will participate and assist in the development of search and rescue

plan(s) for the area of impact and coordinate with ESF 4&9 and other ESFs in the implementation of the Search and Rescue Plan.

- Initial Assessments: Contact with affected Sheriffs and Police Chiefs will be made quickly to determine their law enforcement resource needs for the particular incident or event. That information is collected and transmitted to the affected FDLE Regional Operations Center, FDLE Command Staff, and the FDLE ECO.
- Physical Deployment: Each ESF 16 Support Agency Emergency Coordination Officers at the State Emergency Operations Center will coordinate with FDLE for deployment of their resources. All state law enforcement resources typically respond in numbers and types of equipment based on initial assessments made with local law enforcement, and State agency operations requiring law enforcement support. Upon arrival in the area of impact, each ESF 16 Support Agency coordinates with FDLE and their agency representative within the RLECT.
- Force Reductions (Demobilization): ESF 16 will continually assess all law enforcement support mission assignments and will demobilize as required. These assessments, which are done in conjunction with the respective Sheriff(s) and Police Chief(s), help determine the level of resources required and the duration expected. As assignments are taken over by local law enforcement, or are no longer necessary, reductions in the number of out-of-region sheriff deputies and police officers, state law enforcement and Florida National Guard (ESF 13) personnel are taken into consideration. Unless other assignments require support, the first agency to begin withdrawal will be the Florida National Guard (ESF 13), followed by out-of-region sheriff deputies and police officers, then out-of-region state law enforcement.

Recovery

Law enforcement support from ESF 16 may continue to be required by affected local law enforcement into the recovery phase of an incident. Normally, by this time the majority of responder assignments has been returned to local law enforcement or is no longer required. The same requirement may continue to exist for state operations remaining active and requiring law enforcement support, but typically are similar to local law enforcement needs, as described. FDLE will continue to conduct assessments of all assignment requirements with the requesting agencies and will respond accordingly.

Mitigation

Consideration is given after each incident to identify problems that need to be addressed within the Emergency Support Function in order to better enhance future emergency response.

Finance and Administration

Financial Management

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement uses the following procedures in accounting for disaster related costs.

Each law enforcement agency participating in ESF 16 response activities should follow generally similar procedures in accounting for their mission related costs in seeking reimbursement for their agency.

- A specific tracking number shall be assigned for each disaster. The tracking number is used to account for expenses for use of vehicles in response to the disaster, other expenses incurred as a result of the response and to account for the hours worked in response to the event by each member.
- Each member will document their hours worked in their appropriate records management system.
- The Office of Finance and Accounting assigns the following accounting codes to account for encumbrances and expenditures, such as overtime, travel, and other costs, related to the case; Organization Code, Expansion Object Code and Other Cost Accumulator Code. The accounting system is known as the Florida Accounting Information Resource. The Office of Finance and Accounting also assigns a 'charge object' for members to record overtime hours worked for a disaster. Using several sources of information including appropriate records management systems, the mission assignment system used by ESF16, the Office of Finance and Accounting provides estimated cost data to the Division of Emergency Management and to the department's Budget Office to obtain budget authority for use in documenting reimbursements related to a disaster.
- The Office of Finance and Accounting obtains Florida Accounting Information Resource accounting reports monthly or as needed to document costs for the case. The reports most frequently used are the Schedule of Allotment Balances and the Detail Journal by Other Cost Accumulator within Fund. These reports provide detailed information including the voucher number, vendor name, purchase order number, amount paid or encumbered, etc.
- At the end of each pay cycle, members record their event hours and any attendance and leave in the appropriate records management system and submit the documentation to their supervisor for approval.
- The accounting office obtains appropriate information from the records management system as support documentation for vehicle use on the event and for comparison purposes of other costs in the system with Florida Accounting Information Resource and other systems as appropriate.
- Using Florida Accounting Information Resource reports, records management system reports and other expenditure supporting documentation, automated Excel spreadsheets are prepared by the Office of Finance and Accounting for overtime (including benefits) vehicle use, travel expenses, and other operating expenses. If a presidential declaration is received, the spreadsheets and all supporting documentation are forwarded via the Florida Public Assistance internet website to the Division of Emergency Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency for reimbursement of costs.
- Upon receipt of reimbursement from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Florida Accounting Information Resource accounting records are adjusted to reimburse the appropriate operating budgets.

Authorities and References

- Florida Mutual Aid Act (Chapter 23, Part I, Florida Statutes)
- The Florida Mutual Aid Plan for Law Enforcement; Guidelines for Emergency Response
- Mass Immigration Emergency Plan

Appendix XVII: ESF 17 – Animal and Agricultural Issues

Role	Agency
Primary Agency	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS)
Supporting Agencies	Florida State Agricultural Response Team (SART): University of Florida/Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida/College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Florida/Shelter Medicine Program, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)/Farm Service Agency, USDA/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS)/Veterinary Services, USDA/APHIS/Wildlife Services, USDA/APHIS/Animal Care, Extension Disaster Education Network, Florida Department of Health, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Florida Farm Bureau Federation, Florida Veterinary Medical Association, Florida Veterinary Technician Association, Florida Animal Protection & Advocacy Association, Florida Aquaculture Association, Florida Nursery Growers and Landscape Association, Humane World for Animals, The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Southeast Milk, Inc., United Dairy Farmers of Florida, Florida Cattlemen's Association, Florida Association of Kennel Clubs, Florida Fertilizer and Agrichemical Association, Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, Florida State Animal Response Coalition, Florida Association of Zoos and Aquariums.

Introduction

Assumptions

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 17 (ESF 17) is to coordinate the state’s response for animal, agricultural, food safety, and vector control issues in case of an emergency or disaster situation. To accomplish this goal, ESF 17 oversees the emergency management functions of preparedness, recovery, mitigation, and response with all agencies and organizations involved in the state’s response activities.

Direction and Control

- The direct chain of command for ESF 17 is as follows: Governor, State Coordinating Officer, State Emergency Response Team Chief, Operations Chief, Human Services Branch Director, ESF 17 Emergency Coordinating Officer(s), ESF 17 Incident Management Teams Incident Commanders.
- Also providing supervision and guidance to ESF 17 is the leadership of the FDACS and its Divisions of Animal Industry (lead), Agricultural Environmental Services, Aquaculture, Plant Industry, Agricultural Water Policy, Fruit and Vegetable, and Food Safety.
- The ESF 17 Emergency Coordination Officer activates Incident Management Teams that set up and operate from Incident Command Posts, which coordinate response activities in the impacted area(s).

Roles and Responsibilities

Organization

- ESF 17 is responsible for animal, agricultural, food safety, and vector control issues.

- FDACS is the lead agency for ESF 17 and Florida SART, pursuant to Chapter 252, F.S.
- The Emergency Programs Section located in the FDACS Division of Animal Industry is responsible for leading ESF 17 and Florida SART, and providing sufficient personnel to staff the ESF 17, 24 hours per day, seven days per week while operational or as requested by the Division of Emergency Management.
- A person, or persons, from FDACS Division of Animal Industry will be designated as the Emergency Coordinating Officer(s) for ESF 17.
- The Emergency Coordination Officer(s) will provide oversight for ESF 17 and duties include, but are not limited to: activating and coordinating ESF 17 Incident Management Teams and Florida SART during an activation; assigning requests for assistance, and ensuring that requests for assistance are prioritized, met, and documented; assigning staff for support at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), and; liaison with other Emergency Support Functions at the State Emergency Operations Center.
- The primary ESF 17 Incident Management Teams include an Incident Management Team for animal and agricultural issues, led by FDACS Division of Animal Industry, an Incident Management Team for vector control issues led by FDACS Agricultural Environmental Services, and an Incident Management Team for food safety issues led by FDACS Division of Food Safety. Additional Incident Management Teams by other ESF 17 divisions may be activated as necessary.
- Other FDACS Divisions and Offices from provide direct support to ESF 17. These include the FDACS Florida Forest Service, Office of Agricultural Technology Services, Consumer Services, and the Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement. Depending upon the disaster or emergency, these Divisions and Offices will assist FDACS as the lead agency for ESF 17.
- The Emergency Coordination Officer(s) and the FDACS Division of Animal Industry provide leadership and administrative support for ESF 17 and its Incident Management Teams.

Responsibilities

Primary Agency - Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

- Provide leadership in directing, coordinating, and integrating overall State efforts related to animal and agricultural issues during a disaster or emergency.
- Coordinate and direct the activation and deployment of support agencies and resources.
- Identify and train sufficient personnel to adequately support ESF 17 at the State Emergency Operations Center during an activation.
- Coordinate activities with other Emergency Support Functions.
- Provide leadership and be actively engaged in Emergency Support Function 17.
- Assist counties with identifying strategies for ESF 17 preparedness, response, mitigation, and recovery.

Supporting Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities
Florida Department of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the diagnosis, prevention, and control of zoonotic diseases of public health significance.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance in the proper techniques and procedures to adequately protect ESF 17 responders from contagious and infectious human and zoonotic diseases. • Assist in ESF 17 response activities with the utilization of personnel, equipment, and facilities.
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the evacuation of wildlife and exotic animals kept in major exhibits, circus facilities, markets, and with wildlife dealers, as needed. • Conduct damage assessments of permitted facilities housing wildlife or exotic animals. • Use specialized personnel and equipment and coordinate the capture of potentially dangerous or hazardous wildlife or exotic animals. • Assist in ESF 17 response activities with the utilization of personnel, equipment, and facilities.
University of Florida, College of Veterinary Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide veterinary medical assistance for animals during a disaster or emergency. • Coordinate with the Florida Veterinary Medical Association response activities involving Florida's veterinary practitioners. • Provide expertise in the area of animal disease control and eradication. • Assist in ESF 17 response activities with the utilization of personnel, equipment, and facilities.
University of Florida, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, Cooperative Extension and Research Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and educate commercial and noncommercial animal and agricultural producers in pertinent emergency management issues. • Provide expertise in the area of production agriculture as it relates to ESF 17 response activities. • Assist in ESF 17 response activities with the utilization of personnel, equipment, and facilities.
United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the diagnosis, prevention, and control of animal and plant diseases that threaten the animal and agricultural industries of Florida. • Assist in ESF 17 response activities related to wildlife issues. • Assist in ESF 17 response activities with the utilization of personnel, equipment, and facilities.

United States Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in damage assessment activities related to animal and agricultural industries. • Provide information and assistance to impacted animal and agricultural producers about USDA- sponsored damage assistance programs. • Assist in ESF 17 response activities with the utilization of personnel, equipment, and facilities.
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Concept of Operations

- Chapter 252, Florida Statutes (F.S.), of the State Emergency Management Act, mandates the development of the Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (the Plan), which establishes a framework through which the State of Florida prepares for, responds to, recovers from, and mitigates the impacts of a wide variety of disasters that could adversely affect the health, safety and/or general welfare of the residents of the state.
- The Plan describes the basic strategies, assumptions, operational goals, objectives and mechanisms through which the State will mobilize resources and conduct response activities.
- To facilitate effective operations, the Plan adopts a functional approach that groups the types of assistance to be provided into 20 Emergency Support Functions. Each Emergency Support Function has a lead or primary agency or organization, which has been selected based on its authorities, resources, and capabilities in that functional area.
- The primary agency appoints an Emergency Coordinating Officer(s) to manage that function at the State Emergency Operations Center.
- The Emergency Coordination Officers and staff of the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) form the State Emergency Response Team (SERT). The State Emergency Response Team serves as the primary operational mechanism through which state assistance to local governments is managed.
- State assistance will be provided to impacted counties under the authority of the State Coordinating Officer, on behalf of the Governor, as head of the State Emergency Response Team.

Preparedness

- Train personnel to staff ESF 17 at the State Emergency Operations Center during an emergency activation.
- Prepare ESF 17 by coordinating preparedness activities and training through meetings, conferences and exercises for its support agencies.
- Prepare ESF 17 Incident Management Teams through training, drills and exercises.
- Prepare the Florida State Agricultural Response Team (SART) for an efficient and coordinated incident response.

Response

- Staff ESF 17 at the State Emergency Operations Center.
- Support the actions of the State Emergency Response Team.
- Activate ESF 17 support agencies to set incident priorities, to coordinate and integrate the communications and information flow, and to provide resources for ESF 17 and its Incident Management Teams.
- Activate the ESF 17 Incident Management Team(s).
- Activate the Florida State Agricultural Response Team (SART), as necessary, to cope with needs.
- Respond to resource requests from local governments in need.
- Coordinate response activities with local government emergency management agencies and local ESF 17 cooperators.
- Support the activities of other Emergency Support Functions as needed.

Recovery

- Provide support to the Joint Field Office, as needed, after the State Emergency Operations Center is deactivated.
- Support the State Emergency Response Team until the local system is self-sustaining.
- Initiate the financial reimbursement process for these activities when such support is available.
- Support the Florida State Agricultural Response Team (SART) in recovery operations.

Mitigation

- Identify locations of animal and agricultural critical infrastructure and assist with mitigation activities as needed.
- Identify and seek funds for disaster-proofing critical animal and agricultural infrastructure as needed.
- Compile Geographical Information Systems data related to animal and agricultural emergency management issues, in cooperation with the Florida Division of Emergency Management and the FDACS.
- Coordinate with the Florida State Agricultural Response Team (SART) on mitigation activities as needed.

Finance and Administration

Financial Management

- ESF 17, with assistance from FDACS and FDEM, will be responsible for managing financial matters related to resources that are procured during an incident.
- FDACS will provide an organizational code for the existing incident. All expenditures by ESF 17 shall reference this organizational code for cost recovery subsequent to the incident period.
- In a federally declared disaster, a reimbursement formula is established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. When the reimbursement is less than 100 percent, the Governor's Office, together with legislative leadership, may reimburse agencies/departments for the difference. In some

instances, the agencies/departments may be required to assume this financial responsibility from their regular budgets.

Authorities and References

- Florida Statutes, Emergency Management, Chapter 252.
- State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
- Florida Field Operations Guide (FFOG).

Appendix XVII: ESF 18 – Business, Industry, and Economic Stabilization

Role	Agency
Primary Agency	Florida Department of Commerce
Supporting Agencies	Florida Division of Emergency Management, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Florida Department of Financial Services, Florida Department of Management Services, Florida Department of Revenue, Florida Restaurant & Lodging Association, Florida Retail Federation, VISIT FLORIDA, Associated Industries of Florida, CareerSource Florida, Florida Bankers Association, Florida Chamber of Commerce, Florida Economic Development Council, Florida First Capital Finance Corporation, Florida Housing Finance Corporation, Florida Small Business Development Centers Network, Florida Regional Councils Association, FloridaMakes, Space Florida, Volunteer Florida

Introduction

Assumptions

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 18: Business, Industry and Economic Stabilization (ESF 18) is to support the private sector in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disasters. Preparedness assistance may include assessing the financial, workforce, technical, and community resources that affect a community’s ability to restore business operations and to resume focus on short and long-term business strategies. ESF 18 will assist businesses during the response and recovery phases by providing situational awareness and resource coordination. The systematic implementation of these activities increases the probability that private sector businesses will resume their operations in a more timely and effective manner.

Establishing Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) prior to a disaster enables ESF 18 to identify resources available from the private sector, by either donation or compensation, and the needs of the private sector to aid in the response and with recovery following a disaster. Participating agencies and organizations will determine the most efficient and effective ways to coordinate the delivery of needed services at the local, regional, state, and interstate levels.

ESF 18 will provide information to the private sector on short-term assistance for economic stabilization and to support initiatives that focus on long-term economic recovery of affected communities. Coordination of local, state, and federal business-related assistance is accomplished through networks of local and regional economic, tourism and workforce development partners, as well as other business support organizations.

This appendix provides a general overview of the ESF 18 operations. A detailed ESF 18 Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG) has been developed that more specifically identifies the roles and responsibilities of ESF

18 staff, establishes the critical actions that must be completed within each mission area of emergency management (prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery), and provides information on how the private sector and emergency management officials can best communicate and coordinate plans and activities. The SOG is intended to be a working document that can be adjusted to include new technology, requirements, needs or restrictions as identified through implementation. The SOG may be used by local and state emergency management agencies, business organizations, economic development associations, tourism boards, and members of the private sector with a role in emergency management. The SOG will be reviewed on an annual basis unless significant changes in the process are determined, which will dictate additional updates. The ESF 18 ECO shall be responsible for the dissemination and maintenance of this document, assisted by other ESF 18 agencies and partners.

Direction and Control

- Immediately implement requests or directives of SERT leadership in an efficient and effective manner.
- Provide support, as required, to SEOC and JFO operations.
- The ESF 18 Standard Operating Guidelines outlines the background, organizational structure, purpose, roles and responsibilities, and operational objectives for preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. ESF 18 personnel will reference the SOG for further guidance.
- The ESF 18 ECO has the authority to assign personnel, allocate resources, and expend funds to meet the responsibilities outlined for ESF 18 or to complete missions assigned to ESF 18.
- The ESF 18 ECO has the authority to designate ESF 18 section leaders and reassign ESF 18 personnel within the section as necessary.
- ESF 18 response activities will be guided by and coordinated with the SERT Chief, mobilized Area Command or Incident Management Team representatives, and impacted county disaster officials.
- As operation activities expand outside of the SEOC, information will continue to be reported to the SEOC, with ESF 18 Information Section collecting and reporting the information.
- Simultaneous coordination of vital information and protective actions will be accomplished by conference calls and/or other communications systems.
- When possible, ESF 18 personnel will co-locate with Federal and local personnel to better coordinate and unify planning and reporting efforts. Even if physical co-location is not possible, the ESF 18 will work jointly with FEMA and local personnel deployed to the SEOC.

Roles and Responsibilities

Organization

The ESF 18 team plays a critical role in responding to disasters and supporting the recovery of a community. Building a resilient business community starts with assisting the private sector in preparing for all types of disasters, providing linkages to resources during the response, and supplying tools to aid in the recovery. Establishing PPPs prior to a disaster will reduce the need of the government to provide assistance during the response.

The Florida Department of Commerce (DOC) is the primary agency for ESF 18 and will designate the ECO and Alternate ECO for ESF 18.

The ESF 18 team includes members of workforce development boards, tourism and convention boards, industry associations, designated business support organizations, and private sector partners that will support local and state emergency operations centers, provide information sharing to the private sector, and collect information on economic impacts during and after a disaster.

Responsibilities

Primary Agency - Florida Department of Commerce

- Designate an ECO and Alternate to oversee ESF 18 operations at the SEOC and JFO.
- Provide staff support for ESF 18 at the SEOC and JFO.
- Ensure all WebEOC missions are assigned and completed.
- Ensure disaster information is updated in a timely manner and communicated to the public.
- Execute contract(s) with administrative entity(s).
- Coordinate with partners to identify the needs of the private sector.
- Facilitate conference calls with ESF 18 partners and private sector.
- Provide labor market information and census data.
- Mobilize one-stop mobile units.
- Initiate the Disaster Unemployment Assistance program, if deemed appropriate.
- Initiate contract and budget amendment preparation for the Florida Small Business Emergency Bridge Loan Program implementation if needed.
- Operate the National Dislocated Worker Grant program, if deemed appropriate.
- Assist in labor exchange activities – matching workers with employers.
- Participate in post disaster economic recovery workshops.
- Coordinate the delivery of intermediate and long term economic impact assessment (subject to resource availability).
- Coordinate, in conjunction with CareerSource Florida, the Rapid Response Training Program and the Incumbent Worker Training Program.

Supporting Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities
Division of Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage preparedness activities for the private sector during steady state including public education and outreach campaigns, business continuity planning tools, and information sharing. • Provide staff support for ESF 18 at the SEOC and JFO. • Coordinate with the Primary Industry Organizations, State of Florida Agencies, and Industry Organizations to identify the needs of the private sector. • Participate in conference calls with ESF 18 partners and private sector.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate critical information to the private sector through established communication tools.
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide economic updates on the agriculture industry. Provide staff support for ESF 18 at the SEOC and JFO based on identified need aligned with the knowledge and skills of the deployed staff commensurate with the task or mission assigned.
Department of Business and Professional Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide assistance to the business community. Provide staff support for ESF 18 at the SEOC and JFO based on identified need aligned with the knowledge and skills of the deployed staff commensurate with the task or mission assigned.
Department of Financial Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide economic updates on the financial and insurance industry. Provide staff support for ESF 18 at the SEOC and JFO based on identified need aligned with the knowledge and skills of the deployed staff commensurate with the task or mission assigned.
Department of Management Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify registered suppliers and vendors for emergency goods and services; identify state-owned facilities and assets. Provide staff support for ESF 18 at the SEOC and JFO based on identified need aligned with the knowledge and skills of the deployed staff commensurate with the task or mission assigned.
Department of Revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical assistance related to property tax, general tax, and child support. Provide staff support for ESF 18 at the SEOC and JFO based on identified need aligned with the knowledge and skills of the deployed staff commensurate with the task or mission assigned.
Florida Restaurant & Lodging Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The primary industry organizations will collect information on economic impact, provide updates to the ESF 18 operation, and provide updates to their membership on response actions by the SERT. Provide support staff to the ESF 18 operations for response and recovery. Collect information on the economic impact to the hospitality industry, provide updates to the ESF 18 operation, and communicate response/recovery updates to members.
Florida Retail Federation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The primary industry organizations will collect information on economic impact, provide updates to the ESF 18 operation, and provide updates to their membership on response actions by the SERT. Provide support staff to the ESF 18 operations for response and recovery. Collect information on the economic impact of the retail industry, provide updates to the ESF 18 operation, and communicate response/recovery updates to members.

VISIT FLORIDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The primary industry organizations will collect information on economic impact, provide updates to the ESF 18 operation, and provide updates to their membership on response actions by the SERT. • Provide support staff to the ESF 18 operations for response and recovery. • Collect information on the economic impact to the tourism industry, provide updates to the ESF 18 operation, and communicate response/recovery updates to members.
Associated Industries of Florida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate public-private sector exchange of information regarding needs and capabilities. • Support the ability of the state and local governments to recover from disasters by connecting them with appropriate business affiliates. • Assist state and local officials in identifying where private sector support is available or needed to restore business operations in affected areas. • Engage affiliated organizations and businesses who can bring resources, capabilities, and expertise during the disaster response and recovery period. • Improve situational awareness with the private sector across the affected area. • Provide staffing support as needed and as is available to the SEOC and JFO.
Career Source Florida	
Florida Bankers Association	
Florida Chamber of Commerce	
FloridaMakes	
Florida Economic Development Council	
Florida First Capital Finance Corporation	
Florida Housing Finance Corporation	
Florida Small Business Development Center Network	
Florida Regional Councils Association	
Manufactures Association of Florida	
National Federation of Independent Businesses	
Space Florida	
Volunteer Florida	

Concept of Operations

Establishing operational objectives for ESF 18 based on the mission areas of emergency management will create a consistent operating picture for those agencies and industry organizations that support the operation. Operational objectives will be assigned by the ESF 18 ECO or Alternate based on supporting

agency mission and expertise as related to the task. Operational objectives will be maintained in the ESF 18 SOG and assigned using the ESF 18 Event Checklist.

Businesses that prepare are more likely to reopen to the community after a disaster. Preparedness campaigns developed for the private sector aid in business continuity planning and information sharing to employees on personal preparedness. FDEM will be the lead coordinating agency on private sector preparedness objectives that include building PPPs between the business community and emergency management during steady state by engaging in outreach, developing business preparedness campaigns, promoting family and individual preparedness, supporting ESF 18 at the local level, and representing FDEM and ESF 18 at private sector events.

A coordinated response to a disaster will provide resources to support the private sector and will allow the private sector to support the response by emergency management. Operational objectives will be determined for specific types of disasters. Florida agencies and industry support organizations will be identified to support the disaster.

The recovery objectives will begin once the initial response phase concludes at the direction of the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) or when command and control is transferred to the Joint Field Office (JFO). In the event Florida receives a Major Disaster Declaration, the recovery operation is transferred to the JFO and will include local, state, and federal support.

Preparedness

Pre-disaster, ESF 18's primary objectives are to build public-private partnerships, identify resources available to the emergency management community, identify needs of the private sector, and provide business continuity information and preparedness information for the business community to share with employees, stakeholders, and customers.

Response

In the event a disaster occurs, ESF 18's primary objectives are to provide pertinent and timely information to the State Emergency Response Team and private sector through established communication tools, connect to those with resources available from the private sector either through donation or compensation, connect the private sector to resources to aid in the response to the disaster, and coordinate staffing within the State Emergency Operations Center in support of the private sector. Objectives established by the State Coordinating Officer or other Command Staff may take precedence over ESF 18 objectives.

Recovery

After a disaster occurs, ESF 18's primary objectives are to conduct economic assessments of impacted communities, provide pertinent and timely information to the State Emergency Response Team and private sector on the recovery process, connect those with resources available from the private sector either through donation or compensation to those that need the available resources, connect the private sector to resources to aid in the recovery of the community, and coordinate staffing at the JFO in support of the private

sector. Objectives established by the State Disaster Recovery Coordinator or other Command Staff may take precedence over ESF 18 objectives.

Mitigation

After a disaster occurs, ESF 18's objective is to support the recovery of a community through resilience and mitigation programs. As a community recovers from a disaster, it is important to identify steps that can be taken to mitigate future economic and physical impacts. ESF 18 will work with the private sector and emergency management to provide information about programs that may assist the affected community.

Finance and Administration

Financial Management

- ESF 18 will coordinate approval of all expenditures with the SERT Chief and the Finance and Administration Section.
- Staff will maintain employee time logs to reflect hours worked. The ESF 18 ECO will maintain staffing scheduling documentation.
- Each agency – primary and supporting – will be responsible for tracking its own costs.
- All missions conducted will be entered into an approved management information system for documentation and tracking purposes.

Authorities and References

- Public Law 93-288, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5121, et seq, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and emergency Assistance Act.
- Public Law 106-390, Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.
- Section 252.36, Florida Statutes, Emergency Management Powers of the Governor.
- Chapter 288, Florida Statutes, Commercial Development and Capital Improvements.

Appendix XIX: ESF 19 – Emergency Fuel

Role	Agency
Primary Agency	Florida Division of Emergency Management
Supporting Agencies	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Department of Health, Florida Department of Management Services, Florida Department of Transportation, Florida National Guard, American Petroleum Institute, Florida Petroleum Marketers Association, Florida Propane Association, Florida Trucking Association, and Industry Trade Groups and Associations

Introduction

Assumptions

Emergency Support Function 19 (ESF 19) has been established to coordinate SERT responses with Florida’s private sector providers of transportation fuels. These fuels include propane, fuel oil, diesel, aviation fuel, marine fuel, DEF fluid and gasoline. The Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) will have primary responsibility to monitor and communicate with the suppliers and distributors of such fuels and ensure that adequate amounts are delivered to support emergency response activity as well as normal community function.

Direction and Control

In the wake of a disaster, many of the local resources will be unavailable due to damage, inaccessibility, or insufficient supply. FDEM representatives in ESF 19 will coordinate a response to non-utility sector energy and transportation fuel related requests with assistance from the other ESF 19 support agencies and organizations as well as with assistance from other ESFs. When the SEOC has been activated, FDEM will staff the ESF workstations in the SEOC, identify which support agencies for ESF 19 are needed, and take necessary steps to assure that these agencies are activated, or at least placed on alert status, as appropriate.

Roles and Responsibilities

Organization

- FDEM is the lead agency for ESF 19. Other agencies and entities supporting ESF 19 are:
 - Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
 - Florida Department of Environmental Protection
 - Florida Department of Health
 - Florida Department of Management Services
 - Florida Department of Transportation
 - Florida National Guard

- American Petroleum Institute
- Florida Petroleum Marketers Association
- Florida Propane Association
- Industry Trade Groups and Associations
- During an emergency or disaster, the primary and support agencies of ESF 19 will assign personnel to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). ESF 19 will respond directly to the Infrastructure Branch Director, who reports to the Operations Section Chief.

Responsibilities

Primary Agency - Division of Emergency Management

- Will monitor and/or address situations affecting the supply of non-utility sector energy resources and transportation of fuels.
- Will monitor fuel concerns upon activation of the State Emergency Operations Center.
- Will maintain communications with all stakeholders of ESF 19 in responding to and recovering from emergencies regarding shortages and disruptions in the supply of other private sector transportation fuels affecting the public.
- Will communicate and coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies and organizations in responding to fuel emergencies and fuel restoration.
- Will direct efforts to obtain needed fuel supplies in case of a shortage of automotive transportation fuels or non-utility fuels needed for lifesaving, life sustain and public safety purposes.
- Will coordinate with the industry trade groups and associations in the effort of response and recovery from emergencies regarding shortages and disruptions in the supply of transportation fuels for other residential, commercial, or industry.
- Will coordinate with Emergency Support Function 14 on State and local news issues to keep them apprised of fuel shortfalls.

Supporting Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monitor and report the status of State fleet fuel supplies ● Assist with the provision of fuel regulation waivers during an emergency response ● Monitor legislative policy changes and stakeholder concerns through the Office of Energy ● Respond to staffing support requests for ESF 19 during SEOC activations ● Coordinate with the SERT to address fuel supply needs at the State, county, tribal, and municipal levels ● Coordinate with Industry Stakeholders to identify additional fuel sources, including out of State, for large-scale fuel supply disruption

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with partner agencies to establish priority facilities for state refueling operations • Based on the recommendations from partner agencies, provide fueling designations to SERT Chief
Florida Department of Environmental Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and report the status of State fleet fuel supplies • Coordinate with the SERT to address fuel supply needs at the State, county, tribal, and municipal levels • Assist with the provision of fuel storage regulation waivers during an emergency response • Respond to staffing support requests for ESF 19 during SEOC activations • Coordinate with partner agencies to establish priority facilities for state refueling operations • Based on the recommendations from partner agencies, provide fueling designations to SERT Chief
Florida Department of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with partner agencies to report damaged critical infrastructure/facilities • Coordinate with the SERT to address fuel supply needs at the State, county, tribal, and municipal levels • Coordinate with Industry Stakeholders to identify additional fuel sources, including out of State, for large-scale fuel supply disruption
Florida Department of Management Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and report the status of State fleet fuel supplies • Assist ESF 19 with retail vendor fuel contracts
Florida Department of Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and report the status of State fleet fuel supplies • Report roadway closures due to damages that would hinder fueling operations • Report status of ports and terminals • Coordinate with the SERT to address fuel supply needs at the State, county, tribal, and municipal levels • Coordinate with Industry Stakeholders to identify additional fuel sources, including out of State, for large-scale fuel supply disruption • Coordinate with partner agencies to establish priority facilities for state refueling operations • Coordinate with ESF 19 and enable fuel resupply to follow cut and toss teams
Florida National Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and report the status of FLNG fleet fuel supplies • Respond to staffing support requests for ESF 19 during SEOC activations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide reconnaissance to aid ESF 19 in determining extent of damage to retail fuel stations, ports, terminals • Assist ESF 19 with subject matter expertise during relevant air operations
<p>Fuel Industry Trade Groups and Affiliates including: American Petroleum Institute, Florida Petroleum Marketers Association, Florida Propane Association, Florida Trucking Association, National Association of Truck Stop Operators, Kinder Morgan Pipeline, Colonial Pipeline, and others.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide industry representatives and liaisons to the SEOC during an activation • Routinely update and provide training to the SERT on current fuel industry regulations and laws • Assist with reporting the status of retail fuel stations, ports, terminals • Disseminate relevant information to industry members regarding emergency fuel regulation waivers or changes • Relay road closure information to private sector partners and industry members • Assist with the coordination of fuel movement during an evacuation

Concept of Operations

ESF 19 coordinates response to and recovery from shortages and disruptions in the supply and delivery of transportation fuels, propane, and other forms of fuels that impact or threaten Florida’s citizens and visitors. Shortages and disruptions in the supply of fuel may be caused by such events as unusually cold or hot weather, severe storms or flooding, fuel supply chain issues, electric transmission, and distribution disruptions.

When the state’s regular supply of transportation or energy fuels is disrupted or threatened, an appraisal of the situation is made by the designated authorities or personnel, and necessary action is taken in accordance with this by ESF 19 Fuels. Emergency organization personnel are notified and mobilized to direct and coordinate relief efforts, to communicate with the public and appropriate governmental agencies, and to restore normal service when the emergency is over. These response actions are carried out to maintain energy system integrity and to minimize the impact on Florida citizens and visitors to the degree possible.

Preparedness

- FDEM and other support agency personnel designated to serve in ESF 19 as SEOC representatives shall be given an initial familiarization training, which shall include a review of the Standard Operating Guide (SOG) and a physical tour of the SEOC.
- Training and exercises should take place after the January update of the guide, and prior to the end of May before the start of hurricane season.

- All staff responsible for interacting with the SEOC will complete a review of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) each year to ensure their familiarization with any changes to procedures and/or data.
- In preparation for an emergency/disaster situation, ESF 19 will coordinate support agencies and organizations in an attempt to:
 - Maintain overall awareness of the fuel industry to determine response and recovery needs
 - Maintain communication with major fuel and other energy providers to determine response and recovery needs
 - Assist State Emergency Response Team (SERT) and local emergency operations centers to identify potential emergency fuel needs

Response

- ESF 19's SOG will be implemented when notified by FDEM. FDEM and other ESF support agencies and organizations will cooperate with local, state, and federal agencies and public or private entities in achieving the purposes or activities of ESF 19.
- The assets available to ESF 19 will be used to assist county emergency operations agencies and other ESFs with their life saving emergency efforts to provide fuel and other resources as necessary. In response to an emergency, ESF 19 will coordinate with support agencies and organizations in an attempt to:
 - Provide sufficient fuel supplies to state agencies, emergency response organizations, and areas along evacuation routes
 - Provide, to the extent possible, resources for the support of emergency activities being conducted by local emergency operations centers or State ESFs as requested through the SERT
 - Bridge communication between government authorities and major fuel providers to enhance overall situational awareness
 - Provide accurate and current fuel shortage and supply information to the SEOC
 - Assist local governments and agencies with identifying fuel providers
- Agencies of ESF 19 may serve the SERT in various areas of Field Operations (i.e., the Forward State Emergency Response Team, Impact Assessment Teams, Rapid Response Team, Preliminary Damage Assessment Team, Joint Field Operations, Disaster Recovery Centers operation, intrastate and/or interstate mutual aid assistance, etc.)
- Develop strategies for meeting local and state fuel needs
- Receive and assess requests for assistance from local, state, and federal agencies, fuel offices, fuel suppliers and distributors
- Work with the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and other state and local emergency agencies to assess and coordinate accelerated fuel restoration for unique situations that may arise during an individual emergency

- Keep accurate logs and other records of emergency response activities and their costs for ESF 19 Fuels

Recovery

Continue to keep accurate logs and other records of emergency response activities and their costs.

Mitigation

ESF 19 will work cooperatively with other ESFs to mitigate the effects of any emergency. Objectives to support this goal include:

- Reviewing past events and AARs to reduce the response time and felt effects of a no-notice event
- Facilitating SERT personnel being trained and familiar with current industry regulations and laws

Finance and Administration

Financial Management

ESF 12 will coordinate approval of all expenditures with the SERT Chief and the Finance and Administration Section. The staff will maintain employee time logs to reflect hours worked. Each agency will be responsible for tracking its own costs. All missions conducted will be entered into WebEOC for documentation and tracking purposes.

Authorities and References

- Florida Statute 252

Appendix XX: ESF 20 – Cybersecurity

Role	Agency
Primary Agency	Florida Digital Service (FL[DS]) – Department of Management Services (Lead), Cyber Crime Office– Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM)
Supporting Agencies	Florida Department of Military Affairs, Florida National Guard (FLNG), Florida Commerce, Florida State Guard.

Introduction

Assumptions

Emergency Support Function 20 (ESF-20) – Cybersecurity is established for FL[DS] to provide consultation and support to State Emergency Response Team (SERT) and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) for cybersecurity incident monitoring and response. Incidents requiring FL[DS] consultation and support include, but are not limited to:

- A cybersecurity incident affecting Florida’s critical infrastructure, multiple-agencies, emergency operations, or emergency communications
- An event(s) creating the potential for cybersecurity incidents.

ESF-20 will integrate cybersecurity personnel from support agencies and entities to provide awareness and technical expertise to the SERT during SEOC activations and in preparation for projected significant events. SEOC activation is determined in accordance with the State Comprehensive Management Plan, incorporated by Rule 27P-2.002, F.A.C. The following definitions apply to the ESF 20 – Cybersecurity Annex.

Florida Statute defines cybersecurity to mean the protection afforded to an automated information system in order to attain the applicable objectives of preserving the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data, information, and information technology resources (See 282.0041(8), F.S.).

An incident is defined as an occurrence that (1) actually or imminently jeopardizes, without lawful authority, the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of information or an information system; or (2) constitutes a violation or imminent threat of violation of law, security policies, security procedures, or acceptable use policies. (See 44 U.S.C. § 3552(b)(2).) For purposes of this annex, a cybersecurity incident may also include but is not limited to a vulnerability in an information system, system security procedures, internal controls, or any system implementation / updates that could be exploited by a threat actor.

Direction and Control

ESF-20 adopts the core command and control structure as described in the Base Plan of the CEMP. Specifically, ESF-20 reports directly to the SERT Chief or his/her designee. The State Chief Information Officer (housed within FL[DS]), or their designee, will serve as ESF-20 Lead. The ESF-20 Lead will appoint an alternate to serve as a deputy for ESF-20 functions. This ESF-20 Alternate Lead will be a staff member of FL[DS].

As Primary Agencies, FL[DS], FDEM, and FDLE will designate staff to serve as liaisons within ESF-20. Per the activation level, the individuals appointed are expected to be either virtual or located physically in the SEOC, for as long as needed or requested by the SERT Chief, to attend all meetings and to coordinate with the ESF-20 Lead and the SERT, as well as provide information to and from the FDEM emergency coordination officer (ECO) or designee.

As part of the command-and-control structure, ESF-20 will coordinate with the Florida National Guard (FLNG), and FL Commerce Emergency Coordinating Officer (FC ECO) or their designee to provide situational awareness as appropriate.

Roles and Responsibilities

Organization

ESF-20 is a partnership of multiple state agencies and offices with the support and guidance from federal partners. The primary entities are those that are responsible for maintaining ESF-20, establishing performance goals in coordination with the SERT Chief, and coordinating with support entities needed for ESF staffing for cybersecurity incident response.

Responsibilities

Primary Agency

- Florida Digital Service, within the Florida Department of Management Services. The Florida Digital Service will serve as the ESF lead.
- Cyber Crime Office, an office within the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.
- Cyber Intelligence Squad, a squad within the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.
- Florida Division of Emergency Management, an agency within the Executive Office of the Governor.

Supporting Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities
Florida Digital Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Serve as ESF-20 Lead within the SEOC.• Coordinate overall response and recovery of a cybersecurity incident.• Manage requests for resources required to address impacts of a cybersecurity incident.• Coordinate activities and information between the SERT and other ESF-20 partners.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with FDLE to assess cybersecurity threats to the computer networks, telecommunications systems, radio, and internet services used for routine and emergency operations within Florida. • Provide stand-by contractor support for response to a cybersecurity incident. • Oversee ESF development and training in coordination with FDEM.
Florida Division of Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide at least one liaison to staff ESF-20. • Coordinate with FDEM Bureaus for emergency management trainings and exercises. • Ensure situational awareness from the SEOC is provided to ESF-20 in event ESF-20 is not activated. • Provide subject matter expertise on FDEM managed systems, including WebEOC, AlertFlorida, Salesforce, and other applicable systems.
Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Cybercrime Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide at least one liaison to staff ESF-20. • Coordinate sharing of law enforcement sensitive information to and from ESF-16 and the Florida Fusion Center. • Ensure ESF-20 staff and SERT Command Staff are provided appropriate briefings on cybersecurity incidents that are or may impact emergency management functions. • Serve as ESF-20's lead point of contact for conducting criminal
FDLE Cyber Intel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and prepare information for dissemination to government and/or critical infrastructure partners as required and/or appropriate with ESF-20 partners. • Collect and analyze law enforcement information following the incident's conclusion. • Coordinate notification process and information flow to response partners investigations.
Florida Department of Military Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate into ESF-20's information sharing structure. • Provide a liaison to ESF-20 if requested by the ESF-20 lead or SERT Chief. • Collect, analyze, and share cybersecurity threat and vulnerability information with appropriate agencies/entities on affected state, local, and private sector critical infrastructures if available and appropriate. • Provide awareness on available FLNG incident response and recovery resources such as information assurance, applications, and network operations personnel, for affected state, local, and private sector partners.
Florida Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate into ESF-20's information sharing structure. • Provide a liaison to ESF-20 if requested by the ESF-20 lead or SERT Chief.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect, analyze, and share cybersecurity threat and vulnerability information with appropriate agencies/entities on affected state, local, and private sector critical infrastructures if available and appropriate. • Coordinate with ESF-20 to determine approved information sharing guidelines for the Virtual Business EOC.
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Concept of Operations

Describe how this ESF operates during all phases of emergency management (preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation). Explain the activation process of the ESF within the County EOC. Clarify the role of the primary agency as the coordinator.

Preparedness

ESF-20 does not supplant the roles and responsibilities of any existing cybersecurity preparedness entities at the local, state, or federal level. Rather, the preparedness goal of ESF-20 is to ensure there is coordination and advocacy for cybersecurity as it relates to emergency management and consequence identification.

Annually, ESF-20 will assess the current capabilities of the ESF and SEOC as it relates to an emergency management response to a cybersecurity incident in line with FDEM's Integrated Preparedness Plan. As part of this assessment, ESF-20 shall identify gaps and recommend potential trainings and exercises to the SERT Chief and FDEM's State Training Officer.

ESF-20 should participate in SEOC exercises, as requested, and is encouraged to participate in other exercises to maintain awareness of other ESFs and SEOC functions.

Response

The primary preparedness function of ESF-20 is to establish and enforce a cybersecurity information sharing protocol between the FLDS, FDLE, and FDEM. This ensures that the primary cybersecurity partners are able to monitor ongoing threats that could cascade into requiring either a state response or enhanced monitoring of the SEOC. Nothing in this annex should be considered to override existing rules as it relates to cybersecurity and law enforcement sensitive information sharing. This annex also does not change reporting requirements of any state or local agency.

Information on cybersecurity incidents received by ESF-20 will be shared with both the FDLE Cybercrime Office and the State Watch Office. If the incident involves a disruption of critical infrastructure, emergency operations, or emergency communications, the State Watch Office will provide situational awareness to the appropriate ESF and county partners.

Information on cybersecurity incidents received by either the State Watch Office or the FDLE Cybercrime Office will be shared with each other, as well as with ESF-20. While some information will be considered law enforcement sensitive and exempt from sharing, at minimum, the following information should be shared:

- Facility / Entity Name and Address
- Mission Critical Functions of Facility
- Extent of Disruption
- Estimated Restoration
- Extent of State Involvement in Response if any

Recovery

After a response shift to the recovery phase, ESF-20 is expected to remain engaged for the purpose of providing subject matter expertise to FDEM Recovery Bureau Staff as they coordinate with federal entities on reimbursement for operational expenses. In the event that a Joint Field Office or other Recovery Office is opened that requires a cybersecurity subject matter expert, ESF-20 will coordinate the staffing of that expert.

ESF-20 will ensure that all time worked, and all operational costs are provided to FDEM Recovery staff upon request.

Finance and Administration

Financial Management

ESF-20 adheres to the administration procedures outlined in the Base Plan of the State CEMP with no variation.

Authorities and References

- Section 282.0051 Florida Statutes
- Section 282.318 Florida Statutes
- Section 815.06 Florida Statutes
- Presidential Policy Directive 41, United States Cyber Incident Coordination
- National Association of State Chief Information Officers Cyber Disruption Response Planning Guide
- Department of Homeland Security 2020 National Preparedness Report
- Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity, 2018
- Presidential Executive Order 13636, Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity, 2013
- National Cyber Incident Response Plan, 2016
- National Security Strategy, 2017
- 44 U.S.C. § 3552(b)(2) Federal Statutes

Attachment 1: Capabilities Report

Pursuant to section 252.35(2)(a)10, Florida Statutes (F.S), the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) is responsible for preparing a report biennially to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Governor, no later than February 1 of every odd-numbered year, concerning the status of the emergency management capabilities of the state and its political subdivisions as part of the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. This report must include the emergency management capabilities related to public health emergencies, as determined in collaboration with the Department of Health.

The following is a summary of the response and recovery capabilities over the past years (2025) for the state and its political subdivisions.

State Capabilities

State response capabilities have significantly evolved to address a wider range of emergencies with greater speed and efficiency. The State Emergency Response Team (SERT) and the FDEM have played a pivotal role in expanding these capabilities through strategic investments in pre-disaster contracts, regional coordination, deployable teams, cutting-edge technology, and logistical preparedness. These advancements enable rapid, efficient, and coordinated disaster response and recovery efforts that protect communities and restore normalcy after emergencies.

Mutual Aid

One of the state's most vital preparedness tools is the perpetuation of the Pre-Disaster Emergency Standby Contracts. These agreements allow the SERT and FDEM to work with vendors to establish services before disasters occur. By pre-negotiating terms for critical items like shelters, transportation services, medical personnel, and disaster support staff, the state minimizes delays during emergencies. By proactively forging partnerships with private contractors and awarding pre-disaster contracts, the agency has streamlined resource deployment and ensured critical supplies reach affected areas without delay.

Mutual Aid agreements remain a cornerstone of our expanded capabilities, allowing for collaboration between local, state, and federal partners, supported by frameworks like the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA) and the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). SMAA ensures seamless resource sharing and personnel deployment within the state, while EMAC enables mutual support across state lines. These agreements create a network of skilled personnel, specialized equipment, and critical supplies that can be mobilized to respond to disasters of any scale. By fostering strong partnerships at all levels of government, the state maximizes its capacity to protect its residents during emergencies. Although FDEM was not as taxed as in previous years due to a lack of large-scale disasters, refinements to the Division of Emergency Management Enterprise System (DEMES) Resource Management portal continue in earnest.

Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA) Program Capabilities

	2024 SMAA	2025 SMAA
Number of Missions supported by SMAA	961	77
Total Estimated Cost	\$90.3 Million	\$7.3 Million

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) Program Capabilities

	2024 SMAA	2025 SMAA
EMAC In-State Responses	3	32
EMAC Out-Of-State Responses	8	5

Technology

State investments in technology, including DEMES, WebEOC, and WeatherSTEM units, have transformed emergency management operations. DEMES streamlines mission assignments, resource requests, and financial tracking. DEMES is transforming financial recovery for counties following disasters. The state provides counties with free access to WebEOC and DEMES, creating an efficient disaster management system that minimizes delays and ensures effective resource allocation.

DEMES

DEMES is utilized by FDEM agency-wide across multiple different functions to support its stakeholders:

- **DEMES Grant Management Portal** is Florida's first comprehensive framework for managing all types of grants, utilizing standard configurations to minimize the need for highly customized coding. Contracts that previously took 20 days with paper-routing, now take 24 hours.
- **DEMES Gray Sky Procurement Portal** digitizes all disaster-related purchases, enabling SERT and vendors to view quotes and requests in real time. It streamlines the process, allowing purchase orders to be issued within 1.5 hours.
- **DEMES Mutual Aid Portal** enables comprehensive asset management for mutual aid deployments, allowing efficient logging and tracking of all deployments. Prior to its implementation, reimbursement claims averaged 486 days to process. This has been reduced to just 42 days.
- **DEMES Resource Management Portal** enables deployed personnel to log time worked and equipment usage directly. This automated approach simplifies the reimbursement process and expedites the return of funds to counties. The system continues to be refined to streamline the resource management portal for local governments and other assisting agencies for requesting mutual aid reimbursements.
- **DEMES Help Desk Portal** allows FDEM to triage and fulfill requests for fleet/facilities, information technology support, and other needs promptly.
- **DEMES Human Resource Portal** centralizes all Human Resource needs within the agency. The portal consolidates the hiring process, storing a centralized approved interview question bank and allowing employees to conduct the entire process from request to advertisement to onboarding within a single platform.

WebEOC

This system serves as a centralized hub for real-time information sharing, resource tracking, and interagency coordination during disaster responses between the counties and SERT. Recent enhancements to WebEOC allow counties to request and receive critical resources more quickly. In 2025, FDEM began its initiative to develop templates for missions' input into WebEOC to streamline the resource request process and reduce fulfillment times.

SERT TRAC and New Learning Management System

The SERT TRAC system has been in use for years for this purpose but has outlived its utility for its training purposes. Although still in use for current training management, FDEM is in the process of implementing a new program using the integrated Genius and Canva platforms. Expected rollout is in mid-2026.

Florida BEACON

The Florida BEACON (Broadcast Emergency Alerts and Communications Operations Network) is an AI-powered public safety system providing 24/7 real-time alerts for weather, disasters, and emergencies via radio, app, and web. This system is a collaboration between the state, the University of Florida, and tech partners to ensure Floridians get vital information in multiple languages to stay safe.

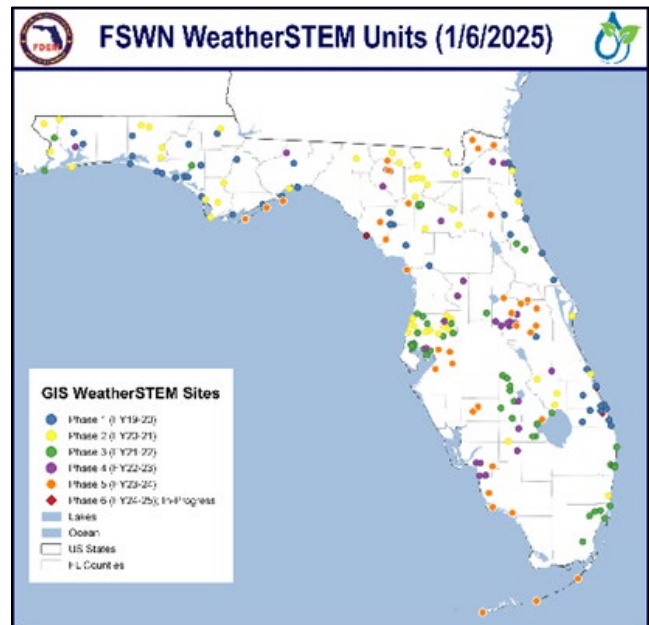
WeatherSTEM

WeatherSTEM Units enhance emergency situational awareness by providing real-time weather data, hyper-local forecasts, and analytics for informed decision-making. Strategically deployed, they help identify weather patterns and hazards, ensuring precise resource allocation and public messaging. By the end of the 2025 fiscal year, the Florida Severe Weather Mesonet Network (FSWN) incorporated the observations from 243 WeatherSTEM stations strategically located statewide.

Field Operations

Regional Field Teams

Regional coordination plays a pivotal role in the state's strategy, with FDEM leading efforts to integrate local expertise into larger operations. The Regional Field Coordination Team supports counties with a full-time Response Coordinator and a Recovery Coordinator in all 10 regions throughout Florida. These coordinators live within the region that they serve, and they provide individual assistance to counties at a localized level. Regional Response Coordinators serve as a vital link between local jurisdictions and the SERT, offering guidance, resources, and support tailored to the specific needs of their respective regions during preparedness and response. Building a strong relationship with coordinators can help local Emergency



Managers better prepare for and respond to incidents. The Regional Recovery Coordinators provide technical, fiscal, and grant management assistance to subrecipients as it relates to the required process and procedures of State grants, USDA grants, and FEMA's various Recovery Programs.

Incident Management Teams (IMTs)

The State IMT consists of trained individuals ready to deploy rapidly after a disaster. This team establishes incident command structures, manages complex operations, and collaborates with local and regional stakeholders to stabilize emergencies. In 2025, FDEM expanded the STATE IMT to 20 positions in order to effectively support field operations.

Additionally, the state maintains various deployable in-house teams, including five Regional All-Hazard Incident Management Teams (AHIMTs) strategically positioned to provide operational leadership during large-scale disasters.

AHIMTs supported 6 incidents in 2024: Oklahoma Tornadoes, New Mexico Wildfires, Hurricane Debby, Hurricane Helene (FL), Hurricane Helene (NC), Hurricane Milton and 5 events in 2025: Hurricane Priscilla and Tropical Storm Raymond Flooding (AZ), Kentucky Flooding, Ruidoso (NM) Wildfires and Floods, Kerr County (TX) Flooding, and California Wildfires

In addition to the field work the AHIMTs offer, there are a variety of other teams that can support Emergency Operations Center (EOC) operations. EOC Support Teams support local EOCs with staffing and technical expertise. Technical Support Teams focus on specialized areas like communications and logistics, ensuring systems function seamlessly. Recovery Teams assist communities in assessing damages, applying for aid, and navigating the recovery process. All of these teams work together to reinforce the state's commitment to long-term recovery and resilience.

Elevate Florida

Elevate Florida is a first-of-its-kind, groundbreaking statewide residential mitigation program. Led by FDEM, this program is designed to protect homes and communities by reducing damage caused during natural disasters like hurricanes and floods. Elevate Florida is aimed at improving the resilience of around 2,000+ homes using \$400 million in Federal funding. The application portal opened in February 2025 and is currently submitting applications to FEMA in hopes to receive Notice of Awards in early to mid-2026.

State Resources

Strategic warehousing and equipment management enhance the state's emergency response capabilities. In August 2025, FDEM moved into a new 421,600 square-foot warehouse and coordination facility in Auburndale that is already 91% utilized to serve the logistics mission of the SERT. The Florida Central Operations and Coordination Office (FL-COCO) is stocked with a huge inventory of supplies and equipment ready for deployment during disasters, including the equipment needed to load, move and track the resources stored therein.

The FL-COCO is a significantly more capable replacement for the former SERT warehouses in Orlando and Lakeland and will operate in addition to the existing warehouse in Tallahassee. This new facility offers several major improvements to the state’s logistical and operational needs by providing such features as:

- 400 trailer spaces (up from 130 at the former SLRC)
- Over 100 sleeping quarters (up from 16)
- Three hazardous material closets with air quality monitoring and leak detection
- A drive-in loading design allowing trailers to be loaded and deployed entirely indoors, saving time and deploying resources faster
- A helipad capable of landing Florida National Guard aircraft

The new FL-COCO also houses many offices and workspaces for use in normal operations and day-to-day functions, as well as serves as an additional coordination center during disaster and other emergency responses. Among the current resources readily available to the SERT during emergency activations from both the Auburndale and Tallahassee locations are:

Warehouse Resources	
Bottles of Water	10.9 million
Shelf Stable Meals (e.g., MREs, etc.)	3.2 million
Tarps	87,785
Sandbags	664,700
POD Kits	50
Personal Protective Equipment	
N95 Mask	10,178,262
Polyethylene Apron, Latex Free	14,500
Tyvek Coveralls, No Hood or Boot, Large	85,025
Shoe covers	18,298
Cloth Face Mask - Adult	366,599
Cloth Face Mask - Youth	3,118,510
Respirator Mask, Half Face	786
MSA Respirator Mask, Full Face	126
3M, P100 Particulate Filter	2,196
MCR Safety Glasses, Head Piece w/o Shield	27
Scotts Miracle-Gro Face Shield Kit	60,120
Exam Glove, Nitrile Powder Free, Small	85,000
Exam Glove, Nitrile Powder Free, Medium	1,421,000
Exam Glove, Nitrile Powder Free, Large	578,100
Exam Glove, Nitrile Powder Free, X-Large	645,400
Exam Gloves, Vinyl, Small	612,000
Exam Gloves, Vinyl, Medium	865,000
Utility Commodities	
Starlinks	637

Trap Bags	68,000 feet
50' Tiger Dam Tubes	410,500
4' Muscle Walls	3,568
Flood Buckets	61,088
Water Pumps 8"	12
Water Pumps 6"	4
Portable Generator 6500	1,014
Meridian barricade trailers	73
Traffic Cones	6,355
Barricade w/ light	1,250
Bunkhouses	12
Transportation	
Mobile Command Vehicles	3
Golf Carts and UTVs	12
Boats	35
Prime Movers	52

FDEM has published a Requestable Resource Catalogue that provides an inventory of supplies, equipment and facilities, large and small, available to its stakeholders and local agencies during disaster operations. In addition to a comprehensive listing of the resources at the SERT's disposal during emergency operations, each listed item includes detailed descriptions of the capabilities and specifications, operational and deployment requirements and WebEOC ordering details to streamline the emergency request process.

SERT Response and Recovery Efforts

Response

During disasters, the SERT coordinates response efforts by mobilizing resources and personnel to affected areas, managing logistics, disseminating public information, and ensuring residents' safety and well-being. Activated since early 2023, the SERT has demonstrated its wide range of capabilities and resources through multiple incidents, showcasing its vital support to Florida residents.

Under Operation Vigilant Sentry, the SERT opened and continues to logistically sustain two immigrant detention facilities which can temporarily house and feed up to 2,500 individuals daily. Although the operations and functions at these two sites are predominantly performed by vendors and contracted firms, the SERT has managed and coordinated those day-to-day activities since June.

Fortunately, Florida did not need to respond to any significant tropical or multi-regional emergency events in 2025. Despite an active season overall in the Atlantic Basin, no tropical cyclones made landfall in Florida, which allowed the state to restock and fortify its readiness for the next major disaster that may befall the citizens and infrastructure in the state.

Event	Response Date	Total Missions
Hurricane Ian	09/24/2022	6,524
Hurricane Nicole	11/08/2022	274
Operations Vigilant Sentry & Lone Star	01/07/2023	576
Hurricane Idalia	08/27/2023	2,436
Hurricane Debby	08/02/2024	1,785
Hurricane Helene	09/24/2024	4,380
Hurricane Milton	10/06/2024	6,117
Israel Repatriation	6/16/2025	7 flights/191 hotel nights coordinated
Jamaica Repatriation	10/31/2025	28 Evacuees
January Winter Weather	01/20/2025	28
Northwest Florida May Tornadoes	05/11/2025	4
October Severe Weather	11/05/2025	3
North Florida Detention Facility	8/14/2025	Ongoing
South Florida Detention Facility	6/23/2025	Ongoing

Recovery

Area	Metric
Public Assistance PA Payments Processed by Program	\$3,079,332,365.87
Disasters Closed out	Chipola Fire Complex (FM5426) Tropical Storm Fay (DR1785)
Individual Assistance (State Other Needs Assistance incurred Cost Share of disasters declared since the end of 2024)	\$238,418,435
Hurricane Helene and Milton Non-Congregate Sheltering Program	1,162 households sheltered across 50 Florida counties. The Helene and Milton NCS program successfully closed in August of 2025.
2025 Holmes County Tornadoes	\$708,287 in state assistance was provided to Holmes County to support recovery efforts, including debris removal, monitoring, and county staff overtime.
Hurricane Ian/Nicole Legislative Appropriation Program (LAP)	13 PA applicants received \$286,883,224 in awards (paid in 2023–2024 calendar years), with \$62,739,392 recouped to date from PA-obligated projects.
Hurricane Idalia Emergency Preparedness Recovery Fund Loans – Insurance Deductible Loan	3 PA applicants received \$11,693,160 in awards (paid in 2024 calendar year), with \$7,902,668 recouped to date from PA-obligated projects.
Hurricane Ian/Nicole Senate Bill 4A(SB4A) Local Match Waiver	96 (Ian), 47 (Nicole), 25 (Idalia) applications opted in and have executed agreements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ian = \$13,230,240 allotted and \$7,788,529 paid to date. • Nicole = \$10,319,359 allotted and \$7,316,243 paid to date. • Idalia = \$1,133,483 allotted and \$602,412 paid to date.

Florida Recovery Obligation Calculation (F-ROC) Program

F-ROC Disaster Readiness Assessments	2024	2025
Opted in	442	483
Submitted	442	413
In Draft	0	32
Under Review	0	318
Completed	442	95

Florida Department of Health Capabilities

Special Needs Shelter Support	
Blanket, Electric Warming	440
Blanket	1,745
Comfort Kit	6,100
Cot, SpNS, Elevated Head, Regular	967
Cot, Bariatric, 700lbs	73
Crutches, Aluminum (Adult)	18
Dehumidifier, 228 pint	9
Pharmaceutical Cache, OTC	6
Sheet, Cot, White, Disposable	4,982
SpNS Administrative Kit	2
SpNS Census Kit	20
Walker	64
Wheelchair, Bariatric, 500-700lbs	63
Wheelchair, 850#, Bariatric	3
Wheelchair, Folding, Adult	123
Responder Safety and Health	
Buckets, Survival, Responder	227
Food Bucket (1 Person, 8 Days)	198
Insect Repellant	11,373
Larvicide-Mosquito Dunk	21,627
Medical Surge-Alternate Treatment Site	
Alternate Care Site Kit	24
FORT's Field Hospital Mobile	1
Gatekeeper 50 bed treatment package	3
Med Surge Cache	2
Medical Waste Mailpack system, 5 gal	44
Pharmaceutical Cache	3
Suction Unit, Portable	11
Personal Protective Equipment	
Coverall	20,100
Face shield, Disposable	167,925

Gloves, Exam	5,130,000
Gown, Isolation/Procedure	2,606,300
Hand Sanitizer, 8 oz.	160
Hand Sanitizer, 1 Gal	12
Mask, Half Face, Large	7,956
Mask, Half Face, Medium	300
Mask, N95	476,134
Mask, Procedure	1,380,300
Personal Protective Equipment	
PAPR, Hood Assembly, Honeywell	23,876
Respiratory Augmentation	
AIRVO2 with Stand	141
Cylinder, Oxygen, M (122-150 cu. ft.)	60
Cylinder, Oxygen, D	115
Cylinder, Oxygen, E	207
Cylinder, Oxygen, H	40
Oxygen Concentrator	216
Oxygen Generating System	4
Oxygen Manifold Kit, eight patient	40
Oxygen Surge Kits	24
Vapotherm	31
Ventilator	606
Inoculation	
Freezer Ultra Low	1
Refrigerator/Freezer, Vaccine, Portable	42
Cooler, walk in	1
Syringe, 1ml, Slip Tip	481,494
Syringe, 3mL, Luer Lock	9,577,000
Infectious Disease	
Ebola Hospital Support Package	19
Shipping Container, Large, Insulated	527
Shipping Container, Small, Insulated	680
Mass Casualty	
Florida Emergency Mortuary Operation Response Team	1
Morgue Identification Center	1
Victim Identification Center	1
FEMOR's Cache	1
Body Bag	2,644
Morgue, Mobile, Cooler	4

Local Capabilities

Annually, FDEM conducts a disaster needs assessment with county emergency management agencies to determine when their local capability will be exhausted and require state assistance. The following is a summary of the status based on the following questions:

County Resource Gaps

In the survey of counties within the state of Florida for the 2025 Hurricane Season, the following resource gaps were identified:

- Generators
- Fire, EMS, Law Enforcement Staff
- Sheltering Staff
- Points of Distribution staff
- Medical Staff
- Initial Damage Assessment Staff
- Vehicle Shortages
- PPE Supply Shortages
- Oxygen Shortages
- EOC Staff
- Ambulance/Medical Transport Shortages
- Fuel Shortage / Disruption
- Food Supply Issues
- Animal / Agricultural Support
- Shelter Facility Deficits
- General Population Evacuation Issues
- Special Needs Evacuation Support
- Healthcare Facility Evacuation Issues
- Warehousing Capabilities
- LSA / Storage Site Issues
- Key Infrastructure Concerns
- Water/Wastewater Facility Vulnerabilities
- Communication Issues
- Debris Clearing
- Supply Chain Issues

Steps Taken to Address Limitations

To address these limitations, many counties are expanding relationships with various organizations for staff support and pursuing contracts for specialized staffing. Counties are also pursuing contracts for specialized equipment. Many stated they are revising employee policies and position descriptions to increase the number of essential staff and seek memorandums of understanding and/or agreements to increase resources. Lastly, many indicated mitigation to various infrastructure to increase resilience in future disasters.

FDEM staff annual meet with Florida jurisdictions to discuss their submitted limitations and ensure the SERT is prepared to fill these gaps during emergency response and recovery. Best practices are shared and additional resource information is provided. These visits give the counties the ability to openly discuss past issues with resource fulfillment and become aware of the resources available through the SERT in order to better help their communities return to normal following impacts.

Anticipated Requests

The counties were given the scenario of consecutive hurricane activations that would max out their capabilities and asked what their requests from the SERT would be. Below are the responses utilized by FDEM in planning:

Staff Augmentation

- Fire Services
- Emergency Medical Service
- Law Enforcement
- EOC Support
- Logistical Staging Areas
- Sheltering
- Incident Management Team Support
- Resource check in /check out support
- Damage Assessment support

Commodities

- Water (potable) and food/MREs
- Oxygen
- Fuel
- Portable Emergency Lighting
- Pumps
- Showers and toilets
- Mass Feeding
- Base Camps
- Tiger Dams
- Special Needs

County Agreements Overview

- 51% of counties indicated they have pre-disaster contracts in place for logistics and personnel support
- 91% of counties indicated they have pre-disaster contracts in place for debris hauling
- 88% of counties indicated they have pre-disaster contracts in place for debris monitoring
- 95% of counties have agreements in place for county point of distribution sites
- 86% of counties have agreements in place for local logistical staging areas
- 72% of counties have agreements in place for local base camps



Public Health Emergency Management Plan

To Support the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Version 2.0
May 2023-May 2028

Maintained by the Florida Department of Health



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AUTHORITIES

Federal

Title 42, Code of Federal Regulations Part 70 Interstate Quarantine

Authorize the detention, isolation, quarantine, or conditional release of individuals, for the purpose of preventing the introduction, transmission, and spread of the communicable disease listed in an Executive Order.

Title 42, Code of Federal Regulations Part 71 Foreign Quarantine

Authorizes the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to order the isolation, quarantine, or placement of a person under surveillance and may order disinfection or disinfestation, fumigation, as the Director considers necessary to prevent the introduction, transmission, or spread of the listed communicable diseases.

Public Law 109-148 Public Readiness and Emergency Preparedness Act (PREP Act) As Amended

Authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to issue a declaration that provides immunity from liability (except for willful misconduct) for claims of loss caused, arising out of, related to, or resulting from administration or use of countermeasures to diseases, threats and conditions determined by the Secretary to constitute a present or creditable risk of a future public health emergency to entities and individuals involved in the development, manufacture, testing, distribution, administration, and use of such countermeasures.

Title 42, Code of Federal Regulations Part 264 Regulations to Control Communicable Diseases

Authorizes the U.S. Surgeon General to make and enforce regulations to prevent the introduction, transmission, or spread of communicable diseases from foreign countries into the United States, or from one state to another.

Title 42, Code of Federal Regulations Part 265 Suspension of entries and imports from designated places to prevent spread of communicable diseases

Whenever the U.S. Surgeon General determines that by reason of the existence of any communicable disease in a foreign country there is serious danger of the introduction of such disease into the United States, and that this danger is so increased by the introduction of persons or property from such country that a suspension of the right to introduce such persons and property is required in the interest of the public health, the U.S. Surgeon General, in accordance with regulations approved by the President, shall have the power to prohibit, in whole or in part, the introduction of persons and property from such countries or places as the U.S. Surgeon General shall designate in order to avert such danger, and for such period of time as the U.S. Surgeon General may deem necessary for such purpose.

Pub. Law No. 109-417 Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act (PAHPA)

- Amends the Public Health Service Act and establishes the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response as a new position with authority over the advanced development and acquisitions of medical countermeasures.

- Establishes the National Health Security Strategy to coordinate preparedness activities across agencies and organizations in order to reduce the social and economic cost of significant public health incidents.

Pub. Law No. 113–5 Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Reauthorization Act (PAHPRA)

Amends the Public Health Service Act and provides the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response with additional responsibilities and authorities to develop and implement the National Health Security Strategy.

Section 319, Public Health Service Act, Public Health Emergencies

Authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services to determine that a Public Health Emergency exists, if the Secretary determines a disease or disorder presents a Public Health Emergency or that a Public Health Emergency, including significant outbreaks of infectious disease or bioterrorist attacks, otherwise exists. If the Secretary issues this declaration, it would authorize the Secretary to take appropriate actions consistent with other authorities to respond to the emergency, temporarily suspend or modify certain legal requirements, and expand available funds in the Public Health Emergency Fund for the response.

Pub. Law 93-288 Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) As Amended

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 disaster assistance efforts.

State

Section 20.43(7)(b), Florida Statutes, Department of Health

Authorizes the purchase of items necessary to encourage patient compliance with disease prevention behaviors.

Section 120.54(4)(a), Florida Statutes, Administrative Procedures Act, Rulemaking, Emergency Rules

Provides that an agency may adopt any rule necessitated by an immediate danger after a finding that such an immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare requires emergency action.

Section 252.36, Florida Statutes, Emergency Management

A state of emergency shall be declared by Executive Order or proclamation of the Governor if she or he finds an emergency has occurred or that the occurrence or the threat thereof is imminent.

Section 381.0011, Florida Statutes, Duties and powers of the Department of Health

- Assess the public health status and needs of the state.
- Administer and enforce laws and rules related to sanitation, control of communicable diseases, illnesses, and hazards to health among humans and from animals to humans, and the general health of the people of the state.
- Coordinate with federal, state, and local officials for the prevention and suppression of communicable and other diseases, illnesses, injuries, and hazards to human health.

- Provide for a thorough investigation and study of incidence, cause, modes of propagation and transmission, and means of prevention, control, and cure of diseases, illnesses, and hazards to human health.
- Provide for the dissemination of information, to the public relative to the prevention, control, and cure of diseases, illnesses, and hazards to human health.
- Act as registrar of vital statistics.
- Manage and coordinate emergency preparedness and disaster response functions: investigate and control the spread of disease; ensure the safety of food and drugs; and provide surveillance and control of radiological, chemical, biological, and other environmental hazards.

Section 381.0012, Florida Statutes, Enforcement authority

It shall be the duty of every state and county attorney, sheriff, police officer, and other appropriate city and county official upon request to assist the department or any of its agents in enforcing the state health laws, rules, and orders adopted under this chapter.

Section 381.00315, Florida Statutes, Public health advisories; public health emergencies; isolation and quarantines

The State Health Officer is responsible for declaring public health emergencies, issuing public health advisories, and ordering isolation and quarantines. The Department of Health, in collaboration with specified entities, to develop a specified public health emergency plan; review and update the plan as necessary.

Section 403.861, Florida Statutes, Department of Health; public water supply duties and responsibilities; coordinating budget requests with department

Public health aspects of the state public water supply program require joint participation in the program by the Department of Health and its units and the Department of Environmental Protection.

Section 406.11, Florida Statutes, Examinations, investigations, and autopsies.

Requiring district medical examiners to certify deaths and to assist the State Health Officer with certain functions upon request.

Section 570.36, Florida Statutes, Division of Animal Industry; powers and duties

- Enforcing those provisions of chapter 585, and rules adopted pursuant thereto, relating to testing, supervising, controlling, and eradicating brucellosis and tuberculosis in livestock.
- Enforcing those provisions of chapter 585, and rules adopted pursuant thereto, relating to the control and eradication of dangerous transmissible diseases of livestock, including those caused by parasitic infestations such as screwworm and cattle fever tick.
- Operating and managing the animal disease diagnostic laboratory provided for in chapter 585.

Section 585.145, Florida Statutes, Control of animal diseases

Gives the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services the authority to take such measures as may be necessary and proper for the control, suppression, eradication, and prevention of the spread of contagious, infectious, and communicable disease and to protect animals in the state. The Department shall also isolate or quarantine such animals as it shall find, or have reason to believe, to be infected with or exposed to any such disease.

Section 768.28, Florida Statutes, Waiver of sovereign immunity in tort actions; recovery limits; limitation on attorney fees; statutes of limitations; exclusions; indemnification; risk management programs

Protects state employees who administer immunizations as part of their official duties.

REFERENCES

1. State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
2. Florida Natural Disease Outbreak and the Pandemic Influenza Management Response Plan, April 2008
3. Fatality Management Response Plan of the Florida Medical Examiners Commission, December 2020
4. Florida Department of Health, Alternate Care Site Standard Operating Procedure, April 2013
5. State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, Appendix VIII: ESF-8 Public Health and Medical Services, 2022
6. Florida Department of Health, Emergency Operations Plan, February 2019
7. Florida Department of Health, Emergency Operations Plan, Mass Prophylaxis and Treatment Annex, Version 6, October 2014
8. Florida Strategic National Stockpile Standard Operating Procedure, January 2015
9. Florida Department of Health, Biological Disease Outbreak Incident Response Playbook, February 2015
10. Florida Department of Health, Ebola Incident Response Playbook, February 2015
11. Florida Department of Health, Pandemic Influenza Incident Response Playbook, February 2015
12. Florida Department of Health, Florida Infectious Disease Transportation Network Plan, May 2016
13. Florida Department of Health, Zika Incident Response Playbook, 2017
14. Federal Emergency Management Agency Biological Incident Annex to the Response and Recovery Federal Interagency Operational Plan, January 2017
15. The Interagency Agreement Between the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Health regarding responsibilities for the biomedical waste program, October 1996
16. Florida Department of Health and Department of Environmental Protection Tracking of Precautionary Boil Water Notices During Hurricanes or Emergency Events, June 2019

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Category A Bioterrorism Agent/Disease.

High-priority agents including organisms that pose a risk to national security because they: can be easily disseminated or transmitted from person to person; result in high mortality rates and have the potential for major public health impact; might cause public panic and social disruptions; and require special actions for public health preparedness. These agents/diseases include: anthrax; botulism; plague; smallpox; tularemia; and viral hemorrhagic fevers. Many of these agents/diseases are naturally occurring.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Select Agents. Biological agents and toxins that have been determined to have the potential to pose a severe threat to public health and safety, to animal and plant health, or to animal or plant products.

Consequence Management. Actions taken to maintain or restore essential services and manage and mitigate problems resulting from disasters and catastrophes, including natural, man-made, or terrorist incidents.

Contact Tracing. The identification and diagnosis of persons who may have come into contact with an infected person, especially in order to treat or quarantine them.

County Health Department (CHD). County health departments are cooperative state and local partnerships. Each county health department enters into an annual contract with their host Board of County Commissioners. The contract specifies the services to be provided and the revenues that fund the services. County health departments are supported by a variety of revenues including state funds, county funds, federal funds, fees, Medicaid, grants, and contracts. County health departments collectively fall under the leadership of the State Health Office.

Crisis Standards of Care. Guides for decision-making designed to achieve the best outcome for a group of patients rather than focusing on an individual patient.

Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources. The assets of the United States that are essential to the nation's security, public health and safety, economic vitality, and way of life (e.g., energy production and delivery).

Epidemiology. The study of disease sources, occurrence, transmission, and prevention.

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

Emergency Use Authorization (EUA). The Food and Drug Administration may authorize unapproved medical products or unapproved uses of approved medical products to be used in an emergency to diagnose, treat, or prevent serious or life-threatening diseases or conditions caused by chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threat agents when certain criteria are met, including there are no adequate, approved, and available alternatives.

Florida Emergency Mortuary Operations Response System (FEMORS). A team of trained personnel from multiple state and local agencies that supports Medical Examiner Offices with victim identification, recovery, storage, and disposition of human remains, and record keeping during mass fatality incidents.

Incubation Period. The length of time between the point of exposure to an infectious agent and the point at which signs and symptoms of the disease appear.

Infection Control. Measures taken to prevent further infections and the spread of disease. These precautions include: separate waiting facilities, a pre-arranged triage mechanism, spatial separation, use of personal protective equipment, appropriate cleaning and disinfection, proper hand hygiene, use of standard and transmission-based precautions, encourage immunization of susceptible populations, and encouragement of respiratory hygiene.

Isolation. The separation and confinement of individuals known or suspected to be infectious or ill with a contagious disease in order to prevent them from transmitting the disease to others.

Laboratory Response Network (LRN). An integrated network of state and local public health, federal, military, and international laboratories that are equipped to respond to bioterrorism, chemical terrorism, and other public health emergencies.

Medical Countermeasure. Food and Drug Administration regulated products (biologics, drugs, devices) that may be used to diagnose, prevent, protect from, or treat conditions associated with chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear threats, or emerging infectious diseases.

Medical Surge. Increased need for medical personnel in a catastrophic health incident or pandemic.

Morbidity. The measure or rate of disease occurrence - usually expressed as the number of disease cases per 100,000 populations.

Mortality. The measure or rate of death from a disease occurrence, usually expressed as percent of deaths among the number of cases.

Non-Pharmaceutical Intervention. Disease control measures that include isolation and quarantine, restrictions on movement and travel advisory/warning, social distancing, external decontamination, hygiene, and precautionary protective behaviors.

Novel Disease. A new type or strain of disease for which there is no or limited human immunity.

Occupational Health. A branch of public health concerned with protecting the safety, health, and welfare of people engaged in work or employment.

Pandemic. A disease epidemic characterized by sustained human-to-human transmission causing community outbreaks in more than one World Health Organization Region.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Specialized clothing or equipment, worn for protection against infectious or harmful materials, chemical and radiological hazards. Items may include: protective garments, gloves, gowns, goggles, hand sanitizer, and/or equipment.

Public Health Advisory and Alerts. Any warning or report giving information to the public about a potential public health threat.

Public Health Emergency. Any occurrence or threat thereof, whether natural or man-made, which results or may result in substantial injury or harm to the public health from infectious disease, chemical agents, radiological agents, biological toxins, cyber-attack, or situations involving mass casualties or natural disasters.

Public Health Reference Laboratories. Designated state and local laboratories that perform advanced diagnostics tests, not readily available in the private sector, to detect and confirm the presence of threat agents.

Quarantine. The restriction of activities of currently well people when there is reason to believe that they have been exposed to and are in the incubation period for an infectious disease.

Sheltering in Place. Procedures that involve individuals isolating themselves within their homes.

Social Distancing. Voluntary or mandatory steps taken to reduce close contact among people in a community.

Standard Precautions. These precautions are used for all patient care in health care settings. The precautions are based on a risk assessment and make use of common-sense practices and personal protective equipment use that protect health care providers from infection and prevent the spread of infection from patient to patient. These measures can include hand hygiene, respiratory etiquette, patient placement, cleaning, and disinfection.

Surveillance. The ongoing, systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of health-related data essential to planning, implementation, and evaluation of public health practice. Surveillance is often used to detect disease outbreaks and to monitor and assess their progression.

Symptomatic. The stage of infection and disease progression when a patient begins to show sensations or changes in bodily function associated with a particular disease.

Transmission-based Precautions. Precautions used for patient care in health care settings. These precautions are the second tier of basic infection control and are to be used in addition to standard precautions for patients who may be infected or colonized with certain infectious agents for which additional precautions are needed to prevent infection transmission.

Vaccine. A substance used to stimulate the immune system to recognize and respond to one or several diseases or conditions.

Zoonoses/Zoonosis/Zoonotic. A disease capable of being transmitted from infected animals to humans.

SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION

I. General

This plan is applicable during any emergency, incident or disaster that impacts Florida’s public health and medical system and will be implemented under the all-hazards framework of the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. The scope of this plan is not limited by the nature of any specific hazard. This plan is designed to be applied with equal effectiveness against all public health and medical incidents, whether they are infectious or noninfectious, intentional, or unintentional. This plan will be implemented to help safeguard and restore the health and safety of communities affected by these incidents with due regard to the physical, behavioral, and cultural needs of the whole community.

The overarching objective of the Public Health Emergency Management Plan is to establish a framework for an integrated multi-agency response to a public health emergency by reducing disease morbidity and mortality and limiting economic and social disruption. The Florida Department of Health (FDOH), under the direction of the State Surgeon General, shall serve as the lead agency for public health emergency incident response and will coordinate local, state, and tribal activities in order to:

- Detect the incident through disease surveillance and/or environmental monitoring.
- Characterize and monitor the public health emergency to determine the most effective interventions.
- Identify and protect the population(s) at risk through pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical interventions.
- Determine the source of the public health emergency.
- Rapidly frame public health and medical, pharmaceutical, pre-hospital and law enforcement implications.
- Control and contain the spread of any identified disease.
- Augment public health and medical service surge capacity.
- Coordinate public messaging.
- Coordinate implementation of protective actions.

II. Hazard Context

Florida’s population demographics, climate, and role as an international tourist destination increase the state’s vulnerability to the impacts of public health emergencies—whether natural or manmade. Incidents involving chemical, radiological, nuclear, or explosive agents generally allow for ready detection, investigation, and containment. Other incidents, such as biological incidents, tend to be less transparent and more difficult to contain. As a result, a large-scale biological incident would pose a significant threat to public health, critical infrastructure, and state and local economies.

Biological agents may elude early detection, compromising the ability of public health professionals to understand the scope and magnitude of an emerging disease outbreak. This inability to detect a biological agent early may allow infection to spread unabated through the population and increases the likelihood of catastrophic consequences.

Examples of public health threats that may result in the activation of this plan include:

- Emergence of an infectious disease of high consequence.
- Introduction of an infectious disease agent of high consequence into the state.
- Established person-to-person transmission of a novel influenza virus or another emerging disease to which there is no existing human immunity.
- Dispersal of a Bioterrorism Agent as part of a bioterrorism act.
- Local (autochthonous) transmission of an imported vector-borne disease.
- Large-scale intentional or natural contamination of water supplies or the pharmaceutical supply chain.
- Large-scale environmental health incidents.
- Extensive food-borne illness incidents.
- Nuclear incidents or large-scale releases of radioactive materials.
- Large-scale hazardous material releases.
- Mass population surges.

III. Purpose

The purpose of the plan is to describe the actions used to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from public health emergency incidents requiring state, interstate, and/or federal support.

This plan is intended to address public health emergency incidents that exceed or are predicted to exceed the response capability and/or resources of local jurisdiction(s) and/or the state. The information contained in this plan is not cause-specific with regard to public health emergency incidents. As with other incidents, the focus of the response to a public health emergency incident would be on consequence management and threat mitigation.

While the plan is intended to support the state response to any public health emergency incident, it may not be all-inclusive as new threats can continue to surface. As such, additional response activities may be required that are not detailed in the plan. However, the plan has sufficient flexibility to allow for easy adaptation to new and evolving public health threats.

IV. Scope

The scope of incidents addressed in this plan can be identified as any incident that exceeds or overwhelms the capabilities or resources of one or more responding local agencies. As incident complexity and scale increases, incident coordination would transition to a lead agency, such as FDOH. Coordination and communication with the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) will be continuous during the response to ensure situational awareness statewide.

As incident complexity and scale further expands, the SERT would be activated to effectively coordinate the multijurisdictional resources that might be utilized. As local/state/private resources are overwhelmed, federal agencies would then increase their operational responsibility.

V. Situation Overview, Planning Assumptions, and Critical Considerations

As the lead agency, FDOH is responsible for the establishment of a preparedness and response framework to address public health threats of various scopes and magnitudes ranging from isolated to widespread. The State Surgeon General is responsible for declaring public health emergencies, issuing public health advisories, and ordering isolation and quarantine actions.

A. Situation Overview

Public health emergencies that require the activation of this plan may arise from a variety of public health threats that must be analyzed individually to adequately support preparedness, response, and recovery activities. Given the dynamic nature of public health incidents, FDOH—in collaboration with the Executive Office of the Governor and the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM)—will establish the threshold for initiating a state-level response on a case-by-case basis.

The scale and timing of state response actions corresponds with the attributes of the public health emergency and the predicted scope and magnitude of the incident and is not tied to any pre-determined response triggers. Response decisions are ultimately driven by situational awareness and an assessment of potential public health impacts.

Public Health Emergency Characteristics

1. Naturally-occurring Disease Outbreaks
 - a. Emerging: Caused by newly identified species or strains of disease-causing agents for which there may be no human immunity.
 - b. Reemerging: Caused by a disease-causing agent that was previously controlled or eradicated but has been reintroduced.
 - c. Communicable: Transmissible from person-to-person via contact, respiration, and/or ingestion of disease-causing agent.
 - d. Non-communicable: Cannot be transmitted from person-to-person.
 - e. Vector-borne: Transmitted through a disease vector (animal or arthropod) such as an insect (i.e., mosquito, flea).
2. Man-made Incidents
 - a. Terrorist-related: Intentional use or release of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive (CBRNE) agents, or cyber-attack to achieve a political, religious, or ideological goal.
 - b. Non-terrorist related: Unintentional dissemination of a biological or chemical agent such as the accidental contamination of the food or water supply, or other environmental health incidents.
3. Severity

A categorization of the overall impact of a disease outbreak, particularly during pandemics. Severity levels are specific to the disease and are assessed by examining the illness's association with infection or number of infections resulting in hospitalization or death. These factors combined are used to guide decisions about actions to implement at a given time during an outbreak. All disease agents do not have established severity levels.

4. Response and Medical Prophylaxis Options
 - a. Response options may include:
 - Enhanced (active) surveillance; disease investigation; boil water notices; vector or animal control measures; stop sale and recall of medicines or products.
 - b. Medical prophylaxis options may include:
 - Medical countermeasures to include pre- and post-exposure vaccinations and antibiotics, or medical treatments to radioactive materials exposure.
 - c. Non-Pharmaceutical Intervention options may include:
 - Personal protective measures such as use of personal protective equipment, and increased hygiene.
 - Environmental measures such as increased sanitation.
 - Social distancing measures such as facility closure, imposition of travel advisories and restrictions; isolation; and quarantine.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Public health emergencies caused by naturally-occurring disease outbreaks
 - a. Public health surveillance systems may take days or weeks to detect a pattern that indicates a biological incident has occurred.
 - b. Reports of suspected and/or confirmed cases involving the threat agent may come from multiple sources.
 - c. Initial public health actions may need to be taken in the absence of complete information.
 - d. The type of biological agent, mode of transmission, degree of infectivity, timeliness of detection, and availability of public health interventions to mitigate disease spread will determine the effectiveness of response actions.
 - e. Supplies of medical countermeasures may be inadequate to support mass prophylaxis for exposed populations.
 - f. Emergency provisions will allow for the dispensing of eligible medical countermeasures without the need for individual prescriptions.
 - g. Executive Order(s) and/or public health emergency declaration(s) will provide additional authority, as necessary to support the response (e.g., temporary suspension of pharmaceutical laws).
 - h. No single entity will possess all of the authority, expertise, and/or resources to respond unilaterally.
 - i. Federal assistance may not be available or severely limited during multi-state outbreaks.
 - j. Response actions will require significant coordination with the private sector.
 - k. A contagious disease incident may include waves of secondary and tertiary infections within the original outbreak area and beyond. Disease transmission (i.e. epidemic curve) may vary depending on the source of the agent and how it is transmitted (including animal reservoirs).
 - l. Disease transmission may also have relevance to blood product safety.
 - m. Disease outbreak waves may present challenges in planning for these incidents in a linear, phased fashion. Waves of infections and recurrence demonstrate how different levels of impacts on the country are possible and

how strictly aligning response to planning phases can be challenging (as experienced during the COVID-19 response).

2. Man-made incidents
 - a. A public health emergency will occur with little or no warning.
 - b. Individuals presenting symptoms of disease or illness may be the first indication of a bioterrorism incident if it is carried out covertly.
 - c. Environmental surveillance systems (e.g., BioWatch) may detect the presence of a Category A Bioterrorism Agent in the environment and trigger a response.
 - d. Medical equipment, supplies, and/or pharmaceuticals may not be available from the private sector, or state and federal stockpiles within 12 hours of a request.
 - e. The response to an actual or threatened incident will involve law enforcement and investigative activities as an integrated element.
 - f. In the case of a biological attack, there may be multiple sites where the attack occurs.
 - g. An act of terrorism, particularly an act directed against a large population center will have major consequences that can quickly exceed current capabilities and capacities.
 - h. A biological attack involving a contagious agent may require quarantine activities to contain the disease outbreak.

3. Foodborne disease or illness
 - a. Illness that results from consuming contaminated food.
 - b. Parasites, viruses, bacteria, or chemical or natural toxins may contaminate food and cause foodborne illness.
 - c. Foodborne illness may develop by natural causes, during food preparation and production, or after a disaster as power loss may lead to unsafe temperatures being maintained in refrigerated foods.
 - d. Foodborne illness outbreaks are incidents in which two or more people have the same disease, have similar symptoms, or excrete the same pathogen and there is a time, place, and/or personal association among the people who consumed a common food item.
 - e. Foodborne illness can create impacts on water contamination and disposal options for bio-hazardous waste.
 - f. Foodborne illness can create impacts upon animals with regards to disease control (coordinate with ESF-17).

4. Severe weather
 - a. A major incident will likely have significant impacts on public health and health care systems.
 - b. Severe weather incidents include hurricanes and tropical storms, flooding, storm surge, thunderstorms, lightning, hailstorms, tornadoes, windstorms, wildfires, extreme temperatures, and severe winter storms.
 - c. Additional implications generated by severe weather include: large-scale fires due to drought, air quality issues, sewer failure, mass population surge, communications failure, power failure, hazardous material incidents, mass casualty incidents, fixed-facility radiological incidents, civil disorder, and infrastructure damage or failure (dam failure, road and bridge damage).

5. Situational Awareness
 - a. Full information about public health emergencies or threats may not be immediately available and may take hours (e.g., pathogen identification), or days (e.g., lethality, susceptibility to countermeasures) to unfold.
 - b. Situational awareness will largely depend on the type of agent or threat and its characteristics. Decisions will need to be made without complete information.
6. Disproportionate impacts
 - a. First responders and health care providers may be disproportionately impacted depending on the agent and the nature of the event.
7. Significant resource shortfalls
 - a. The size, scope, and/or complexity of a public health emergency incident may overwhelm existing state, and local, and federal capabilities and resources, causing significant strain on the whole community.
8. Healthcare response
 - a. Individual practitioners, healthcare organizations, healthcare coalitions, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) will all be an integral part of a large-scale public health emergency response.
9. Medical Counter Measure (MCM) development and production
 - a. For pathogens with no pre-established MCM, development and production of MCMs would occur as quickly as possible but may take considerable time.
10. Long-term recovery
 - a. The impacts of a public health emergency incident can cascade nationally, even for a localized event. Recovery of impacted populations and environments may take many years.

C. Critical Considerations

1. Coordinating structures
 - a. In the case of a suspected or actual biological, chemical, cyber, or radiological terrorist threat, close coordination between the public health and counterterrorism community will be required throughout the incident.
 - b. Public Health, emergency management, and law enforcement stakeholders will require close collaboration on the ground at the incident level, all the way through the national multi-agency coordination centers.
 - c. Incident response will require coordination among state, local, tribal and territorial (SLTT) governments, NGOs, and the private sector.
2. Decision coordination
 - a. Interdependent decisions of mission areas should be coordinated to avoid unintended consequences. Interdependent decisions include, but are not limited to: pre-positioning of MCM, security of points of entry or enhanced screening, public messaging, operations to resolve the threat, etc.

3. Legal and Policy Decisions
 - a. During a response where federal or SLTT authorities conflict or intersect, critical legal and policy decisions will be required (such as movement restrictions, civil order, etc.).
4. Public Information
 - a. Despite the initial lack of availability of incident information, the public will still demand authoritative and knowledgeable information in a developing public health emergency situation.
5. Complex medical and health information
 - a. Communications must synthesize complex medical and health information to promote public confidence and compliance with guidance.
 - b. Information from federal, SLTT, and private sector partners will be necessary to develop a full understanding of risks, identify appropriate response actions, and provide accurate risk communications.
6. Resistant pathogens
 - a. There is the potential for pathogens to be resistant to MCM, limiting the availability of prophylaxis and treatment options.
7. Immunity of populations
 - a. There will be limited, if any, immunity in the population to novel emerging infections.
8. Limited MCM
 - a. Available but limited MCM may fall short of the required demand due to a variety of factors (e.g., geographical variance in the severity of the incident, logistical issues, disruption to pharmaceutical production).
9. Medical countermeasures dispensing
 - a. SLTT entities may lack the capability to immediately provide MCM and PPE and may require assistance, which may include federal options.
10. Public Safety
 - a. State and local authorities must consider public safety and security during implementation of response and recovery measures (e.g., security at MCM dispensing areas and of health care and public health critical infrastructure).
11. New therapies
 - a. Unique therapeutic and unapproved or novel therapies and diagnostic tests may be used after appropriate regulatory authorization (i.e., Emergency Use Authorization).
12. Contact tracing
 - a. Individuals or populations who have traveled to other states or countries since exposure may complicate and slow the contact tracing process.
 - b. In extensive disease outbreaks, contact tracing efforts can be overwhelmed and ineffective if not adequately staffed.

13. Surveillance testing
 - a. Ongoing systemic collection, analysis, and interpretation of public health-related data is essential to the planning, implementation, and evaluation of public health emergency response actions.
 - b. Surveillance testing is crucial to monitor community- or population-level outbreaks of disease, or to characterize the incidence and prevalence of disease.
14. Waste management
 - a. Public health emergencies caused by pathogens, or chemical or radiological agents can have a disproportionate impact on hazardous waste processing and disposal.
 - b. Management of large quantities of hazardous waste can prove challenging and further drain resources.
15. Responder exposure
 - a. Responders may be placed at risk if not adequately trained and protected. For example, they may be exposed to individuals with contagious illness.
 - b. Alternatively, they could become contaminated with an intentionally disseminated agent before its presence is detected.
16. Fatality management
 - a. Fatality management resources will likely be strained by both naturally occurring and intentional incidents.
 - b. Regular processing mechanisms are likely to be overwhelmed due to large numbers of human remains, which are possibly hazardous due to the presence of biological causative agent(s).
 - c. Evidence from human remains might have to be recovered and preserved as part of the ongoing law enforcement investigations.
17. Behavioral health impacts
 - a. Public concern with exposure to disease causing agents and illness causing agents, without demonstration of illness, and the desire for preventive prophylaxis will all amplify the demand for medical and behavioral health resources.
 - b. Due to the characteristics of public health emergencies, behavioral health impacts should be anticipated; negative perception of individuals, families, communities, ethnic/racial groups, or even certain professions that may become associated with the public health emergency via media and other reports is a significant concern.
18. Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions (NPI)
 - a. NPIs (e.g., social distancing, quarantine, travel restrictions, school closures) may have unintended consequences and require judicial implementation.
 - b. Considerations include civil rights and civil liberties, financial impacts, implementation challenges, consistent applications, and effectiveness.
19. Travel restrictions
 - a. Both federal and state authorities permit public health actions (e.g., travel restrictions) in specific situations.

- b. In accordance with international health regulations, response to public health incidents should minimize impact on travel and trade.
20. Resource competition
 - a. Resources will likely be limited during a public health emergency.
 - b. Competition between various governmental levels and the private sector can be anticipated and should be coordinated to promote the most judicious distribution of resources.
21. Technology systems
 - a. Standing up systems to handle large volumes of data for internal and external communication and data management.

SECTION 2 – THE RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

I. General

This section describes how response operations are organized across jurisdictions to address a significant public health emergency incident. A significant public health emergency incident is any incident involving a public health threat that requires an immediate, coordinated local and state response to prevent or reduce increases in morbidity and mortality due to disease, or serious injury or death due to other agents. While many traditional support systems may remain intact during such an incident, local, interstate, and federal mutual aid resources may be strained due to the magnitude of the incident. Private sector resources may be leveraged to increase response capability.

II. Local Response

The following activities should be considered at the local level to respond to a significant public health incident:

- Activate Emergency Operations Centers and/or Incident Management Teams (IMT) in accordance with plans and procedures.
- Local emergency management offices and county health departments begin active planning and coordination of response actions.
- Disseminate key public health and risk mitigation messages to the public and local stakeholders.
- Conduct enhanced surveillance to detect disease agents in the environment and/or at-risk populations.
- Coordinate laboratory testing for samples.
- Collect and report data on cases and case clusters following standard case definitions for disease agents.
- Implement non-pharmaceutical interventions to help contain disease.
- Provide access to medical countermeasures in accordance with mass prophylaxis plans.
- Monitor and be prepared to implement guidance on non-pharmaceutical interventions at the direction of the State Surgeon General.
- Request additional resources and capabilities using established channels.

III. State Response

The following activities may be conducted at the state level to respond to a significant public health incident:

- Establish a Public Health Policy Group to ensure coordinated crisis decision making occurs. At a minimum this policy group should include the State Surgeon General, Chief of Staff, Deputy Secretaries, General Counsel, State Epidemiologist, CHD Liaisons, and other FDOH personnel as needed to address the public health incident.
- Establish a communication flow for sharing policy decisions with response personnel. As needed, personnel from other state agencies, such as ESF-8 partner agencies, may be included in the Public Health Policy Group.
- Convene an incident-specific group of subject matter experts (SME) to support the incident response. The SME group would advise the Public Health Policy Group, the ESF-8 IMT, and the SERT as needed.
- Implement enhanced epidemiologic and surveillance activities to define cases, identify at-risk populations, and determine sources of infection.
- Provide laboratory testing capability for the identification, confirmation, characterization, and determination of drug susceptibility of biological agents.
- Provide technical assistance in environmental health and/or conduct environmental sampling to support disease and illness surveillance and other epidemiological activities.
- Identify exposure pathways to support the development and implementation of infection control protocols for disease agents.
- Provide guidance on identification, diagnosis, and clinical management of human cases.
- Coordinate patient movement to Regional Treatment Center(s) or isolation chambers for individuals with highly-infectious diseases.
- Provide guidance on the use of medical countermeasures.
- Distribute medical countermeasures as required or directed.
- Develop and disseminate effective infection control practice recommendations for communities and health care settings.
- Coordinate with blood banks to ensure a safe and adequate blood supply.
- Provide guidance on non-pharmaceutical interventions to assist with the containment and control of disease agents.
- Provide technical assistance to local jurisdictions to support public health response activities, including technical assistance related to identifying and mitigating health equity concerns during the response.
- Disseminate key public health and risk mitigation messages to the public and government stakeholders.
- Coordinate plans, policies, and procedures that will be used to respond during an incident with Federal Emergency Management Agency Region IV counterparts.

SECTION 3 – ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH CAPABILITIES

I. General

During a large-scale, long-term public health emergency, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, existing capabilities and system capacities will be severely tested. Many capabilities and systems may be overwhelmed, and some may fail. These capabilities and systems will need to have extra support or be enhanced, or new processes will need to be rapidly developed to support the expanded demand for data management, response resources, and personnel.

During the short term, the response to public health emergencies will utilize existing systems, personnel, and physical resources for response actions which are typically redirected from ongoing programs to support these efforts. Therefore, as the response to a public health emergency continues, these ongoing programs are likely to suffer.

During a protracted large-scale public health response, the capabilities listed below may need to be enhanced and expanded to meet the demand of a public health emergency.

II. Public Health Capabilities

A. Information Systems

1. FDOH currently employs multiple systems to monitor public health and environmental health. These systems include bio-surveillance, disease reporting, and immunization databases. Through routine environmental monitoring and surveillance, and sampling of facilities and conditions, information is gathered about factors that may contribute to the occurrence or transmission of disease.
2. Existing reporting and data management systems may need extra support (such as data entry for Florida SHOTS immunization records, or increased support to on-board reporting laboratories in the Merlin reportable disease data repository). New systems may need to be developed for the effective management and sharing of public health data (such as the Healthy Together mobile application developed to deliver individual test results from community-based COVID-19 testing).

B. Physical Plant

1. Every Florida county has at least one building or structure to house its county health department (CHD) which is dedicated for public health activities. Several CHDs have multiple buildings for public health service delivery. These services include activities such as infectious disease prevention and control, acute care and preventative services, environmental health, and behavioral health services.
2. FDOH Central Office currently maintains warehousing space dedicated for public health emergency preparedness and response as well as ongoing programs. Several CHDs also maintain warehouse space to support ongoing programs and preparedness and response activities.

3. The FDOH Bureau of Public Health Laboratories maintains three facilities in Florida located in Jacksonville, Tampa, and Miami. The specimen processing capacity of these labs was expanded by securing additional diagnostic machinery to support the COVID-19 response.
4. The CHDs have pre-identified locations for response uses such as PODs (Points of Dispensing). These PODs will be activated in case of an emergency related to a biological attack or disease outbreak requiring mass dispensing of medical countermeasures.
5. Leverage community partners to utilize existing community spaces such as community centers, parks, parking areas, and sporting venues to support response activities such as community-based testing and vaccination.
6. Utilize private partnerships to stand up and support large-scale response activities such as mass testing sites, vaccination sites and therapeutic delivery sites.

C. Commodities

1. FDOH maintains preparedness medical and mass care supplies to support response efforts, and therapeutics and pharmaceuticals to support ongoing programs as well as prepare for potential short term response needs. These supplies vary from year to year based upon projected needs, required inventory levels or suggested preparedness standards, funding, and other factors.
2. During protracted large-scale public health emergencies (such as the COVID-19 pandemic) competition for commodities may be intense. The state should utilize a single ordering point to coordinate resources, materials, and procurement across partnering agencies and different levels of government to minimize the internal competition for resources.

D. Human Resources

1. Existing FDOH hiring processes typically take several weeks to recruit, screen, hire, and onboard employees. During a protracted large-scale public health emergency, a large demand for additional personnel services can be expected. Expedited processes for the rapid onboarding of other personnel services and private contractors will be needed.
2. To support the COVID-19 Pandemic response effort, FDOH Human Resources developed expedited recruitment and separation processes for Other Personnel Services (OPS) positions and an expedited Contractor Onboarding Process. These hiring processes would be adapted as needed to support the personnel needs of a public health emergency.

SECTION 4 – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

The State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) establishes eleven core missions for a state-level public health and medical response. These missions define the state-level role in supporting local public health and medical response efforts. Each core mission is supported with additional plans and procedures that describe the operations components of these missions during an incident.

A. Concept of Operations

1. Assessment of Threat

- a. Public health emergencies may arise from a variety of sources. Through situational awareness, FDOH assesses the potential of a public health emergency to develop into an incident that requires a statewide response.
- b. The FDOH Bureau of Public Health Laboratories is part of a network of specialized laboratories that are used to identify and confirm agents causing disease outbreaks including those agents that require focused attention at the local, state, national, or international level.
- c. The FDOH Bureau of Epidemiology and CHD epidemiology programs primarily use passive surveillance systems to detect disease outbreaks by monitoring increases in reportable diseases from vital statistics, health care providers, hospital emergency department data, laboratories, and environmental surveillance. Toxic exposure reports from poison control centers are monitored for the occurrence of chemical agents.
- d. Passive public health surveillance allows for continuous monitoring for clusters of human illness, including food and waterborne disease.
- e. Factors that may indicate individually or collectively that a disease outbreak or biological incident requires activation of the FDOH ESF-8 IMT or the SERT include:
 - i. Large number of cases relative to data on spatial and temporal disease trends for a given area.
 - ii. Atypical temporal or unseasonal clusters of a disease (e.g., illness resembling mosquito borne disease during winter).
 - iii. Atypical geographic spread of a disease based on established disease agent characteristics.
 - iv. High rate of disease morbidity and mortality resulting in a significant number of hospitalizations and/or deaths.
 - v. Unexplained mode of transmission based on established disease agent attributes.
 - vi. Widespread distribution of a biological agent that is persistent in the environment (e.g. wide area anthrax dispersal).
 - vii. Short incubation period and/or high rates of secondary transmission, creating the potential for a rapid increase in the number of cases.
 - viii. A completely novel disease or a known disease with highly unusual characteristics or presentations.

- f. Epidemiologists from FDOH are responsible for providing necessary situational awareness by:
 - i. Assessing all outbreaks that come to their attention.
 - ii. Transitioning from passive to active surveillance, as necessary, to determine the extent of the outbreak.
 - iii. Notifying appropriate officials of suspicious outbreaks.
 - iv. Seeking consultation and assistance, as necessary, to characterize an outbreak.
- g. Contact tracing investigations will be directed locally with support from state epidemiology subject matter experts.
- h. Sample collection may involve a variety of methods depending on the source of the outbreak to include:
 - i. Human biological samples (e.g., blood, urine, etc.) may be collected by epidemiology staff.
 - ii. Environmental samples of Bioterrorism Agents may be collected by local hazard materials teams trained in proper sample collection procedures.
 - iii. All environmental samples submitted for testing following a bioterrorism incident must follow chain of custody procedures to maintain the integrity of any potential law enforcement investigation.
- i. The state Laboratory Response Network (LRN) public health reference laboratories will be used to fulfill state needs for rapid testing and characterization of biological threat agents as well as emerging infectious disease agents. In a suspected bioterrorism incident, laboratory testing is coordinated with state and federal law enforcement, in addition to LRN members.
- j. A key component of this process is the establishment and maintenance of the law enforcement chain of custody and transport arrangements. Prior to transporting a specimen to an LRN laboratory, a basic field screening will be performed by responders on-scene to rule out radiation, oxidizers, flammability, corrosives, explosives, and volatile organic compounds.
- k. Any potential biological agent, disease outbreak, or suspected bioterrorism act affecting or involving humans will be brought to the immediate attention of the State Surgeon General by the State Epidemiologist. The State Epidemiologist will be notified by the State Food and Waterborne Disease Coordinator if food or water is potentially involved, toxicology experts if a biologic toxin is suspected, and the State Public Health Veterinarian if a zoonotic or arthropod-borne disease is suspected.
- l. When a waterborne illness is suspected, it is critical that information be shared between jurisdictions early in the process to reduce exposure and prevent secondary cases, as well as to eliminate the source of the outbreak as quickly as possible. Bureau of Environmental Health notification procedures for waterborne emergencies should be followed.
- m. LRN laboratories will provide the results of their testing and analysis of suspected bioterrorism samples to the entity that submitted the sample and to all public officials with a need to know.
- n. Instances of disease that raise the “index of suspicion” for terrorist or criminal involvement, as determined by the State Epidemiologist, State Public Health Veterinarian, Bureau of Epidemiology and/or Bureau of

Environmental Health, are reported to the State Watch Office and the Florida Fusion Center.

B. Unique Prevention and Protection Activities

1. Upon activation, the primary objectives of FDOH are to identify populations that have been exposed to a biological, chemical, or radiological agent, are at risk for becoming exposed, and that are disproportionately vulnerable to the effects of the agent(s).
2. Additional investigative tasks such as identifying the route of exposure and mode of transmission for the agent(s) will need to be conducted in order to determine effective public health interventions.
3. If a county is faced with a significant outbreak related to waterborne illness, the CHD will decide if it is appropriate to activate an IMT and request potential assistance from the appropriate FDOH Central Office staff.

II. Deactivation

Deactivation of the state's response and demobilization of deployed personnel will be at the direction of the FDOH and the SERT after coordination with the local jurisdictions. Deactivation of specific assets, operations, or facilities may be initiated as conditions warrant.

A partial deactivation may occur after the first wave while maintaining surveillance activities for the occurrence of a second wave of disease or subsequent secondary attack or infection.

III. Command and Coordination

Command and coordination will be accomplished in accordance with the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, existing structures, and other requirements with the State Surgeon General serving as the Incident Commander.

IV. Communications

A. Intra-Agency

Designated spokespersons for public information during a public health emergency incident are the State Surgeon General and the Director of the FDOH Office of Communications.

B. Inter-Agency

1. The FDOH Office of Communications, with the technical assistance of subject matter experts in their respective agencies, will establish and maintain public confidence through timely implementation of a public messaging campaign.
2. The FDOH Office of Communications will participate in a Joint Information Center operation and will coordinate its public messages with all domestic media outlets and CHDs, as appropriate.
3. The Joint Information Center will establish guidelines for formulating appropriate messages and disseminating information to elected officials, health care professionals, responders, the public, high-risk populations, vulnerable populations, and people whose first language is not English.

4. If any agency or government entity becomes aware of an overt threat involving biological agents or indications of unnatural disease, the Department of Justice (DOJ) must be notified. The agency or entity alerts the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and those agencies notify DOJ.
5. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) Privacy Rule permits covered entities to disclose protected health information for public health purposes without prior authorization during a public health emergency or significant incident.

V. Reduction of Morbidity and Mortality

A. Disease Control

Effectively reducing morbidity and mortality from biological, chemical, or radiological agents requires implementation of control interventions designed to:

1. Prevent those who are ill from infecting or exposing others.
2. Prevent those infected or exposed from becoming ill.
3. Prevent those not infected or ill from becoming infected or ill.

These control objectives will be achieved through implementation of epidemiology surveillance, laboratory surveillance and diagnostics, rapid response and containment strategies, community-based control and mitigation interventions, distribution and dispensing of medical countermeasures, and implementation of infection or exposure control and occupational health strategies.

Surveillance

Generally, the purpose of surveillance is to collect data that will describe the characteristics of disease in human populations and define the temporal and geographic distribution to support disease control. Surveillance data will be integrated into Incident Action Plans and Situation Reports (SitReps) to support the overall response.

1. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DOACS) is responsible for supporting the surveillance of disease in domestic animals.
2. FDOH is responsible for supporting the surveillance of disease in human populations.

B. Medical Surge for Patient Care

During a public health emergency or biological incident, there may be a significant surge in demand on the health care system. This increased demand could stress community medical support systems and result in a shortage of health care personnel. It may be necessary for hospitals to maximize bed capacity by implementing surge plans. Use of alternate care sites may also be required. To address the demand for additional health care personnel, consideration may be given to reinstating licensure for retired medical professionals and utilizing volunteers. Strategies to meet the increased demand for medical services will be implemented using established medical surge protocols and procedures, including crisis standards of care when necessary.

The increased demand on the health care system can result in significant shortages of needed medical supplies and equipment. Strategies to meet the increased demand for medical equipment, supplies and pharmaceuticals will be implemented using established medical logistics protocol and procedures.

The Joint Information Center under the direction of ESF-14 will develop and disseminate materials to educate citizens regarding self-care for uncomplicated disease or illness symptoms.

C. End of Life Care

Palliative care will be required to provide comfort and minimize the physical and psychological suffering of those whose lives may be shortened as a result of a public health emergency or incident such as an epidemic. Palliative care may be provided by numerous providers and entities in the health care system and at various locations.

D. Management of Fatalities and Animal Dispositions

FDOH, in coordination with the Medical Examiners Commission, will provide guidance to Medical Examiner's district offices to assist in managing the anticipated increase in the number of deaths. In the event of a mass fatality incident, the Florida Mass Fatality Plan may be activated, to include FEMORS. There may be conditions that result in the destruction or depopulation of domestic animals. Animal dispositions and methods are coordinated by DOACS and the Department of Environmental Protection.

E. Law Enforcement, Public Safety, and Security

FDLE is responsible for the command, control, and coordination of all state and local law enforcement personnel and equipment to support security missions, enforcement of quarantine orders, and to ensure the safety of quarantined individuals during a public health emergency or a biological incident. FDLE also establishes procedures for the use of the Florida National Guard in support of the overall law enforcement mission.

During a public health emergency or a biological incident, it will be essential for law enforcement agencies to maintain public safety and order. Areas where civil disturbances could occur include health care facilities, POD locations, and food distribution sites. Law enforcement presence may be required to secure isolation and quarantine facilities in order to control disease spread, which will temporarily divert these resources from traditional duties. Law enforcement agencies may also be limited by staffing shortages, requiring additional law enforcement resources.

SECTION 5 – ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

I. General

ESF roles and responsibilities during SERT activations are found in the ESF Annexes to the State CEMP. Because of the potential widespread nature of a public health emergency, such as an epidemic, non-traditional responses from agencies and unusual ESF response roles may be required. Potential ESF roles and responsibilities in the context of an epidemic are summarized below.

- **Preparedness Activities:** Participate in epidemic preparedness activities as directed by the SERT or the Division of Emergency Management. Encourage agency staff to learn and practice basic hygiene to reduce disease spread. Establish a communications plan to update staff on pandemic stages and required actions. Appoint rumor control staff to monitor and respond to profession-specific rumors in coordination with ESF-14.
- **Response Plans:** Integrate epidemic considerations into existing agency response plans.
- **Key Indicators:** Identify data points and triggers during the epidemic monitoring phase that will provide an indication of effectiveness of response actions. During response, monitor key indicators using data to prepare Incident Action Plans and evaluate the effectiveness of the response.
- **Infection Control:** Develop agency infection control protocols based on guidelines provided by FDOH to mitigate disease transmission and spread.
- **Legal Issues and Executive Orders:** Be prepared to take actions as dictated in executive orders and make specific recommendations on rule variances.
- **Non-pharmaceutical Interventions:** Be prepared to implement direction on NPIs such as isolation, quarantine, social distancing, and closing of schools or businesses.
- **Quarantine, Sheltering in Place and Social Distancing:** Monitor and be prepared to implement FDOH direction on isolation, quarantine, and social distancing.

The SERT will take the following precautions when there is widespread human transmission of any biological agent:

- Implement enhanced access control procedures and internal infection control procedures as recommended by the State Surgeon General.
- Implement internal surveillance protocols to monitor the health of government employees.
- Implement Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) to maintain delivery of essential goods and services.
- Monitor threat levels for trigger point changes that will affect the SERT.

Specific ESF roles and responsibilities for a public health emergency are outlined in the following section.

II. Emergency Support Function Responsibilities

ESF-1 Transportation

Preparedness

1. In coordination with ESF-8, develop protocols and instructions for responding to sick or ill passengers on public conveyances.

Response

1. In coordination with ESF-8, assess the need for periodic sanitizing or decontamination of local public conveyances.
2. In coordination with ESFs 8 and 16, issue transportation travel advisories as needed to discourage or limit non-essential travel into or out of affected regions.
3. In coordination with ESF-16, implement travel restrictions for non-essential movement of personnel and goods as directed through executive order.
4. In coordination with ESF-8, make available updated policies and procedures necessary for cleaning or sanitizing transportation systems.
5. In coordination with ESF-8, provide special instructions, guidance, and training to essential employees who must travel to regions that have experienced a public health emergency; focusing on worker safety, health monitoring and personal protective equipment use.
6. In coordination with ESF-8, issue instructions to transportation workers on the detection and disposition of symptomatic passengers on public conveyances.
7. In coordination with ESFs 8 and 14, issue public service announcements and public safety educational campaign materials, via posters, brochures, websites, or other media regarding how to reduce the spread of contagions and contaminants while riding public transportation systems.

Recovery

1. Reassess travel restrictions for non-essential movement of persons.
2. Integrate best practices and lessons learned during any previous public health emergency across all transportation modes and update plans to reflect lessons learned.
3. Sanitize and decontaminate workplaces as needed before resuming normal operations.

ESF-4 Firefighting

Response

1. Determine whether fire rescue resources will be needed to deliver/administer appropriate medical countermeasures.
2. Determine need for fire rescue resources to assist with transport of human remains.

ESF-6 Mass Care

Preparedness

1. In coordination with ESF-8, identify and disseminate recommendations for the closure and subsequent reopening of schools.
2. In coordination with ESF-8, create plans that identify the criteria and trigger points for removing potentially infectious persons from congregate shelters and schools.

Response

1. Coordinate with ESF-8 and 10 to obtain situational awareness of the public health and environmental threats to sheltering and Mass Care operations.
2. In coordination with ESF-8, provide guidance regarding the criteria and trigger points for removing potentially infectious or contaminated persons from congregate shelters and schools.

Recovery

1. In cooperation with ESF-8, provide guidance and support regarding the reopening of schools.

ESF-7 Resource Management

Preparedness

1. In coordination with SERT Logistics and ESF-8, identify potential facilities for use as quarantine centers and alternate care sites.
2. Provide information regarding state policies on sick and administrative leave.

ESF-8 Public Health and Medical Services

Preparedness

1. Identify key incident indicators to monitor implementation of disease control strategies and status of the health care delivery system.
2. Develop recommendations for stockpiling of medical supplies, equipment, personal protective equipment, and pharmaceuticals.
3. Coordinate with ESF-16 regarding current isolation and quarantine guidance.
4. Coordinate with ESF-10 regarding potential damage to drinking water and wastewater treatment and distribution systems.

Response

1. Collaborate with the SERT, and the Executive Office of the Governor on implementation of executive orders, the proclamation of public health emergencies, or states of emergency.
2. Evaluate the need for medical countermeasures.
3. Request medical countermeasures, if necessary.
4. Deploy Receipt, Stage, Store Teams as needed.
5. Distribute medical countermeasures as needed.
6. Provide daily status of medical countermeasures dispensed, distributed and available.
7. Conduct surveillance and investigation of confirmed and suspected cases and/or contacts and disease patterns.

8. Provide guidance to CHDs on sample collection for biological, chemical, or radiological testing.
9. Evaluate laboratory surge capabilities.
10. Coordinate with ESF-17 to provide or receive guidance on impacts to animals or any zoonotic concerns.
11. Determine investigative capabilities.
12. Coordinate with ESF-16 to implement and support isolation and quarantine, as necessary.
13. Activate FEMORS, as necessary.
14. Provide guidance to medical providers regarding treatment and management of patients.
15. Coordinate with blood banks to ensure a safe and adequate blood supply.
16. Disseminate public health information regarding infection control practices and personnel protection measures.
17. Coordinate with ESF-10 to track precautionary boil water notices (BWN) issued for public water systems; post information to FDOH BWN web page.

Recovery

1. Develop and implement a monitoring system to determine the status of public health and safety issues.
2. Track individuals who received medical countermeasures.
3. Track absent or ill health care workers' return to the workforce.
4. Demobilize medical countermeasure operations.
5. Demobilize FEMORS.

ESF-9 Search and Rescue

Preparedness

1. Review and evaluate search and rescue procedures that would be applicable during a public health emergency.

Response

1. Determine whether fire rescue resources will be needed to deliver/administer medical countermeasures.
2. Assist in the retrieval of deceased from residences in coordination with ESFs 8, 16 and FEMORS.

ESF-10 Environmental Protection

Preparedness

1. Coordinate with ESF-17 on the development of educational materials regarding the handling and disposal of animal carcasses, if applicable.
2. Coordinate with ESF-8 to identify contractors to handle a surge in biomedical waste.
3. Review agency plans for biological, chemical, or radiological response standards.

Response

1. Coordinate with ESF-17 on the use of incinerators for the disposal of animal carcasses and the identification of alternative burial sites.
2. Coordinate with ESF-8 on the cleanup of improper biomedical waste disposal sites.

3. Coordinate messaging regarding solid waste management, wastewater spills, and boil water notices.

Recovery

1. Monitor animal carcass disposal sites in conjunction with ESFs 8 and 17.

ESF-11 Food and Water

Response

1. Coordinate the provisioning of food to isolation, quarantine and alternate care sites in coordination with ESFs 6 and 8.

ESF-12 Energy

Preparedness

1. Coordinate with petroleum partners and ESF-8 regarding recommendations on medical countermeasures.

ESF-13 Military Support

Preparedness

1. Ensure development and coordination of National Guard biological, chemical, or radiological response plans with other SERT ESFs and agencies and U.S. Northern Command.
2. Identify alternate sites for assembly and deployment.
3. Identify deployed personnel with increased risk for exposure, contamination, or infection.
4. Monitor the health status of personnel, including those at home stations, assembly, and deployment bases, and those returning from areas where known contagions or contaminants are prevalent.

Response

1. Support distribution of medical countermeasures and other materiel as requested.
2. Assist with medical support personnel, if requested.

Recovery

1. Prepare for possible secondary spread or re-introduction.

ESF-14 External Affairs- Public Information

Preparedness

1. Develop messages that enlist public participation and support in the control efforts that contribute to a more rapid resolution of the emergency (e.g. hygiene, check on neighbors, social distancing, etc.).
2. Develop pre-recorded communications and messages to be distributed at the appropriate phase of the incident.
3. Develop pre-planned messages in coordination with ESF-17 regarding animal industry issues and food consumption.

ESF-15 Volunteers and Donations

Preparedness

1. Educate non-governmental organizations on the public health emergency.
2. Identify organizations that can share information with their members and partners to promote biological, chemical, or radiological agent preparedness and knowledge to the general public.
3. Assess the capability of volunteer units to respond to a public health emergency incident.

Response

1. Support the use of non-medical staff at health care facilities.

ESF-16 Law Enforcement and Security

Preparedness

1. Develop security plans to support the receipt, distribution, and dispensing of medical countermeasures.
2. Emphasize law enforcement officer and family incident preparedness planning.
3. Review plans for mass fatalities and security implications with medical examiners and health care facilities.
4. Identify security issues or patterns of unlawful conduct specifically related to a biological incident within the US.
5. Review legal authorities applicable to a public health emergency.
6. Review possible movement and restrictive actions that would assist with the prevention of the spread of contagions or contaminants.
7. Prepare to implement isolation measures and other containment strategies to limit the introductions of contagions or contaminants into correctional facilities as necessary.
8. Identify immuno-compromised and at risk inmates and staff in correctional facilities.
9. Evaluate alternative schooling methods for juveniles in correctional facilities.
10. Educate staff and inmates on preventative strategies and proper infection control procedures.
11. Identify correctional facilities and institutions with infirmaries.
12. Identify areas for temporary and/or long-term morgue sites at correctional facilities.

Response

1. Activate the Florida Mutual Aid Plan as needed to provide security for medical countermeasures and other materiel, points of distribution, health care facilities, quarantine sites, mortuaries, and ensure the safety of quarantined individuals.
2. Coordinate closed POD agreements between CHDs and local law enforcement agencies.
3. Enforce restrictive measures and orders as needed.
4. Determine the health care priority of terminally ill, at risk or immuno-compromised inmate populations.
5. Implement isolation measures and other containment strategies to limit infection in correctional facilities.
6. Monitor the number and location of fatalities in correctional facilities.

Recovery

1. Reduce proportionately the deployed personnel in accordance with the Florida Mutual Aid Plan.
2. Determine continued need for ongoing security missions.

ESF-17 Animal and Agriculture Issues

Response

1. Through the State Agricultural Response Team, provide guidance, set priorities, and provide resources as needed to address the public health emergency.

ESF-18 Business, Industry, and Economic Stabilization

Preparedness

1. Provide education and training to the business community, local and regional organization and staff regarding a public health emergency.
2. Identify essential functions necessary to keep business operating during a public health emergency.
3. Review the parameters of the Florida Small Business Emergency Bridge Loan Program for possible changes to meet the business community's needs in the course of and aftermath of a public health emergency incident.

Response

1. Monitor the production of essential goods and services throughout a public health emergency and communicate supply chain concerns to ESF-8 and SERT Leadership.
2. Distribute state and federal guidance to the business community.
3. Distribute state and federal guidance regarding risk factors to the business community.
4. Coordinate with ESFs 5 and 14 to disseminate incident response information.

Recovery

1. Coordinate with ESFs 5, 14, and 18 to provide and disseminate information around economic assessments of impacted communities and private sector recovery processes that are relevant to the incident.

ESF-19 Fuels

Preparedness

1. Coordinate with petroleum partners and ESF-8 regarding recommendations on medical countermeasures.

ESF-20 Cybersecurity

Preparedness

1. Provide consultation and support to the SERT and State Emergency Operations Center for cybersecurity incident monitoring and response.