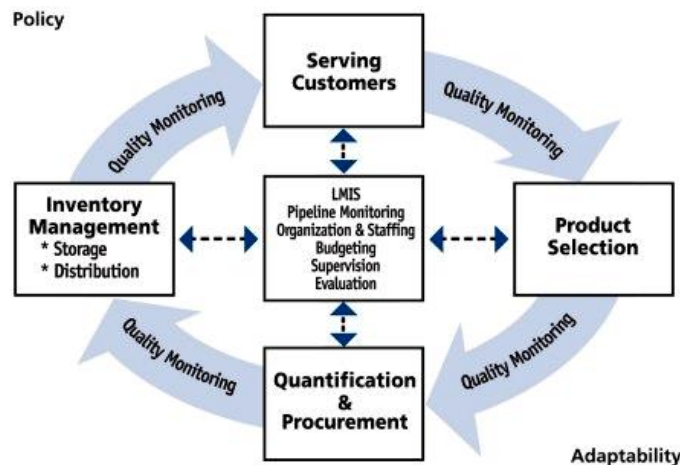# STATE OF FLORIDA
UNIFIED LOGISTICS PLAN

Base Plan Document Supported by Functional Annexes

Annex to the
State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

State of   **Florida**
Division of Emergency Management
Unified Logistics Section

2015 Revision

Table of Contents

Functional Support Annexes

Executive Summary

The 2013 revision of the State of Florida Unified Logistics Plan represents the collective efforts of the Florida Division of Emergency Management and the State Emergency Response Team. The Unified Logistics Plan has been prepared to be compliant with National Incident Management System and the National Response Plan. In its design, the Unified Logistics Plan:

- Is comprised of a Base Plan, with 14 supporting Annexes;
- Eliminates duplication of information through the use of a consistent format and structure;
- Ensure the Base Plan incorporates the Regional Domestic Security Multi-Agency Coordination Groups and the Disaster Recovery Center Plan.

The Unified Logistics Plan provides a single source document that includes plans, procedures and supporting documentation needed to ensure the State of Florida maintains a strong and viable logistics capability.

The State of Florida Logistics Section is broken out into four distinct branches designed to manage all logistics functions. These include:

- Services Branch
- Support Branch
- Mutual Aid/Emergency Management Assistance Compact Branch
- Information Technology and Communications Branch

To ensure National Incident Management System compliance, this Plan describes the National Preparedness Goals, the framework for National Preparedness, as it relates to logistics management; provides for a general overview of the State of Florida vulnerabilities and hazard analyses; and describes the roles and responsibilities of State, County, Federal, Private Sector, Non-Governmental and Volunteer Organizations, and Citizens Groups.

This Plan is designed to be dynamic, and will update on a regular basis to ensure consistency with any new plans, processes or procedures needed in order to maintain readiness with formal updates at least every two years.

The Unified Logistics Section is comprised of not just the Division of Emergency Management but ALL partners at the local, state and federal levels to also include principal VolAgs, contractor partners and select business an industry partners.

Preface

The **State Emergency Response Team Unified Logistics Plan** is a dynamic plan that will be maintained and updated on a regular basis. This section provides the documentation necessary to comply with the National Incident Management System planning criteria for plan development and maintenance.

Plan Authorization

Section 252.35 (1), Florida Statutes, requires that the Florida Division of Emergency Management to maintain "a comprehensive statewide program of emergency management." The Statute further requires the Division to "prepare a state comprehensive emergency management plan, which shall be integrated into and coordinated with the emergency management plans and programs of the Federal Government… The plan shall be implemented by a continuous, integrated comprehensive emergency management program. The plan must contain provisions to ensure that the state is prepared for emergencies and minor, major, and catastrophic disasters, and the division shall work closely with local governments and agencies and organizations with emergency management responsibilities in preparing and maintaining the plan."

The State Emergency Response Team Unified Logistics Plan is incorporated into the Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, and is adopted by reference.

Plan Development
Section 252.35, Florida Statues provides the Florida Division of Emergency Management the overall authority and responsibility for emergency management response planning; plan development and coordination with municipalities, other counties, state and federal organizations.   This is embodied in the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, and the referenced Unified Logistics Plan.

The State Emergency Response Team Unified Logistics Plan was developed with input provided by the following primary and support agencies:

Primary Agency:
- Division of Emergency Management

Support Agencies:

- Florida Department of Management Services (Emergency Support Function -7)
- Florida Department of Banking and Finance, Office of the State Comptroller
- Florida Department of Military Affairs - National Guard Bureau
- Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services (ESF-11) and (ESF-4/9)
- Florida Department of Health (ESF-8)
- Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation (ESF-6)
- Seven Regional Domestic Security Task Forces

These agencies have acted as advisory bodies to the State Emergency Response Team in the development of this Plan, and provide ongoing advise specifically on such actions as policies, plans, procedures, and training, exercise opportunities for logistics functions.

Plan Maintenance

The preparation and revision of the Unified Logistics Plan and its Annexes will be the responsibility of the Florida Division of Emergency Management with the assistance and involvement of all applicable support agencies. The Unified Logistics Plan will be updated on an ongoing basis, but at a minimum, once every two years. Examination and review will be conducted annually and will reflect changes in implementing procedures, reduction in gap analysis, improved emergency preparation capabilities through the award of contingency contracts, and deficiencies identified from After Action Reports from exercises and actual events taking corrective action. Changes will be recorded on the "Record of Changes" page included herein.

Record of Changes

Date	Action	Page	Description of Change
03/18/01	Initial Plan Release	All	Initial State Logistics Plan Development
11/9/02	Revisions	All	Annex Development
2/3/04	Revisions	All	Annex Development
05/15/06	Revisions	All	AAR updates 2004/2005 Hurricanes. Added Annexes
12/8/08	Revisions	All	FINAL RELEASE OF 2009 PLAN REVISIONS FOR ALL ANNEXES
10/13/09	Revisions	All	Annual review of the plan and all annexes – First year of State LCAT Included Gap analysis updated. SRMN integrated with EMC
12/15/10	Revisions	All	Annual review of the plan and all annexes Gap analysis updated. SRMN Version 3.0 released
11/27/11	Revisions	All	Annual review of the plan and all annexes
8/16/12	Revisions	All	Annual review of the plan and all annexes – Second LCAT Conducted – Gap analysis updated
5/12/13	Revisions	All	Annual review of the plan and all annexes Gap analysis updated. SRMN Version 4.0 released. Revised Annex 14 JRSOI

Unified Logistics Base Plan

A.   Introduction

Florida Statues, Chapter 252 (Emergency Management Act) identifies emergency power and responsibilities of the Florida Division of Emergency Management. A key provision in the statues is that the Division will maintain "a comprehensive statewide program of emergency management." The Statute further requires the Division to "prepare a state comprehensive emergency management plan, which shall be integrated into and coordinated with the emergency management plans and programs of the Federal Government… The plan shall be implemented by a continuous, integrated comprehensive emergency management program. The plan must contain provisions to ensure that the state is prepared for emergencies and minor, major, and catastrophic disasters, and the Division shall work closely with local governments and agencies and organizations with emergency management responsibilities in preparing and maintaining the plan." A major component of the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is the State Emergency Response Team Unified Logistics Plan.

Furthermore, Presidential Homeland Security Directives 5 and 8, enacted in 2004, require the State and local governments to adopt the fundamental principles, language and operational concepts embedded in the National Incident Management System and the National Response Plan as a condition for receiving certain categories of federal support for Emergency Management. The State of Florida, Division of Emergency Management has adopted the directives of the National Incident Management and those of the Presidential Homeland Security Directives 5 and 8. Florida also conforms to Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12) issued on August 12, 2004 by President George W. Bush. HSPD-12 calls for a mandatory, government-wide standard for secure and reliable forms of ID / personal identification verification (PIV) system. Current SERT ID meets this new directive.

The State Emergency Response Team Unified Logistics Plan is the product of a detailed and focused planning process that 1) fully incorporates the National Incident Management System concepts, principles, practice and language 2) capitalizes on the lessons learned from recent disasters, 3) incorporates plans, programs and policies that have emerged since the last revision of the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. The State Emergency Response Team Unified Logistics Plan establishes a framework through which the State Emergency Response Team will manage logistics prior to, during, and after an emergency occurring within the State of Florida.   This information will be the basis of a unified structure used by other local, State, Federal, Private, and Non-Governmental officials who have a role in providing or receiving logistical support from the State Emergency Response Team.

The State Emergency Response Team Unified Logistics Plan is operation oriented and addresses emergency operations, field operations, direction and control, coordination, and establishes prevention, preparedness, response and recovery goals and objectives.

It clearly defines the responsibilities of Federal, state, county, municipal, volunteer and other organizations through the use of the National Incident Management System.

In an effort to ensure that the State Emergency Response Team Unified Logistics Plan was strictly aligned with the State and National preparedness guidance, the State Division of

Emergency Management and the Federal Department of Homeland Security publications listed below were consulted and closely followed:

- The National Preparedness Guidance (April 27, 2005)
- The Interim National Preparedness Goal (March 31, 2005)
- FEMA NIMCAST User's Guide
- Integration of the National Incident Management System into the Local Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan - A Guide (DEM, June 2005)
- Targeted Capabilities List (Draft Version 2.0)
- Universal Task List (Draft Version 2.1)
- Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) (2012)
- Statewide Hazard Analysis

National Preparedness Goal

The NPG is significant, and has a direct impact on logistics planning in the State of Florida.

The National Preparedness Goal represents a significant evolution in the way we approach preparedness and homeland security. The Goal presents a collective vision for national preparedness, and establishes National Priorities that will help guide the realization of that vision. The vision set forth by the Goal encompasses the full spectrum of activities necessary to address a broad range of threats and hazards, including terrorism.

The vision of the National Preparedness Goal is:

> *To engage Federal, State, local, and tribal entities, their private and non-governmental partners, and the general public to achieve and sustain risk-based target levels of capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from major events in order to minimize the impact on lives, property, and the economy.*

A major component of achieving any risk-based target levels of capability includes the ability of any level of government to manage its assets well. This is proportional to the amount of logistical planning and management capabilities the level of government has.

Framework for National Preparedness

The Goal provides a common framework for a systems-based approach to build, sustain and improve national preparedness for a broad range of threats and hazards. The Goal and other source documents define the mission areas of this framework as follows:

Prevent: Actions to avoid an incident, intervene, or stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, pre-empting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice (Source: NIMS, March 2004).

Protect: Actions to reduce the vulnerability of critical infrastructure or key resources in order to deter, mitigate, or neutralize terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies (Source: HSPD 7, December 2003). It requires coordinated action on the part of Federal, State
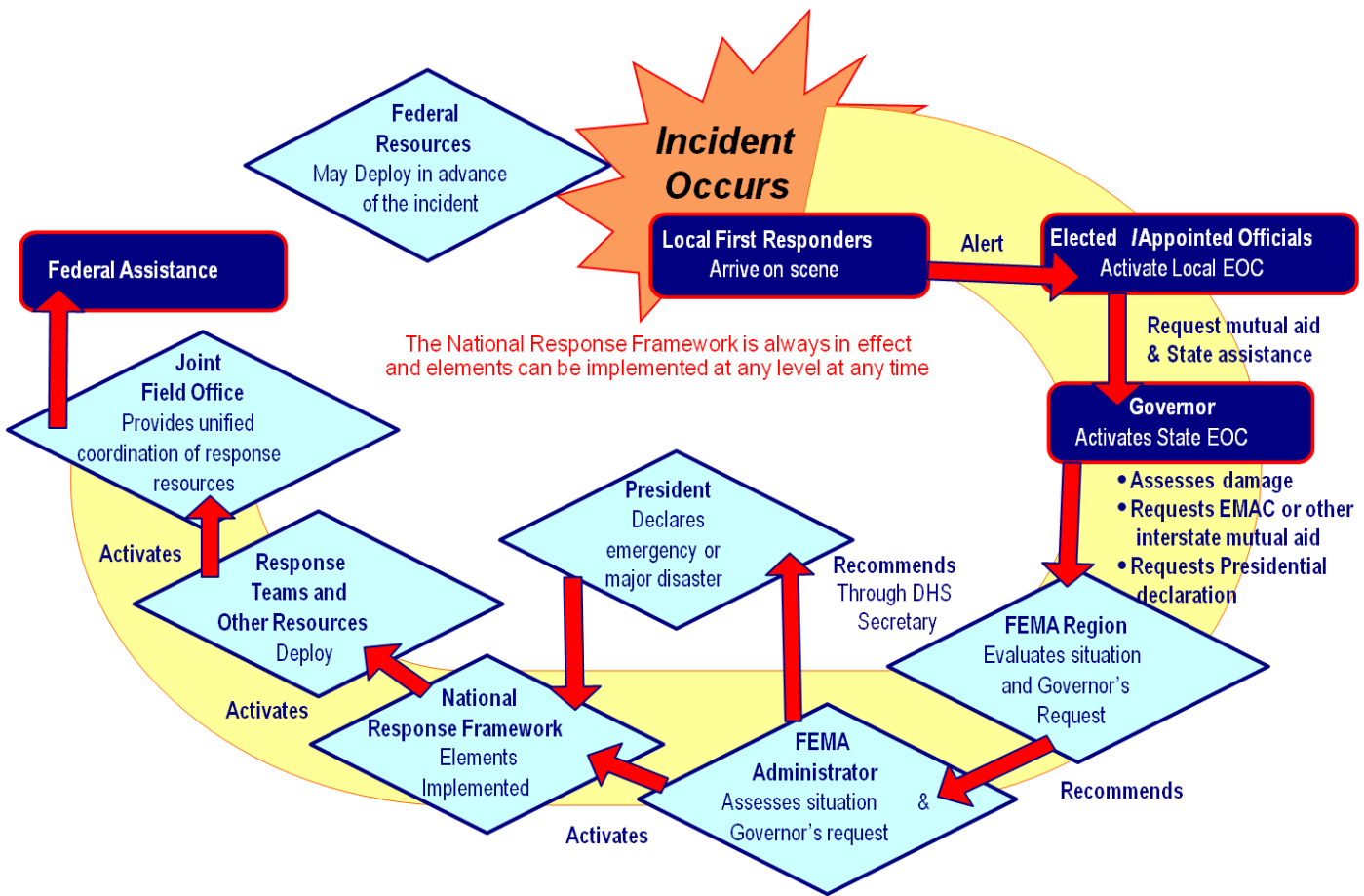
and local governments; the private sector; and concerned citizens across the country. Protection also includes: continuity of government and operations planning; awareness elevation and understanding of threats and vulnerabilities to their critical facilities, systems, and functions; identification and promotion of effective sector-specific protection practices and methodologies; and expansion of voluntary security-related information sharing among private entities within the sector, as well as between government and private entities. (Source: The National Strategy for the Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructures and Key Assets, February 2003).

Respond: Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice (Source: NIMS, March 2004).

Recover: Activities that include the development, coordination, and execution of service and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post-incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents (Source: NIMS, March 2004).

At the core, success depends upon robust and adaptive collaboration between the public and private sector, among different levels of government, among multiple jurisdictions, and among departments and agencies within a single jurisdiction. Collaboration encompasses a wide range of activities (i.e., joint planning, training, operations) aimed at coordinating the capabilities and resources of various entities (agencies, organizations, and individuals from many tiers of public and private sectors) for the common purpose of preventing, protecting against, responding to, and recovering from intentional as well as natural threats to people or property. As such, a critical element, collaboration, can thus be viewed as the foundation upon which success in all four mission areas depends.

This common framework provides an overarching structure which can guide the establishment and enhancement of homeland security preparedness organizations, programs and processes. While individual components within the framework may change over time, the framework is robust and should not change. Logistics planning is a key component of this common framework.

The Seven National Preparedness Goals

National Priorities/Overarching Priorities:

- Implement the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and National Response Plan (NRP)
- Expand Regional Collaboration
- Implement the Interim National Infrastructure Protection Plan

Capability Specific Priorities:

- Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration capabilities
- Strengthen Interoperable Communications capabilities
- Strengthen CBRNE Detection, Response, and Decontamination capabilities
- Strengthen Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis capabilities

Mission/Purpose

The mission of the Unified Logistics Section is to coordinate and support the state resource management process that plans, implements, and controls the efficient, effective flow of goods, services, and related information from the point of origin to the point of consumption. It does this in a unified manner in order to meet emergency requirements on behalf of the Division of Emergency Management involved in emergency response and recovery phases. It also acts as an agent on behalf of other state and local agencies to locate facilitate acquisition, deployment, management and recovery of resources necessary emergency resources.

Effective logistics management makes certain that all functions are executed in a unified manner in order to reduce costs, ensure appropriate support actions, and decrease delivery time

Scope

The Scope of this plan identifies when and under what conditions the application or activation of this Plan is necessary. It also:

- All plans in the State of Florida are considered "All Hazards". While there are unique differences in various disaster and emergency event types, the fundamental way the State and local governments respond are the exact same. Unique events to include Nuclear Power Plant, Domestic Terrorism and other events will have a supplemental plan in the CEMP, but the Logistics Section will support all events regardless of type in the exact same methods.
- Establishes fundamental policies, strategies and assumptions for the State Emergency Response Team Unified Logistics Program that is guided by the principles of the National Incident Management System.
- Addresses the various types of emergencies that are likely to occur and the vulnerable population that would involve logistics efforts.
- Establishes a Concept of Operations for logistical operations that spans an emergency from initial monitoring through post disaster response, and recovery phases.
- Defines inter-agency and inter-government coordination mechanism to facilitate a unified logistics effort.
- Assigns specific functions to appropriate Federal, state, county agencies and organizations as well as outlines methods to coordinate with the private sector, volunteer organizations, and citizen counterparts.
- Identifies actions that State response and recovery organizations will take in coordination with municipal, state and federal counterparts on logistical operations, as appropriate, regardless of the magnitude of the disaster.

Planning Assumptions

- A catastrophic event or a series of concurrent smaller events will require a vast amount of emergency resources in order to respond to the emergency needs of affected communities as well as recover from their effects.
- Local, State and Federal owned resources would be exhausted quickly in a catastrophic event. In catastrophic events, international assistance will be required to support the United States in meeting emergency needs.
- Resource requirements under these conditions will be required for an extended period of time.
- In-state mutual aid, out-of-state Emergency Management Assistance Compact, Federal and commercial resources and personnel will be required to support extended operations.
- Expedient field logistic staging areas, temporary operations centers, emergency worker living and support accommodations will be required to support relief efforts.
- Military (Department of Defense, Reserves and National Guard) resources may not be available to support operations due to other national security mission requirements.
- Concurrent events in other states may exhaust available federal, Emergency Management Assistance Compact and commercial resources in a short period of time.
- Impacts or restrictions on transportation assets may delay the response time of some resources.

- Multiple response agencies operating on different communications frequencies may not be able to converse with each other without specialized interoperable communications systems or Mutual Aid Radio networks.
- Secure wide area communications in a catastrophic, Weapons of Mass Destruction or other event will be necessary.
- Many resources necessary in a catastrophic event or in events that affect multiple states, will be in short supply, or may need to come from a long distance.
- Some mission specific resources are either not available for lease or in extremely limited supply within the United States. Some of these items include water purification units, alternative mobile accommodations, secure tactical communications, highway message boards, sand bagging machines, and force protection equipment.
- Temporary emergency sites will require security in varying degrees and under various threat levels.
- Personnel deployed to the field may be required to live in austere conditions for long period of time, even though the Section can provide field accommodations

Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)

The Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment is a tool that allows the State to understand its threats and hazards and how the impacts may vary according to time of occurrence, season, location, and other community factors. This knowledge helps a jurisdiction establish informed and defensible capability targets. The Planning Section manages the THIRA for the Division. Florida underwent THIRA review in 2012 and is in the process of updating that plan now in 2013. Florida went through the new THIRA 2013 training at FEMA Region IV in Atlanta in September 2013.

- Broadening the threats and hazards considered to include human-caused threats and technological hazards.
- Incorporating the whole community into the planning process, including: individuals, families, businesses, faith-based and community organizations, nonprofit groups, schools and academia, media outlets and all levels of government, including local, state, tribal, territorial and federal partners.
- Providing increased flexibility to account for community-specific factors.
- *Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 201, Second Edition* provides communities additional guidance for conducting a THIRA. The first edition of this guide, released in April 2012, presented the basic steps of the THIRA process. Specifically, the first edition described a standard process for identifying community-specific threats and hazards and setting capability targets for each core capability identified in the National Preparedness Goal as required in Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 8: National Preparedness.
    - o Florida completed the THIRA in 2012
- *CPG 201, Second Edition* expands the THIRA process in 2013 to include estimation of resources needed to meet the capability targets. The second edition also reflects other changes to the THIRA process based on stakeholder feedback and supersedes the first edition of *CPG 201*. The Unified Logistics Gap Analysis meets this requirement.

Hazard Analysis

A comprehensive hazard and risk assessment is contained in the State of Florida Mitigation Strategy, and the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. These are maintained by their respective bureaus.

The following chart from the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and State Mitigation Plan summarizes Florida's vulnerability to natural and man-made hazards, often resulting in the need for the State Emergency Response Team to activate, and provide logistical operational supports.

Hazard and Risk Assessment Matrix (Summary)						
FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE	**NUMERICAL VALUE**		**VULNERABILITY FACTORS**		**NUMERICAL VALUE**	
Annual Event	(1)		Low		L	
Every 5 Years or Less	(2)		Moderate		M	
Every 10 Years or less	(3)		High		H	
Every 30 Years or less	(4)		Extensive		E	
Greater than 30 Years	(5)		Catastrophic		C	
Hazard Category	**Frequency of Occurrence**		**Vulnerability Impacts**			
		Population	**Property**	**Environment**	**Government Operations**	
Tropical Cyclones (Hurricane) (Tropical Storm)	**(2)** Sixty (60) land falling Hurricanes from 1900 through 2002. Between 1992 and 2005, the State of Florida has received 22 Presidential Declarations for tropical cyclones; totaling over $4.8 billion in federal funds.	**C**	**C**	**C**	**H**	
Severe Weather (Tornado) (El Nino)	**(1)** Severe Weather impacts Florida everyday during the summer. Also, extensive severe weather events occur about 5 times annually, mostly in the Spring and Fall. In 1998, three events (El Nino, Groundhog Day Storm, and the Pinellas Tornadoes were declared Presidential disaster, totaling over $115 million in federal funds. In 2007, The Villages sustained tornado damages and several deaths. Florida averages several severe tornadoes a year.	**M**	**M**	**H**	**L**	
Environmental (Drought) (Heat/Cold Waves) (Flooding) (Wildfire)	**(1)** - Wildfires occur annually in Florida. In 2001, the Mallory Swamp fire burned almost 500,000 acres of woodland. In 1998, Flagler County was totally evacuated due to wildfires; that year over 1 million acres burned along with 100 structures of various sizes. Presidential declarations were issued in 1998, 1999, 1999, 2000, and 2001 for wildfires, totaling over $ 55 million. **(2)** - Flooding occurs every year in Florida. In 1998, the worst flooding in Florida's history occurred in the Panhandle area; two years later flooding paralyzed 8 Miami-Dade communities for almost 10 days. Three flooding events were declared federal disasters totaling $789 million since 1992.	**M**	**M**	**H**	**L**	
Terrorism	**(4)** - On September 11, 2001, terrorist attacked the United States. Florida has many targets of opportunity for terrorists - political, industrial, historical, and military. South Florida experienced an Anthrax outbreak in 2001.	**H**	**H**	**H**	**L**	
Technological	**(2)** - Over 1000 hazardous materials events are reported to the State Warning Point. Approximately eleven percent required an evacuation from the area of impact.	**M**	**M**	**M**	**L**	
Mass Migration	**(3)** – In 1994, Florida responded to two major mass migration incidents involving approximately 100 Haitian and 700 Cuban refugees. While enforcement of immigration laws is a federal responsibility, it is anticipated that joint jurisdictional support of any operation will involve the State and the impacted local government.	**L**	**L**	**L**	**L**	

Erosion	Since 1989, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection has identified over 329.9 miles of critical beach erosion, 9.1 miles critical inlet shoreline erosion, 107.7 miles of non-critical beach erosion, and 3.7 miles of non-critical inlet shoreline erosion statewide.	L	M	M	L
Sinkholes, Landslides and Seismic Events	Florida has more sinkholes than any other state in the nation. The average sinkhole size range from 3 to 4 feet across and 4 to 5 feet deep. Based upon data from Florida Geological Survey, there are currently 2360-recorded sinkholes in the state.	L	M	M	L

Situation Overview

This section of the Plan summarizes the hazards that could potentially affect the State of Florida. The hazards and risk analysis addresses the major hazards to which the State is vulnerable; provides a summary of the State's vulnerable population; outlines the assumptions that were considered in the planning process and defines disaster magnitude classifications that will trigger State response under the National Incident Management System, and therefore require a logistics effort.   In addition, emergency classification systems for specific hazards have been defined that will trigger citizens involvement in disaster preparation activities.

HSEEP Compliance and Plan Improvement

The Division is compliant with the requirements of the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) which is a capabilities and performance based exercise program which provides a standardized policy, methodology, and terminology for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning.

HSEEP compliance is defined as adherence to specific processes and practices for exercise program management and exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning. The Division complies with all HSEEP performance requirements, including:

   1. Conducting an annual Training and Exercise Planning Workshop and maintaining a Multiyear Training and Exercise Plan. The Unified Logistics Section exercises all aspects of this Plan annually during these exercises, as well as conducts select drills on specific task measures.

The State Logistics Plan and respective Annexes are updated based on post event and exercise reviews and After Action Reports. (Refer to last pages for previous operations)

Vulnerability Analysis (Demographics)

The State of Florida's population was estimated at 18,089,888 for the year 2006 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau). In addition to a tremendous residential population, millions of tourists visit the State each year. As the fourth most populated State in the nation, combined with a huge tourist population, Florida can experience a loss of life and property of catastrophic proportion due to an array of hazards. The following statistics illustrate the vulnerability of the State's population:

- More than seventy-six (76.9%) percent (13,911,000) of the State's total population reside in the 35 coastal counties.

- Eight (8%) percent (1,447,101) of the State's total population resides in mobile homes.

- More than 16.8% (3,039,453) of the State's total population is 65 years of age or older, with the highest number in, Miami-Dade (314,497), Palm Beach (276,868), Broward (315,470), Pinellas (229,763), and Hillsborough (139,341) counties.

- According to the "State of Florida Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan, February 2004," Florida has made significant strides in reducing its deficit of "safe" hurricane shelter space in the past five years. Approximately 50 percent of the deficit has been eliminated.

- According to the "State of Florida Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan, February 2004," between 2004 and 2009, the vulnerable population in Florida is projected to increase by nearly 900,000, with as many as 16 percent possibly seeking safety in public shelters.

- In the State there are 746 nursing homes with 81,986 licensed beds.

- There is an estimated 333,492 citizens that may be considered "frail elderly," (about 2% of the State's population).

- Over 48 million tourists visit the State annually generating over $35 billion worth of taxable spending.

- Three major language groups in the State include English, Spanish, and French or French Creole.

- There are more than 9,500 hazardous materials facilities using and/or storing hazardous substances throughout the State. Reportable amounts of hazardous materials are based on federally established thresholds, and approximately 4,000 facilities store extremely hazardous substances.

- Those individuals residing in the ten-mile Emergency Planning Zones for the Crystal River (15,065), Turkey Point (145,171), and St. Lucie (171,061) commercial nuclear power plants represents two (2) percent of the State's population.

- 38,400 individuals and 11,600 families represent migrant and seasonal workers.

- The State of Florida is a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program with 429 local governments (67 counties and 362 municipalities) participating. The State has over 44% of all of the nation's National Flood Insurance Program policies (1.7 million), by far the largest number of participants in the Program

Spatial Profile

Florida continues to be one of the fastest growing states and is currently the fourth largest state based on its 2010 estimated population of 18,089,888.   This trend, coupled with the fact that a great majority of the population lives within 10 miles of the coastline, makes Florida, population extremely vulnerable to the impacts of natural, technological and man-made hazards.

Florida is 500 miles long and 160 miles wide at its most distant points, making any logistics operations a challenge because of Florida's extreme length and width. Florida is bordered by the States of Georgia and Alabama to the north. To the west, Florida is bordered by Alabama and the Gulf of Mexico. To the south and to the east, Florida is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean. Florida covers 65,758 square miles, making it the 22nd largest of the 50 states. Florida has 53,997 square miles of land areas, while 11,761 square miles of Florida are covered by water, making Florida the third wettest state behind Alaska and Michigan. The highest point in Florida is Britton Hill, in Lakewood Park, Walton County, and is only 345 feet above sea level. The mean elevation of the State of Florida is only 100 feet above sea level. The major rivers include the: St. Johns River, (Central – North Florida) St. Mary's River (North Florida), and the Suwannee River (North Central Florida). The two largest lakes include Lake Okeechobee, (South Florida) and Lake George (Central Florida.)

State of Florida Evacuation Routes

Disaster Magnitude Classifications

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

- **Minor Disaster:** A disaster that will likely be within the response capability of local government and will result in only a minimal need for State or Federal assistance.

- **Major Disaster:** A disaster that will likely exceed local capability and require a broad range of State and Federal assistance. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will be notified and potential Federal assistance will be pre-dominantly recovery oriented.

- **Catastrophic Disaster:** A disaster that will require massive State, Federal and International assistance, including immediate military involvement. Federal assistance will involve response as well as recovery assets. International organizations in various specialty areas will also be required.

Emergency Classifications

The following explains the Emergency Classification System used for specific threats:

- **Terrorism**
  Severe – There is an extreme risk of a terrorist event to occur
  High – There is a high threat of terrorist attack
  Elevated – There is a significant risk of terrorist attack
  Guarded – There is a general risk of terrorist attack
  Low – There is a low risk of terrorist attack

- **Nuclear Power Plant**

  Notification of Unusual Event is the least serious of the four levels. The event poses no threat to the general public or to plant employees, but emergency officials are notified. No action by the public is necessary.

  Alert is declared when an event has occurred that could reduce the plant's level of safety, but backup plant systems still work. Emergency agencies are notified and kept informed, but no action by the public is necessary.

  Site Area Emergency is declared when an event involving major problems with the plant's safety systems has progressed to the point that a release of some radiation into the air or water is possible, but is not expected to exceed Environmental Protection Agency Protective Action Guidelines beyond the site boundary. Thus, no action by the public is necessary.

  General Emergency is the most serious of the four classifications and is declared when an event at the plant has caused a loss of safety systems. If such an event occurs, radiation could be released that would travel beyond the site boundary. State and local authorities will take action to protect the residents living near the plant.

- **Hurricane**

  Hurricane Watch is issued when hurricane conditions are expected within 36 hours.

  Hurricane Warning indicates that sustained winds of at least 74 mph are expected within 24 hours of a location.

- **Thunderstorms**

  Severe Thunderstorm Watch - Issued to alert the public that conditions are favorable for the development of severe thunderstorms in and close to the watch area. These watches are issued with information concerning the watch area and the length of time they are in effect.

  Severe Thunderstorm Warning - Issued by local NWS offices to warn the public that a severe thunderstorm has been sighted by storm spotters or has been indicated by radar.

- **Tornado**

  Tornado Watch – is issued to alert the public that conditions are favorable for the development of tornadoes in and close to the watch area. These watches are issued with information concerning the watch area and the length of time they are in effect.

  Tornado Warning- is issued by local NWS offices to warn the public that a tornado has been sighted by storm spotters or has been indicated by radar. These warnings are issued with information concerning where the tornado is presently located and what communities are in the anticipated path of the tornado.

- **Flood**

  Flood Watch - A Watch tells you that conditions are favorable and there is a pretty good chance that the event may happen. When a watch is issued begin making preparations for the upcoming event. Listen to your local media to know when warnings are issued. Watches are intended to heighten public awareness of the situation.

  Flood Warning - A warning means that a certain weather event is imminent. Measures should be taken to safeguard life and property immediately.

  Flood Advisories - Advisories are issued when events are expected to remain below the warning criteria, but still cause significant inconvenience.

- **Winter Freeze**

  Frost/Freeze Warnings - Below freezing temperatures are expected and may cause significant damage to plants, crops, or fruit trees. In areas unaccustomed to freezing temperatures, people who have homes without heat need to take added precaution.

Roles and Responsibilities

The following Section provides overarching roles and responsibilities of State, County, Municipal, Federal, Non-Governmental and Volunteer Organizations, and the Citizens Crops. More detailed roles and responsibilities are included in the individual functional annexes to the Unified Logistics Plan.

State Government

As required by Section 252.38, Florida Statutes, the State is responsible for:

- Establish and maintain the four branches for the State Emergency Response Team Logistics Section. This includes the Services Branch, Support Branch, Mutual Aid/Emergency Management Assistance Compact Branch and Information Technology and Communications Branch.

- Maintaining a Unified Logistics Section at the State level that involves the necessary State agencies as one single joint team that can coordinate and provide logistical resource to government agencies.

- Provide the necessary resources to meet all the support needs for the incident, including ordering resources through appropriate procurement authorities.

- Maintain a capability to expand the state logistics functions under the Incident Management System in order to meet any size of emergency.

- Develop plans for the interface of Federal logistics support and supplies.

- The State of Florida is required, as all states are, to develop a program of self sustainability and sufficiency. Meaning that the State must be able to fully respond to and meet most of not all requests for assistance. This requirement is passed down to the counties who have the same requirement to develop programs, contracts and services to meet local emergency needs. The State of Florida will NOT simply go directly to FEMA or abandon their legal responsibilities during emergency events.

- Maintain a viable communications network capable of supporting logistical field operations.

- Manages the process of planning, preparing, implementing, and evaluating all logistical functions that support the State Emergency Operations Center during activation

- Provide logistics and resource to other organization through purchasing, contacting, renting, and leasing supplies.   The Florida Department of Management Services is the primary support agency for this function through Emergency Support Function 7.

- Provide military resources to support logistical, medical, transportation, and security services.   The Florida Department of Military Affairs is the primary agency responsible for this through Emergency Support Function 13.
- Maintain current contracts with the Florida business community, and other vendors who can supply resources and commodities during an emergency.

- Reviewing and analyzing the Plan against national criteria to ensure compliance with goals, procedures, and benchmarks that guide emergency management programs

County Government

- Develop a localized County Logistics Plan as an annex to their CEMP that supports and is supported by the State Unified Logistics Plan.

- Provide provisions for the support of local municipalities, unincorporated portions of the county, public shelters (general and special needs), critical facilities, County Staging Areas and County Points of Distribution.

- Develop the capability to provide resources such as emergency power, pumping, material handling equipment, food, water and medical supplies, as well as all other necessary resources.

- Counties are encouraged to use the State Time Phased Force and Deployment Data List to plan their processes.

- The option to request support from the State exists, however counties remain responsible for developing their first response logistics plans to support their facilities and agencies.

- County Logistics Plans must address how to collaborate with, and support response and recovery activities and agencies as required including government, civil organizations and voluntary agencies (e.g. The American Red Cross and The Salvation Army.

- Counties are to develop procedures to assist in the logistical management of shelters, County Points of Distribution, critical facilities (hospitals, fire, and police/sheriff stations etc.), life support (dialysis centers, nursing homes, Adult Living Facilities, homebound elderly), and other critical sites in each county.

- The County Logistics Plan must be included in the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Counties must forward a copy of the County Logistics Plan to the State Emergency Response Team Unified Logistics Section upon completion.

- Pre-select and negotiate field logistics sites, as there are numerous considerations that must be addressed, many of which are unique to each county.

- The two primary types of field logistics sites that each county should plan to pre-select are the County Staging Area and the County Points of Distribution.

- Plan for and prepare to support Emergency Worker Commodity Pickup Sites as well as mobile distribution to support Public and Special Needs Shelters, and the homebound elderly. These sites will be used for the purpose of receiving and distributing bulk emergency relief supplies such as water, ice, food, and tarps within the first 24-96 hours after an event.

Municipal Government

- Maintain logistics plans with the County for the use of municipal resources and facilities for logistic operations.

- Pre-determine appropriate locations for the establishment of a staging area, and points of distribution.

- Develop a plan if the municipality opts to run its own logistical staging area, or operate points of distribution within municipal limits.

- Work with the County Government to include strategic planning assumptions and procedures in the County Emergency Management Plan.

- Provide provisions for the support of municipal public shelters (general and special needs), critical facilities, County Staging Areas and County Points of Distribution.

- Develop the capability to provide resources such as emergency power, pumping, material handling equipment, food, water and medical supplies, as well as all other necessary resources.

- All requests for assistance by a municipality are required to go through their respective County Emergency Operations Center. Municipalities cannot go direct to the State EOC.

Federal Government

- The federal government is a support to and not replacements of the legal responsibilities states have to immediately respond to emergency is in their state and meet those emergency needs to the best of their ability.
.
- Providing federal assistance as directed by the President of the United States under the coordination of the United States Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency and in accordance with National Response plans.

- Identifying and coordinating provision of assistance under other federal statutory authorities.

- As appropriate, participate in a unified command structure with the State Logistics Section. This would include those resources arriving under the Federal first-in teams, and Federal Emergency Response Teams – Advance.

- Support the State Emergency Response Team through a cooperative and communicative effort.

- Provide commodities and other resources as needed to State Logistics Staging Areas, in cooperation with the State Logistics Section.

- Interact with the State Emergency Response Team Incident Commander on logistic matters of mutual concern.

- When requested, assist in aligning transportation assets, to include military aircraft, vehicles, and other Federal assets, to support State logistic operations.

Private Sector

- Florida maintains a very strong on-going relationship with business and industry. The Logistics Section has had a defined relationship with the Florida Retail Association and to 50 corporations in the state since 2001. State ESF-18 "Business, Industry and Economic Stabilization" is responsible for the overall coordination with business and industry, but the Logistics Section take point in the initial response phase of coordinating logistics support to affected communities to include the resources of private business and industry. ESF-18 works with the Logistics Section in the response phase, and then with Recovery on the recovery phase of events.

- Interact the State Logistics Section on the provision of private-based commodities and equipment needed to respond to or recover from an emergency

- ESF-18 is responsible for the Development of Memorandums of Understanding or Agreements with the State Emergency Response Team on assistance that can be provided in responding to, or recovering from an emergency.   This includes, but is not limited to agreements with Home Depot, Lowes, Publix, Winn Dixie, Wal-Mart, and other major companies offering to provide assistance in emergencies in Florida. The Logistics Section supports these efforts and relationships.

- Provide logistical support, when applicable, to assist the State Logistics Section with distribution, transportation, or the overall management of logistical activities.

- Coordinate with Government agencies to ensure a broad and comprehensive coverage of assistance and relief during emergencies.

- Provide and coordinate relief not provided by government on a complementary and supplementary basis.
- Develop Mutual Aid Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding for actions performed during emergencies.

Non-Government (NGO) and Volunteer Organizations (VolAg)

- Coordinate with Government agencies to ensure a broad and comprehensive coverage of assistance and relief during emergencies.

- Provide and coordinate relief not provided by government on a complementary and supplementary basis.

- Development and support of Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding of duties and areas of responsibilities to be performed during an emergency, where there are no national charters.

- Provide assistance in distributing commodities at County Staging Areas, Points of Distribution.

- Provide assistance in the receipt and warehousing of commodities, as appropriate.

- Coordinate activities with The Governor's Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service – Volunteer Florida.

Citizen Involvement

Citizens are the true "First Responders" in ANY emergency or disaster event. Strong partnerships with citizen groups and organizations provide support for incident management prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. The U.S. Citizen Corps brings these groups together and focuses efforts of individuals through education, training, and volunteer service to help make communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to address the threats of terrorism, crime, public health issues, and disasters of all kinds.

Local Citizen Corps Councils implement Citizen Corps programs, which include Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs), Medical reserve Corps, Neighborhood Watch, Volunteers in Police Service, and the affiliate programs; provide opportunities for special skills and interests; develop targeted outreach for special-needs groups; and organize special projects and community events.

Citizen Corps Affiliate Programs expand the resources and materials available to States and local communities through partnerships with programs and organizations that offer resources for public education, outreach, and training; represent volunteers interested in helping to make their communities safer; or offer volunteer service opportunities to support first responders, disaster relief activities, and community safety efforts. Such activities can involve assisting County and Municipal governments in the distribution of needed resources after a disaster. The Citizen Corps can act as a force multiplier.

The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program helps train people to be better prepared to respond to emergency situations in their communities. When emergencies occur, CERT members can give critical support to first responders, provide immediate assistance to victims, and organize spontaneous volunteers at a disaster site. CERT members can also help with non-emergency projects that help improve the safety of the community.

CERT teams remain active in the community before a disaster strikes, sponsoring events such as drills, neighborhood clean up, and disaster education fairs. Trainers offer periodic refresher sessions to CERT members to reinforce the basic training and to keep participants involved and practiced in their skills.

Following a disaster, community members may be on their own for a period of time because of the size of the area affected, lost communications, and impassable roads. The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program supports local response capability by training volunteers to organize themselves and spontaneous volunteers at the disaster site, to provide immediate assistance to victims, and to collect disaster intelligence to support responders' efforts when they arrive. In the classroom, participants learn about the hazards they face and ways to prepare for them. CERT members are taught basic organizational skills that they can use to help themselves, their loved ones, and their neighbors until help arrives.

Method of Operations

Resource Management System – Supply Chain Management

State Resource Management Network (SRMN)
Resource Management in Florida is managed through Logistics Specific software based system named the State Resource management Network (SRMN). SRMN was rolled out in 2007 statewide with acess given to all 67 counties, all state agencies, principal VolAgs, primary contractors and FEMA. Elements of SRMN are cross connected to EM Constellation, the State's Mission management System SRMN as modified under contract by FDEM has been acclaimed by FEMA HQ and others as a national "best practice", and is also used nationally by the American Red Cross, World Vision and others.

SRMN is comprehensive and manages all resources (personnel, crews/teams, equipment, heavy equipment, commodities, facilities, vehicles, aircraft and watercraft) to include acquisition, on site and off site management, bar code and RFID warehouse and LSA Management, maintenance, real-time multi-modal movement control, financial tracking and demobilization. SRMN is fully NIMS, NERA, NEMA and DHS Homeland Security compliant and includes FEMA Cost codes to assist in developing closeout project worksheets.

SRMN works either connected or in the cloud allowing for continuation of logistics management process off network, then syncing once connectivity is reestablished. SRMN operates with bar-code and RFID tracking at all locations to include headquarters in Tallahassee, the State Logistics Response Center in Orlando, and three tactical State Logistics Staging Area deployment kits. SRMN is also remotely access via Android, iPhone or iPad devices which can also scan bar codes in the field for resource management.

Resource Typing

Resource typing is categorizing, by capability, the resources requested, deployed and used in incidents. Measurable standards identifying resource capabilities and performance levels serve as the basis for categories. Resource users at all levels use these standards to identify and inventory resources. **Resource kinds** may be divided into subcategories to define more precisely the capabilities needed to meet specific requirements.

Tier I Resource Typing Definitions:

Current definitions have been developed for the following areas and may be found on the FEMA NIMS web site.

- Animal Health Emergency
- Emergency Medical Services
- Fire and Hazardous Materials *(Examples)*
  - Aerial Apparatus, Fire
- Incident Management
- Law Enforcement
- Law Enforcement Patrol Team (Strike Team) Interim Guidance
- Mass Care *(Examples)*
  - Field Kitchen Unit Interim Guidance
  - Shelter Management Team Interim Guidance
- Logistics *(Examples)*
  - Logistics Staging Areas
  - Point Of Distribution
  - Base Camps
  - Functional Positions
- Medical and Public Health
- Search and Rescue
- Public Works (PW) *(Examples)*
  - o Damage Assessment, Repair and Start-Up Team - Water Production Facilities
  - o Damage Assessment, Repair and Start-Up Team - Wastewater Treatment Facilities
  - o Maintenance and Repair Team – Light Equipment Public Works
  - o Damage Assessment and Repair Team – Sewer Mains
  - o Damage Assessment and Repair Team – Water Pump Facilities
  - o Emergency Management Support Team – Water/Wastewater

Tier 2 Resource Typing:

- In Florida the State Domestic Security – Operations Working Group develops and approves all Tier II Resource Typing Definitions for teams.
  - o Typing definitions have been developed for –
    - ▪ Heavy Equipment under the Division Standby Services Contract
- The FDEM Logistics Section defines and approved Tier II Equipment Resource Types.
- The FDEM Logistics Chief site on the National NIMS Typing Working Group as an advisor

Resource Prioritization and Fulfillment

The State of Florida's emergency management program identifies resource needs and shortfalls through comprehensive assessments, which are conducted periodically. Operationally, all missions received in the State EOC are pritorized by category; *"Life Saving", Life Sustaining", "Infrastructure Restoration" then "Normalization".*

Florida Resource Fulfillment Process

STATE EOC	Generate Requirement — Close Mission Tasking
STATE LOGISTICS SECTION AT SEOC	Determine Source of Supply — Requisition (Stock controlled by others) — Mission Tasking — Source from Vendor — FDEM STOCKS — State Agencies
OTHER STATE or FEDERAL AGENCY	Mission Assignment — Source or Release Materials — Ship (FOB Dest) — Invoice
STATE LOGISTICS RESPONSE CENTER	Release Material — Ship (FOB Origin) — Update Financials and Inventory — Receipt
VENDOR	Purchase Order — Release VMI Material — Ship (FOB Origin) — Invoice — Acquisition or Purchase — Release Materials — Ship (FOB Dest) — Invoice
FREIGHT CARRIER	Invoice — Mission Tasking — Move Commodities
COUNTY/ POD	Receipt — Acceptance
FINANCE	Reconciliation and Update Financials

Resource Assessments, Logistics Modeling, Contracting and Gap Analysis
All State Unified Logistics Plans, gap analysis, and forecasting models are reviewed on an ongoing basis, and documented as required, but no less that every two years. Contracts are awarded for either 3 or 5 years depending on the type and all are renewable for duplicate terms. All contracts are multi-vendor awarded and are open for use by all other state and local agencies.

The gap analysis matrix provides a comprehensive analysis of resource needs based upon identified hazards and the availability of those resources should the state experience an incident. The analysis is broken down by risk defining every conceivable resource required (equipment, commodities, personnel, teams, facilities etc.) and how the State will acquire those resources as Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary. The quantity required for 10,000, 100,000 and

1,000,000 person events are detailed and shows if the State has adequate resources or a gap in that resource. *(Refer to the State Gap Analysis which is a separate document)*

In order to reduce the overall gaps, the State looks at the best solution. This could be procurement, contingency contracts for leasing equipment, using in-state mutual aid, EMAC, Federal request or our business and industry partners. The State Logistics Response Center in Orlando maintains adequate resources for 1 million persons for 1-2 days, which is the timing required to bring in contractual resources. The resources on-site addresses emergency needs. We are the only state that maintains no-cost Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI) contracts for bottled water and shelf stable meals, thus deferring the acquisition costs until the time of the event, and a never expiring stock. The vendors pre-position resources at the SLRC, rotate the stock annually and only bill the State at the time we draw from the caches.

State Logistics Capability Assessment (LCAT)

The national Logistics Capability Assessment Tool (LCAT) was co developed by FEMA, the State of Florida and IBM. The Florida Logistics Capability Assessment (LCAT) is a standardized, transportable tool for identifying logistics strengths and weaknesses. The first Logistics Capability Assessment for the State occurred in 2009, with a follow-up assessment in 2012. The LCAT is the national tool used to assess state and local emergency management Logistics programs. Short and long term objectives are then set based on the LCAT findings. In Florida, We use a detailed GAP ANALYSIS process that identifies all conceivable resources (equipment, commodities, personnel, teams, facilities etc.) and how the State will acquire those resources as Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary.

Focus Area	GAP - Logistics Focus Areas	Logistics Capabilities Calculator
LOGISTICS PLANNING		
Planning risks		✓
Staffing planning	✓	✓
Critical resource identification & prioritization	✓	✓
Establish distribution locations	✓	✓
POD Operating procedures	✓	✓
LSA Operating procedures	✓	✓
Action request protocol (ARF processing)		✓
Planning review and exercise		✓
Interstate sourcing agreements		✓
Logistics training, quals, roles & responsibilities		✓
State legal and regulatory issues		✓
Private vendor validation		✓
Vendor market analysis		✓
Commodity sourcing contracts in place	✓	✓
Private sector contracts	✓	✓
Asset management		✓
POD/LSA Demobilization		✓
DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT		
Order management		✓
Order tracking		✓
Transportation coordination		✓
Inbound traffic management		✓

Focus Area	GAP - Logistics Focus Areas	Logistics Capabilities Calculator
LOGISTICS OPERATIONS		
On-hand commodity management	✓	✓
Inbound commodity management	✓	✓
Situational awareness		✓
Reporting protocols		✓
Logistics coordinator		✓
Shipment visibility		✓
Information technology		✓
User awareness	✓	
ORGANIZATIONAL FUNCTIONS		
Organizational structure (disaster logistics as function of State EMA)		✓
Reporting & communications structure		✓
Staff credentialing		✓
Staff certifications		✓
Continuous logistics improvement		✓
Knowledge management		✓
Administrative burden		✓
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT		
Inventory management	✓	✓
Equipment management	✓	✓

Unified Logistics Section Overview

The primary goal of the State Emergency Response Team, Logistics Section is to coordinate and support the resource management process that plans, implements, and controls the efficient, effective flow of goods, services, and related information from the point of origin to the point of consumption. It does this in a unified manner in order to meet emergency requirements on behalf of the State Emergency Response Team, and the Florida Division of Emergency Management, which are involved in the emergency response and recovery phases. It also acts as an agent on behalf of other state agencies to locate and facilitate necessary emergency resources.

The Unified Logistics Section is comprised of all state agencies, principal VolAgs, FEMA, USACE and OFAs as well as state contract vendors and many businesses. All resource issues are addressed by this one body versus stove pipe mission taskings to singular agencies.

- **STATE**
  - **FDEM**
  - **ESF-2 (Communications)**
  - **ESF-4 (Fire – IMT Support to LSA's)**
  - **ESF-6 (Mass Care)**
  - **ESF-8 (Health – Medical)**
  - **ESF-11 (Water, Ice and Food)**
  - **ESF-12 (Fuels)**
  - **ESF-13 (Military – POD and LSA Support)**
  - **ESF-15 (Vol's and Donations)**
  - **ESF-17 (Animal Industry)**
  - **ESF-18 (Business and Industry)**

- **FEDERAL**
  - **FEMA**
  - **USACoE**
  - **Federal DOT**
- **COUNTY**
  - **EM and Logistics Support Agencies**
- **NON-PROFIT**
  - **ARC**
  - **TSA**
- **Contract Vendors**
- **Commercial and Retail Business Sector**

Non-Disaster Daily Operations

State Emergency Response Team Logistics Section
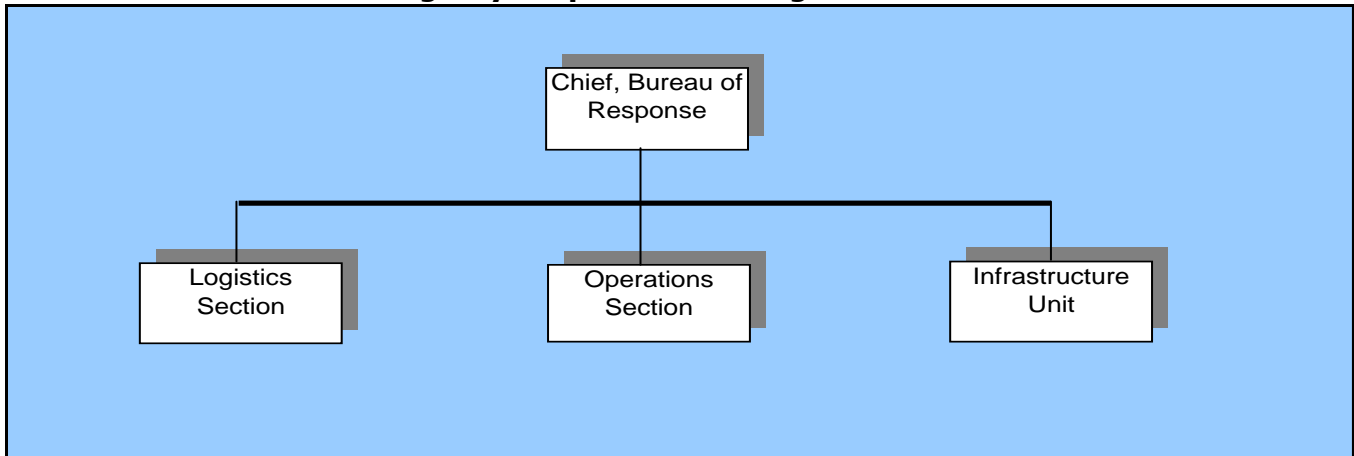
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│   Logistics   │   │  Operations   │   │ Infrastructure│
│    Section    │   │    Section    │   │     Unit      │
└───────────────┘   └───────────────┘   └───────────────┘
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The Bureau of Response is broken into three distinct sections in conformance with the National Incident Management System, to include the Infrastructure Section, Operations Section, and the Logistics Section. During non-disaster daily operations, the Logistics Section Chief reports directly to the Chief, Bureau of Response.
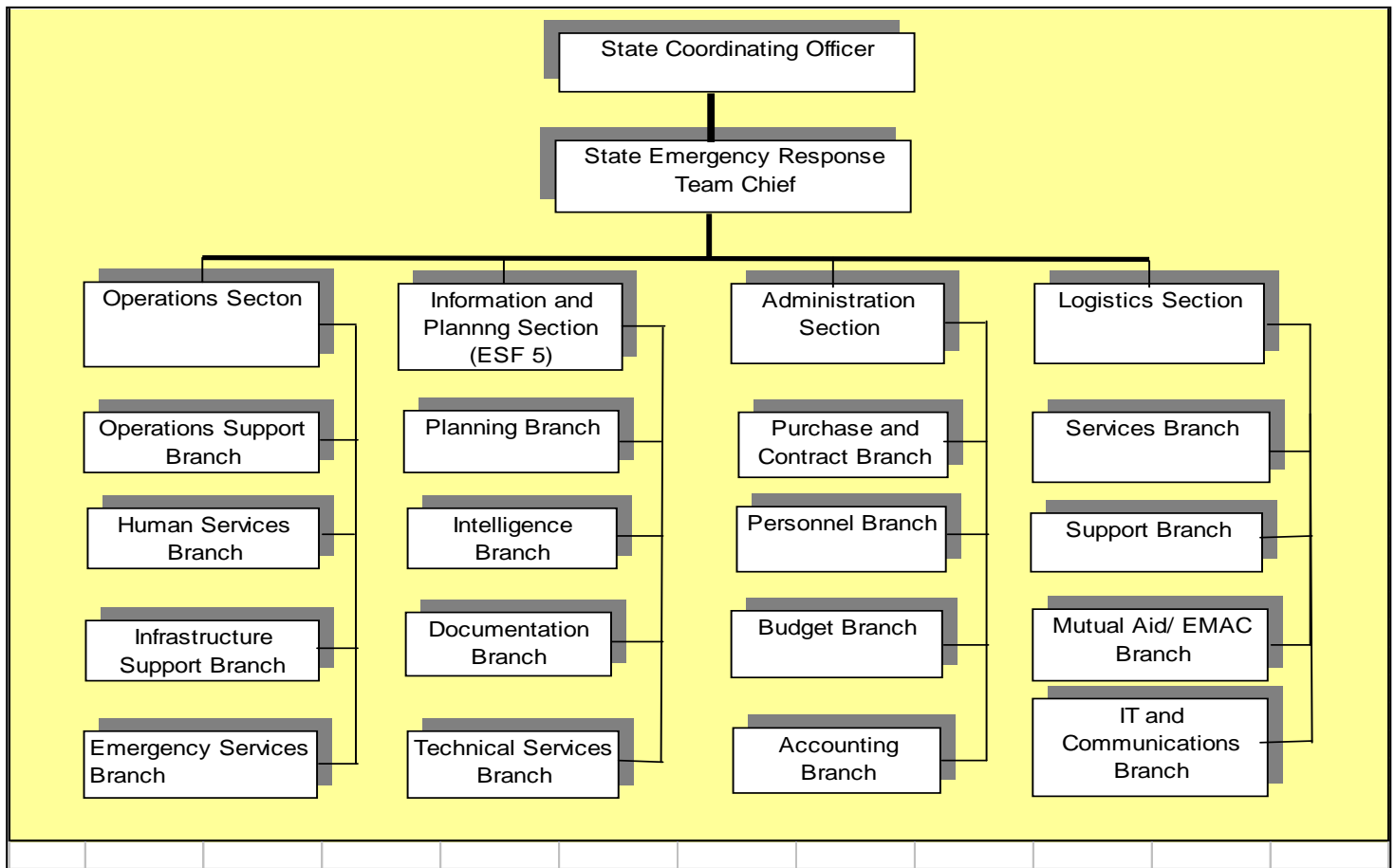
State Emergency Response Team: Pursuant to Section 252.365, Florida Statutes, the State Emergency Response Team is established as an advisory body to coordinate with the Division of Emergency Management emergency management functions to prepare for, respond to, recovery from, and mitigate the impact of a variety of hazards that could impact the State of Florida. The State Emergency Response Team advises specifically on such issues as policies, plans, procedures, training, exercises, and public education. The State Emergency Response Team is comprised of Emergency Coordination Officers who are selected by the agency head of the agency they represent. Each Emergency Coordination Officer serves in a primary or support role in a designated Emergency Support Function. Furthermore, as a part of the State Emergency Response Team, they serve as an integral part of emergency operations in other capacities, i.e., as members of the Rapid Impact Assessment Teams, Advance Teams and as part of a Disaster Field Office. Thus, the Emergency Coordination Officers, as a part of the State Emergency Response Team, serve in an operational and advisory capacity by developing recommendations and implementing actions for improving the State's emergency management program.

During a response to an emergency/disaster situation, the Governor may appoint a State Coordinating Officer, usually the Director of the Division of Emergency Management, to manage the event. When the Director of the Division of Emergency Management serves as the State Coordinating Officer, by executive order of the Governor during State and federally declared emergencies, it is in this capacity that the State Coordinating Officer leads the State Emergency Response Team. During a state of emergency, the State Emergency Response Team is activated and all Emergency Coordination Officers become an active part of response and recovery operations. When not activated, the State Emergency Response Team takes on an advisory role to the Division of Emergency Management on emergency preparedness and mitigation issues.

Emergency Operations

During activation, the follow diagram depicts the organizational structure of the State Emergency Operations Center. This structure is tailored after the National Incident Management System, and is used effectively in all disaster responses.   The major functional areas include:

State of Florida Emergency Operations Organizational Chart

```
                          State Coordinating Officer
                                    |
                          State Emergency Response
                                Team Chief
                                    |
      ┌──────────────────┬──────────────────┬──────────────────┐
  Operations Secton   Information and    Administration    Logistics Section
                      Plannng Section       Section
                         (ESF 5)
  Operations Support  Planning Branch   Purchase and      Services Branch
     Branch                             Contract Branch
  Human Services      Intelligence      Personnel Branch  Support Branch
     Branch              Branch
  Infrastructure      Documentation     Budget Branch     Mutual Aid/ EMAC
  Support Branch        Branch                               Branch
  Emergency Services  Technical Services Accounting         IT and
   Branch                Branch           Branch          Communications
                                                             Branch
```

The **Operations Section** is comprised of four branches; each led by a branch chief. The branches are as follows: Operations Support, Human Services, Infrastructure Support, and Emergency Services.   Included under the Operations Section, at the sub-branch level, are 14 of the 17 emergency support functions. These 17 emergency support functions comprise the State Emergency Response Team.

The **Planning Section (Emergency Support Function 5)**, also under the State Emergency Response Team Chief, is comprised of five branches: Planning, Intelligence, Documentation, Meteorology, and Technical Services. Emergency Support Function 5 serves a support role to the State Emergency Response Team by collecting, analyzing, documenting and disseminating plans and information to help enhance response and recovery activities.

The **Finance Section** is under the State Emergency Response Team Chief. This Section is responsible for coordinating several important measures that are necessary to process and track expenditures. Several of these measures are as follows:
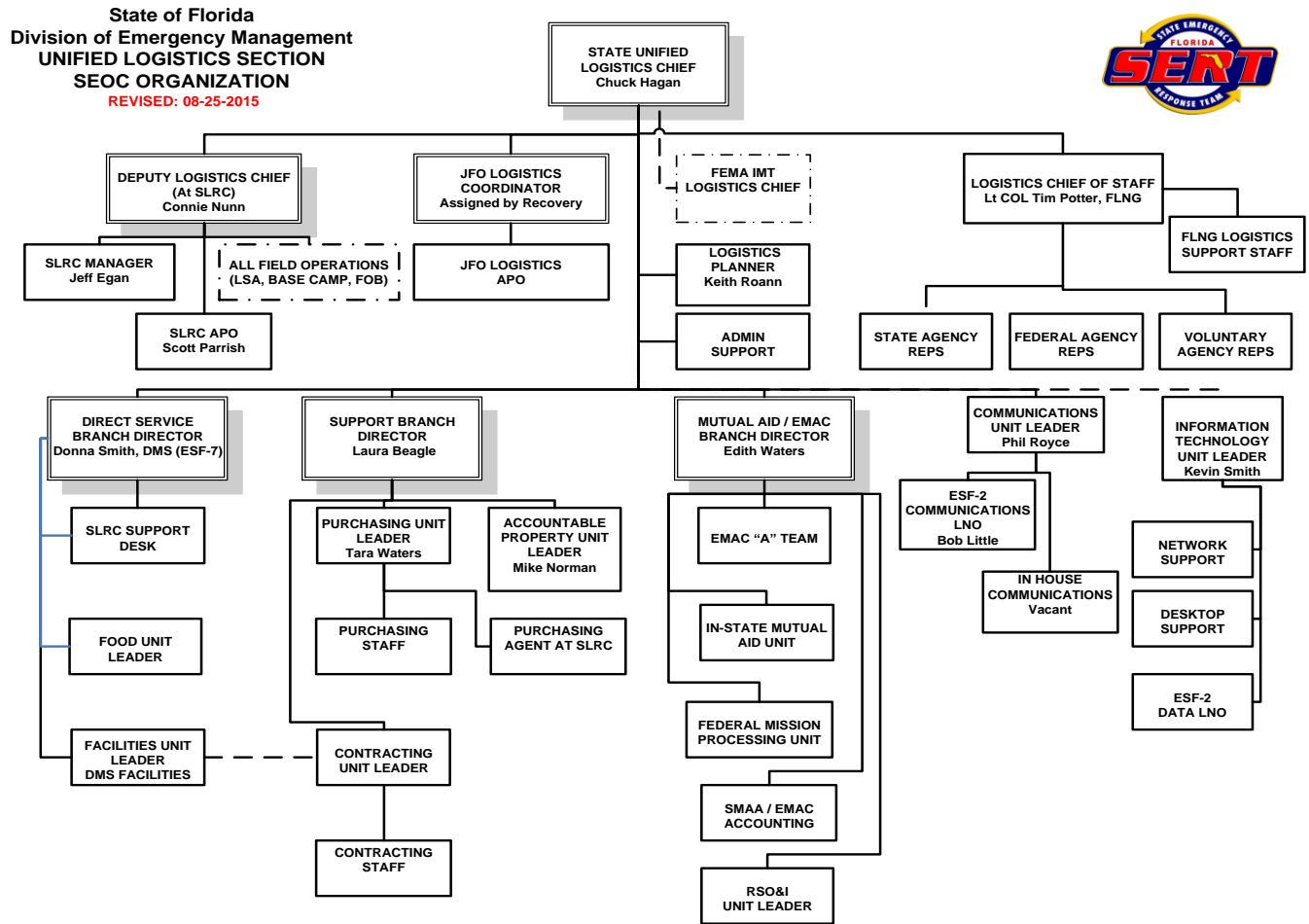
- Assistance Logistics associated with purchasing and travel.
- Directions on the internal tracking of overtime and compensatory time by the Division of Emergency Management's staff.
- Coordination among State agency finance offices on the reimbursement process for an event.
- Coordination with the Governor's Office and Legislative Appropriation Committees concerning budget authority and various funding issues resulting from an event.
- Information/documentation to be submitted to the Federal Emergency Management Agency regarding the reimbursement of eligible costs incurred by the Department of Community Affairs.

Not shown on the previous chart is the **Recovery Section**. The Recovery Section is under the direction and control of the State Coordinating Officer. The Section is comprised of three branches - Advance Recovery, Public Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessment, and Individual Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessment and is responsible for the State's recovery operations.

The **Logistics Section**, also under the State Emergency Response Team Chief, manages the process of planning, preparing, implementing, and evaluating all logistical functions that support the State Emergency Operations Center during activation. The **Logistics Section** is fully compliant with the National Incident Management System (Draft) publication recently developed by the Department of Homeland Security – Federal Emergency Management Agency. The Logistics Section now includes the Services Branch, Support Branch, and the Mutual Aid/Emergency Management Assistance Compact Branch. Given its extreme importance in emergency response and recovery activities, the Emergency Management Assistance Compact section is integrally interwoven into the Mutual Aid Branch.

- Coordinates with all other agencies the joint logistics tasks required to meet mission requirements.
- Awards contingency contracts for all potential resources for disasters and emergency events.
- Acts as the principal source of contract resources under the Division of Emergency Management
    - Heavy Equipment
    - Base Camps
    - Shelf Stable Meals
    - Multi-modal Transportation
    - Initial response of bottled water
- Manages the State Logistics Response Center in Orlando, FL
- Backup of resources to the ESF's for resources they may not have available
- Establishes and Manages all State Logistics Staging Areas, Forward Operating Bases, Mobilization Areas and Base Camps
- Manages all instate mutual aid requests through the Mutual Aid Branch
- Manages all EMAC requests through the Mutual Aid Branch
- Manages all Requests For Federal Assistance through the Mutual Aid Branch

State of Florida Logistics Section Organizational Chart – State EOC

**State of Florida
Division of Emergency Management
UNIFIED LOGISTICS SECTION
SEOC ORGANIZATION**
REVISED: 08-25-2015

Logistics Section Chief: The Logistics Section Chief, a member of the Command General Staff, and is responsible for providing for overall management and support to facilities, services, and material in support of the incident. The Section Chief participates in development and implementation of the Incident Action Plan and activates and supervises the Branches and Units within the Logistics Section. The Logistics Chief oversees and directs the activities of the Services Branch, Support Branch, and the Mutual Aid Branch. The Section Chief is responsible to support the SCO and Deputy SCO and develops the States overall Logistics Support Incident Plan and logistics budget in coordination with other state agencies Logistics Sections to include the Florida National Guard. The Logistics chief assists in briefing the Governor and other elected officials.

Deputy Logistics Chief:

The Deputy State Logistics Chief during operations deployed to the State Logistics Response Center in Orlando and is responsible for managing the SLRC as well as all field logistics sites to include State LSA's, Base Camps, FOBs, Mobilization Areas and other field sites.

Service Branch Director: The Service Branch Chief, when activated, is under the supervision of the Logistics Section Chief, and is responsible for the management of all service activities at the incident. The Branch Director supervises the operations of the Communications, Medical and Food Units.

Support Branch Director: The Support Branch Chief, when activated, is under the direction of the Logistics Section Chief, and is responsible for development and implementation of logistics plans in support of the Incident Action Plan. The Support Branch Director supervises the operations of the Supply, Facilities and Ground Support Units.

Mutual Aid Branch Director: The purpose of the Mutual Aid Branch Chief is to coordinate the Florida activities of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact, the in-state Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA), and Requests for Federal Assistance (ARF), to insure resources are obtained, transported, and utilized under these agreements when needed/requested. The exception is for law enforcement, fire fighting, and rescue requests that are coordinated by their respective Emergency Support Functions.

Information Technology and Communications Branch Director:
The information and Technology and Communications Branch are responsible for all in-house support technology. The GIS Section under the Planning Section manages the software applications with the exception of the SRMN software managed by the Logistics Section. The IT Unit maintains all network connections, wireless, printing, connectivity, satellite data backup systems and interfacing with the Shared Services Resource Center (SSRC) who manages all OT for the entire state.

The Communications Unit manages all in-house audio-visual, projections, video teleconferencing (secure and non-secure), telephone voice, telephone fax, satellite (VSAT) and RF communications systems. This is includes all communications and telephone systems in the State Watch Office and all offices agency wide. RF Communications in clued SLERS Network, High Frequency (government and amateur) amateur communications. Satellite communications includes EMnet, VSAT, and MSAT systems and networks.

Field Operations

State Logistics Response Center (SLRC)

The State Emergency Response Team, Division of Emergency Management maintains the State Logistics Response Center; a 198,850 square foot climate controlled warehouse and 19,860 square foot Logistics Management facility on 13 acres in Central Florida with parking for 130 semi truck-trailers. The purpose of this facility is to store and manage essential and critical commodities for use in times of emergency. The facility is climate controlled and can store items such as bottled water, medical supplies tarps, shelf stable meals, shelter supplies to include FNSS resources and other resources needed for emergency operations. It will act as a major reception and distribution center following any major emergency.

Facility:
- The facility was established on February 1, 2007 in Orlando, FL by the Division
    - Activated and used by the State and FEMA on February 3rd for the "Groundhog Day Tornadoes"
- It is the only state level facility of its type in the United States.
    - It has been acclaimed as a "national model" for other states to follow.
    - Critical location to support statewide operations
        - 16 possible locations were inspected prior to selecting the Orlando site
    - 12 acres of land
    - High security facility with secure perimeters
    - Helicopter Landing Zone
        - Parking for 130 loaded semi truck/trailer combinations
    - 187,196 square feet of climate controlled cross-dock warehouse facility
    - 19,196 square feet of logistics and command level operations center offices, operational areas, conference rooms and support areas
    - Affords the State with "First Strike Response" capabilities in supplying critical life saving commodities to the public as well as the center for managing those resources.
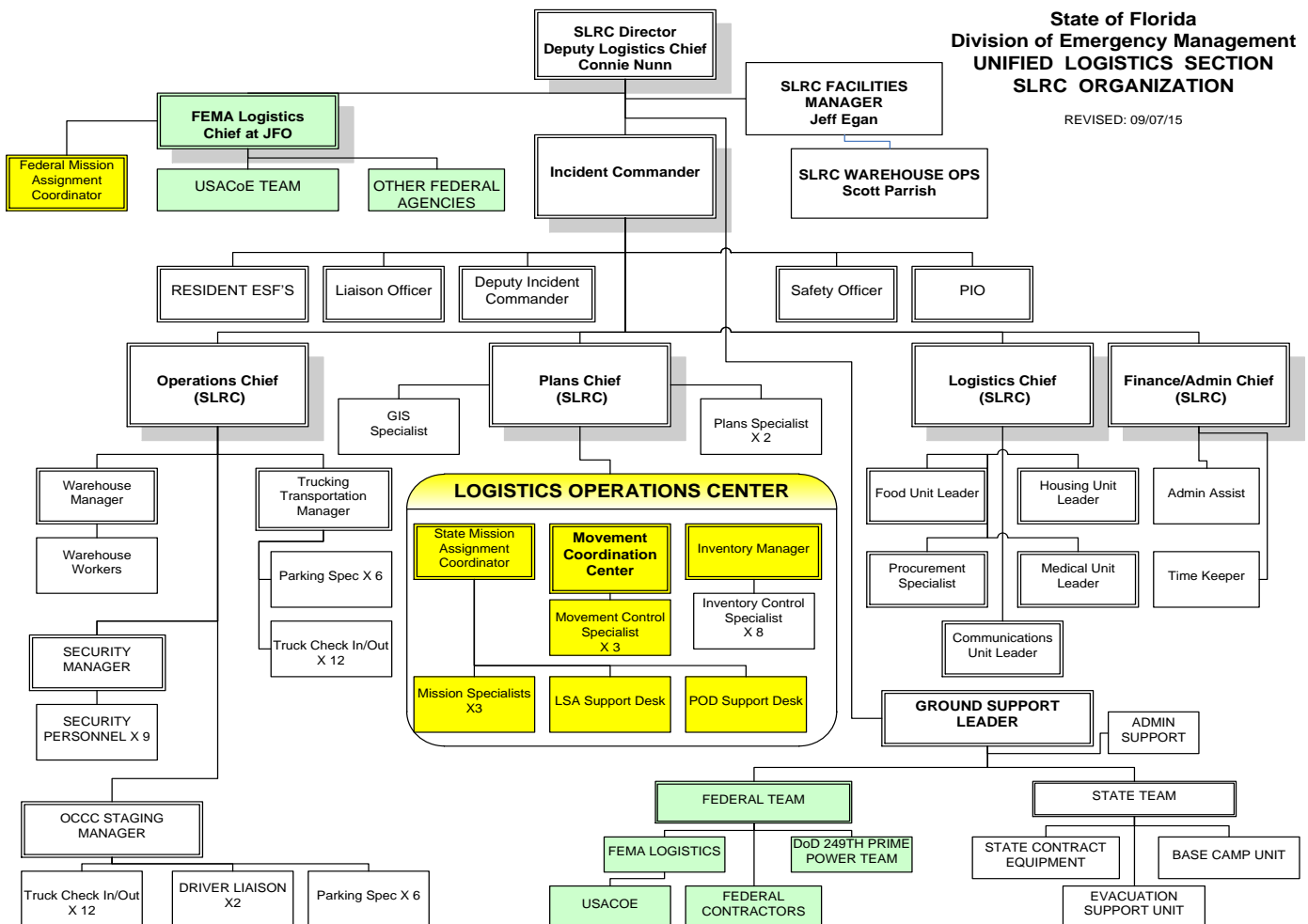
Logistics Management Center:
- 19,196 square foot, two-story office complex
    - Logistics Operations and Management Center
    - Movement Control Center *(multi-modal transportation center)*
    - Incident Management Team operational area
    - Tactical Equipment Management operational area
    - Incident planning areas with two video teleconference systems
    - Four training areas
    - Logistics Laboratory providing advance Logistics Training for state and county personnel
        - Logistics Management
        - Inventory and accountability
        - Multi-modal transportation
        - Heavy Equipment Operation (certified training)
    - Billeting and showers for 20+ persons
    - Dining facility for 80 persons

- **Typical on-hand resources**
  - 500 truckloads of bottled water = 2,390,000 Gallons
  - 54 truck loads shelf stable meals = 1,600,000 meals
  - 26 truckloads of tarps = 45,047 tarps
  - 3 truck loads roll plastic = 1,896 rolls
  - 16 pallets insect repellent
  - 1 Disaster Mortuary Team Package
  - 7,080 cots (2,000 ADA)
  - 7,080 bedding kits
  - 350,000 hygiene kits
  - 2 Disaster Medical Health Screening system packages
  - Medical Supplies and Pharmaceuticals *(Managed by DoH Logistics)*
  - Emergency Deployable, Tactical Communications System (EDICS)
  - Emergency Deployable, Wide Area Remote Data System (EDWARDS)
  - 3 Tactical satellite voice/data systems
  - 4,800 feet of commercial generator cable
  - 12 tactical generators

State of Florida Logistics Section Organizational Chart
State Logistics Response Center

State of Florida
Division of Emergency Management
UNIFIED LOGISTICS SECTION
SLRC ORGANIZATION

REVISED: 09/07/15

Movement Coordination Center (MCC)

The purpose of the Movement Coordination Center located as part of the Logistics Operations Center at the State Logistics Response Center (SLRC) is to facilitate the coordinated movement of large amounts of resources. This includes resources coming into the State of Florida as well as movement of resources within the state. The center is established at the State Logistics Response Center in Orlando, coordinates the employment of all means of transportation (multi-modal) to support the concept of operations. This coordination is accomplished through establishment of transportation policies within the assigned area of responsibility, consistent with relative urgency of need, port and terminal capabilities, transportation asset availability, and priorities set by State Coordination Officer.

Florida Division of Emergency Management is the lead agency in the establishment of the Movement Coordination Center, and is supported by The Federal Emergency management Agency (FEMA), the Florida Department of Transportation (Emergency Support Function -1) Florida Department of Management Services (Emergency Support Function -7) Florida National Guard (Emergency Support Function -13) Landstar Express America (Commercial Contract Vendor) and Lipsey Logistics (Commercial Contract Vendor).

The Movement Coordination Center manages the multi-modal movements of resources (all classes and types) under FDEM awarded Multi-Modal Transportation Contracts. Contract vendors in addition to Florida National Guard transportation assets and federal government transportation assets are jointly used and managed by the MCC.

The MCC provides overwatch of all resources and transportation assets through Total Asset Visibility (TAV) by means of satellite transponder placement of all trucks, vessels, trails, some aircraft and large equipment assets. The feed is managed through the SRMN Logistics software and visualized through GATOR under the FDEM GIS Section.

Planning Assumptions:
The area/regional civil transportation infrastructure will sustain damage, limiting access to the disaster area. Access will improve as routes are cleared and repaired or as detours are built. The requirements for transportation capacity will exceed routine State and/or locally controlled or accessible assets, demanding coordinated plan assistance from several agencies and organizations.

Infrastructure damage and communications disruptions will inhibit efficient coordination of transportation support during the immediate post disaster period. Gradual clearing of access routes and improved communications will permit an increased flow of emergency relief, although localized distribution patterns might remain unusable for a significant period.
The movement of relief supplies may create congestion in the transportation network both nationally and regionally, requiring imposition of controls. The Movement Coordination Center in coordination with Emergency Support Function-1 and commercial vendors can assist in the procurement of adequate transportation services and restoration of the system. Local distribution of resources from a mobilization area or Logistics Staging Area to requesting counties and municipalities will require enhanced transportation planning and management.

State Emergency Response Team priorities guide the regulation of all movements. In this regard, transportation planners, operators, and users must exercise discipline when establishing

and using available transportation assets. The exercise of discipline assures meeting the mission priorities. A disciplined transportation system enhances the confidence users have in the system's ability to support the mission. When planning and executing movements, the Movement Coordination Center must not validate, approve, or start any move if a terminal or mode in the transportation system cannot meet the requirement. The Movement Coordination Center Annex to this Plan provides greater detail on this function.

Mobilization Centers/Area

A **Mobilization Center/Area** is a temporary site established, typically prior to an event such as a hurricane, where various resources inbound from numerous vendors (commercial, Florida National Guard, mutual aid etc), arrive and are logged in, formed into task forces as required (unless already formed), and are readied for redeployment in support of emergency operations.

Resources are not offloaded from trucks, but are simply gathered until after the event occurs, when they are redeployed to Logistical Staging Areas. Resources are then deployed from the Logistical Staging Areas to the requesting county or municipality.

Mobilization Centers/ Areas require just a minimum of oversight management. Typically a Florida Division of Forestry management team of 2-3 personnel can be assigned. Their responsibilities are to inventory and log in all resources arriving at the Mobilization Centers and pass along this information to the State Emergency Operations Center Logistics Section. Facilitation of on-site support for personnel at the site is necessary, but because the Mobilization Centers will be typically located out of harm's way, hotel rooms, restaurants and other support services will be available.

Typically, telephone lines will not be installed at a Mobilization Centers due to the short duration. Existing phone lines are expected to be available and will be supplemented with cellular and/or satellite telephones. One computer with modem and Internet access would be required in order to interface with the State Emergency Operations Center through EM-Tracker 2000 remote.

State Logistics Staging Areas

A **State Logistics Staging Area** is a temporary site established in close proximity to an impact area immediately after impact of an event in order to provide resource support to counties and municipalities. Logistical Staging Areas take three forms based on size and physical resources available. These are explained in detail in the Logistical Staging Area Annex to this Plan.

The purpose of an LSA is to supplement resource deficiencies from counties, municipalities and response agencies, in responding to, and recovering from an emergency event. This includes the warehousing of commodities; equipment and supplies needed to support victims, emergency responders and the community infrastructure. In addition, it serves as a location form which response teams can be staged, such as search and rescue, medical teams, utility restoration crews, debris management teams and others.

Three types of NIMS STATE Logistics Staging areas exist *(Florida developed the national standard):*

TYPE I: The largest site located on a facility that support both fixed and rotor wing aviation assets. The site can support 300 – 400 semi tractor-trailer units, at least 40,000 square feet of warehouse storage and office space. Each LSA operates within an established Area of Responsibility (AOR) as designated by the State EOC to support the overall response for all agencies. Shipments from LSA's are typically direct to the points of end use such as County Points of Distribution, shelters, critical facilities, Base Camps etc.

These sites include civil or military airports or fields, and are mission tasked by the State by a combination of FL DoF, FL National Guard and ESF's from 2,4,6,8, 11. Multiple sites will be established based on the required AOR's for the event.
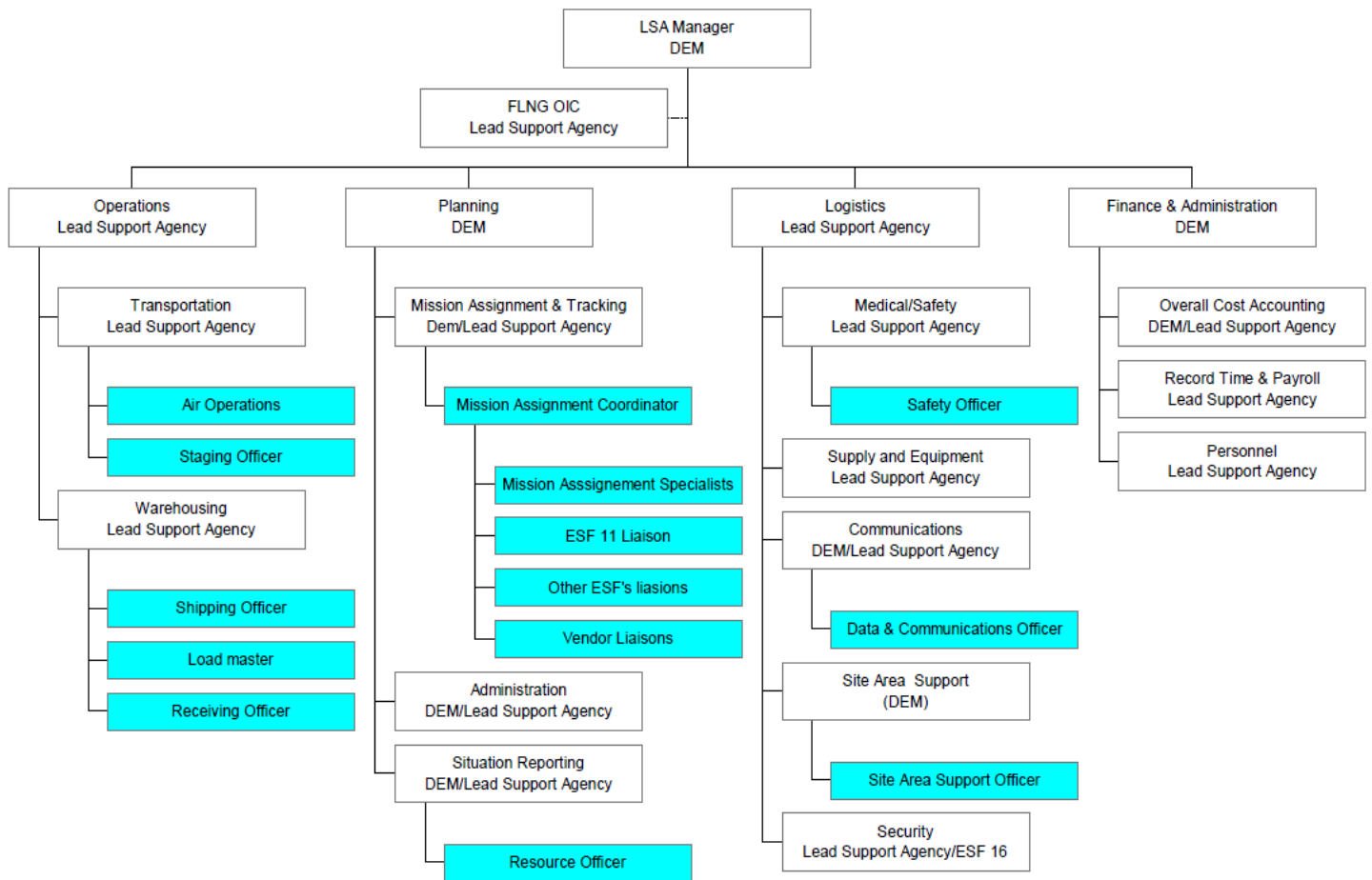
TYPE I-A: Mission specific site that supports the Center for Dieses Control, Strategic National Stockpile program. The site supports both fixed (Cargo 747) and rotor wing aviation assets. 10,000 square feet of air-conditioned warehouse space established as a high security inner perimeter, within an overall secure Logistics Staging Area. The site also supports the overall operation to include typical LSA resources, and shares common resources such as multi-modal transportation, mission tracking, MHE, communications and life safety and support.

These sites include civil or military airports or fields. Primary responsibility for the management for the SNS Package is that of ESF-8, State Health Department, supported by a typical LSA staffing by FL DoF, FL National Guard and ESF's from 2, 4, 6, 8 and 11 as required.

TYPE II: Similar to a Type I site except supports only rotor wing aviation assets. Must be able to support 200-300 semi tractor-trailer units, and at least 20,000 square feet of warehouse space. Staffing and function remain the same as a Type I LSA.

TYPE III: This is referred to as a county Staging Area, or CSA. Counties may option to establish these for purposes of supporting local operations such as County Point of Distribution, local shelters etc. or for smaller disaster operations.

Organizational chart:

- **LSA Manager — DEM**
  - **FLNG OIC — Lead Support Agency**
    - **Operations — Lead Support Agency**
      - Transportation — Lead Support Agency
        - Air Operations
        - Staging Officer
      - Warehousing — Lead Support Agency
        - Shipping Officer
        - Load master
        - Receiving Officer
    - **Planning — DEM**
      - Mission Assignment & Tracking — Dem/Lead Support Agency
        - Mission Assignment Coordinator
          - Mission Asssignement Specialists
          - ESF 11 Liaison
          - Other ESF's liasions
          - Vendor Liaisons
      - Administration — DEM/Lead Support Agency
      - Situation Reporting — DEM/Lead Support Agency
        - Resource Officer
    - **Logistics — Lead Support Agency**
      - Medical/Safety — Lead Support Agency
        - Safety Officer
      - Supply and Equipment — Lead Support Agency
      - Communications — DEM/Lead Support Agency
        - Data & Communications Officer
      - Site Area Support (DEM)
        - Site Area Support Officer
      - Security — Lead Support Agency/ESF 16
    - **Finance & Administration — DEM**
      - Overall Cost Accounting — DEM/Lead Support Agency
      - Record Time & Payroll — Lead Support Agency
      - Personnel — Lead Support Agency

- **Safety Issues:** A safety officer will be assigned at all times at all Logistical Staging Area locations. This individual will be responsible for overall security, fire, medical and life safety concerns. This includes compliance with OSHA regulations such as forklift operations and certification of operators.

- **Resource Management:** It is imperative that accurate records are maintained regarding the receiving, inventorying, shipment and field movement of all resources. This includes expendable and non-expendable property.

- **Staffing:** A Logistical Staging Area Manager will manage the Logistical Staging Area. This individual will be a State of Florida, Division of Emergency Manager employee or an individual designated by the State Coordinating Officer to act on behalf of the State. Such individuals are responsible for site direction and control under the direction of the State Emergency Response Team Chief, Operations Chief or Logistics Chief in that order. Direct supervision and support would come from the Logistics Section.

  Persons filling this position could include a state employee from another state agency, an emergency manager from a Florida county, and an emergency manager from another state under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact. The Logistical Staging Area Manager will have overall management responsibility for all activities conducted at that site. This will include the coordination of all support agencies such as the Florida National Guard (Emergency Support Function 13), Division of Forestry, commercial vendors, State Department of Agriculture (Emergency Support Function 11), voluntary agencies and other local, state and/or federal agencies.

The Logistical Staging Area, in coordination with the State Emergency Operations Center Logistics Section, will be responsible for the tracking of all expendable, and non-expendable resources from the time of vendor ordering through delivery and receipt by the requesting agency or entity.

Orders received by a Logistical Staging Area may come either directly from the requesting agency or through the State Emergency Operations Center Logistics Section. The route will be determined based on the event, situation, resource requirements and span of control capable by the Logistical Staging Area.
Actual site operations will be tasked to one of the following entities:

- **Florida National Guard** – the Florida National Guard has agreed to manage up to two Logistical Staging Area sites during emergency operations. Management structure would be under standard military organizational structure and procedures. They will respond fully equipment capable and staffed to manage and operate all activities related to the site. This includes warehouse operations, loading and unloading, inventory, tracking, mission tasking and other tasks related to site operations. Security will not be tasked to the Florida National Guard, but would be coordinated through Emergency Support Function 16 "Law Enforcement". All costs related to the actual operation of the site, outside of the costs of supplies and equipment sent to the field, would be borne by the Florida National Guard, and included in the final request for reimbursement to the State.

- **Division of Forestry:** The State Department of Agriculture, Division of Forestry has agreed to provide for one "Overhead Management Team" to supervise and administratively manage a Logistical Staging Area. Typically, this team will be comprised of 30 personnel. Management would be under the Incident Command System. It is unlikely that the Division of Forestry would be able to provide equipment and personnel to conduct warehousing operations such as loading and unloading trucks, forklift operations and other related tasks. They would, however, be able to provide resource management, orders, mission tasking, inventory and administrative management tasks. All costs related to the actual operation of the site, outside of the costs of supplies and equipment sent to the field, would be borne by the Division of Forestry, and included in the final request for reimbursement to the State.

- **Commercial Contractor:** The State Division of Emergency Management, Logistics Section, has entered into non-binding, no retainer agreements with commercial firms that establish, manage and operate Logistical Staging Areas. Once activated, the State would enter into a binding contract with the vendor. Under the terms of the contract, the contractor would provide for all administrative and operational elements, to include equipment and personnel necessary to conduct operations under the State Emergency Response Team Standard Operating Procedures. Overall site management would be, as with the others, under the direction and control of the Logistical Staging Area Manager. All costs related to the actual operation of the site, outside of the costs of supplies and equipment sent to the field, would be borne by the contractor, and included in the final billing statement to the State.
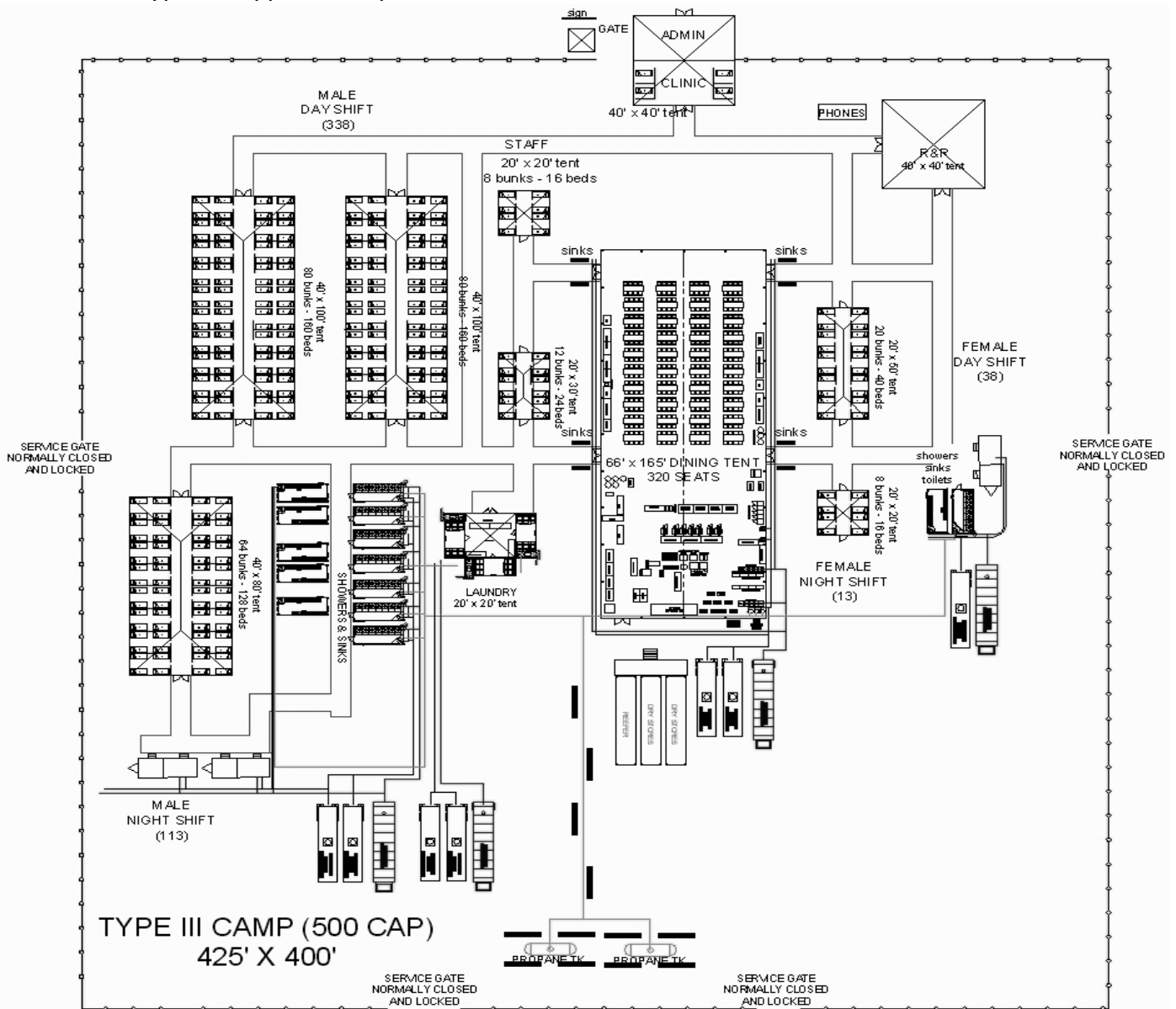
Base Camps

The following is an overview of the concept of operations for establishing Base Camps in Florida. More detail is provided in the Base Camp Annex to this Plan.

Base Camps are established as required in areas close in proximity to emergency impact areas. The purpose is to accommodate emergency workers responding to the event in areas where there are either limited hotel/motel resources, or when occupying hotels/motels would not permit disaster victims from relocating from shelters into hotel/motels.

There are four types of Base Camps:
- Type I support 1000 persons
- Type II supports 500 persons
- Type III supports 250 persons
- Type IV supports 100 persons

TYPE III CAMP (500 CAP)
425' X 400'

Services provided at a Base Camp include:

- **Billeting:** First choice of accommodations would be the conversion of a fixed facility / building to accommodate personnel. Such conversion would include installation of dividing walls, partitions or curtains in order to allow for some privacy. Second choice would be to bring in travel trailers or mobile bunkhouses. Trailers can accommodate six personnel, while bunkhouses accommodate 10 personnel. Final and last resort would be to erect tents as billeting. Tents are very labor intensive to set up, do not allow for heating and cooling, typically do not have floors and impart a sense of depression because of a lack of windows.

- **Food Services:** Food services would be accomplished through contract catering. Four meals per day would be served using the US Forest Service 10-day rotation meal plan.

- **Shower Accommodations:** Shower trailers would be brought in. These trailers typically accommodate 6-10 persons at a time, include a changing room. Trailers have a high capacity hot water heater, typically fueled by propane.

- **Restroom Accommodations:** Porta-potties would not be used unless no other resources were available. Typically, restroom trailers would be obtained through the same sources as shower trailers. Restroom trailers resemble a public restroom, are well lighted, have mirrors, sinks, toilets and urinals. Versions are available both men and women.

- **Laundry Facilities and Services:** Portable laundry trailers come in two configurations, self-service and commercial. In the self-service, workers can do their own laundry just like in a laundromat. In the commercial version, a contract service would be brought in to wash, dry and fold laundry for base personnel.

- **Medical Care:** A basic medical clinic would be provided to afford routine medical check-ups and care. Any emergency would necessitate calling 911 or having an on-site EMS paramedic unit. Clinics would be staffed by a public health nurse and/or at a minimum, a certified paramedic.

- **Recreation Facility:** Between meal periods, the dining tent would be used as a recreation facility. On bases accommodating over 500 personnel, a separate tent facility would be provided with recreation items such as a Ping-Pong table, large screen TV, reading library, daily newspapers, board games, cards and other items to afford workers a means to relax between shifts.

- **Administration Office:** Public pay phone trailers would be located within the billeting area, food service, recreation and administrative areas to allow personnel to call family and friends. 10 telephone lines and two ISDN or T-1 lines would be ordered to support the administrative office at the Base Camp. Office space would be established to allow for the management of the site. Safety and Security would be mission tasked to Emergency Support Function 16 and Emergency Support Function 4 for law enforcement and fire protection at the site.
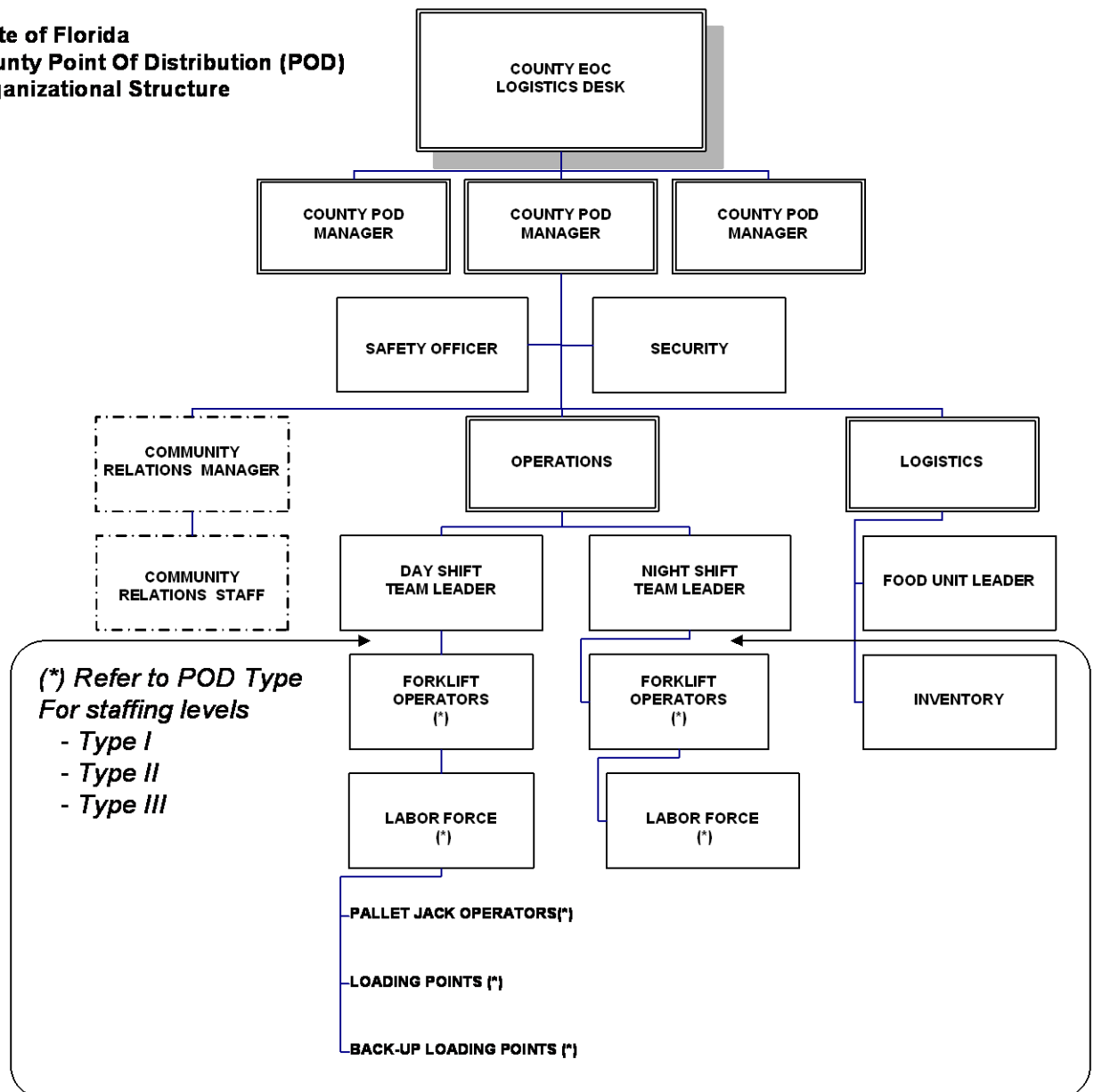
County Points of Distribution (C-PODs)

The State of Florida developed the national concept for County points of Distribution along with the POD forecast models for commodities, personnel and equipment. FEMA and the USACE adopted the Florida POD program in 2005 to include the training courses for national distribution.

Points of Distribution will be used for the purpose of receiving and distributing bulk emergency relief supplies.   The purpose of a Points of Distribution is to establish initial points where the general public will obtain life sustaining emergency relief supplies until such time as power is restored, and traditional facilities such as retail establishments reopen, Comfort Stations, fixed and mobile feeding sites and routes, and relief social service programs are in place.

State of Florida
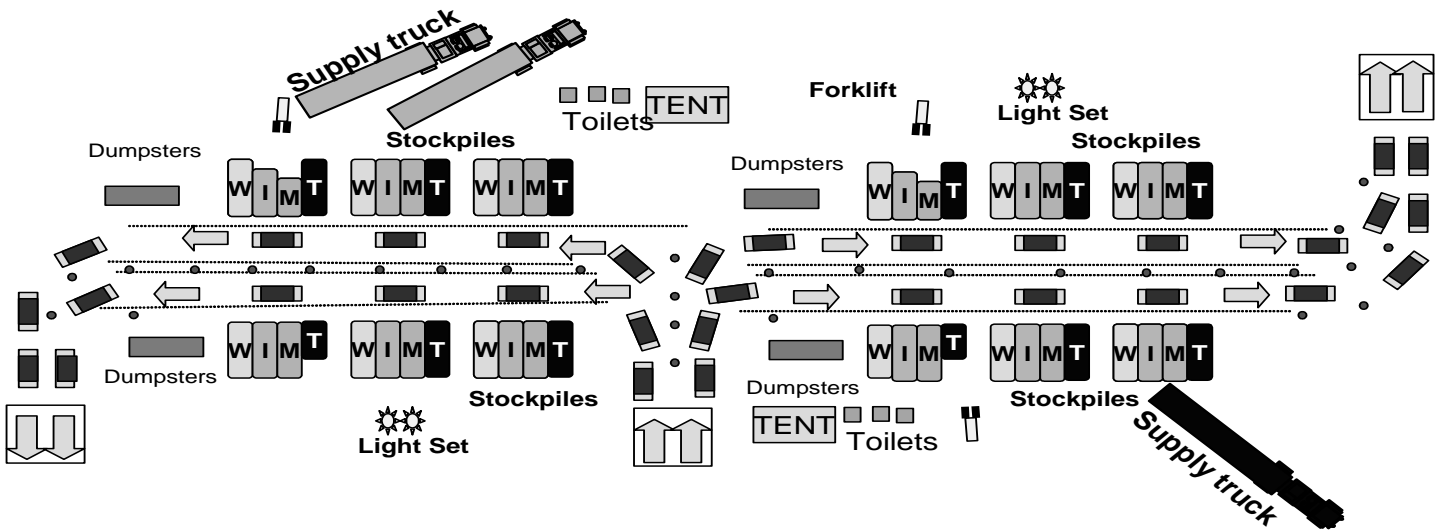County Point Of Distribution (POD)
Organizational Structure

Two variations of PODs exist in the State of Florida:

- DISASTER - Points of Distribution (POD): Those established post event for the purpose of distributing life sustaining commodities such as water, ice, food and tarps and other bulk resources within the first 24-96 hours after an event.

- PANDEMIC - Points of Dispensing (PODs): Those established under the State's Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) Program for purposes of distributing pharmaceuticals, antidotes and prophylactic medications in the event of a pandemic, biological or chemical attack. Details for this program reside with the State Department of Health, county Health Departments, and County Emergency Management offices. These are managed by the Florida Department of Health and local County Health Departments.

- Florida has four Types of DISASTER PODS:

  - Type I is a four lane operation – serving 20,000 persons per day
  - Type II is the two lane operation – serving 10,000 person per day
  - Type III is a one lane operation - serving 5,000 persons per day
  - Type IV is a walk up distribution point for high density urban areas – this can be either stand alone site serving around 800 – 1000 persons per day or part of a Comfort Station site serving around 500 – 750 person per day.

TYPE I - DISTRIBUTION POINT
Serves 20,000 persons per day
560 vehicles per hour

Note: Individual vehicles drive through and Ice & water is loaded into their trunks. Recommend One case water, 2 or 3 bags of ice per vehicle and 6 MRE's.

Supply trucks for Ice, Water, MRE's and Tarps are to be off-loaded promptly and returned for re-supply.

Maximum Loads per Day – Type I

Water	4
Ice	4
MEAL	2

TARPS ARE NO LONGER ISSUED AT PODS

Figure 3

The number of Points of Distribution required and their locations will be based upon distribution models and projections defined by each county supported by this and other pertinent documents, e.g. United States Census Data.

Placement of Points of Distribution in a Community: The placement of Points of Distribution in a community must be a well thought out process. Since 2004, many major supermarket and home improvement chains have made a corporate commitment to have their stores open within the first 24-hours after an event. Most have, or are in the process of, installing emergency generators at their stores in order to reopen as soon as possible.

As such, it is counterproductive to place a Point of Distribution across the street from an open retail outlet that has water, food, and ice available for sale. The objective of the State is to ensure that resources are "available" to a community.

Counties should focus on placing Point of Distribution in outlying areas where these types of stores are not located in-order to ensure that resources are available in those areas. The Florida Division of Emergency Management is in the process of geo-coding the locations of major chains in the state, and will send this information to each county as a planning tool, but in the interim, counties should meet with the store managers of these major chains to determine each stores re-opening policy. The Florida Division of Emergency Management has requested that corporate offices of major chains to collaborate with each County Emergency Management Office for this purpose.

Pre-Identification of Points of Distribution: Points of Distribution must be pre identified by the county and the list provided to the State Logistics Section by June 1 of each year. The final selection of which Point of Distribution will be opened for a specific event must be provided by the county to the State Emergency Operations Center Logistics Section no later than 96-hours prior to hurricane landfall. Post landfall, identified sites will be inspected by the Florida National Guard assigned to the Point of Distribution and adjustments made in coordination with the County Emergency Operations Center in the event the site cannot be used due to debris, flooding, road impediments or other factors.

Once Points of Distribution are open, they must remain open for the first 72-hours due to the level of resources, personnel, and equipment that must be allocated and deployed in support of Points of Distribution. After 72-hours, Points of Distribution locations can be jointly evaluated and moved, closed or new Points of Distribution established in the county. Points of Distribution take at least 24-hours to change or establish, so all location changes must have at least 36-hours advance notice.

Site Assessment: County Points of Distribution are critical to the success of providing immediate relief to affected citizens; therefore, the strategic placement of Points of Distribution around the county must consider several factors. These include:

- **Population Base:** Each site must serve the resident community in which it is located. Each Point of Distribution has a projected area of responsibility. Counties should refer to their census track and density maps to determine population bases.

- **Geography and travel distance**. In "Blue Sky" planning meetings, a distance of five to ten miles may not seem like a great distance, but in a post disaster event, it may be impossible to travel these distances due to debris, blocked traffic routes, flooding, damaged bridges or other impediments that would restrict the public from accessing a site. For this reason, multiple Points of Distribution of varying sizes should be planned for based on known flood plains, bridges, canopy roads, and other factors. Sites should be placed on major roads that allow four lanes where possible since at least one lane must be dedicated for POD traffic in each direction.

- **Remote and special communities**. One cannot assume that the public will travel far from their homes to access resources. For this reason, Type III Points of Distribution should be planned for in small communities, large sub-division development tracks, migrant worker camps, Indian reservations, low income areas, and barrier islands. Comfort Stations and feeding kitchens are never collocated with Points of Distribution, so that traffic may flow at maximum throughput.

Mobile Distribution: Counties should also plan for mixed load mobile distribution to isolated farms and small plantations, nursing homes, adult living facilities, the homebound and elderly, trailer and mobile home parks, special facilities such as prisons, work camps, and isolated marinas that have fewer than 100 people. Agencies such as the American Red Cross and Salvation Army may have the ability to conduct limited mobile distribution to these areas while conducting feeding operations, but each county must address how they will conduct mobile operations in advance based on their demographics.

Forward Operations Bases: Lead – Operations Section Chief
A Forward Operations Base is established within an impact area for purposes of staging response and recovery teams. No commodities or other items typically distributed from a Logistical Staging Area would be delivered, managed or distributed by a Forward Operations Base. Forward Operations Bases may be in austere locations in harsh conditions. Power, water communications and other utilities may not be available. Teams would have to bring all necessary resources with them. Billeting, communications, food service, medical and other support elements would have to be provided by each team on site.

The Logistics Section will pre-identify sites, confirm site suitability for the mission during activation's and provide technical and material support to these sites as required.

Joint Field Offices (JFO): Lead – Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Following a declaration, a JFO will be established following incidents of great severity, magnitude or complexity for which state and local response agencies require state and federal support. A JFO is a temporary joint / multiagency coordination center established at the incident site to provide a central location for coordination of local, state, federal, tribal, non-governmental, and private-sector organizations with primary responsibility for incident oversight, direction, and/or assistance to effectively coordinate recovery actions. The Federal General Services Administration (GSA) contracts for all real property on behalf of FEMA and OFA's. State Unified Logistics will work closely with FEMA Logistics to insure that there is adequate space and working areas at the JFO for all state operations in a joint environment. Logistics will insure that appropriate IT and Communications services are included in the JFO Plan.

Regional Recovery Centers (RRC): Lead: Human Services Branch: ESF 15 – Volunteers and Donations Regional Recovery Centers will be established by Emergency Support Function 15 – Volunteers and Donations when, in large events it becomes apparent that an excess of unsolicited donated goods may begin arriving as a result of an emergency event. Emergency Support Function 15 has Adventist Community Services under agreement as the site area manager.

A Regional Recovery Centers is not a state managed facility, nor will the state provide staffing, or funding for it. The State Logistics Section will, however, be responsible for providing non-expendable resources and material handling equipment. The State will secure, lease and pay for all mechanized and manual equipment at a Regional Recovery Center as per agreement. Emergency Support Function 15 in coordination with Adventist Community Services will be responsible for the accountability, maintenance and return of all leased items at a Regional Recovery Center. The State will not pay for expendable items used at the site or any operational costs.

State Incident Support Teams (IST): Lead: State Emergency Response Team Chief
The State maintains 5 Incident Support Teams (IST). They serve as the forward coordinating elements for the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) and the State Coordinating Officer (SCO). In this role they will provide situational awareness and operational planning to the SERT and the SCO by incorporating information collected from the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), County EOC's, local agencies and IST reconnaissance. The IST will also supply all necessary logistical support to the SERT and SCO for forward deployment. Further, the IST,

in coordination with SERT Liaisons may be tasked to assist the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) Chief with other missions as assigned by the SEOC.

ISTs deploy typically to affected County EOCs to assist them in developing plans, process resource request, gather intelligence and assist them in managing the event. Four of the five team are made up of county personnel and the Green Team is staffed by the Division of Emergency management.

The Logistics Section supports all five teams with resource support, communications and resources as required. The Green Team deploys with the State Mobile Command Vehicle managed by the Logistics Section.

Coordination, Direction and Control

State Level

When an emergency or disaster has occurred or is imminent, the Governor may issue an Executive Order proclaiming the existence of a State of Emergency or activate the emergency response, recovery and mitigation aspects of State, local and inter-jurisdictional disaster plans.

At the State level, the State Coordinating Officer, or designee performs policy-making authority and commitment of State resources at the State Emergency Operations Center. The State Emergency Response Team Chief is responsible for the provision of State assistance, as well as routine management and operation of the State Emergency Operations Center. The State Emergency Response Team Chief may issue mission assignments to the State emergency support functions to perform duties consistent with State policy. Mission assignments, and mutual aid assistance brokered by the State, are tracked in the State Emergency Operations Center through the Emergency Operations/Logistics Section and its Branches.

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

In the event federal assistance is required, the State Coordinating Officer will interface directly with representatives of the federal government. If the State Coordinating Officer determines that the span-of-control needs to be broadened, he may designate a Deputy State Coordinating Officer to ensure coordination between federal and State agency representatives and to anticipate any needs or conflicts in the response or recovery phases as they progress.

In the event a request for disaster assistance comes from the governor of another state, the Governor of the State of Florida may order the mobilization of State resources under the **Emergency Management Assistance Compact** to be deployed to the impacted state. The management and coordination of these resources will be administered through the Operations Section under the direction of the Operations Section, Logistics. The Mutual Aid Branch will use the most current Emergency Management Assistance Compact guidance documents to ensure all resources are acquired in a proper manner. This will expedite the reimbursement process later.

The State Coordinating Officer may authorize a field operations response in or near the impacted area. **Field operations** will be supported by the **Logistics Section** under the direction and control of the State Emergency Response Team Chief located at the State Emergency Operations Center and involves the deployment and staging of personnel and resources in the impacted area. A field operations response will be conducted in accordance with the most current edition of The State of Florida's Emergency Response Team Standard Operating Procedure for Field Operations.

Initial planning for recovery begins before an emergency event impacts Florida. While local governments are implementing response actions necessary to protect public health and safety,

the Recovery Manager assigned to the State Emergency Operations Center begins coordination and implementation of recovery programs.

Regional Multi-Agency Coordination Groups (MAC)
Definition of Groups

A Regional Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group is comprised of the Regional Domestic Security Task Force discipline leadership, usually consisting of the task force co-chairs representing the Law Enforcement, Fire Rescue, Emergency Management, and Health/Medical disciplines. The Multi-Agency Coordination Group or their designees will be organized in an Incident Command System structure consistent with the National Incident Management System, and will coordinate with the local Emergency Operations Center(s) to provide support to the local area incident commander(s). Multi-Agency Coordination Group members will include Regional Domestic Security Task Force partners who are not responding to or directly impacted by the incident. The Multi-Agency Coordination Group may locate at an independent location or within an Emergency Operations Center in consultation with local emergency management. The Multi-Agency Coordination Group Coordinator will be the Florida Department of Law Enforcement Special Agent in Charge or designee. The Multi-Agency Coordination Group will be identified by the Regional Domestic Security Task Force region number (i.e., Region 3 Multi-Agency Coordination Group).

Intent and Purpose

The Regional MAC Group provides a forward coordination element for the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) to perform the following minimum functions:

- Activate and Operate in support of the incident,
- Assess the situational impact and need for resources,
- Report situational awareness to the SEOC,
- Coordinate the regional response effort, and
- Deploy regional assets to augment local resources in coordination with local Emergency Operations Centers.

The Multi-Agency Coordination Group, in conjunction with local emergency managers, will evaluate available resources in the affected area and coordinate the request and deployment of in-region assets. If the event exceeds the resources available at the regional level, the Multi-Agency Coordination Group shall coordinate requests for additional out-of-region resources with the local EOC and the State EOC. The Multi-Agency Coordination Group is not designed to replace tactical Incident Command or function as an Incident Management Team

Multi-Agency Coordination Group Mission Statement

The mission of the Multi-Agency Coordination Group is to function as a regional coordination entity to support local Incident Command in coordination with the local Emergency Operation Centers and the State Emergency Operation Centers, by assisting with the deployment of regional resources needed to prevent, prepare for, or respond to an event involving Weapons of Mass Destruction and to prevent or mitigate additional attacks.

The group will be responsible for:

- Tracking of tactical resource availability
- Tactical information gathering and sharing (situational awareness);
- Resource deployment and coordination of regional public information and education.

Recommended Multi-Agency Coordinating Group Staffing

Staffing will be dependent upon the nature and magnitude of the event and may include the following:

- Personnel from Emergency Management, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Agriculture, Fire, Health/Medical, Hospitals, Education, the Regional Planning Council (RPC) or Local Emergency Planning Council, and other appropriate disciplines, as needed, will be responsible for staffing the Operations, Planning, **Logistics** and Finance/Administration Sections of the Multi-Agency Coordination Group.

- Personnel from Emergency Management, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Agriculture, Fire, Health/Medical, Hospitals, Education, the Regional Planning Council or Local Emergency Planning Council, and other appropriate disciplines, as needed, will be responsible for staffing the Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance/ Administration Sections of the Multi-Agency Coordination Group.

- Regional Domestic Security Task Force leadership or their designee - functions as the Regional Multi-Agency Coordination Group Coordinator.

- Designated Regional Domestic Security Task Force Liaison(s) will respond to the incident scene(s) and to the county Emergency Operations Center(s) as appropriate.

- The regional Public Information Officer or a designee shall be available to provide support to the Multi-Agency Coordination Group Coordinator and coordinate the release of information with the Incident Commander.

Regional Asset Deployment

There will need to be close coordination between a Regional Multi-Agency Coordination Group and the State Emergency Operations Center, especially the Logistics Section. Deployment and control of critical commodities and resources must be managed in a cooperative and coordinated manner.
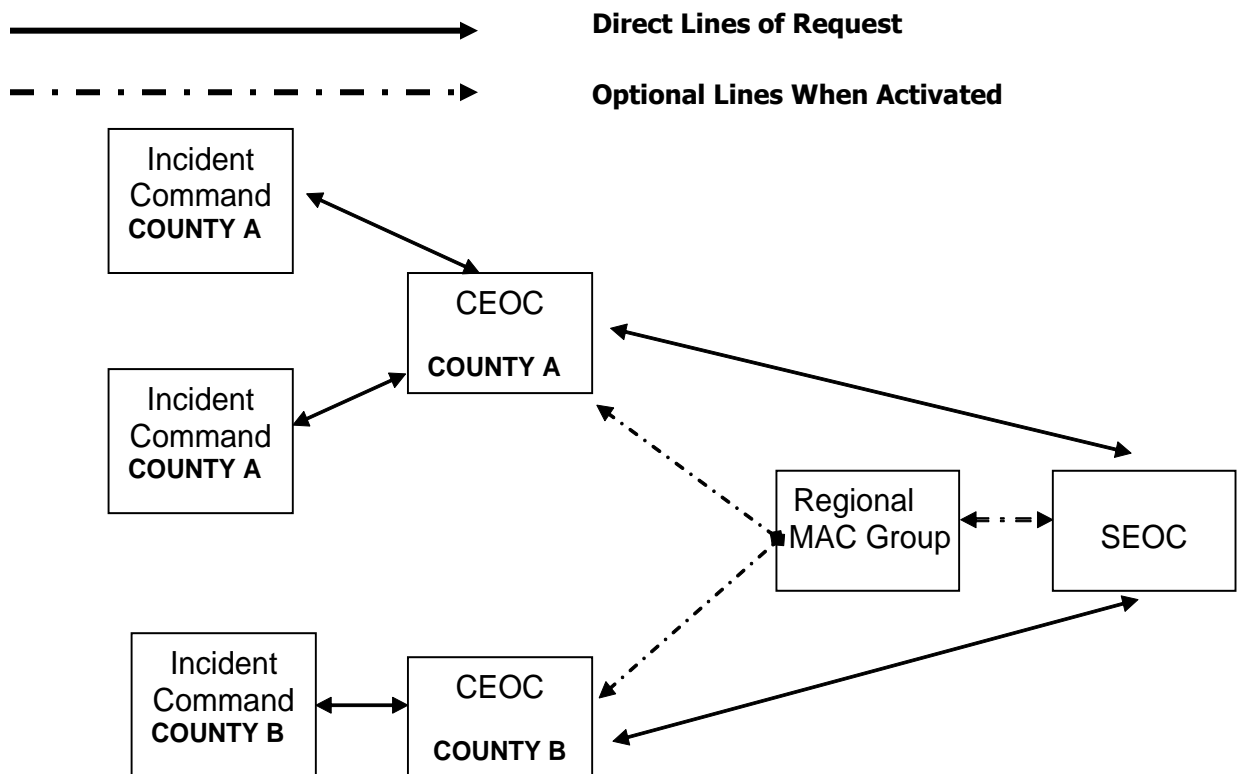
The Multi-Agency Coordination Group in conjunction with local Emergency Operation Centers will monitor the deployment of local assets or those requested through Mutual Aid in accordance procedures established with the Logistics Section of the State Emergency Response Team.

Regional assets will be deployed, as needed, to augment local response consistent with direction provided by the State's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

The Multi-Agency Coordination Group in conjunction with local Emergency Operation Centers will monitor the deployment of local assets or those requested through Mutual Aid in accordance procedures established with the Logistics Section of the State Emergency Response Team.

The Multi-Agency Coordination Group will also coordinate deployment of in-region assets with support of local Emergency Operation Centers in accordance with existing plans.

Requests for out-of-region assets must be coordinated through the State Emergency Operations Center, in close coordination with the Logistics Section.

All resource requests to the State Emergency Operations Center must originate from one source to be determined by the Regional Multi-Agency Coordination Group in consultation with local Emergency Management.

Request Flow:

Intergovernmental Mutual Aid

Large-scale emergencies and disasters may exceed the capabilities of state and local government to effectively respond and recover. Resources may be required from outside the affected area to augment the on-going effort. Assistance may be provided from state resources, Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement, Emergency Management Assistance Compact, Federal resources or even donations from private sources.

Mutual aid agreements and memoranda of understanding are essential components of emergency management planning, response and recovery operations. These agreements provide reciprocal emergency aid and assistance during an emergency or disaster. They can increase available resources and improve response and recovery efforts.

The Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement provides for in state sharing of resources. In order to ensure Federal reimbursement, it is recommended that a requesting county or political sub-division to submit a written request for mutual aid through the Division of Emergency Management.

In accordance with Chapter 252, Part III, Florida Statutes, Florida has also adopted the Emergency Management Assistance Compact and Memoranda of Understanding with other States and private organizations. These agreements provide mechanisms to obtain additional resources. This is managed through the Logistics Section; Mutual Aid Branch The Mutual Aid Branch has three sub-units, to include the Statewide Mutual Aid Unit, the Emergency Management Assistance Compact Unit, and the Federal Action Request Form Unit. These Units will manage all forms of mutual aid needed during an emergency event.

Having a robust Mutual Aid Section is critical, when considering the following assumptions:
- A disaster may occur with little or no warning and may escalate more rapidly than the ability of any single local response organization or jurisdiction to handle.

- Local governments will utilize available resources fully before requesting state or Federal assistance

- Upon implementation, all state and local agencies and jurisdictions will adhere to these policies.

- When state resources and capabilities are exhausted, additional resources will be acquired through interstate mutual aid agreements and federal assistance.

- Certain cities, counties and states will have limited amounts of resources available to respond to their own incidents.

- The Bureau of Response will maintain a database of authorized agents for signatory of the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement.

- The Emergency Management Assistance Compact Guidebook and Standard Operating Procedures maintain a list of authorized agents and signatory states.

- Mutual Aid missions which support the Incident Action Plan will be granted unless otherwise determined by Senior Management.

Communications:

Under the National Incident Management System, Communications is a Branch under the Logistics Section. This follows the logic that communication resources are critical in any deployment of resources sanctioned under the Logistics Section. As such, the Communications Unit Leader, under the direction of the Service Branch Director or Logistics Section Chief, is responsible for developing plans for the effective use of incident communications equipment and facilities; installing and testing of communications equipment; supervision of the Incident Communications Center; distribution of communications equipment to incident personnel; and the maintenance and repair of communications equipment.

The Communications Unit Leader has several key functions that are performed to support the Logistics Section. They include:
- Determine unit personnel needs.
- Prepare and implement the Incident Radio Communications Plan (ICS Form 205).
- Ensure the Incident Communications Center and Message Center is established.
- Establish appropriate communications distribution/maintenance locations within base/camp(s).
- Ensure communications systems are installed and tested.
- Ensure an equipment accountability system is established.
- Ensure personal portable radio equipment from cache is distributed per Incident Radio Communications Plan.
- Provide technical information as required on the adequacy of communications systems currently in operation; and the geographic limitation on communications systems.
- Identify equipment capabilities/limitations, to include the amount and types of equipment available, and the anticipated problems in the use of communications equipment.
- Supervise Communications Unit activities.
- Maintain records on all communications equipment as appropriate.
- Ensure equipment is tested and repaired.
- Recover equipment from relieved or released units.

The State Emergency Response Team maintains a fleet of vehicles used for forward deployment, each with their own communications packages. The Communications Standard Operating Guides for the Division of Emergency Management detail the capabilities of this equipment, and provide an inventory of all assets available.

Also every three years the State conducts a statewide interoperable communications Exercise named RADAR. The first was conducted in February 2010 and the second in February 2013. The next exercise will be conducted in February 2016. These exercises evaluate the capabilities of emergency and interoperable communications from local, state and federal agencies as well as from primary VolAgs.
The State also has conducted three statewide Interoperable Communications Assessments. The first in 2003, the second in 2006 and the third in 2012. These assessments evaluate the total progress of communications statewide and also are used as we move forward in supporting interoperable communications in the future.

Every three years Florida also conducts a communications gap analysis with the federal government to include FEMA, DoD, FCC, and several law enforcement agencies to determine
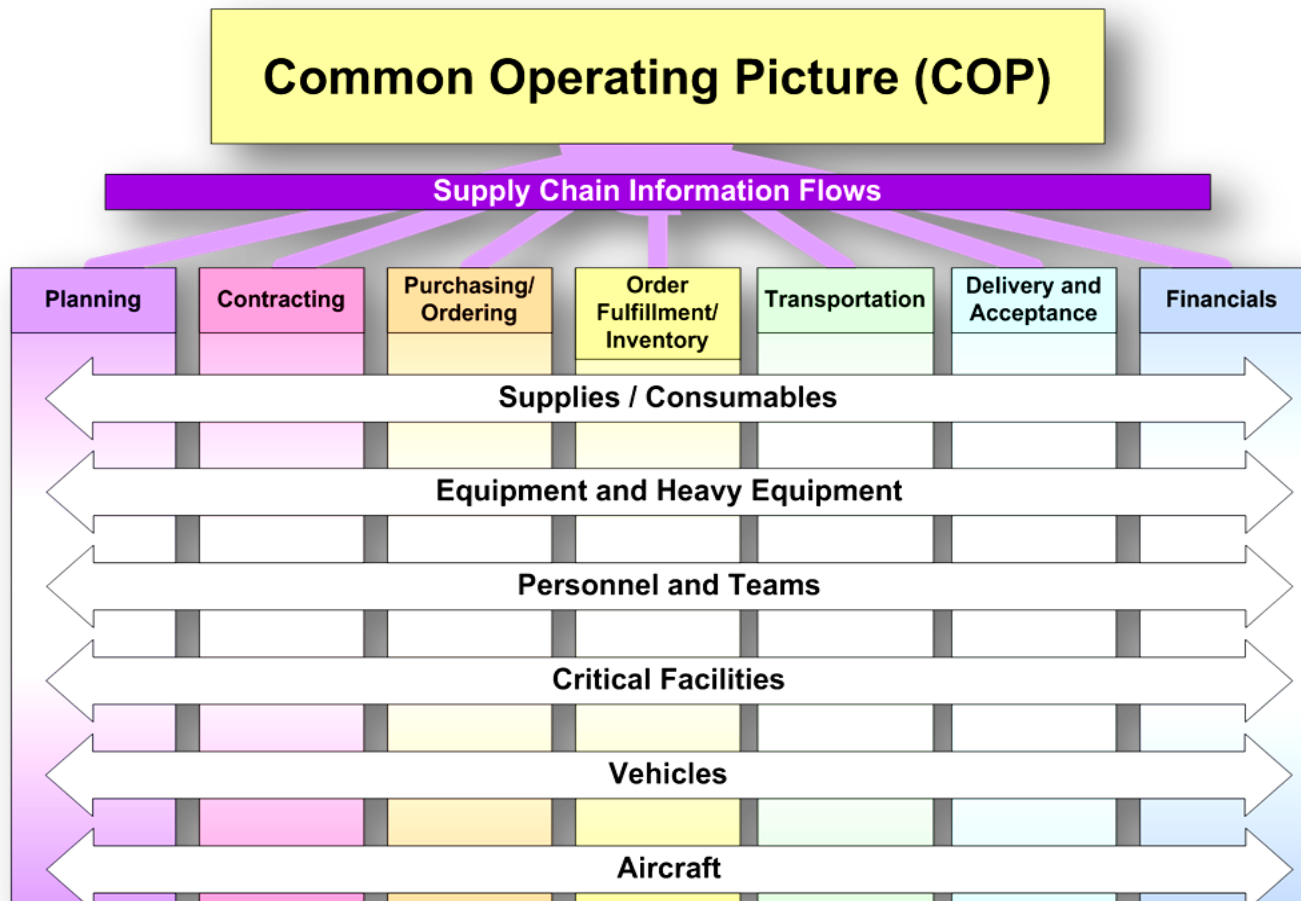
what additional communications resources (assets and teams) might be required in a catastrophic event in Florida. For most events, Florida is fully capable of establishing, sustaining and managing emergency communication in its own through organic and contractual resources.

Logistics Goals, Objectives, and Actions

The Florida Unified Logistics Section has been cited by FEMA HQ as a "Best Practice" in organization, logistics systems management, critical path and supply chain management, operational flow, resource management structure, and Total Asset Visibility software. The State Logistics Response Center in Orlando has also been cited by FEMA HQ as a "Best Practice" and a model for other states to review and incorporate similar systems.

Annually the Unified Logistics Section, working with all our State, Local, NGO, Federal and Business partners, review all methodology for fulfilling emergency response and recovery needs. The Section continually looks to ways to "right size" resources. In many cases the best methodology is to have contingency contracts on files versus owning g a resource outright. In other cases where time is of the essence, it is best to maintain immediate response resources on hand where we know there will be delays in acquiring resources.

The National Incident Management System suggests the use of goals and objectives to focus State and local emergency management planning efforts. These involve the four basic functional elements of Prevention, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.

Prevention:

Goal:

To avoid an incident, intervene, or stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property.

Objectives

- Implement the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and National Response Plan (NRP)

- Expand Regional Collaboration, especially with the Regional Multi-Agency Coordination Group

- Implement Logistical portions of the Interim National Infrastructure Protection Plan

- Strengthen information sharing and collaboration capabilities

- Strengthen Interoperable Communications capabilities

- Strengthen Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis capabilities.

Preparedness:

Goals

To help ensure a timely and effective response to, recover from and mitigation of the impacts and consequences associated with an emergency/disaster situation.

Objectives

- Ensure all Logistics Plans and Procedures are updated to reflect changes in National, Federal, and State policies and practices for logistics operations.

- Award contingency contracts in all areas of resources. All contracts are to be multi-vendor and not awarded to just one provider. All contracts are to run 3-5 years in length depending upon the commodity class code with renewal options of 3-5 years respectively. Contracts are to be "turn key" and include personnel augmentation where applicable and transportation as applicable.

- Provide training and exercise opportunities for Logistics Staff to ensure competency with overall planning efforts.

- Ensure all communications equipment are inventoried, tested, and exercised on a regular basis.

- Build on the mutual aid programs and ensure all State government, Independent Special Districts and institutions of higher learning (Universities & Community Colleges) are participants.

- To build on the State assistance capabilities under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact.

- To continue efforts to enhance the State's ability to establish and maintain Logistic Staging Areas within 24 hours.

- To continue efforts to enhance State's Emergency Alert System (EAS) used to provide instantaneous emergency information to the public if needed.

Response:

Goals

To be able to effectively respond in an emergency with Logistical Support to all emergency operations and field operations factions.

Objectives

- Be prepared to respond quickly and effectively on a 24-hour basis to developing events. The primary goal of the State's response operation is to ensure a timely and effective response to the many consequences that may be generated by an emergency/disaster situation.

- Active appropriate contingency contracts with enough lead time (when possible) to insure that resources fit into the overall supply chain management system of the Section. SLRC resources are deployed first, followed by the initial surge contract order. Contract orders are then augmented to fill resupply needs based on the various par levels established by the Logistics Chief.

- Develop a time sequenced list of events that must occur if logistics operations are to succeed. Many of the commodities and resources must be secured with sufficient time to ensure product delivery and distribution.

- Ensure there will be adequate staffing of all of the Logistics Section functions, to include field operations. Ensure field functions and sites are adequately tasked for support from various agencies to include all State Emergency Support Functions as well as local, state and federal agencies, commercial vendors and non-profit agencies.

- Ensure the management structure of all logistics plans is primarily based on the Incident Command System (ICS). Additional considerations to support commercial, military and incident specific operations have been included in both the planning, as well as respective forms contained within this plan.
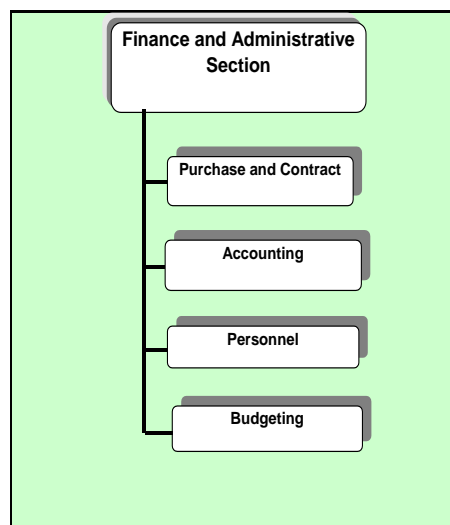
Recovery:

Goals

In the aftermath of a disaster, State efforts turn to rebuilding the infrastructure and restoring the social and economic life of the community with the incorporation of mitigation measures. The Goal of the Logistics Section is to ensure the appropriate recovery functions are supported by logistic support.

Objectives

- Be able to deploy to the scene of the incident with and Incident Command System structure, which includes logistical support.

- Provide logistic support to the opening of Interim Operating Facilities (IOF), Joint Field Office (JFO), and Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC) in coordination with FEMA.

- Provide personnel to the Disaster Field Office in the initial phases of the recovery efforts to support logistical needs by recovery staff.

- To work closely with the Department of Homeland Security / Federal Emergency Management Agency in logistic operations, to include demobilization.

Financial Management

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

F. Authorities and References

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

2. Federal Statutes
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, which provides authority for response and recovery assistance under the Federal Response Plan, which empowers the President to direct any federal agency to utilize its authorities and resources in support of State and local assistance efforts.
FLORIDA COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN FEBRUARY, 2010 BASIC PLAN, PAGE 54
- Public Law 106-390, Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to authorize a program for pre-disaster mitigation, to streamline the administration of disaster relief, to control the federal costs of disaster assistance, and for other purposes.

- The National Strategy for Homeland Security, July 16, 2002.
- Price-Anderson Amendments Act of 1988, Public Law 100-408, as amended.
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact, Public Law 104-321.
- Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002) (codified predominantly at 6 U.S.C. 101-557 and in other scattered sections of the U.S.C.), established the Department of Homeland Security with the mandate and legal authority to protect the American people from the continuing threat of terrorism.
- The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990.
- 16 U.S.C. 3501, et seq, Coastal Barrier Resources Act.
- Public Law 93-234, Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended by the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994, 42 U.S.C. 4001, et seq, provides insurance coverage for all types of buildings.
- Public Law 99-499, Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act of 1986, Part III, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. 11001, et seq, which governs hazardous materials planning and community right-to-know.
- Public Law 101-615, Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act (HMTUSA), which provides funding to improve capability to respond to hazardous materials incidents.
- Public Law 95-510, 42 U.S.C. 9601, et seq, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended, which requires facilities to notify authorities of accidental releases of hazardous materials.
- Public Law 101-549, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, which provide for reductions in hazardous air pollutants and risk management planning requirements.
- Public Law 85-256, Price-Anderson Act, 42 U.S.C. 2210, which provides for a system of compensating the public for harm caused by a nuclear accident.
- Public Law 84-99,33 U.S.C. 701n, Flood Emergencies, authorizing an emergency fund for flood emergency preparation, flood fighting and rescue operations, and repair and restoration of flood control works threatened or destroyed by flood.
- Public Law 91-671, Food Stamp Act of 1964, in conjunction with Section 412 of the Stafford Act, relating to food stamp distributions after a major disaster.
- Public Law 89-665,16 U.S.C. 470, et seq, National Historic Preservation Act, relating to the preservation of historic resources damaged as a result of disasters.
- Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 11331-11352, Federal Emergency Management Food and Shelter Program.
- National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4101, et seq, as amended by the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (Title V of Public Law 103-325).
- Regal Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994.
- Public Law 833-703, an amendment to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

Administrative Rules
1. Florida Administrative Code
- Chapter(s) 9G-2, 6, 11, 14, 19, 20, and 21, Florida Administrative Code.
- Chapter(s) 9J-2 and 5, Florida Administrative Code.

2. Code of Federal Regulations

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

C. Executive Orders
1. State

- Executive Order 80-29 dated April 14, 1980 which requires each department and agency of the State and political subdivisions to take measures for the protection of personnel, equipment, supplies and essential records and adopt continuity of government (COG) plans by providing for emergency interim successors, relocation of seat of government and resumption of essential services.
- Executive Order 05-122 dated June 10, 2005 which establishes the State Emergency Response Commission. Executive Orders 98-153 and 98-155 are hereby rescinded.

Federal

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 3: Homeland Security Advisory System.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5: Management of Domestic Incidents.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7: Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8: National Preparedness.
- Presidential Decision Directive 39, United States Policy on Counter Terrorism.
- Executive Order 11988, Flood Plain Management.
- Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands.
- Executive Order 12657, Federal Emergency Management Assistance in Emergency Planning at Commercial Nuclear Power Plants.
- Executive Order 12656, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities.

• Executive Order 12241, transferring review and concurrence responsibility for State plans from the NRC to FEMA.

D. Supporting Plans and Procedures
• State of Florida Continuity of Operations Plan
• State of Florida Emergency Operations Plan
• Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan
• Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan
• Florida Field Operations Guide (FOG)
• State of Florida Recovery Plan
• State of Florida Resource and Financial Management Policies and Procedures for Emergency Management
• Regional Evacuation Guidelines

E. Supporting Annexes to the CEMP that this Logistics Plan Supports
• Emergency Support Function Annex
• The State of Florida Terrorist Incident Response Annex
• The State of Florida Emergency Response Team Annex for Wildfire Operations
• The State of Florida Annex for a Pandemic or Widespread Disease Occurrence
• The State of Florida Emergency Repatriation Annex
• The State of Florida Emergency Response Team Severe Weather Events Annex
• The State of Florida Emergency Response Team Annex for Tropical Cyclone Events
• The State of Florida Emergency Response Team Mass Migration Annex

The State of Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan

F. Supporting Federal and National Plans
National Response Plan – Draft 2006

National Preparedness Guidance (April, 2005)

National Incident Management Plan (Draft February 2007)

National Target Capabilities List – 2007

National Universal Task List – Draft Version 2.0

Interim National Preparedness Goal (March, 2005)

FEMA NIMCAST Users Guide

Producing Emergency Plans, A Guide for All-Hazards Emergency Planning (Draft 2006)

G. Disaster Operational Experience and Supporting After Action Reports
1998 Florida Wildfires

1998 Tropical Storms Earl, Georges and Mitch

1999 Hurricane Floyd and Irene

2000 Tropical Storm Helene

2000 South Florida Storm and Flooding

2001 Florida Winter Freeze

2001 Tropical Storm Allison

2001 WTC Activation (DOMSEC)

2001 Tropical Storm Gabrielle

2001 Florida Anthrax Attacks

2003 Central Florida Tornadoes

2003 Severe Storms and Flooding

2004 Tropical Storm Bonnie

2004 Hurricanes Charlie, Frances, Ivan and Jeanne

2005 Hurricanes Dennis, Katrina (Florida) and Wilma

2005 Hurricane Katrina (Task Force Florida – EMAC to Mississippi of 6.800 personnel)

2007 Florida Wildfires

2007 Central Florida Tornadoes

2007 Severe Storms and Flooding

2008 Tropical Storm Fay

2008 Hurricane Gustav

2009 Florida Wildfires

2009 Severe Storms, Flooding and Tornadoes

2010 Operation Haiti Relief

2010 Deep Water Horizon

2011 Severe Storms and Tornadoes

2011 Tropical Storm Irene

2011 Homeland Security Events

2012 Tropical Storm Beryl

2012 Gulf Coast Flooding

2012Tropical Storm Isaac

2012 Republican National Convention Operations

2012 Meningitis Response

2012 Hurricane Sandy EMAC Support

2013 Florida Wildfires

2013 North Florida Flooding

2013 August Regional Flooding