

Miami-Dade County, Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

VOLUME I



Delivering Excellence Every Day

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RECORD OF CHANGES

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Miami-Dade County is vulnerable to a variety of hazards that threaten its communities, businesses and the environment. The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan¹ (CEMP) establishes the framework to ensure that Miami-Dade County and its municipalities are prepared to deal with these hazards. The Plan outlines the roles and responsibilities of the local government, state and federal agencies and volunteer organizations. The CEMP coordinates the activities of these groups under the Emergency Support Function (ESF) System with a designated lead agency for a comprehensive approach to planning, response, and recovery from identified hazards. The NIMS/ICS principles have been incorporated and institutionalized into the County's response management model as illustrated through-out this document and in the policies and procedures of the County's response agencies.

The CEMP outlines the basic strategies, assumptions, operational goals and objectives, and mechanisms through which Miami-Dade County will mobilize resources and conduct activities to guide and support emergency management efforts through preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation. This is an operations-based plan that addresses evacuation; sheltering, post disaster response and recovery; deployment of resources; communications and warning systems. The Plan calls for annual exercise to determine the ability of the local government and its municipalities to respond to emergencies.

Throughout the CEMP volumes the FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 as well as the Whole of Community approach which incorporates collaborative efforts of emergency management, residents, vulnerable populations, organizational and community leaders, and government officials is utilized in the development of Standard Operating Procedures and Hazard Specific Plans. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 as amended and the Guidance on Planning for Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelters are also highly referenced in all plan development processes.

The Plan is comprised of three volumes. The first volume is divided into two sections: The Basic Plan and the Emergency Support Functions Appendix. The appendix is a brief description of each ESF. The second volume contains detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for each ESF including corresponding annexes and the third volume contains the Hazard Specific Annexes.

Volume I - The Basic Plan – This section outlines the different hazards Miami-Dade County and its municipalities are at risk or vulnerable to. It includes areas such as the concept of operation, direction and control, responsibilities of all agencies and resources mobilized by the County to assist in the preparation, response and recovery from a disaster, the responsibilities of different levels of government and financial management policies that will be adhered to in an emergency. The Basic Plan also contains a section that addresses recovery issues to ensure a rapid and orderly implementation of rehabilitation and restoration programs for persons and property affected by a disaster.

¹ As authorized by Chapter 252, Part I, Florida Statutes

Volume II - The Emergency Support Function SOPs – This section organizes Miami-Dade County departments and agencies into 18 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). The emergency support function structure is patterned after the system outlined in the State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the National Response Framework. Each of the 18 ESFs in this section outlines the purpose and scope of each function, the operating policies, planning assumptions, concept of operations, and responsibilities of lead and supporting agencies involved in each. The 18 ESFs and the lead departments and agencies are listed below:

Title		Lead Agency
1	Transportation	Miami-Dade Transit
2	Communications	Miami-Dade Information Technology
3	Public Works and Engineering	Miami-Dade Public Works and Waste Management
4	Firefighting	Miami-Dade Fire Rescue
5	Planning and Intelligence	Miami-Dade Emergency Management
6	Mass Care	American Red Cross – South Florida Region
7	Resource Support	Miami-Dade Internal Services
8	Health and Medical Services	Miami-Dade County Health Department
9	Urban Search and Rescue	Miami-Dade Fire Rescue
10	Hazardous Materials	Miami-Dade Regulatory and Economic Resources
11	Food and Water	Miami-Dade Emergency Management
12	Energy	Miami-Dade Emergency Management
13	Military Support	Florida National Guard
14	Public Information	Mayor's Office of Communications
15	Volunteer and Donations	United Way of Miami
16	Law Enforcement	Miami-Dade Police
17	Animal Protection	Miami-Dade Animal Services
18	Business & Industry	Miami-Dade Regulatory and Economic Resources

Volume III - The Hazard Specific Annexes – This volume contains hazard specific plans that are comprehensive in scope. They address hazards in Miami-Dade County and its municipalities that require an enhanced or modified approach to dealing with that particular hazard. It consists of six annexes:

1. **Annex A.** Miami-Dade County Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan – The Turkey Point Plan identifies the County's response to radiological incidents at the Turkey Point nuclear power plant. This annex provides guidance for command and control, protective action decision making and recovery and reentry in the event of an emergency as well as preparedness and mitigation practices.

2. **Annex B.** Miami-Dade County Terrorism Response Plan – The Terrorism Response Plan identifies the County's actions in response to terrorist incidents. This annex includes guidance for command and control, protective actions, public information sharing and response and recovery in the event of an emergency and focuses primarily on consequence management for terrorist incidents.

3. **Annex C.** Miami-Dade County Change in Caribbean Government Plan – The County’s physical proximity to the Caribbean increases its vulnerability to mass migration to and from the Caribbean. The Change in Caribbean Government Plan is the County’s approach to the mass influx of unauthorized persons due to a change in government. The Plan also addresses celebrations, demonstrations and acts of terrorism that may occur in the County due to these changes.
4. **Annex D.** Miami-Dade County Evacuation and Re-Entry Plan - The process of evacuation may impact the normal activities of our county and its municipalities. Therefore, a coordinated plan is required to assure that a safe and effective evacuation can be implemented in all of the affected areas. This Plan defines the procedures to be utilized by state, county and municipal agencies that are involved with the implementation of an evacuation within Miami-Dade County.
5. **Annex E.** Miami-Dade County Recovery Plan - Disaster recovery can present costly and complex restoration and rebuilding challenges for every community. The responsibility to assure that the community is able to economically ‘bounce back’ is charged to local government.
6. **Annex F.** Miami-Dade County Logistics Plan - The EOC Logistics Section Plan supports the operations of the Miami-Dade County Emergency Operations Center by identifying the procedures for acquiring, deploying, tracking, and demobilizing equipment, supplies, and human resources.

BASIC PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The Miami-Dade County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is designed to address “all hazards” threats to the County. Essentially, the magnitude of an incident or disaster governs the approach used in processing an event. It has been noted that the Emergency Support Function (ESF) system is very effective when handling small and large scale incidents requiring response and recovery support from local, state and federal government.

Ensuring the safety of all Miami-Dade County’s residents and visitors is a shared responsibility and effort between first responders, Miami-Dade Emergency Management (MDEM) and county government. Miami-Dade County is divided into 36 jurisdictions; 35 municipalities each supported by its own local governing body and an unincorporated area. Each municipal government is independently responsible for the safety of its residents and visitors; with mutual aid support from the County.

In the event of a countywide emergency declaration, the corporate resources of the County and each of its municipalities work together for the mutual benefit of all residents and visitors of Miami-Dade County. The statutory authority for this arrangement may be found in Chapter 8B of the Miami-Dade County Code. State support is governed under Florida Statute, Chapter 252. In turn, the federal government is responsible for support to both the state and local government in accordance with the Robert T. Stafford Act and Title 44 “Emergency Management and Assistance” of the Code of Federal Regulation (CFR).

On March 30, 2011, Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness (PPD-8) was signed and released by the Office of the President of the United States. PPD-8 and its component policies intend to guide how the nation, from federal, state, and local governments to private citizens, can “prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from those threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation.” These threats include terrorist acts, natural disasters, and other man-made incidents. PPD-8 evolves from, and supersedes, Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8. PPD-8 is intended to meet many requirements of Subtitle C of the Post-Katrina Emergency Reform Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-295, 6 U.S.C. §741- 764).

The National Preparedness Goals describes the Nation’s security and resilience posture through the core capabilities utilizing the Whole of Community approach as the foundation. The National Preparedness Goals defines success as:

“A secure and resilient Nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk.”

Using the core capabilities, the National Preparedness Goals are achieved by:

- Preventing, avoiding, or stopping a threatened or an actual act of terrorism.
- Protecting our citizens, residents, visitors, and assets against the greatest threats and hazards in a manner that allows our interests, aspirations, and way of life to thrive.
- Mitigating the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of future disasters.

- Responding quickly to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs in the aftermath of a catastrophic incident.
- Recovering through a focus on the timely restoration, strengthening, and revitalization of infrastructure, housing, and a sustainable economy, as well as the health, social, cultural, historic, and environmental fabric of communities affected by a catastrophic incident.

PURPOSE

The Miami-Dade CEMP is intended to provide an organized system of preparedness, response, and recovery by which the Mayor, County Manager, and the Board of County Commissioners are guided in their statutory responsibilities in the provision of direction and control during a disaster. This plan has been designed to achieve a number of goals:

1. To provide an organized system of hazard vulnerability reduction to the citizens of and visitors to Miami-Dade County.
2. To develop an enhanced level of awareness relative to emergency preparedness, throughout the population at large.
3. To provide the most efficient response and recovery system possible through effective coordination and maximum utilization of all available resources.
4. To coordinate the return of essential services to a normal state as quickly and effectively as possible after a disaster.
5. To maintain a high level of readiness through community outreach and regular MDEM training.
6. To reduce the public's vulnerability to recurrent hazards by the promotion of hazard mitigation strategies, particularly in the areas of critical infrastructure, land use, and building codes.

SCOPE

The Miami-Dade CEMP establishes official emergency management policy for all county agencies and municipalities in response to, and recovery from, emergencies and disasters within the County. Each entity identified herein will utilize this CEMP as the basis for development and maintenance of subordinate plans, response policies, and implementing procedures. The existence of this CEMP does not relieve response organizations or local jurisdictions from the duty of developing their own Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

The CEMP establishes official policy for any Miami-Dade County municipality that has not obtained official approval for use of its own plan or appropriate element thereof. Incorporated areas and municipalities that have formally filed a CEMP with the Florida Division of Emergency Management under rule 9G-6 and 9G-7 pursuant to chapter 252 of the Florida Statutes, are empowered to do so, as long as their CEMP does not conflict with the County CEMP.

The Miami-Dade CEMP covers each level of disaster starting with "incident" and continuing through "minor disaster" then "major disaster" and finally "catastrophic disaster". An overview of these categories of disasters is found in Figure 10. This CEMP provides Miami-Dade County with a uniform protocol for the establishment and maintenance of a coordinated interface with the Federal and State Governments, private and non-profit sectors, and faith-based organizations during emergency periods. The CEMP and all associated volumes

embrace the Whole of Community approach utilizing all available resources to ensure the most efficient response to incidents that impact Miami-Dade County.

CEMP MAINTENANCE

The Miami-Dade CEMP was produced through the group efforts of Miami-Dade Emergency Management staff, virtually every county and municipal agency, and many private organizations. In addition, the staff of the State of Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) provided invaluable aid throughout the development of this plan. The Miami-Dade CEMP has been formulated in an effort to provide the flexibility required to efficiently handle both large and small incidents and disasters.

A CEMP distribution list is maintained and updated semi-annually by Miami-Dade Emergency Management.

Revisions to the CEMP fall into two categories:

1. Time sensitive revisions that are distributed to all manual holders as necessary.
2. Non-time sensitive revisions that are issued on an annual basis.

HSEEP COMPLIANCE AND PLAN IMPROVEMENT

MDEM conducts tabletop and functional exercises as well as annual full-scale exercises (e.g. Statewide Hurricane Exercise, Radiological Emergency Preparedness Exercises, etc.) to test the responsiveness and capability of Miami-Dade County. Each exercise will test all or critical portions of the CEMP, including capabilities of equipment and the personnel to operate such equipment. Each exercise is evaluated through interviews of participating partner organizations following the exercise and adopted into an After Action Report (AAR). Revisions will be made to the appropriate plans based on the AAR findings.

MDEM 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. MDEM complies with the four HSEEP performance requirements.

These requirements are as follows:

1. Conduct an annual Training and Exercise Planning Workshop and maintain a Multiyear Training and Exercise Plan.
2. Plan and conduct exercises in accordance with the guidelines set forth in HSEEP policy.
3. Develop and submit properly formatted After Action Report/Improvement
4. Plans (AAR/IP).Track and implement corrective actions identified in the AAR/IP.11

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

PART 1 – AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

Codified Responsibilities

The Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management was established in 1968 pursuant to chapter 252 of the Florida Statutes. Miami-Dade EM is charged with the responsibility of reducing the vulnerability of the people of Miami-Dade County relative to disasters both natural and technological.

Memoranda and References

Miami-Dade EM is assembling a library of the CEMPs of municipalities, cities, villages and agencies throughout the County. The CEMP library will be reviewed for compatibility with the County CEMP and up-dated with revisions as the issuing agency or municipality supplies them. Similarly, all Standard Operating Procedures and specific plans as referenced throughout the different sections of the CEMP are maintained in the MDEM library, reviewed annually, and up-dated as required.

Miami-Dade County and all its municipalities are all signatories to the Florida Statewide Mutual Aid Pact. Numerous inter and intra county Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with jurisdictions in Miami-Dade County exist between the municipalities, departments, organizations, and counties that make up the Sections and ESFs. Memorandums of Understanding address varying specific hazards such as terrorism, mass migration, radiological emergency preparedness, and tropical storms. The Local Mitigation Strategy also maintains agreements with its municipal partners. In addition, all acute care facilities, voluntary organizations, and fire departments maintain current and updated MOU's.

Americans with Disabilities Act and Guidelines for Functional Needs Support Services (FNSS)

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

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

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

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

Miami-Dade County

The Office of Emergency Management was established by ordinance in 1968 (Section 8B, Miami-Dade County Code) to discharge civil defense responsibilities and functions as defined in and provided for by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes (F.S.).

1. Miami-Dade Airport Emergency Plan
2. Miami-Dade Coordinated Damage Assessment Plan
3. Miami-Dade Coordinated Debris Clearance and Removal Plan
4. Miami-Dade Disaster Assistance Center SOP
5. Miami-Dade Disaster Assistance Employee SOP
6. Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan
7. Miami-Dade Points of Distribution Plan
8. Miami-Dade Post Disaster Housing Plan
9. Miami-Dade Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan
10. Miami-Dade Unmet Needs Plan

State of Florida

1. Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
2. Florida Emergency Response Team Mass Migration Annex

The State of Florida emergency management laws are established in Chapter 252, F.S., Emergency Management Act. Other State authorities and references include:

Florida Statutes

1. Chapter 14, F.S., Governor
2. Chapter 22, F.S., Emergency Continuity of Government
3. Chapter 23, F.S., Florida Mutual Aid Act
4. Chapter 154, F.S., Public Health Facilities
5. Chapter 161, F.S., Beach and Shore Preservation
6. Chapter 187, F.S., State Comprehensive Plan
7. Chapter 245, F.S., Disposition of Dead Bodies
8. Chapter 381, F.S., Public Health
9. Chapter 395, F.S., Hospital Licensing and Regulation
10. Chapter 401, F.S., Medical Telecommunications and Transportation
11. Chapter 553, F.S., Building Construction Standards
12. Chapter 870, F.S., Riots, Affrays, Routs, and Unlawful Assemblies
13. Chapter 943, F.S., Domestic Security

Florida Administrative Code

1. Chapter 27P-2, 27P-6, 27P-11, 27P-14, 27P-19, 27P-20, and 27P-21 Florida Administrative Code

2. Chapter 73C-40, Florida Administrative Code

Executive Orders

1. Executive Order No. 80-29, "Disaster Preparedness"
2. Executive Order 05-122, State Emergency Response Commission

Federal Government

1. Department of Homeland Security Caribbean Mass Migration Framework
2. Department of Homeland Security Maritime Migration Plan
3. U.S. Coast Guard Maritime Response Operations Plan
4. U.S. Coast Guard Southeast Florida Area Maritime Security Plan
5. U.S. Coast Guard Operation Vigilant Sentry Plan
6. U.S. Coast Guard Southeast Florida Area Contingency Plan

Federal emergency management authorities and references include:

1. Public Law 93-288, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5121, et seq., the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act and Emergency Assistance Act, provides authority for response and recovery assistance under the Federal Response Plan. This legislation empowers the President to direct any federal agency to utilize its authorities and resources in support of state and local assistance efforts.
2. Public Law 81-920, The "Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950;" and
3. Executive Order 11795, dated July 11, 1974, as amended by Executive Order 11910, dated April 13, 1976.
4. Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as Amended.

**PART 2 – MIAMI-DADE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCE: CHAPTER 8B -
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

The following is the amended Miami-Dade County Code of Ordinances -Chapter 8B adopted by the Board of County Commissioners on July 22, 2003, (Ordinance 03-178).

Section 1. Chapter 8: Miami-Dade County Code is hereby amended as follows:

Chapter 8B EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

State law references: Emergency management, Florida Statutes § 252.

Editor's note: Ord. No. 99-51, § 3, adopted May 25, 1999, amended chapter 8B, § 8B-1--8B-12, in its entirety. Former chapter 8B pertained to Civil Defense and derived from Ord. No. 68-79, § 3--6, 8, adopted December 17, 1968.

Section 8B-1. Establishment:

Pursuant to F.S. 252, there is hereby established the Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management, the operation of which shall be the responsibility of the County Mayor. The duties of the Office of Emergency Management shall be to provide for the effective direction, control and coordination of Miami-Dade County government disaster management services, functional units, and personnel, and provide collaboration with other governments and the private sector, in compliance with the Miami-Dade County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. (Ord. No. 99-51, § 3, 5-25-99)

Section 8B-2. Definitions:

When used in Chapter 8B the following terms shall have the meanings set forth below:

- (1) The Board of County Commissioners is the elected legislative body representing all residents of Miami-Dade County and shall herein be referred to as the "Board".
- 2) The County Manager is the Chief Administrative Officer of Miami-Dade County and shall herein be referred to as the "Manager".
- (3) The Director of the Office of Emergency Management is the Miami-Dade County official who will execute the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan in Miami-Dade County and shall herein be referred to as the "Director".
- (4) Disaster shall be defined as any natural or man-made incident that disrupts or damages the social or economic systems or infrastructure of the community and which is so severe that a Local State of Emergency is declared.
- (5) Emergency shall be defined as any incident, natural or manmade, that disrupts or threatens to disrupt, the social or economic systems or infrastructure of the community in such a manner as to warrant a response action but does not warrant the declaration of Local State of Emergency.
- (6) The Executive Mayor is the elected Chief Executive Officer of Miami-Dade County and shall herein be referred to as the "Mayor."
- (7) The "Plan" refers to the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan written by the Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management pursuant to Florida Statutes § 252.38. The Plan establishes the framework through which Miami-Dade County prepares for, responds to, recovers from, and mitigates the impacts of a wide variety of disasters that could adversely affect the health, safety and/or general welfare of the residents of Miami-Dade County. The Plan provides guidance to Miami-Dade County and local officials on procedures, organization, and responsibilities, as well as provides for an integrated and coordinated local, State and federal response. The Plan establishes a method of operation that spans the direction and control of an emergency from initial monitoring through post-disaster response, recovery, and mitigation.
- (8) "Residential Health Care Facilities" (RHCs) are defined as hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, and long-term care facilities pursuant to Florida Statutes § 395.002 and § 400.0060.

(9) The State of Florida shall herein be referred to as the "State".

(10) The "Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management" shall herein be referred to as the "Miami-Dade Emergency Management." (Ord. No. 99-51, § 3, 5-25-99)

(11) The "Miami-Dade Emergency Operations Center (EOC)" shall be defined as the pre-established, secured, and protected facility from which Miami-Dade County coordinates, monitors, and directs countywide emergency response and recovery activities during a threat of, or an actual disaster.

(12) "Activation of the EOC" shall be defined as the alert, notification, or mobilization of appropriate department, agency or organizational representatives to the EOC in order to initiate the Plan so as to functionally prepare, mitigate, respond and recover from an incident or disaster.

(13) "Lead Agency" shall be defined as the department, agency or organization assigned primary responsibility by the Director to manage and coordinate a specific function pursuant to the Plan. Lead agencies are designated on the basis of their having the most authorities, resources, capabilities, or expertise relative to the accomplishment of the specific function. Lead Agencies will be responsible for maintenance of sections of the Plan related to their assigned function.

(14) "Department Essential employee" shall be defined as a Miami-Dade County employee whose job function(s) is critical to the performance of the employee's department or agency's mission during disaster situations within Miami-Dade County. As such, the absence or non-performance of the employee's job function negatively impacts the department or agency from providing its mission(s) prescribed in the Plan.

(15) "EOC-essential employee" shall be defined as a Miami-Dade County employee whose job function(s) is not critical to the performance of the employee's department or agency's mission during disaster situations within Miami-Dade County. As such, these employees have a pre-assigned job function as a "Disaster Assistance Employee" (DAE) and during EOC activations, the DAEs are activated by the Logistics Section of the Emergency Operations Center.

Section 8B-3. Territorial limits for performance of functions:

The Office of Emergency Management shall perform civil defense, mitigation, preparedness, disaster response, and recovery functions within the territorial limits of Miami-Dade County including incorporated municipalities, and, in addition, shall conduct such functions outside of such territorial limits as may be required pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and in accordance with State and Miami-Dade County comprehensive emergency management planning. (Ord. No. 99-51, § 3, 5-25-99)

Section 8B-4. Powers of the Board of County Commissioners:

The Board accepts all powers vested in the Office of Emergency Management as created by and defined in Chapter 252, Florida Statutes.

(1) Conduct of Board business in event of a disaster or emergency: If, due to a disaster or emergency as defined herein, it becomes impossible to conduct the affairs of Miami-Dade County government at regular or usual places, the Board, as the legislative body of Miami-Dade County, may meet upon the call of the Chairperson at any place within the territorial limits of Miami-Dade County. If relocation is required due to the effects of a disaster or emergency, the affairs of the Board shall be lawfully conducted at temporary location(s) until normal facilities can be restored. This section does not in any way dismiss the Board's responsibilities under the Florida State Open Government Sunshine Act, as amended. All reasonable attempts must be made to comply with the requirements of Florida Statutes 286.011.

(2) Termination of a Local State of Emergency: If a Local State of Emergency has been declared by the Mayor or the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners in the absence of the Mayor and exceeds thirty (30) days, the Board can terminate the Declaration of a Local State of Emergency by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of those present. (Ord. No. 99-51, § 3, 5-25-99)

Section 8B-5. Procedure for adoption of ordinances and regulations during disasters or emergencies:

Upon affirmation by the Mayor or the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners in the absence of the Mayor that a disaster or emergency exists which will affect the health, safety or welfare of the citizens of Miami-Dade County, any such ordinance or regulation adopted and promulgated because of such disaster or emergency shall become enforceable immediately upon promulgation. A copy shall be filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court as Clerk of the Miami-Dade County Commission within twenty-four (24) hours of its promulgation. Upon failure to file the ordinance or regulation within twenty-four (24) hours, such ordinance or regulation shall not be deemed to have been adopted because of a disaster or emergency and shall have no effect until filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court as Clerk of the Miami-Dade County Commission within a period of fifteen (15) days as heretofore provided. (Ord. No. 99-51, § 2, 3, 5-25-99)

Section 8B-6. Powers of the Mayor:

Pursuant to the Code and Florida State law, and to execute the policies and purposes of this Chapter, the Mayor, or the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioner in the absence of the Mayor is authorized to:

(1) Declare a Local State of Emergency: The Mayor or the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners in the absence of the Mayor may declare a Local State of Emergency for a period of up to thirty (30) days for any or all areas of Miami-Dade County in response to the imminent threat of, or an occurring emergency or disaster. The Mayor or the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners in the absence of the Mayor must present to the Board an affidavit stating the reasons for the Declaration.

(a) If the Declaration is to exceed thirty (30) days the Mayor, or the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners in the absence of the Mayor, shall present to the Board an additional affidavit stating the reasons for the extension.

(b) A Local State of Emergency may be terminated by executive order once conditions that prompted the declaration are no longer a threat.

(2) Ensure the coordination of Local, State, or Federal agencies, and private entities to facilitate disaster or emergency operations.

(3) The Mayor shall be the official representative of Miami-Dade County and speak on behalf of its actions in response to disasters or emergencies. (Ord. No. 99-51, § 3, 5-25-99)

Section 8B-7. Duties of the County Mayor:

The Mayor shall be responsible for the overall emergency management function in Miami-Dade County, and keep the Board advised of any actions.

(1) The Mayor may mobilize any or all functional parts of Miami-Dade County government, take special actions and put in place all appropriate regulations that will protect the lives and property of the citizens of Miami-Dade County.

(2) Once a Local State of Emergency has been declared, the Mayor is authorized by the Board to order any or all of the following actions:

- (a) Employee Recall Order: An order recalling Miami-Dade County employees from vacation, canceling days off, and mobilizing all personnel required for disaster response;
- (b) Authorize the Internal Services Department to suspend normal leasing and bid procedures to procure space, structures or other items under their normal authority for disaster response determined necessary;
- (c) Authorize procurement of supplies, equipment, and services without formal bidding procedures;
- (d) Evacuation Order: A mandatory order(s) directing the evacuation of appropriate area(s) of Miami-Dade County deemed to be in imminent danger from disaster;
- (e) Curfew: In the period before, or during and immediately after an event, an order imposing a general curfew applicable to Miami-Dade County as a whole, or to geographical area(s) of Miami-Dade County and during hours the Mayor deems necessary, and from time to time, to modify the hours the curfew will be in effect and what area(s) it applies to;
- (f) An order requiring any or all commercial establishments located in area(s) of imminent or actual danger to close and remain closed until further order;
- (g) An order requiring the closure of any or all bars, taverns, liquor stores, and other business establishments where alcoholic beverages are predominantly sold or otherwise dispensed; provided that with respect to those business establishments which are not primarily devoted to the sales of alcoholic beverages, and in which such alcoholic beverages may be removed or made secure from seizure by the public, the portions thereof utilized for the sale of items other than alcoholic beverages may, at the discretion of the Mayor, be allowed to remain open;
- (h) An order requiring the discontinuance of the sale, distribution or giving away of alcoholic beverages in any or all parts of Miami-Dade County;
- (i) An order requiring the closure of any or all establishments where firearms and/or ammunition are sold or otherwise dispensed; provided that with respect to those business establishments which are not primarily devoted to the sale of firearms and/or ammunition, and in which such firearms or ammunition may be removed or made secure from possible seizure by the public, the portions thereof utilized for the sale of items other than firearms and ammunition may, at the discretion of the Manager, be allowed to remain open;
- (j) An order requiring the discontinuance of the sale, distribution or giving away of gasoline or other flammable liquid or combustible products in any container other than a gasoline tank properly attached to a gas powered vehicle;

- (k) An order closing to the public any or all public places including streets, alleys, public ways, schools, parks, beaches, amusement areas and public buildings;
- (l) In addition to the provisions of Chapter 8A-5 of the Code of Miami-Dade County, orders to prevent price gouging for any essential commodity, dwelling unit, or storage facility;
- (m) Orders requesting the conservation of water supplies;
- (n) The Mayor shall cause any proclamation ordered by the Board pursuant to the authority of this chapter to be delivered to all news media within Miami-Dade County, and shall utilize whatever available means to give public notice of such proclamation.
- (o) Such other orders as are immediately necessary for the protection of life and property; provided, however that any such orders shall, at the earliest practicable time, be presented to the Board for ratification or confirmation in accordance with this chapter.

(3) Appoint a Director of the Office of Emergency Management.

(4) The Mayor will require all Miami-Dade County department and agency directors to develop emergency operations plans, establish staff members who will carry out these plans, represent their agencies during a disaster or emergency, and will make available to the Office of Emergency Management twenty-four (24) hour contact information and a system of notification of key employees.

- (a) The directors of all Miami-Dade County departments and agencies that are required to report to and function in the EOC as outlined in the Plan, will appoint no less than six (6) staff members who will form the pool of that department's or agency's representatives that will be assigned to report to the EOC upon activation to represent their department or agency or serve as lead agency for a specific function.
- (b) The directors of all Miami-Dade County departments and agencies will designate each staff member as essential or non-essential as defined in § 8B-2 (14-15). The function and responsibilities of "essential" staff will be outlined in the department or agency's preparedness plan pursuant to § 8B-9 (1). The directors shall submit a list of all "EOC-essential" staff members to the Office of Emergency Management each May. These "EOC-essential" staff members will serve in the Disaster Assistance Employee program.

(5) The Mayor or designee shall present an annual emergency preparedness report to the Board and the Mayor. This report, to be presented in writing, shall ensure that the Board and the Mayor are informed on the status of the ability of Miami-Dade County to prepare for, respond to, and manage disasters and emergencies. This report is pursuant to the Citizens' Bill of Rights, Section 10 of the Miami-Dade County Home Rule Charter and F.S. 252.

(6) During training or exercises requiring the participation of any or all Miami-Dade County departments or agencies, it shall be the responsibility of the Manager to ensure appropriate participation by said departments in support of the Plan. (Ord. No. 99-51, § 3, 5-25-99)

Section 8B-8. Duties of the Director of the Office of Emergency Management:

The Director shall be responsible for the organization, administration and operation of the Office of Emergency Management, subject to the direction and control by the Mayor. The Director shall coordinate the activities, services and programs for emergency management and disaster response within Miami-Dade County and shall maintain liaison with other emergency management organizations.

- (1) The Director or designee shall prepare a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and program for the emergency management of Miami-Dade County pursuant to F.S. 252, including, but not limited to elements addressing mitigation activities, preparedness, responses to disasters and emergencies, and recovery operations and submit the Plan and program to the Director of the Division of Emergency Management, State of Florida, for review and certification for consistency with the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and compliance with Federal emergency management mandates.
- (2) The Director or designee shall monitor and advise the Mayor of any and all threats, emergencies, or disasters that pose a risk to the lives and safety of the residents of Miami-Dade County, proposing solutions for their decision on how best to protect people and property from imminent danger, or from further damage.
- (3) The Director or designee shall procure supplies and equipment, institute training programs, public preparedness information and education programs, manage and coordinate disaster drills and exercises in accordance with the Plan.
- (4) Provision of Shelter:
 - (a) Public Shelter Manager: In cases of national emergency, or local disaster or emergency as defined herein, the Director or designee, may appoint Shelter Managers, who shall open public shelters; take charge of all stocks of food, water and other supplies stored in said shelter; admit the public according to Miami-Dade County's sheltering plan; and take whatever control measures are necessary for the protection and safety of the occupants.
 - (b) In the event any of the aforementioned public shelters are not available or no longer suitable for use as a shelter for whatever reason, the Director or designee may cause to be opened any publicly owned building within Miami-Dade County for such use as deemed necessary by the Director or designee.
 - (c) Shelter Managers are authorized to use reasonable restraint against those who refuse to cooperate with the routine of shelter living under emergency conditions. Refusal to carry out the orders of the Shelter Manager and appointed staff shall be deemed an offense punishable by a fine of not more than five-hundred dollars (\$500.00) or imprisonment in Miami-Dade County jail of not more than sixty (60) days or by both such fine and imprisonment.
- (5) The Director or designee shall, in consultation with all municipalities, concerned agencies, public utilities and state offices, develop an evacuation plan for Miami-Dade County. This plan should be usable for any or all types of emergencies or disasters. It should coordinate the efforts of all local entities allowing for rapid execution in the face of a sudden disaster.
- (6) The Director is authorized by the Board to enter into mutual aid agreements in collaboration with other public and private agencies within the State for reciprocal disaster aid and assistance in the event of a disaster or emergency too great to be dealt with unassisted. (Ord. No. 99-51, § 1, 3, 5-25-99)

Section 8B-9. County Department Preparedness Plans:

To facilitate emergency preparedness planning for Miami-Dade County, as required by Florida Statute 252.38 (1)(a), all Miami-Dade County departments, authorities, independent agencies, and constitutional officers shall

prepare and annually review and revise emergency preparedness contingency plans pursuant to directions and guidelines from the Office of Emergency Management. These emergency preparedness contingency plans must identify a baseline of preparedness for a full range of hazard-risks and potential emergencies and must establish a comprehensive and effective program that maintains the continuity of essential departmental functions during any emergency or other situation that disrupts normal operations. Miami-Dade County shall ensure that such contingency plans are consistent with the Plan. (Ord. No. 99-51, § 3, 5-25-99)

(1) These emergency preparedness contingency plans shall be submitted to the Office of Emergency Management by the last day of March each year in an Office of Emergency Management approved format and shall address the following areas:

- (a) A departmental or agency risk assessment and vulnerability analysis;
- (b) Preparedness and mitigation activities including procedures for employees who perform pre-event activities or shut down critical operations;
- (c) Operational procedures of the departmental or agency operations center or command post;
- (d) Direction and control including authorities and responsibilities of key personnel and the chain-of-command;
- (e) Communications (primary and back-up) systems that will be used to keep employees, on-duty and off-duty, informed of departmental response activities, to coordinate employees in order to carry out departmental missions, to keep in contact with customers and suppliers, and to coordinate with the Miami-Dade EOC;
- (f) Life safety procedures including employee alert and notification, assembly and accountability, evacuation procedures, employee/family preparedness and welfare;
- (g) Protection of facilities, equipment, supplies, and vital records;
- (h) Recovery and restoration of services including employee support, critical asset repair/replacement, and the continuity of operations;
- (i) Operating procedures for documenting departmental or agency emergency personnel, equipment, services, and materials expenditures and for their recovery or reimbursement from appropriate local, state, and federal sources;
- (j) Public information;
- (k) Administration and logistics.

Section 8B-10.

Evacuation of Residential Health Care Facilities (RHCs):

All licensed residential health care facilities (RHCs) in Miami-Dade County will be required to participate in the Miami-Dade County RHC program incorporated into the Plan under the guidance of the Office of Emergency Management.

- (1) RHCs located in hurricane evacuation zones and that house stretcher bound patients/residents must coordinate aforesaid patients' evacuation according to the Miami-Dade County Stretcher Bound Patient Evacuation Protocol, referred to in the Plan.
- (2) RHCs are required to take part in an annual disaster drill coordinated by the Office of Emergency Management. (Ord. No. 99-51, § 3, 5-25-99)
- (3) All companies licensed by Miami-Dade County to provide non-emergency medical transportation are required to participate in the evacuation of RHCs as instructed by the Office of Emergency Management.

Section 8B-11. Volunteers and Disaster Assistance Employees:

- (1) The recruitment, training and use of individuals as volunteer, Disaster Assistance Employees, and auxiliary emergency preparedness personnel is hereby authorized, and the Director or designee may recruit, train and assign these personnel in accordance with the Plan and as required by the exigencies of a disaster when these personnel are used.
- (2) The Director or designee shall mandate training of county employees, activation and assignment of Disaster Assistance Employees as required by the exigencies of a disaster.
- (3) No individual receiving instruction as a volunteer activated to assist under the provisions of this chapter, who is not already a Miami-Dade County employee, shall be entitled to receive any benefits, compensation or status as a Miami-Dade County employee. (Ord. No. 99-51, § 3, 5-25-99)

Section 8B-12. Penalties:

It is unlawful for anyone to fail or refuse to obey any such order issued by the Mayor, the Board, or the Director or their designee pursuant to this chapter. Anyone convicted of a violation of this section is punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or by imprisonment for not more than one hundred and eighty (180) days, or both. (Ord. No. 99-51, § 3, 5-25-99)

Section 8B-13. Emergency Operations Center Management:

- (1) The Director or designee will activate the Miami-Dade EOC in anticipation of, or in response to, a disaster. Pursuant to 8B-7(4) (a), assigned departmental or agency staff members will respond to the EOC when activated. Department directors will ensure that the Office of Emergency Management is maintained with accurate 24-hour contact information for each of these staff members and ensure that appropriate staff reports to the EOC in a timely manner, upon activation. The Office of Emergency Management will assist directors to train the staff representatives in their role and function.
- (2) The Director or designee is responsible for the constant readiness of the Miami-Dade EOC and the alert and notification of all representatives for the activation of the Miami-Dade EOC.
- (3) In accordance with the Plan, private agencies or organizations may be required by the Director to serve in the Miami-Dade EOC and provide a representative to the Miami-Dade EOC. These agencies or organizations

will appoint no less than six (6) staff members who will form the pool of that agency's or organization's representatives that will be assigned to report to the EOC upon activation to represent their agency or organization or serve as lead agency for a specific function. Agency or organization directors will ensure that the Office of Emergency Management is maintained with accurate 24-hour contact information for each of these staff members and ensure that appropriate staff reports to the EOC in a timely manner, upon activation. The Office of Emergency Management will assist directors to train the staff representatives in their role and function.

Section 8B-14 Municipal/Divisional Emergency Operations Centers:

- (1) In accordance with the Plan, all incorporated municipalities within the boundaries of Miami-Dade County will be organized into divisions, determined by the Office Emergency Management.
- (2) One municipality within each division will be designated by the Director as a Divisional Emergency Operations Center and will be required to send a representative to the Miami-Dade EOC upon activation.
- (3) When requested by the Director, each Divisional EOC will activate their municipal EOC facility, send a trained representative to the Miami-Dade EOC, and take whatever actions are necessary to mitigate the effects of, assist in the response to, or recovery from, a disaster.
- (4) Once the Director activates the Divisional EOCs, their subordinate municipalities are required to make requests in accordance with the Plan.

Section 8B-15. Planning related to Special Facilities:

- (1) Special facilities are those institutions or organizations whose populations are dependent upon the institution for transportation.
- (2) Special facilities are required to have a plan in place to be self-sufficient in an emergency that would require evacuation of their facility due to a natural or technological disaster.
- (3) These institutions include, but are not limited to assisted living facilities, schools (public and private), day care centers, elderly centers or other organizations.
- (4) The Plan will include provisions to allow these institutions to incorporate within their plans the use of reception centers, alert and notification and family reunification services.

Section 2. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or provision of this ordinance is held invalid, the remainder of this ordinance shall not be affected by such invalidity.

Section 3. It is the intention of the Board of County Commissioners, and it is hereby ordained that the provisions of this ordinance, including any sunset provision, shall become and be made a part of the Code of Miami-Dade County, Florida. The sections of this ordinance may be renumbered or re-lettered to accomplish such intention, and the word "ordinance" may be changed to "section," "article," or other appropriate word.

Section 4. This ordinance shall become effective ten (10) days after the date of enactment unless vetoed by the Mayor, and if vetoed, shall become effective only upon an override by the Board.

Section 5. This ordinance does not contain a sunset provision.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

Situation

The primary mission of emergency management in Miami-Dade County is to support our community's disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation needs through the coordination of information and resources. There are several hazards due to the County's coastal geography and other factors that pose a risk to Miami-Dade County. *The Miami-Dade County Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)*, contains a detailed risk assessment of the County's hazards and the risks they pose to Miami-Dade. The THIRA is the main hazard assessment for disaster planning and is recognized as the hazard assessment section of the CEMP.

PART 1 – HAZARD ANALYSIS

General Profile

Miami-Dade County is located on the southeast coast of the Florida peninsula and occupies a total land area of 2,200 square miles. The County is bordered on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the north by Broward County, on the west by Collier County, and on the south by Monroe County. The County possesses one of the largest coastal populations on the eastern seaboard. A population density of this magnitude poses exceptional problems in terms effectively managing an emergency or disaster.

Climate

The climate of a region is determined by the monthly or longer weather pattern conditions that exist within a specified area. Northern and Central Florida is categorized as having a subtropical climate, while Southern Florida has a tropical climate with high humidity and precipitation. Florida's main seasons are determined by the amount and changes in precipitation. The rainy season lasts from June to September where 55 percent of the annual rain fall occurs; subjecting Florida to hurricanes, thunderstorms, and tropical cyclones. The average temperatures during the rainy season are 70 degrees Fahrenheit in the northern regions and 80 degrees Fahrenheit in the southern regions. Florida averages 54.57 inches a year with an average of 76.7 days of thunderstorms and 46.5 tornadoes a year. The record high for precipitation in a 24 hour period is 38.70 inches, and a high of 127.24 inches in a calendar year. The dry season lasts from October to May where 40 percent of the annual rain fall occurs; with an average temperature of 64 degrees Fahrenheit in the northern regions and 77 degrees Fahrenheit in the southern regions. The Gulf Stream regulates the climate variants throughout the state with seldom extremes of over 100 degrees Fahrenheit and below 32 degrees Fahrenheit. The record high is 109 degrees Fahrenheit with a record low of -2 degrees.

Geology, Hydrology and Ecology

Geology

The geology of Florida is based on a specific region of the earth's crust. Miami-Dade County is located in the southern portion of Florida. The geological conditions of southern Florida are considered young; forming around 120,000 years ago during the Pleistocene Period. Just below the ground surface there is Miami Limestone, the Fort Thompson Formations, and Anastasia Formations. Miami Limestone consists of oolitic

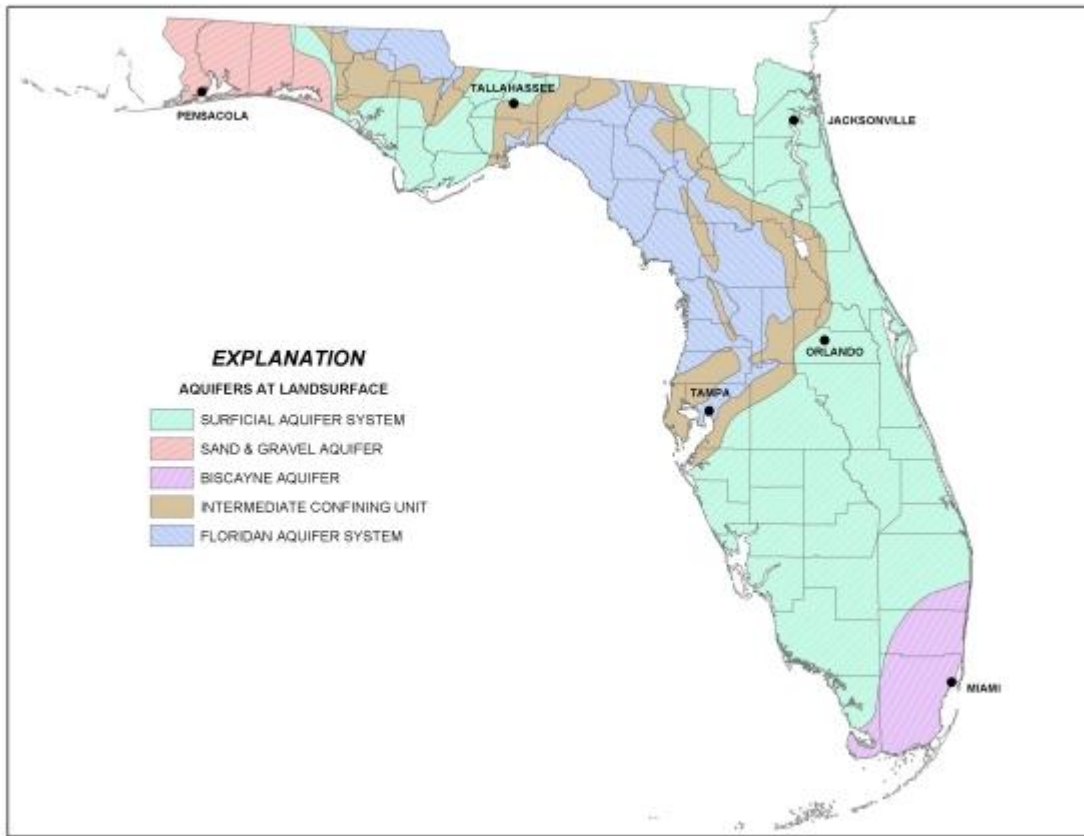
and bryozoans facies. The oolitic facies are a combination of Oolitic, small round grains, limestone and fossils. The bryozoans facies are a sandy fossil limestone. The fossils found include mollusks, bryozoans, and corals. In some regions the Miami Limestone reaches a thickness of 40 feet. Fort Thompson Formations underlies the Miami Limestone and consists of sandy soils, marine beds, and brackish and freshwater limestones. The Fort Thompson Formations can reach thicknesses up to 150 feet. The Anastasia Formations also underlies the Miami Limestone and consists of shelly limestone and coquina limestone. The Miami Limestone is highly porous and permeable and forms much of the Biscayne Aquifer system. The natural marl soils found above the Miami Limestone have been affected by drainage and erosion due to development and agriculture. The Biscayne Aquifer lies just below the surface and due to the permeability of the soil makes the aquifer vulnerable to contamination.

Hydrology

The hydrology of Florida is system of low-gradient drainage, high ground water table, and an extensive drainage canal network. There are two major aquifers in Florida that make-up the water table. Aquifers are areas of rock below the ground surface that can produce sufficient amounts of water to efficiently supply the communities within the region. There are three different types of aquifers: unconfined, is where the water table is able to move freely without interference due to the lack of aquitard; a non-permeable formation, semi-confined, is where the water table is partially confined due to semi-permeable formations; and confined, is where the water table is completely confined by non-permeable formations above and below the body of water. The aquifers found within Florida have combinations of all three types within varying degrees.

The Floridan Aquifer encompasses the entire state while the Biscayne Aquifer encompasses the southern portion of the state. The Floridan Aquifer produces much of the northern and central Florida's water supply; while the southern region has been polluted by brackish water from deep wells. The Biscayne Aquifer supplies the southern region of the state -- mainly Dade, Broward, and Monroe counties. This aquifer is one of the most productive aquifers in the world, but it is very susceptible to pollution from agricultural and industrial practices because of the permeability of the soil and rock formations.

AQUIFER MAP OF FLORIDA



Local Water Resource Management: The extensive system of levees and canals transport surface and ground water and protects against flooding and salt water intrusion into the water supply. This system is managed by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD). The source of surface water is mainly from the wet season and travels from the northern and central regions to the southern flowing from Lake Okeechobee. The levees direct and store the surface water to prevent flooding and to supply regions for use during the dry season. The ground water also flows from the northern regions to the coast and is drawn from field wells from the Biscayne Aquifer.

Ecology

The ecology of Florida is a relationship between organisms and their environments. With the combination of Florida's geology, hydrology, and climate, over 20 different ecosystems have been identified by scientists. The various classifications differ depending on the organization and scale of the system that is being evaluated but the basic ecosystems include the following:

- **Coral Reefs:** Are colonies of polyps that form complex calcium carbonate shells to protect themselves against predators and pollutants. As the colonies die and compete for space the new coral grows on top of another to form a coral reef. There are over 30 different coral reefs identified around Florida that are home to thousands of plant and animal species.

- **Dunes:** Are mounds of sand that are created by the coastal winds and held together by grass vegetation. Over 60 percent of Florida's coast is comprised of sand and the dunes serve as a barrier that protects the inland from the coastal winds and waves.
- **Freshwater Marshes:** Are areas where there is a standing body of water generally year round located on the inland and have little to no tree or scrub life. The grasses, sedges, and rushes act as a filter in removing particles and pollutants from the waters that flow through. There are four different types of freshwater marshes in Florida: wet prairies, sawgrass marshes, ponds, and aquatic sloughs.
- **Salt Marshes:** Are areas where freshwater and saltwater meet along the coastal regions. Salt marshes also contain little to no tree or scrub life. The vegetation that inhabits the areas is brackish in nature.
- **Freshwater Swamps:** Are areas inland where there is considerable standing water during the rainy season and the soils typically dry out during the dry season. There is a variety of vegetation that inhabits the swamps including softwood trees, hardwood trees, vines, and ferns.
- **Upland Hardwoods:** Are areas of forest with nutrient clay soil that typically are bordered by sandhills and flatwoods in northern and central regions of the state. There is a vast variety of tree and plant life with no dominating species within the forests. Most of Florida's state parks consist of upland hardwood ecosystem.
- **Bottom Hardwoods:** Are areas of forest with wet nutrient soil that typically border lakes, rivers, and sinkholes found throughout Florida. Bottom hardwood forest provides a transition area between the upland hardwoods, swamps, marches, and other wetlands and is dominated by Live Oaks, Red Maples, and Water Oaks. This region typically floods and is constantly changing because of the different climates and regions in which the forest is found.
- **Sandhills:** Are areas of forest with permeable, dry, sandy soils that typically do not flood. The forest is dominated by Longleaf Pine and Turkey Oak trees with different grass species blanketing the forest floor. The forest is subjected to fire due to the dry, sandy conditions.
- **Scrubs:** Are areas that have permeable, nutrient poor, sandy soils found on higher elevations where the water table is low. Scrubs are communities of pinelands with an undergrowth of oaks, shrubs, and palmettos, and are fire dependent to regenerate because of the soil conditions and lack of water supply.
- **Flatwoods:** Are areas of forest of semi-permeable soil and limestone of level land that makes up 50 percent of the covered land mass of the state. The forest is dominated by Longleaf Pines and Slash Pines with undergrowth of palmetto, wildflowers, and ferns. Flatwood forests are fire dependent to regenerate not only due to the soil conditions but the competition between the hardwood forest for space and sunlight.
- **Tropical Hammocks:** Are areas of hardwood forest of thick mounds of permeable soil and peat bordered by marshes, mangrove swamps, and flatwoods, but typically do not flood due to the elevation of the soils. Hammock forests are dominated by Gumbo-Limbo and Pigeon Plum trees that are only found in southern Florida and contain plant and animal life found nowhere else in the United States.
- **Mangroves:** Are areas where the mangroves tree inhabit. There are three species of mangroves in Florida: the White Mangrove, the Black Mangrove, and the Red Mangrove. Each of the species of mangroves grow in different regions. All three species typically inhabit areas where there is a saltwater source or is regularly flooded by saltwater. The Red Mangrove inhabits areas along the coastal edge. The Black Mangrove inhabits inland below the water table. The White Mangrove inhabits higher elevations where there is a lower water table.

Environment

Florida is a peninsula that is surrounded by two main bodies of water -- the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean -- resulting in Florida being mainly composed of marshes, swamps, lakes, rivers, and springs. Central Florida has the highest concentration of lakes with Lake Okeechobee being the largest. There are 1,711 rivers, streams, and creeks with the major rivers St. John's River, St. Mary's River, and Suwannee River. There are 111 lakes with the major lakes Lake Okeechobee and Lake George. The Miami Canal connects Lake Okeechobee to Biscayne Bay crossing through Miami-Dade County. Miami-Dade County is located in the southeastern part of the state. The county has a land area of 2,431 square miles, 1,946 square miles of land, and 485 square miles of water, making it the third largest in the state. Most of the land is close to sea level with an elevation of an average 6 feet above. The eastern side of Miami-Dade County is composed mainly of Oolite Limestone while the western side is composed mainly of Bryozoa. Most of the county's water mass can be located in the Biscayne Bay area and the Atlantic Ocean. The Biscayne Bay is divided by the South Beach and Miami Beach and is approximately 40 miles long and ranges from 2-10 miles wide.

The agricultural and industrial development of southern Florida since the early 1920's has caused damage, erosion, and pollution to some of the ecosystems within the region. The establishment of the Biscayne National Park in 1968 served to protect marine, plant, and animal life along the coastal region. Since the 1980s over 20 percent of the bay has been degraded due to tourism and development. Efforts are in place to preserve aquatic life, rebuild reefs, remove air and water pollutants, protect endangered lands, initiate restoration projects, and to ultimately reduce the human impact on the environment.

Population & Demographics

Miami-Dade County has experienced a steady and rapid population growth, particularly in the 1960s and 1970s. Population doubled from 1960 to 1990. Projected growth through 2025 is expected to follow a similar trend, albeit at a somewhat slower rate. The principal driver of population growth has been and will continue to be immigration. Net immigration is projected to reach over 240,000 persons in the period 2020-2025. Clearly the effects of immigration over the past 41 years have dramatically shaped the ethnic composition of Miami-Dade County. It is expected that there will be a more moderate augmentation of Hispanics as the dominant ethnic group.

Official 2010 population estimates for all jurisdictions within Miami-Dade County are presented in Table 1.1 below. The most current estimated countywide population of Miami-Dade County is 2,496,435 people (U.S. Census 2010). The most populated city in Miami-Dade County is Miami, with an estimated 399,457 residents. Despite the many incorporated areas, an estimated 44.4% of the countywide population lives in the unincorporated portion of the County. Between 2000 and 2010, Miami-Dade County as a whole had a growth rate of 10.8%.

TABLE 1.1. POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR MIAMI-DADE COUNTY (2000 - 2010)

	April 1, 2010	April 1, 2000	Total Change	Percent Change
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	April 1, 2010	April 1, 2000	Total Change	Percent Change
State of Florida	18,801,310	15,982,824	2,818,486	17.6
Miami-Dade County	2,496,435	2,253,779	242,656	10.8
Aventura	35,762	25,267	10,495	41.5
Bal Harbour	2,513	3,305	-792	-24.0
Bay Harbor Islands	5,628	5,146	482	9.4
Biscayne Park	3,055	3,269	-214	-6.5
Coral Gables	46,780	42,249	4,531	10.7
Cutler Bay	40,286	0	40,286	(X)
Doral	45,704	0	45,704	(X)
El Portal	2,325	2,505	-180	-7.2
Florida City	11,245	7,843	3,402	43.4
Golden Beach	919	919	0	0.0
Hialeah	224,669	226,419	-1,750	-0.8
Hialeah Gardens	21,744	19,297	2,447	12.7
Homestead	60,512	31,909	28,603	89.6
Indian Creek	86	33	53	160.6
Islandia	18	6	12	200.0
Key Biscayne	12,344	10,507	1,837	17.5
Medley	838	1,098	-260	-23.7
Miami	399,457	362,470	36,987	10.2
Miami Beach	87,779	87,933	-154	-0.2
Miami Gardens	107,167	0	107,167	(X)
Miami Lakes	29,361	0	29,361	(X)
Miami Shores	10,493	10,380	113	1.1
Miami Springs	13,809	13,712	97	0.7
North Bay Village	7,137	6,733	404	6.0
North Miami	58,786	59,880	-1,094	-1.8
North Miami Beach	41,523	40,786	737	1.8
Opa-locka	15,219	14,951	268	1.8
Palmetto Bay	23,410	0	23,410	(X)
Pinecrest	18,223	19,055	-832	-4.4

	April 1, 2010	April 1, 2000	Total Change	Percent Change
South Miami	11,657	10,741	916	8.5
Sunny Isles Beach	20,832	15,315	5,517	36.0
Surfside	5,744	4,909	835	17.0
Sweetwater	13,499	14,226	-727	-5.1
Virginia Gardens	2,375	2,348	27	1.1
West Miami	5,965	5,863	102	1.7
UNINCORPORATED	1,109,571	1,204,705	-95,134	-7.9

TABLE. POPULATION CHANGE FOR COUNTIES IN FLORIDA, 1980 THROUGH 2010

					Percent Change		
	2010	2000	1990	1980	2000 to 2010	1990 to 2000	1980 to 1990
State of Florida	18,801,310	15,982,824	12,938,071	9,746,961	17.6%	23.5%	32.7%
Miami-Dade County	2,496,435	2,253,779	1,937,194	1,625,509	10.8%	16.3%	19.2%

TABLE. RANK OF FLORIDA COUNTIES BY POPULATION SIZE (TOP 5 COUNTIES)

						Percent of State Population			
Rank		2010	2000	1990	1980	2010	2000	1990	1980
	State of Florida	18,801,310	15,982,824	12,938,071	9,746,961	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1	Miami-Dade	2,496,435	2,253,779	1,937,194	1,625,509	13.28	14.10	14.97	16.68
2	Broward	1,748,066	1,623,018	1,255,531	1,018,257	9.30	10.15	9.70	10.45
3	Palm Beach	1,320,134	1,131,191	863,503	576,758	7.02	7.08	6.67	5.92
4	Hillsborough	1,229,226	998,948	834,054	646,939	6.54	6.25	6.45	6.64
5	Orange	1,145,956	896,344	677,491	470,865	6.10	5.61	5.24	4.83

TABLE. POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN (2010)

	Non-Hispanic					
	Total	White	Black	Asian	Other	Hispanic
State of Florida	18,801,310	57.9%	15.2%	2.4%	2.1%	22.5%
Miami-Dade County	2,496,435	15.4%	17.1%	1.4%	1.1%	65.0%

Culture

Florida has a rich cultural history dating back 10,000 years with archeological discoveries of Native American nomads that lived off the land and local game. The Tequesta people inhabited the region unaffected by outside influence until the arrival of Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de Leon in 1513. The Spanish continued to control Florida for 250 years after the first failed established mission in 1567. The United States purchased Florida for 5 million dollars in 1821.

Miami-Dade County was named after a soldier, Major Francis Dade, killed in the Second Seminole War. The County was formally created in 1836 under the Territorial Act as Dade County. Florida did not begin to boom in development until the arrival of the railroad in 1896 by Henry Flagler, and later with the development of subdivisions and tourist resorts by the 1920s. Additionally, there was a surge in population during World War II with the training of troops. After the war, many troops returned with their families to take-up a permanent residence. Furthermore, Florida has become home to thousands of refugees with a significant influx from Cuba during the 1960s, following the Cuban revolution, and Haiti in the 1990s.

Since the first Spanish inhabitants, Miami-Dade County has developed into a multi-cultural destination. Over the last hundred years, the county's population has doubled in size almost every decade with the largest influx in the 1960s with over a 35 percent increase. The foreign born population is 50.6 percent with 65 percent of the population being Hispanic or of Latino descent.

Political Governance

Miami-Dade County was named after a soldier, Major Francis Dade, killed in the Second Seminole War. The county was formally created in 1836 under the Territorial Act as Dade County. In 1956, a constitutional amendment was approved by the people of Florida to enact a home rule charter. Up until then the county was governed and ruled by the state. Since 1957 the county has operated under a two-tier federation metropolitan system. The two-tier federation separates the local and county government.

There are 35 municipalities that govern independently from the county. The local governments are responsible for zoning and code enforcement, police and fire protection, and other city services required within each jurisdiction. The Unincorporated Municipal Services Area (UMSA) covers the residents of all the unincorporated areas within the county.

The structure of the county government has an elected official, Executive Mayor, and the Board of County Commissioners with 13 elected members, each serving a four-year term. The mayor is not a part of the board of commissioners but has the veto power over the board. The mayor oversees the operations of the county. The Commission is the legislative branch that oversees the legislation, creates departments, and business operations. Miami-Dade County is the only county in Florida where the Sheriff is appointed by the County Mayor and is not elected by the residents. The office of Florida's Constitution oversees both the administrative branch and legislative branch with four elected officials.

Miami-Dade County Departments:

- Animal Services
- Audit and Management Services
- Aviation (Miami International Airport)
- Community Action and Human Services
- Community Information and Outreach
- Corrections and Rehabilitation
- Elections
- Finance
- Fire Rescue
- Information Technology
- Internal Services
- Juvenile Services
- Libraries
- Management and Budget
- Medical Examiner
- Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces
- Police
- Public Housing and Community Development
- Public Works and Waste Management
- Regulatory and Economic Resources
- Seaport (Port Miami)
- Transit
- Water and Sewer

Built Environment

The term built environment refers to the human-made surroundings that provide the setting for human activity, ranging in scale from personal shelter and buildings to neighborhoods and cities that can often include their supporting critical infrastructure (bridges, water treatment, highways, etc) and key resource (schools, museums, etc) assets. The built environment is a material, spatial and cultural product of human labor that combines physical elements and energy in forms necessary for living, working and playing. In urban planning, the phrase connotes the idea that a large percentage of the human environment is man-made, and these artificial

surroundings are so extensive and cohesive that they function as organisms in the consumption of resources, disposal of wastes, and facilitation of productive enterprise within its bounds.

The built environment can be organized into three broad categories, which are detailed more thoroughly in the Physical Vulnerability Assessment. These categories, and their respective subcategories, include:

Critical Infrastructure

- Airport
- Communications
- Energy
- Freight Rail
- Pipelines
- Solid Waste
- Transit
- Transportation
- Water Control
- Water / Wastewater Treatment
- Waterways / Ports

Key Resources

- Emergency Services
- Healthcare
- Schools
- Universities
- Other Key Resources

Housing Stock

- Commercial & Industrial Buildings
- Governmental Buildings
- Housing Stock

Economy

The economy is led by a diversified group of four sectors, primarily service related, that provide over 50 percent of employment in Miami-Dade County. Each of the following sectors account for more than 10 percent of Miami-Dade employment: Professional and Business Services, Government, and Education and Health Services and Retail Trade. The Wholesale Trade and Transportation sectors that clearly are linked to international trade provide only 11.5 percent of the County's employment base. Finally, the Leisure and Hospitality sector that significantly services the Miami-Dade tourism industry provides 141,786 jobs or 8.7 percent of total employment.

When compared to all firms in the County, minority business firms are characterized by their smaller size as measured by number of employees, receipts and payroll. Although the numbers of Black and Hispanic owned firms, at first glance appears high at 191,522 or 64.4 percent of all firms in Miami-Dade County, most of these are self-employed firms with no employees. Black and Hispanic minority firms provided 148,234 jobs or 17.5 percent of total private sector employment in 2002.

The two significant external generators of economic activity in Miami-Dade County are international trade, and tourism. While there is no rigorous way to determine the weight of international trade and tourism in the Miami-Dade economy, without doubt, both of these external sectors are vital components for a healthy and growing local economy.

Tourism in the Greater Miami area continues to be an important component of the overall Miami-Dade economy. Since 1980 tourism, as measured by overnight visitors, has grown steadily from just over 6.7 million in 1980 to 11.3 million total visitors in 2005. However, this growth has been marred by several significant downturns in tourist activity. From 1980 through 1986, there was a continuous decline in total visitors. In fact, it was not until 1988 that the total visitor count reached the 1980 level. In addition, from 2000 until 2003, total visitor count fell continuously, decreasing by 927,700.

Emergency Management Support Facilities

Emergency management support facilities come in a variety of different forms depending upon the variety and extent of the hazard being addressed. The following have been identified and established for the support of the Miami-Dade County emergency response and recovery effort:

1. Miami-Dade EM;
2. Miami-Dade Divisional Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs);
3. Staging sites (personnel);
4. Staging sites (material);
5. Logistical Centers (perishable goods);
6. Logistical Centers (non-perishable goods).

A number of criteria must be met in order to qualify a site as eligible under one of these eight categories. The RIAT landing sites must have a sufficiently clear area to handle the type of aircraft (fixed wing or helicopter) being employed by the RIAT Team. Also considered are basic ground support components (Ground Power Unit (GPU), fueling equipment, tie downs etc.) the aircraft requires. Logistical centers for perishable goods require refrigeration and an auxiliary power source to sustain the refrigeration when normal utilities have been interrupted.

PART 2 – NATURAL HAZARDS

Human populations have been subject to natural hazards for their entire history. Pestilence, plague, drought, floods, severe storms have all taken their toll through the ages. Natural hazards are indeed natural but their reality is that they threaten life, property, and economic stability. The impacts of natural hazards are sometimes predictable. The impact of floods, for example, the extent, the area subject to flooding, and the expected

dollar damage have been predicted through flood hazard mapping and computer damage models. However, the impacts of other events are arbitrary and dependent upon a variety of interrelated and compounding factors that increases a community's vulnerability.

The Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) provides detailed information regarding the natural hazards mentioned below that could impact Miami-Dade County.

- Drought
- Extreme Cold/Freeze
- Extreme Heat
- Flooding (Inland and Coastal)
- Hailstorms
- Heavy Rain
- Hurricane & Tropical Storm
- Lightning
- Severe Winter Weather (i.e. Winter Storm/Ice Storm)
- Sinkholes/Erosion
- Space (i.e. Meteorites, Solar Flares)
- Tornado
- Tsunami
- Volcano (i.e. Ash, Dust)
- Windstorms
- Wildland Fire
- Earthquake

Hurricanes and Tropical Storms

Southeast Florida has experienced 34 hurricanes between 1994 and 2012. Nine of these storms have been "major hurricanes" (Category 3 or above). Miami-Dade County's low and flat topography coupled with a significant number of coastal residents are factors that increase risk during an evacuation due to the arrival of a hurricane. Over 400,000 coastal residents are required to evacuate in the event of a Category 5 hurricane. Evacuation of over 400,000 residents and visitors is achievable, however, factors such as landfall and intensity hurricane requires technology to gauge clearance time. In addition, clearance time must be considered for surrounding counties. The clearance time becomes shorter if the size of the storm, or its predicted landfall, requires the evacuation of adjacent counties, especially Broward or Monroe. The problems that arise from merging the evacuees from both Miami-Dade and Broward Counties may extend clearance times beyond reasonable limits. As a result, Miami-Dade County residents are discouraged from evacuating out of the County unless they are utilizing air transportation or evacuate very early.

The threat from storm surge represents a serious hazard to the barrier island communities and the entire southern half of the County. During Hurricane Andrew in 1992, record high flooding occurred due to 17 feet of storm surge. In addition, flooding due to torrential rainfall (inundation) poses a serious threat in portions of Miami-Dade County.

Pre-landfall hazards associated with a hurricane also pose a significant threat to a successful evacuation. Residents have a tendency to delay evacuation until the last minute which results in overflowing roadways and traffic jams. Torrential rains and tropical storm force winds associated with the outer bands of a hurricane frequently render evacuation routes impassable long before the predicted landfall of the storm. In accordance with a wind effects report distributed by the Florida Institute of Technology, Tropical Storm Force Winds (TSFW) can down trees and power lines, blow out windows, blow down signs, cause flying debris, structural collapse and cause vehicles to overturn and deviate from their course.² It is the policy of Miami-Dade County to plan for the effects of TSFWs on preparedness activities and evacuation procedures.

When TSFWs (one minute sustained 34 knots or 39 mph winds) occur, countywide evacuation and pre-storm preparatory activities cease. At this time, county facilities and response agencies, including the Miami-Dade EOC, begin "lock down". All on-duty personnel are required to report to a secure duty station, and vehicular traffic flow is prevented. In some instances where weather conditions do not deteriorate uniformly across the County, departments and response agencies may make exceptions to extend preparedness activities beyond the "lock down". However, such exceptions are specified in department disaster response plans. Each department's plan must specify the conditions and the criteria used to determine the need for an extension. The Miami-Dade Emergency Management strongly recommends that the safety of first responders and county employees be the chief concern when drafting extension procedures.

The potential for property damage resulting from a major hurricane represents one of Miami-Dade County's most serious threats. Hurricane Andrew, a small, fast moving category 5 storm struck the sparsely populated agricultural area of southern Miami-Dade County, where only 300,000 of the County's residents lived. The resulting damage from this storm totaled over \$27 billion and posed a serious economic threat to a number of Miami-Dade's municipalities, the County, and the insurance industry at large. A category 5 hurricane striking in the more populated regions of the County would put over 2.4 million residents at risk and could easily result in losses of such proportions that the financial health of the County, its municipalities and many businesses in the private sector would be placed in jeopardy. A disaster of this magnitude would also pose a serious threat, on a national level, to the banking and insurance industries as well as the general economy of the country.

Tornadoes and Thunderstorms and Lightning Storms

The number of tornadoes in Florida generally increases during the months of June, July, and August with a decline in October, November, and December. Tropical cyclones tend to enhance the occurrence of tornadoes during the late summer and early fall. Tornadoes during the winter and spring tend to be more powerful though due to the presence of the jet stream. Historically, Florida experiences stronger and more dangerous tornadoes in February, March, and April.

Unlike the rest of the nation, strong to violent tornadoes in Florida are just as likely to occur after midnight as they are during the afternoon. This unique feature makes Florida tornadoes very dangerous because most people are asleep and do not receive adequate weather warnings. Additionally, Miami-Dade County has over 60 mobile home parks that are particularly vulnerable to the high winds associated with severe thunderstorms and tornadoes.

² Pinelli, Jean-Paul, Subramanian, & Chelakara. "Wind Effects on Emergency Vehicles." Report prepared for the Division of Emergency Management, Florida Division of Community Affairs. August 31, 2003

Florida is the most lightning-prone area in the United States. In fact, lightning alone kills more people annually in Florida than all other weather hazards combined. Severe thunderstorms and lightning strikes are traditionally responsible for the most frequent damage in Miami-Dade County. Windstorm damage resulting from downbursts and squall lines frequently knocks down trees and power lines. On rare occasions, lightning strikes are responsible for triggering wild land fires, damaging electrical transformers, and causing roof damage.

Flooding

Much of Miami-Dade County is susceptible to localized flooding, particularly during the rainy season of June through October. One area in particular experiences flooding on a regular basis. Known as the 8½ square mile area, it is located west of the L-31N Levee, between SW 104th Street on the north and SW 168th Street on the south. The mean elevation of Miami-Dade County is a relatively flat 11 feet. The County's flat terrain causes extensive "ponding" due to the lack of elevation gradients to facilitate "run-off".

The South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) is responsible for water management in Miami-Dade County. The system is designed to retain water in certain areas and, through a series of flood control gates, drain the excess water into Biscayne and Florida Bays. Bay salinity constraints limit this drainage system to a maximum flow of one inch of water drained every twenty four-hours.

In Miami-Dade County, serious flooding can occur near rivers and canals, as well as in urban areas, due to poor percolation rates and low elevations. Recent construction in previously uninhabited areas of Miami-Dade County has led to exposure from flooding due to a susceptibility to small changes in groundwater elevations. After heavy periods of rain, those areas revert to their swampy origins, causing isolation of residences and businesses, damage to roadways and utilities, contamination of water supplies, and an interruption of essential emergency services.

Droughts, Hot & Cold Weather, and Contaminated Water Supplies

Miami-Dade County's agricultural industry covers an area in excess of 80,000 acres or approximately six percent of the total land area of the County. Crops are grown year round with the primary season between October and March. Local agriculture is susceptible to freezes, drought, flooding, diseases, and pests. Since the primary growing season does not coincide with the rainy season, most of the water needed to irrigate crops comes from wells. In times of drought, the use of well water for crop irrigation lowers the water table. The lowered water table becomes exposed to salt water which seriously compromises the County's potable water supplies.

Miami-Dade County obtains its potable water supply from the Biscayne Aquifer, which is primarily replenished by rainwater. In times of drought, water is supplied by the South Florida Water Management District regional system. It should be noted however, that the regional system is designed to supplement Miami-Dade wells not replace them. Over-pumping the well fields in time of drought can lead to salt water intrusion and a permanent compromise of Miami-Dade's potable water supply. South Florida Water Management has constructed levees to aid in the protection of the county's well fields from salt water intrusion.

Miami-Dade County has experienced temperatures of 35°F or lower on 85 occasions since 1948. In each case, the low temperature occurred in a period from late-November to early-March with the peak number of

events occurring in January. Demands for electricity during unusually hot or cold weather results in the interruption of service and increases the probability of rolling brownouts.

Wildfires

Thousands of acres of land in Miami-Dade County are covered with either wild grasses or forests. This land is most vulnerable to wildfire at the height of the dry season, which extends from January through May. The largest number of lightning generated fires, however, coincides with maximum thunderstorm activity and peaks in July. The most common causes of wildfires within the County are:

- Arson;
- Carelessness by smokers;
- The burning of debris;
- Operation of heavy equipment;
- Children playing with matches.

The rapid western development of Miami-Dade County increases the vulnerability of the population and wildlife to wildfires. These fires now threaten what were once the rural and unpopulated regions of west Miami-Dade. In addition to structural, environmental, and agricultural damage, health and safety issues now arise from the inhalation and poor visibility due to smoke in the now more densely populated regions of west Miami-Dade.

Public Health Hazards

Disasters, almost by definition, involve health risks. Current discussions of disasters tend to center on terrorist attacks and health risks. It is important to remember that disasters are a multi-faceted challenge and include the public health consequences of geophysical hazards, industrial/technological accidents, terrorist events, and biological disasters, such as SARS outbreaks and E. coli contamination.

The Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) provides detailed information regarding the public health hazards mentioned below that could impact Miami-Dade County.

- Animal and Plant Disease Outbreak
- Food Borne Illness Incident
- Meningitis
- Plague
- Anthrax
- Pandemic/Epidemic
- Water Contamination

Epidemic/Disease/Exotic Pests

Miami-Dade County health officials closely monitor public health for the reintroduction of previously controlled or eradicated diseases as well as newly evolving diseases such as Colombian Hemorrhagic Fever, Ebola, Avian Flu and the new forms of Dengue Fever. Our proximity to the Caribbean basin, Central and South America, our sub-tropical climate, and the “gateway” status maintained by the County’s transportation industry,

requires constant vigilance in the disease prevention arena. Emphasis on preventative public health measures such as Bio-Watch, vector control; water purification, sanitary waste disposal, health inspections, and public health education have been put in place to mitigate these potential disasters.

A major challenge associated with maintaining “gateway” status is not only preventing the introduction of contagious disease but the introduction of agricultural disease such as citrus canker and the Mediterranean fruit fly which could destroy our agricultural sector.

Climate Change

The projected changes in the climate pose several challenges for Miami-Dade County. Future changes in the climate may exacerbate the frequency and impacts of the hazards previously mentioned. Longer more severe dry seasons coupled with shorter duration wet seasons, consisting of higher volume precipitation, will generate a pattern of drought and flood events that can impact our entire ecosystem.

The predictions for climate change are as follows: increased air and ocean temperatures; changes in precipitation with wetter wet seasons and dryer dry seasons; more extreme hot and cold weather events; increased coastal erosion; continuous sea level rise; increased development of tropical diseases in plants, wildlife, and humans; increased strains upon and costs in infrastructure mitigation. The section below further discusses those hazards which are of particular concern to Miami-Dade County.

Wind Events

Impacts from wind related events such as tornados, thunderstorms, and tropical cyclones may be enhanced due to climate change.

South Florida has a high propensity for hurricane activity since it is vulnerable to both Atlantic and Caribbean hurricanes. The primary climatic effects of hurricanes are high wind, storm surge, and heavy rains. Scientists predict that climate change is likely to exacerbate a hurricane’s effects; however, precisely how remains uncertain. Higher water temperatures in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico may cause more intense hurricanes, which can create more damage to coastal and inland habitations, and infrastructure. (*Elsner 2006; Peterson et al. 2007; USNOAA 2008; USEPA CRE 2008*).³ Hurricanes have potential to impact all areas of Miami-Dade County, depending upon their origin, makeup and path. Most hurricanes have heavily impacted county residents, without displaying heavy winds or structural damage, as earlier, more powerful storms (i.e., Andrew, 1992) have displayed with entire communities being destroyed. Weather forecasters and emergency managers must consider a hurricane’s potential for flooding, and not just structural damage, when a storm is impending.

³ Elsner, James B. 2006. Evidence in support of the climate change-Atlantic hurricane hypothesis. *Geophysical Research Letters* 33 (L16705): 1-3.

Peterson, Charles H., Richard T. Barber, Kathryn L. Cottingham, Heike K. Lotze, Charles A. Simenstad, Robert R. Christian, Michael F. Piehler, and John Wilson. 2007. “Natural estuaries”. SAP 4.4: Adaptation options for climate-sensitive ecosystems and resources. Washington, D.C.: United States Environmental Protection Agency.

United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (USNOAA) 2008. Draft Climate Change Handbook, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service.

United States Environmental Protection Agency Climate Ready Estuaries (USEPA CRE) 2008. *Draft synthesis of adaptation options for coastal areas*. Distributed at NEP National Meeting, 26 February 2008. 26 pp.

ing. Effects from more intense hurricanes coupled with more severe storm surges, (resulting from higher sea levels), will result in greater damage and reach further inland.

Flooding and Sea Level Rise

Impacts from water related events such as flooding due to sea level rise may be enhanced due to climate change. Scientists have predicted that global sea level rise is one of the most likely effects of global warming. Along much of the Florida coast, the sea level already has risen seven to nine inches per century. Sea level rise will change coastlines in many ways (USEPA CRE 2008; Volk 2008; Bollman 2007; Titus 1998)⁴, including erosion with landward migration of coastlines, and barrier island disintegration. NOAA defines beach erosion as “the carrying away of beach materials by wave action, tidal currents, or wind.” Coastal erosion is a natural process even in pristine environments; however, in areas where human activity negatively impacts the shoreline, coastal erosion can become a serious problem. It is estimated that coastal erosion in the U.S. costs \$700 million annually (National Sea Grant Office).

Coastal areas within Miami-Dade County may see higher levels of storm surge with greater impacts to structures and infrastructure. Inland, canal and groundwater elevations when combined with seasonal rainfall variations and the volume of precipitation produced by a potential storm, will result in a definite flood hazard. Miami-Dade County residents will be at greater risk should these hazardous events begin to occur more frequently and with higher intensity in the future.

Droughts and Wildfires

As the climate changes, increased air temperature will cause increased evaporation contributing to drought conditions. The increased dry environment and lack of water will also be a concern as it relates to the occurrence of wildfires and the impact that drought conditions will have on Miami-Dade County’s agricultural industry. The south-end of Miami-Dade County depends on the farming of agricultural crops for their economic livelihood. As a result of increased drought conditions, the County will have to implement water restriction measures to ensure water is available to its residents.

Epidemic, Diseases and Exotic Pests

Climate change will affect the phenology of pest and insects by altering reproductive cycles, feeding and predation, and mismatching with host plants and pollinators (Backlund et al.2008)⁵. Warmer temperatures and changes in precipitation affect the spread and distribution of zoonotic diseases (diseases spread through animals) as infectious carriers, such as mosquitoes and ticks. Infected insects can carry infectious diseases to humans (i.e. dengue fever and viral hemorrhagic fever), which can sometimes be deadly.

⁴ United States Environmental Protection Agency Climate Ready Estuaries (USEPA CRE) 2008. *Draft synthesis of adaptation options for coastal areas*. Distributed at NEP National Meeting, 26 February 2008. 26 pp.

Volk, Michael. 2008a. An analysis of strategies for adaptation to sea level rise in Florida. Gainesville, FL: University of Florida. 143 pp.

Volk, Michael. 2008b. Summary of research on strategies for adaptation to sea level rise in Florida. Gainesville, FL: University of Florida. 25 pp

Bollman, Nick. 2007. Florida’s resilient coasts: a state policy framework for adaptation to climate change. Ft. Lauderdale, FL: Florida Atlantic University Center for Urban and Environmental Solutions. 38pp.

Titus, J.G. 1998. “Rising seas, coastal erosion, and the takings clause: how to save wetlands and beaches without hurting property owners”. Maryland Law Review 57 (4) 1279-1399.

⁵ Backlund, P., A. Janetos, and D. Schimel 2008. The effects of climate change on agriculture, land resources, water resources, and biodiversity in the United States. Washington, DC: U.S. Climate Changes Science Program. 202 pp.

The effects of disease in marine organisms are likely to become more severe, since warmer temperatures generally favor the development of pathogens relative to their hosts (Harvell *et al.* 2002)⁶. As a consequence, there will be an increased cost in preventative measures undertaken to limit the spread of diseases caused by insects, animals and marine organisms.

PART 3 – TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

In many respects, life in the 21st century is dependent on technology. Life's basic requirements of food, shelter, and clothing are no longer available except through manufactured means. Food production, housing, heating, and transportation to our work locations are all dependent upon technology.

Miami-Dade County is part of an industrialized region of the nation and has a very dynamic and complex infrastructure. It has important transportation networks; an international airport; large wholesale centers for the exchange and distribution of goods; and is a major economic power in the state of Florida. The County's infrastructure, large residential population, and highly industrialized nature make it vulnerable to technological hazards.

Unlike natural hazards that are often forecast, technological hazards are sudden and unexpected. Technological hazards include hazardous materials releases, large-scale fires, structural failures, transportation incidents, and utility failures. In many cases, the risks are minimized through engineered safety mechanisms, but in others the risk is magnified due to aging infrastructure and security vulnerabilities. Technological hazards can result in incidents that range in size from those that are easily contained, to those that can overwhelm Miami-Dade County's ability to respond. Technological hazards pose a credible risk to the County and this will continue to do so due to our society's growing dependence on technology.

The Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) provides detailed information regarding the technological hazards mentioned below that could impact Miami-Dade County.

- Hazardous Materials Release
- Dam Failure/Levee/Dike
- Structural Fires
- Transportation Incident (i.e. Highway and/or Rail Incident)
- Contaminated Water Incident
- Electric Utility Failure
- Mass Migration

Hazardous Materials Incidents

Miami-Dade County's residents are vulnerable to the harmful effects of either the accidental or intentional release of hazardous materials. Large volumes of hazardous materials are routinely transported to, from and through the county by railroad, highway, air, water, and pipeline. Within Miami-Dade County, there are a

⁶ Harvell, C.D. C.E. Mitchell, J.R. Ward, S. Altizer, A. Dobson, R.S. Ostfeld, and M.D. Samuel, 2002. Climate warming and disease risks for terrestrial and marine biota. *Science* 296:2159-2162.

number of private, fixed, and mobile facilities that produce, use, and store, hazardous materials. Miami-Dade County routinely performs a hazardous materials hazard analysis of all identified Facilities that are delineated in the Super Fund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III. Coordinating procedures for hazardous materials response may be found in the Miami-Dade County Fire Rescue Department (MDFR) Hazardous Materials Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).

Nuclear Power Plant

The Turkey Point Nuclear power plant is located in the southeastern portion of Miami-Dade County adjacent to Biscayne Bay and approximately 10 miles south of Cutler Ridge. Nine of the ten areas within the ten-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) are inside Miami-Dade County. All of Miami-Dade County is within the 50-mile Emergency Planning Zone. The Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) has the overall responsibility for the coordination of any response to a nuclear power plant emergency by federal, state or local agencies. Miami-Dade County's immediate responses for protecting its residents in the event of a nuclear power plant emergency are contained in the Turkey Point Procedure which can be found in Volume III of the CEMP.

PART 4 – HUMAN-CAUSED HAZARDS

The world has witnessed a growing number of politically or criminally motivated incidents (hazards) that have had a significant impact on the global social environment. These hazards constitute deliberate acts (violent or non-violent) that have a direct relation to political motives and/or events. These acts have a significant effect on the community's safety, social environment, and economy.

In the past decade, terrorism has had a significant influence on the daily lives of Americans. The consistent attacks abroad and intermittent attacks within the United States have made all communities more conscious of the growing risks and vulnerabilities in a free environment. The advancement of technologies has made our communities more vulnerable to the impacts from these hazards. It should be noted that the impact of a terrorist attack can extend beyond the immediate targeted facility. The effects of terrorism include:

- Direct Result: Injury, illness, or death.
- Psychological Reactions: fear, anxiety, stress, shock, revulsion, long-term emotional effects, post-traumatic stress.
- Economic, Political, and Social Impacts.

Crime/Terrorism hazards will damage or impair the County's infrastructure, disrupt commerce, and possibly result in large-scale health emergencies, disease outbreaks, and/or epidemics. Although the total volume of terrorist incidences worldwide has declined in the 1990s, the percentage of terrorist events resulting in fatalities has grown. As a large U.S. city and a key economic component of the United States, Miami-Dade could be a possible target for terrorist activities. Federal and public buildings, large market sectors, critical infrastructure, tourist attractions, and large-scale events are all prime targets for terrorist organizations. Additional vulnerabilities include:

- Transportation Systems – highways, railways, waterways, and airports are vital to the transportation of materials, goods, services and people.
- Population – an attack on a large population is attractive to gain large media attention.

- Industry – large manufacturers and companies house hazardous materials. Disruption of these facilities can have an economic impact and cause physical damages to property and loss of lives due to the large volume of hazardous materials housed.
- Utilities – there is a large dependency on telecommunications, power, water, wastewater, and pipeline services for daily activities and operations.
- Government Buildings – an attack on government buildings is attractive in order to deliver a political statement.
- Entertainment/Recreation – anywhere that attracts large populations is an attractive target.

The Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) provides detailed information regarding the crime/terrorism hazards mentioned below that could impact Miami-Dade County.

- Terrorism
- Bomb Threat Incident
- Civil Disobedience/Civil Unrest
- Cyber-Security Incident

Mass Casualty

Miami-Dade County is susceptible to a wide variety of disasters capable of producing multiple casualties. Aircraft accidents, structural failures, mass transit accidents, as well as, other man-made and natural disasters. Such incidences could overwhelm the County's standard system of medical assessment and treatment. A countywide mass casualty response capability is essential to coordinate the efforts of multiple agencies responding to a mass casualty incident. Miami-Dade Fire Rescue (MDFR) maintains several procedures related to mass casualty events that have been adopted by other fire rescue departments within the county.

Civil Disturbance

Miami-Dade County has a multi-ethnic population originating from countries with widely divergent political systems, religious beliefs, and educational backgrounds. As with any large metropolitan area with diverse cultures, civil disturbances must be anticipated and expected. The Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD) has the primary responsibility for gathering intelligence and maintaining law and order within this arena and maintains the SOP that outlines the coordination and handling of responses to civil disturbances. MDEM's Change in Caribbean Government Plan also addresses the possibilities of local civil disturbance related to any instability or change in Caribbean government.

Mass Migration

The control of immigration into the United States is the responsibility of the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The Department of Homeland Security has created the OPLAN Vigilant Sentry Plan. OPLAN Vigilant Sentry describes the basic organization and structure by which Homeland Security Task Force – Southeast (HSTF-SE) will deploy resources and direct multi-agency operations to address a potential and full-scale mass migration event. This plan is outlined in the County's Change in Caribbean Government Plan.

Miami-Dade County has a history of mass immigration from the Caribbean basin, particularly Cuba and Haiti. A large uncontrolled influx of immigrants has the potential of significantly disrupting the social and economic

stability in Miami-Dade County by overwhelming the delivery of essential services such as medical response and public safety. Armed violence abroad may also precipitate spontaneous mass immigration to south Florida. While the federal government has the primary responsibility for assuming control of mass immigration emergencies, Miami-Dade County may have to provide humanitarian effort including: shelter, food, water, medical, and other social services. MDEM's Change in Caribbean Government Plan addresses such circumstance and is located in Volume III of the CEMP.

Coastal Oil Spills

Miami-Dade County has 368 miles of coastline subject to contamination caused by an oil spill. The responsibility for the preparation of response plans for coastal oil spills lies with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the United States Coast Guard. See *Figure 9* for map of coastline.

Terrorism

The attack at the World Trade Center in 1993, Oklahoma City in 1995, and the Attack on America on September 11th have forever changed the face of terrorism in America. The City of Miami and Miami-Dade County have been identified as a "high threat" area by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and targeted for increased federal funding to reduce vulnerability and increase capability. Terrorism increases the likelihood of mass casualty and mass evacuation from a target area. MDEM has developed a plan to respond to the immediate needs of its residents in the event of a terrorist attack involving biological, nuclear, incendiary, chemical, or explosive devices. Please refer to the Miami-Dade Terrorism Response Plan located in Volume III.

National Security

Although the federal government recognizes that the United States has entered the post "Cold War" era, Miami-Dade County believes that the ever increasing technical capabilities of terrorists groups will inevitably increase the probability of illicit production of weapons of mass destruction. These weapons include nerve gas, genetically altered diseases, virulent poisons, and thermo-nuclear devices. The possibility that a terrorist group can obtain and use weapons of this nature poses a serious planning concern to the County. Although potential targets are unpredictable, high-density population centers, nuclear power plants, and military installations are considered vulnerable targets.

PART 5 – HAZARD DEMOGRAPHICS

Population

According to the United States Census Bureau, the population projection of Miami-Dade County for 2011 is 2,554,766. Over 90% of the population of Miami-Dade County lives and works within 12 miles of the coast and thus impacts or is impacted by a number of disaster and evacuation scenarios. Miami-Dade recognizes that a number of people within the County will require special assistance during the evacuation and recovery phases of a disaster. In anticipation of this need, an Emergency Evacuation Assistance Program (EEAP) has been established to assist those with access and functional needs throughout the County. Details of this program may be found in the Emergency Evacuation Assistance Program (EEAP) SOP located in Volume II of the CEMP.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the 2010 Census revealed that 643,783 people (twenty-eight percent) in the County speak only English at home. The rest, approximately 1,650,000 people (seventy-two

percent) speak a language other than English at home, of which 1,462,668 people (sixty percent) speak Spanish. The 2010 Census data also revealed 814,824 people (thirty-five percent) in the County have a poor command of the English language. These statistics demonstrate that a very large segment of our population is unable to understand basic emergency instructions if these instructions are provided only in English. To assist communities in emergency preparedness, MDEM has developed a program to ensure that all emergency messages are issued in English, Spanish and Creole; the three most widely spoken languages in the County.

Several tables have been included in this plan that outline Miami-Dade County's population density by statistical area, including population projections for the years 2004 and 2030. These tables are found in Figure 1 and Figures 3-7. The inmate population of Miami-Dade County is between 10,000 and 12,000. The population distribution of Miami-Dade County may be found in Figure 4. The migrant population of Miami-Dade County is primarily confined to statistical areas 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, and 7.6. The migrant community tends to avoid any interface with government agencies. As a result, the County has found it more advantageous to utilize the auspices of a series of migrant worker organizations to provide information and assistance to this important portion of the community. The following is a list of those organizations:

1. Coalition of Florida Farm worker Organizations Inc. (COFFO);
2. Centro Campesino;
3. Haitian American Foundation Inc. (HAFI);
4. St. Ann's Mission; and
5. Mujer, Inc.

Hazards by Population Sectors

There are 6 types of hazards possible in Miami-Dade County that make certain population sectors most vulnerable. These are as follows:

1. Hurricanes – The areas most vulnerable to damage as a result of a hurricane are those areas subject to storm surge and flooding. In the case of Miami-Dade County, the following statistical areas meet the criterion as most vulnerable: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 4.1, 4.7, 5.2, 5.6, 5.7, 7.1, 7.4, 7.5, and 7.6. The map in Figure 3 identifies various statistical areas of Miami-Dade County.
2. Floods – The areas deemed most vulnerable to flooding (those areas of lowest elevation with poor drainage) have been identified as follows: statistical areas 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 7.4, 7.5, and 7.6. These areas are identified on the map in Figure 3 for statistical areas of Miami-Dade County.
3. Fire – The areas identified as most vulnerable to wildfires, brush fires and other fires are largely in the western part of the County where, during dry periods, the saw grass becomes dry and very flammable. Since these areas are fairly inaccessible, fire control becomes a problem. When prevailing winds are from the southeast, most fires are driven away from populated areas. However, when a wildfire coincides with a cold front, a common occurrence during the dry season, the wind blows from the west effecting the higher populated the western parts of the County. The areas deemed most vulnerable to wildfires are statistical areas 3.1, 3.2, 6.1, 6.2, 7.2, 7.3, 7.5, and 7.6. Further details may be obtained by referring to the map in Figure 3.

4. Radiological – The Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant is located in the southeastern portion of Miami-Dade County approximately 10 miles south of Cutler Bay. Nine of the 10 emergency planning zones are within Miami-Dade County and the entire County is within the 50-mile emergency-planning zone (EPZ). Please refer to Figures 16, 17, 18, and 22 for Turkey Point related information and evacuation details. Miami-Dade County's immediate response plan for protecting the residents in the event of a nuclear power plant emergency is contained in the Turkey Point Procedure.
5. Coastal Oil Spills – As previously noted, Miami-Dade County is bordered on the East by a late Pleistocene barrier reef that, in turn, is adjacent to the prime southerly shipping corridor. As noted in Figure 9, there are over 368 miles of environmentally sensitive coastline vulnerable to an oil spill incident. The County's response to an oil spill would be dependent on the magnitude of the spill. U.S. Coast Guard is the lead agency. Larger spills are handled in cooperation with the U.S. Coast Guard and Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP).
6. Cold Weather - Provisions have been made to provide "cold weather" sheltering for the homeless population when outside air temperature drops below 50°F with a wind chill factor of 40°F.

Economic Profile

The workforce of Miami-Dade County has been divided into twelve basic employment sectors and includes all persons gainfully employed over the age of 16. The details of this employment profile may be found in Figure 5. In addition, a second breakdown by sector-wage has been developed to facilitate an in depth view of the total employment picture within the County. The employment profile by sector-wage may also be found in Figure 5. A direct correlation exists between the magnitude of a disaster and the level of economic disruption sustained by the County.

The County's post-disaster unemployment rate will provide an excellent gauge for the evaluation of economic impact. Figure 8 provides the measures of income and labor force status per municipality. This includes a detailed view of the countywide unemployment status and the per capita income of the work force.

To evaluate the actual economic impact of a disaster on the community, a pre-disaster benchmark on the economic status of the community is required. Since the destruction of property is one of the effects of a disaster, a pre-disaster versus post-disaster evaluation of the County's property values provides a good assessment tool. The average property values in the 35 municipalities comprising Miami-Dade County may be found in Figure 8.

Assumptions

- A major or catastrophic incident will overwhelm the capabilities of Miami-Dade County and its municipalities to provide prompt and effective emergency response and short term recovery measures.
- If the situation is beyond the response or recovery capabilities of the County and the State, the Governor will request activation of the Federal Recovery Framework and that Federal resources, coordinated through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), will be deployed to the County to provide assistance.
- Transportation infrastructure will be damaged by major or catastrophic incident and local transportation services will be disrupted.
- Public utilities will be damaged and either fully or partially inoperable.

- Damage to commercial telecommunications facilities will be widespread and the ability of first responders and governmental and non-governmental responders to communicate will be impaired.
- Homes, public buildings, and other critical facilities and equipment will be destroyed or severely damaged.
- Debris may make streets and highways impassable, making the movement of emergency resources difficult.
- Many county and municipal emergency personnel will be victims of the incident, preventing them from performing their assigned emergency duties.
- Numerous separate incidents subsequent to the initial incident will further complicate response and recovery operations.
- Many survivors may be displaced from their homes and large numbers of dead and injured could be expected.
- Many survivors will be in life-threatening situations requiring immediate rescue and medical care.
- Hospitals, nursing homes, pharmacies and other medical facility stock will be damaged or destroyed, and those that do remain will have difficulty accommodating patient surge.
- Damage to the county's airports and seaports could have significant impact on the county's economic prosperity and on the ability to move supplies and goods in and out of the county.
- Food processing and distribution capabilities will be severely damaged or destroyed.
- Damage and/or destruction of the built environment which generate, produce, use, store or dispose of hazardous materials could result in the release of hazardous materials into the environment.
- A major or catastrophic incident will most likely create disruption of energy sources and prolonged electric power failure.
- A major or catastrophic incident will have an impact on the county's economic prosperity.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

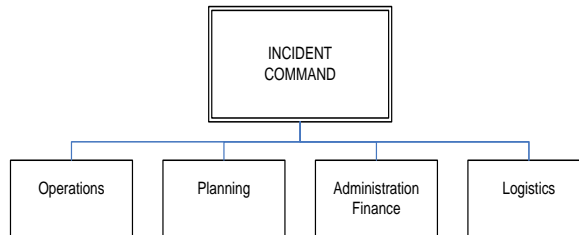
PART 1 – National Incident Management System (NIMS)/Incident Command System (ICS)

General

NIMS is a system mandated by Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5 (HSPD-5) that provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local and tribal governments; the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size or complexity. The NIMS indicates the core set of concepts, principles and terminology for interoperability and compatibility between multiple jurisdictions as outlined in ICS.

The management model followed by the Miami-Dade Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is based on the principles of the Incident Command System (ICS). The ICS model has been recognized as the model for the command, control and coordination of resources and personnel in response to an emergency. The ICS is designed to enable effective and efficient incident management by integrating the use of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures and communications operating within a common organizational structure. ICS principles and procedures require the use of common terminology, modular organization, integrated communica-

tions, unified command structure, incident action planning, and manageable span of control, as well as pre-designated facilities and comprehensive resource management. The ICS management is structured to facilitate activities in five major functional areas: command, operations, planning, logistics and administration and finance.



The management model is used in the CEMP to organize both short term and long term operations for a broad spectrum of emergencies, from small to complex incidents, natural and manmade. It is used by all levels of government federal, state, local and tribal, as well as many private and non-governmental organizations. Using ICS, multiple agencies and jurisdictions work together to accomplish the required response and recovery activities dictated by a disaster. These tasks are performed under the overall direction of the Incident Commander (i.e., the County Mayor or designee). All participating agencies and jurisdictions contribute to the determination of the incident objectives and strategy via the incident action plan, and the optimal utilization of all available resources in an integrated manner. This flexible management method allows expansion or contraction of response and recovery forces as dictated by the magnitude of the event.

To summarize, the major tenets of the ICS are:

1. ICS utilizes a centralized, unified command system that fosters multiple agencies to participate in the decision making process;
2. ICS can be adapted to a variety of organizational structures, and as such, adapts easily to multi-jurisdictional/multi-agency involvement;
3. ICS may be used in any type of hazard threat or disaster situation; and
4. ICS utilizes common terminology widely used and recognized by many responder organizations.

On March 9, 2006 the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commission passed a resolution adopting NIMS/ICS principles as the County's response management model as illustrated throughout this document and in the policies and procedures of the County's response agencies.

Levels of Disasters

Miami-Dade Emergency Management has developed a classification of events that are described in Figure 10. Disaster events are classified into four category types:

1. Incident
2. Minor Disaster
3. Major Disaster
4. Catastrophic Disaster

Subpart A – Miami-Dade County

Emergency Authority

Miami-Dade Emergency Management (MDEM) is responsible for the coordination of all countywide response efforts relative to disasters. The Miami-Dade County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is the facility in which all emergency and disaster preparations, response, and recovery activities are coordinated among the participating agencies.

Led by a County Mayor, Miami-Dade County is governed by a Board of County Commissioners consisting of 13 elected Commissioners. During times of disaster, the County Mayor has the authority, under Section 8B, Miami-Dade County Code, to accomplish whatever actions are necessary to protect lives and property from the threat.

Disaster Assistance Employee Program

The DAE Program classifies county employees who have been identified as non-essential for their departments' day-to-day operations immediately following a disaster as EOC-essential. The EOC-essential DAEs are reassigned throughout the County to assist in a variety of activities during the response and recovery phases of the disaster.

Use of Miami-Dade County Resources

Resources owned or controlled by Miami-Dade County are used in emergency disaster operations and recovery activities when required. Government owned resources in excess of the needs of Miami-Dade County, including its municipalities, are made known to the County and to the State of Florida Division of Emergency Management for possible use in any other area where needs exist.

EOC Activation

In some cases, upon the recommendation of the MDEM Director to activate the EOC, a request is made to the Miami-Dade County Mayor for a Declaration of a State of Local Emergency. In accordance with ordinance 8B, the County Mayor is authorized to sign such a declaration at the request of the Director of Emergency Management. The authorizing resolution and an unsigned copy of the declaration are maintained with Miami-Dade Emergency Management.

Upon activation of the EOC, the Mission Tracking and Message Control Center will be established to control the flow of information received. The Incident Commander or a designee will closely monitor all messages requiring major actions to be taken to avoid duplication or conflicting instructions.

The following persons are authorized to activate any portion of this plan:

1. The Governor of the State of Florida may, at his/her discretion, declare a state of emergency and activate this plan through the Miami-Dade County Mayor.
2. The Miami-Dade County Mayor may, at his/her discretion, declare a state of emergency and activate any portion of this plan. Upon Declaration of a State of Local Emergency, the County Mayor or a Designee may direct the evacuation of risk areas. At this time schools and business may be directed to cease operations until the emergency has passed.

3. If a situation precludes the timely authorization by the Miami-Dade County Mayor, the Director of Emergency Management will activate the plan and take such actions, authorized by this plan, as previously approved by the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners.

In the event of an incident or disaster, the countywide Incident Commander directs the overall management of all related activities including the development and implementation of strategy through incident action planning and approves the ordering of and release of resources (refer to the Miami-Dade EOC Activation SOP for additional details).

Upon request of the EOC, county departments, and response agencies send representatives to the Miami-Dade EOC. Upon arrival, the representative(s) receive his/her assignment and an incident briefing. Some agencies may need to send more than one representative if the agency is required to perform several functions. Miami-Dade Fire Rescue is the lead agency for two ESF's and the co-lead for one. The number of representatives per agency is pre-determined, dependent upon the type of hazard.

A policy group comprised of County Commissioners, appropriate department heads and other political officials may be assembled as an advisory group to the Incident Commander in order to provide assistance in the establishing policies.

When activated, the Miami-Dade Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is responsible for the following objectives:

1. Implement and manage incident response operations;
2. Implement and manage incident recovery operations;
3. Coordinate, and/or act as a liaison with appropriate federal, state, county and municipal governmental agencies, and the private sector;
4. Approve mutual aid requests;
5. Establish incident response and recovery objectives and strategy, the incident action plan;
6. Establish priorities and resolution of conflicting resource demands; and
7. Prepare and issue of emergency public information.

EOC Activation Levels

The Miami-Dade Emergency Operations Center (EOC) operates at one of three levels of readiness in order to carry out its mission. These levels are described in Figure 11 and are patterned to closely match the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) EOC activation levels to maintain consistent definitions.

The MDEM is constantly monitoring the County for threats, unusual events, or situations. An MDEM Duty Officer is on-call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and is advised of any such events by the Miami-Dade Alarm Office, State Warning Point, concerned citizens, or other agencies. The Duty Officer also has the responsibility to monitor and follow-up on any threat, unusual event, or situation that has the potential to impact Miami-Dade County such as media reports, weather advisories, etc. It is important to note that since the MDEM is constantly monitoring the progression of events within the county, the EOC is always considered activated.

The expected or actual severity of the incident is paramount in determining the level of activation. The Direc-

tor of the MDEM or designee has the responsibility for determining whether the MDEM should increase or decrease its level of activation. The purpose of activating the EOC as a result of a disaster is to centralize response and recovery decisions, plans, and operational activities in order to maximize the efficiency, quality, and quantity of resources.

Level Three: Monitoring & Assessment

Level III is typically a monitoring and assessment phase where a specific threat, unusual event, or situation, is actively monitored by the MDEM. A Level III activation is an internal process for the MDEM and involves little, if any, inter-agency direction or coordination. The threat, unusual event, or situation simply warrants observation, verification of appropriate action, and follow-up by MDEM staff. Events or incidents that occur during Level III activation can generally be resolved in a brief period of time by using a very small number of resources. Level III activation does not require the MDEM to significantly alter its day-to-day operations or management structure.

Upon notification of the existence of a threat, unusual event, or situation, the MDEM Duty Officer evaluates the situation, and, if conditions warrant, notifies the MDEM Director or designee. Appropriate agencies are alerted, advised of the situation, and instructed to take appropriate action as part of their everyday responsibilities. At the conclusion of the event, the Duty Officer verifies completion of the actions taken and documents the incident.

At times, it is appropriate to hold briefings or staff meetings to respond to, or mitigate the situation, but no Incident Action Plan (IAP) is developed and distributed. Other MDEM coordinators may become involved but the Duty Officer will remain the primary point of contact for MDEM.

Level Two: Partial

Level II activation is typically limited agency activation. MDEM staff and appropriate ESF lead agencies with a role in the incident response are activated and required to report to the EOC. All other ESFs are alerted of the event and are on standby. The purpose of Level II activation is to initiate preparations due to a significant threat of a disaster or to coordinate response due to the occurrence of a minor disaster. During Level II activation, the EOC may be operational 24 hours a day.

During Level II activation, the MDEM disseminates information to, and begins to coordinate preparation and response actions with, external agencies, Municipal Branch Representatives, and Miami-Dade County departments tasked in emergency response. The incident command system (ICS) is implemented and the five (5) sections along with the branches are activated.

The EOC Command Staff develops and implements an Incident Action Plan (IAP). The Incident Action Plan is the work plan for everyone, including the Mayor and his/her staff. The EOC personnel are briefed on the IAP and pertinent items are posted on the EOC status boards. In most cases, the Mission Tracking & Message Control Center, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) services, and the Public Information (ESF 14) are activated. Depending upon the event, any appropriate logistical support elements such as security, food unit, 311, etc. are also activated.

Level One: Full-Scale

In a full-scale activation, the EOC is activated on a 24-hour schedule due to an imminent threat or occurrence of a disaster. All MDEM staff and all ESFs are activated and required to report to the EOC. Municipal Branch Representatives are also in place in the EOC. The ICS is implemented and all sections and branches are activated. As in Level II activation, the IAP establishes the operational objectives and priorities of the incident. Additionally, all logistical support elements are activated.

At this level response, relief, and recovery operations are expected to last for an extended period of time. Additional support or back-up staff, including representatives from the State of Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) and/or the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), is notified and available to assist should the response escalate and exceed local capability.

EOC Structure

The Miami-Dade EOC utilizes a bottom-up approach in all phases of emergency management, with emergency activities resolved at the lowest appropriate level of government. The resources of departmental, agency, municipal, county, state, and the federal governments are utilized in sequential order to insure a rapid and efficient response.

The Miami-Dade EOC's response to, and recovery from, a disaster is carried out through the organizational structure depicted in Figure 12. The Incident Commander who appoints command staff leads this organization: Section Chiefs, Branch Directors and a Public Information Officer (PIO). The Section Chiefs, typically MDEM staff or department heads, appoint subordinate staff. Branch Directors are also MDEM staff, whereas, ESF lead agencies are pre-determined pursuant to this plan. There are five major components of the Miami-Dade EOC Incident Command System. These five components carry out the management responsibilities of the EOC:

- 1) Incident Command:
 - a) The County Mayor or designee, usually the Director of Miami-Dade Emergency Management, holds the position of Incident Commander. The Incident Commander has overall responsibility for managing the entire incident.
 - b) In addition, the Incident Commander is responsible for activities such as developing and implementing strategies, the ordering and release of resources, the provision of information to internal and external stakeholders and establishing and maintaining liaisons with other agencies participating in the incident.
- 2) Operations Section:
 - a) The operations section is responsible for the management of all operations directly applicable to the primary mission.
 - b) The Operations Section Chief activates and supervises organizational elements in accordance with the IAP and directs its execution.
- 3) Planning and Information Section:
 - a) The Planning and Information section is responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of information about the incident and the status of resources.
- 4) Logistics Section:

- a) The Logistics Section is responsible for providing facilities, services, and material in support of the response and recovery operations.
 - b) The Logistics Section Chief participates in the development of the incident action plan and activates and supervises the units within the logistics section.
- 5) Administrative/Finance Section:
- a) The Administrative/Finance Section is responsible for the organization, management, and operation of activities related to the administrative and fiscal aspects of the event. These activities are administered within the guidelines, policies, and constraints, established by the Incident Commander and other agencies such as the county finance department, and state and federal agencies (e.g., FEMA).

EOC Branches

The Miami-Dade EOC is organized so that maximum advantage can be made of the many interdisciplinary skills and resources that exist on an everyday basis throughout county departments and outside support organizations. As illustrated in the EOC Table of Organization (see Figure 12), in order to maintain a proper span of control, these agencies, based on the type of normal services they perform, are arranged into three distinct functionally oriented groups:

- Infrastructure;
- Human Services;
- Public Safety; and
- Municipal.

Each agency representative serves as the primary contact and coordinator for his/her respective agency within one of the three branches. The representative may also serve the role as lead or support ESF. As such, the responsibilities of this individual exceed simple representation and coordination of his/her respective agency's activities. The MDEM has assigned staff to each branch. During activations, as well as throughout the year, the Branch Director is responsible for coordination of the interactive efforts of all the members of the branch.

Branch Directors maintain a line of communication with the Operations Section Chief for requesting and reporting on incident objectives and response/recovery actions. Branch Directors are expected to communicate with and request information from the Logistics, Planning and Information, and Administrative/Finance Sections.

The role of each branch is to:

1. Work jointly to devise solutions for identified or projected problems;
2. Work jointly to capitalize on opportunities to share information, professional and technical skills, and personnel and equipment;
3. Work together to track the collective status and actions of the branch;
4. Anticipate upcoming needs, potential problems and solutions that relate to the branch;
5. Provide and/or coordinate requested support for branch members; and
6. Advise support agencies of decisions, actions, and instructions.

Infrastructure Branch

The Infrastructure Branch is responsible for monitoring and coordinating communications, response and recovery actions relative to flooding, drainage matters, debris clearance, damage assessment, critical facilities, utilities, transportation, and engineering.

Human Services Branch

The Human Services Branch is responsible for monitoring and coordinating mass care, medical services, disaster mental health, and environmental & public health. The Human Services Branch assists, as necessary, state and federal agencies in providing individual and family disaster relief offered through disaster assistance programs.

Public Safety Branch

The Public Safety Branch is responsible for monitoring and coordinating fire/rescue, USAR, hazardous materials, law enforcement, security, traffic activities, evacuation and re-entry, and a number of activities provided through mutual aid.

Municipalities and Municipal Branch EOCs

In order to facilitate effective coordination and communication between Miami-Dade County and its 35 municipalities, the municipalities have been grouped into seven divisions. Each division has identified a host city to act as the liaison with the Miami-Dade EOC during times of disaster. The host cities are commonly known as Divisions with a selected municipal branch representative and the cities within their division are commonly known as Satellite EOCs.

Each of the 35 municipalities within Miami-Dade County is responsible for planning and responding to events occurring within its jurisdiction. When emergencies or disasters occur in which municipalities exhaust their resources, they may call upon the assistance of their Divisional Representative or Miami-Dade County. The Municipal Branch Representatives are included in the Operations Section of the Miami-Dade EOC. Municipalities are encouraged to participate in the statewide mutual aid agreement for disaster response and recovery and are aware that they must submit requests for mutual aid through the Miami-Dade EOC. A MDEM coordinator is responsible for interacting with Municipal Branch Representatives to assist with issues and requests.

The Municipal Branch Representatives are responsible for:

1. Monitoring and coordinating the response and recovery activities of the various assigned municipalities through the Municipal Branch EOC chain-of-command.
2. Providing or coordinating requested support for municipal branches and satellite municipalities.
3. Working closely with other members of the Command Section to capitalize on opportunities to share information, professional and technical skills, and personnel and equipment.
4. Working jointly as a municipal branch and with their respective counterparts to devise solutions for identified or projected problems.
5. Working together to track the collective status and actions of the municipal branches and satellite municipalities.
6. Anticipating upcoming needs and potential problems.
7. Informing municipal branches and satellite municipalities of executive decisions, actions, and instructions.

Subpart B – State of Florida

Roles and Responsibilities

The State of Florida through the Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) acts to support and supplement Miami-Dade County's response efforts. FDEM supports the local response efforts through the activation of the State of Florida's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. The FDEM may activate the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) to an appropriate level based on the expected conditions of the disaster. If the disaster is imminent, the Governor is likely to issue an Executive Order declaring a state of emergency. The Executive Order specifies the supplies, equipment, and personnel the state can deploy to assist Miami-Dade County. If the Governor is not able to issue an Executive Order due to time constraints, the Director of the SEOC is authorized to activate the state's disaster plans and initiate emergency response actions.

When the state activates the SEOC, the Governor appoints a State Coordinating Officer (SCO) who in turn appoints a Deputy SCO for response. The Deputy SCO for response designates the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) leader, an Operations Chief, Information and Planning Chief, and support staff. The SERT is grouped into functional groups known as Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). The SERT can deploy the resources of its various agencies to support and supplement the response efforts at the county level. The nature of the emergency determines which of the State's ESFs are activated to support Miami-Dade County's response efforts.

The State sends a SERT liaison, usually the FDEM Area Coordinator, to Miami-Dade County in order to provide a personal communication link with the SEOC. The SERT liaison offers his/her technical assistance and is responsible for relaying resource requests from Miami-Dade County to the SEOC.

Responsibilities of the State of Florida include:

1. Receive, evaluate, and issue information on emergency operations.
2. Coordinate the activities of all state agencies.
3. Coordinate the receipt, allocation, and delivery of resources supplied by the state or federal government or other states.

4. Coordinate emergency operations mutual aid with other states.
5. Receive, process and transmit requests for mutual aid or state/federal assistance.

Statewide Assistance

The State of Florida provides assistance to impacted counties when the resources of the affected county and its municipalities have been exhausted. Requests for and deployment of resources are approved and coordinated by the State Emergency Response Team (SERT).

The Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement for Emergency Response/Recovery is the primary system that the State employs to support the county level disaster response. All counties and municipalities within the State of Florida are authorized to enter into mutual aid agreements for emergency assistance. Those participating have the ability to access emergency resources throughout the State of Florida and also agree to make resources within their jurisdiction available to others in need, to the extent possible. Miami-Dade County has signed and adopted the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement.

Through the statewide Mutual Aid Agreement, the SERT can coordinate mutual aid requests from the affected counties. When utilizing this service, Miami-Dade County makes every effort to locate the desired resource and identify the location, contact name, and contact telephone number of the resource to the SERT.

Assistance is provided in the form of Rapid Response Teams (RRT) or Rapid Impact Assessment Teams (RIAT). RIATs are composed of non-affected county/state emergency management and other emergency workers. RIATs are deployed to assist in the "needs assessment" of the affected communities. After coordinating with local officials, an assessment of transportation, communications, and utility systems is completed to determine resources required. An assessment of food, water, health, medical, and housing needs is also accomplished.

State Agencies

Many state agencies provide assistance to Miami-Dade County and its municipalities in response to incidents on a day-to-day basis. Florida Department of Transportation (F.D.O.T), Florida Highway Patrol (FHP) and the Florida Department of Children and Families are examples of some state agencies that provide assistance. When the Miami-Dade EOC is activated, those state agencies that have operating locations in Miami-Dade County are considered local resources, and are assigned responsibilities under this plan. If state agencies are asked to provide staff members to the Miami-Dade EOC, the State of Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) must be notified.

Subpart C – Federal Government

Roles and Responsibilities

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is the agency responsible for coordinating the resources and personnel of the federal government involved in assisting local governments in disaster response activities.

FEMA administers a variety of programs that support state and local governments in their efforts to improve emergency preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery capabilities. The federal government may not interface directly with the County or any of its municipalities. The role of liaison is performed by the State of Florida.

Federal Assistance

The Federal Government provides assistance to affected communities when the capabilities of the local and state governments are exhausted. The State Emergency Response Team (SERT) advises FEMA Region IV that a formal request for federal assistance has been submitted. FEMA deploys a FEMA Liaison to the SEOC. If a presidential declaration is imminent, an Emergency Response Team (ERT) is deployed. SERT members coordinate directly with counterpart federal ESF representatives and federal ERT members who are assigned to the SEOC.

Federal Agencies

Some federal agencies provide assistance to Miami-Dade County and its municipalities in response to an incident or event. During an activation of the EOC, certain federal agencies are present depending on the type of event. Agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) or Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) are examples of two federal agencies that are involved if necessary.

PART 2 – RESPONSE ACTIONS

Subpart A – Notification and Warning

General

Different threats generate different response actions and in some cases, such as hurricanes, the level and type of response varies according to the ability to properly notify and warn the population.

Local Warning Points – Primary

The primary 24-hour Miami-Dade County Warning Point is located at the Miami-Dade Data Processing and Communications Center (DPCC) located at 5680 S.W. 87th Avenue, Miami, Florida. Emergency 911 operators receive emergency notifications 24-hours a day through traditional land line telephone communication. Dedicated equipment known as the "Statewide Emergency Satellite Communications Network" (E-SATCOM) is located at the Dispatch Center to receive notifications from the State Warning Point. In addition, a dedicated land line (i.e., "hot ring-down") is available for exclusive use for events concerning the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant.

The Miami-Dade Emergency Management also maintains a parallel warning system at the Miami-Dade Emergency Operations Center (EOC) located at 9300 NW 41st Street, Miami, Florida. This system is monitored only during normal business hours. However, the MDEM maintains an on-call Duty Officer available 24-hours/day at (305) 468-5800.

Local Warning Points – Secondary

Secondary E-SATCOM stations are located at the National Hurricane Center/Miami Weather Service, and two radio stations, WQBA and WIOD. Notification of significant events to all municipal branch representatives and satellite EOC's is accomplished by email, telephone or fax.

Miami-Dade County Police and Fire Dispatch radio frequencies have transmit and receive capabilities that are compatible with all local and municipal police and fire frequencies.

Warning and Status Updates

The MDEM provides notifications of an event as early as is practical in an effort to provide as much advance warning as possible. Notification, warning, and event updates are accomplished in a number of ways depending on the circumstances surrounding the incident. In the case of a tropical storm or hurricane, the MDEM staff begins the notification process three to five days prior to the anticipated arrival of the storm. Events for which no warning is possible are handled in the most expeditious manner, either by radio, telephone, or fax.

The MDEM maintains a comprehensive emergency contact database containing names, affiliations, office telephone numbers, home telephone numbers, fax, beeper numbers and 24-hour contact numbers. This database is maintained and updated on a continuing basis.

The MDEM employs the use of a blast fax and email service, which has the capability of simultaneously faxing and emailing notifications and updates to over 250 agencies, municipalities, and organizations. The typical broadcast fax or email for a storm event includes a map of the storm forecast positions, a tentative time schedule for the storm, and a schedule of anticipated actions to be taken by Miami-Dade County assuming a "worst case scenario". The MDEM website is also routinely updated to provide the latest information in order to notify and warn the public.

MDEM has created a program to simplify the notification process to all Miami-Dade County Department Directors and employees through the Department Personnel Representative (DPR). MDEM advises the DPR via e-mail of the incident or the disaster and they in turn are responsible for forwarding this information to their Department Director and employees. In an effort to keep the state informed of all emergency actions, the MDEM includes the State EOC in all of its emergency notifications. Miami-Dade County also provides information to the State through the E-SATCOM system, the Turkey Point "hot ring-down" system, and High-Frequency (HF) radio transmission.

Once the EOC is fully activated, each agency representative is provided with an unpublished telephone line that can be utilized to communicate with other agencies. These agencies may also communicate with radios. All EOC representatives are provided with updated status information on a timely basis. Notification and status updates are provided to the general public through the electronic and print media. Public Information Officers (PIOs) from the Mayor's Office of Communications are assigned to the EOC during any activation. The PIO insures that the media correctly informs the public regarding the circumstances surrounding an incident or disaster by monitoring radio and television broadcasts, scheduling press conferences, and issuing news releases. The PIO utilizes the media for the purpose of notifying the people of Miami-Dade County of any potential emergency.

In the event that immediate dissemination of information to the public becomes necessary, the EOC has the capability of using the Emergency Alert System (EAS) to alert the general population by radio and television.

Turkey Point Warning System

A system of strategically placed siren/ loudspeakers is in place to provide Emergency Public Information during a Turkey Point nuclear incident. The sirens and public address systems are used for notification of a nuclear plant emergency to the public at large for a radius of 10 miles around the nuclear power plant. A Map of the siren locations may be found in Figure 21.

The Mayor or Emergency Management Director authorizes the activation of the Turkey Point Warning System as well all press and EAS message releases concerning public information. For more information, please refer to the Turkey Point Procedures maintained at MDEM.

Special Populations

The hearing impaired receives emergency public information through open/closed captioning provided by the local television stations. The Florida Relay Service provides updated emergency information for dissemination to their clients.

Emergency Public Information is provided in English, Spanish, and Haitian Creole through television and radio stations. All radio and television stations dedicated to the service of Haitian Creole and Spanish communities are included in the Miami-Dade EOC Broadcast Fax System.

Other Notification Procedures

1. Using established marine frequencies, marine-specific information and warnings are disseminated by the U.S. Coast Guard.
2. Under certain circumstances, fire-rescue units may be dispatched to mobile home facilities and public parks to notify residents and visitors of a potential threat.
3. Many residents, businesses, organizations, schools, and municipal governments also obtain notifications and warnings through NOAA weather radios.

Subpart B – Evacuation and Sheltering

Evacuation

Evacuation estimate figures are feasible for hurricane and Turkey Point evacuations but, all other evacuations for other types of disasters are extremely variable. Estimates of population, pre-designated evacuation routes and clearance times for affected areas of Miami-Dade County for pre-determined evacuation areas are presented in the Hurricane Evacuation and Reentry Annex located in Volume III of the CEMP.

Residential Health Care Facilities (RHCs)

MDEM coordinates the evacuation of stretcher-bound patients in order to maximize the use of ambulances. Each year, hospitals and nursing homes are required to submit their census to help MDEM in the pre-planning of resources. The census information includes licensed bed capacity and average facility capacity. These numbers help MDEM in allocating an adequate amount of vehicles and in estimation of evacuation start times.

The census information is supplemented by polling of impacted or potentially impacted facilities at the time of an incident by ESF 8 lead and support agencies. The supplemental information obtained includes the amount of critical, serious, and stable patients.

Normally, the number of patients requiring evacuation by ambulance exceeds the capability of Miami-Dade's available local inventory of ambulances. In order to transport these patients safely within the clearance time available, it is sometimes necessary to request ambulances from other areas. For planning purposes, it is currently estimated that 36 - 48 hours is required to secure additional ambulances and use them to complete patient evacuation.

All Residential Health Care Facilities (RHCF) are required by State Statute to submit for approval their CEMP to Miami-Dade Emergency Management. All RHCFs must demonstrate adequate evacuation plans that include transportation and receiving facility agreements in their CEMP.

National Disaster Medical System

In the event that evacuation of the health care facilities exceeds local and regional resources the EOC will request Federal assistance through the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). The NDMS is a federally coordinated system that augments the Nation's medical response capability. The overall purpose of the NDMS is to supplement an integrated National medical response capability for assisting State and local authorities in dealing with the medical impacts of major incidents. Principally, the NDMS may be activated to support patient reception and disposition of patients to hospitals when an evacuation is ordered. The NDMS is coordinated locally by the Miami Veterans Affairs Healthcare System. In the event that the NDMS is needed to support evacuations the EOC Incident Commander will request its activation through ESF 8.

Schools

MDEM maintains an agreement with Miami-Dade County Public Schools (MDCPS) that indicates the process for closing of schools prior to an incident or disaster. This agreement also indicates the use of certain schools as Medical Evacuation Centers (MECs), Hurricane Evacuation Centers (HECs), and Radiological Emergency Evacuation Centers. When considering the use of these facilities, the Superintendent of Schools participates in the development of the evacuation schedule and approves closure times for all schools prior to the issuance of an evacuation order. In developing the evacuation schedule the following must be considered:

1. the normal A.M. bus schedule,
2. time required to evacuate the schools and to transport the students' home,
3. time required to staff and prepare the facility for use as a HEC.

Businesses

Consideration is given to designating a specific time for businesses within an evacuation zone to close and evacuate personnel. This time is usually subsequent to the issuance of a general evacuation order but prior to the advent of tropical storm force winds. It is the policy of Miami-Dade Emergency Management to refrain from issuing a mandatory evacuation order for businesses until absolutely necessary in an effort to maximize the available resources to the general public prior to the incident or disaster.

Mobile Home Parks

Miami-Dade County has over 70 mobile home parks. All residents of mobile home parks in Miami-Dade County are strongly urged to evacuate during all tropical storm events. This urging is made regardless of whether or not they are located in any of the storm surge evacuation zones. Figure 19 provides a complete listing of all the mobile home parks in Miami-Dade County.

Sheltering – General Population

Shelters can be selected for a variety of evacuation circumstances. For hurricanes, facilities must meet structural criteria to withstand the high winds. Facilities must also be located outside of areas where storm surge and flooding may occur.

The basic criterion for hurricane evacuation center selection is outlined in the American Red Cross (ARC) publication, "Guidelines for Hurricane Evacuation Shelter Selection". The Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) has developed an in-depth manual based on these criteria. This document is the primary method used in the evaluation of buildings for use as HECs.

In addition to the structural survey, the local ARC chapter conducts a mass care survey. The Red Cross determines the shelter capacity based on the recommended useable space outlined in the structural survey. The total capacity is then calculated by dividing the total square footage of useable space by 20 square feet per person.

Hurricane evacuation centers are divided into two categories: primary and secondary. Primary HECs are those facilities that have the highest capacities, kitchen facilities, and are centrally located. Miami-Dade County Public Schools (MDCPS) stocks the primary HECs with a two-day supply of food and water at the beginning of each hurricane season. The remaining schools are considered secondary sites. Each year prior to hurricane season, the ARC, MDEM and MDCPS collectively identify and list appropriate HECs for the year. This list is distributed to the public through print media and brochures. HECs that are compliant with the accessibility criteria outlined in the U.S. Department of Justice, Americans with Disabilities Act, ADA Checklist for Emergency Shelters are identified on the main list. Figure 22 provides the names and locations of the HECs currently available in Miami-Dade County.

Sheltering – Emergency Workers' Families

Each agency within Miami-Dade County is individually responsible for the identification, inspection, and provision of shelter space for its employees. Each identified shelter location will meet ARC 4496 criterion and be ADA accessible. However, the registration process remains the same. Those wishing to use a county employee facility will be required to register and sign a basic hold harmless agreement. Each shelter is available 8 hours prior to the advent of tropical storm force winds and remains open 48 hours after the cessation of tropical storm force winds.

Emergency Evacuation Assistance Program (EEAP)

MDEM maintains a registry for people who may need special assistance in case of an emergency evacuation. Individuals requiring basic nursing care, assistance with activities of daily living, or that are electrically and/or

oxygen dependent would qualify for this program. To apply for assistance, an individual must complete an application form that includes a medical diagnosis and includes a doctor's signature.

The services available to EEAP clients are generally all hazards oriented. Special arrangements are made to address countywide emergencies such as evacuations for hurricanes and nuclear power plant emergencies. The sheltering program consists of Hurricane Evacuation Centers (HECs), Medical Evacuation Centers (MECs) and Medical Management Facilities (MMFs). Only those people that use life sustaining medical equipment, are bed-confined or in critical condition are assigned to an MMF. All others are assigned to a HEC or MEC.

Staffing for MECs is obtained from Miami-Dade County Health Department (MDCHD), Jackson Memorial Hospital (JMH) and county employees from the Disaster Assistance Employee (DAE) program.

Transportation services are provided to people who indicate a need on their application. A door-to-door service picks clients up at their home and brings them back to their home once the emergency is over. Specialized transportation for wheelchairs is also available. People requiring ambulance transportation are carefully screened. Contracted private ambulances provide transportation services with support from local and municipal fire departments, as necessary.

The evacuation and assistance of individuals on the registry is conducted based upon the impending or actual event. The procedures for the registry, evacuation, transportation and sheltering programs are detailed in the Miami-Dade EEAP SOP located in Volume II of the CEMP.

Pet Friendly Evacuation Centers

Sunshine Pavilion at the Miami-Dade County Tamiami Fairgrounds and Dr. Michael Krop Senior High are designated as Pet-friendly Hurricane Evacuation Centers (PHEC). Pet owners must pre-register in order to use the facility. Miami-Dade County with its Disaster Assistance Employees (DAE) oversees the human population at the evacuation center while Miami-Dade's Animal Services Department manages the pet designated area. Refer to the PHEC Plan in the ESF 17 (Animal Protection & Agriculture) SOP for more information.

Transportation

Miami-Dade Transit Agency operates public transportation buses to pre-designated evacuation pick up points for hurricanes and Turkey Point evacuations. Depending on a variety of factors such as size of event, number of people to be evacuated, time frame, and time of day, MDT gathers its resources and respond accordingly.

Subpart C –Needs Assessment

Preliminary Damage Assessment Teams

The purpose of this section is to outline the schedule, assignments, and methods to be employed by Miami-Dade County, Florida DEM and the Florida National Guard (FNG) for the deployment of Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Teams. PDA Teams are established to assist local government in conducting a timely and accurate needs assessment. PDA Teams deployment and the use of these procedures are presumed to be an activity in response to a major or catastrophic disaster. Once it has been determined that the County does

not possess the resources needed to effectively assess the damage or, if there is the intent to request an emergency or disaster declaration, outside assistance will be requested from the state. However, the County Mayor may request assistance from outside the County with a local disaster declaration.

If a local disaster declaration is issued, the Mayor submits a request for assistance to the Governor through the State of Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM). FDEM dispatches a Preliminary Damage Assessment Team that is supported by the Florida National Guard and the County. The PDA Team mission is to identify needs and overall impact of the event rather than to assess damage. An assessment of public needs is determined based on the PDA Team findings for the areas requiring priority assistance and damage to the infrastructure.

Deployment of Preliminary Damage Assessment Teams

The deployment of PDA Teams is scheduled with the Miami-Dade EOC. A site that has been surveyed for damage and obstructions will be chosen. In the event EOC/FDEM communications are not operational, the Rapid Impact Assessment Team (RIAT) lands on the ramp at Miami International Airport (MIA).

The other primary landing zone is the Miami-Dade County Tamiami Fairgrounds, which is located to the south of the Tamiami Trail (U.S. 41) and east of the Florida Turnpike.

If a clear picture of the needs of the victims has already been established, the primary mission of the PDA Teams is the verification of those needs and the relay of that information to the SEOC. If, however, needs assessments are still being conducted, the MDEM Director will request PDA Team assistance. In this case, the PDA Team is combined with a Miami-Dade Police and Fire Rescue unit to coordinate any remaining assignments.

Subpart D – Other

Mutual Aid

The response to and the recovery from a declared incident or disaster may require the utilization of resources over and above those held by Miami-Dade County and its municipalities. In order to access additional resources that may be required it is necessary to enter into agreements with other counties and their attendant agencies. These agreements accomplish three primary goals:

1. Identify the resource(s) to be accessed;
2. Provide reasonable assurance that those resources will be made available when required; and
3. Provide terms for compensation for the use of those resources.

Emergency utilization of the resources and capabilities of organizations and agencies that are not part of Miami-Dade County government is pre-arranged through mutual aid agreements and memorandums of understanding to the maximum extent possible. Such agreements are entered into by duly authorized county officials and are formulated in writing. Agreements include a clear statement regarding payment or reimbursement for personnel services, equipment costs, and the return of materials. All mutual aid agreements conform to and are part of the state mutual aid program.

Miami-Dade County is a participating county in the statewide mutual aid program and all municipalities understand that requests for mutual aid must be submitted through the Miami-Dade EOC. The Director of Emergency Management or his/her designee is responsible for the administration, coordination, and monitoring of all mutual aid agreements within Miami-Dade County.

Facility Life Support Systems

Back-up electrical power is provided to the Miami-Dade Emergency Operations Center through several sources. Two independent power feeds exist from two different power sub-stations. The facility is equipped with two 2.2-megawatt back-up generators cooled with well water from adjacent wells. Three 12,000-gallon fuel tanks are capable of supplying fuel for 30 days. All back-up generators are checked under load twice a month.

The EOC is equipped with a full back-up battery through uninterrupted power system (UPS) which is capable of maintaining power for a full 30 minutes. Two 300-ton chiller units and an off peak 140-ton chiller are capable of maintaining the temperature within the EOC. Any of the three are capable of maintaining the inside air temperature to less than 80° Fahrenheit.

PART 3 – RECOVERY AND MITIGATION ACTIONS

The recovery phase of an emergency or disaster deals with the functional restoration of a community to the conditions prior to the disaster event. The recovery phase includes but is not limited to the following:

- The restoration of infrastructure including roads, traffic controls, signs, canals, railroads, airports, shipping facilities, fuel supplies, potable water supplies, electricity, sewage disposal, storm drains, and flood control facilities.
- The restoration of public safety measures including fire suppression, law enforcement, and search and rescue.
- The restoration of human services including the provision of health and medical services, environmental and public health concerns, and the provision of services to people, including those with special needs.

General Recovery Functions

1. MDEM through its EOC Infrastructure Branch Director is responsible for the coordination of short-term recovery efforts within Miami-Dade County.
2. The convening of the Post Disaster Recovery Committee to initiate long term recovery actions.
3. Before the establishment of a Joint Field Office (JFO) recovery activities are coordinated through the EOC. Recovery activities include preliminary damage assessment, coordinated debris strategy and debris clearance as well as the coordination of business recovery actions.
4. In the event of an emergency that is followed by a major disaster declaration (as described in 44 CFR) requiring the establishment of a JFO, Miami-Dade Emergency Management, through the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director and the Municipal Branch Representative become the liaison between the County and its municipalities and the state and federal representatives assigned to the JFO. This is also true relative to the implementation of Essential Services Centers, Disaster Recovery Centers, Preliminary Damage Assessment teams, staging areas, and other sites.

5. In the event of an emergency that is not followed by a disaster declaration, MDEM initially coordinates with the appropriate agencies for assignments until essential services are restored.
6. The established liaison between MDEM recovery staff and FDEM is the Deputy SERT Chief for recovery. The Deputy SERT Chief for recovery will be designated as the Deputy State Coordinating Officer (DSCO). The State's Area 7 coordinator may serve as an alternate to the DSCO.

Transition from Response to Recovery

The transition from response activities to recovery may not be clear. The return to an evacuated area may be an extended period of time due to:

1. Uninhabitable conditions – caused by flooding or building collapse
2. Lack of access or essential services - such as blocked roadways, lack of water, sewer, or electricity. Agencies responsible for recovery functions must be activated and ready to perform assigned functions before the response phase is finished. There is a marked difference in the action required during the initial or short-term recovery phase, and the extended or long-term recovery phase. The different phases occur simultaneously throughout the community. Some neighborhoods functioning normally; others struggle through the short-term recovery phase, due to a lack of essential services. Simultaneously, other neighborhoods address long-term recovery projects, such as road rebuilding and repair.

Short Term Recovery Phase

The short-term recovery phase immediately follows the disaster event and entails the immediate, even if temporary, efforts to allow a return to normal life. The community may still be under emergency conditions if essential services have not been restored. Conditions for extending the emergency period during the short-term recovery phase include:

1. Residents are still in shelters.
2. Water or sewer systems are inoperative.
3. Electricity is not available.
4. There is a shortage of food, water, and other basic goods.
5. Curfew is in effect.
6. Re-entry is not possible because of debris or severe damage.

The recovery process begins with an initial damage assessment conducted by Miami-Dade personnel using aircraft, ground vehicles, observer call-ins and the Snapshot Program noted below. The size and type of incident and its overall impact on the community will determine who should participate in the damage assessment process. Minor emergencies or incidents may only require participation of local county agencies and organizations. Municipal involvement is outlined in the Municipal Branch EOC SOP.

Miami-Dade County has established a "Snapshot Program" wherein cards with photographs depicting various degrees of damage are placed throughout the County at fire and police stations, county facilities and in private homes. Each person reporting calls in damage reports to a telephone number printed on the card and this information is automatically entered into a computer database that collates the data and yields a mapped representation of the damages thereby providing a quick assessment of overall impact.

Oversight of short-term recovery falls within the responsibilities of the EOC Operations Section Chief through the Branch Directors. Re-entry criteria can be found in the Hurricane Evacuation and Reentry Annex located in Volume III of this CEMP. The evacuation plan provides for the use of inspectors from Miami-Dade Regulatory and Economic Resources Department (RER), as well as Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department search and rescue personnel for structural evaluation during the re-entry process.

During the short-term recovery phase, an accurate and complete economic assessment is highly unlikely, as the total extent of damage will not be immediately available. Initial estimates of damage from canvassing the affected areas and estimating the costs of repair based on past experience. The initial damage assessment determines if an emergency declaration is warranted.

Disaster Declaration

If the governor determines the state requires federal assistance in dealing with an incident or disaster, a request is submitted to FEMA. FEMA, in cooperation with the state and the County, performs a “preliminary damage assessment” or PDA. The FEMA inspectors meet with a MDEM representative who is responsible for coordinating the County’s PDA participation, and obtain:

- A list of the communities to be inspected;
- The names and addresses of all local contacts;
- A population count;
- A list of damaged facilities with their locations and cost estimates;
- The annual budget, after debt service, for the County and each of its municipalities;
- The current budget status of each;
- Maps which may be used to show damaged sites; and
- Vehicles, tools and other items necessary to carry out the PDA

The federal, state, and county teams jointly verify the extent of damages attributable to the disaster and submit estimates thereof to the FEMA regional director. The recommendations are then submitted to the FEMA national director in Washington, who in turn prepares a recommendation to the President of the United States. At such time, the president may issue a Disaster Declaration.

Appropriate Miami-Dade County officials are responsible for providing the state with an assessment of their capability to effectively handle the recovery effort. This assessment includes, where possible, how the damages are to be repaired; where possible, a projected schedule for completion and a recommendation as to the source of funding for the county’s share of the recovery costs. Habitability life-safety issues are determined by qualified structural engineers from county staff such as the Regulatory and Economic Resources Department (RER) or from local contractors to the Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Urban Search and Rescue Team.

During a large-scale disaster, the short-term recovery, and some of the long-term recovery activities is coordinated from a FEMA JFO. Local, state and federal officials operate from this facility until all required recovery projects are addressed. Basic staffing is planned in accordance with the guidelines provided in the National Response Framework.

Non-Declared Disaster Event

Miami-Dade Emergency Management and all partner agencies are required to respond to all life safety issues regardless the ability to obtain financial reimbursement from the state and/or federal governments. The protection of life and property remains the highest priority for the commitment of resources.

Long Term Recovery Phase

Long-term recovery is defined as the point at which repairs are permanent rather than temporary. After the basic essentials are restored and victims have returned to their homes or other permanent housing, the neighborhood must rebuild the infrastructure and economy to at least a pre-event level. Activities include demolition of dangerously damaged structures, debris removal, repair or reconstruction of water and sewer systems, roads, bridges and other public facilities as well as the repair or reconstruction of private property.

The first step in the long-term recovery process following a declared emergency or disaster is to schedule an applicant's briefing, a meeting conducted by a representative of the State for all potential applicants for public assistance grants. At the applicant's briefing all parties are informed of the eligibility requirements, application procedures, administrative requirements, funding, and program eligibility criteria to receive federal and state assistance. MDEM will undertake to notify as many potential applicants as possible including advertising the applicant briefing in local newspapers. Potential applicants include state and county departments, municipalities, Indian tribes, and certain private not-for-profit (PNPs) organizations. A list of most potential applicants is included in the appendix of the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS). All applicants who believe they may be eligible will be asked to prepare a Request for Public Assistance (FEMA Form 90-49).

Following the applicant's briefing, the FEMA Coordinating Office of the Miami-Dade Department of Finance assumes the primary responsibility for coordinating the County activities required by the Public Assistance Program, including oversight of Project Worksheets and grants management. The FEMA Liaison Officer at FEMA Coordinating Office is responsible for the implementation of the public assistance process and oversees all administrative procedures. All contract and work-in-progress monitoring of public assistance recovery projects is the responsibility of the Capital Improvement Construction Coordination Office with the exception of major flood recovery and mitigation projects, which are the responsibility of the Division of Recovery and Mitigation of the Regulatory and Economic Resources Department (RER). If additional support staff is required for the preparation of correspondence and maintaining of files the County will utilize county employees through its Disaster Assistance Employee (DAE) program.

The State of Florida and/or FEMA then issues a determination as to whether an applicant is, in fact, eligible to receive public assistance funding. A Kickoff Meeting then scheduled and conducted by the Public Assistance Coordination (PAC) Crew Leader. The meeting is designed to provide a much more detailed review of the PA Program and the applicant's needs. The meeting is the first step in establishing a partnership among FEMA, the State, and the applicant and is designed to focus on the specific needs of that applicant. The meeting focuses on the eligibility and documentation requirements that are most pertinent to an applicant. The FEMA Kick Off meeting will be held at a determined location and will be attended by a representative from the State, FEMA, MDEM and the applicant. Potential applicants are responsible for identifying possible infrastructure recovery projects and participating in the public assistance process. Each applicant deemed eligible prepares a Project Worksheet or PW (FEMA form 90-91) for each damaged facility. The PW consists of a scope of work

necessary to return the facility to its pre-disaster condition and, an estimate of the cost to do so (see 44 CFR 206).

Each Project Worksheet submitted is then validated by a representative from FEMA and/or from the State.

Types of State or Federal Assistance

Individual Assistance (IA) is assistance to private citizens who sustained damage from the disaster event and are uninsured or have insufficient insurance to cover their losses. This program is administered by the Small Business Administration (SBA) or through the FEMA Individuals and Households Program (IHP). Additionally, there is assistance available for those individuals who have been unemployed because of the disaster.

Businesses that have been impacted by the disaster may be eligible for recovery loans from the SBA. An SBA declaration helps any eligible business regardless of the size of that business.

Public Assistance (PA) is disaster assistance provided to public entities including state, county and municipal governments, Indian tribes and certain PNPs that provide an essential governmental type service.

Recovery Activities of the EOC Human Services and EOC Infrastructure Branches

Human Services

The Human Services Branch maintains certain duties during the recovery phase. Three areas play an integral role:

1. Disaster Assistance Centers (DACs)
2. Mass Care
3. Unmet Needs

Disaster Assistance Centers (DACs)

Miami-Dade Emergency Management (MDEM) has established sites that are strategically located throughout the County and will serve as Disaster Assistance Centers (DACs). A DAC is a “one stop” center located in the disaster affected areas and designed to provide information and referrals regarding the types of disaster services available. Depending on the magnitude of the disaster, they may also include the provision of other disaster related services or resources such as the distribution of food and water, comfort items, emergency medical and mental health services, family reunification. Resources and agencies assigned to a DAC will vary depending on the severity and magnitude of the disaster.

If a presidential declaration is issued, DACs will deactivate once State and Federal personnel arrive and open Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC). If a presidential declaration is not issued, a DAC will remain open until the immediate needs of the community have been met or VOAD agencies can handle the decreasing workload at their respective facilities. Community Action and Human Services (CAHS) is the lead agency responsible for the opening and closing of DACs. If the need to open a DAC is determined MDEM will notify CAHS who will oversee and coordinate DAC operations. DAC locations will be located, when possible, within existing County owned or leased locations. If additional locations are needed, Park, Recreation and Open Spaces Department, CAHS centers may also be utilized. A list of previously identified DAC locations is maintained in the DAC SOP at MDEM.

If the disaster is of a catastrophic nature, causes widespread damage throughout several segments of the County, and the need for the establishment of a DRC is determined the request for assistance from State and Federal partners will be routed through the EOC Logistic Section and placed in EM Constellation. Whenever possible, DAC locations will be converted to DRCs upon the arrival of FEMA and FLDEM personnel and may be augmented by other local County agencies or social service providers. In the event that pre-identified DACs are not suitable DRC locations, additional sites such as parks or community centers will be identified.

The process of awarding individual assistance is overseen at the DACs and DRCs. CAHS collects all current contact information of agencies offering recovery services and provide it to 311 for public dissemination. The DAC coordinator acts as liaison with the EOC Human Services Branch Director at the EOC on all matters related to the operation of DACs/DRCs. These responsibilities include, obtaining procedures on how DAC/DRC personnel will be contacted for work assignments and locations and an inventory of items to include, data, equipment and vehicles required to operate the DAC/DRC. There should also be coordination with the FEMA DFO.

Local agencies that may provide information and referral in the DAC/DRC may include but are not limited to the following agencies:

- American Red Cross
- Community Action and Human Services
- Department of Children & Families
- Department of Labor
- Internal Services Department
- Internal Revenue Service
- Public Housing and Community Development
- RACES
- State Department of Financial Services
- Salvation Army
- Miami-Dade VOAD

For standard operating procedures for DAC operations, please refer to ESF 6 (Mass Care).

Mass Care

The American Red Cross maintains a list of approved shelter sites that meet the criterion outlined in ARC 4496, which states the methods to be used in selecting sites for congregate care facilities. Compliance to this standard is confirmed by the use of ARC Mass Care Facility Survey Form. Additionally, MDEM utilizes the accessibility criteria outlined in the U.S. Department of Justice, Americans with Disabilities Act, ADA Checklist for Emergency Shelters to ensure that all evacuation centers are ADA compliant.

In the case of sheltering for individuals with access and functional needs, please refer to the Medical Evacuation Center (MEC) SOP, maintained and revised by the Miami-Dade Emergency Management.

In the event that repatriation of a portion of the population is not possible, post incident, actions within the Post Disaster Housing Plan (PDHP) will be initiated. The County will utilize all available/vacant residential space within Miami-Dade County (i.e. condominiums, single family home, mobile homes, etc. prior to the implementation of Housing Camps or requesting Federal assistance for manufactured homes.

Unmet Needs

The response activities immediately following a disaster will focus on meeting the urgent needs of post-disaster victims such as emergency shelter, food, water, and medical care. Initial recovery efforts from the local government or relief organizations may commence as response activities are still taking place. Recovery assistance may include temporary housing, loans, and grants for individuals from relief organizations or from the traditional government assistance programs of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other state programs such as low interest loans are also available through the Small Business Administration (SBA).

The Unmet Needs Committee is a cooperative effort between County and municipal governments and non-governmental organizations. The purpose of the Unmet Needs Committee is to provide information on the coordination of an inclusive community-based plan to identify and resolve emergency and long-term disaster-related needs that cannot be met by traditional resources. Such unmet needs may include sheltering, feeding, bulk distribution of supplies, and temporary housing following an emergency or disaster. Throughout the short and long-term recovery phase of an incident, or when the EOC Incident Commander so directs, all unmet needs will be forwarded to the EOC Human Services Branch Director. The EOC Human Services Branch Director will convene the Unmet Needs Committee to determine through its committee membership of community service providers, local churches, community outreach programs, County and municipal departments how to fulfill all requests for unmet needs.

Training for the Unmet Needs Committee and local community groups are throughout the year and are integrated into the MDEM three year training plan. Trainings include National Incident Management System, emergency home repair, debris removal, donation warehouse management, assistance centers, shelter management, volunteer management, community personal preparedness, crisis counseling, and other needed assistance.

EOC Infrastructure Branch

The County's infrastructure includes roads, traffic controls, water and sewer systems, storm drains, street lights, medical services, electrical and telephone services, food supplies, garbage and debris pick up and disposal. The short-term recovery phase begins with the restoration of these services. Full documentation of recovery efforts must be maintained, especially in the event of an emergency or disaster declaration when FEMA will require such documentation to be attached to the Project Worksheets.

Debris Removal

The process of debris removal and clearance of critical transportation infrastructure is a cooperative effort between Miami-Dade Solid Waste Management, Miami-Dade Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Department, Miami-Dade Public Works and Waste Management Department and the Florida Department of Transportation.

The County has been divided into debris removal areas and contracts are in place for the emergency removal and disposal of debris in each of these areas. Staging, sorting, and disposal sites have been identified

throughout the County, and can be found in the Miami-Dade Solid Waste Disposal SOP. The Miami-Dade County Finance Department is responsible for the collection and maintenance of debris financial records with the exception of load tickets these are maintained by Public Works and Waste Management, who is the lead for debris removal. The details of this process may be found in the Coordinated Debris Clearance Plan. In the event of a major disaster, FEMA may make debris clearance a mission assignment to another agency such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

ESF 10 (Hazardous Materials) is responsible for the coordination of all hazardous materials issues encountered during the debris removal process. This may include issues dealing with paint, batteries, insecticides, and other household goods found in damaged structures. The details of this process may be found in ESF 10 located in the ESF section of this document.

Insurance Coordination

The Miami-Dade Office of Risk Management maintains the procedures and policies for insurance coordination and implementation. The Miami-Dade Office of Risk Management is activated by notification of the Director of MDEM or his/her designee in response to the issuance of the disaster declaration.

Administration and Finance Procedures

The procedures for handling the tasks assigned to the EOC Administration and Finance Section Chief are outlined in this section.

Staffing

The emergency support staff utilized for preparing correspondence and maintaining files during the short-term recovery phase of an incident or disaster is assigned from a pool of maintenance and clerical staff secured from the Internal Services Department. The complete procedures for the acquisition of emergency support staff may be found in the Miami-Dade Procedures Manual maintained at MDEM.

In the event that additional staff is required, temporary employment procurement contracts are maintained by the Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Personnel Department for the purpose of providing suitable temporary staff.

Hazard Mitigation

Hazard mitigation under sections 404 and 406 of the Stafford Act is any action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural or man-made hazards. While the County is performing repair or restorative work, it should consider mitigation methods that will prevent similar damage in a future event thereby reducing future damage costs.

Hazard Mitigation is pursued on a project-by-project basis. A positive benefit/cost ratio must exist to ensure that the additional work will be cost effective. Mitigation is accomplished by completing additional work that is beyond the scope of normal repairs and beyond code requirements in order to reduce the vulnerability to future disaster related damages.

Mitigation planning is provided through the Miami-Dade Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) and carried out by the LMS Working Group that consists of representatives from all phases of the community including county departments, municipalities, public and private schools and universities, non-profit organizations and members of

the private sector. Day-to-day supervision of the LMS is accomplished through a steering committee appointed by the Working Group and is staffed by Miami-Dade EM personnel.

The LMS contains a full hazard mitigation plan covering virtually any hazard that might occur in South Florida. It also includes numerous recommended mitigation projects and a summary of possible funding sources. Please refer to the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) for more detailed mitigation information.

RESPONSIBILITIES

PART 1 – LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AGENCIES AND PARTNERS

The following entities within Miami-Dade County have functional responsibilities and may be required to have representation within the EOC.

Office of the Mayor/County Executive Office

- Serves as the EOC Incident Commander or appoint Designee during emergency events.
- Leads Executive Policy Advisors Team
- Serve as official representative of Miami-Dade County and speak on behalf of its actions in response to disasters or emergencies.
- Appoint a Director of Emergency Management.
- Mobilize any or all functional parts of Miami-Dade County government, take special actions and put in place all appropriate regulations that will protect the lives and property of the citizens of Miami-Dade County
- Direct and reallocate county assets and resources during an emergency and other duties and responsibilities in accordance with Municipal Code 8 B.

Legislative Offices

Board of County Commissioners (BCC)

Section 8B-4 – (1) Conduct Board business in event of a disaster or emergency: If, due to a disaster or emergency as defined herein, it becomes impossible to conduct the affairs of Miami-Dade County government at regular or usual places, the Board, as the legislative body of Miami-Dade County, may meet upon the call of the Chairperson at any place within the territorial limits of Miami-Dade County. If relocation is required due to the effects of a disaster or emergency, the affairs of the Board shall be lawfully conducted at temporary location(s) until normal facilities can be restored. This section does not in any way dismiss the Board's responsibilities under the Florida State Open Government Sunshine Act, as amended. All reasonable attempts must be made to comply with the requirements of Florida Statutes 286.011.

(2) Termination of a Local State of Emergency: If a Local State of Emergency has been declared by the Mayor or the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners in the absence of the Mayor and exceeds thirty (30) days, the Board can terminate the Declaration of a Local State of Emergency by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of those present. (Ord. No. 99-51, § 3, 5-25-99)

Section 8B-5. Procedure for adoption of ordinances and regulations during disasters or emergencies:

Upon affirmation by the Mayor or the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners in the absence of the Mayor, that a disaster or emergency exists which will affect the health, safety or welfare of the citizens of Miami-Dade County, any such ordinance or regulation adopted and promulgated because of such disaster or emergency shall become enforceable immediately upon promulgation. A copy shall be filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court as Clerk of the Miami-Dade County Commission within twenty-four (24) hours of its promulgation. Upon failure to file the ordinance or regulation within twenty-four (24) hours, such ordinance or regulation shall not be deemed to have been adopted because of a disaster or emergency and shall have no effect until filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court as Clerk of the Miami-Dade County Commission within a period of fifteen (15) days as heretofore provided. (Ord. No. 99-51, § 2, 3, 5-25-99).

County Attorney

- Provide staff for the Executive Policy Advisors Team at the EOC.
- Advise county officials concerning legal responsibilities, powers and liabilities regarding emergency operations and post disaster and recovery assistance.
- Assist the Board of County Commissioners and County Executive Office with maintaining continuity of government.
- Assist in obtaining legal clearance needed to dispose of debris and materials resulting from an emergency event.
- Prepare emergency ordinances and local declarations.
- Assist with the preparation of applications, legal interpretations, or opinions regarding recovery and/or reimbursement.

Miami-Dade County Agencies

The following agencies are each assigned functional responsibilities and may be required to have representation within the EOC. Detailed lists of ESF responsibilities are available in Volume II of the CEMP.

Miami-Dade Emergency Management (MDEM)

- Serves as lead agency for ESF 5 Planning).
- Serves as lead agency for ESF 11 (Food & Water).
- Serves as lead agency for ESF 12 (Energy).
- Serves as lead agency for ESF 18 (Business & Recovery). (*Long-term Recovery, Mitigation & Economic Stabilization*).
- Serves as EOC Incident Commander in the absence of the County Mayor.
- Maintain a comprehensive countywide program of emergency management.
- Provide staff for the EOC Management Command Team at the EOC.
- Provide staff, resources and facilities to support emergency operations and manage recovery operations.
- Provide support to all other Emergency Support Functions (ESF) as outlined in this plan.
- Coordinate recovery and mitigation activities as outlined in this plan.
- Coordinate damage assessment and debris removal activities during an emergency.

- Develop and maintain the county Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).
- Manage a Duty Officer Program to monitor incidents or potential incidents that may affect Miami-Dade County and provide emergency alert and notifications.
- Manage the EOC and ensure operational readiness 24/7.
- Manage county logistical staging areas and points of distribution sites.
- Manage the county Disaster Assistance Employee (DAE) program.

Animal Services (ASD)

- Serve as lead agency for ESF 17 Animal Protection).
- Staff ESF 17 chair at Human Services Branch within the EOC's Operations Section.
- Contact suppliers of goods and services to ensure that appropriate arrangements have been made to provide essential resources during and after an incident or disaster
- Compile or update a resource list from representative agencies.
- Perform a preliminary needs assessment of their facilities.
- Maintain and upkeep the county Pet Registry.
- Anticipate animal needs based upon projected severity of the incident or disaster.
- Coordinate evacuation activities of staff and animals to a designated safe location during a severe weather event.
- Prioritize resource request to ensure that each resource request meets the criteria for action by ESF 17 (Animal Protection).
- Ensure that the appropriate animal shelters and facilities are operational.
- Notify checkpoints and animal facilities of the anticipated arrival time of the resource.
- Coordinate with ESF 16 (Law Enforcement) to provide traffic control for routing of resources when required.
- Coordinate with ESF 3 (Public Works and Engineering) to confirm that the anticipated routes are passable.
- Coordinate the response to address the health, shelter, and wellbeing of lost, sick, abandoned, and injured animals after a disaster.
- Provide veterinarians, support staff and pet supplies for Pet-Friendly Evacuation Centers.
- Coordinate bulk food and supplies storage and distribution during an emergency.
- Maintain roster of volunteers for Pet Friendly Evacuation Centers.
- Manage staff and volunteers at Pet Friendly Evacuation Centers.
- Contact all recipients of loaned equipment and supplies and verify that arrangements have been made to return those items.
- Close animal shelters and facilities as required.
- Deactivate the volunteer staff as required.

Aviation

- Provide staff for Infrastructure Branch within the EOC's Operations Section.
- As part of Transportation Group, Aviation liaisons with air carriers and Federal Aviation Administration (no fly zones).
- Provides information on operability of County Airports.

- Conducts damage assessments of County Airports.
- Advise availability of aviation fuels.
- Manage all hazard incidents at County Airports.

Community Action and Human Services (CAHS)

- Serve as support agency for ESF 6 (Mass Care).
- Serve as lead agency for an Unmet Needs Committee.
- Assess the human impact of potential or actual disasters on social systems in general with attention to the elderly, veterans, welfare recipients, physically challenged refugee or immigrant populations, and other vulnerable populations.
- Devise a screening mechanism to identify unmet needs.
- Provide assistance to the EOC Evacuation Support Center (ESC) to meet the disaster-related needs of elderly residents via the Senior Advocate.
- Manage and staff Disaster Assistance Centers (DAC) locations post-event.
- Maintain a resource directory of county departments and social services agencies that may assist at a DAC.
- Coordinate the Residential Shuttering Program and assist clients with installation of the shutters when the County is threatened by a hurricane.
- Train and manage Disaster Assistance Employees (DAE) that install shuttering panels during times of emergency.
- Assist Unmet Needs Committee in the planning, management and coordination of repairs and retrofitting of damaged households.

Corrections and Rehabilitation (MDCR)

- Provide staff for Public Safety Branch within the EOC's Operations Section.
- Maintain operations of correctional facilities and coordinate evacuation of inmates if necessary.
- Provide staff to assist with calls to residents in the Emergency Evacuation Assistance Program (EEAP) when an evacuation order is issued.
- Provide logistical support including equipment & personnel transport upon request for all incidents including a Turkey Point Nuclear Plant or a mass migration event.

Regulatory and Economic Resources Department (RER)

- Serve as co-lead agency for ESF 10 (Hazardous Materials).
- Develop supporting plans and procedures.
- Conduct training and exercises.
- Develop and maintain hazardous response teams to respond to incidents throughout county.
- Develop and maintain notification rosters.
- Participate in planning with support agencies.
- Maintains inventory of available and obtainable resources to include: vehicles, equipment, materials, personnel and facilities for use during a disaster.
- Prioritize current incidents, review with EOC Public Safety Branch Director and coordinate recovery resources with support agencies (such as MDRF, Municipal Branch Representatives, Miami-Dade Police Department, US Coast Guard) for ESF 10 (Hazardous Materials) operations.

- Collect data of current ESF 10 (Hazardous Materials) operations/resource status, note the outcomes of the Incident Action Plan (IAP) and advise Command Post.
- Coordinate to contain, isolate and clean up spills of contaminate waste.
- Survey impacted areas for releases of contaminate materials.
- Inspect facilities that use, manufacture, and/or transport contaminate materials for releases or damage.
- Coordinate with State partners on permitting for the disposal of debris.
- Coordinate with the Public Works and Solid Waste Department to ensure compliance with the disposal of household contaminants.
- Assists with debris removal from waterways.
- Ensures compliance with air and water quality standards and other provisions of the Miami-Dade County Code.
- Coordinate the cleaning of contaminated sites which threaten our groundwater supply.
- Address environmental issues within damage assessment and debris management.
- Ensure floodplain code compliance during recovery.
- Develop de-mobilization plan with lead ESF 10 Response agency and support agencies.
- Participate in ESF 18 (Business & Recovery). (*Long-term Recovery, Mitigation & Economic Stabilization*).
- Serve as support agency for ESF 17 (Animal Protection).
- Combat price gouging should a "state of emergency" be declared in support of ESF 18 (Business & Recovery) (*Long-term Recovery, Mitigation & Economic Stabilization*).
- Inform and educate the general public on consumer safety during an emergency.
- Maintain a website with consumer information for the general public.
- Certifies firms as small or disadvantaged-owned businesses.
- Reviews proposed County purchases and contracts to determine if small or minority participation measures are to be applied.
- Reviews affirmative action plans and monitors contracts which include small or minority business participation to help ensure compliance with program regulations and guidelines.
- Reviews construction contracts to determine if workforce goals are to be applied.
- Provides structural damage assessment information to the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.
- Designate dangerous and unsafe structures.
- Evaluate designated structures for habitability.
- Issue emergency building permits as needed.
- Coordinate municipal damages through municipal building officials.
- Conduct damage assessment in agricultural areas.
- Acts as liaison for agricultural community.
- Acts as liaison between the USDA, Farm Services Agency, and Natural Resources Conservation Agency.
- Acts as liaison with Miami-Dade Office of Agricultural Management.
- Handles emergency veterinarian services for farm animals.
- Serve as support to ESF 3 (Public Works & Engineering).
- Prepare zoning recommendations and administer zoning regulations.
- Coordinate all concurrency management-related activities.

- Administer impact fee program.
- Issue certificates of use and occupancy.
- Develop and maintain the Comprehensive Development Master Plan (CDMP).
- Address concerns of the agricultural community via the Office of the Agricultural Manager.

Information Technology Department (ITD)

- Serve as lead agency for ESF 2 (Communications).
- Ensure interoperability of public county telecommunications.
- Provide security for county information management systems.
- Develop and maintain inventory of assets including auxiliary radio equipment and caches.
- Develop and maintain notification rosters and sign in/out logs.
- Provide for protection of vital electronic records.
- Maintain backup emergency communications.
- Contact local and state designated ESF 2 (Communications) personnel.
- Arrange for 24-hour continuity of operation and set up the duty roster, as conditions require.
- Confirm municipal branch EOC activations and test communication systems.
- Note any communication system that does not meet operational status and report to the Infrastructure Branch Director.
- Annually communicate with federal partners on the TPS, WPS and GETS communication provisions.
- Provide technical assistance in data retrieval and restoration.
- Provide communication services for emergency response operations.
- Provide technical assistance to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- Assess the communications infrastructure.
- Maintain critical services and systems.
- Allocate emergency portable communications equipment.
- Supply cache of auxiliary radios to elected officials.
- Coordinate mutual aid requests for communications resources with logistics branch.
- Receive, evaluate, and support resource requests for ESF 2.
- Arrange for 24-hour continuity of operation and review periodically.
- Review preliminary vulnerability and create an evaluation based upon predicted incident conditions and transmit situation report to the Infrastructure Branch Director.
- Collect information relative to ESF 2 and prepare situation reports on a frequency to be determined by the EOC Operations Section Chief.
- Provide communication services for recovery operations.
- Restore (if necessary) auxiliary radio caches.
- Conduct after-action review.
- Receive, prioritize, and evaluate recovery resource requests.
- Plan and execute the repair, replacement or relocation of county communication system equipment to meet the communication needs of the disaster workers.
- Continue the maintenance of 24-hour continuity of operation. Insure that adequate shift overlap time is provided for the orderly transfer of shift operations.
- Coordinate the restoration of vital records for County facilities, as appropriate.

- Plan for and execute the repair, replacement and restoration of computer equipment.

Finance

- Serve as support for Admin/Finance Section at the EOC during an emergency.
- Assist with applications for federal reimbursement and cost recovery.
- Staff DAE call center during activation.

Fire Rescue (MDFR)

- Serve as lead agency for ESF 4 (Firefighting), ESF 9 (Urban Search and Rescue), and co-lead for ESF 10 (Hazardous Materials).
- Prioritize current incidents, review with EOC Public Safety Branch Director and coordinate with support agencies for ESF 4 (Municipal Branch Representatives, Miami-Dade Water & Sewer), ESF 9 (Municipal Branch Representatives, Miami-Dade Building Department), ESF 10 Response (Municipal Branch Representatives, Miami-Dade Police Department, Miami-Dade County Health Department, Miami-Dade Department of Environmental Resource Management) during an emergency.
- Collect data of current ESF operations/resource status, note the outcomes of the Incident Action Plan and advise Command Posts (Fire, USAR, HAZMAT).
- Provide EMS staff for support of ESF 8 (Health & Medical) within the Evacuation Support Center to assist with the Emergency Evacuation Assistance Program (EEAP) clients via ambulance.
- Provide EMS staff for support of ESF 8 (Health & Medical) with provision of a Basic Life Support (BLS) Ambulance Team to each hurricane evacuation center to assist with health and safety issues.
- Store and deliver evacuation centers supplies.
- Provide support staff for EOC Planning Section.
- Support damage assessment activities.

Internal Services Department (ISD)

- Serve as lead agency for ESF 7 Resource Support.
- Develop supporting plans and procedures.
- Participate in training and exercises.
- Develop and maintain inventory of county assets.
- Develop and maintain notification rosters.
- Identify and train staff as EOC representatives.
- Participate in planning with support agencies.
- Ensure that county fuel supplies are at maximum and remind county departments to top of fuel supplies prior to the response period.
- Evaluate resource requests to ensure that all information is accurate and complete.
- Determine the most appropriate method for obtaining the required items.
- Refer the resource request to a procurement specialist as appropriate (all other means of obtaining the resource have been exhausted).
- Determine available or existing resources such as the assets, equipment, supplies, facilities, and vehicles that belong to any given agency.
- Secure items through existing county inventories.

- Obtain the necessary resources through contractors, vendors, other agencies, governments and/or public or private groups.
- In conjunction with Procurement Management Services, solicit vendor information and quotes for supporting agencies.
- Coordinate with the other ESFs within the Logistics Section to identify, acquire and arrange transportation, if needed, of requested resources.
- Assist in the determination of the most appropriate location for the County Staging Area (CSA) and/or Logistical Staging Areas (LSAs), donations warehouses, and distribution sites, as necessary.
- Continue fulfilling resource requests to support recovery activities and EOC agencies.
- Provide staffing for the departments' assigned point of distribution site, if activated.
- Acquire the necessary equipment for established the County Staging Area (CSA) and/or points of distribution.
- Assist in establishing and operating a donations warehouse, if one is needed.
- Identify facilities necessary for recovery activities as needed.
- Support in the provision of transportation of supplies as necessary.
- Continue follow-up and close out of requests made to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
- Ensure adequate fuel supplies are maintained for county departments and/or operations.
- Update and close-out outstanding resource requests in the Miami-Dade EOC's incident management system.
- Implement emergency purchasing procedure during an EOC activation.
- Manage the ePAR for county employees assigned to work during an emergency.
- Manage the four (4) Regional staging areas for DAEs.

Community Information and Outreach (CIAO)

- Serve as support agency for ESF 5 (Planning) during EOC activation.
- Coordinate with Mayor's Communications Director during emergencies.
- Staff Emergency Operations Center PIO workroom during activations.
- Assist in the development of appropriate messages for press and media releases.
- Support the dissemination of accurate and timely information to the general public.
- Manage and staff the County 311 Call Center.
- Update the County's hurricane information Web site.
- Coordinate Miami-Dade TV coverage of EOC press conferences and provide translation of these briefings in Spanish and Creole.
- Conducts quarterly call downs to staff to prepare the employees for an actual event – the Reverse 311 system is used for this task.
- Conduct bi-annual hurricane preparedness classes for the staff.
- Provide family tips for 311 employees – tip sheet.
- Conduct bi-annual mock activations – staff reports to their designated site to ensure the process in sync with the event.
- Annual review of carpooling teams are reviewed and updated.
- Provide American Sign Language translators, as needed.

Homeless Trust (HT)

- Coordinate emergency procedures and sheltering operations for homeless population with homeless support agencies.
- Conduct bi-annual census of the county homeless population.

Public Housing and Community Development Department (PHA)

- Serve as support agency for ESF 6 (Mass Care).
- Address the sheltering and mass care needs of residents of the County's public housing program.
- Assist Unmet Needs Committee in the planning, management and coordination of housing voucher applications, determining qualifications, and issuance of vouchers.
- Support damage assessment activities for county facilities.

Miami-Dade Expressway Authority (MDX)

- Debris clearance on roads within their jurisdiction.
- Damage assessment on roads within their jurisdiction.

Medical Examiner Department (ME)

- Serve as the lead agency tasked with the identification and disposition of human remains in a mass fatality incident.
- Coordinate the identification and disposition of the deceased, which may include requesting Disaster Mortuary Assistance Teams (DMORTs) in the event of mass casualties.

Mayor's Office of Communications

- Serve as lead agency for ESF 14 (Public Information).
- Serve as chief spokesperson for the County.
- Review and re-write standardized and pre-scripted press releases following activation and exercises.
- Conduct EOC press conferences.
- Manage the Press Room during an incident.
- Support the management of the EOC PIO workroom.

Office of Americans with Disability Act (ADA) Coordination

- Provide guidance on assistance and support agencies available for people with disabilities.

Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT)

- Assist in the planning, management and coordination of housing repairs and business development grants during the recovery phase.

Management and Budget Department (OMB)

- Serve as support agency to Human Resources group within Logistic Section during activation.
- Lead the implementation and continuation of the County's Strategic Plan.
- Coordinate Incorporation and Annexation efforts.
- Manage and administer the federal Ryan White HIV/AIDS treatment Modernization Act of 2006.

Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Department (MDPR)

- Participates in major road clearance efforts following a disaster.
- Assess and reports damage to park facilities including marinas.
- Provides additional support resources as needed (park space and buildings).
- Provides sufficient warning for Turkey Point incident.
- Ensure Turkey Point warning signage is maintained throughout the 10 mile EPZ.
- Maintain marine staging area at Matheson Hammock for Turkey Point incident.
- Provides backup veterinarian support to Animal Services and Cooperative Extension.

Police Department (MDPD)

- Serve as lead agency for ESF 16 (Law Enforcement) (2 representatives assigned).
- Prioritize current incidents, review with Public Safety Branch Director and coordinate with support agencies for ESF 16 (Municipal Branch Representatives, Miami-Dade County Corrections & Rehabilitation, Miami-Dade County Public Schools Police, Florida Department of Law Enforcement/Florida Highway Patrol, Florida Fish & Wildlife, National Park Service, United States Coast Guard).
- Collect data of current ESF operations/resource status, note the outcomes of the Incident Action Plan and advise MDPD Command Post and MDPD Districts.
- Assign personnel to evacuation assignments to include traffic control, PSN evacuation escort, evacuated area security (as feasible), route alerting.
- Assist in damage assessment missions (e.g., mobile homes, traffic control infrastructure).
- Coordinate & provide staffing of police officers at secondary and tertiary evacuation shelters (when opened).
- Develop de-mobilization plan.
- Participate in debris management and addresses issues arising due to illegal dumping.

Port Miami (Seaport)

- As part of the Transportation Group, liaisons with marine shipping interests.
- Provides information on operability of County ports.
- Conducts damage assessments of port facilities.
- Advise availability of marine fuels.

Property Appraiser (PA)

- Serve as support agency for ESF 3 (Public Works & Engineering).
- Determine value of property within the County for tax purposes.
- Support damage assessment activities during the aftermath of a disaster.

Public Works and Waste Management (PWWD)

- Serve as lead agency for ESF 3 (Public Works & Engineering).
- Develop supporting plans and procedures.
- Conduct training and exercises.
- Develop and maintain inventory of assets.
- Develop and maintain notification rosters.
- Develop plans and procedures for damage assessment.
- Participate in the Coordinated Debris Clearance Plan.
- Participate in planning with support agencies.
- Provide equipment, trucks, operators, and supplies for debris clearance.
- Activate the deployment of Initial Damage Assessment (IDA) teams.
- Receive, distribute, and evaluate support and response resource requests.
- List items for inclusion in the situation reports.
- Review team rosters to ensure continuity of operation.
- Provide initial damage assessment for Miami-Dade County.
- Lead agency for debris clearance from roads, bridges, and secondary canal system.
- Participate in drawbridge lockdown operations.
- Provide primary damage assessment, for roads, bridges, secondary canals systems, and traffic control signs and signals.
- Provide damage assessment, reports, and certifications as required.
- Conduct after-action review.
- Receive, distribute, and evaluate resource requests for the area affected by the incident or disaster.
- List items for inclusion in the briefings and situation reports.
- Activate the deployment of mutual aid teams, and other emergency work teams in the disaster area as required.
- Insure adequate shift overlap to allow for transmission of information.
- Coordinate with FEMA and State authorities on data required for reimbursement of expenditures.
- Serve as lead agency for debris management and removal.
- Operate a variety of facilities to include Resource Recovery (water to energy facilities), landfills, transfer stations and Trash & Recycling Centers.
- Continue day to day operations during an emergency.

Transit (MDT)

- Serve as lead agency for ESF 1 (Transportation).
- Develop and maintain notification rosters.
- Conduct planning with designated support agencies.
- Coordinate bus and driver requirements for evacuation of at risk populations.
- Participate in Transportation Group to support for evacuation planning.
- Conduct a transportation vulnerability assessment on possible impacts of hazardous conditions.
- Collect, analyze, and distribute information on the status of the county's transportation infrastructure.
- Manage transportation services to support emergency operations.
- Preposition equipment and resources based upon projected requirements.
- Provide support and technical assistance to evacuations.

- Coordinate mutual aid requests for transportation services and assets.
- Coordinate the provision of transportation for residents with medical needs during evacuations.
- Cease transportation service as appropriate during an impending storm or other identified hazard and alert the general public in a timely fashion.
- Receive, evaluate, coordinate, and implement support and resource requests for ESF 1 (Transportation).
- Provide sufficient shift overlap to facilitate an orderly transfer of information from one shift to the next.
- Maintain duty roster and attendance log as required.
- Coordinate available manpower and equipment resources to insure continuous 24-hour operation of transportation vehicles when and if required.
- Prepare situation reports for dissemination to the Infrastructure Branch Director.
- Coordinate the flow information to and from tri rail and Amtrak during an EOC activation.
- Provide buses as emergency shelter, as requested, during an incident.
- Evaluate the transportation needs relative to continued sheltering, re-entry into previously evacuated areas and special need persons evacuated.
- Restore county transportation services.
- Coordinate the transportation requirements in support of the establishment of Disaster Assistance Centers (DACs).

Water and Sewer Department (WASD)

- Provide damage assessment information for Water and Sewer Facilities.
- Report on Water system operability (potable).
- Report on Sewer system operability (lift stations).
- Provide heavy equipment as requested.

Partner Agencies and Others

The following state and federal agencies will have functional responsibilities and representation within the EOC:

Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA)

- Provide staff for Health and Medical Group Unit.
- Maintain communication with health care facilities before, during, and after a disaster.
- Assist health care facilities with any problems they may encounter in preparation for an evacuation or after an evacuation.
- Monitor health care facility bed counts and typing information through the online Emergency Status System (ESS) or via manual call-downs with facility points of contact.
- Assist medical facilities that have experienced substantial damage with the relocation of residents/patients to other medical facilities.
- Monitor the operational status of all medical services before during and after the disaster.

Bureau of Radiation Control (BRC)

- Serve as technical expert within the EOC Planning Section during a radiological emergency incident.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

- Provide staff at Public Safety Branch within the EOC's Operations Section.
- Coordinate with ESF 16 (Law Enforcement) on operations during an emergency.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- Lead and support the Nation in a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation by working in partnership with other organizations that are part of the nation's emergency management system.
- Provide staff at the EOC (when appropriate) during an impending emergency.
- Support damage assessment activities.
- Provide technical guidance and support to county departments, business, other agencies and organizations and individuals on eligibility for applicable federal programs.

Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF)

- Serve as support agency for ESF 6 (Mass Care).
- Coordinate the distribution of bulk (USDA Commodities) food and / or food stamps for federally declared disasters.
- Serve as liaison with licensed day care centers as outlined in the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant procedures.
- Coordinate the provision of mental health services in federally declared disasters.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)

- Protect, conserve and manage Florida's natural resources.
- Enforce the State's environmental laws.
- Implement state and federal laws relating to recycling, pollution prevention and solid and hazardous waste management.
- Regulate and register aboveground and underground pollutant storage systems.
- Cleanup sites contaminated with petroleum products, dry cleaning solvents or other hazardous wastes.
- Implement Florida's Solid Waste Program.
- Provide State guidance on debris management.

Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)

- Participate in debris management on State roads.
- Damage assessment for State roads.
- Participate in drawbridge lockdown operations for State-owned bridges.
- Coordinate toll waiver during evacuations.
- Operate highway alert system.

Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM)

- Coordinate efforts of the Federal Government with other departments and agencies of state government, with county and municipal governments and school boards, and with private agencies that have a role in emergency management.
- Maintain a comprehensive statewide program of emergency management.
- Provide staff at the EOC (when appropriate).
- Mobilize and deploy SERT in response to emergencies throughout the State.

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC)

- Staff chair at Public Safety Branch within the EOC's Operations Section.
- Coordinate with ESF 16 (Law Enforcement) to develop county-wide priority list.
- Address incidents based upon list.
- Develop county-wide de-mobilization plan with lead ESF 16 agency.
- Assist with rescue of exotic animals.
- Coordinate removal sunken vessels
- Coordinate debris removal from bay bottom.

Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) / Florida Highway Patrol (FHP)

- Staff chair at Public Safety Branch within the EOC's Operations Section and coordinate FHP support to ESF 16 (Law Enforcement).
- Collect data on current operational and resource status of own agency.
- Develop priority list of incidents within own jurisdiction.
- Coordinate with ESF 16 (Law Enforcement) to develop county-wide priority list.
- Address incidents based upon list.
- Provide support to ESF 16 in evacuation operations.
- Develop county-wide de-mobilization plan with lead ESF 16 agency.

Florida National Guard (FNG)

- Serve as lead for ESF 13 (Military Support).
- Staff chair at Public Safety Branch within the EOC's Operations Section.
- Support EOC Logistics section missions (e.g., POD operations).
- Provide support to ESF 16.
- Address incidents based upon list.
- Develop county-wide de-mobilization plan with lead ESF 16 agency.

Homestead Air Reserve Base (HARB)

- Support air operations for southern part of County.
- Provide staff at EOC (when appropriate).

Miami-Dade County Health Department (MDCHD)

Health & Medical:

- Serve as lead agency for ESF 8 (Health & Medical).
- Liaison with ESF 8 at the State and Federal level.
- Staff ESF 8 chair at Human Services Branch within the EOC's Operations Section and provide support staff for Health and Medical Group Unit and Evacuation Support Center (ESC).
- Provide 24-hour staff coverage to the EOC as conditions and activation levels warrant.
- Provide timely status reports to the EOC Human Services Branch Director regarding ESF 8 response activities and essential elements of information (i.e. hospital bed counts and points of contact, state of readiness and preparedness, etc.).
- Submit requests to EOC Human Services Branch Director to request assistance for mutual aid or from the State regarding the need for additional medical staff, equipment, medicine, and other items as needed to maintain suitable medical capabilities in the County.
- Provide health assessments teams to determine the health and medical needs of the community.
- Monitor and address public health issues and concerns.
- Issue public health warnings and advisories in coordination with ESF 14 (Public Information); disseminate health information to the public.
- Coordinate the setup, maintenance, and demobilization of Medical Evacuation Centers (MECs), to include staffing (medical and administrative), shelter inventory supply, and other onsite response functions. Refer to the Medical Evacuation Center (MEC) standard operating procedure for details.
- Provide nursing staff / personnel at Hurricane Evacuation Centers (HECs).
- Provide Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) volunteers in order to augment evacuation center staffing and support other medical response needs. MRC volunteers will be supplemental and not considered core staff at evacuation centers.
- Coordinate state resources for medical facilities including the request for State Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (SMRT).
- Coordinate and assume the lead in conference calls including, but not limited to, hospital calls, state-wide ESF 8, and others as appropriate.
- Manage the County's Hospital Preparedness Consortium which brings together hospital administration and staff to discuss preparedness and mitigation measures.
- Assure that access and functional needs population transportation coordination is completed.

Environmental Health:

- Lead agency for Environmental Health.
- Provide a liaison to the EOC Human Services Branch in the capacity of Environmental Health Coordinator, and other representatives as appropriate.
- Provide 24-hour staff coverage to the EOC as conditions and activation levels warrant.
- Assist utilities agencies in assessing the potability of public and private water supply systems.
- Evaluate the safety of food and drugs being provided for use by survivor victims at shelters.
- Conduct surveillance and monitoring activities, relating to environmental conditions, which could impact the health of the general public, according to established policies and procedures.
- Provide inspection staff for consultation, as needed, to ensure food and water safety at evacuation centers.

National Hurricane Center (NHC)

- Track and predict the likely behavior of tropical depressions, tropical storms and hurricanes.
- Provide information to EOC for preparation and response to impending weather emergency.

National Park Service (NPS)

- Staff chair at Public Safety Branch within the EOC's Operations Section.
- Collect data on current operational and resource status of own agency.
- Develop priority list of incidents within own jurisdiction.
- Coordinate with ESF 16 (Law Enforcement) to develop county-wide priority list.
- Address incidents based upon list.
- Develop county-wide demobilization plan with ESF 16.
- Provide support to ESF 16 in evacuation operations.

National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

- Fund debris removal from canals.
- Assist in erosion prevention in agriculture areas.

National Weather Service (NWS)

- Provide weather, climate forecasts and warnings.
- Operate the NOAA Weather Radio to transmit weather warnings and forecast.

South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD)

- Oversee pre-storm drawdown in primary conveyance systems.
- Monitor water elevations throughout County.
- Remove debris from primary conveyance systems.
- Operate forward pumps and detention basin.
- Conduct damage assessment for primary conveyance systems including structures.

United States Coast Guard (USCG)

- Provide staff for Public Safety Branch within the EOC's Operations Section
- Collect data on current operational and resource status of own agency.
- Develop priority list of incidents within own jurisdiction.
- Coordinate with ESF 16 (Law Enforcement) to develop county-wide priority list.
- Address incidents based upon list.
- Develop county-wide de-mobilization plan with lead ESF 16 agency.
- Provide support to ESF 16 in evacuation operations (water-based).
- Conduct damage assessment for navigable waterways.
- Issue marine safety information bulletins concerning port conditions for Port of Miami and Miami River.
- Assist in drawbridge lockdown operations.
- Order closure or opening of ports.

United States Farm Service Agency (USDA)

- Provides disaster recovery funding to agriculture interests.

United States Small Business Administration (SBA)

- Provide staff to the Human Services Branch within the EOC Operations Section post-disaster.
- Provide disaster loans and funding to impacted individuals and businesses.

Private Not-for-Profit (PNP) & Commercial Organizations

The Miami-Dade County CEMP tasks some commercial utility companies and private not-for-profit (PNP) organizations in the response to and recovery from emergencies/disasters. The following private not-for-profit and commercial agencies each have functional responsibilities and representation within the EOC:

American Red Cross of South Florida Region (ARC)

- Serve as lead agency for ESF 6 (Mass Care).
- Staff ESF 6 chair at Human Services Branch within the EOC's Operations Section.
- Coordinate the opening, management and staffing of hurricane evacuation centers and emergency shelters.
- Provide food, water and ice to disaster victims at shelters or via mobile feeding operations.
- Implement the Disaster Welfare Inquiry system to assist with family reunification.
- Coordinate with state and local governments and other private agencies to provide emergency mass care.

Area Hospitals & Nursing Homes

- Provide shelter space for bed bound or 24 hour electrically dependent special needs residents.
- Update State's Emergency Status System with bed counts as requested.

Christian Contractors Association

- Provide free emergency construction services.

Crisis Response Team

- Serve as support to ESF 8 (Health and Medical) during the recovery phase.
- Coordinate local mental health providers to facilitate critical incident response teams to assist survivors, victims, rescuers and others to cope with the trauma related to local disasters, regional or statewide emergencies.
- Compliment and supplement existing intervention and referral services to victims of critical incidents on a regional and statewide level.
- Assign mental health professionals at shelters, Disaster Assistance Centers (DAC), or other field sites as needed.

Florida Regional Interfaith Interagency Emergency Network in Disasters, Inc. (F.R.I.E.N.D.S)

- Assist Unmet Needs Committee in providing for unmet needs by contacting local or statewide interfaith agencies who may be able to provide social services and assist in case management.
- Obtain funds for Unmet Needs Committee that will process unmet needs referrals and assign a case-worker that will identify the agency or organization able to meet the need.

Florida First

- Staff ESF 18 (Business & Recovery) during EOC activation.
- Provide information on status of financial institutions.

Florida Health Care Association (FHCA) and Florida Hospital Association (FHA)

- Provide support to AHCA.
- Provide an agency representative to the EOC post-disaster.
- Assist AHCA representative in maintaining communication with nursing homes in the County to ascertain the status and needs of the facilities.

Florida Power & Light (FPL)

- Provide staff to support EOC Infrastructure Branch during activation.
- Report system operability.
- Maintain a website to inform and educate the general public on emergency preparedness.

Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce (GMCC)

- Create and promote economic progress in Miami-Dade County.
- Support sustainable economic development.
- Advocate to enhance the business environment.
- Participate in ESF 18 (Business & Recovery).

Greater Miami Convention & Visitors Bureau (GMCVB)

- Provide staff to support ESF 6 (Mass Care).
- Provide representative to the 3-1-1 Answer Center to answer calls coming into Tourism Hotline.
- Provide information on large size events scheduled during the activation.
- Coordinate evacuation information to temporary residents, hotels, and travelers.
- Contact evacuating hotels and assist with evacuation to partner hotels.
- Provide regular updates to ESF 14 (Public Information) regarding hotel status, guest assistance, etc.
- Work to find hotel rooms for first responders and disaster victims.
- Provide business recovery information to tourism industry.
- Serve as liaison to Miami Consular Corp.

Jackson Memorial Hospital (JMH)

- Establish a command center for the coordination of the Medical Management Facilities (MMF) at the EOC's Evacuation Support Center.

- Manage the operation of all MMFs, assign last minute EEAP registrants and prioritize requests for resources in support of MMF.
- Provide adequate health care staff for the operation of the Medical Evacuation Centers.

Miami Beach Tourism and Convention Division

- Communicate with its various constituencies and national and international consumers during an emergency.
- Minimize potential impact on long term business likely to occur in the aftermath of a crisis or generated by inaccurate media reports.
- Partner with Greater Miami and the Beaches during an emergency and in the aftermath.
- Deploy a Crisis Response Team (CRT) in the event of a crisis.

Miami-Dade County Fair and Exposition

- Provide use of Darwin Fuchs Pavilion as a pet-friendly hurricane evacuation center, logistical staging area or post-disaster temporary housing.

Miami-Dade County Public Schools (MDCPS)

- Serve as support to ESF 6 (Mass Care) during EOC activation.
- Liaison with School Superintendent for announcement of school closings or openings post-disaster.
- Coordinate with American Red Cross and DEM the opening and operation of school-designated evacuation centers.
- Provide support to evacuation centers as outlined in MDCPS emergency procedures.
- Implement transportation and family reunification plans as outlined in the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant plan.
- Provide an adequate number of ambulatory and wheelchair accessible vehicles and staff to transport special needs residents to evacuation centers.
- Support damage assessment activities.

Miami-Dade Public Schools Police (MDPSP)

- Provide staff at Public Safety Branch chair within the EOC's Operations Section.
- Coordinate & provide staffing of officers at primary evacuation shelters.
- Collect data on current operational and resource status of own agency.
- Develop priority list of incidents within own jurisdiction.
- Coordinate damage assessment missions of school infrastructure.
- Develop de-mobilization plan.

Municipal Fire, Police, Public Works Departments, and Building Officials

- Assist in the staffing of police officers in evacuation centers.
- Communicate with EOC via appropriate Divisional EOC Lead Municipality.
- Provide damage assessment information for their specific jurisdiction.

Private Ambulances

- Assist with the evacuation of medical facilities and registrants in the Emergency Evacuation Assistance Program.

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)

- Serve as support agency for ESF 2 (Communications) during EOC activation.
- Staff EOC radio room during activation.
- Provide communication support to various locations throughout the county such as shelters, hospitals.
- Provide communication support to damage assessment teams.

Salvation Army

- Serve as support agency to ESF 11 (Food and Water) during EOC activation.
- Provide mass care services to disaster victims via canteen trucks.
- Provide food and water for distribution by mass care agencies.
- Provide for and implement emergency aid station services.

Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)

- Serve as support agency for ESF 6 (Mass Care) and ESF 15 (Volunteer and Donations) during the recovery phase.
- Serve as the clearinghouse for coordinating the provision of services and volunteers to assist with the delivery and distribution of food, water and supplies to disaster victims.
- Coordinate the response by social agencies, faith-based organizations, and county agencies to identify and meet long term and unmet needs following the response to a disaster.
- Help identify appropriate facilities for storage of bulk items.
- Assist Unmet Needs Committee by contacting appropriate member agencies or other voluntary organizations able to meet the needs of the disaster victim.

United Way of Miami-Dade (UW)

- Provide staff support to ESF 15 (Volunteer and Donations) during EOC activation.
- Coordinate management of donations post-disaster.
- Solicit support from private industry through financial donations or in-kind donations to assist with recovery operations.
- Manage Volunteer Reception Center.

Utility Companies that report system operability:

- Atlantic Broadband
- AT&T*
- Comcast Cable
- CSX Corporation
- Florida City Gas
- Teco Peoples Gas

Vital Records Maintenance

Natural and man-made hazards can pose a significant threat to the preservation of vital government records. All county departments and non-county organizations must ensure the protection of vital, permanent, or historical records. Protection of these records is the responsibility of Department Director or his/her designee. This person acts as the custodian of the records for their respective department. Each department and organization must determine which records need to be preserved and must develop procedures that safeguard those records.

Vital records are those that are essential to the continuation of the day-to-day operations and functions. Such records may include but are not limited to Miami-Dade County Code, County Commission records, Miami-Dade County fiscal records, court records, emergency operations plans and procedures, maps, lists of critical facilities, vital statistics, and land and tax records.

Each department's plan for the preservation of its vital records should, at the minimum, include:

- Identification of those records considered vital by the department or organization;
- Documentation of the location of the original and any copies of the vital records;
- Procedures for storing, backing-up, and keeping copies of vital records in safe locations during daily operations and during emergency situations;
- Procedures for retrieval of vital records after an emergency or disaster.

PART 2 – MIAMI-DADE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

CEMP Maintenance

The MDEM is responsible for publishing the Miami-Dade CEMP and its revisions. The Director of MDEM or his/her designee is responsible for ensuring that the CEMP is maintained, reviewed, and developed. A comprehensive review and revision of the CEMP's Basic Plan is conducted once every four years. All revised sections of the CEMP are completed and available for distribution on the anniversary date of the fourth year.

During the four years prior to the comprehensive revision, the MDEM will take as many opportunities as possible to review the effectiveness of the CEMP. Tabletop and full scale exercises, as well as, actual emergencies and disasters are the primary methods the MDEM employs to evaluate the CEMP. Following each exercise and activation of the EOC, the MDEM conducts critiques to determine those areas of the CEMP deemed insufficient in meeting the needs of the emergency or disaster. MDEM compiles all of these findings and incorporates them into the CEMP at the appropriate time.

In addition to the comprehensive basic plan review process that occurs every four years, the MDEM completes an annual update of those sections of the CEMP that contain time sensitive data such as the demographics section of the basic plan.

The Subparts within the basic plan will be kept current at all times. In order to develop and maintain each Subpart within the basic plan, MDEM Coordinators and Planners are assigned to work in cooperation with federal, state, county, municipal, and private entities that have responsibility for, knowledge of, and experience in the specific issues addressed in a given subpart.

The MDEM maintains a distribution list for the CEMP. All those persons or organizations receiving a copy of the CEMP are recorded in a database.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

The MDEM Director or his/her designee has the overall responsibility for ensuring that the MDEM's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and associated checklists are kept current. The Director or his designee assigns personnel from the MDEM to be accountable for the upkeep of specific policies and checklists. All other county departments and organizations that have emergency response or recovery assignments are responsible for developing and maintaining their own SOPs. These agencies designate an individual(s) to liaison with Miami-Dade EOC as the disaster coordinator for their agency. This person maintains the agency's emergency related SOPs.

MDEM's SOP and supporting checklists are exercised, reviewed, and revised on a continuous basis. After-action exercises are conducted to help critique those procedures and checklists that were followed during the event to gauge for overall effectiveness. MDEM revises the appropriate portions of its SOPs and checklists based upon the findings and recommendations from the after action report.

PREPAREDNESS

PART 1 – TRAINING

General

Miami-Dade Emergency Management undertakes a constant year-round approach in preparing a response, recovery, and mitigation effort. Aside from developing and maintaining a local CEMP, MDEM Coordinators and Planners engage in numerous training sessions dealing with hurricanes, radiological emergencies, hazardous material emergencies, and mass casualty incidents. MDEM policy I-2 identifies the minimum training requirements for MDEM staff and identifies the timeframe in which trainings must be completed.

Roles

The Training and Exercise Coordinator is responsible for performing periodic needs assessments to coordinate the training of all Miami-Dade Emergency Management personnel. County and municipal agencies that perform roles during emergencies and disasters will also receive adequate training.

MDEM is responsible for providing community education to Miami-Dade County organizations and citizens.

Programs

The training programs currently in place cover those topics that must be understood by all MDEM staff and all other personnel of county and municipal agencies serving a policy or coordination role in emergencies and disasters. These programs are divided into 2 categories developed by:

1. State/Federal; and
2. Miami-Dade EM

A list of current State and Federal Programs can be found at: www.floridadisaster.org and www.fema.gov. A list of Miami-Dade County EM Programs can be found at www.miamidade.gov/oem

PART 2 – EXERCISES

Agencies

The agencies that participate in these programs vary by type of exercise. Generally, there are agencies that will be exercised more frequently than others depending on the aspects being examined. Agencies most likely to be represented include:

- MDEM;
- Law Enforcement;
- Fire Rescue;
- MD Health Dept.;
- Transit Agencies;
- ARC;

Procedures

The Miami-Dade EM Training and Exercise Coordinator develops an Exercise Design Team involving representatives of critical county and municipal agencies to help design, develop and implement exercises. The Training and Exercise Coordinator chairs the team and is responsible for all aspects of the exercise being implemented or resolved. The composition of the team depends largely upon the scenario of the exercise.

The procedure utilized in developing the design of large-scale functional exercises is to identify those aspects that have not been recently tested or implemented (within 1 year), and develop objectives to examine those aspects. New procedures are tested for utility in the exercise. Exercise Design Team (EDT) members prepare objectives for their respective agency types and later serve as controllers or evaluators during the exercise.

Exercise evaluation is performed by like agencies acting as evaluators. Evaluators observe the aspects of decision-making and implementation. Deficiencies that are found are reviewed and recommendations are put forth for improvement and are developed as part of the exercise evaluation document. The EDT Chair is the Chief Controller of the exercise unless the coordinator is an active player. In that circumstance, an appropriate replacement is selected. The person designated as the Chair is responsible for the development, distribution, and follow up of the evaluation document.

MDEM annually schedules a major hurricane exercise in cooperation with the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM). Radiological exercises are scheduled annually with Florida Power and Light (FPL). The Training Coordinator schedules all other exercises on an as needed basis.

PART 3 – PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

Subpart A – General

Responsibilities

Public awareness and education prior to any emergency is crucial for successful public information efforts during and after an emergency. The responsibility of educating the public lies with MDEM.

Programs

The Volunteer and Outreach Coordinator works through a variety of programs to promote a high level of public awareness. Presentations are made regionally throughout the County and as requested by various citizen groups. There are materials developed specifically for visitors, people with special needs, and other transient populations. Education programs are also advanced by county and regional websites, school curriculums, and public displays of preparedness information. These programs are conducted in English, and when possible, in Spanish and Haitian Creole.

Subpart B – Disseminating Public Information

Emergency Public Information

When an emergency threatens the community, emergency instructions are distributed through the various communications systems and social media outlets available to the EOC.

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is used to deliver emergency messages about immediate threats to the general public via electronic media stations. Television and radio stations are provided with the capability to broadcast “live” from the EOC. All cable channels are capable of transmitting messages regarding impending disasters, shelter locations and assignments, along with other emergency information. Miami-Dade Alerts is used to transmit emergency notifications to wireless devices such as cellular phones, text pagers, Personal Data Assistance (PDA) devices and e-mails. The 311 staff is also trained to answer questions from the public during an event. The 311 filters information gained from the public.

The Social Media Unit Leader of the EOC Planning Section is responsible for the collection, evaluation, and tweeting of information during a partial or full-scale activation. The EOC Planning Section Chief and the Lead PIO will vet information suitable for dissemination via social media and oversee the duties of the Social Media Unit Leader. The Social Media Unit Leader will monitor social media for information that may require a response from the EOC. Prior to Level 2 or 1 EOC Activation social media information dissemination will be conducted by the MDEM Volunteer and Outreach Coordinator and the Mayor’s Office of Communications.

The Mayor, MDEM Director or designee, the Mayor’s Office of Communications, and the Lead PIO are the only “official” spokespersons for Miami-Dade County who are authorized to release information to the media

when the EOC is activated. All public information will be coordinated and approved by concerned agencies and departments and released by one of these individuals. A press room in the EOC allows the media outlets to broadcast directly from the EOC. There is also a dedicated, multi-station fax system to provide scripted information to the electronic and print media.

The above communication tools are conducted in English, Spanish and whenever possible Haitian Creole. Particular emphasis is made to communicate with transient and tourist populations.

EOC Human Services Branch Director functions as a liaison to FEMA and the State for community relations activities at the EOC. The EOC Human Services Branch Director with the support of ESF 15 and the DAE program coordinator will be responsible for the coordination for community relations response, to include the formation of the Community Relations Team (CRT). The Community Relations Team, in conjunction with the Coordinated Damage Assessment Teams, and the GIS Unit with the use of Snapshot (<https://damage.miamidade.gov/>) will determine the most critically damaged or impacted areas for the FEMA/State Team to focus on. CRT will conduct "outreach" activities in an effort to inform disaster victims concerning what programs are available, where the Disaster Recovery Centers are located and hours of operation. This outreach will be accomplished by utilizing all media resources and by assembling and deploying outreach teams to remote areas to inform residents of assistance efforts. The EOC Human Services Branch Director will coordinate with the PIO, the 311 Answer Center, other community response agencies such as Miami-Dade VOAD, Miami-Dade Communities Organized to Respond to Emergencies (MD C.O.R.E.), county health and human services agencies, community service providers, community outreach programs, municipal liaisons, and civic leaders to ensure areas with major damage and with populations not likely to receive recovery information are identified and reached. A list of key community leaders to be contacted after an emergency is maintained by the Office of the Mayor.

Refuges of Last Resort

Some residents of Miami-Dade County may find themselves without sufficient time to prepare or evacuate from storm surge areas. Locations of Refuges of Last Resort are communicated to the public primarily through electronic media when the EOC determines that the progress of a storm offers evacuees no other choice.

GIS Maps – Evacuation Areas

The GIS maps that indicate the parts of Miami-Dade County that are strongly recommended to evacuate due to storm surge are included in Figure 19. Revised maps are supplied to all interested parties as early as possible.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

PART 1 – INTRODUCTION

Authority

The authority of all administrative support during the response and recovery phases of any given disaster encountered by Miami-Dade County rests with the Mayor. The Mayor typically delegates this responsibility to the

Deputy Mayor(s) who confers the duties of the administrative process on the Director of Emergency Management. The above process provides the County with a three-tiered line of succession.

PART 2 – PROCEDURES

Miami-Dade County employs a uniform code of administrative procedures that addresses the completion and timely filing of all financial reports.

In the event of EOC activation, each county department assigned to an ESF incurs expenses in performing their support and response functions. In most cases, those expenses are eligible for reimbursement by state or federal sources. All costs, whether budgeted, unbudgeted or not reimbursed from state or Federal sources, are absorbed in their respective budgets. The departments and agencies are responsible for tracking and documenting their own expenses. Departments complete a FEMA-compatible daily activity report (DAR) that is processed pursuant to administrative procedures. Agencies that are not fiscally responsible to Miami-Dade County must utilize their own established reporting procedures and submit supporting documentation to the EOC.

APPENDICES

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 1 (TRANSPORTATION)

Part 1 – General

Introduction

Emergency Support Function 1 deals with transportation issues during the preparation, response and recovery phases of a disaster.

Lead Agency

Miami-Dade Transit Agency (MDTA)

Support Agencies

Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)
Florida National Guard
Miami-Dade Aviation Department
Miami-Dade Corrections & Rehabilitation Department
Miami-Dade County Public Schools
Miami-Dade Expressway Authority
Miami-Dade Emergency Management
Miami-Dade Internal Services Department (ISD)
Miami-Dade Police Department
Miami-Dade Public Works & Waste Management Department
Miami-Dade Port Miami
United States Coast Guard (USCG)

Scope

The available resources of ESF 1 may be defined as the personnel, technology, equipment, and supply resources. The obtainable resources may be defined as the personnel, technology, equipment, facilities, material, and supplies obtainable from contractors, vendors, suppliers, related agencies of federal, state, and local governments, and public and private associations or organizations.

Purpose

It is the responsibility of ESF 1 to coordinate and facilitate the emergency transportation requirements of Miami-Dade County during the response, and recovery phases of an incident or disaster. These requirements include but are not limited to the following:

- Evacuation assistance
- Traffic control
- Debris clearance
- Logistical transportation
- Emergency repairs

Policies

The available and obtainable resources of the ESF 1 will be employed, in the event of an incident or disaster to accomplish the following:

- Coordinate transportation resources for evacuations as a result of imminent threat of an incident or disaster
- Coordinate drawbridge lockdown and reopening schedules between USCG, marine interests and the bridge owners.
- Develop situation reports and action plans for all available modes of transportation and submit to the Operations Section Chief.
- Coordinate with ESF 3 (Public Works & Engineering) and Debris Removal in facilitating the removal of obstructions from and the temporary repair of the transportation infrastructure.
- Coordinate the production and distribution of transportation maps.

Part 2 – Concept of Operations

General

- The Infrastructure Branch Director in cooperation with the ESF 1 lead agency will, in the event of an incident or disaster, notify agencies to activate previously identified personnel to the duty roster in the Miami-Dade EOC.
- It will be the responsibility of the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director to notify all ESF 1 support agencies (the ESF 1 support team) of any pending incident or disaster and to advise them of when and where their previously designated personnel are to report for duty if activation is required.
- Designated ESF 1 personnel must have the authority of their individual agencies to commit available and obtainable resources without having to secure approval from any other management level.
- It will be the responsibility of the ESF 1 support team to review and assess developing transportation problems and respond in the following manner:
 1. Prepare periodic situation reports and submit to the Infrastructure Branch Director.
 2. Assess developing transportation problems and coordinate corrective measures.
 3. Transportation resource requests submitted to ESF 1 will be copied to the Infrastructure Branch Director.

Organization

- ESF 1 operates within the Infrastructure Branch and under the administration of the Operations Section Chief.
- The Miami-Dade Transit Agency is the ESF 1 lead agency. In cooperation with the support agencies, Miami-Dade Transit Agency is responsible for the coordination of the available and obtainable resources applicable to ESF 1.

- The Infrastructure Branch Director is responsible for ensuring the attendance and participation of designated individuals within the support team at ESF 1 meetings, conferences, training, and exercises.
- The ESF 1 support team and the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director will, on an annual basis, review and revise, as necessary, the applicable sections of the Miami-Dade CEMP.
- The ESF 1 support team, in conjunction with the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director will develop and maintain a database of emergency contact points.
- In conjunction with the Infrastructure Branch Director, ESF 1 support will maintain a database of available and obtainable resources that may be employed on an as required base during or after an incident or disaster event. An inventory of MDTA vehicles available for use in a declared disaster is maintained by MDTA and updated monthly.
- The overall management of ESF 1 will be the responsibility of the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director. His or her duties will include:
 1. The establishment and maintenance of an ESF 1 duty roster insuring 24-hour continuity of operation when required.
 2. The maintenance and timely issuance of situation reports, as appropriate, to the Operations Section Chief.

Communication Systems

- The primary Miami-Dade EOC communications system utilized by ESF 1 will be a digital AT&T system.
- The Miami-Dade EOC has other communications systems including an analog telephone system, a satellite communications link with the state EOC, amateur radio systems capable of communicating with outside agencies and a standard satellite telephone.

ESF 1 Interface

- ESF 1 will coordinate directly with other Infrastructure ESF's for available and obtainable resources.
- ESF 1 will interface with the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director when seeking available and obtainable resources from other ESF's outside the Infrastructure Branch.
- ESF 1 will exhaust all available and obtainable resources before turning a request for support or resources over to ESF 7 (Resource Support).

Responsibilities

- It will be the responsibility of ESF 1 to develop and maintain an inventory of vehicles to be used for emergency transportation.
- It will be the responsibility of the ESF 1 support team to compile and maintain a fueling list and to ensure that arrangements are in place to secure priority fueling of ESF 1 vehicles.
- Arrangements by ISD are in place with the Miami-Dade fuel vendors to provide priority handling for the county's fueling needs in the event of an emergency.
- Transportation operations management will be coordinated by ESF 1 in conjunction with the various field operations, which will include driver notification, traffic regulation, pick-up point identification, pre-positioning of equipment, and interface with law enforcement.

Preparation

During the preliminary phases, prior to the advent of an incident or disaster, a number of preparatory tasks must be accomplished. The following represents a list of those preparatory actions for ESF 1:

1. Contact the designated ESF 1 agencies.
2. Arrange for 24-hour continuity of operation and set up duty roster and attendance logs, as anticipated conditions require.
3. Ascertain the special transportation requirements for advanced life support (ALS) and basic life support (BLS) patients and Persons with Special Needs (PSN) and coordinate the mobilization of necessary transportation resources.
4. Coordinate transportation requirements for evacuation of at risk populations.
5. Activate infrastructure operations such as bridge lock-down and reprogramming of traffic signals.
6. Order pre-positioning of equipment and resources based upon projected requirements.
7. Perform a transportation vulnerability assessment based upon the predicted intensity and impact zone of the incident or event. Submit the evaluation to the EOC Operations Section Chief through the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.
8. Prepare situation reports for submission to the EOC Operations Section Chief.

Response

The response phase of an incident or disaster requires the coordinated completion of a number of specific actions by ESF 1. The following represents a list of those basic response actions:

1. Receive, evaluate, coordinate, and implement support and resource requests for ESF 1.
2. Continue 24-hour continuity of operation as required and ensure that sufficient staff is assigned to the ESF 1 duty roster to maintain operation during the projected operational period.
3. Provide sufficient shift overlap to facilitate and orderly transfer of information from one shift to the next.
4. Maintain duty roster and attendance log as required.
5. Coordinate available manpower and equipment resources to insure continuous 24-hour operation of transportation vehicles when and if required. These resources include drivers and maintenance personnel. Additional drivers and maintenance personnel may be drawn from existing supervisory staff as required to supplement any staffing deficiencies that may arise.
6. Prepare situation reports for dissemination to the Operations Section Chief through the Infrastructure Branch Director.

Recovery

The Recovery period is divided into two basic phases. The first phase, Short Term Recovery, begins while the Response Phase is ending. Short-term recovery can be defined as that period of time when the temporary restorations of daily activities are implemented. The coordination of this phase of the recovery process is the direct responsibility of the Miami-Dade EOC.

The following represents a synopsis of the Short Term Recovery responsibilities of the ESF 1 support team:

1. Evaluate the transportation needs relative to continued sheltering, re-entry into previously evacuated areas, and the movement of the general and special needs populations.
2. Arrange transportation for damage assessment as needed.

3. Coordinate transportation in support of Disaster Assistance Centers (DACs).
4. Coordinate the transportation of food and water to staging areas and distribution sites.
5. Receive, evaluate, coordinate, and implement support and resource requests for ESF 1.
6. Review the staffing needs for 24-hour continuity of operation with the Infrastructure Branch Director.
7. Maintain the duty roster and attendance log as required.
8. Prepare situation reports for dissemination to the Operations Section Chief via the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.
9. Plan for the orderly transfer of operations to other Miami-Dade County departments.

Long Term Recovery is the permanent restoration of the daily activities and infrastructure and is the responsibility of the individual agencies impacted by the incident or disaster.

Transportation Requests

The establishment of priorities and the coordination of activities designed to fulfill the transportation needs of the community before, during, and after the advent of an incident or disaster will be under the direct control of ESF 1. The procedure for receiving, evaluating, prioritizing, and acting upon emergency transportation resource requests are as follows:

1. ESF 1 receives the resource request from one of the Branch Directors.
2. A copy of the request is forwarded to the Infrastructure Branch Director.
3. ESF 1 will then prioritize the request based upon comparative urgency and available resources.
4. ESF 1 will advise, in writing, an estimated completion time and submit the estimate to the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.
5. In the event the resource request exceeds the available and obtainable resources of ESF 1, the request will be submitted to the Logistics Section Chief for additional resources or mutual aid assistance.

Each agency within ESF 1 is individually responsible for the maintenance and control of all resources including vehicles, equipment, facilities, personnel, and material.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 2 (COMMUNICATIONS)

Part 1 – General

Introduction

Emergency Support Function 2 deals with the issue of communications during the response and recovery phases of a disaster.

Lead Agency

Miami-Dade Information Technology Department (ITD)

Support Agencies

Amateur Radio Public Service Corps
AT&T
Florida National Guard
Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department
Miami-Dade Department of Emergency Management
Miami-Dade Police Department
United States Coast Guard

Scope

- The available resources of ESF 2 may be defined as the personnel, technology, equipment, and supply resources.
- The obtainable resources may be defined as the personnel, technology, equipment, facilities, material, and supplies obtainable from contractors, vendors, suppliers, related agencies of federal, state, and local governments, and public and private associations or organizations.

Purpose

It is the responsibility of ESF 2 to provide and coordinate communication equipment and services to Miami-Dade County for field operations during the response and recovery phases of an incident or disaster.

Policies

The resources of ESF 2 will be employed in the event of an incident or disaster to accomplish the following:

- The establishment and maintenance of emergency communications between the Miami-Dade EOC and the state EOC, communications at departmental operations centers, communications between the Miami-Dade EOC and the Municipal Branches, communications between the Miami-Dade EOC and all mass care and shelter facilities.
- The repair, replacement, or relocation of repeaters to enable the fullest use of the 800 MHZ mobile communication systems.
- The repair or temporary installation of radio antennas.
- Perform the initial survey of the communications infrastructure to assess damage and prioritize repair.

Part 2 – Concept of Operations

General

- In the event of an incident or disaster, Miami-Dade ITD, as lead ESF 2 agency, will notify agencies to activate previously identified personnel to the duty roster in the Miami-Dade EOC.
- It will be the responsibility of the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director to notify all ESF 2 support agencies (the ESF 2 support team) of any pending incident or disaster and to advise them of when and where their personnel are to report for duty if activation is required.
- ESF 2 is responsible for arranging staffing patterns of available manpower to insure continuous 24-hour operation if required.
- Designated ESF 2 personnel must have the authority of their individual agencies to commit available and obtainable agency resources without having to secure approval from any other management level.

- It will be the responsibility of the ESF 2 team to review and assess any developing communications problems and respond in the following manner:
 1. Assess developing communication problems, develop corrective actions, and implement on a priority basis. The priority for the repair of communications systems damaged by an incident is as follows:
 - 800 MHz System
 - HF system
 - Satellite communications link
 - County telephones
 2. Prepare periodic situation reports and submit to the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.

Resource support requests, received by ESF 2, will be evaluated, prioritized and acted upon if the resource request is technically practical and within the objectives for the incident, response or recovery.

Organization

- ESF 2 operates within the EOC Infrastructure Branch.
- The Miami-Dade ITD, in conjunction with the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director, is responsible for the operation of ESF 2.
- The EOC Infrastructure Branch Director is responsible for coordinating the attendance and participation of designated agencies within the ESF 2 support team in meetings, conferences training sessions, and exercises.
- The EOC Infrastructure Branch Director and the ESF 2 support team will, on an annual basis, review and revise, as necessary, the applicable sections of the Miami-Dade CEMP.
- The EOC Infrastructure Branch Director, along with ITD, will establish and maintain a database of available and obtainable resources that may be employed on an as required basis during or after an incident or disaster.
- The EOC Infrastructure Branch Director, along with the ITD, will develop and maintain a database of emergency contact points.
- The overall administration and coordination of the ESF 2 team will be the responsibility of the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director, his or her duties will include:
 - The establishment and maintenance of an ESF 2 duty roster, insuring 24-hour continuity of operation when required.
 - Maintenance and timely issuance of situation reports to the EOC Operations Section Chief.
- Prior to a disaster declaration, all amateur radio operations within the EOC are handled by the Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES). The ARES Emergency Coordinator governs the operation of ARES within the EOC. When a declaration is issued, the responsibility for amateur radio operations within the EOC shifts to Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES). The RACES Officer or the Assistant RACES Officer controls the operation of RACES within the EOC.

Direction and Control

- As the lead agency, ITD will manage and control the operation of ESF 2. ESF 2 will provide resources that include contracts for goods and services, liaison with response and recovery teams, and radiological emergencies.
- The procedure for receiving, prioritizing, and acting upon emergency communication resource requests is as follows:
 1. The EOC Infrastructure Branch Director receives the resource request from another Branch Director or from the EOC Operations Section Chief. The request is then passed on to the ESF 2 lead agency.
 2. The ESF 2 lead agency sends the request to the ESF 2 team for evaluation and prioritization based upon available equipment and manpower.
 3. The lead agency will advise, in writing, an estimated completion time and submit the estimate to the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.

Communication Systems

- The primary communication system in use by Miami-Dade County Agencies is the AT&T digital telephone system.
- The Miami-Dade EOC has secondary communication systems such as the commercial HF system and the 800 MHz system with repeaters strategically positioned throughout the county. This system permits mobile communication with survey teams, municipal branch and satellite EOCs and disaster workers throughout the county.
- The Miami-Dade EOC also has two other communication systems, a satellite communications link with the state EOC and a series of amateur radio transmitters.
- The employment of these communication systems enables the Miami-Dade EOC to receive and transmit information to the municipal branch EOCs, local and state governmental agencies, the state EOC, and various ESF groups,
- Functional tests of the EOC communications system are performed quarterly, as well as, during each radiological and hurricane exercise.

ESF-2 Interface

ESF 2 is obliged to interface with all support groups, both in the operations arena and in the support section.

Responsibilities

- It is the responsibility of ESF 2 to establish and maintain a liaison with all recognized communication groups, as required, within Miami-Dade County, including the following:
 - Governmental agencies
 - Private industry
 - Electronic media
 - Amateur radio (RACES)
- It is the responsibility of ESF 2 to maintain the operational status of all communication systems and insure the timely transmission and receipt of messages with sufficient clarity to permit full understanding of the messages.

Preparation

During the preliminary phases, prior to the advent of an incident or disaster a number of preparatory tasks must be accomplished. The following represents a list of those preparatory actions:

1. Contact the designated ESF 2 agencies.
2. Arrange for 24-hour continuity of operations and set up the duty roster, as conditions require.
3. Confirm municipal branch EOC activations and test communication systems.
4. The ESF 2 lead agency establishes contact with the state ESF 2 counterpart.
5. Note any communication system that does not meet operational status and report to the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.

Response

The response phase of an incident or disaster requires that a number of tasks be accomplished by ESF 2. The following represents a list of those basic response actions:

1. Receive, evaluate, and support resource requests for ESF 2.
2. Arrange for 24-hour continuity of operation and review periodically.
3. Establish duty roster and sign in/out log.
4. Confirm operational status of all local communication systems, including those established at mass care and shelter facilities, and establish contact with the state and municipal branch EOCs. Repeat operational status checks periodically.
5. Review preliminary vulnerability and create an evaluation based upon predicted incident conditions and transmit situation report to the Infrastructure Branch Director.
6. Collect information relative to ESF 2 and prepare situation reports on a frequency to be determined by the EOC Operations Section Chief.

Recovery

The recovery phase of an incident or disaster places an entirely new set of duties and responsibilities upon ESF 2. The following represents a list of those basic recovery actions:

1. Receive, prioritize, and evaluate recovery resource requests.
2. Check communication systems for operational status in emergency shelters, mass care facilities, feeding sites, distribution sites, staging areas, and disaster application centers.
3. Plan and execute the repair, replacement or relocation of communication system equipment to meet the communication needs of the disaster workers.
4. Continue the maintenance of 24-hour continuity of operation. Insure that adequate shift overlap time is provided for the orderly transfer of shift operations.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 3 (PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING)

Part 1 - General

Introduction

Emergency Support Function 3 deals with the issue of public works and engineering during the response and recovery phases of a disaster.

Lead Agency

Miami-Dade Public Works & Waste Management (PWWD) Department

Support Agencies

AT&T
FPL
Florida National Guard
Miami-Dade Aviation Department
Miami-Dade Regulatory and Economic Resources Department (RER)
Miami-Dade County Cooperative Extension Service
Miami-Dade Public Works and Waste Management Department
Miami-Dade Emergency Management
Miami-Dade Parks, Recreation & Open Spaces Department
Miami-Dade Transit Agency
Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department
Florida City Gas Company
Teco Peoples Gas
South Florida Water Management District

Scope

- The available resources of ESF 3 may be defined as personnel, technology, equipment, and supply resources.
- The obtainable resources of ESF 3 may be defined as the personnel, technology, equipment, facilities, material, and supply resources obtainable from contractors, vendors, suppliers, and related agencies, of federal, state, and local governments, public and private associations or groups.

Purpose

It is the responsibility of ESF 3 to provide and coordinate public works and engineering services to the Department of Emergency Management effort during the response, recovery, and mitigation phases of a disaster.

The resources of ESF 3 will be employed in the event of an incident or disaster to accomplish the following:

- Emergency debris clearance for the restoration of basic transportation in order to provide access to critical facilities. A detailed account of emergency debris clearance policies and practices may be found in the Coordinated Debris Clearance document maintained at MDEM.
- Emergency repair, rerouting, or closure of damaged facilities.
- Emergency repair or closure of potable water, sanitary sewer, storm water collection, generators, and electrical distribution systems.
- The emergency stabilization or demolition of public and/or private structures to facilitate search and rescue or to protect the health and welfare of the community.
- Perform the initial survey of infrastructure damage and prioritize preliminary repair.
- Perform a vulnerability survey and assessment of damage to hazardous waste storage, generation, distribution and disposal sites.
- Restoration of electrical, telephone, natural gas and cable television systems.

Part 2 – Concept of Operations

General

- As the lead agency, Miami-Dade Public Works & Waste Management Department will notify agencies to activate previously identified personnel to the duty roster in the Miami-Dade EOC.
- It will be the responsibility of the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director to notify all ESF 3 agencies of any pending incident or emergency and to advise them of when and where their previously designated personnel are to report for duty if activation is required.
- It will be the responsibility of ESF 3 Team to review and assess developing infrastructure and engineering problems and respond in the following manner:
 1. Prepare periodic situation reports and submit to the Infrastructure Branch Director.
 2. Assess ESF 3 related problems, develop corrective measures, and submit response and short-term recovery action plans to the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.

Organization

- ESF 3 operates within the EOC Infrastructure Branch under the EOC Operations Section Chief.
- The EOC Infrastructure Branch Director is responsible for coordinating the attendance and participation of ESF 3 in meetings, conferences, training sessions, and exercises.
- The Infrastructure Branch Director and ESF 3 support team will, on an annual basis, review and revise, as necessary, the applicable sections of the Miami-Dade CEMP.
- The EOC Infrastructure Branch Director, along with the lead agency, will develop and maintain a database of emergency contact points.
- ESF 3 will establish and maintain a database of resources that may be employed on an as required basis during or after an incident or disaster. The database will include engineering services, construction resources and any materials that may require pre-positioning in the preparation phase of an anticipated incident or disaster.
- The overall administration and coordination of ESF 3 will be the responsibility of the ESF 3 lead agency whose duties will include:
 1. The establishment and maintenance of an ESF 3 duty roster insuring 24-hour continuity of operation when required.

2. Maintaining the timely issuance of situation reports, as appropriate, to the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.
- Designated ESF 3 personnel must have the authority of their individual agencies to commit available and obtainable agency resources without having to secure approval from any other management level.

Direction and Control

- The procedures for receiving, evaluating, and prioritizing resource requests is as follows:
 1. ESF 3 receives the resource request from the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.
 2. ESF 3 will then prioritize the request based upon urgency, available manpower and equipment resources.
 3. ESF 3 will then advise in writing, an estimated completion time and submit this to the Infrastructure Branch Director.
- Each agency within ESF 3 is individually responsible for the maintenance of an inventory of available and obtainable resources including vehicles, equipment, facilities, personnel, and material.

Communication Systems

- The Miami-Dade EOC primary communication system is the AT&T digital phone system.
- The Miami-Dade EOC secondary communication system is a commercial HF radio system with a back-up 800 MHz transmitter and repeaters strategically located throughout the County to provide countywide networking and communication.
- A satellite communications link with the state EOC and several amateur (Ham) radio systems are also operational within the Miami-Dade EOC.

ESF 3 Interface

ESF 3 may interface with any of the represented ESF's within the Miami-Dade Emergency Operations Center.

During the preliminary phases prior to the advent of an incident or disaster, a number of preparatory tasks must be accomplished. The following represents a list of those basic preparatory actions:

1. Contact the designated ESF 3 personnel.
2. Arrange for sufficient staff to provide for a continuous 24-hour continuity of operation at the EOC.
3. Confirm the municipal branch EOC activations and initiate the points of contact databases within each ESF 3 support group as they activate.
4. ESF 3 lead agency then establishes contact and liaison with the state ESF 3 at the state EOC.
5. Perform a preliminary vulnerability evaluation based upon predicted conditions and transmit to the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.
6. Confirm operational status of all notification, communication and support systems relevant to ESF 3.

Response

The response phase of an incident or disaster requires that a number of tasks be accomplished by ESF 3. The following represents a list of those basic response actions:

1. Receive, distribute, and evaluate support and response resource requests.
2. List items for inclusion in the situation reports.
3. Collect information and prepare situation reports on a frequency to be agreed upon with the EOC Operations Section Chief.
4. Review team rosters to ensure continuity of operation.

Recovery

The recovery phase of an incident or disaster places an entirely new set of duties and responsibilities upon ESF 3. The following represents a list of those basic recovery actions:

1. Receive, distribute, and evaluate resource requests for the area affected by the incident or disaster.
2. List items for inclusion in the briefings and situation reports.
3. Activate the deployment of IDA teams, mutual aid teams, and other emergency work teams in the disaster area as required.
4. Continue the maintenance of continuity of operation. Insure adequate shift overlap to allow for transmission of information.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 4 (FIREFIGHTING)

PART 1 – General

Introduction

Emergency Support Function 4 deals with the issue of firefighting during the response and recovery phases of a disaster.

Lead Agency

Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department (MDFR)

Support Agencies

Coral Gables Fire Rescue Department
Hialeah Fire Rescue Department
Key Biscayne Fire Rescue Department
Miami Fire Rescue Department
Miami Beach Fire Rescue Department
Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department

Scope

The ESF 4 lead and appropriate support agencies will become operational when the Miami-Dade Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activates at a Level II, or I in response to any major emergency or disaster.

- The available resources of ESF 4 include personnel, facilities, equipment, vehicles and supplies.
- The obtainable resources of ESF 4 are personnel, equipment, vehicles and supplies from federal, state and local governments, as well as private organizations.

Purpose

It is the responsibility of ESF 4 to provide and coordinate fire protection and suppression services within the county during response and recovery phases of a disaster. This is to be accomplished by use of the available and obtainable resources, which will be deployed to achieve the following:

- Suppress fires.
- Conduct search and rescue operations.
- Inspect facilities to determine if fire hazards exist that endanger the occupants and community.
- Inspection of fire hydrants to assure operation and adequate water supply prior to re-population of a community.
- Support ESF 8 in providing medical assistance for disaster victims.
- Support ESF 8 in assuring adequate EMS coverage in impacted areas prior to re-population of communities.

PART 2 – Concept of Operations

General

- Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department is the lead agency for ESF 4.
- The EOC Public Safety Branch Director will notify the ESF 4 primary contact in the event of an incident or disaster.
- ESF 4 shall monitor developing problems, prioritize and develop plans to mitigate incidents or concerns.

Organization

- ESF 4 operates within the EOC Public Safety Branch under the EOC Operations Section Chief.
- The Public Safety Branch Director is responsible for managing the availability and participation of designated individuals within ESF 4.
- The Public Safety Branch Director will review and update this section of the Miami-Dade CEMP as needed or annually at a minimum.
- The EOC Public Safety Branch Director will coordinate with the ESF 4 lead agency to maintain an emergency contact list.
- MDFR, as lead for ESF 4, will be required to establish and maintain a database of available resources that may be required for a disaster.
- Designated ESF 4 personnel must have the delegated authority of their agency to commit and procure resources as needed.

Direction and Control

The procedures for receiving, evaluating, prioritizing and dispatching firefighting resource requests are as follows:

1. ESF 4 may receive resource requests from the EOC Operations Section Chief, a Branch Director, or any agency representative in the EOC.
2. The ESF 4 prioritizes these resource requests based upon urgency and available resources.
3. ESF 4 will then annotate, in Web EOC®, an estimated completion time and cost.

4. It is the responsibility of the EOC Public Safety Branch Director to monitor any and all resource requests aligned with ESF 4 and assure appropriate action is taken.
5. If the resource request exceeds available resources, a request is made to the EOC Logistics Section for mutual aid.
6. ESF 4 has a direct link communication to their command post.
7. ESF 4 will interface with the EOC Public Safety Branch Director to expedite the priorities of the function. The EOC Public Safety Branch Director will facilitate and act as the liaison between the ESF and the other Branches.

Preparation

During the preliminary phases prior to a disaster, the following tasks must be accomplished:

1. Contact the designated ESF 4 support personnel.
2. Arrange for 24-hour coverage.
3. Establish communications with State ESF 4.
4. Perform a preliminary vulnerability evaluation based upon predicted conditions and transmit to the EOC Public Safety Branch Director.
5. Confirm operation of all notification and communication systems.
6. Acquire an updated inventory list of available resources from all firefighting agencies within the county.

Response

The response phase of an incident or disaster requires that a number of tasks be accomplished by ESF 4. The following represents a list of those basic response actions:

1. Receive, distribute, and evaluate resource requests.
2. Make arrangements for hosting out-of-county ESF 4 responders.
3. List items for inclusion on the situation reports.
4. Maintain a duty log.

Recovery

The recovery phase of an incident or disaster places an entirely new set of duties and responsibilities upon ESF 4. The following represents a list of those basic recovery actions:

1. Receive, distribute, and evaluate resource requests.
2. List items for inclusion on the situation reports.
3. Establish staging areas of mutual aid responders and deploy these teams as needed.
4. Assure adequate coverage for each shift.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 5 (PLANNING)

PART 1 – General

Introduction

ESF 5 is responsible for the collection, analysis, evaluation, and dissemination of information regarding an emergency or disaster. The Planning ESF assesses the incident, the impact of the incident, develops action plans to guide the direction of the response and recovery phases, and plans for the demobilization of the Miami-Dade EOC.

Lead Agency

Miami-Dade Emergency Management

Support Agencies

Miami-Dade Fire Rescue
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Miami-Dade Police Department
Information Technology Department
Miami-Dade Mayor's Office of Communications
Miami-Dade Community Information and Outreach Department (311)

Scope

The EOC Planning Section (ESF 5) is utilized when the EOC is activated at a Level 2 or greater. While the responsibilities and objectives of the Planning Section do not change with the levels of activation, the means by which the objectives are accomplished is based on the complexity of the response and the number of available personnel to assist the EOC.

Purpose

ESF 5 of the Miami-Dade Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is responsible for the collection, analysis, evaluation, and dissemination of information regarding an incident. Information is needed to:

- Understand the scope of the current situation/incident.
- Predict the probable course of incident events.
- Prepare alternative strategies and operations of the incident.
- Develop action plans to guide the direction of response and recovery efforts.
- Disseminate plans and information to the appropriate audiences via the most effective means.

Policies

The available and obtainable resources of ESF 5 will be employed in the event of an emergency or disaster to accomplish the objectives outlined in the Miami-Dade EOC Planning Section Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). The objectives include the following:

1. Obtain initial briefing regarding the incident.

2. Receive briefing on initial information from the Incident Commander and/or Duty Officer.
3. Discuss with the Incident Commander, the level of involvement in the incident for Emergency Management and the Emergency Operations Center.
4. Obtain a summary of resources and agencies currently involved in the response to the incident (if any).
5. Prepare a strategy (i.e., incident action plan) for the immediate near future (i.e., the next 4 to 24 hours).
6. Establish time intervals for operational periods.
7. Prepare a list of agencies, departments, and/or individuals that will be contacted and represented at the EOC for activations.
8. Compile and display incident assessment and status information.
9. Develop alternative response or recovery strategies.
10. Identify need for use of specialized resources.
11. Provide periodic predictions on incident potential.
12. Prepare and distribute the Incident Action Plan
13. Prepare an EOC demobilization plan.

PART 2 – Concept of Operations

General

1. In the event of an emergency or disaster, Miami-Dade Emergency Management, as lead agency for ESF 5, will assign personnel to the Planning Section.
2. It will be the responsibility of the EOC Planning Section Chief to notify ESF 5 support agencies and personnel of any pending incident or major emergency and to advise them of when and where the designated personnel are to report for duty should activation be required.
3. It will be the responsibility of the EOC Planning Section to review and assess the developing incident information and accomplish the ESF objectives pursuant to the Miami-Dade EOC Planning Section Standard Operating Procedures.

Organization

1. Planning operates as a sub-section of the Miami-Dade Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The Planning Section Chief, manages the Unit.

2. The EOC Planning Section Chief is responsible for coordinating the attendance and participation of designated individuals in the incident planning process pursuant to the Miami-Dade EOC Planning Section Standard Operating Procedures.
3. The Planning team will meet annually to review and revise, if necessary, the applicable sections of the Miami-Dade CEMP.
4. Miami-Dade Emergency Management will develop and maintain a database of emergency contact personnel to staff the Planning and Information functions during activation of the EOC.
5. The overall administration and coordination of the EOC Planning Section will be the responsibility of the EOC Planning Section Chief as outlined in the Planning Section SOPs.

Direction and Control

The EOC Planning Section Chief, who reports directly to the EOC Incident Commander, will coordinate actions taken by ESF 5.

ESF 5 Interface

1. The EOC Planning Section interfaces with all personnel and agencies in the EOC to obtain information relative to the incident.
2. The Planning Section Chief will interface with ESF 5 at the State EOC to provide, coordinate, and share relevant disaster information and planning strategies necessary for addressing incident and disaster situations with the SEOC and all local response agencies.
3. The EOC Planning Section is responsible for the mission tracking and message control center that receives all incoming messages not specifically directed to an ESF. Each message is transcribed and delivered to the appropriate agency for action, as are all inter-agency communications and requests. Copies of these request slips are sorted and tracked by ESF category.

Preparation

During the preliminary phases prior to an emergency or disaster, a number of preparatory tasks must be accomplished. The following represents a list of those basic preparatory actions:

1. Discuss with the Incident Commander, the level of involvement in the incident for Emergency Management and the Emergency Operations Center.
2. Obtain a summary of resources and agencies currently involved in the response to the incident (if any).
3. Prepare an initial strategy, if possible.
4. Prepare a list of all agencies, departments, and/or individuals that will be contacted and represented at the EOC for activations.

5. Assemble alternative strategies.
6. Identify need for use of specialized resources.
7. Provide periodic predictions on incident potential.

Response

The EOC Planning Section will assist in the implementation of the EOC Planning Section SOPs by doing the following:

1. Establish time intervals for operational period cycles. Arrange for 24-hour continuity of operation utilizing support agency staff as required. Provide for a shift overlap to insure continuity of information and planning.
2. Input information from the Operations Section into Arc-View and compile informational maps using extant GIS programs and the EOC X-Y plotter.
3. Compile and display incident assessment and status information on the white boards in the Planning Section Conference Room; incorporate into incident action plans.
4. Assemble alternative strategies.
5. Identify need for use of specialized resources.
6. Collect and process information regarding recovery activities while the response phase of the disaster is ongoing.
7. Develop incident action plans to identify projected operational objectives and requirements for the recovery phase.
8. Anticipate the types of recovery information the Operations Section will require.
9. Compile information to support recovery activities.

Recovery

The recovery phase of an emergency or disaster places an entirely new set of duties and responsibilities upon ESF 5. The following represents a list of those basic recovery actions:

1. Assist the EOC Operations Section and the EOC Infrastructure Branch in developing long-term recovery strategies; incorporate these strategies into the incident action plans.
2. Work with state and federal agencies by sharing appropriate information that works to ensure coordinated recovery efforts.

3. Prepare an EOC demobilization plan.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 6 (MASS CARE)

PART 1 – GENERAL

Introduction

ESF 6 deals with the issue of providing mass care during the response and recovery phases of a disaster.

Lead Agency

American Red Cross South Florida Region (ARC)

Support Agencies

Crisis Response Team
Florida Department of Children & Families (DCF)
Greater Miami Convention & Visitors Bureau
Miami-Dade County Public Schools
Miami-Dade County Public Schools Police Department
Miami-Dade Community Action and of Human Services Department (CAHS)
Miami-Dade Health Department
Miami-Dade Internal Services Department
Miami-Dade Public Housing and Community Development
Miami-Dade Fire Rescue
Miami-Dade Police Department
Municipal Fire Rescue Departments
Municipal Police Departments
Salvation Army
Miami-Dade Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (MDVOAD)

Scope

ESF 6 will coordinate and plan the following activities:

- Open and operate evacuation centers for people who must evacuate due to a disaster or a potential threat. Make provisions for temporary housing for people whose homes are uninhabitable after the disaster.
- Provide food and water to the evacuation centers, disaster relief centers and other established feeding sites.
- Provide comfort items and services to people affected by or responding to the disaster. This would include social and mental health services.
- Provide centralized registration and inquiry service on evacuees.

Purpose

- It is the responsibility of ESF 6 to provide and coordinate mass care services to the county emergency management effort during response and recovery phases of a disaster. Mass Care services are designed to provide for basic human needs before, during and after a disaster.
- Mass Care includes services such as temporary sheltering, feeding, first aid, clothing, disaster welfare information, mental health assistance and a transition from pre-disaster response to post-disaster recovery.
- The ARC is chartered by federal law to provide peacetime disaster relief and as such has been designated the lead agency for ESF 6. To provide emergency mass care the ARC cooperates with state and local governments and agencies.

Policies

- Provisions for mass care will be activated when deemed necessary by MDEM.
- MDEM will make determinations as to which populations need to be evacuated.
- MDEM will work in conjunction with ESF 6 to determine suitable evacuation centers and timeframes.
- Requests for mass care services will be directed to the EOC Human Services Branch Director and ESF 6.
- ESF 6 will work with all other ESFs who have responsibilities related to and affecting mass care.
- The mass care resources of ESF 6 may be utilized during times when the Miami-Dade EOC activates at a Level II or I, in response to any major emergency or disaster.
- The available resources of ESF 6 include personnel, facilities, equipment, vehicles, and supplies.
- The obtainable resources of ESF 6 are personnel, equipment, vehicles, and supplies of related agencies, Federal, State and local governments, public and private organizations.

PART 2 – Concept of Operations

General

- In the event of an impending or actual disaster, the agencies and organizations of ESF 6 will assign designated personnel to the Miami-Dade EOC as outlined in the EOC Table of Operations.
- Should activation be required, the Human Services Branch Director will notify all ESF 6 agencies of an incident and provide them with the time and location their personnel will need to report.
- ESF 6 shall review developing problems, prioritize, and develop plans to mitigate incidents or concerns. These plans will be forwarded to the EOC Human Services Branch Director.

Organization

ESF 6 operates within the EOC Human Services Branch.

Direction and Control

The establishment of priorities and the initiation of emergency work for mass care during the response and recovery phases will be handled by ESF 6. The procedures for receiving, evaluating, prioritizing and dispatching mass care resource requests are as follows:

1. The EOC Human Services Branch Director receives the resource request.

2. The EOC Human Services Branch Director provides the requests to ESF 6 for evaluation.
3. ESF 6 will prioritize requests based upon urgency and available resources.
4. ESF 6 will then advise, in writing, an estimated completion time and provide this to the EOC Human Services Branch Director.
5. If the resource request exceeds obtainable resources, a request is made to the ESF 7 (Resource Support)
 - Each agency under ESF 6 shall maintain an inventory of available and obtainable resources including vehicles, equipment, material, and personnel.
 - Each ESF 6 agency will be responsible for the positioning, logistics, and management of its individual resource inventory.
 - The American Red Cross is the lead agency for ESF 6 in charge of all sheltering operations and evacuation centers for general populations in Miami-Dade County. Miami-Dade Emergency Management and the Miami-Dade County Health Department are the lead agencies responsible for the operations of Medical Evacuation Centers.
 - The American Red Cross is responsible for the establishment of mass feeding operations in Miami-Dade County. To supplement their resources, MDVOAD agencies will be called upon to provide assistance and support.
 - During non-hurricane conditions, calling 911 can render emergency medical services. The American Red Cross may or may not have personnel or volunteers who are qualified to provide first aid services. Local paramedics will be provided to evacuation centers and feeding sites and emergency stations may request paramedics.
 - The American Red Cross will maintain a registry of all people who are in evacuation centers. The Miami-Dade County Health Department will provide information on the people who are in Medical Evacuation Centers. This information will be compiled and utilized by the American Red Cross Disaster Welfare Inquiry, a program developed to help family members and friends locate one another.
 - The sites that have been selected as hurricane evacuation centers are school board facilities and have backup generators for emergency lighting. Medical Management Facilities are utilized for the placement of the electrically dependent and have backup generators with specially designated outlets.
 - Evacuation centers will be opened when an emergency situation requires the evacuation and sheltering of people. MDEM coordinates the opening and closing of centers with all involved agencies. Evacuation centers are closed when it is determined that they are no longer needed or alternative arrangements have been made for persons who are unable to return to their homes.
 - The American Red Cross is responsible for the registration, staffing, feeding and other activities in the general population evacuation centers. MDEM has recruited county personnel for the management and registration positions and providing logistical support for Medical Evacuation Centers. Miami-Dade County Health Department and Jackson Memorial Hospital are responsible for coordinating the medical personnel and supplementing other personnel as needed at the Medical Evacuation Centers. The American Red Cross will supply support for food and water supplies after the initial two-day supply at each Medical Evacuation Center has been utilized. More detailed information regarding the operations

of the Medical Evacuation Centers can be found in the Miami-Dade County Emergency Evacuation Assistance Program.

- Municipal police, Miami-Dade County School Board Police, and contracted county security agencies will provide security. Miami-Dade Police is the lead agency for coordinating security at each location.
- The American Red Cross is responsible for training the management personnel for the general evacuation centers run by the American Red Cross. MDEM provides training for the management personnel for the Medical Evacuation Centers.
- Each evacuation center has a two-day supply of USDA bulk food stored in its facility for use during hurricane evacuations. Miami-Dade County School Board cafeteria and custodial personnel will be on hand to provide cooking and cleaning services. The American Red Cross will be responsible for coordinating feeding and sanitation functions at the location they are operating.

Communication Systems

Evacuation centers are equipped with phone and fax capability. Ham radio operators will report to each evacuation center with their communication equipment at the designated time.

ESF 6 Interface

- ESF 6 will coordinate directly with other Human Service agencies for support services.
- ESF 6 will coordinate through the EOC Human Services Branch Director for support from other ESFs outside of the EOC Human Services Branch.
- ESF 6 will exhaust all obtainable resources before turning a request for logistical support over to ESF 7 (Resource Support).
- The American Red Cross will coordinate with ESF 11 (Food and Water), and ESF 7 (Resources Support) to make provisions for resources of food, water, and ice to be distributed from mass feeding sites.

Responsibilities

- ESF 6 is responsible for the planning and provision of mass care services.
- ESF 6 is responsible for coordinating the availability and participation of designated individuals within the support team as needed.
- The lead and support agencies will work with the EOC Human Services Branch Director to update the appropriate sections of the Miami-Dade CEMP as needed.
- The EOC Human Services Branch Director will coordinate with the lead and support agencies to maintain an emergency contact list.
- Each ESF 6 lead and support agency will be required to establish and maintain a database of available resources that may require for a disaster.
- The overall administration and coordination of mass care include collaboration between the EOC Human Services Branch Director and the ESF 6 agencies and organizations.
- ESF 6 personnel designated to report to the EOC will have the delegated authority of their agency to commit available resources and procure obtainable resources as needed.

Preparation

During the preliminary phases prior to a disaster, the following tasks must be accomplished:

1. Contact the designated ESF 6 lead and support personnel.
2. Determine the scope of services that will be required from ESF 6.
3. Develop and maintain a master list of the status of the evacuation centers and ensure this information is disseminated to the appropriate agencies.
4. Arrange for 24-hour (or appropriate) coverage within the EOC and other designated sites where mass care services are provided. The personnel required to provide this coverage will be obtained from a roster of American Red Cross volunteers, support agencies, and VOAD.
5. The ESF 6 lead agency will establish communications with State ESF 6 contact.
6. Assess the projection for provision of services and perform a preliminary vulnerability evaluation based upon predicted conditions.
7. Confirm operation of all notification and communication systems.

Response

The response phase of an incident or disaster requires that a number of tasks be accomplished by ESF 6. The following represents a list of those basic response actions:

1. Evaluate the status and conditions of the evacuation centers to determine which centers should remain open.
2. Based on information received from the Damage Assessment Teams, determine if additional mass care services are needed and in which areas.
3. Receive, distribute, evaluate and act on resource requests for ESF 6 responders from outside the county.
4. Make arrangements to include sleeping accommodations.
5. List items for inclusion of the situation reports and action plans.
6. Collect data and prepare reports as determined by the EOC Operations Section Chief.

Recovery

The recovery phase of an incident or disaster places an entirely new set of duties and responsibilities upon ESF 6. The following represents a list of those basic recovery actions:

1. Monitor the conditions of evacuees and responders and provide needed services including food and water at evacuation centers, and disaster relief centers on a priority basis.
2. Receive, distribute, evaluate and act on resource requests for the impacted areas.
3. List items for inclusion in briefings and action plans.

4. Establish system for the utilization of mutual aid resources and personnel.
5. Continue to produce situation reports for Human Services Branch Director as planned.
6. Assure adequate coverage for each shift.

Non-emergency Activities

During non-emergency times ESF 6 agencies, in conjunction with MDEM, will plan for, exercise and revise mass care functions. Activities will include:

1. Identifying, measuring, and contracting for appropriate facilities to be used as evacuation centers for a variety of disasters.
2. Recruit, screen, and train volunteers to provide essential services within evacuation centers.
3. Coordinate with MDEM to revise and improve existing mass care plans.
4. Coordinate with adjacent counties in terms of planning for hosting other counties when the need arises.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 7 (RESOURCE SUPPORT)

PART 1 – General

Introduction

The main function of Emergency Support Function 7, Resource Support, is to provide logistical support for the Miami-Dade Emergency Operations Center (EOC) through the acquisition of resources such as materials, equipment, and facilities any time that the EOC is activated.

Lead Agency

Miami-Dade Internal Services Department (ISD)

Support Agencies

County:

Disaster Assistance Employee Program (DAE)

State:

Florida National Guard

Florida Division of Community Affairs

Federal:

United States Department of Defense

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Private:

Miami-Dade Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (MDVOAD)

United Way of Miami

Scope

ESF 7 will activate when the Miami-Dade EOC is operating at an activation Level II or greater in response to any major emergency or disaster. ESF 7 agencies will support emergency operations by supplementing the available and obtainable resources of response and recovery agencies. Available or existing resources refer to personnel, technology, equipment, supplies, facilities, and vehicles. Obtainable resources refer to personnel, technology, equipment, supplies, facilities, and vehicles that can be directly accessed through contractors, vendors, other agencies, governments and/or public or private groups. Emergency response agencies must be prepared to sustain themselves during the first 24 hours following the onset of an emergency or disaster.

Purpose

ESF 7 will provide logistical support to the operations of agencies and personnel at the Miami-Dade EOC. ESF 7 ensures that the needs of emergency responders and residents are prioritized so that additional resources can be located, secured, distributed, and utilized in the most effective manner possible during response and recovery operations.

Policies

ESF 7 will activate as members of the resource support team and will operate according to the following guidelines:

1. Anticipate needs that will go beyond local resource capabilities by reviewing current inventory lists to establish those items that must be obtained from commercial sources.
2. Compile local resource lists and establish agreements and contracts prior to the onset of an emergency.
3. Assign the highest priority in resource allocation decision making to meet the survival needs of disaster victims.
4. Assess and prioritize disaster-related needs on an ongoing basis to ensure the most efficient use of resources.
5. Obtain resources through one of several means, including local resource inventories or local agreements, donations, mutual-aid (local or statewide), or procurement.
6. Provide appropriate staging areas for the receipt, inventory, and organization of bulk resources.
7. Identify and operate facilities for the purpose of receiving and storing resources.
8. Identify and operate facilities that will operate as distribution points.
9. Identify and operate facilities that will operate as volunteer reception centers.

10. Identify and operate facilities that will operate as base camps.
11. Coordinate effective transportation of resources to their destinations.
12. Track resources from time of deployment to time of demobilization.

PART 2 – Concept of Operations

General

ESF 7 will provide support to the Operations of the EOC during all phases of an emergency activation.

Organization

Resource Support is an emergency support function within the EOC Logistics Section. In addition to the lead agency for an emergency support function, there are several support agencies. The agencies that comprise ESF 7 report directly to the EOC Logistics Section Chief. The Miami-Dade Internal Services Department (ISD), as the lead agency for ESF 7, is responsible for the overall operation of the resource support function. Other identified support agencies are tasked with specific roles in support of ESF 7 based on their areas of expertise.

ESF 7 support agencies must appoint representatives who have the authority to commit and procure available and obtainable resources without requiring additional agency approval. These representatives must also have the authority to make decisions on behalf of their respective agencies.

Direction and Control

- The EOC Logistics Section Chief and the lead agency will work cooperatively in creating and maintaining a database of names and numbers to be utilized for emergency contacts.
- The EOC Logistics Section Chief will be responsible for notifying the ESF 7 lead agency representative of any pending incident or emergency. If appropriate, the lead agency representative will alert the support agencies of the potential for an EOC activation.
- If prior warning is available, the lead agency and appropriate support agency representatives will alert those suppliers with whom agreements or contracts are currently in place.

Preparation

During the preliminary phases prior to the onset of an emergency or disaster, a number of preparatory tasks must be accomplished. These are:

1. Contact entities with which contracts, agreements or arrangements have been made for providing resources during emergencies or disasters.
2. Identify warehouses and properties that can be used for staging areas for incoming resources, resource distribution points, base camps, volunteer reception centers, warehouses, and other functions as they arise.

3. Compile resource lists from EOC representative agencies.
4. Perform a preliminary needs assessment based upon predicted conditions and prior experience.
5. Receive resource requests for the Disaster Assistance Centers (DACs).
6. Ensure that agency representatives have access to forms and systems for tracking resources once they are deployed.

*All agencies and departments that are located within the EOC or who are designated as support agencies for any Miami-Dade County ESF are responsible for keeping their own available resource lists. Agencies should have this resource information readily available during the preparation stage.

Response

Once ESF 7 has been activated, it will carry out resource support response activities by addressing the following concerns:

1. Needs assessment
2. Resource location and acquisition
3. Distribution of resources
4. Tracking of resources

Recovery

Once the emergency situation subsides and critical needs have been met, the EOC Logistics Section Chief and ESF 7 lead agency representative will direct the Needs Assessment, Supply and Distribution Groups to complete the following activities:

- Conduct a call-down of last known on-site contacts for each resource that has been deployed to verify its present status and location.
- Contact all recipients of loaned equipment, supplies, or personnel and verify arrangements for return of items.
- Arrange for disposal, relocation, or storage of excess donations and supplies.
- Close facilities after verifying that all of the necessary paperwork has been completed.
- Deactivate volunteers and staff.
- Continue to compile and prepare documentation relevant to any resources received through procurement or the Statewide Mutual-Aid Agreement.
- Determine if any donors or suppliers are willing to enter into agreements for future emergencies.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 8 (HEALTH AND MEDICAL)

PART 1 – General

Introduction

Emergency Support Function 8 deals with the issue of providing health and medical care during the response and recovery phases of a disaster.

Lead Agency

Miami-Dade County Health Department

Support Agencies

County:

Miami-Dade Fire Rescue
Miami-Dade Medical Examiners Department
Miami-Dade Emergency Management
Miami-Dade Internal Services Department
Miami-Dade Police Department
Municipal Fire Rescue Departments
Municipal Police Departments
Public Health Trust

State:

Agency for Health Care Administration
Department of Children and Families (DCF)
Disaster Medical Assistance Teams
Florida Department of Elder Affairs

Private:

American Red Cross – South Florida Region
Florida Health Care Association
South Florida Hospital & Healthcare Association
Miami-Dade Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters

Scope

- The ESF 8 lead and support agencies will become operational when the Miami-Dade EOC activates at a Level II, or I in response to any major emergency or disaster.
- Due to the large scope of work involved with ESF 8 activities, Environmental and Public Health will respond to environmental and public issues. For a detailed description of these activities, please refer to the ESF 8 SOP located in Volume II of this CEMP.

Purpose

It is the responsibility of ESF 8 to plan for, mobilize, and manage health and medical services during the response and recovery phases of a disaster. ESF 8 will provide medical care, treatment, and support to disaster victims, response personnel, and the general public.

ESF 8 activities include evacuation of the injured, disposition of the dead, medical and special needs evacuations, and basic health considerations. These activities will be coordinated through the EOC Human Services Branch Director.

The Miami-Dade Health Department has been tasked as lead agency for ESF 8.

Policies

- ESF 8 will be responsible for coordinating the evacuation of stretcher bound patients from hospitals and nursing homes, if an evacuation becomes necessary. MDEM will coordinate with private and public ambulance, where MDEM will prioritize and dispatch evacuating facilities. The Miami-Dade Police Department Motorcycle Officers will be responsible for escorting the ambulances evacuating from hospitals and nursing homes.
- ESF 8 will also monitor the overall evacuation of residential health care facilities and identifying those facilities that need resources for recovery from an emergency or disaster.
- The DCF Crisis Response Team (CRT) was developed to respond to the emotional and behavioral reactions that may affect the population of Miami-Dade County after such event. The CRT will have the capacity to respond to this need in a coordinated and efficient manner. The CRT also provides a capacity to compliment and augment existing intervention and referral services to victims of critical incidents and disasters on both a regional and statewide level. In incidents that do not require the opening of a Medical Evacuation Centers or DACs, CRT will provide counseling services to disaster victims as determined necessary by the MDCRT assessment teams. CRT has established criteria to certify volunteer mental health counselors. These criteria are outlined in the CRT plan.
- Emergency response personnel will receive counseling services through the Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD) that is provided to its employees by the responding agency. Those agencies that have not implemented a CISD program may receive counseling services from the CRT.
- It will be the responsibility of the ESF 8 to review and assess health and medical needs in the county in the event of an emergency or disaster.
- After assessing the needs of the county, ESF 8 will make preparations to obtain resources to meet those needs. A response and short-term recovery action plan will be submitted to the EOC Human Services Branch Director. ESF 8 will coordinate issues that go beyond medical intervention such as radiological, epidemiological, environmental health, communicable disease, hazardous material contamination and vector control.
- Resource support requests will be submitted through the EOC Human Services Branch Director whom will then task ESF 8 agencies to provide the resource. If the resource is not available or obtainable through ESF 8, the EOC Human Services Branch Director will submit a request to ESF 7 (Resource Support).
- The Medical Examiner's Department will coordinate with Miami-Dade Police Department – Homicide on the cause of death and identification of victims; with Funeral Directors on mortuary services and also

identification of victims; and with the CRT on the next of kin notification. MDPD Homicide will be the liaison for the Medical Examiner at the Miami-Dade Emergency Operations Center. The Medical Examiner's Department has developed a mass casualty plan outlining this coordination.

- ESF 8 in cooperation with Environmental and Public Health will be responsible for the identification of contaminated foodstuffs. Miami-Dade Solid Waste Management, as a support agency of Environmental and Public Health will arrange for the collection and disposal of any contaminated foodstuffs identified.

PART 2 – Concept of Operations

General

- Each ESF 8 agency is responsible for identifying personnel that will be assigned to the EOC, evacuation centers and disaster relief centers.
- Coordinate the setup, maintenance, and demobilization of Medical Evacuation Centers (MECs), to include staffing (medical and administrative), shelter inventory supply, and other onsite response functions. Refer to the *Medical Evacuation Center (MEC)* standard operating procedure for details.
- Provide nursing staff / personnel at Hurricane Evacuation Centers (HECs).
- Provide Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) volunteers in order to augment evacuation center staffing and support other medical response needs. MRC volunteers will be supplemental and not considered core staff at evacuation centers.
- Emergency response measures may be exclusively dependent on local resources during the first 24 hours after an emergency or disaster. Preparations will be made by each ESF 8 agency to provide their own resources for this time period.
- ESF 8 will prepare an initial inventory of available and obtainable resources for the purpose of determining where additional resources will be necessary.
- The available resources of ESF 8 will include personnel, technology, facilities, medical equipment, vehicles and supplies.
- The obtainable resources of ESF 8 are personnel, technology, facilities, equipment, vehicles, and supplies that can be accessed directly through contractors, vendors, other agencies, governments and/or public and private groups.
- In the event of an incident or disaster the EOC Human Services Branch Director will notify all ESF 8 agencies and advise them of when and where their designated personnel are to report for duty should activation be required.

Organization

- ESF 8 operates as a part of the EOC Human Services Branch under the EOC Operations Section Chief.
- The EOC Human Services Branch Director and ESF 8 agencies will review and update this section of the Miami-Dade CEMP on an annual basis.
- ESF 8 will develop and maintain a database of emergency contacts.
- Each ESF 8 agency will establish and maintain a database of available and obtainable resources that may be required in a disaster.
- Designated ESF 8 personnel represented in the EOC must have the authority of their individual agencies to commit available and obtainable resources without having to secure approval from any other management level.

Direction and Control

The procedures for receiving, evaluating, prioritizing, and dispatching health and medical resource requests are as follows:

1. The EOC Human Services Branch Director receives the request from one of the EOC Operations Chiefs or a support Section Chief.
2. The EOC Human Services Branch Director disburses the request to ESF 8 for evaluation and prioritization.
3. ESF 8 will prioritize the request urgency and available resources.
4. ESF 8 will advise in writing an estimated completion time and submit to the EOC Human Services Branch Director.
5. If the resource request exceeds obtainable resources, ESF 8 will attempt to locate the resource through outside sources.
6. A request will then be made to ESF 7 (Resource Support).

Preparation

During the preliminary phases prior to an incident or disaster, the following tasks must be accomplished:

1. ESF 8 agencies will designate personnel to insure 24-hour continuity of operation in the Miami-Dade EOC and in the field.
2. Coordinate with the Special Needs Coordinator in obtaining the list of PSNs that require ambulance transportation.
3. The ESF 8 lead agency will establish contact with the State ESF 8 contact.
4. Perform a preliminary vulnerability evaluation based upon predicted conditions.
5. Confirm operation of all notification systems.

Response

The response phase of an incident or disaster requires that a number of tasks be accomplished by ESF 8. The following represents a list of those basic response actions:

1. Obtain accurate census for health care facilities and EEAP clients that require evacuation by ambulance.
2. Coordinate the evacuation of health care facilities with support from local and municipal fire rescue and private ambulance companies. Direct private ambulance companies in the evacuation of stretcher bound patients through the Evacuation Support Center.
3. Coordinate the ambulance evacuation of EEAP clients with municipal fire rescue departments.
4. Maintain contact with the State ESF 8 contact. Determine whether to request an activation of the Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT).
5. Collect data and prepare reports as determined by the EOC Operations Section Chief.
6. List items for inclusion in the situation reports and action plans.

Recovery

The recovery phase of an incident or disaster places an entirely new set of duties and responsibilities upon ESF 8. The following represents a list of those basic recovery actions:

1. Ensure that the appropriate actions are taken to protect the health and safety of disaster victims, responders, and the general public.
2. If area medical facilities are damaged, make preparations to transport victims in serious or critical condition to facilities outside the disaster area.
3. Coordinate the re-entry of hospitals and EEAP clients.
4. If necessary, set-up casualty collection points.
5. Monitor and report any potential or existing health concerns.
6. Disseminate information to the public concerning potential and existing health hazards.
7. Identify mental health needs of those affected by or responding to the disaster. Assign mental health workers when deemed necessary by the CRT.
8. Coordinate with the Miami-Dade Police Department Homicide or Medical Examiner Department for the notification of next of kin.
9. Assure adequate coverage of EOC representatives for each shift.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 9 (URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE)

PART 1 – General

Introduction

Emergency Support Function 9 (Urban Search & Rescue) provides for the services of urban search and rescue during the response and recovery phases of a disaster.

Lead Agency

Miami-Dade Fire-Rescue

Support Agencies

Miami-Dade Medical Examiners Department
Miami-Dade Emergency Management
Miami-Dade Police Department
Miami-Dade Transit Agency
Miami Fire Rescue – USAR Task Force 2
Municipal Police Departments

State:

Civil Air Patrol
Florida Department of Insurance

Federal:

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
United States Department of Defense

Scope

The ESF 9 lead and appropriate support agencies will become operational when the Miami-Dade Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activates at a Level II, or I in response to any major incident or disaster. The Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Task Force is responsible for locating, extricating, and providing immediate medical treatment for life-threatening injuries of victims trapped in collapsed structures, debris fields, excavations sites, maritime incidents, and/or downed aircraft. This function will be provided within the first 72 hours of the occurrence of an event.

- The available and obtainable resources of ESF 9 include personnel, search and rescue specific equipment, vehicles, and supplies and search dogs.

Purpose

It is the purpose of ESF 9 to coordinate search and rescue efforts throughout Miami-Dade County during the response and immediate recovery phases of any disaster.

The efforts include but are not limited to:

1. Conducting physical search and rescue operations in damaged/collapsed structures and transportation accidents to locate and extricate victims.
2. Administering immediate medical attention for life-threatening injuries.
3. Carrying out reconnaissance duties to assess damage and determine needs, then provide that information to all agencies involved, including SERT or PDA teams.
4. Providing disaster communications support using state-of-the-art satellite systems.
5. Coordinating identification of missing persons with law enforcement.
7. Performing specialized operations such as diving and technical operations such as confined space, rope, trench, and swift water rescues.
8. Alerting Miami-Dade Police and the Medical Examiners staff to deceased victims so they may extricate corpses.
9. All mutual aid resources should be exhausted first before requesting Federal assistance except if it is clear that the magnitude of the event will require additional USAR task forces.

PART 2 – Concept of Operations

General

- Miami-Dade Fire Rescue is the lead agency for ESF 9.
- The EOC Public Safety Branch Director will notify ESF 9 primary contact in the event of an incident of disaster.
- ESF 9 shall monitor, prioritize, and develop plans to mitigate any incidents.
- The ESF 9 representative upon arrival at the EOC will contact his/her state counterpart, relaying the situation and giving an assessment of possible support that may be needed from mutual aid and federal sources.
- Should USAR operations require transportation of task force personnel; ESF 1 will be tasked to provide it.

Organization

- ESF 9 operates within the EOC Public Safety Branch under the EOC Operations Section Chief.
- The EOC Public Safety Branch Director is responsible for managing the availability and participation of designated individuals within ESF 9.
- The ESF 4 representative may support the ESF 9 role should the second MDR seat require a Hazardous Materials specialist.
- The EOC Public Safety Branch Director will review and update this section of the Miami-Dade CEMP as needed or annually at a minimum.
- The EOC Public Safety Branch Director will coordinate with the ESF 9 lead agency to maintain an emergency contact list.

- MDRF, as the lead for ESF 9, is required to establish and maintain a database of available resources.
- Designated ESF 9 personnel must have the delegated authority of their agency to commit and procure resources as needed.

Direction and Control for Light Search and Rescue

The procedure for receiving, evaluating, prioritizing, and dispatching search and rescue resource requests is as follows:

1. ESF 9 may receive resource requests from the EOC Operations Section Chief, any EOC Branch Director, or any agency representative in the EOC.
2. ESF 9 prioritizes these resource requests based upon urgency and available resources.
3. ESF 9 will determine if standard Fire-Rescue units can be deployed to accomplish the request.
4. If specialized units such as dive teams are required, such requests will be made to the Department's Fire Operations Center.
5. ESF 9 shall keep up to date inventories of equipment required for search and rescue, including where heavy equipment can be located in the private sector.
6. ESF 9 will annotate, in Web EOC®, an estimated completion time, a list of necessary resources, and an approximate cost.
7. If the Resource request exceeds available resources, a request is made to the EOC Logistical Section to secure mutual aid.
8. ESF 9 has direct link communications to the Fire Operations Center.
9. It is the responsibility of the EOC Public Safety Branch Director to monitor any and all resource requests aligned with ESF 9 and assure appropriate action is taken.
10. ESF 9 will interface with the EOC Public Safety Branch Director to expedite the priorities of the function.

Activation of ESF 9 does not indicate activation of the Miami-Dade USAR Task-Force 1, or the City of Miami's USAR Task Force 2. The personnel and equipment that belong to both Task Forces may be utilized as part of a standard Fire-Rescue response. If additional US&R task force support is needed, it shall be requested from FEMA according to the National Response Framework procedures and existing protocols.

Direction and Control for Urban Search and Rescue Florida-Task Force 1 (US&R, FL-TF-1)

USAR requests will be carried out in the following manner:

1. ESF 9 receives the deployment request from the EOC Incident Commander or EOC Public Safety Branch Director.
2. ESF 9 contacts the Fire Operations Center and relays the information of the location of the collapse, the situation report, and any applicable support material or personnel available to the USAR Task Force.
3. If resources are not available, ESF9 makes a request to any mutual aid resources available.
4. The establishment of priorities for search and rescue in the response and immediate recovery phase of a disaster will be directed by ESF 9.
5. The Fire Operations Center makes the determination that resources are available and will give ESF 9 a projected time of deployment.

Medical Facilities: The location and level of devastation of the event will dictate availability of medical facilities. Identification of appropriate facilities or the determination for the need for field hospital operations will be coordinated with ESF 8. Location of where to transport survivors will be determined by the Fire-Rescue dispatch, based on the operational status of medical facilities.

Placement of personnel and equipment: US&R operational personnel are active duty Fire-Rescue personnel, who are accountable to the Assistant Chief of Fire Operations. The Assistant Chief of Fire Operations will assemble US&R operational personnel if deployment is needed. Their specialized equipment is maintained and stored at Fire Rescue Headquarters and can be quickly transported by land or air. An inventory of this equipment is maintained and updated weekly by the Office of the Assistant Chief of Fire Operations. The changes to the content of the inventory list are made on a quarterly basis.

Communications System: Communications with field units shall be handled by standard dispatch protocols through the Fire-Rescue Communications Center. The back-up system will be the Miami-Dade Emergency Operations Center (EOC) 911 communications elements.

Preparation

FL-TF-1 requirements include monthly inventories of personnel and equipment in order to maintain readiness for deployment by FEMA. This pattern is considered sufficient in order to perform any search and rescue functions on the county level.

These readiness operations include:

- Testing of communications and notification equipment
- Drilling on mobilization of the Task Force
- Review of personnel fitness and training requirements
- Review and determination of training for personnel and service animals annually.

Response

The response phase of an incident or disaster requires that a number of tasks be accomplished by ESF 9. The following represents a list of those basic response actions:

1. Receive requests for and deploy collapsed building search units as needed.
2. Provide verbal or written summaries to SERT and PDA teams concerning structural effects of disaster on building being searched.
3. Deploy light search and rescue teams in coordination with Fire-Rescue or 911 requests.
4. ESF 9 Interfacing:
 - Medical: Interface with the ESF 8 (Health and Medical) will ensure that medical concerns or situations are resolved quickly.
 - Infrastructure and Debris Removal: Interface with ESF 3 (Public Works & Engineering) will be necessary in reaching collapsed structures.
 - Fire Fighting: Interface with ESF 4 (Firefighting) will be essential to ensure proper deployment of Fire-Rescue equipment and personnel along with requests for mutual aid if firefighting is a factor in the event.
 - Communications: Interface with ESF 2 (Communications) will be essential for solving communication problems should established back-up systems malfunction.

The collapsed building search operations will normally be performed and completed during the earliest part of response phase. Light search and rescue may continue but, will be performed in line with Fire-Rescue operations.

Recovery

The main USAR function is normally completed shortly after the occurrence of an event. The personnel trained for these operations would therefore return to their standard fire department duties and assignments. Their recovery functions would therefore be in line with the requests made of the Fire-Rescue departments. There are no specific recovery phase actions assigned to the personnel in question.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 10 (HAZARDOUS MATERIALS)

PART 1 – GENERAL

Introduction

The purpose of ESF 10 is to provide support and coordination in response to an actual or potential discharge or release of hazardous materials resulting from a major emergency or disaster.

Response Lead Agency

Miami-Dade Fire-Rescue HAZMAT Bureau

Recovery Lead Agency

Miami-Dade Regulatory and Economic Resources (RER)

Support Agencies

Hialeah Fire-Rescue HAZMAT team,
Miami Fire-Rescue HAZMAT team,
MDFR's HAZMAT teams,
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
United States Coast Guard
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Florida Department of Health (state, regional and county offices)

Scope

The available resources of ESF 10 include personnel, facilities, equipment, vehicles, and supplies.

The obtainable resources of ESF 10 are personnel, equipment, vehicles, and supplies of related agencies, federal, state and local governments, public and private organizations.

Purpose

It is the responsibility of ESF 10 to provide and coordinate hazardous material support during response and recovery phases of a disaster.

Policies

The available and obtainable resources of ESF 10 will be deployed in the event of an incident or disaster to achieve the following:

- Survey impacted areas for releases of hazardous material during the aftermath of disasters.
- Inspect facilities that use, manufacture, and/or transport hazardous materials for releases or damage.
- Coordinate to contain, isolate, and clean up spills of hazardous materials.
- Assure that household hazardous materials are being disposed of in an environmentally safe manner.

PART 2 – Concept of Operations

General

- It will be the EOC Public Safety Branch Director's responsibility to notify all ESF 10 agencies of an incident and provide them with the time and location their personnel should report in case of a required activation.
- The ESF 10 lead agency shall review developing problems, prioritize, and develop plans to mitigate incidents or concerns. The plans will be forwarded to the EOC Public Safety Branch Director.
- Miami-Dade Fire Rescue, Miami Fire Rescue, and Hialeah Fire Rescue maintain hazardous materials response teams for the purpose of providing emergency response to hazardous material incidents within the county. The lead and support agencies for ESF 10 provide additional support as required in the response and recovery phases of any hazardous material incident or disaster.

Organization

- ESF 10 operates within the EOC Public Safety Branch under the EOC Operations Section Chief.

- The EOC Public Safety Branch Director is responsible for ensuring the availability and participation of designated individuals within the support team as needed.
- In conjunction with the lead agency, the EOC Public Safety Branch Director will update the appropriate sections of the Miami-Dade CEMP as needed.
- The EOC Public Safety Branch Director will coordinate with the lead agency to maintain an emergency contact list.
- ESF 10 will be required to establish and maintain a database of available resources that may be required for a disaster.
- Designated ESF 10 personnel must have the delegated authority of the agency to commit and procure resources as needed.

Direction and Control

The establishment of priorities and the initiation of emergency work for hazardous material incidents during the response and recovery phases are handled by the EOC Public Safety Branch Director.

The procedures for receiving, evaluating, prioritizing, and responding to resource requests are as follows:

1. ESF 10 receives the resource request from the EOC Public Safety Branch Director.
2. ESF 10 prioritizes based upon urgency and available resources.
3. The ESF 10 lead agency will advise in writing an estimated completion time and provide this to the EOC Public Safety Branch Director.
4. If the resource request exceeds available resources, a request is made to ESF 7 (Resource Support).

Each agency under ESF 10 shall maintain an inventory of available and obtainable resources, including vehicles, equipment, material, personnel, and facilities.

Communication Systems

Communications with field units will be achieved via existing radio and telephone systems.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 11 (FOOD & WATER)

PART 1 – General

Introduction

Emergency Support Function 11 deals with the issue of identifying food, water, and ice needs during the response and recovery phases of a disaster.

Lead Agency

Miami-Dade Emergency Management

Support Agencies

American Red Cross
Salvation Army

Miami-Dade Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (MDVOAD)

Scope

- ESF 11 will become operational when the Miami-Dade EOC activates at Level II or higher in response to a major emergency or disaster.
- The available resources of ESF 11 refer to the personnel, technology, equipment, facilities, goods, and services that belong to the identified ESF 11 lead and support agencies.
- The obtainable resources ESF 11 refer to the personnel, technology, equipment, facilities, goods and services which can be directly accessed by the lead or support agencies through vendors, donors, or existing agency agreements.
- ESF 11 will assess the food, water and ice needs of the residents in the affected area following a disaster or emergency and will obtain the necessary resources.
- ESF 11 will transport the needed resources to the disaster area with the assistance of ESF 1 (Transportation) and will identify appropriate facilities for storage through the assistance of ESF 7 (Resource Support).
- ESF 11 will distribute the food, water and ice to the disaster victims in conjunction with the ESF 6 (Mass Care) agencies.

Purpose

Emergency Support Function 11 is responsible for providing the immediate food, water, and ice needs of the impacted community following an emergency or disaster.

Policies

The representatives from the ESF 11 agencies will be activated as members of the Food and Water group in the event of an actual emergency or disaster and will carry out their responsibilities according to the following guidelines:

1. Anticipate the food, water, and ice needs of the impacted areas.
2. Develop and maintain a list of vendors and donors of food and water resources to augment existing inventories both from within and outside of Miami-Dade County.
3. Prepare for the receipt of large quantities of food, water, and ice resources by identifying and securing appropriate refrigerated and non-refrigerated storage spaces.
4. Provide for the identification of distribution sites for food, water, and ice resources.
5. Provide a contingency plan in the event that contamination of local food and water supplies and/or losses of electrical power prevent the use of existing food and water supplies.
6. Provide timely distribution of essential survival supplies such food, water, and ice to residents of impacted areas in conjunction with ESF 1 (Transportation) and ESF 7 (Resource Support).

7. Liaison with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the American Red Cross (ARC) to possibly augment existing food supplies with their available resources. The (USDA) provides bulk food that is maintained and stored at each of the shelter locations.

PART 2 – Concept of Operations

Organization

ESF 11 is an emergency support function within the EOC Logistics Section of the Miami-Dade Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The agencies that comprise ESF 11 report directly to the EOC Logistics Section Chief.

The lead agency for ESF 11 is responsible for the operation of the food and water function. Other identified support agencies are tasked with specific roles based on their areas of expertise.

Notification and Alert

The EOC Logistics Section Chief and support agencies will work cooperatively in creating and maintaining a database of names and numbers to be utilized for emergency contacts.

The EOC Logistics Section Chief will be responsible for notifying the ESF 11 support agencies representatives of any pending emergency. The lead agency representative will be notified where the support agency personnel will need to report in the event that the Miami-Dade EOC is activated.

The ESF 11 lead agency will proceed to alert the support agencies of the potential for EOC activation. If prior warning is available, the ESF 11 lead and support agencies will alert agencies, vendors or donors with whom food, water, or ice contracts or agreements exist.

ESF 11 Interface

ESF 11 agencies can communicate directly with other ESF agencies within the EOC. Agencies can request assistance and resource support from each other.

Resource Support

Interface with ESF 7 (Resource Support) will be necessary to coordinate the acquisition of food, water, and ice supplies if such items are not available in sufficient quantities within local inventories. The EOC Logistics Section Chief and/or ESF 7 will be the point of contact for making requests from the State of Florida or from federal agencies.

Mass Care

Interface with ESF 6 (Mass Care) will ensure the distribution of food, water, and ice supplies to disaster victims through fixed and mobile feeding sites such as Salvation Army Comfort Stations and American Red Cross Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs).

Transportation

Interface with ESF 1 (Transportation) will be necessary to coordinate the transportation of food, water, and ice from warehouses and designated staging areas such as the Port of Miami and Miami International Airport, into the affected areas. These transportation resources will be provided by ESF 1 on a priority basis. In extreme circumstances, it may be necessary for ESF 11 to request military assistance through ESF 13 (Military Support).

Responsibilities

In the event of a Level II or I activation of the Miami-Dade EOC, the ESF 11 lead agency will advise the designated personnel to report to the EOC.

The ESF 11 lead agency in conjunction with the ESF 7 (Resource Support) lead agency will determine which facilities or food and water staging areas need to be made operational to support the food and water distribution.

The ESF 11 lead agency will establish contact with the ESF 11 representative at the State of Florida EOC (SEOC).

Other responsibilities of the ESF 11 lead agency will include:

1. Developing and maintaining a roster of support agencies and their respective disaster coordinator designees.
2. Ensuring adequate staffing of the Miami-Dade EOC for 24-hour operational period during a Level III or higher activation.
3. Overseeing the implementation of the ESF 11 plan and procedures during times of emergency.
4. Involving additional support agencies as the need arises.
5. Receiving status reports from support agencies and providing them to the Logistics Section Chief as requested.

The ESF 11 agencies must designate representatives to support this plan who have the authority to commit agency resources without requiring additional agency approval. These representatives must also have the ability to make decisions on behalf of their respective agencies.

Preparation

During the preliminary phase prior to the onset of a threatened emergency or disaster, ESF 11 must accomplish a number of preparatory tasks:

1. Update food, water, and ice vendor or donor lists. This list should include the location of the vendor and the product. Contact these entities to verify that necessary items will be available should the disaster strike.
2. Inventory food, water, and ice supplies of all ESF 11 agencies and of other vendors within and outside of Miami-Dade County.
3. Contact Miami-Dade County's ISD who maintains a list of vendors who have agreed to provide food, water, and ice to the County during disasters.
4. Coordinate with the Miami-Dade VOAD representative in the EOC in order to contact various private non-profit agencies that belong to Miami-Dade VOAD who specialize in food warehousing and distribution, e.g. the Daily Bread Food Bank, South Florida Food Recovery, the Salvation Army and the American Red Cross. Many of these agencies belong to their own nationwide network and can activate to supplement local food inventories.
5. Coordinate with ESF 7 agencies to identify warehouses, which could be used to stage and/or store food, water and ice supplies.
6. Prepare analysis of anticipated food, water and ice needs and begin the process of obtaining these items if not locally available.

Response

Once the ESF 11 agencies have been activated due to the occurrence of an emergency or disaster, they will carry out the following responsibilities:

1. In coordination with ESF 6, identify the areas and number of individuals in the affected community who are in need of emergency water, food and ice.
2. Identify and establish mass feeding and food and water distribution sites in cooperation with ESF 6.
3. Request the County's Internal Services Department through ESF 7 to purchase as much food, water and ice supplies as possible through both existing and new vendors.
4. Request the Salvation Army (through ESF 6) to establish Comfort Stations in the most affected areas in order to provide immediate food and water to the disaster victims.
5. Solicit bulk donations of food, water and ice, from the public, through ESF 15 (Volunteers & Donations), if necessary, for those items that have been deemed to be unavailable or in short supply locally.

6. Coordinate with ESF 16 (Law Enforcement) and ESF 13 (Military Support) to ensure that emergency workers who are providing food, water and ice supplies to disaster victims have access into the affected areas.
7. Request assistance with security at distribution and mass feeding sites to ensure that disaster victims receive these resources in an orderly and safe manner.
8. Coordinate with Environmental and Public Health to determine water contamination and the resultant need for potable water supplies within the affected communities.
9. Monitor the loss of electrical power and determine its impact on food, water and ice needs of disaster victims.
10. Coordinate with ESF 1 and ESF 7 to secure refrigerated trailers and warehouse space for the distribution and storage of water, ice and food supplies as necessary.
11. Coordinate with the State and FEMA for the provision of bulk food, water and ice resources to augment local resources.
12. In conjunction with ESF 7, ESF 1 (Transportation) and ESF 13 (Military Support) oversee the routing and distribution of incoming food, water and ice resources.
13. Establish a network of drop-off sites surrounding the affected area both inside and out of Miami-Dade County where food products can be left by both individuals and vendors.
14. Sort, shrink-wrap and palletize the items at the drop-off sites.
15. Route trucks to the drop-off sites to pick-up the items and ship them to large Distribution Center warehouses.
16. Inventory and assign the food items to their final destination such as mass feeding sites, DACs, and/or tent Cities within the affected area.
17. Transport the food items to their final destination.
18. Determine those food, water and ice shipments that can bypass the drop-off sites and Distribution Center and be routed directly to mass feeding sites, DACs and/or Tent Cities.
19. Determine the need for the issuance of emergency food stamps with the Department of Children & Families (a support agency within ESF 6) and request implementation of the program if deemed appropriate.

Recovery and Deactivation

The recovery phase of an incident or disaster requires additional or varied set of duties and responsibilities for ESF 11. The following represents a list of those basic recovery actions:

1. Assess the need for long-term provision of food, water and ice supplies to the disaster victims.
2. Monitor the number and location of community-based feeding sites, soup kitchens and food pantries and determine their plans for continued feeding for disaster victims.
3. Identify those organizations involved in long-term feeding of disaster victims.
4. Evaluate the current status of warehouse food inventories.

Once the emergency situation subsides and critical needs have been met, the Logistics Section Chief in cooperation with the ESF 11 lead agency will determine the feasibility of deactivating. At such time, the following items will be addressed and acted upon:

1. Contact all recipients of loaned equipment, supplies or personnel and verify arrangements for return of items;
2. Arrange for relocation, preferably to local food warehouses such as the Daily Bread Food Bank, of excess food, water, or ice resources;
3. Shut-down any remaining mass feeding sites unless operated by an independent private agency;
4. Evaluate the effectiveness of the ESF 11 operations and prepare a written report of the findings with recommendations for improvements;
5. Verify that all donors of food, water and ice supplies receive a "Thank - You" letter for their services;
6. Deactivate volunteers and staff of ESF 11 agencies as their services are no longer needed; and
7. Submit all outstanding time sheets and other financial paperwork to the Administration and Finance Section.

Non-Emergency Activities

The ESF 11 lead agency in cooperation with the EOC Logistics Section Chief is responsible for coordinating the attendance and participation of ESF 11 support agencies in planning meetings, conferences, training and exercises.

The lead agency representative and EOC Logistics Section Chief will review and revise as necessary the ESF 11 section of the Miami-Dade County CEMP and associated Standard Operating Procedures.

ESF 11 agencies will recruit a variety of agencies, businesses and organizations within the local community to enter into agreements regarding the donation or use of supplies, equipment, personnel, vehicles or facilities during times of emergency or disaster. Special attention will be given to locating donors or vendors of food, water, ice and the equipment and supplies necessary to distribute these resources.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 12 (ENERGY)

PART 1 – General

Introduction

The purpose of ESF 12 is to provide support and coordination of response and recovery efforts for shortages and disruptions in the supply and delivery of electricity, natural gas, and other forms of energy and fuel that impact or threaten to impact the victims of a major emergency or disaster.

Lead Agency

Miami-Dade Emergency Management

Support Agencies

Florida Department of Transportation
Florida Power and Light (FPL)
Miami-Dade Aviation Department
Miami-Dade Internal Services Department
Miami-Dade Regulatory and Economic Resources Department (RER)
Miami-Dade Port Miami
NUI City Gas Company of Florida
Peoples Gas Company

Scope

The available resources of ESF 12 are defined as personnel, technology, equipment, facilities, and supply resources.

The obtainable resources of ESF 12 are defined as personnel, technology, equipment, facilities, material, and supply resources obtainable from contractors, vendors, suppliers, related agencies of federal, state, and local governments, and public and private associations or groups.

Purpose

It is the purpose of ESF 12 to coordinate and facilitate all efforts to ensure the uninterrupted supply and delivery of energy resources to Miami-Dade County. This includes minimizing or preventing disruptions in electrical distribution and transmission, fuel supplies, natural gas, or any other form of fuel or energy that may negatively impact the county.

In addition to the close coordination of available and obtainable resources relative to electrical and gas utilities, ESF 12 is responsible for the coordination of fuel supplies for the county.

Policies

- ESF 12 will provide public information bulletins regarding power outages, energy conservation, and other related energy issues, to ESF 14 (Public Information), 311, and ESF 8 (Health and Medical) for dissemination to the media, PSN registry, and for public inquiries.

- All information relative to the situation and status of ESF 12 operations will be provided to the EOC Operations Section Chief via the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.
- Acquisition of all local fuel resources will be secured by propositioned contracts administered by the ISD Fleet Services Administration Office.

PART 2 – Concept of Operations

General

The EOC Infrastructure Branch Director, in cooperation with the ESF 12 lead agency will, in the event of an incident or disaster, assign previously identified personnel to the duty roster in the Miami-Dade EOC.

It will be the responsibility of the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director to notify all ESF 12 support agencies of any pending incident or disaster and to advise them of when and where their previously designated personnel are to report for duty should activation be required.

It will be the responsibility of ESF 12 to review and assess developing energy problems and to respond to these problems in the following manner:

1. Prepare periodic situation reports and submit to the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director on a frequency to be determined by the EOC Operations Section Chief.
2. Copy all energy resource requests submitted to ESF 12 to the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.

Organization

ESF 12 operates within the EOC Infrastructure Branch, under the administration of the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director and EOC Operations Section Chief.

Direction and Control

ESF 12 will coordinate and facilitate the restoration of all energy-related infrastructure including electrical transmission and distribution, natural gas storage, distribution, and transportation related fuel. In addition, ESF 12 will coordinate and facilitate the provision of fuel supplies to the county in the quantities necessary to provide support to the recovery effort.

Designated ESF 12 personnel will have the authority to commit available and obtainable resources without having to secure approval from any other level of management.

The procedure for receiving, evaluating, and prioritizing emergency energy resource requests is as follows:

1. ESF 12 receives the emergency energy resource request from the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.
2. ESF 12 will then prioritize the request based upon comparative urgency and available manpower and equipment.
3. ESF 12 will then advise, in writing, an estimated completion time and submits this information to the Infrastructure Branch Director.

If the resource request exceeds the available and obtainable resources of ESF 12, the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director will submit the request to ESF 7 (Resource Support) for additional resources. ESF 12 is responsible for the positioning, logistics, and management of its individual resource inventory. In addition, each agency, when posed with a resource request it cannot fulfill, will check to see if that resource is available or obtainable from another source before submitting that request to ESF 7 (Resource Support).

ESF 12 will work with the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director and the EOC Operations Section Chief in establishing priorities for the restoration of damaged energy supplies based upon the needs of the community and the severity of the incident or disaster.

Damage Assessment

Interface with Damage Assessment Teams to facilitate the assessment of energy system damage, supply demands, and restoration requirements.

Procurement

Interface with Procurement will facilitate procedures for obtaining and transporting fuel and other emergency supplies.

Resource Support

Interface with ESF 7 (Resource Support) will facilitate the acquisition of energy resources on an emergency basis.

Transportation

Interface with ESF 1 (Transportation) will facilitate the need to transport emergency energy resources.

The ISD Hurricane Preparedness Manual lists the locations all major government fuel storage facilities within the county, storage capacities, and telephone numbers. Additional emergency fuel deliveries may be requested by placing a verbal order with the ISD Fleet Management Administrative Office. ISD will then contact the current contract holder responsible for the type of fuel required and arrange for delivery. The Miami-Dade Disaster Fuel Plan details the dissemination of fuel when normal processes have been rendered ineffective.

Responsibilities

- The EOC Infrastructure Branch Director is responsible for coordinating the attendance and participation of designated individuals within ESF 12 in meetings, conferences, training sessions, and exercises.
- The ESF 12 support team and the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director will, on an annual basis, review and revise as required, the applicable sections of the Miami-Dade CEMP.
- The ESF 12 support team, in conjunction with the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director, will develop and maintain a database of emergency contact points.
- Responsibility of the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director will include:
 1. The establishment and maintenance of an ESF 12 duty roster insuring 24-hour continuity of operation when required.

2. The maintenance and timely issuance of situation reports, as appropriate, to the EOC Operations Section Chief.

Preparation

During the preliminary phases, immediately prior to the advent of an incident or potential disaster, a number of preparatory tasks must be accomplished. The following represents a list of those actions:

1. Contact designated ESF 12 personnel.
2. Arrange for 24-hour continuity of operation and set up a duty roster and attendance log, as anticipated conditions require.
3. Perform a preliminary vulnerability assessment based upon predicted incident or disaster impacts on the energy infrastructure.
4. Preposition fuel and transportation resources based upon the preliminary vulnerability assessment.
5. Prepare situation reports for submission to the Infrastructure Branch Director.
6. Prepare for the response phase.

Response

The response phase of an incident or disaster requires the coordinated completion of a number of specific actions. The following represents a list of those actions:

1. Receive, evaluate, coordinate, and implement support and resource requests for ESF 12 assistance.
2. Continue 24-hour continuity of operation as required, and ensure that sufficient staff is assigned to the ESF 12 duty roster to maintain operation during the projected operational period.
3. Review preliminary vulnerability evaluations relative to actual impact and advise the Operations Section Chief of any plan revisions that may be necessary.
4. Prepare situation reports for dissemination to the EOC Operations Section Chief through the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.
5. Assess recovery phase requirements and implement as required.

All requests for ESF 12 support and resources will be copied to the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.

Recovery

The following represents a synopsis of the recovery responsibilities of the ESF 12 support group.

1. Evaluate the energy needs of the county based upon the information gathered during the response phase and any additional information gathered during the Initial Damage Assessment.

2. Arrange for the transportation of fuel to meet the emergency needs of the county. ESF 1 (Transportation) and ESF 7 (Resource Support) work closely with ESF 12 on this issue.
3. Coordinate with ESF 3 (Public Works and Engineering) for the priority repair of any infrastructure required to facilitate the movement of fuel to meet the emergency needs of the county.
4. Receive, evaluate, coordinate, and implement support and resource requests for ESF 12 assistance.
5. Review the staffing needs for 24-hour continuity of operation with the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.
6. Plan, coordinate, and implement short-term recovery operations relative to the restoration of the county electrical distribution system and other energy infrastructure. (Note: The electrical generation, distribution and transmission system in Miami-Dade County is a private sector utility corporation and is, therefore, independent and separate from any direct state and county assistance.)
7. Assess needs and plan for the orderly transfer of operations to the Miami-Dade County Division of Recovery and Mitigation.

The procedures for the assessment of energy system damage may be found in the following locations depending upon the energy type (i.e. electricity, natural gas or fuel such as diesel and gasoline). Florida Power and Light, as a private corporation is responsible (except for the area serviced by Homestead Electric), for all damage assessment and repair issues regarding electrical power generation, distribution and transmission. Other than providing and receiving information relative to this issue, the county and its municipalities do not play an assessment or repair role.

Similarly, private sector gas companies are responsible for all issues relative to the supply and distribution of natural gas within the county. Once again, as a private industry, the responsibility, damage assessment and repair of private property is outside the purview of Miami-Dade County and its municipalities, other than the supply and receipt of information.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 13 (MILITARY SUPPORT)

PART 1 - GENERAL

Introduction

Emergency Support Function 13 deals with the issue of providing military support during the response and recovery phases of a disaster.

Lead Agency

Florida National Guard (FLNG)

Support Agencies

Florida Department of Military Affairs
U.S. Department of Defense

Scope

ESF 13 will provide coordination between local and county government and the Florida National Guard in accordance with the Florida National Guard Operation Plan for Military Support to Civil Authorities (FLNG-MSCA).

ESF 13 will also provide coordination, maps, inspectors, and local intelligence to the Damage Assessment Teams in an effort to facilitate disaster impact assessments within the county.

The Florida National Guard may be activated in one of the following ways:

- A declaration of emergency by the governor of the State of Florida.
- A declaration of emergency by the President of the United States.
- A unilateral activation by Local Florida National Guard Commander in response to an immediate and focused threat to the community classified as "imminent/serious."
- Notification by the Florida Division of Emergency Management that an incident or disaster exists or is imminent that requires the available or obtainable resources of the Florida National Guard (FLNG).

The scope of activities in which the FLNG may participate for the purposes of this CEMP is countywide.

Purpose

ESF 13 will coordinate and facilitate the use of the military resources of the Florida National Guard within Miami-Dade County during an incident, disaster or in times of civil unrest.

Due to the specific criteria necessary for the implementation of military assistance within Miami-Dade County, this section of the CEMP also delineates the terms and conditions under which the county may request and receive military aid.

Policies

1. The Florida National Guard will operate in conformance with Chapters 250 & 252 of the Florida Statutes and Executive Order 80-29 pursuant to a Declaration of Emergency by the Governor.

2. In the unlikely event the FLNG operates within the county, in the absence of a Governors Declaration, Section 8B of the Miami-Dade County Code would also be in effect.
3. When a Federal Declaration of Emergency is in effect, the FLNG will also operate in conformance with: Public Law 100-707 (The Robert T. Stafford Act), 33 USC 701-709a (The Flood Control Act) and Executive Order 12148, 18 USC 1385 (Posse Comitatus Act). Limitations to the provisions of the above may be noted in 44 CFR Section 13.
4. The roles and responsibilities of the FLNG may be employed before, during, or after a declared incident or disaster and include but are not limited to the following:
 - Evacuation, transport, and re-entry.
 - Emergency infrastructure and debris clearance.
 - Maintenance of law and order within certain limitations.
 - Traffic control.
 - Search and rescue.
 - Medical treatment of victims.
 - Emergency communications.
 - Logistical support and supply of shelter, food, water, and medical supplies.
 - Provision of potable water.
 - Graves registration (in coordination with the County Medical Examiner)
 - Restoration of certain critical facilities.
5. In the event of a Presidential Disaster Declaration, it will be the policy of Miami-Dade County not to allow the use of Federal Military Forces with the following exception:
If the reasonable resources of both the State and County including the Florida National Guard are fully committed and it is palpably clear that the assistance required is beyond the capability of both the county and state, federal troops may be requested.
6. The Posse Comitatus Act (18 USC 1385) will be applicable to all military forces deployed to a disaster within Miami-Dade County. However, in the event of civil disturbance, the act does not apply to measures construed as protective, as opposed to measures taken which amount to enforcement.
7. The authority and jurisdiction of local government does not apply in the following area:
 - a) If the president of the United States determines that state and local government is unable to enforce Federal Law he may, at his discretion, utilize Federal Military Forces to enforce those laws. Ref: 10 USC 332 & 3500.
8. Activities performed to protect federal facilities and any other federal property will be performed at the discretion of the military commanders.

9. The use of arms and ammunition by the Florida National Guard is at the sole discretion of the Governor and/or FLNG Commanders.

PART 2 – Concept of Operations

General

ESF 13 will provide military support to an emergency activation when necessary.

Organization

The Florida National Guard Area Command responsible for planning and executing military support missions within Miami-Dade County is the 50th Area Support Group located at Homestead Air Reserve Base. Unless otherwise directed, it will be the responsibility of this group to provide a liaison officer to the Miami-Dade EOC.

Direction and Control

The EOC Incident Commander, in cooperation with ESF 13, will coordinate through the State Emergency Coordinating Officer, at the SEOC, to the Adjutant General's Emergency Operations Center (TAG-EOC) for any action involving the Florida National Guard. The FLNG will provide a liaison officer to the Miami-Dade EOC to coordinate all aspects of the mission assignments with the Incident Commander and ESF 13. The Public Safety Branch Director of the Miami-Dade EOC will work with them to maintain a database of names and numbers to be utilized for emergency contacts.

Preparation

The County EOC will request National Guard support when necessary. The Governor of the State of Florida will mobilize the Florida National Guard upon the issuance of an Executive Order.

Response

- The FLNGs basic mission assignment will be to provide those resources necessary to support Miami-Dade County in areas of need.
- ESF 13 will convert the request into the form of a mission assignment and forward to the State ESF 13, who, in turn, will submit the mission request to TAG-EOC for action.
- In catastrophic disasters, the Governor may, at his/her discretion, request assistance from the Department of Defense. In this instance, the State Adjutant General and/or his designee will provide the liaison between State and Federal Military Force Command.

Recovery

ESF 13 may be requested to participate in certain emergency activities during the recovery phase of a disaster, such as logistical operations and restoration of critical infrastructure.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 14 (PUBLIC INFORMATION)

PART 1 – General

Introduction

The purpose of ESF 14 is to prepare, coordinate, and disseminate information regarding major emergencies and disasters to the general public through various forms of media.

Lead Agency

Miami-Dade Emergency Management
Mayor's Office of Communications

Support Agencies

County:

Miami-Dade Fire-Rescue Department (MDFRPIO)
Miami-Dade Parks, Recreation & Open Spaces Department PIO
Miami-Dade Police Department PIO
Miami-Dade Public Works and Waste Management Department PIO
Miami-Dade Transit Agency PIO
Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department PIO
Community Information and Outreach (311, PIO)
Other County PIO (as determined)

State:

Florida Division of Emergency Management PIO

Federal:

FEMA Office of Emergency Information and Public Affairs (FEMA-EIPA)

Scope

ESF 14 will operate in two main functions:

1. Emergency alerts and instructions distributed via the Emergency Alert System (EAS)
2. Emergency Information and media affairs with the Public Information Officer (PIO)

The primary functions of ESF 14 are:

- Disseminate emergency alerts and instructions through the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and the County's wireless emergency notification system, Miami-Dade Alerts.
- Collect and disseminate emergency public information.
- Warnings and alerts;
- How individuals can take responsibility for themselves and their families;
- Actions being taken by response and recovery agencies; and

- Ongoing news related to the disaster.
- Coordination of media interface by the Public Information Officer (PIO):
- Maintain a credible, effective working relationship with the media, ensuring they have access to information;
- Work and bring together County professionals and elected leadership to communicate accurately the details of the emergency.
- Disseminate public information via Social media outlets.
- Incorporating the activities of the EOC into appropriate deadlines.

Purpose

- To disseminate immediate emergency information concerning disasters to the residents of Miami-Dade County in order to save lives and reduce property damage.
- To provide a central point of contact for the media to release accurate information on a timely manner.

Policies

- The Mayor, MDEM Director or designee, the Mayor's Office of Communications Director, and the Lead PIO are the only "official" spokespersons for Miami-Dade County who are authorized to release information to the media when the EOC is activated. All public information will be coordinated and approved by concerned agencies and departments and released by one of these individuals.
- The Lead PIO will be responsible for the coordination of all public information. All information will be coordinated and approved by concerned agencies and departments and released by one of these three persons. The appropriate officials will approve information requiring the approval of other county departments.
- Access to the EOC Control Room by the news media will not be permitted. However, glass partitions and audio speakers will allow the media to view and hear the activity in the control room. The media will be allowed to view and listen to these activities.
- All media personnel are required to wear/display official press credentials at all times while in the EOC. Media personnel will have access to the Press Room, Media Workroom, and all public areas of the Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Headquarters building during any level of activation. Media access to all other areas of the EOC is strictly prohibited.
- It is the policy of MDEM that all information provided to the public will be in English, Spanish and Creole and accessible to the handicapped. Brochures will also be produced in Spanish and Haitian Creole. There is TDD service within 311 and those numbers are attached to press releases and announcements to the media. Brochures and pre-scripted news releases have been developed to target mobile home residents, emphasizing their vulnerability in the advent of a serious storm and the need for their evacuation.

PART 2 – Concept of Operations

General

Staffing

Once the EOC has gone to a 24-hour shift basis, the Director of Communications will establish a personnel roster to cover an alpha/bravo shift format from among the departmental PIOs.

The Director of Communications can assign the following PIO positions:

- **Lead PIO:** The Lead PIO reports directly to the Mayor's Communications Director and is responsible for coordinating EOC press conferences and is a spokesperson for the County. The Lead PIO also manages the press room.
- **The EOC Public Information and Communications PIO** also reports directly to the Mayor's PIO director, directs the actions of subordinate staff in the PIO work room, and serves as the primary point of contact for the ESF.
- **The EOC Public Information and Communications PIO** manages the activities within the PIO Workroom (#169) and coordinates the development of all draft media advisories, media releases and presentation products, and website updates related to the event. The PIO needs to constantly anticipate the information and media releases that may be required of the event.
- **GIC PIO:** The 311 Liaison provides information support to 311 and coordinate all web-based public information.
- **Media Coordinator:** The Media Coordinator is responsible for on-site media interface; addressing the media's needs, and communicating their information requests to the EOC Public Information and Communications PIO. The Media Coordinator is assigned to the Media Room. **Special Skills PIOs:** provide liaison with Spanish and Creole press outlets and handle calls in those languages.
- **Video & Technical Support Coordinator:** The Video and Technical Support Coordinator is responsible for video documentation, photographic documentation of the event, and all technical and equipment needs of the media and EOC audiovisual and status board display systems.

Organization

A Joint Information Center (JIC) comprised of federal, state and local partners will be established at an offsite location to be determined. Media access to the EOC will be limited to the Press Room, where they will be provided with audio and video feeds from the Control Room as well as any other support resource required to get out coverage of the incident in a timely manner.

Direction and Control

The following steps will be carried out when preparing the release of information to the public:

1. PIOs identify and respond to inquiries, 311 analysis or other sources, and will recommend a course of action to the EOC Public Information and Communications PIO.

2. The EOC Public Information and Communications PIO drafts a release if needed and seek approval from the Lead PIO.
3. The Lead PIO makes a decision about the release of information. This will include recommendations to the Director of DEM and Incident Commander about when the information is to be released, who will do it and where. If a press release is to be issued, the Incident Commander will review and approve all media releases prior to release.
4. The Lead PIO provides primary interface with decision-makers and EOC Incident Commander to approve release of emergency information.
5. Once the Incident Commander approves the release, he/she should sign the release and the EOC Public Information and Communications PIO will execute delivery of the release.

Communications

Communications is dictated by the severity of an event. The planning assumption is that the media outlets communications systems will be functioning. The primary system is AT&T telephone, with a back-up system of cellular phone communications. A commercial HF radio transmitter and an 800 MHz transmitter augment the telephone systems and repeaters are located throughout the county. Secondary systems are media network link-ups through the State's PIO operation at the SEOC in Tallahassee.

ESF 14 Interface

Interface with ESF 14 is accomplished through the appropriate spokespersons for each of the agencies involved in the activation of the EOC. Research of media questions and the efforts to issue emergency information requires the free access of the PIO staff to all EOC agency representatives.

311

Interface with 311 identifies areas or issues of concern that need to be addressed, either by action by agencies or a release of information.

The MDEM website <http://www.miamidade.gov/oem> supplies Miami-Dade residents with information on how to prepare for disasters. During EOC activation a representative from CIAO updates the site with emergency public information drawn from media releases, media briefings, damage assessment photos, and recovery information. The 311 call takers use the same information to answer citizen calls.

Preparation

The PIO function prepares itself in the following ways:

1. Updates ESF and media contact names and numbers for key personnel every April and October.
2. Test all media message delivery equipment the first Friday of every quarter in tandem with the Turkey Point Siren tests.
3. Test wireless emergency notification system (Miami-Dade Alerts) every month.
4. Conduct briefs the media every May to review procedures, and brief the media on Hurricane Preparedness Month activities. Evacuation maps, shelter locations, and bus pick-up points are provided to the media in formats they can use for broadcast and printing, and then updated as needed. Their broadcast of these materials is the chief format for delivery of them to residents and visitors.
5. Review and re-write standardized and pre-scripted press releases and EAS messages following activation and exercises.

6. Develop and provide evacuation maps listing areas of vulnerability, shelter locations, and bus pick-up points is provided to the media in formats they can use for broadcast, printing, and updating as needed. Their broadcast of these materials will be the chief format for delivery to residents and visitors.
7. AT&T prints the Miami-Dade County Evacuation map, and basic preparedness information in the White Pages. These are updated every year with assistance from the American Red Cross.
8. Research and test other methods of communicating with the public in absence of standard methods.

Response

The response phase of an incident or disaster requires the coordinated completion of a number of specific actions. The following represents a list of ESF 14 functions:

1. The Lead PIO is responsible for the acquisition of all relevant incident or disaster information from Incident Commander. Information obtained from this source is sorted and arranged so as to be relevant for dissemination to the public-at-large.
2. Proactive contact with the media anticipating questions about damage assessment, and the sheltering of victims.
3. The PIO is assigned to have constant contact with or participation in the RIAT, SERT or PDA teams to handle media questions should the media also follow, and to feed information back to the EOC.
4. The Mayor's Director of Communications reviews PIO rosters from other county departments and request their services to relieve EOC personnel.

Recovery

The recovery phase of an incident or disaster places an entirely new set of duties and responsibilities upon ESF 14.

Recovery Assistance

ESF 14 is tasked with disseminating information regarding basic life support and recovery assistance. If a presidential declaration is involved, ESF 14 and 311 serves as transitional sources of information until federal agencies have set up their public information capabilities. The following tasks will be completed:

- ESF 14 compiles contact lists and pertinent information to give to state and federal public information elements in order to expedite their capabilities.
- ESF 14 interfaces with EOC Human Services Branch to set up an information exchange for DACs. The EOC Public Information and Communications PIO sets up a system for delivery of information as DACs are set up.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 15 (VOLUNTEERS & DONATIONS)

PART 1 – General

Introduction

Emergency Support Function 15 coordinates volunteer services and donated goods during a disaster.

Lead Agency

United Way of Miami

Support Agencies

Miami-Dade VOAD
Volunteer Florida

Scope

- ESF 15 may become operational when the Miami-Dade EOC activates at Level II or greater in response to a major emergency or disaster.
- They manage all incoming spontaneous volunteers and donations as well as requests for volunteers and donations.
- All personnel, technology, equipment, facilities, goods, services, and cash received through donations from the community will be made available to support the response and recovery efforts of local government and private not-for-profit agencies.

Purpose

It is likely that in the event of a catastrophic disaster, well-intentioned unsolicited volunteers and donations will arrive in the county. In order to effectively manage the receipt of solicited and unsolicited volunteers and donated goods, it is necessary to have a coordinating entity to facilitate the receipt of such goods and to coordinate the use of spontaneous volunteers. In some instances, it may even be necessary to recruit and train volunteers from within the county.

Policies

ESF 15 will be activated in the event of an incident or disaster to accomplish the following:

- Provide a central location for the local, state, and federal community to offer donations and services to aid in the relief and recovery efforts.
- Serve as an additional source of goods and services to support the response and recovery efforts of the agencies that are providing services to the impacted community.
- Create an organized system for receiving, routing, and dispensing solicited and unsolicited donations of goods and services.
- Establish and operate a donations phone bank, website, and if necessary, volunteers reception centers.
- Develop and maintain a computer based record keeping system for donations and volunteers.

PART 2 – Concept of Operations

General

ESF 15 will manage the receipt and deployment of volunteers and donations during an emergency activation.

Organization

ESF 15 is an emergency support function within the EOC Logistics Section. Agencies that comprise ESF 15 report directly to the EOC Logistics Section Chief. The EOC Logistics Section Chief will coordinate with the state ESF 15 counterpart to provide directions and information for volunteers and drivers bringing donations into the county.

The United Way of Miami is the lead agency for ESF 15 and is responsible for the operations of the activities of the volunteers and donations section to include but not limited to:

- The volunteers and donations phone bank and website;
- Coordination of solicited and unsolicited volunteers;
- Coordination of the receipt and distribution of solicited and unsolicited donated goods

Support agencies are tasked with specific roles within ESF 15 based on their areas of expertise. ESF 15 support agencies must appoint representatives who can work with the lead agency develop ESF 15 plans and who can accept responsibility for implementing the ESF 15 plan during emergencies or disasters. These representatives will have the authority to make decisions on behalf of their respective agencies.

Direction and Control

The EOC Logistics Section Chief and the ESF 15 lead agency work cooperatively in creating and maintaining a database of names and numbers to be utilized for emergency contacts.

The EOC Logistics Section Chief are responsible for notifying ESF 15 of any pending incident or emergency and the location where the support agency personnel need to report in the event that the ESF 15 plan is activated.

ESF 15 will ensure that the volunteers and donations phone bank and website is appropriately staffed as well as continue to coordinate with the phone bank staff to ensure the receipt of donated goods and volunteers are matched with those agencies or individuals in need of the assistance.

The EOC Logistics Section Chief and the ESF 15 lead agency will determine if the circumstances of the emergency necessitate the activation of the volunteers and donations phone bank and will take the appropriate steps accordingly.

ESF 15 will prepare periodic situation reports and submit them to the EOC Logistics Section Chief.

Preparation

During the preliminary phases of an emergency or disaster, ESF 15 lead and support agencies must accomplish the following tasks:

1. Gather donations and volunteer resource availability lists from all ESF 15 support agencies.
2. Receive requests for donations and volunteer through ESF 7 (Resource Support).
3. Contact entities with which agreements are in place for donations and/or volunteers to assess their current availability.
4. Mobilize appropriate personnel to set-up the equipment and supplies for the Volunteers and Donations Phone Bank, website, and volunteer reception center.

Response

Once activated, ESF 15 will carry out their responsibilities as they pertain to the following areas:

1. Volunteers and donations phone bank, website, and volunteer reception centers.
2. Resource database.
3. Operation of donations warehouses and distribution sites.

Volunteers and Donations Phone Bank and Website

The phone bank and website are the main vehicles used by ESF 15 to coordinate all incoming offers of donated goods and services. The ESF 15 lead agency and Logistics Section Chief will determine if activation of the phone bank equipment, staff, and toll-free telephone number is necessary, along with the website. The phone bank is dedicated to receive calls from anyone who wishes to donate a good or service to the disaster relief effort. All calls not pertaining to offers of donated goods or services will be referred appropriately.

The Volunteers and Donations phone bank administrator, in cooperation with the ESF 15 lead agency, will ensure that the phone bank becomes operational. He or She will also manage all phone bank functions with the assistance of both the Donations and Volunteer Coordinators.

Volunteer operators will staff the phone bank. The number of operators will be determined by the scale of the disaster and by the volume of incoming phone calls.

Operation of Donations Warehouses and Distribution Sites

The donation warehouse sites are large facilities used to store, inventory, sort, package, and prepare for the distribution of large volumes of donated goods.

The donation warehouse sites are located near the outskirts of the impacted disaster area(s) but preferably not within the area(s). The intention of this placement is to limit the amount of traffic within the impacted area so as to keep the roads clear for emergency vehicles.

The donations warehouse sites should be large warehouse facilities with loading docks that have paved parking and turn-around areas, security fencing, and are preferably located near a major highway, airport, and seaport or rail line.

The Distribution Sites are smaller locations strategically located throughout the impacted disaster areas. Once packaged, resources are transported from the donations warehouse sites to the distribution sites where the resources are most needed. Once properly packaged and authorized through the Miami-Dade EOC, resources can also be directly transported to distribution sites.

Distribution sites are the locations where disaster victims and relief and recovery agencies can pick-up needed resources. County or municipal government departments or private disaster relief agencies may operate them in certain instances. The number of sites will vary based on the extent of damage in the impacted areas.

When operating the phone bank, monitoring the website, managing volunteer reception centers, and overseeing donations warehouse sites, the Volunteers and Donations Agency carries out the following functions:

1. Determination of resources and services needed to support the response operations.
2. Categorization of donations and volunteers.
3. Matching needs with donors.
4. Distribution of goods and volunteers to appropriate destinations.

Determination of resources and services needed to support the relief efforts

- In consultation with the EOC General Staff, ESF 7 will make the initial identification of resource needs and will establish which needs are of the highest priority.
- ESF 7 and the General Staff will prioritize the needs of the affected area(s) by evaluating information from a variety of sources. These sources include: damage assessment teams, reports from all other field units (i.e. Police, Fire, FP&L, and disaster response agencies), and reports from the general public received by 311.
- The ESF 7 and EOC Logistics Section Chief will refer needs that cannot be met through existing local resource inventories to ESF 15, when appropriate.
- ESF 15 will receive and evaluate incoming resource requests for possible donation or volunteer support.
- ESF 15 will prioritize incoming requests so that the most vital needs are given primary attention. Needs affecting the life, safety, and health of the general public will be given highest priority.
- Requests without existing donation offers will be placed on a Donations List.

Volunteer Services

Individuals who wish to volunteer their services are encouraged to contact a local disaster relief organization through public information campaigns and by the phone bank operators. The volunteers and donations phone bank maintains information on all offers of volunteer services in the computer database. ESF 15 will conduct training and orientation programs for volunteers.

Matching needs with donors

- The volunteers and donations phone bank and website are responsible for matching all resource requests with donations and volunteers.
- The computer database is the primary source of all information regarding available donated goods and services.

- Requests without existing donation offers will be placed on a Donations List.
- ESF 15 will prepare and submit to the EOC Logistics Section Chief, daily, reports of those resource requests not matched with a donor.

Distribution of goods and volunteers to appropriate destinations

- Donors of goods and services not assigned a destination for their offer will be asked to provide all the pertinent information regarding their donation.
- ESF 15 may need to coordinate with the state of Florida.
- The phone bank operators discourage individuals from taking their donations or services to the disaster areas. Instead, operators gather information in order to match the donated goods/service with a location where these items are needed or services requested.
- In situations where the donation is a high priority item, the potential donor can deliver the goods to the donations warehouse site for storage or to a distribution site.
- Goods at the donations warehouse sites are sorted, packaged, stored, and when appropriate, delivered to a designated distribution site as directed by either ESF 15 or ESF 7.

Recovery

Once the emergency situation subsides and critical needs have been met, ESF 15 completes the following activities:

1. Deactivation of the toll-free Volunteers and Donations phone bank and staff and of the website.
2. Coordinate with the 311 and with the Public Information Officer to advise the public to contact specific disaster relief organizations if they wish to make additional donations or volunteer.
3. Work with ESF 7 (Resource Support) to arrange for the relocation of excess donated goods to charitable organizations.
4. Prepare comprehensive reports on the amount and type of goods and services donated items utilized and specific information on surplus items.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 16 (LAW ENFORCEMENT)

PART 1 – General

Introduction

The purpose of ESF 16 is to provide and coordinate the human, technical, equipment, facility, materials, and resources of, or obtainable by, ESF 16 agencies to support the security needs of municipal, local, state, and federal governments during a major emergency or disaster. ESF 16 is responsible for coordinating traffic, crowd control, shelter security, curfew enforcement, and the protection of critical facilities.

Lead Agency

Miami-Dade Police Department

Support Agencies

All municipal and tribal police departments within Miami-Dade County
Miami-Dade Public Schools Police
Miami-Dade Dept of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation
Florida Highway Patrol
Florida National Guard
United States Coast Guard

Scope

The law enforcement and security resources of the primary and support agencies listed under ESF 16 are utilized under any level of activation of the Miami-Dade Emergency Operations Center.

The available resources of ESF 16 include personnel, facilities, equipment, vehicles, and supplies. A list of available resources inventory is located at the headquarters of each of the support agencies.

Purpose

It is the responsibility of ESF 16 to provide and coordinate the law enforcement and security support during response and recovery phases of a disaster.

Policies

The available and obtainable resources of ESF 16 are deployed in the event of an incident or disaster to achieve the following:

- Maintain law enforcement and security in areas evacuated in the aftermath of disasters.
- Providing traffic control as needed in impacted areas.
- Insure that communities have adequate protection prior to re-population of a community.
- Escort supplies, equipment, and VIPs into impacted areas.
- Patrol areas to enforce local curfews as needed.

PART 2 – Concept of Operations

General

- As the lead agency for ESF 16, the Miami-Dade Police Department will assign designated personnel to the Miami-Dade EOC during an incident, emergency, or disaster to coordinate all law enforcement activities throughout the county.
- The Public Safety Branch Director will notify all ESF 16 support agencies with information regarding the time and location to report for activation.

- In conjunction with the EOC Public Safety Branch Director, ESF 16 shall review, prioritize, and develop plans to mitigate incidents or concerns.

Organization

- ESF 16 operates within the EOC Public Safety Branch.
- Each ESF 16 support agency is required to establish and maintain a database of available resources that may be required for a disaster.
- Designated ESF 16 personnel must have the delegated authority of their agency to commit and procure resources as needed or be capable of communicating directly with such person with said authority.

Direction and Control

The procedures for receiving, evaluating, prioritizing, and dispatching law enforcement resource requests are as follows:

1. ESF 16 receives the resource request from the EOC Public Safety Branch Director.
2. ESF 16 prioritizes based upon urgency and available resources.
3. The ESF 16 lead agencies will then advise, in writing, an estimated completion time and provide this to the EOC Public Safety Branch Director.
4. If the resource request exceeds available resources, a request is made to ESF 7 (Resource Support).

ESF 16 shall maintain an inventory of available and obtainable resources, including vehicles, equipment, material, and personnel. Due to the fact that there are multiple police departments represented under ESF 16, it is difficult to maintain a comprehensive inventory of equipment and manpower available in response to an incident or disaster. However, the individual resource inventories are available through the Offices of the Police Chiefs of each individual police department. Each agency will be responsible for the positioning, logistics, and management of its individual resource inventory.

Communication Systems

- Law enforcement services requested by the public will be communicated through the 911 system. If this system be out of service as a result of the loss of telephone service, officers are posted to patrol affected areas.
- Communications with field units is achieved via existing radio and telephone systems.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 17 (ANIMAL PROTECTION)

PART 1 – General

Introduction

ESF 17 is responsible for the acquisition of resources and the coordination of efforts to ensure the safety and well-being of all animals, large or small, domestic or exotic, household or commercial before, during, and after a disaster.

Lead Agency

Miami-Dade Animal Services Department

Support Agencies

Miami-Dade Emergency Management
Miami-Dade Police Department
Miami-Dade Fire Rescue
Miami-Dade County Cooperative Extension Service
Miami-Dade County Health Department
Florida SART (State Agriculture Response Team)
Miami Metro Zoo
Sunshine State Horse Council
The American Red Cross
The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) Disaster Animal Response Team (DART)
United Animal Nations EARS (Emergency Animal Rescue Service)
US Public Health VMAT (Veterinary Medical Assistance Team)
ASPCA

Scope

- ESF 17 may become operational during any incident or disaster requiring an EOC activation level of II or above.
- The available and obtainable resources of ESF 17 include personnel, technology, equipment, and supplies obtainable from contractors, vendors, related agencies of federal, state and local governments, as well as private associations or groups.

Purpose

ESF 17 is charged with providing for the safety, preventing or reducing the suffering, and assuring the care of all animals. This includes household pets, commercial livestock, poultry, fish, exhibition (racing animals), zoo animals and laboratory and research animals. Further responsibilities include but are not limited to the following:

- Food, Water, and Shelter
- Search and rescue
- Emergency and non-emergency medical care
- Diagnosis, prevention, and control of disease
- Elimination of parasitic infestation
- Control and care of stray, lost, or abandoned animals
- Security and quarantine
- Capture and control of escaped exotic
- Adoption of abandoned animals
- Reunification of lost animals to with owners

Policies

ESF 17 operates in accordance with the following guidelines:

1. The Miami-Dade Animal Service Department serving as the lead agency for ESF 17
2. ESF 17 falls within the EOC Human Services Branch and reports to the EOC Human Services Branch Director.
3. ESF 17 will coordinate with other ESFs in the provision of goods and services.

PART 2 – Concept of Operations

Organization

- ESF 17 coordinates its activities through the EOC Human Services Branch Director in the EOC and with State ESF 17 operation.
- ESF 17 support agencies are tasked with specific roles based on areas of expertise.

Notification and Alert

- The EOC Human Services Branch Director and the ESF 17 lead agency will work cooperatively in creating and maintaining a database of names and numbers to be utilized for emergency contacts.
- The EOC Human Services Branch Director will be responsible for the activation and notification of ESF 17 regarding any pending incident or emergency at the discretion of the EOC Operations Section Manager.
- If prior warning is available, the support agencies will alert their individual suppliers of goods and services of their potential requirements.

ESF 17 Interface

ESF 17 communicates directly with any of the ESFs. All requests for resources are submitted through the EOC Human Services Branch Director.

Responsibilities

The overall administration of ESF 17 team is the responsibility of the ESF 17 lead agency, whose duties will include:

- Developing and maintaining a roster of support agencies and their respective EOC representatives.
- Working with support agencies to ensure adequate staff for 24-hour operations at the Miami-Dade EOC.
- Overseeing the implementation of all aspects of the ESF 17 plan in times of an emergency.
- Compiling status reports and providing them to the EOC Human Services Branch Director.

It is the responsibility of the ESF 17 support agencies to:

- Review, assess, and respond to incoming resource requests received from other ESFs.
- Assess related ESF 17 problems and develop corrective actions.
- Assist in preparing and submitting periodic situation reports.

All ESF 17 personnel are given the authority to commit and procure available and obtainable resources without requiring additional agency approval. These representatives have the authority to make decisions on behalf of their respective agencies.

Preparation

During the preliminary phases, prior to the onset of an incident or disaster, a number of preparatory tasks must be accomplished:

1. Contact suppliers of goods and services to ensure that appropriate arrangements have been made to provide essential resources during and after an incident or disaster
2. Compile or update a resource list from representative agencies.
3. Identify shelter locations and private facilities available to house domestic animals during the incident or disaster.
4. Perform a preliminary needs assessment.

Response

Once ESF 17 is activated, the following concerns will be addressed:

1. Needs determination
2. Resource location and acquisition
3. Distribution of Resources

Needs Determination

Although there is no mechanism to accurately determine the number and types of animals currently located in a Miami-Dade County, the animal care resources listed in the Miami-Dade Animal Care and Control manual are considered adequate to deal with any event.

The only exception to established procedure is when animals of an exotic nature are encountered. Miami Metro-Zoo staff is responsible for handling and caring for exotic animals.

ESF 17 will:

1. Anticipate animal needs based upon projected severity of the incident or disaster.
2. Resource requests are prioritized to ensure that each resource request meets the criteria for action by ESF 17.

Resource location and acquisition

After needs are identified, the personnel, supplies, equipment, facilities, and technology, required to accommodate those needs are located and acquired.

When a resource is determined to be unobtainable by ESF 17, the group communicates with other ESFs to locate the resource. If the resource is still determined to be unobtainable, ESF 17 requests the assistance of the EOC Logistics Section.

Distribution of Resources

Once a resource has been acquired, it is the responsibility of ESF 17 to coordinate the distribution of that resource in the most efficient and timely manner. In many cases the distribution of a resource requires the assistance and cooperation of other ESFs. The distribution of resources will be accomplished in the following manner:

1. Ensure that the appropriate animal shelters and facilities are operational.
2. Notify checkpoints and animal facilities of the anticipated arrival time of the resource.
3. Coordinate with ESF 16 (Law Enforcement) to provide traffic control for routing of resources when required.
4. Coordinate with ESF 3 (Public Works and Engineering) to confirm that the anticipated routes are passable.
5. Track each resource from its source to its final destination.

Recovery and Deactivation

Once the emergency situation subsides and the critical needs have been met, the Public Safety Branch Director and the ESF 17 lead agency representative coordinate following activities:

1. Contact all recipients of loaned equipment and supplies and verify that arrangements have been made to return those items.
2. Close animal shelters and facilities as required.
3. Deactivate the volunteer staff as required.
4. Compose and send "thank-you" letters to donors and volunteers.

Non-Emergency Activities

The EOC Human Services Branch Director is responsible for ensuring the attendance and participation of ESF 17 personnel in planning meetings, training sessions, and exercises.

The ESF 17 lead agency and the EOC Human Services Branch Director will review and revise, as necessary, the ESF 17 section of the Miami-Dade County CEMP and the associated SOP.

ESF 17 recruits a variety of businesses, organizations, and local veterinarians within the local community to enter into agreements regarding the donation and use of resources during times of emergency.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 18 (Business & Recovery)

PART 1 – General

Introduction

Recognizing the threat to local economies, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) added an Emergency Support Function to its response and recovery tasks to address the recovery needs of the business community. The State of Florida and Miami-Dade County subsequently adopted and named ESF 18 Business Recovery.

Miami-Dade Emergency Management Business Recovery program is a public-private collaboration to ensure private sector emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. The goal of this program is to minimize the number of businesses, especially small businesses, that fail to reopen due to the dearth of accurate and actionable information, during and following an emergency or disaster event. This will be accomplished through a partnership with the private sector to encourage, where necessary, private sector emergency preparedness and mitigation. In addition, the exchange of timely information between the private and public sectors (the network) will facilitate emergency management response and recovery and enable businesses to make appropriate decisions to sustain continuity of operations.

Lead Agency

Miami-Dade Emergency Management

Support Agencies

ESF 18 support agencies are made up of private and public entities that operate within Miami-Dade County. These organizations collectively are identified as the Business Recovery Working Group. The list Business Recovery Working Group members is maintained by MDEM and published in the ESF 18 SOP.

Scope

The emphasis of this program is information sharing with the goal of building a resilient community in Miami-Dade County during and following an emergency or disaster event. Part of developing a resilient business community is to ensure that the county provides timely information to the private sector prior to, during, and following a disaster event so that they are equipped with the information necessary to make appropriate business decisions. The information shared will include pre-disaster preparedness information to enhance the emergency management and business continuity planning of businesses. Additionally, during a response to a hazard impacting the county, businesses will be able to share information about the status of a particular business entity or the general devastation in the community in which the business is located. Such information may include damage assessments, operational reports, requests for assistance, etc. This program also develops and maintains a perpetual business network who's private and public sector participants are responsible for business continuity concerns and is empowered to share information about the recovery status of their company or agency, inform network participants of recovery resources they can provide, and use the network to obtain information concerning resource availability.

Purpose

- To ensure the timely dissemination of information to the private sector.
- To serve as a foundation from which to make sound business related decisions.
- To serve as a mechanism for ESF 18 for facilitating the information exchange within the network.
- To list partnering organizations or institutions that provides services to businesses in the areas of private sector emergency planning.

Policies

ESF 18 operates in accordance with the following guidelines:

1. The Office of Economic Development & International Trade serves as the ESF 18 representative during EOC activations.
2. ESF 18 falls within the EOC Infrastructure Branch and reports to the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.
3. ESF 18 will coordinate with other ESFs in the dissemination of information and the provision of goods and services.

PART 2 – Concept of Operations

Organization

- ESF 18 coordinates its activities through the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director in the EOC and with State ESF 18 operation.

Notification and Alert

ESF 18 will work directly with the various branch directors or section chiefs. Each branch director or section chief is responsible for ensuring the accuracy and appropriateness of the information provided to the Business Recovery Liaison. Additionally, ESF 18 may access situation reports from WebEOC. Other sources of information from within the EOC include the Public Information Officer (PIO), the EOC Municipal Branch Director, and the EOC status boards. Therefore, ESF 18 will use voice communications and electronic mail, and other communication technologies to effectively gather and disseminate timely information to and from the business community.

Direction and Control

The Business Recovery Program (BRP) is led by a steering committee of public and private program participants. The committee is chaired by a member of MDEM. The Steering Committee sets the priorities and determines the course of action for the group while MDEM is responsible for the day to day implementation, coordination and information sharing of the BRP. Business Recovery is a function of the EOC Infrastructure Branch and falls under the command and control of the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.

Information Gathering and Dissemination

One of the major objectives of ESF 18 is to facilitate multi-directional communication (b↔g, b↔b, g↔g where b=business and g=government) so that all parties get quick and reliable information. To facilitate this process, ESF 18 will utilize Florida International University's Business Continuity Information Network (BCIN), an internet application, which is the primary means for data collection, tracking and exchange of situational information, resource needs, operational status and contact information with the business network participants. The Miami-Dade County Community Information and Outreach Department (311) may also be a conduit for information dissemination during activations.

Resource Support

One of the major capabilities of the BCIN system is the ability of users to find and announce the availability of resources. This local resource sharing capability can significantly improve the speed in which businesses and the community can recover because it allows users to have quick access locally to scarce resources and opens up an expanded network of “suppliers” instead of waiting for needed resources to be transported in from around the world when transportation routes or distribution channels may be impacted by the event.

Demobilization

Prior to deactivating the EOC, the EOC Planning Section Chief, in concert with the EOC Operations Section Chief and the EOC Incident Commander, will develop a demobilization plan. The demobilization plan is used by the Operations Section to coordinate a closure schedule for each of the EOC Branches. This plan will be implemented in concert with ESF 18’s schedule of remaining obligations, deliveries, and resources to be delegated under the supervision of the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director. BCIN will remain active and accessible as long as required by the incident.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER LOGISTICS PLAN

PART 1 – General

Introduction

The EOC Logistics Section supports the operations of the Miami-Dade County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) by acquiring, deploying, tracking, and demobilizing equipment, supplies, and human resources. The EOC Logistics Section is directed by the EOC Logistics Section Chief and is comprised of four Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). These include: ESF 7 (Resource Support); ESF 11 (Food and Water); ESF 13 (Military Support); and ESF 15 (Volunteers & Donations).

Lead Agency

Miami-Dade Emergency Management

Support Agencies

- Miami-Dade Internal Services Department (ISD)
- Miami-Dade Procurement Management Services – *A Division of ISD* (PMS)
- Florida National Guard
- Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM)
- United Way of Miami

Purpose

The Logistics Plan provides an all-hazards framework for collaboration among responsible entities and coordination during emergencies in Miami-Dade County. The Logistics Plan describes the general approach of Miami-Dade Emergency Management (MDEM) and other entities in coordinating the influx of local, regional, state, and out-of-state resources and commodities that can be expected following a catastrophic incident such as a major hurricane.

The Logistics Plan does not replace existing means of acquiring resources. Rather, it is meant to augment partner agencies' methods of acquiring the necessary resources in response to an incident. The Logistics Plan complies with the requirements of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and is consistent with the National Preparedness Goal (NPG).

Scope

The EOC Logistics Section provides support to Miami-Dade County agencies by acquiring assets, equipment, supplies, personnel, and/or identifying the facilities necessary to protect the health, safety, and welfare of visitors and residents in a countywide incident when the normal means of acquiring resources are inadequate or unavailable. This document will describe the roles, responsibilities, and operations of the EOC Logistics Section.

It is recognized that during the response to an actual incident, the scope of coordination for logistics may encompass other counties; the State of Florida; and the Federal Government.

PART 2 – Concept of Operations

Alert & Notification

The EOC Logistics Section Chief will notify lead and support agencies of an imminent threat of disaster and/or pending EOC activation. It is the responsibility of the primary emergency contact person for each agency to activate the department's internal notification processes and to develop a schedule of personnel to staff the EOC. Each agency must identify at least six individuals to represent it.

The EOC Logistics Section Chief will also notify disaster site managers i.e., Staging Areas, POD's, Employee Volunteer Staging Areas, and Volunteer & Donations Coordination Centers staff when they are on stand-by.

Response

During an event, EOC section chiefs will advise the EOC Logistics Section Chief of anticipated needs or operational adjustments that influence the logistical responsibilities of the EOC coordinated effort. The EOC Logistics Section will support the response phase of an incident when that incident triggers a deficit in available resources. Once an agency within Miami-Dade County requires a resource to carry out its emergency mission that it cannot obtain on its own or Miami-Dade County needs to initiate disaster operations in which it does not normally engage, the EOC Logistics Section will be utilized for the acquisition of resources.

The EOC Logistics Section is primarily responsible for, but not limited to, the following response activities during EOC activations:

- Resource Acquisition
- Resource Staging
- Points of Distribution
- Volunteer Management
- Fuel Shortage/Prioritization
- Temporary Housing
- Warehouse Operations
- Donation Coordination

Recovery

When a local state of emergency is declared by the County Mayor, the EOC will initiate response operations to assist communities impacted by the event. As response operations are underway, the EOC will simultaneously begin the planning of recovery operations. Planning for recovery during the response phase ensures an effective transition from one phase of emergency operations to another. The emphasis of local activities shifts from response to relief and short-term recovery as the requirements to save lives, protect property, and protect public health and safety diminishes. During this phase the county begins the transition out of EOC-oriented operations as organizations that are designed to facilitate recovery operations stand-up. The county may ultimately transition to a recovery organization that is not based in the EOC, or may move recovery functions to specific departments or agencies for which these functions are part of the departments' or agencies' respective missions. Consequently, the EOC tends to have a diminishing role in recovery activities as the recovery period progresses.

Demobilization

Demobilization of the EOC Logistics Section may commence once it is determined that the EOC will be deactivated. The EOC Logistics Section Chief will develop a demobilization plan, which will include a timeline for deactivation; continuity of resource acquisition for continued support of incidents that do not require full-scale (Level 1) activation; close-out of requests; and return of requested resources.

ATTACHMENTS

Figure 1 – Proposed Population Projections

Proposed Population Projections, 1970 to 2030									
Miami-Dade County by Minor Statistical Area									
Area	1990	2000	2006	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	Capacity
1.1	12,546	16,278	21,781	21,751	23,079	24,837	26,805	29,014	28,372
1.2	8,854	10,513	11,392	12,389	12,492	12,627	12,757	12,889	12,778
1.3	110,126	108,526	118,734	108,960	113,590	117,192	121,032	125,542	126,759
2.1	129,542	160,589	167,574	172,876	176,770	181,957	187,634	193,925	191,724
2.2	41,795	48,988	50,483	54,587	55,900	57,607	59,491	61,598	60,981
2.3	77,397	82,976	84,577	83,312	85,642	87,900	90,407	93,339	93,569
2.4	75,900	78,931	81,508	80,165	81,642	83,082	84,676	86,534	86,618
3.1	131,084	201,811	213,482	225,910	230,655	237,259	243,926	250,868	246,046
3.2	82,657	122,540	135,543	147,957	156,708	168,505	181,647	196,313	191,570
4.1	91,146	87,834	89,408	85,289	88,975	91,415	93,872	96,715	97,702
4.2	83,779	80,689	82,925	78,441	82,249	84,838	87,475	90,538	91,603
4.3	106,641	115,905	117,058	116,176	116,717	117,403	118,120	118,891	118,463
4.4	15,480	16,060	16,161	16,182	16,323	16,470	16,632	16,819	16,796
4.5	105	122	122	7	7	7	7	7	152
4.6	44,930	47,631	49,367	48,378	51,168	53,695	56,487	59,773	60,271
4.7	36,432	35,945	43,106	49,654	60,338	71,609	84,525	99,679	98,518
5.1	117,989	122,903	127,018	132,529	136,261	140,186	144,576	149,676	149,672
5.2	53,742	55,896	66,863	70,629	74,672	79,228	84,374	90,331	89,910
5.3	118,198	120,126	126,796	127,979	130,437	132,986	135,824	139,117	139,087
5.4	97,439	102,262	103,099	102,113	102,442	102,830	103,235	103,676	103,437
5.5	74,262	80,111	82,055	79,926	81,367	82,853	84,507	86,425	86,407
5.6	30,072	32,431	34,014	32,014	32,543	33,079	33,675	34,366	34,365
5.7	22,727	25,346	26,424	25,078	25,306	25,587	25,893	26,236	26,131
5.8	33,358	35,040	36,273	35,697	36,952	38,123	39,419	40,938	41,123
6.1	110,762	156,640	177,233	186,579	189,888	194,429	198,939	203,595	200,131
6.2	67,648	125,812	137,515	146,136	151,167	158,310	165,593	173,193	168,063
7.1	33,467	41,575	56,610	62,081	67,074	73,624	81,009	89,338	87,051
7.2	36,214	39,327	44,920	47,187	54,737	62,430	71,168	81,435	81,277
7.3	31,173	32,367	35,823	37,836	40,734	43,665	46,961	50,823	50,970
7.4	46,921	48,364	67,549	73,780	86,663	101,268	118,051	137,567	134,974
7.5	10,425	14,635	24,139	28,259	33,334	40,608	48,893	58,059	54,289
7.6	4,283	5,189	5,966	6,578	6,898	7,571	8,542	9,888	24,929
Total	1,937,094	2,253,362	2,435,517	2,496,435	2,602,731	2,723,180	2,856,153	3,007,109	2,993,735
Note: Capacity includes capacity outside the Urban Development Boundary.									
Source: Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section, 2012.									

Figure 2 – Annual Average Change

Population Projections, 2004 to 2030					
Miami-Dade County by Minor Statistical Area					
Area	2004-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030
1.1	650	68	229	0	148
1.2	42	1	2	0	72
1.3	509	382	53	419	817
2.1	1,628	1,327	900	0	1,147
2.2	361	291	358	0	333
2.3	464	409	477	0	567
2.4	401	379	614	200	548
3.1	4,067	3,051	229	0	1,589
3.2	3,002	2,364	343	0	1,037
4.1	-3	32	215	664	1,480
4.2	143	277	821	2,607	2,651
4.3	745	697	1,182	644	822
4.4	43	41	84	64	117
4.5	0	0	0	1	1
4.6	390	408	971	947	707
4.7	1,534	1,580	1,507	730	414
5.1	478	420	455	0	813
5.2	605	656	1,767	1,930	1,315
5.3	411	429	1,043	989	1,175
5.4	215	162	119	0	642
5.5	776	787	782	1,079	880
5.6	231	226	400	235	241
5.7	250	233	347	48	193
5.8	195	207	573	640	543
6.1	3,848	3,205	1,673	0	1,354
6.2	3,589	2,174	26	0	1,063
7.1	1,082	1,213	3,207	3,451	1,887
7.2	669	741	2,077	2,359	1,450
7.3	295	350	1,667	2,560	1,868
7.4	2,008	1,993	4,630	7,199	4,515
7.5	852	1,055	3,263	3,884	2,050
7.6	122	160	999	1,670	1,160
Total	29,602	25,317	31,013	32,321	33,598

Figure 3 – Minor Statistical Areas

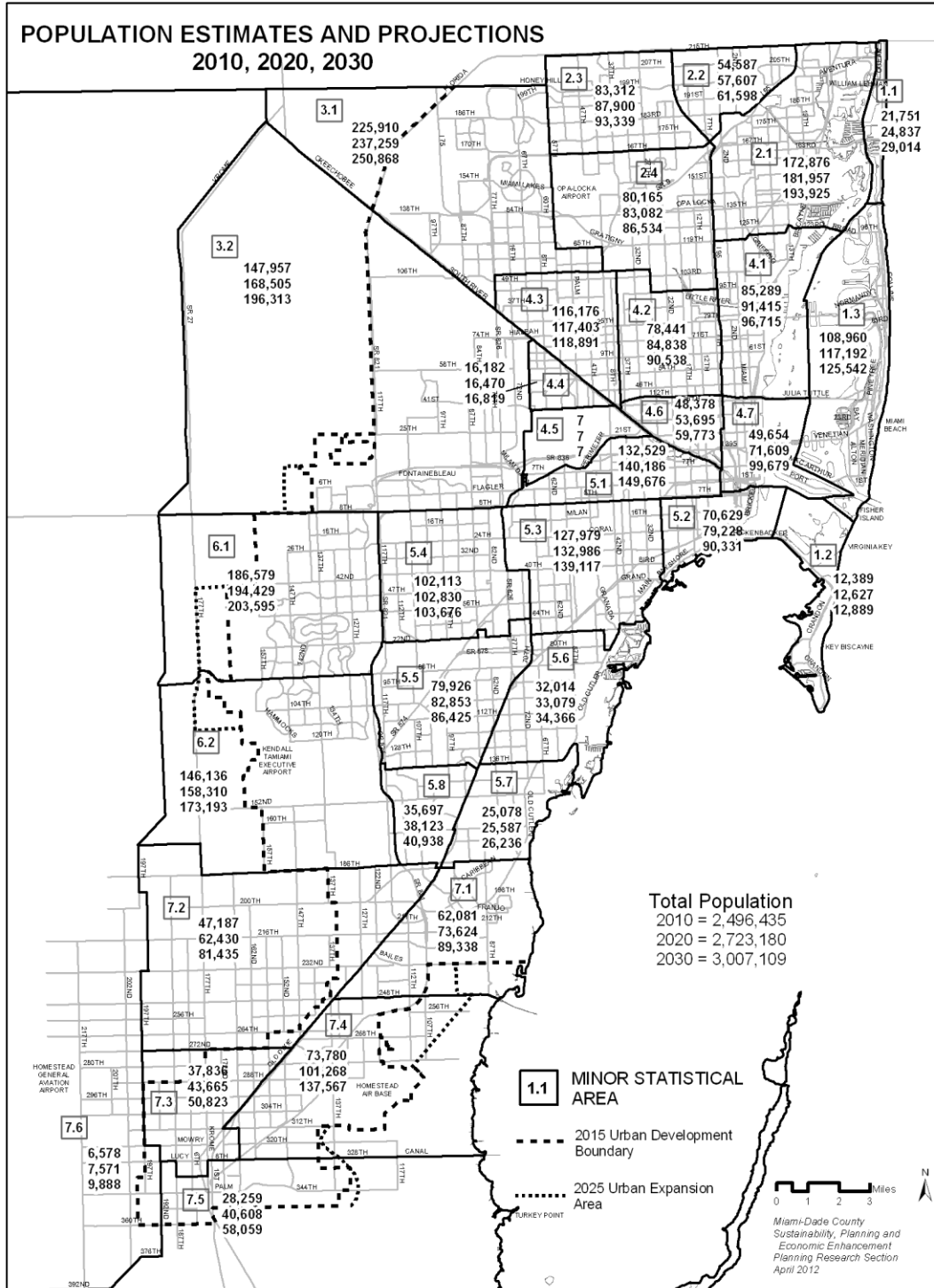


Figure 4 – 2010 Demographic and Housing Characteristics

Subject	Number	Percent
SEX AND AGE		
Total population	2,496,435	100.0
Under 5 years	149,937	6.0
5 to 9 years	145,253	5.8
10 to 14 years	152,541	6.1
15 to 19 years	168,514	6.8
20 to 24 years	176,823	7.1
25 to 29 years	172,129	6.9
30 to 34 years	168,338	6.7
35 to 39 years	184,733	7.4
40 to 44 years	187,664	7.5
45 to 49 years	198,253	7.9
50 to 54 years	168,364	6.7
55 to 59 years	147,653	5.9
60 to 64 years	124,220	5.0
65 to 69 years	100,980	4.0
70 to 74 years	85,996	3.4
75 to 79 years	67,140	2.7
80 to 84 years	52,031	2.1
85 years and over	45,866	1.8
Median age (years)	38.2	(X)
16 years and over	2,017,224	80.8
18 years and over	1,950,707	78.1
21 years and over	1,843,916	73.9
62 years and over	423,881	17.0
65 years and over	352,013	14.1
Male population	1,208,364	48.4
Under 5 years	76,444	3.1
5 to 9 years	74,318	3.0
10 to 14 years	77,881	3.1
15 to 19 years	86,094	3.4

Subject	Number	Percent
20 to 24 years	89,112	3.6
25 to 29 years	85,029	3.4
30 to 34 years	82,917	3.3
35 to 39 years	91,993	3.7
40 to 44 years	94,001	3.8
45 to 49 years	97,586	3.9
50 to 54 years	80,358	3.2
55 to 59 years	68,881	2.8
60 to 64 years	57,326	2.3
65 to 69 years	45,532	1.8
70 to 74 years	37,255	1.5
75 to 79 years	28,169	1.1
80 to 84 years	20,462	0.8
85 years and over	15,006	0.6
Median age (years)	36.9	(X)
16 years and over	963,624	38.6
18 years and over	929,437	37.2
21 years and over	875,243	35.1
62 years and over	179,668	7.2
65 years and over	146,424	5.9
Female population	1,288,071	51.6
Under 5 years	73,493	2.9
5 to 9 years	70,935	2.8
10 to 14 years	74,660	3.0
15 to 19 years	82,420	3.3
20 to 24 years	87,711	3.5
25 to 29 years	87,100	3.5
30 to 34 years	85,421	3.4
35 to 39 years	92,740	3.7
40 to 44 years	93,663	3.8
45 to 49 years	100,667	4.0
50 to 54 years	88,006	3.5
55 to 59 years	78,772	3.2
60 to 64 years	66,894	2.7
65 to 69 years	55,448	2.2
70 to 74 years	48,741	2.0
75 to 79 years	38,971	1.6
80 to 84 years	31,569	1.3
85 years and over	30,860	1.2
Median age (years)	39.4	(X)
16 years and over	1,053,600	42.2
18 years and over	1,021,270	40.9
21 years and over	968,673	38.8
62 years and over	244,213	9.8
65 years and over	205,589	8.2

Subject	Number	Percent
RACE		
Total population	2,496,435	100.0
One Race	2,437,558	97.6
White	1,841,887	73.8
Black or African American	472,976	18.9
American Indian and Alaska Native	5,000	0.2
Asian	37,669	1.5
Asian Indian	9,998	0.4
Chinese	10,973	0.4
Filipino	5,901	0.2
Japanese	1,511	0.1
Korean	1,565	0.1
Vietnamese	2,291	0.1
Other Asian [1]	5,430	0.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	675	0.0
Native Hawaiian	126	0.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	192	0.0
Samoan	56	0.0
Other Pacific Islander [2]	301	0.0
Some Other Race	79,351	3.2
Two or More Races	58,877	2.4
White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3]	1,705	0.1
White; Asian [3]	5,988	0.2
White; Black or African American [3]	9,201	0.4
White; Some Other Race [3]	24,486	1.0
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4]		
White	1,886,403	75.6
Black or African American	495,865	19.9
American Indian and Alaska Native	10,189	0.4
Asian	49,108	2.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	4,432	0.2
Some Other Race	113,015	4.5
HISPANIC OR LATINO		
Total population	2,496,435	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1,623,859	65.0
Mexican	51,736	2.1
Puerto Rican	92,358	3.7
Cuban	856,007	34.3
Other Hispanic or Latino [5]	623,758	25.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	872,576	35.0
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	2,496,435	100.0
Hispanic or Latino	1,623,859	65.0
White alone	1,458,336	58.4
Black or African American alone	47,326	1.9

Subject	Number	Percent
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2,986	0.1
Asian alone	1,828	0.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	207	0.0
Some Other Race alone	74,398	3.0
Two or More Races	38,778	1.6
Not Hispanic or Latino	872,576	35.0
White alone	383,551	15.4
Black or African American alone	425,650	17.1
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2,014	0.1
Asian alone	35,841	1.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	468	0.0
Some Other Race alone	4,953	0.2
Two or More Races	20,099	0.8
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	2,496,435	100.0
In households	2,456,378	98.4
Householder	867,352	34.7
Spouse [6]	380,241	15.2
Child	721,944	28.9
Own child under 18 years	450,097	18.0
Other relatives	303,208	12.1
Under 18 years	83,663	3.4
65 years and over	67,798	2.7
Nonrelatives	183,633	7.4
Under 18 years	10,361	0.4
65 years and over	16,168	0.6
Unmarried partner	67,317	2.7
In group quarters	40,057	1.6
Institutionalized population	20,640	0.8
Male	14,523	0.6
Female	6,117	0.2
Noninstitutionalized population	19,417	0.8
Male	9,991	0.4
Female	9,426	0.4
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	867,352	100.0
Family households (families) [7]	602,911	69.5
With own children under 18 years	265,522	30.6
Husband-wife family	380,241	43.8
With own children under 18 years	165,530	19.1
Male householder, no wife present	59,733	6.9
With own children under 18 years	22,851	2.6
Female householder, no husband present	162,937	18.8
With own children under 18 years	77,141	8.9
Nonfamily households [7]	264,441	30.5

Subject	Number	Percent
Householder living alone	204,223	23.5
Male	94,284	10.9
65 years and over	21,855	2.5
Female	109,939	12.7
65 years and over	50,818	5.9
Households with individuals under 18 years	313,235	36.1
Households with individuals 65 years and over	256,913	29.6
Average household size	2.83	(X)
Average family size [7]	3.33	(X)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	989,435	100.0
Occupied housing units	867,352	87.7
Vacant housing units	122,083	12.3
For rent	37,848	3.8
Rented, not occupied	1,637	0.2
For sale only	16,156	1.6
Sold, not occupied	3,674	0.4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	38,302	3.9
All other vacants	24,466	2.5
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8]	3.2	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9]	8.9	(X)
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	867,352	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	483,874	55.8
Population in owner-occupied housing units	1,442,857	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.98	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	383,478	44.2
Population in renter-occupied housing units	1,013,521	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.64	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] One of the four most commonly reported multiple-race combinations nationwide in Census 2000.

[4] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

[5] This category is composed of people whose origins are from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South American countries. It also includes general origin responses such as "Latino" or "Hispanic."

[6] "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."

[7] "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

[8] The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

[9] The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

Figure 5 – Community Profile

	Miami-Dade	Florida	Average Annual Wage (2010)	
Average Annual Employment	947,091	7,109,630	All Industries	\$45,653
Natural Resources & Mining	0.9%	1.2%	Construction	\$45,975
Construction	3.3%	5.0%	Education & Health Services	\$44,716
Manufacturing	3.7%	4.3%	Financial Activities	\$68,883
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	25.7%	21.2%	Information	\$70,293
Information	1.8%	1.9%	Leisure and Hospitality	\$25,913
Financial Activities	6.4%	6.6%	Manufacturing	\$43,346
Professional and Business Services	13.0%	14.8%	Natural Resources and Mining	\$24,458
Education and Health Services	16.0%	22.0%	Other Services	\$28,712
Leisure and Hospitality	11.2%	13.2%	Professional and Business Services	\$55,611
Other Services	3.7%	3.3%	Public Administration	\$62,358
Public Administration	7.0%	6.6%	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	\$41,064
Unclassified	0.0%	0.0%	Unclassified	\$2,526,441
			Per Capita Income	\$22,957

Percentage of Population Speaking Language Other Than English			
	United States	Florida	Miami-Dade County
	Percentage of Population	Percentage of Population	Percentage of Population
Population 5 years and over	286,534,051	17,595,413	2,318,022
Speak only English	79.60%	73.10%	27.70%
Speak a language other than English	20.40%	26.90%	72.30%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	12.60%	19.80%	64.20%
Other Indo-European languages	3.70%	5.20%	6.70%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	3.20%	1.50%	0.90%
Other languages	0.80%	0.50%	0.50%

Figure 6 – Percent Population with Disability

	United States		Florida		Miami-Dade County	
	Number with Disability	Percent	Number with Disability	Percent	Number with Disability	Percent
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	36,180,124	12.00%	2,334,400	12.70%	255,790	10.60%
Population under 5 years	153,059	0.80%	7,318	0.70%	633	0.40%
With a hearing difficulty	99,611	0.50%	4,680	0.40%	507	0.30%
With a vision difficulty	87,500	0.40%	4,323	0.40%	322	0.20%
Population 5 to 17 years	2,795,434	5.20%	147,298	5.00%	14,673	3.70%
With a hearing difficulty	351,106	0.70%	17,850	0.60%	2,267	0.60%
With a vision difficulty	410,255	0.80%	20,611	0.70%	2,728	0.70%
With a cognitive difficulty	2,106,617	3.90%	114,131	3.90%	10,856	2.80%
With an ambulatory difficulty	359,523	0.70%	19,045	0.70%	2,378	0.60%
With a self-care difficulty	473,531	0.90%	24,179	0.80%	2,976	0.80%
Population 18 to 64 years	18,984,266	10.00%	1,097,268	9.80%	112,893	7.30%
With a hearing difficulty	3,973,964	2.10%	204,595	1.80%	16,161	1.00%
With a vision difficulty	3,306,048	1.70%	188,170	1.70%	22,160	1.40%
With a cognitive difficulty	7,751,198	4.10%	445,691	4.00%	52,203	3.40%
With an ambulatory difficulty	9,769,575	5.20%	586,124	5.20%	54,790	3.60%
With a self-care difficulty	3,362,401	1.80%	203,747	1.80%	20,571	1.30%
With an independent living difficulty	6,521,662	3.40%	390,800	3.50%	43,458	2.80%
Population 65 years and over	14,247,365	37.20%	1,082,516	34.50%	127,591	37.50%

With a hearing difficulty	5,877,080	15.40%	445,516	14.20%	38,326	11.30%
With a vision difficulty	2,735,992	7.10%	204,205	6.50%	31,684	9.30%
With a cognitive difficulty	3,636,464	9.50%	282,748	9.00%	49,910	14.70%
With an ambulatory difficulty	9,229,675	24.10%	694,660	22.10%	86,742	25.50%
With a self-care difficulty	3,367,442	8.80%	247,268	7.90%	41,229	12.10%
With an independent living difficulty	6,277,615	16.40%	460,183	14.70%	68,109	20.00%
DISABILITY BY SEX						
Male	17,236,270	11.70%	1,110,224	12.50%	107,563	9.30%
Female	18,943,854	12.30%	1,224,176	12.90%	148,227	11.70%
DISABILITY BY RACE						
One Race	35,339,109	12.00%	2,291,951	12.70%	N	N
White alone	27,811,116	12.40%	1,887,295	13.40%	190,602	10.50%
Black or African American alone	5,066,234	13.60%	328,334	11.50%	49,659	11.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	392,051	16.00%	9,769	17.40%	333	11.20%
Asian alone	913,315	6.30%	26,382	5.80%	2,186	5.50%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	45,282	9.30%	728	7.00%	N	N
Some other race alone	1,111,111	7.50%	39,443	7.80%	8,186	9.80%
Two or more races	841,015	11.00%	42,449	11.50%	4,747	15.30%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	25,244,493	13.00%	1,567,905	14.60%	41,239	11.00%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3,983,100	8.20%	384,110	9.40%	166,033	10.50%

Figure 7 – Average Assessed Values by Municipality

**MIAMI-DADE COUNTY PROPERTY APPRAISER
INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION
JULY 1, 2012**



2012 AVERAGE ASSESSED RESIDENTIAL VALUE BY MUNICIPALITY

(Values are from the 2012 Preliminary Assessment Roll)

MUNICIPALITY	PROPERTIES	AVG ASSESSED
01 MIAMI	90,724	189,710
02 MIAMI BEACH	47,240	329,780
03 CORAL GABLES	16,404	532,130
04 HIALEAH	48,817	91,499
05 MIAMI SPRINGS	3,784	174,612
06 NORTH MIAMI	14,242	99,949
07 NORTH MIAMI BEACH	11,984	98,962
08 OPA-LOCKA	2,616	53,120
09 SOUTH MIAMI	3,644	216,070
10 HOMESTEAD	16,413	69,323
11 MIAMI SHORES	3,681	214,705
12 BAL HARBOUR	3,273	801,622
13 BAY HARBOR ISLANDS	2,344	198,722
14 SURFSIDE	3,273	292,212
15 WEST MIAMI	1,513	142,665
16 FLORIDA CITY	1,865	43,336
17 BISCAYNE PARK	851	161,137
18 EL PORTAL	692	131,931
19 GOLDEN BEACH	348	1,671,603
20 PINECREST	5,910	547,829
21 INDIAN CREEK	32	9,228,699
22 MEDLEY	83	63,395
23 NORTH BAY VILLAGE	3,659	134,255
24 KEY BISCAYNE	6,893	786,274
25 SWEETWATER	3,001	89,384
26 VIRGINIA GARDENS	567	125,358
27 HIALEAH GARDENS	5,604	97,294
28 AVENTURA	23,197	421,382
30 UNINCORPORATED MIAMI-DADE	310,492	130,881
31 SUNNY ISLES BEACH	15,829	353,959
32 MIAMI LAKES	8,916	192,319
33 PALMETTO BAY	7,973	276,865
34 MIAMI GARDENS	28,344	77,691
35 DORAL	16,673	197,792
36 CUTLER BAY	13,775	122,237
COUNTYWIDE	725,303	180,537

Figure 8 – Map of Populated Coastline

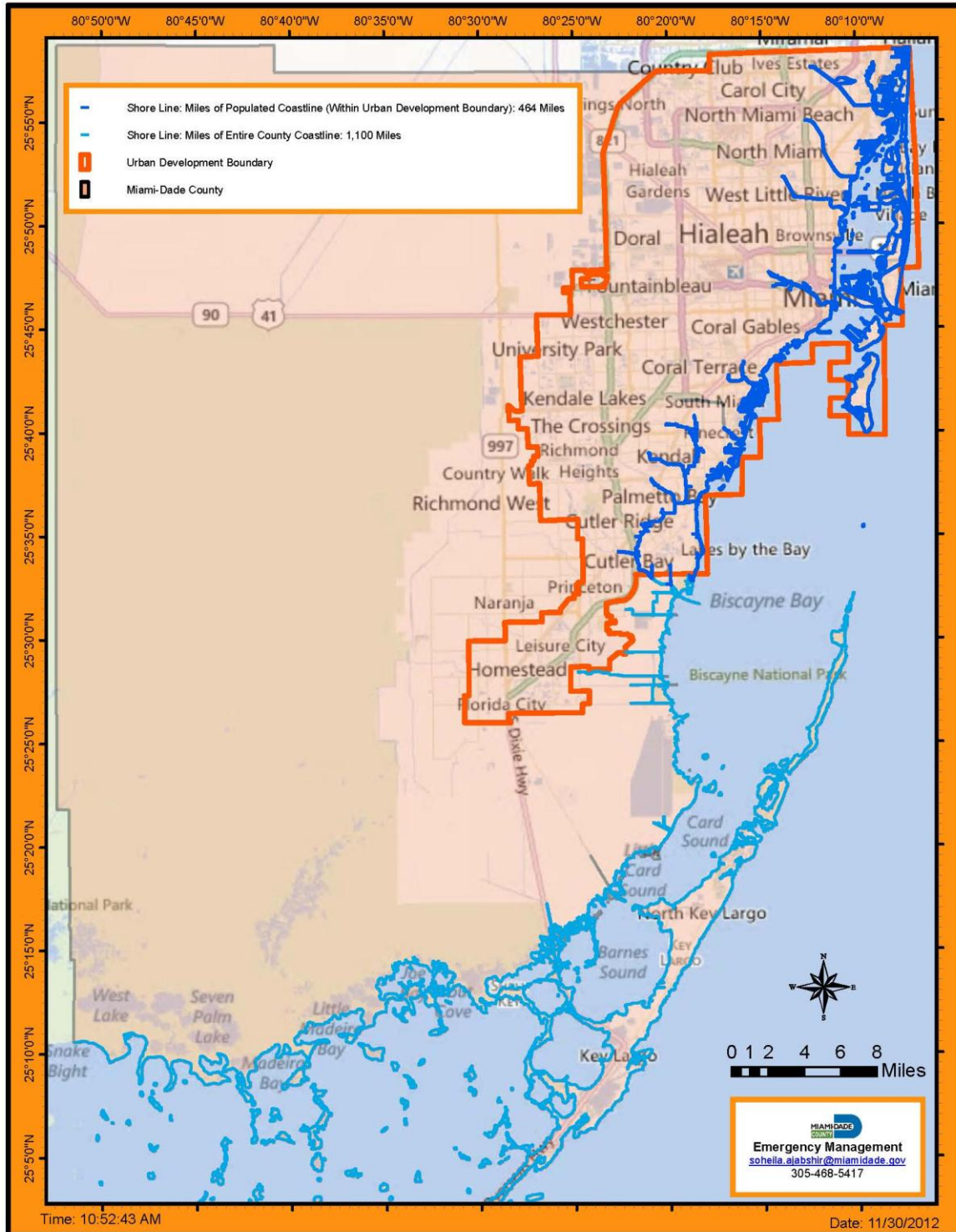


Figure 9 – Classification of Events

	INCIDENT	MINOR DISASTER	MAJOR DISASTER	CATASTROPHIC DIS- ASTER
	A condition of significant peril to the safety of persons or property that typically comprises the following attributes:	A condition of extreme peril to the safety of persons or property that typically comprises the following attributes:	An exceptional threat to persons or property that typically comprises of the following attributes:	An extraordinary threat to persons or property that typically comprises of the following attributes:
EVENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually an isolated event with an ordinary threat to life and property; Usually involving a limited or small population; Usually unpredictable Usually demands immediate action to protect life, preserve public health or essential services or protect property; Has a defined geographical area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually an isolated event with an significant threat to life and property; Usually involving a limited population; Usually unpredictable; Usually demands immediate action to protect life, preserve public health or essential services or protect property; Has a defined geographical area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single or multiple event (can have other separate incidents associated with it); Exceptional threat to life and property; Generally widespread population and geographic area is affected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single or multiple event (can have many other separate incidents associated with it); Because of the severity of the event, some or all, local resources are unavailable or overwhelmed; The fulfillment of the community's essential functions are prevented; Extraordinary threat to life and property; Widespread population and geographic area is affected.
RESPONSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually only one to a few local agencies involved; Typically does not exceed the capabilities of the agency(ies) involved; Mutual aid is typically not applied; A local emergency is not declared; The EOC may 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually only a few local agencies involved; Typically does not exceed the capabilities of the agencies involved; Mutual aid may or may not be applied; A local emergency is not declared; The EOC may be activated to a Level II; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource demand may be beyond local capabilities of the responding organizations or jurisdiction – significant mutual aid and support may be needed; Many agencies and jurisdictions are involved – multiple layers of government; The EOC is activated to at least a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource demand greatly exceeds the local capabilities of the responding organizations or jurisdiction – extensive mutual aid and support are needed; Many agencies and jurisdictions are involved – multiple layers of government; The EOC is activated to a Level I to provide centralized overall command and coor-

	INCIDENT	MINOR DISASTER	MAJOR DISASTER	CATASTROPHIC DIS- ASTER
RESPONSE (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> be activated to a Level II; Primary command decisions are made at the scene incident command post(s); Strategy, tactics, and resource assignments are determined on the scene; Usually a fairly short duration measured in hours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary command decisions are made at the scene incident command post(s) or EOC; Strategy, tactics, and resource assignments are determined on the scene; Usually a fairly short duration measured in hours to days. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level I to provide centralized overall command and coordination of jurisdictional assets, department, and incident support functions, and initial recovery coordination; Will last a substantial period of time (days to weeks) and local government will proclaim a "local disaster." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dination of jurisdictional assets, department, and incident support functions, and initial recovery coordination; Will last a substantial period of time (weeks to months) and governmental agencies will make disaster declarations.
RECOVERY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited to short-term recovery efforts (i.e., restoration of vital services and facilities); Usually one to a few local agencies involved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited to short-term recovery efforts (i.e., restoration of vital services and facilities); Usually only a few local agencies involved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involves both short-term and long-term recovery efforts; Generally all local agencies involved; May require assistance from state agencies; May require assistance from federal agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involves both short-term and long-term recovery efforts; All local agencies involved; Requires assistance from state agencies; Requires assistance from federal agencies, including immediate military involvement.

(Updated 2011)

Figure 10 – Miami-Dade EOC Activation Levels

Level	Personnel	EOC activation	Notifications	Sample Events
Level III: Monitoring & assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDEM Duty Officer; • MDEM Director; • MDEM Deputy Director; • Appropriate coordinators. 	Yes, but only for MDEM staff. MDEM functions at near normal operations; may hold periodic planning meetings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDEM Management Staff • State Warning Point • Key ESF agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited hazardous materials event; • Multiple alarm fire; • “Unusual Event” at Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant.
Level II: Partial	ICS Positions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident Commander; • Operations Chief; • Logistics Chief; • Planning Chief; • Admin/Finance Chief; • Branch Directors • Key ESF agencies. 	Yes – ICS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS; • Mission Tracking & Message Control Center; • The 311;* • PIO;* • Radio (RACES) communications;* • Media Center;* • EOC Security.* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Mayor; • Chief of Staff; • Municipal Branch Representative; • Miami-Dade departments; • State Warning Point; • Key agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threatening tropical storm or hurricane; • Area flooding; • Major urban aviation incident; • Wildfires; • Minor disasters‡; • “Alert” or greater at Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant.
Level I: Full-scale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICS Positions; • Municipal Branch Representatives; • ESF Reps.; • State Liaison; • Policy Group. • Federal Liaisons; • Military Support. 	Yes - 24 Hours <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS; • Mission Tracking & Message Control Center; • The 311; • PIO; • Radio (RACES) communications; • Media Center; • EOC Security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjacent county EOCs; • State EOC; • FEMA; • Other appropriate agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hurricane;**, • Major Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant incident; • Major hazardous materials incident;**, • Major disasters‡; • “Site Area Emergency” or “General Emergency” at Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant; • Any event with a federal declaration of emergency or disaster; • Catastrophic disasters‡.
<p>* These positions may be activated at Level 2 but are not mandatory at a Level 2.</p> <p>** Generally any event which requires evacuation and sheltering of a significant portion of Miami-Dade County will require a Level 1 activation. Cold-weather sheltering or isolated area (high-rise fire) evacuation will probably not prompt a Level 1 activation.</p> <p>‡ Refer to “Classification of Events” in the Concept of Operations Section.</p>				

(Updated 2012)

Figure 11 – Inmate Population

	United States		Florida		Miami-Dade County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Correctional facilities for adults	2,263,602	28.3	167,453	39.7	12,127	30.3
Juvenile facilities	151,315	1.9	10,061	2.4	504	1

Figure 12 – Transient Population

	United States		Florida		Miami-Dade County	
	Number	Homeless Persons Per 10,000	Number	Homeless Persons Per 10,000	Number	Homeless Persons Per 10,000
Homeless	671,859	22	48,069	26	3,879	15.5

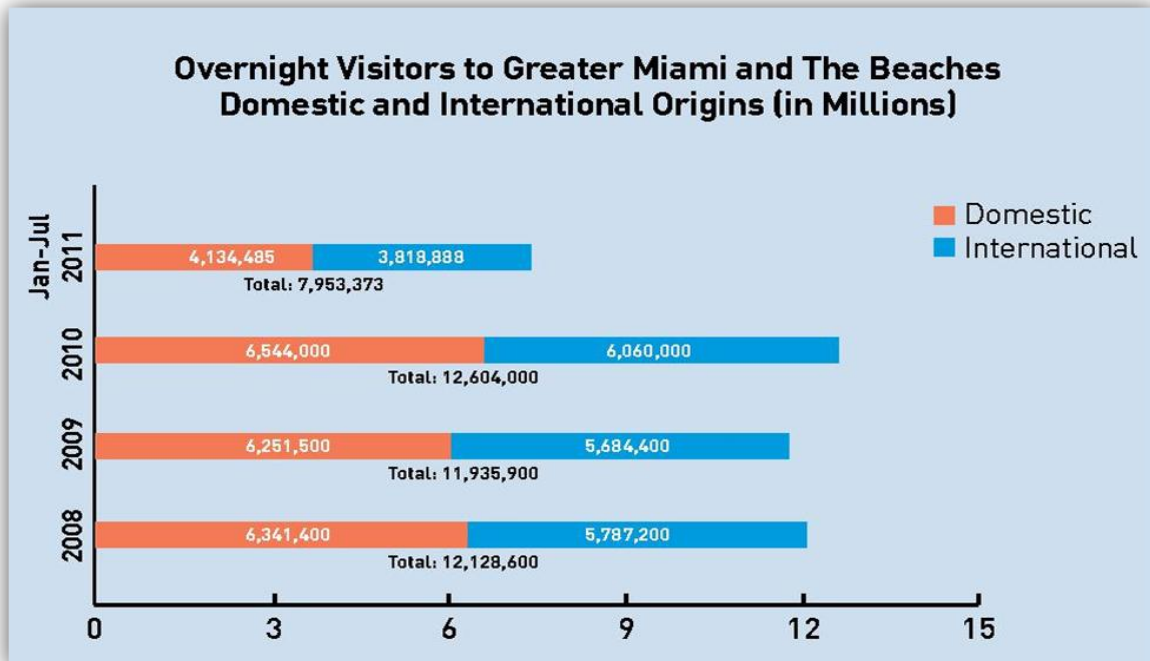
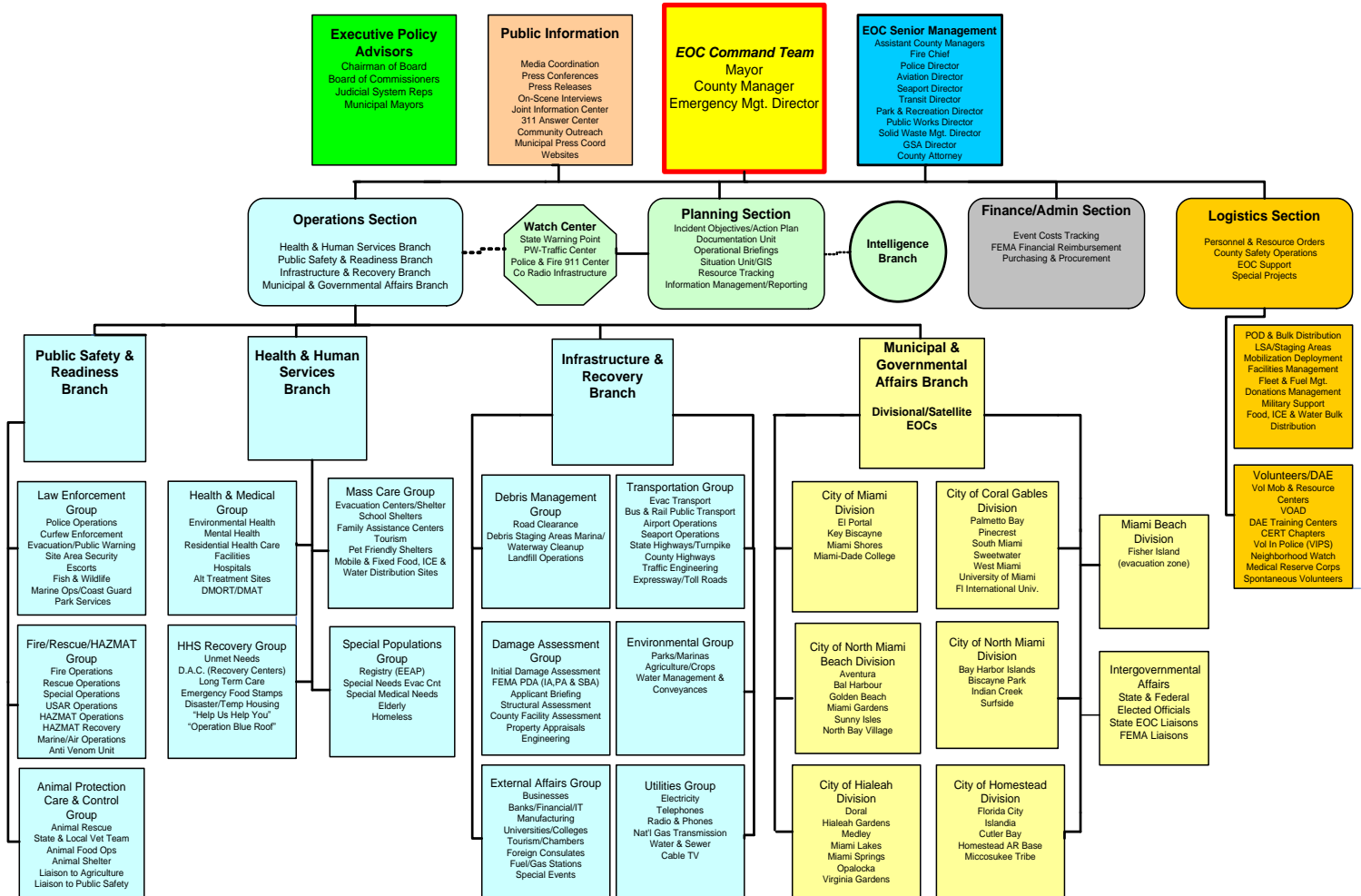


Figure 13 – Miami-Dade EOC Organizational Chart



Updated 2012

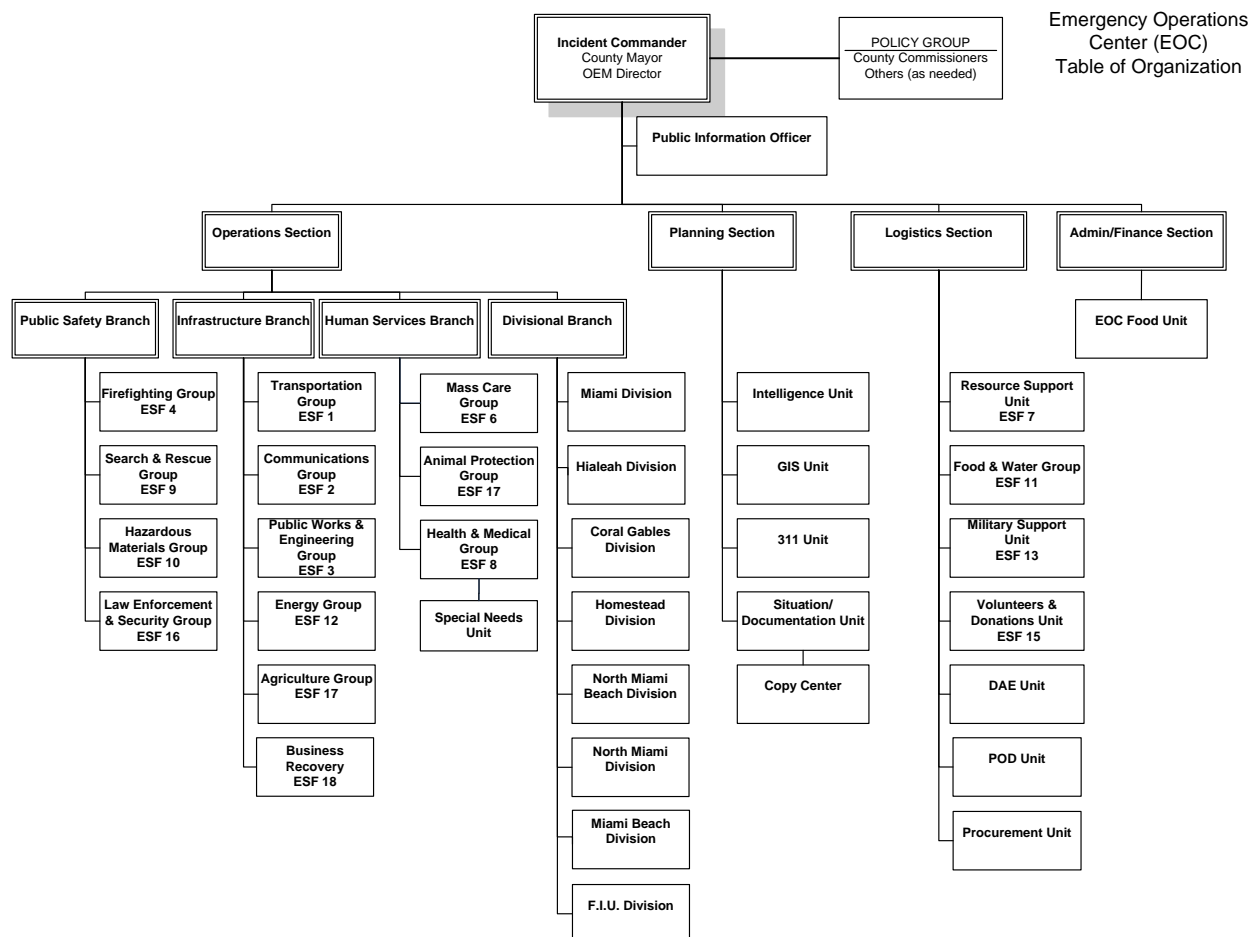


Figure 14 – Population Evacuation Estimates (Hurricane)

Storm Surge Evacuation Zone	Resident Population 2010 Census	*Mobile Homes	Approximate Visitors Low Season	Residents & Mobile Homes Population 2010 Census	Residents, Visitors & Mobile Homes Population 2010 Census
A	146,375	37,413	47,524	183,788	231,312
B	160,900	(6,415)	25,127	154,485	179,612
C	165,721	(2,028)	1,619	163,693	165,312
Total in A, B & C	472,996		74,270	501,966	576,236

Not in Zone 2,023,439

-

Total in County **2,496,435**

* Mobile Homes are located in different evacuation zones, however, since they need to evacuate for TS and Hurricane Category 1, They're added to the Zone A.

Figure 15 – Miami-Dade County Canal Systems

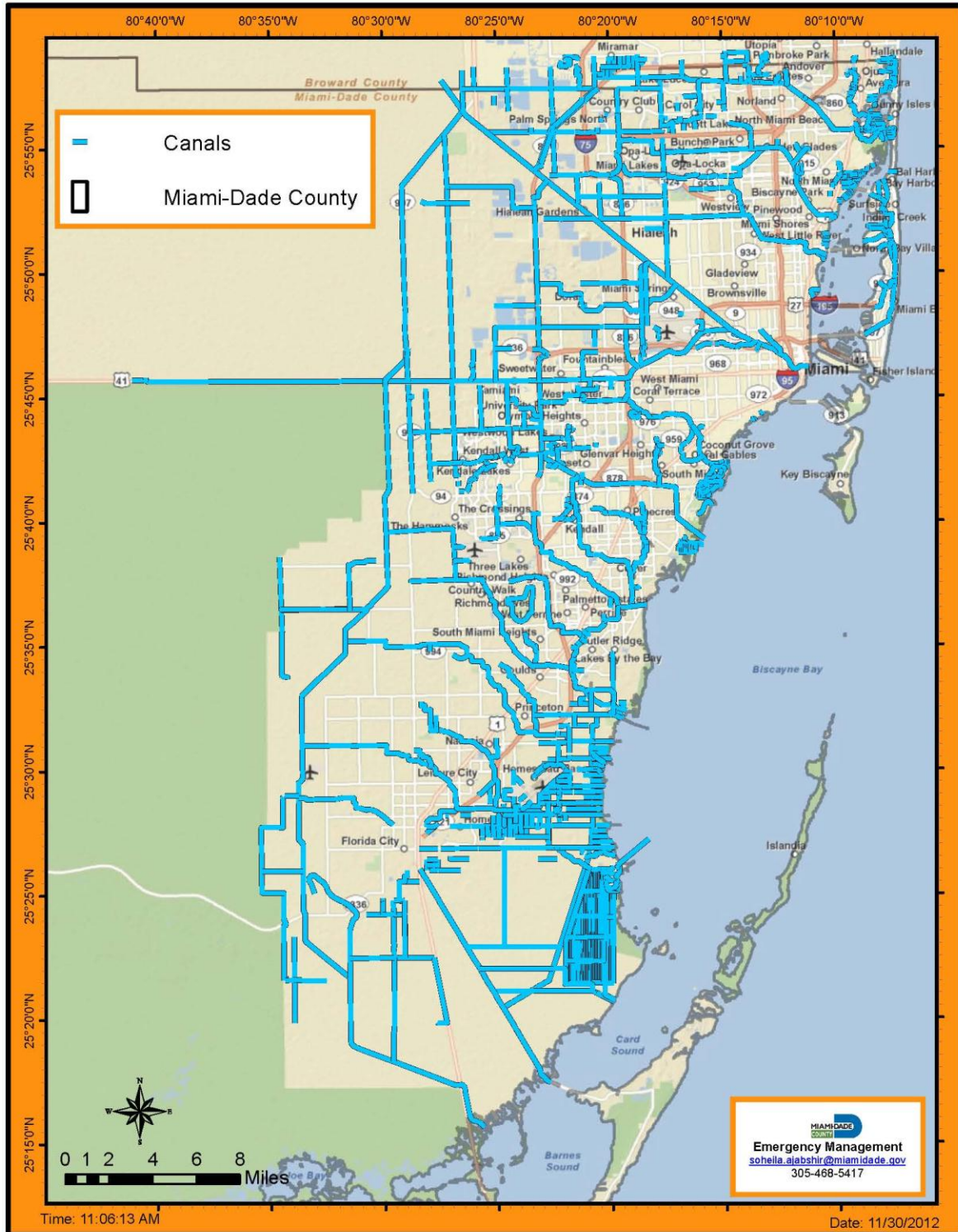


Figure 16 – Population Changes in the Turkey Point Emergency Planning Zone

Area	2000 Population	2010 Population
1	0	0
2	0	0
3	0	0
4	5,217	7,506
5	33,753	44,816
6	29,087	43,313
7	15,288	20,153
8	55,982	89,322
9	409	116
10	932	1,103
TOTAL	140,668	206,329
EPZ Population Growth:		46.68%

Area	Residents	Resident Vehicles
1	0	0
2	0	0
3	0	0
4	7,506	3,289
5	44,816	19,625
6	43,313	18,970
7	20,153	8,824
8	89,322	39,109
9	116	51
10	1,103	484
TOTAL	206,329	90,352

Figure 17 – Description of Evacuation Regions

Region	Description	Area										EAS Message
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
R01	2-Mile Ring	x	x									4
R02	5-Mile Ring	x	x	x	x							5 & 9
R03	Full EPZ	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	6
Evacuate 5-Mile Radius and Downwind to EPZ Boundary												
Region	Wind Direction Towards:	Area										EAS Message
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
R04	N	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				16
R05	NNE	x	x	x	x	x	x					7
N/A	NE, ENE, E, ESE, SE, SSE, S	Refer to Region R02										5 & 9
R06	SSW	x	x	x	x					x		11
R07	SW, WSW	x	x	x	x				x	x		12
R08	W	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		13
R09	WNW, NW	x	x	x	x		x	x	x			14
R10	NNW	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			15
Site Specific Regions												
Region	Wind Direction Towards:	Area										EAS Message
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
R11	-	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		8
Staged Evacuation - 5-Mile Radius Evacuates, then Evacuate Downwind to EPZ Boundary												
Region	Wind Direction Towards:	Area										EAS Message
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
R12	Full EPZ	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
R13	N	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				N/A
R14	NNE	x	x	x	x	x	x					N/A
N/A	NE, ENE, E, ESE, SE, SSE, S	Refer to Region R02										N/A
R15	SSW	x	x	x	x					x		N/A
R16	SW, WSW	x	x	x	x				x	x		N/A
R17	W	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		N/A
R18	WNW, NW	x	x	x	x		x	x	x			N/A
R19	NNW	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			N/A
R20	-	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		N/A
Shelter-in-Place until 90% ETE for R02, then Evacuate					Area(s) Shelter-in-Place					Area(s) Evacuate		

Figure 18 – Evacuation Clearance Times of 90% of the Affected Populations (Turkey Point)

	Summer		Summer		Summer	Winter		Winter		Winter	Winter	Summer	
	Midweek		Weekend		Midweek Weekend	Midweek		Weekend		Midweek Weekend	Weekend	Midweek	
Scenario:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	Scenario:
Region	Midday		Midday		Evening	Midday		Midday		Evening	Midday	Midday	Region
	Good Weather	Rain	Good Weather	Rain	Good Weather	Good Weather	Rain	Good Weather	Rain	Good Weather	Special Event	Roadway Impact	
Entire 2-Mile Region, 5-Mile Region, and EPZ													
R01	1:35	1:35	1:20	1:20	1:20	1:35	1:35	1:20	1:20	1:20	1:20	1:35	R01
R02	3:25	3:25	3:15	3:15	3:20	3:25	3:25	3:15	3:15	3:20	2:25	3:25	R02
R03	6:45	7:15	6:05	6:25	5:25	6:50	7:05	6:10	6:15	5:30	8:10	7:35	R03
5-Mile Region and Keyhole to EPZ Boundary													
R04	4:10	4:25	3:50	4:10	3:40	4:10	4:35	3:50	4:05	3:40	4:20	4:15	R04
R05	3:45	4:00	3:20	3:40	3:25	3:45	4:00	3:30	3:45	3:25	3:45	3:45	R05
R06	2:35	2:35	2:25	2:25	2:45	2:30	2:30	2:20	2:25	2:45	2:15	2:35	R06
R07	5:20	5:40	4:55	5:00	5:05	5:30	5:40	4:45	5:00	4:55	6:35	5:40	R07
R08	6:00	6:20	5:35	5:35	5:20	6:00	6:35	5:30	5:55	5:20	7:25	6:55	R08
R09	6:30	6:50	5:40	6:05	5:25	6:35	7:05	5:45	6:05	5:35	8:00	7:15	R09
R10	6:50	7:20	6:05	6:30	5:25	7:00	7:15	6:10	6:20	5:25	8:20	7:25	R10
Site Specific Regions													
R11	6:25	6:50	5:40	6:10	5:25	6:35	7:10	5:40	6:05	5:30	8:00	7:25	R11
Staged Evacuation - 5-Mile Region and Keyhole to EPZ Boundary													
R12	7:20	7:30	7:15	7:35	7:05	7:20	7:40	7:15	7:25	7:10	N/A	7:45	R12
R13	5:35	5:50	5:35	5:45	5:35	5:30	5:50	5:35	5:40	5:35		5:40	R13
R14	5:25	5:35	5:25	5:40	5:25	5:25	5:30	5:25	5:30	5:25		5:25	R14
R15	3:45	3:45	3:45	3:50	4:05	3:45	3:45	3:50	3:50	4:05		3:45	R15
R16	6:05	6:20	6:00	6:10	6:05	6:05	6:20	6:00	6:15	6:05		6:20	R16
R17	6:55	7:10	6:50	6:55	6:50	6:40	7:05	6:45	7:00	6:35		7:20	R17
R18	7:00	7:20	7:00	7:20	7:00	7:00	7:25	7:05	7:15	6:55		7:30	R18
R19	7:20	7:25	7:20	7:40	7:05	7:20	7:40	7:15	7:35	7:15		7:45	R19
R20	7:10	7:20	6:55	7:10	7:00	7:10	7:30	7:00	7:20	7:00	7:35	R20	

Figure 19 – Storm Surge Planning Zones

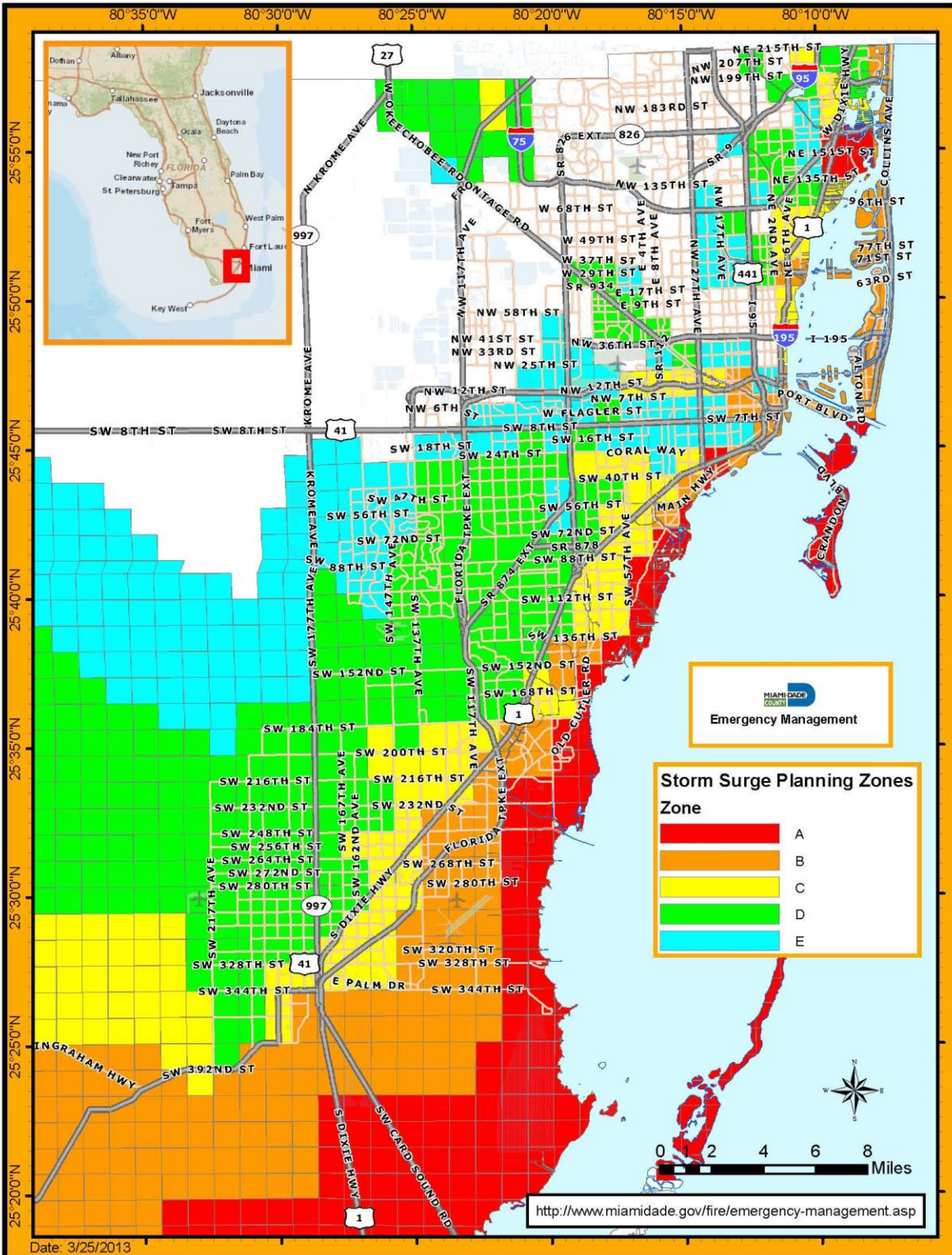


Figure 20 – Miami-Dade Mobile Home Parks

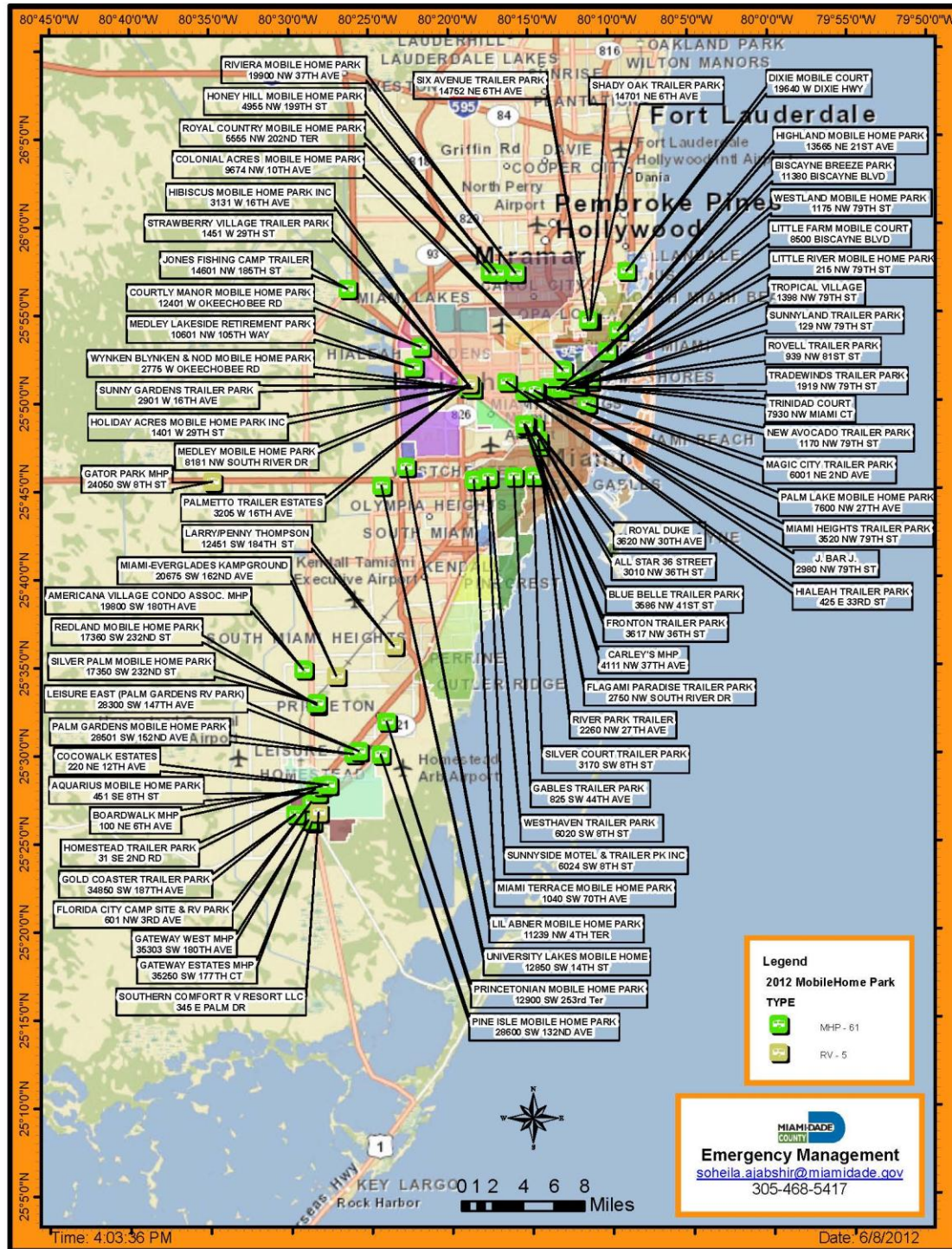
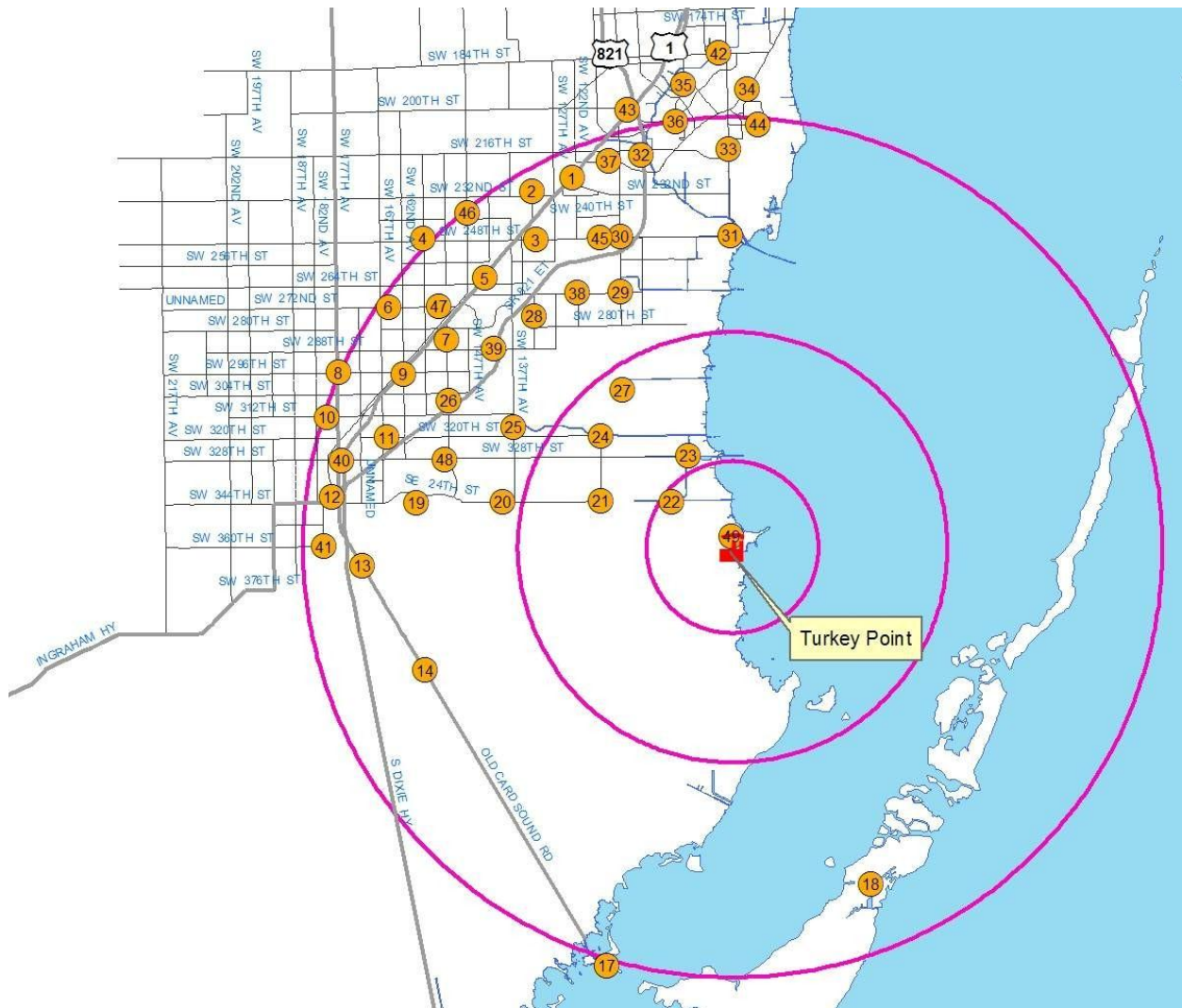


Figure 21 – Miami-Dade Marinas

MARINA	ADDRESS
Able Marine Dockage	2599 NW 37 th Ave. Miami, FL 33142
Action Noy Boat Rentals	100 Sunny Isles Blvd. Miami, FL 33160
Allied Marine Group	2550 Bayshore Drive Miami, FL 33133
Alt Mar Auto Marine Service	10724 SW 190 th Street 33157
Anchor Marine	961 N.W. 7 th Street Miami, FL 33136
Bal Harbour Club Inc.	10201 Collins Ave. Bal Harbour, FL 33154
Bayhead Marina	500 Sunny Isles Blvd. N. Miami Beach, FL 33022
Bayshore Yacht Tennis Club	7904 West Drive Miami, FL 33141
Bimini Shipping	1201 NW South River Drive Miami, FL 33125
Biscayne Bay Yacht Club	2540 South Bayshore Dr. Miami, FL 33133
Biscayne National Park	40001 State Road 9336
Black Point Bait & Tackle	24777 S.W. 87 Ave Miami, FL 33032
Bojean Boatyard	3041 N.W. South River Drive Miami, FL 33142
Brickell Biscayne Condo	150 SE 25 th Road Miami, FL 33125
Captain Jauvy Marinas Service	700 NW 7 th Ave. Miami, FL 33136
Captain Roscos Ocean Adventures	4833 Collins Ave. Miami, FL 33140
City of Miami Marina	400 SE 2 nd Ave. Miami, FL 33131
Coastal Towers	400 Kings Point Drive Miami, FL 33160
Coconut Grove Sailing Club	2990 South Bayshore Drive Miami, FL 33133
Cocoplum Yacht Club	6001 S. Prado Blvd. Miami, FL 33143
Commodore Plaza Condo Association	2780 NE 183 Street Miami FL 33160
Coral Reef Yacht Club	441 Gondoliere Ave. Coral Gables, FL 33143
Crandon Marina	4000 Crandon Blvd. Key Biscayne, FL 33149
Deering Bay Yacht and Country Club	13610 Deering Bay Drive Miami, FL 33158
Deering Bay Yacht Club	13660 Deering Bay Drive Miami, FL 33158
Dinner Key Marina	3400 Pan American Drive Miami, FL 33133
Florida Yacht Charters and Sales	1290 5 th Street Miami, FL 33139
Four Ambassadors Marina Inc	801 Bayshore Drive Miami, FL 33131
Gables Waterway Executive Center	1390 South Dixie Hwy. 33146
Gables Waterway Towers	90 Edgewater Drive Miami, FL 33133
Gator Racquet Club and Marina	7930 East Drive Miami, FL 33141
Global Marine	2215 N.W. 14 St. Miami, FL 33125
Grove Isle	4 Grove Isle Drive Miami, FL 33133
Grove Key Marina	3385 Pan American Drive Miami FL 33107
Hammock Marine Corp	9610 Old Cutler Road Miami, FL 33156
Haulover Marina	10800 Collins Ave. Miami Beach, FL 33154
Homestead Bayfront Park Marina	9698 SW 328 Street Homestead, FL 33033
Hurricane Cove Marina and Boatyard	1884 NW North River Drive Miami, FL 33125
Indian Creek Country Club	50 Indian Creek Island Miami, FL 33154
International Marine Fisheries Company	927 Lincoln Road Miami, FL 33139
Jockey Club Marina	1111 Biscayne Blvd. Miami, FL 33181
Key Biscayne Yacht Club	180 Harbor Drive Key Biscayne, FL 33149
Keystone Harbor Club	13155 Ixora Court Miami, FL 33181
Keystone Point Marina	1950 NE 135 Street North Miami, FL 33181
Lacoloma Marina Inc	243 NW South River Dr. Miami, FL 33128

Langers Marine	520 W Avenue Miami, FL 33139
Las Americas Marine Inc	501 NW South River Drive Miami, FL 33136
Marbella Marina	801 Bayshore Drive Box 12 Miami, FL 33131
Marine Stadium Marina	3501 Rickenbacker Cswy. Miami, FL 33149
Matheson Hammock Park Marina	9610 Old Cutler Road Miami, FL 33156
Maule Lake Marina	17201 Biscayne Blvd. Miami, FL 33160
Merrill-Stevens Dry Dock Co	P.O. Box 011980 Miami, FL 33101
Miami Beach Marina	1700 Convention Center Drive Miami Beach, FL 33139
Miami Beach Marina	330 Alton Miami, FL 33139
MARINA	ADDRESS
Miami-Dade County Public School	150 West McIntire Street Miami, FL 33149
Miami Outboard Club	1099 MacArthur Causeway Miami, FL 33132
Miami Yacht Club and Apartments	1740 NW North River Dr. Miami, FL 33125
Monty's Marina	2665 S. Bayshore Dr. Suite #200 Miami, FL 33133
National Marine Management	3575 Mystic Pointe Drive Miami, FL 33180
North Bay Landing Marina	7601 E Treasure Drive Miami, FL 33141
North Beach Marina	724 NE 79 th Street Miami, FL 33138
Palm Bay Club and Marina	720 NE 69 St. Miami, FL 33138
Pelican Harbor Marina	1275 NE 79 th St. Miami, FL 33138
Poinciana Island Yacht & Racquet Club	350 Poinciana Dr. Miami, FL 33160
Poland Yacht Basin	2190 NW North River Drive Miami, FL 33125
Popeye Marine Corp	830 NW 8 th Street Road Miami, FL 33136
Powerhouse Marine	13255 Biscayne Blvd. Miami, FL 33181
Quayside Marine	10670 NE Quay Plaza Miami, FL 33138
Reel Deal Yachts	2550 S. Bayshore Drive Miami, FL 33133
Rickenbacker Marina, Inc.	3301 Rickenbacker Causeway Key Biscayne, FL 33149
River Run Yacht Club	1700 NW North River Dr. 33125
Sealine Marina	1635 N. Bayshore Dr. Miami, FL 33132
Snapper Creek Marina	11190 Snapper Creek Rd. Miami, FL 33156
South Bay Club	800 West Avenue Miami, FL 33139
South Dade Marina, Inc	P.O. Box 343258 Florida City, FL 33034
Spinnaker Marina	1940 NE 135 Street Miami, FL 33181
Sunny Isle Marine	400 Sunny Isle Blvd. Miami, FL 33160
Sunset Harbor Marina	1928 Purdy Avenue Miami, FL 33139
Sunset Harbour Marina, Inc.	1928 Sunset Harbour Drive Miami Beach, FL 33139
Turnberry Isle Yacht and Club	19735 NE 36 Court Aventura, FL 33180
Waters Edge Condominium Association	100 Edgewater Drive Miami, FL 33133
Waterways Marina	P.O. Box 800-136 Aventura, FL 33280
Williams Island Marina	7900 Island Blvd. Miami, FL 33160
Winston Yacht Club Marina	250 NE 174 th Street Miami, FL 33160
Total: 53	

Figure 22 – Turkey Point Warning Sirens



(Updated 2007)

Figure 23 – 2012 Hurricane Evacuation Centers

Name of Facility	Address	City	Zip Code	Usable sq ft	Capacity
Dr Michael Krop Senior	1410 NE 215 th Street	Miami	33179	60,850	3,042
Miami Central Senior (EHPA*)	1781 NW 95 th Street	Miami	33147	34,351	1,718
Booker T. Washington Senior (EHPA*)	1200 NW 6 th Avenue	City of Miami	33136	20,560	1,028
Robert C. Morgan Senior (EHPA*)	18180 SW 122 nd Avenue	Miami	33177	71,906	3,653
			Capacity:	187,667	9,441
North Miami Senior (EHPA*)	13110 NE 8 th Avenue	North Miami	33161	17,896	895
Hialeah Gardens Senior (EHPA*)	11700 Hialeah Gardens Blvd.	Hialeah Gardens	33018	58,688	2,934
Ronald Reagan Senior (EHPA*)	8600 NW 107 th Avenue	Doral	33178	58,868	2,943
Terra Environmental Research Institute (EHPA*)	11005 SW 84 Street	Miami	33173	40,361	2,018
			Capacity:	175,813	8,790
North Miami Beach Senior	1247 NE 167 th Street	North Miami Beach	33162	63,040	3,152
Barbara Goleman Senior	14100 NW 89 th Avenue	Miami Lakes	33016	27,120	1,356
Charles Drew Middle School	1801 NW 60 th Street	City of Miami	33142	21,000	1,050
Jorge Mas Canosa Middle (EHPA*)	15735 SW 144 th Street	Miami	33196	66,800	3,340
			Capacity:	177,960	8,898
Miami Carol City Senior (EHPA*)	3301 Miami Gardens Drive	Miami Gardens	33056	77,135	3,857
Country Club Middle (EHPA*)	18305 NW 75 th Place	Miami	33015	41,797	2,089
Miami Coral Park Senior (EHPA*)	8865 SW 16 th Street	Westchester	33165	22,620	1,131
South Miami Senior (EHPA new bldg)	6856 SW 53 rd Street	South Miami	33155	26,109	653
South Miami Senior (old bldg)	6856 SW 53 rd Street	South Miami	33155	64,480	3,224
			Capacity:	232,141	10,954
Highland Oaks Middle	2375 NE 203 rd Street	North Miami Beach	33180	41,000	2,050
Lawton Chiles Middle (EHPA*)	8190 NW 197 th Street	Northwest Miami-Dade	33015	28,720	1,436
W.R. Thomas Middle	13001 SW 26 th Street	West Miami-Dade	33175	41,000	2,050
Felix Varela Senior	15255 SW 96 th Street	West Kendall	33196	58,260	2,913
Ben Sheppard Elementary	5700 West 24 th Avenue	Hialeah	33016	28,400	1,420
Bowman Ashe Elementary	6601 SW 152 nd Avenue	Miami	33193	27,720	1,386
Calusa Elementary	9580 W Calusa Club Dr	Miami	33186	18,000	900
Citrus Grove Middle	2153 NW 3 rd Street	City of Miami	33125	34,000	1,700
Village Green Elementary	12265 SW 34 th Street	Miami	33175	11,300	565
Royal Green Elementary	13047 SW 47 th Street	Miami	33175	11,240	562
James Bright Elementary	2530 W 10 th Avenue	Hialeah	33010	24,160	1,208
Kelsey Pharr Elementary	2000 NW 46 th Street	Miami	33142	10,220	511
Kinloch Park Middle	4340 NW 3 rd Street	City of Miami	33126	26,720	1,336
Lake Stevens Elementary	5101 NW 183 rd Street	Opa-Locka	33055	20,360	1,018
Miami Sunset	13125 SW 72 nd Street	Miami	33183	48,800	2,440
Norwood Elementary	19810 NW 14 th Court	Miami	33169	17,900	895
Olinda Elementary	5536 NW 21 st Avenue	Miami	33142	17,980	899
Oliver Hoover Elementary	9050 Hammocks Blvd	Hammocks	33196	25,460	1,273
Palm Lakes Elementary	7450 W 16 th Avenue	Hialeah	33014	12,980	649
Palm Springs North Elementary	17615 NW 82 nd Avenue	Miami Lakes	33015	20,580	1,029
Paul Dunbar Elementary	505 NW 20 th Street	Miami	33127	15,720	786
Redland Middle	16001 SW 248 th Street	Miami	33031	10,000	500
Richmond Heights Middle	15015 SW 103 rd Avenue	Miami	33176	20,000	1,000
North Miami Middle	700 NE 137 St	North Miami	33161	10,136	506

Total General Population HEC Capacity:	95,296	123,800
-----------------------------------------------	---------------	----------------

Source: Miami-Dade Emergency Management

Figure 24 – 2012 Medical Evacuation Centers (MEC) and Pet Friendly Evacuation Centers (PHEC)

Name of Facility	Address	City	Zip Code	Capacity
Miami Jackson Sr (MEC) (EHPA*)	1751 NW 36 th Street	Miami	33142	500
John Ferguson Senior (MEC) (EHPA*)	15900 SW 56 th Street	West Miami-Dade	33185	500
				1,000
Miami Edison Senior (MEC)	6161 NW 5 th Court	Miami	33127	500
Ruben Dario Middle (MEC)	350 NW 97 th Avenue	Miami	33172	500
				1,000
Jose Marti Middle (MEC)	5701 West 24 th Avenue	Hialeah	33016	500
HD McMillan Middle (MEC)	13100 SW 59 th Street	Miami	33183	500
				1,000

Source: Miami-Dade Emergency Management

Name of Facility	Address	City	Zip Code	Capacity
Darwin Fuchs (Sunshine) Pavilion (EHPA*)	10901 Coral Way	Miami	33165	500 ppl
Dr Michael Krop Senior	1410 NE 215 th Street	North Miami Beach	33179	See Krop HEC pop
	6856 SW 53 rd Street			See South Miami HEC Pop
South Miami Senior		Miami	33155	

Source: Miami-Dade Emergency Management

TOTAL Population MEC Spaces:			3,000
TOTAL Population PHEC Spaces:			260 pets

Figure 25 – 2012 Medical Management Facilities

SITE	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
Jackson Memorial Hospital	1611 NW 12th Avenue	Miami	33136
Baptist Health Systems	8900 North Kendall Drive	Miami	33176
Kendall Medical Center	11750 SW 40 th Street	Miami	33175
Metropolitan Hospital	5959 NW 7 th Street	Miami	33126
North Shore Medical Center	1100 NW 95 th Street	Miami	33150
University of Miami Hospital	1400 NW 12 th Avenue	Miami	33136
Palmetto Hospital	2001 W 68 th Street	Hialeah	33016
Coral Gables Hospital	3100 Douglas Rd	Coral Gables	33134
Miami Children's Hospital	3100 SW 62 nd Avenue	Miami	33155
Mount Sinai Medical Center	4300 Alton Road	Miami Beach	33140
Hialeah Hospital	651 E. 25 th Street	Hialeah	33016
Aventura Hospital	20900 Biscayne Blvd	Aventura	33180
Kindred Hospital	5190 SW 8 Street	Coral Gables	33134
Miami Jewish Home	5200 NE 2 nd Avenue	Miami	33137
South Miami Hospital	6200 SW 73 rd Street	Miami	33143
Mercy Hospital	3663 South Miami Avenue	Miami	33133
Westchester Hospital	2500 SW 75 th Avenue	Miami	33155
Homestead Hospital	160 NW 13 th Street	Homestead	33030
Jackson North Medical Center	160 NW 170 Street	N. Miami Beach	33169
Jackson South Hospital	9333 SW 152 nd Street	Miami	33157
Larkin Community Hospital	7031 SW 62 nd Avenue	South Miami	33143
Palm Springs Hospital	1475 West 49 th Street	Hialeah	33012
Health South Rehab	20601 Old Cutler Road	Cutler Bay	33189

Source: Miami-Dade Emergency Management

Figure 26 – Moveable Bridges

NAME	CONTACT	ADDRESS	LAT	LON
79th Street - east end	State of Florida	Biscayne Bay	25.84961	-80.14472
79th Street - west end	State of Florida	Intercoastal Waterway	25.84793	-80.17136
Brickell Avenue Bridge	State of Florida	Miami River	25.76984	-80.18997
Broad Causeway	Intercoastal Waterway	Intercoastal Waterway	25.88724	-80.14242
CSX Railroad Bridge	CSX Railroad	Miami River	25.80606	-80.25857
F.E.C. Railroad Bridge	FEC RR/Port of Miami	Intercoastal Waterway	25.77920	-80.18217
Flagler Street	State of Florida	Miami River	25.77418	-80.20128
NE 63rd Street/Alton Road	State of Florida	Indian Creek	25.84436	-80.12229
NW 12th Ave	State of Florida	Miami River	25.78262	-80.21488
NW 17th Ave	Miami-Dade County	Miami River	25.78552	-80.22297
NW 22nd Ave	Miami-Dade County	Miami River	25.78876	-80.23133
NW 27th Ave	State of Florida	Miami River	25.79266	-80.23960
NW 5th Street	State of Florida	Miami River	25.77829	-80.20696
Port Boulevard	Port of Miami	Intercoastal Waterway	25.77966	-80.18190
South Miami Ave	Miami-Dade County	Miami River	25.76975	-80.19350
Sunny Isles Causeway - East		Intercoastal Waterway	25.92981	-80.13035
Sunny Isles Causeway - West		Intercoastal Waterway	25.93026	-80.13034
SW 1st Street	State of Florida	Miami River	25.77300	-80.20066
SW 2nd Ave.	M-D Closed for repairs	Miami River	25.76890	-80.19754
Venetian Causeway - west end	Miami-Dade County	Biscayne Bay	25.78980	-80.18127
Venetian Causeway _ east end	Miami-Dade County	Biscayne Bay	25.79112	-80.15214

Figure 27 – Moveable Bridges

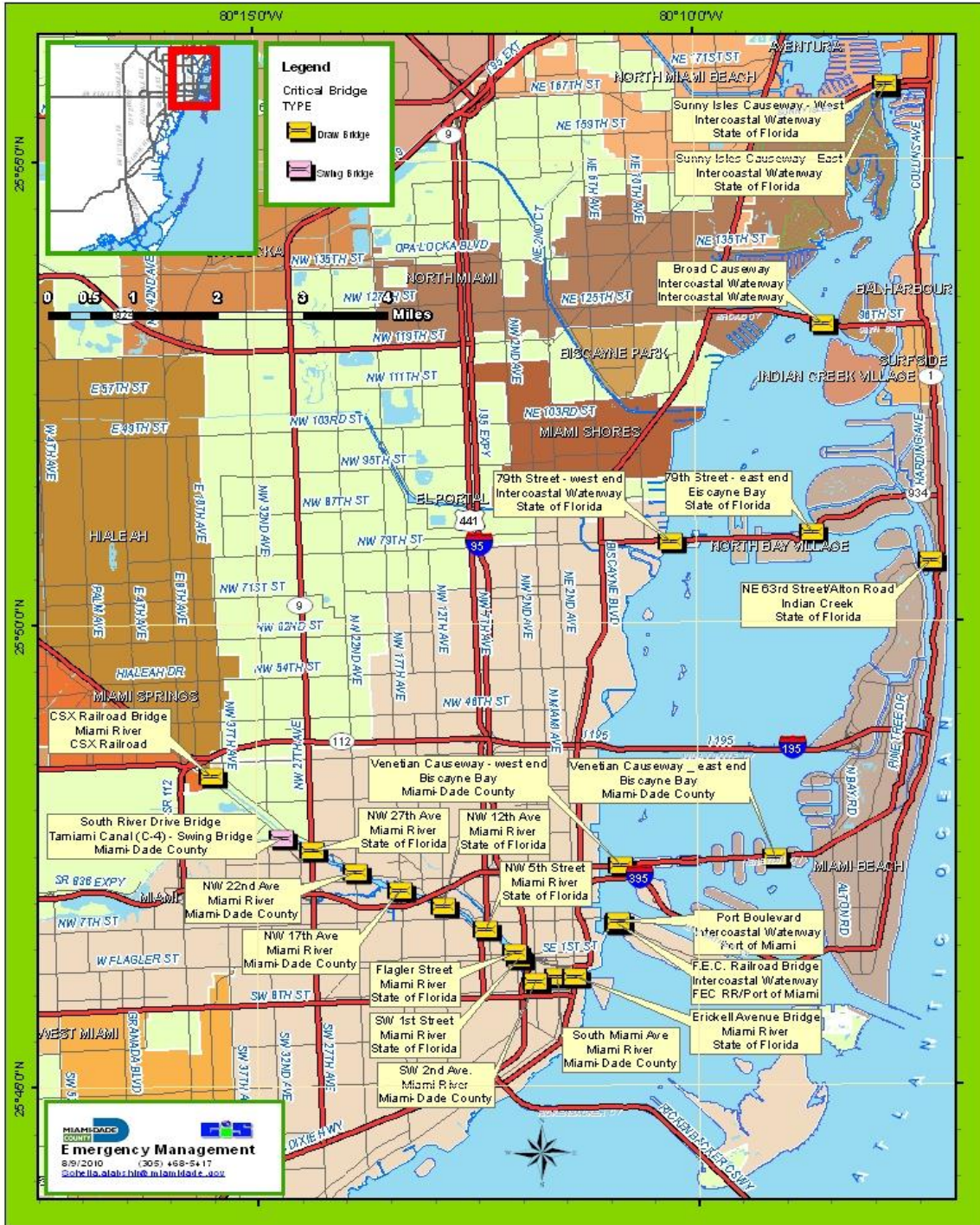


Figure 28 – Miami-Dade County and Municipal Fire Stations

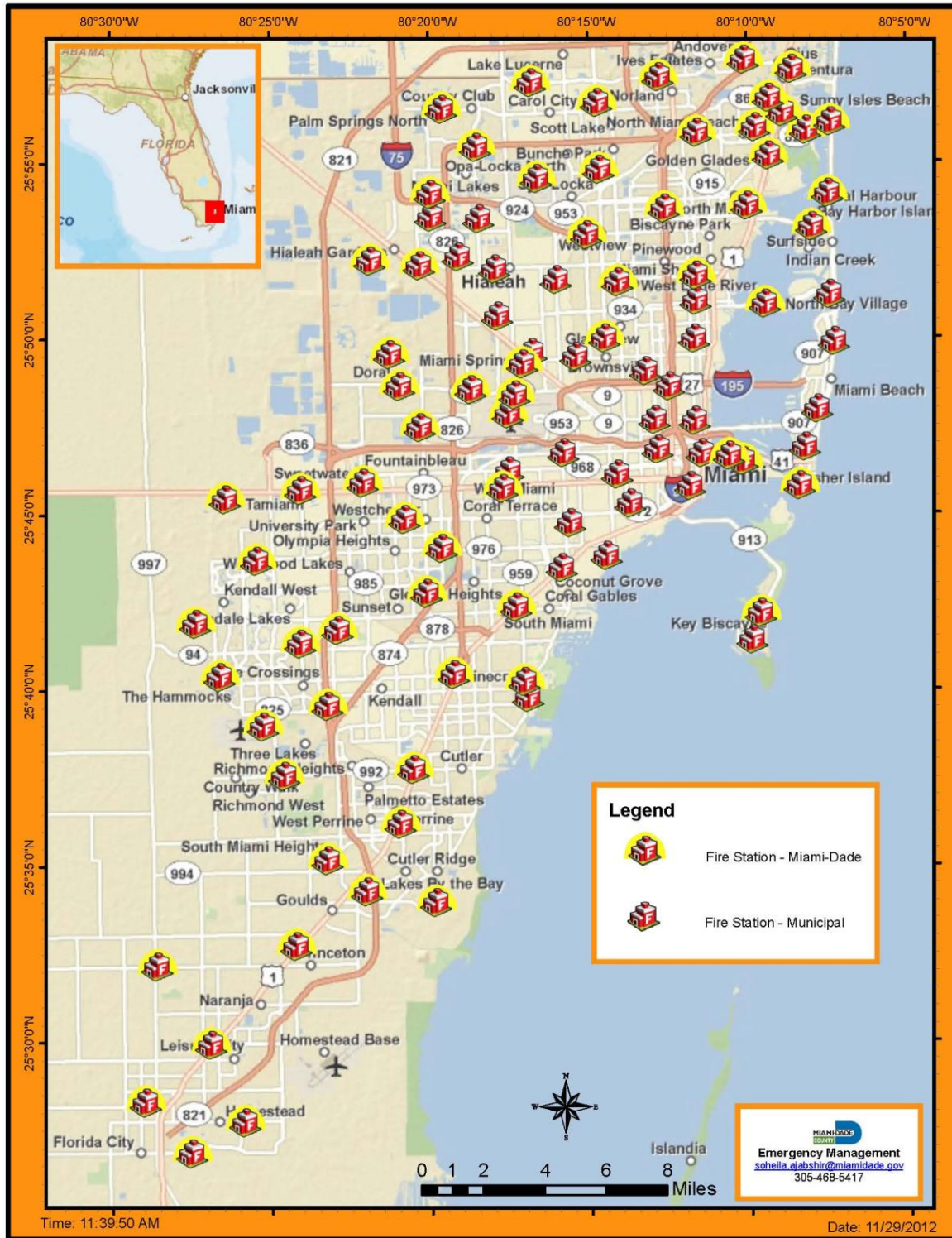


Figure 29 – Miami-Dade County and Municipal Police Stations

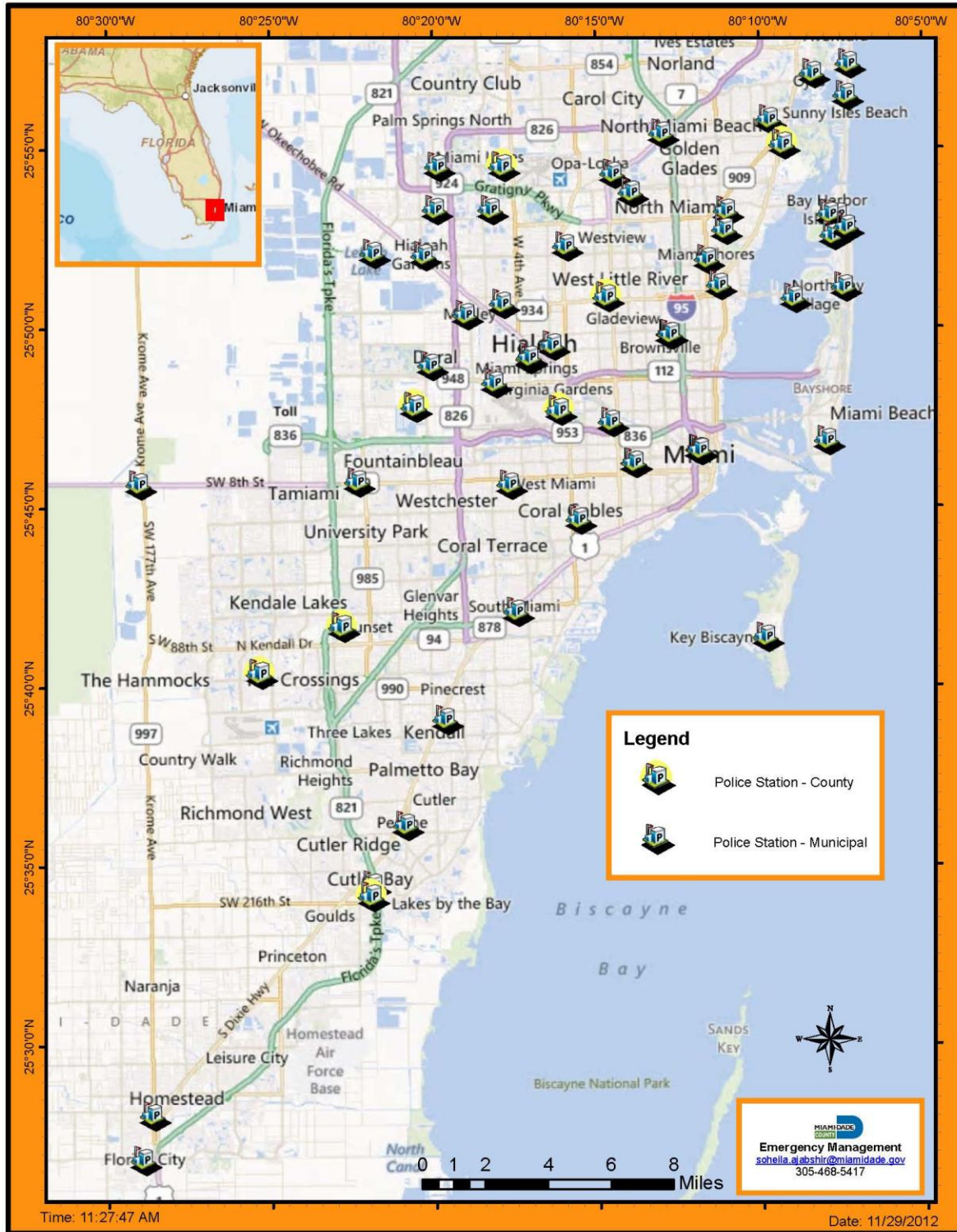
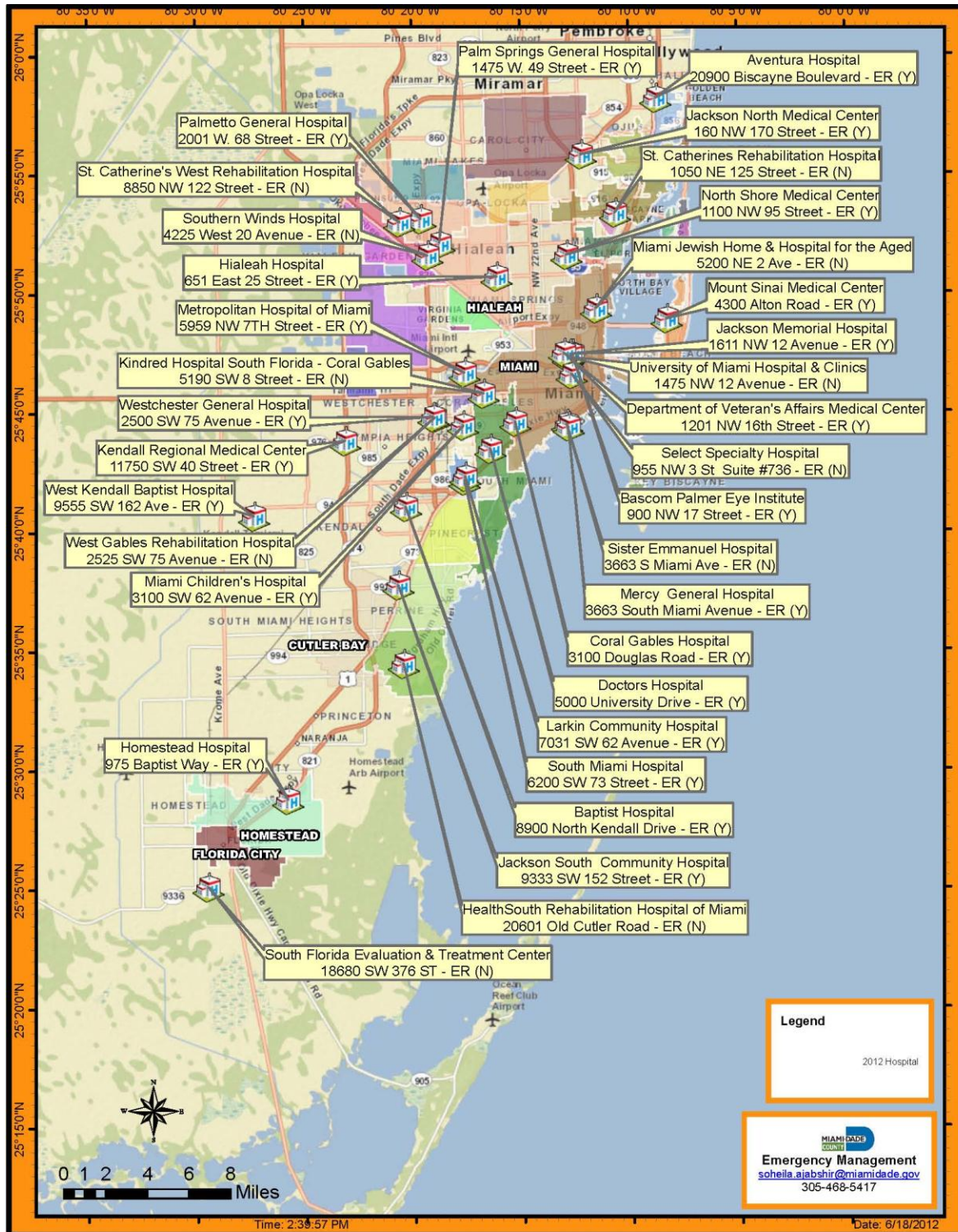



Figure 30 – Miami-Dade County Hospitals



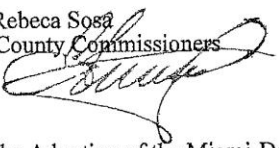
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Figure 32 – Promulgation Letter

Memorandum 

Date: June 4, 2013

To: Honorable Chairperson Rebeca Sosa
and Members, Board of County Commissioners

From: Carlos A. Gimenez
Mayor 

Subject: Resolution Authorizing the Adoption of the Miami-Dade County Comprehensive
Emergency Management Plan

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Board of County Commissioners approve the attached resolution adopting the Miami-Dade County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan adheres to the State of Florida Division of Emergency Management compliance criteria set forth in Florida Administrative Code Chapter 27P-6.

The Miami-Dade County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan establishes official emergency management policy for all County agencies in response to and recovery from emergencies and disasters within the County. The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan also establishes policy for any municipality that, pursuant to Florida Administrative Code Chapter 27P, has not obtained official approval for its own plan formally filed with the State of Florida Division of Emergency Management.

SCOPE

This Plan is countywide.

FISCAL IMPACT/FUNDING SOURCE

There is no fiscal impact with this Plan.

TRACK RECORD/MONITOR

Miami-Dade Fire Rescue's Director of Emergency Management, Curtis Sommerhoff, will monitor this Plan.

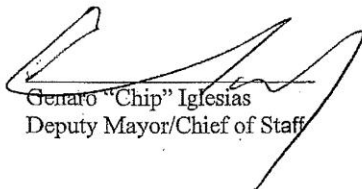
BACKGROUND

The intent of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is to provide an organized system for preparedness, response and recovery by which County officials are guided in applying their statutory responsibilities of direction and control during a disaster event. The backbone of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is its use of the Incident Command structure and application in a manner that is consistent with the State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management and Federal Emergency Management Agency National Response Framework. The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan provides a design for the effective management of any emergency situation within Miami-Dade County in coordination with the state and federal government.

Honorable Chairwoman Rebeca Sosa
and Members, Board of County Commissioners
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The Florida Administrative Code requires that a comprehensive review and revision of the Comprehensive Emergency Management's Basic Plan be conducted every four years. During the four years prior to the revision, tabletop exercises, full scale exercises, as well as actual emergencies and disasters, were employed to evaluate the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Following each exercise and activation of the Emergency Operations Center, events were critiqued and appropriate changes incorporated into the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan was also revised to delineate the operational roles and responsibilities of the County's major departments with as well as task checklists for countywide emergencies. Miami-Dade Fire Rescue's Office of Emergency Management met with each of the major departments listed in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and those departments have verified their responsibilities. The Miami-Dade Fire Rescue's Office of Emergency Management also worked with federal, state, county, municipal, and private entities responsible, knowledgeable, and experienced in the specific issues addressed in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan in ensuring the current plan reflected up to date information.

In accordance with Florida Administrative Code, Miami-Dade Fire Rescue's Office of Emergency Management submitted Miami-Dade County's revised Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to the Florida Division of Emergency Management for review. On March 22, 2013, the Florida Division of Emergency Management notified Miami-Dade Fire Rescue's Office of Emergency Management that Miami-Dade County's revised Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan met the criteria outlined in Florida Administrative Code Chapter 27P and required adoption by resolution of the Board of County Commissioners in accordance with Rule 27P-6.006(10) of the Florida Administrative Code.



Genaro "Chip" Iglesias
Deputy Mayor/Chief of Staff

Approved _____ Mayor
Veto _____
Override _____

Agenda Item No. 8(E)(1)
6-4-13

RESOLUTION NO. R-418-13

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE ADOPTION OF THE MIAMI-DADE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP); AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR THE COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE, TO EXECUTE SAME FOR AND ON BEHALF OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, TO EXECUTE AGREEMENTS WITH LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, AND TO FILE AND EXECUTE ANY NECESSARY MODIFICATIONS AND SUBSEQUENT REVISIONS UNTIL APPLICABLE FLORIDA STATUTES CHANGE

WHEREAS, this Board desires to accomplish the purposes outlined in the accompanying Memorandum, a copy of which is incorporated herein by reference,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, that:

Section 1. This Board finds it is in the best interest of Miami-Dade County to approve the adoption of the Miami-Dade County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) in substantially the form attached hereto and made a part hereof, an original of which is on file with the Clerk of the Board; and authorizes the County Mayor or the County Mayor's Designee, to execute same for and on behalf of Miami-Dade County, to execute agreements with local municipalities, and to file and execute any necessary modifications and subsequent revisions until applicable Florida Statutes change.

Section 2. This resolution shall become effective upon its adoption in accordance with the law.

Agenda Item No. 8(E)(1)

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The foregoing resolution was offered by Commissioner **Sally A. Heyman**,
who moved its adoption. The motion was seconded by Commissioner **Esteban L. Bovo, Jr.**
and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

	Rebeca Sosa, Chairwoman	aye	
	Lynda Bell, Vice Chair	absent	
Bruno A. Barreiro	absent	Esteban L. Bovo, Jr.	aye
Jose "Pepe" Diaz	absent	Audrey M. Edmonson	aye
Sally A. Heyman	aye	Barbara J. Jordan	aye
Jean Monestime	aye	Dennis C. Moss	absent
Sen. Javier D. Souto	aye	Xavier L. Suarez	absent
Juan C. Zapata	absent		

The Chairperson thereupon declared the resolution duly passed and adopted this 4th day of June, 2013. This resolution shall become effective ten (10) days after the date of its adoption unless vetoed by the Mayor, and if vetoed, shall become effective only upon an override by this Board.

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA
BY ITS BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

HARVEY RUVIN, CLERK



By: **Christopher Agrippa**
Deputy Clerk

Approved by County Attorney as
to form and legal sufficiency.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "ER", is written over a horizontal line.

Eric A. Rodriguez

Glossary of Key Terms

Agency: A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).

Agency Representative: A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating Federal, State, local, or tribal government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

Alert: Notification of a hazard or an incident that potentially requires a coordinated Federal response.

All-Hazards: Describing an incident, natural or manmade, that warrants action to protect life, property, environment, public health or safety, and minimize disruptions of government, social, or economic activities.

Area Command (Unified Area Command): An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an emergency operations center facility or at some location other than an incident command post.

Assessment: The evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision-making.

Assignments: Tasks given to resources to perform within given operational periods that is based on operational objectives defined in the IAP.

Assistant: Title for subordinates of principal Command Staff positions. The title indicates a level of technical capability, qualifications, and responsibility subordinate to the primary positions. Assistants may also be assigned to unit leaders.

Available Resources: Resources assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for a mission assignment, normally located in a Staging Area.

Branch: The organizational level having functional or geographical responsibility for major aspects of incident operations. A Branch is organizationally situated between the Section Chief and the Division or Group in the Operations Section, and between the Section and Units in the Logistics Section. Branches are identified by the use of Roman numerals or by functional area.

Catastrophic Incident: Any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism, that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption that severely affects the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. A catastrophic event could result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period of time; almost immediately exceeds resources normally available to State, local, tribal, and private-sector authorities in the impacted area; and significantly interrupts governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened.

Chain of Command: A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.

Check-In: The process through which resources first report to an incident. Check-in locations include the incident command post, Resources Unit, incident base, camps, staging areas, or directly on the site.

Chief: The ICS title for individuals responsible for management of functional sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence (if established as a separate section).

Climate Change: Any change in global temperatures and precipitation over time due to natural variability or to human impact.

Command: The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.

Command Staff: In an incident management organization, the Command Staff consists of the Incident Command and the special staff positions of Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required, who report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

Communications Unit: An organizational unit in the Logistics Section responsible for providing communication services at an incident or an EOC. A Communications Unit may also be a facility (e.g., a trailer or mobile van) used to support an Incident Communications Center.

Coordinate: To advance systematically an analysis and exchange of information among principals who have or may have a need to know certain information to carry out specific incident management responsibilities.

Corrective Actions: Implementing procedures that are based on lessons learned from actual incidents or from training and exercises.

Dengue Fever: An infectious disease of the tropics transmitted by mosquitoes and characterized by high fevers, headache, rash, and joint and muscle pain.

Deputy: A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, can be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a deputy can act as relief for a

superior and, therefore, must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the Incident Commander, General Staff, and Branch Directors.

Dispatch: The ordered movement of a resource or resources to an assigned operational mission or an administrative move from one location to another.

Division: The partition of an incident into geographical areas of operation. Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the Operations Chief. A division is located within the ICS organization between the branch and resources in the Operations Section.

Disaster Housing: Provides up to 18 months temporary housing assistance, using local resources, for displaced persons whose residences were heavily damaged or destroyed. Funding also can be provided for housing repairs and replacement of damaged items to make homes habitable.

Disaster Recovery Center (DRC): A facility established in a centralized location within or near the disaster area at which disaster victims (individuals, families, or businesses) apply for disaster aid.

Droughts: A lack of precipitation into an area for a long period of time, resulting in below normal recorded levels, causing serious hydrological imbalances that adversely affect land resource production systems.

Emergency: Absent a Presidential declared emergency, any incident(s), human-caused or natural, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, an emergency means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

Emergency Management/Response Personnel: Includes Federal, State, territorial, tribal, substate regional, and local governments, private-sector organizations, critical infrastructure owners and operators, nongovernmental organizations, and all other organizations and individuals who assume an emergency management role. Also known as emergency responders.

Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs): The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, county, city, tribal), or some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Plan: The "steady-state" plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.

Emergency Public Information: Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it also frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the general public.

Emergency Support Functions: ESFs align categories of resources and provide strategic objectives for their use. ESFs utilize standardized resource management concepts such as typing, inventorying, and tracking to facilitate the dispatch, deployment, and recovery of resources before, during, and after an incident. The Basic identifies primary ESF agencies on the basis of authorities and resources. Support agencies are assigned based on the availability of resources in a given functional area.

Evacuation: Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

Event: A planned, none emergency activity. ICS can be used as the management system for a wide range of events, e.g., parades, concerts, or sporting events.

Exotic Pests: 'Exotic' by definition implies non-native status. Therefore, an exotic pest would be one that migrates or is imported to a new location in which there are no natural predators or other controls on its proliferation. Exotic pests are capable of causing significant disruption in their adopted environments by out-competing native species and driving them to extinction or by changing the ecosystem by altering relationships within it.

Federal: Of or pertaining to the Federal Government of the United States of America.

Function: Function refers to the five major activities in ICS: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved, e.g., the planning function. A sixth function, Intelligence, may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs.

General Staff: A group of incident management personnel organized according to function and reporting to the Incident Commander. The General Staff normally consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief.

Group: Established to divide the incident management structure into functional areas of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. Groups, when activated, are located between branches and resources in the Operations Section. (See Division.)

Hazard: Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

Incident: An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused that requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft acci-

dents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

Incident Action Plan: An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

Incident Command: Responsible for overall management of the incident and consists of the Incident Commander, either single or unified command, and any assigned supporting staff.

Incident Command Post (ICP): The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities and is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

Incident Commander (IC): The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Management Team (IMT): The IC and appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident.

Incident Objectives: Statements of guidance and direction necessary for selecting appropriate strategy(s) and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow strategic and tactical alternatives.

Joint Information Center (JIC): A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.

Joint Information System (JIS): Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated inter-

agency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC; advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

Jurisdiction: A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, tribal, State, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

Lead Agency: While several County departments will be performing varied and critical tasks during a disaster, in most cases only one agency will be considered the 'primary agency.' The primary response agency shall be responsible for detailed planning, testing, and evaluation of their respective emergency support function(s) plans/activities. The Department Director of the primary agency shall serve as the principal advisor to the County Executive during the response and recovery phase. In addition, the Department Director of the primary agency must assure that essential operations of his/her agency will continue, unless otherwise directed by the County Executive or his/her designee.

Liaison Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

Local Government: A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or in Alaska a Native village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. See Section 2 (10), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Logistics: Providing resources and other services to support incident management. Logistics Section: The section responsible for providing facilities, services, and material support for the incident.

Major Disaster: As defined under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122), a major disaster is any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, tribes, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Management by Objective: A management approach that involves a four-step process for achieving the incident goal. The Management by Objectives approach includes the following: establishing overarching objectives; developing and issuing assignments, plans, procedures, and protocols; establishing specific,

measurable objectives for various incident management functional activities and directing efforts to fulfill them, in support of defined strategic objectives; and documenting results to measure performance and facilitate corrective action.

Memorandum of Understanding: An agreement between agencies (internal and external) located within the jurisdictions on cooperative efforts and services, which would be provided during a disaster. The agencies involved usually maintain command of their personnel while providing specific services to the community at large and in conjunction with the normal resources available in the community.

Mitigation: The activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often informed by lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard-related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.

Mobilization: The process and procedures used by all organizations— Federal, State, local, and tribal—for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

Multi-agency Coordination Entity: A multi-agency coordination entity functions within a broader multi-agency coordination system. It may establish the priorities among incidents and associated resource allocations, deconflict agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities.

Multi-agency Coordination Systems: Multi-agency coordination systems provide the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. The components of multi-agency coordination systems include facilities, equipment, emergency operation centers (EOCs), specific multi-agency coordination entities, personnel, procedures, and communications. These systems assist agencies and organizations to fully integrate the subsystems of the NIMS.

Multi-jurisdictional Incident: An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.

Mutual-Aid Agreement: Written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request, by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

National: Of a nationwide character, including the Federal, State, local, and tribal aspects of governance and polity.

National Disaster Medical System: A cooperative, asset-sharing partnership between the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of Defense. NDMS provides resources for meeting the continuity of care and mental health services requirements of the Emergency Support Function 8 in the Federal Response Plan.

National Incident Management System: A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; multi-agency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

National Response Framework: A guide that details how the Nation conducts all-hazards response— from the smallest incident to the largest catastrophe. This document establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response.

Nongovernmental Organization: An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

Operational Period: The time scheduled for executing a given set of operation actions, as specified in the Incident Action Plan. Operational periods can be of various lengths, although usually not over 24 hours.

Operations Section: The section responsible for all tactical incident operations. In ICS, it normally includes subordinate branches, divisions, and/or groups.

Personnel Accountability: The ability to account for the location and welfare of incident personnel. It is accomplished when supervisors ensure that ICS principles and processes are functional and that personnel are working within established incident management guidelines.

Phenology: The scientific study of biological phenomena, such as flowering, breeding, and migration, in relation to climatic conditions. The relationship between a biological phenomenon and climatic conditions.

Planning Meeting: A meeting held as needed prior to and throughout the duration of an incident to select specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations and for service and support planning. For larger incidents, the planning meeting is a major element in the development of the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

Planning Section: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of the IAP. This section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident.

Preparedness: The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process. Preparedness involves efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources. Within the NIMS, preparedness is operationally focused on establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, equipment certification, and publication management.

Prevention: Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions 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, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Private Sector: Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. It includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry, and private voluntary organizations (PVO). **Processes:** Systems of operations that incorporate standardized procedures, methodologies, and functions necessary to provide resources effectively and efficiently. These include resource typing, resource ordering and tracking, and coordination.

Public Information Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

Recovery: 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.

Recovery Plan: A plan developed by a State, local, or tribal jurisdiction with assistance from responding Federal agencies to restore the affected area.

Resources: Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

Resource Management: Efficient incident management requires a system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under the NIMS includes mutual-aid agreements; the use of special Federal, State, local, and tribal teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

Resources Unit: Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for recording the status of resources committed to the incident. This unit also evaluates resources currently committed to the incident, the effects additional responding resources will have on the incident, and anticipated resource needs.

Response: 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.

Safety Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety.

Sea Level Rise: A rise in the surface of the sea due to increased water volume of the ocean and/or sinking of the land. The rise and fall of sea levels throughout time in response to global climate and local tectonic changes.

Section: The organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident management, e.g., Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence (if established). The section is organizationally situated between the branch and the Incident Command.

Span of Control: The number of individuals a supervisor is responsible for usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. (Under the NIMS, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7.)

Special Needs Population: A population whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in one or more of the following functional areas: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities; who live in institutionalized settings; who are elderly; who are children; who are from diverse cultures, who have limited English proficiency, or who are non-English speaking; or who are transportation disadvantaged.

Support Agency: An agency or organization providing personnel, services, or other resources to the agency with direct responsibility for incident management.

Staging Area: Established for the temporary location of available resources. A staging area can be any location in which personnel, supplies, and equipment can be temporarily housed or parked while awaiting operational assignment.

Storm Surge: An abnormal rise in sea level accompanying a hurricane or other intense storm, and whose height is the difference between the observed level of the sea surface during the storm and normal sea level.

el. Storm surge is caused primarily by high winds pushing on the ocean's surface and is especially severe when accompanied by high tide.

Strategic: Strategic elements of incident management are characterized by continuous long-term, high-level planning by organizations headed by elected or other senior officials. These elements involve the adoption of long-range goals and objectives, the setting of priorities; the establishment of budgets and other fiscal decisions, policy development, and the application of measures of performance or effectiveness.

Strike Team: A set number of resources of the same kind and type that have an established minimum number of personnel.

Strategy: The general direction selected to accomplish incident objectives set by the IC.

Supporting Technologies: Any technology that may be used to support the NIMS is included in this sub-system. These technologies include orthophoto mapping, remote automatic weather stations, infrared technology, and communications, among various others.

Task Force: Any combination of resources assembled to support a specific mission or operational need. All resource elements within a Task Force must have common communications and a designated leader.

Technical Assistance: Support provided to State, local, and tribal jurisdictions when they have the resources but lack the complete knowledge and skills needed to perform a required activity (such as mobile-home park design and hazardous material assessments).

Terrorism: Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States in which it occurs and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence a government or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. See Section 2 (15), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Threat: An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

Tribal: Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (85 stat. 688) [43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.], that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

Type: A classification of resources in the ICS that refers to capability. Type 1 is generally considered to be more capable than Types 2, 3, or 4, respectively, because of size; power; capacity; or, in the case of incident management teams, experience and qualifications.

Unified Area Command: A Unified Area Command is established when incidents under an Area Command are multi-jurisdictional. (See Area Command.)

Unified Command: An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single IAP.

Unit: The organizational element having functional responsibility for a specific incident planning, logistics, or finance/administration activity.

Unity of Command: The concept by which each person within an organization reports to one and only one designated person. The purpose of unity of command is to ensure unity of effort under one responsible commander for every objective.

Viral Hemorrhagic Fever: The term hemorrhagic fever is used to describe several severe and life-threatening viruses, usually spread from either insects or mammals to humans.

Volunteer: For purposes of the NIMS, a volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency, which has authority to accept volunteer services, when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. See, e.g., 16 U.S.C. 742f(c) and 29 CFR 553.101.

Zoonotic: A disease that can be transmitted from animals to people or, more specifically, a disease that normally exists in animals but, that can infect humans.

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