



Miami-Dade Emergency Preparedness Report 2016



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▶ Executive Summary

This report fulfills the requirement of Chapter 8B-7, § 5, of the Miami-Dade County Code of Ordinances, which specifies that an annual written emergency preparedness report be presented to the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners (the Board) and the Miami-Dade County Mayor (the Mayor). This report ensures 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. The time period covered in the document is from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016.

This report outlines the County's current level of preparedness and how it is maintained and improved upon through planning, training, exercise, and mutual aid. It is inclusive of those programs managed by the County's public safety agencies that strive to ensure the general safety and well-being of all segments of the County's population. Without defining protected or sensitive information, it provides insight into the County's Homeland Security capabilities and sustainability.

The following is a summary of the major components of this report:

- ▶ Public safety programs and campaigns designed to maintain or enhance the general public safety-centric aspects requisite for any large, metropolitan area. These programs serve to support the effectiveness of local law enforcement, fire rescue, corrections and emergency management agencies.
- ▶ Preparedness, through a standard cycle, assesses the risks, analyzes the consequences and identifies the County's disaster response and recovery capabilities. Preparedness is maintained and enhanced through plan development, training and exercise.
- ▶ Community outreach advances general community safety and preparedness. This measure is supported through a variety of avenues, such as attendance at community events, broadcast and print media, and social media programs.
- ▶ Homeland Security competency is supported by a capabilities-based approach to planning, allocating resources, and assessing levels of preparedness. Specialized training and exercise support this preparedness initiative.
- ▶ Response and Recovery are programs that facilitate the phases of emergency management; including partner, stakeholder and professional public safety resources.
- ▶ Mutual Aid Agreements that include County, State and National resources.

▶ 2016 Hurricane Season

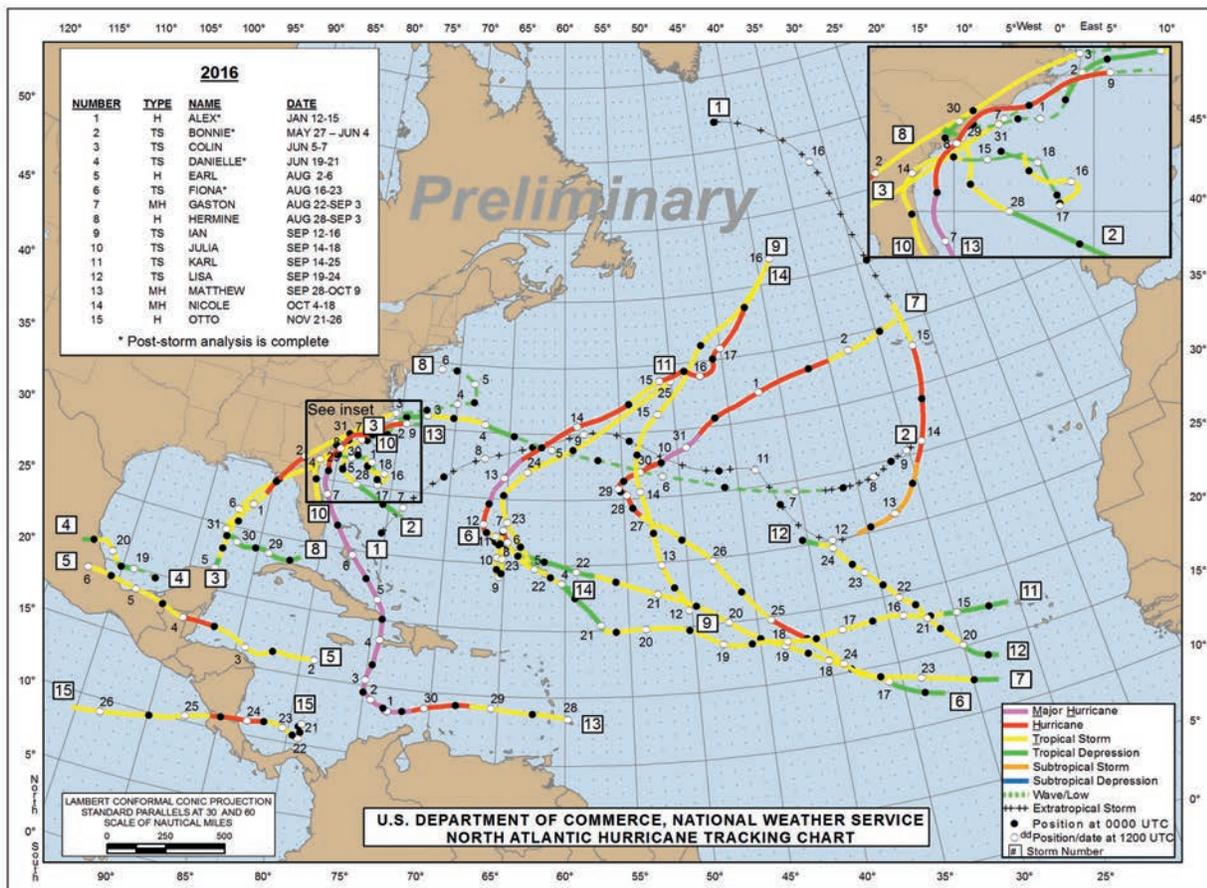
Before the 2016 Atlantic hurricane season began, experts forecasted an above-normal season due to the increased likelihood that La Niña conditions would develop during the 2016 hurricane period. According to the National Weather Service (NWS), the forecast was fairly accurate and 2016 was the first above-normal season since 2012. The 2016 hurricane season was comprised of 15 named storms, including seven hurricanes and eight tropical storms, and a tropical depression. There were three major hurricanes, Gaston, Matthew and Nicole. However, for the eleventh year, Miami-Dade County did not have a tropical cyclone make landfall, but did activate its Emergency Operations Center for a tropical wave (Invest 99L) and major Hurricane Matthew.

Invest 99L

On August 18, 2016 a tropical disturbance off the coast of Africa was designated by the NWS as Invest 99L. Invest 99L continued its track across the Atlantic Ocean and on August

23rd, the system was located east of the Lesser Antilles. At that time, the system was posing a threat for South Florida with a high chance of development within the following five days. This prompted the Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) to initiate protective actions in preparation of possible landfall. Although it was forecasted to mature into a stronger tropical cyclone, the system continued its west northwest track through a hostile atmospheric environment hindering its development. Ultimately, the disturbance continued its trajectory south of the lower Florida Keys, evading Miami-Dade County. No significant impacts were recorded for Miami-Dade County as a result of this tropical system. Invest 99L eventually developed into Hurricane Hermine and made landfall in the Florida Panhandle on September 2, 2016. Hurricane Hermine claimed one life.

The chart on page five reflects the Damage Assessment totals for Individual Assistance and Public Assistance for the State of Florida as a result of Hurricane Hermine.



Map shows 2016 North Atlantic tropical cyclones' tracks. Source: National Hurricane Center (NHC).

Statewide	Individual Assistance Damage Assessments	Public Assistance Damage Assessments
Total	Affected:	1,065
	Minor:	847
	Major:	709
	Destroyed:	44
		\$45,551,200

For more detailed information, go to <http://www.floridadisaster.org/info/hermine.htm#pda>

The estimate for Hermine insurance payments is presently at \$147 million and additional information can be found at: <http://www.flair.com/Office/HurricaneSeason/HurricaneHermineClaimsData.aspx>

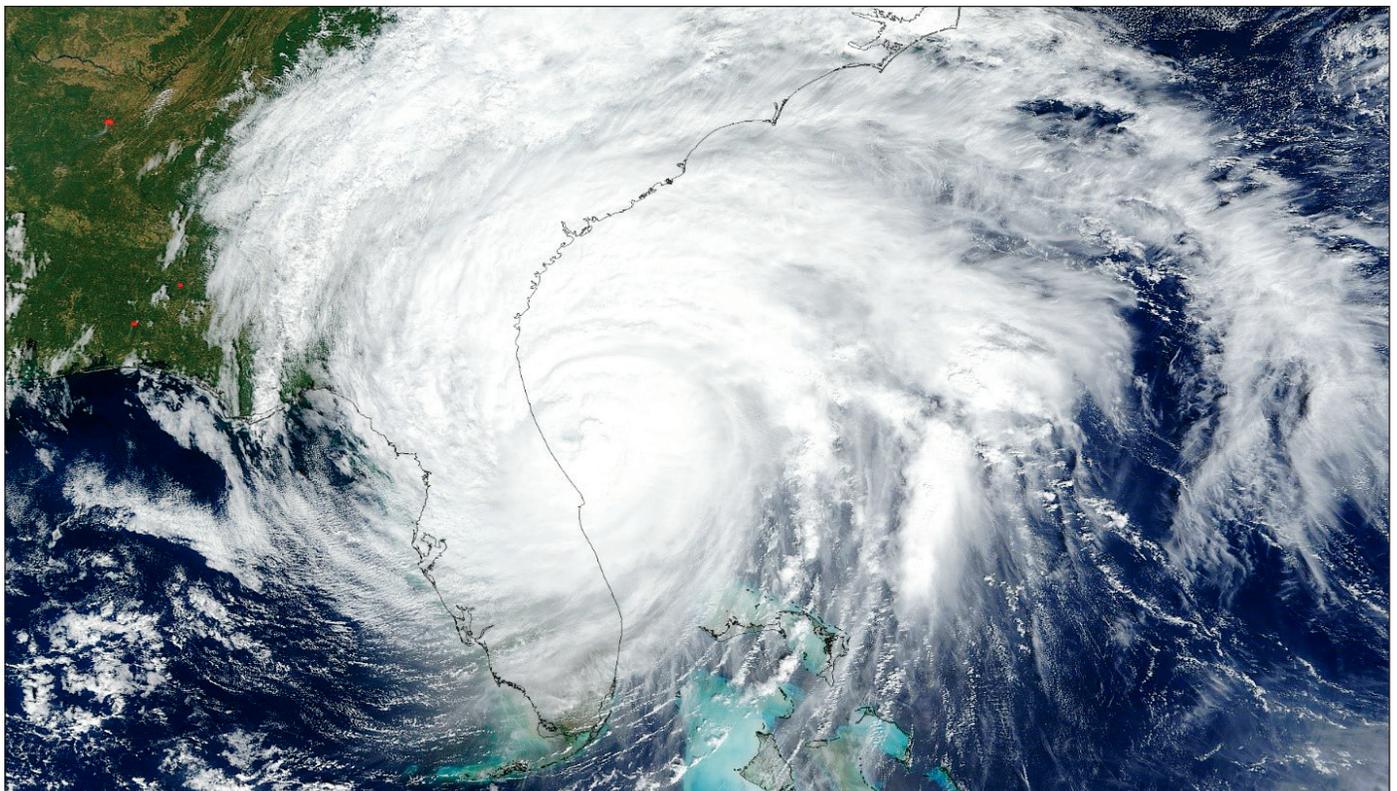
Hurricane Matthew

Tropical Storm Matthew formed over the Windward Islands on the morning of September 28, 2016, with a high potential of strengthening. Matthew continued a westward track through the Caribbean and strengthening into a hurricane the next day on September 29th. On the forecast track, Hurricane Matthew would move west followed by a north-

west turn and a then continue a northward track through western Haiti and eastern Cuba. On the evening of September 30th, Miami-Dade County was within the 5-day forecast cone of Category 5 Hurricane Matthew.

On Monday, October 3rd, the forecast track took a drastic westward shift putting Miami-Dade County within the 3-day forecast cone of the major hurricane. The following day, Miami-Dade County was under a Tropical Storm Warning. This prompted OEM to initiate preparations and activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) from October 5-7, 2016. A total of five evacuations centers were opened for residents and their pets living in mobile home parks and other unsafe structures and for clients of the Emergency & Evacuation Assistance Program (EEAP) that are electrically-dependent. A total of 296 residents sheltered at evacuation centers.

Ultimately, the county was affected by the outer bands of Hurricane Matthew, as it continued its parallel track along the Florida east coast. Significant beach erosion was among the impacts reported in Miami-Dade County. East coast counties north of Miami-Dade did not fare as well.



Map shows satellite imagery of Hurricane Matthew (October 7, 2016). Source/Credits: NASA's Goddard MODIS Rapid Response Team. Website: <https://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/thumbnails/image/matthew.a2016281.1600.1km.jpg>.

Total expenditures for Matthew for Miami-Dade County including municipalities were reported at approximately \$10 million and below is a breakdown:

Hurricane Matthew Total Expenditures	
Debris Removal	\$539,000
Protective Measures	\$8,000,000
Road Damage	\$298,000
Damage to Government Buildings	\$6,384
Beach Erosion	\$998,000

The statewide estimate for Matthew insurance payments is presently at \$803 million and additional information can be found at: <http://www.flor.com/Office/HurricaneSeason/HurricaneMatthewClaimsData.aspx>

There were 13 deaths associated with Hurricane Matthew.

The chart below reflects the Damage Assessment totals for Individual Assistance and Public Assistance for the State of Florida as a result of Hurricane Matthew.

Statewide	Individual Assistance Damage Assessments	Public Assistance Damage Assessments
Total	Affected:	1,349
	Minor:	1,326
	Major:	1,178
	Destroyed:	115
		\$157,878,100

For more detailed information, go to <http://www.floridadisaster.org/info/matthew.htm#pda>

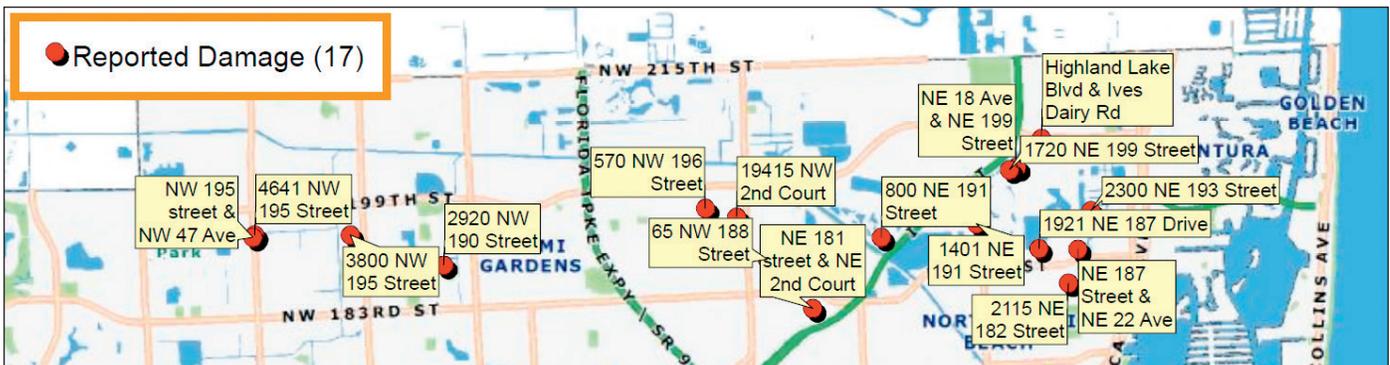
Northeast Miami-Dade Tornado

The morning of February 16, 2016 brought severe thunderstorms and at least one reported tornado to Northeast Miami-Dade County. Florida Power & Light reported that 10,140 customers were without electrical power countywide.

The Miami-Dade Office of Emergency Management activated the Evacuation Support Unit and completed a call-down of known electrical dependent adults and children in the affected area.

Miami-Dade Police coordinated traffic control at intersections without electrical power. Miami-Dade Fire Rescue responded to calls in the affected area and established an Area Command at Station 63 to respond to the incident and assess the damage. The Damage Assessment teams reported several down tree limbs, some uprooted trees and a warehouse that sustained damage which can be seen in the images below. Miami-Dade Regulatory and Resources Unsafe Structures Unit dispatched inspectors to survey structural damage.

The map below reflects the seventeen structures that were damaged due to the tornado and the photos that follow are of some of the structural damage that occurred.



Map of reported damage due to Tornado (February 16, 2016).



Images of structural damage caused by Tornado (February 16, 2016).



Images of structural damage caused by Tornado (February 16, 2016).

King Tides

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, king tides is a popular term referring to the highest astronomical tides of the year. These are forecasted and of natural occurrence. Years ago, these events were not of major concern for Miami-Dade County, but today, residents are experiencing roads flooded with ankle deep water during king tide events which is also known as “sunny day flooding”. As a result of sea level rise, high tides are reaching higher levels, ocean waters are extending further inland, and it is considered the “new normal”. In 2016, the highest recorded king tide events in the county occurred during October and November.

In October, increased swells due to Hurricane Nicole (located off the coast from Florida) and a full moon on October 16 enhanced the effects of this king tide event. Miami-Dade County was under a Coastal Flood Advisory from October 14th through the 18th. Throughout this period, as recorded by the Virginia Key tide gauge, the high tides were between 0.8 to 1.2 feet above predicted levels. The November king tides coincided with the Supermoon. On November 14th, for the first time in over 65 years, the full moon was at its closest distance from Earth. Miami-Dade County was under a Coastal Flood Advisory from November 13th through the 16th. Throughout this period, as recorded by the Virginia Key tide gauge, the high tides were between 0.7 to 0.9 feet above predicted.

Climate resilience continues to be a top priority for our community and the Office of Resilience reported that Miami-Dade County spent \$30 million in FY2015-16 on sea-level rise and flooding mitigation.

The County has also budgeted approximately \$49 million in FY2016-17 to proactively respond to the effects of our rising seas.



Sewell Park along the Miami River experienced 18.5” of flooding due to the King Tides (October 2016).



Flooding in Miami Beach caused by King Tides (October 2016).

Zika Virus

The Zika Virus is a disease spread primarily through the bite of an infected *Aedes* species mosquito (*Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus*), the same type of mosquito that spread other viruses like dengue and chikungunya. Zika Virus has been linked to serious birth defects, including microcephaly (a birth defect where a baby's head is smaller than expected when compared to babies of the same sex and age).

On February 1, 2016, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the spread of the Zika Virus a Public Health Emergency of International Concern, which triggered the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Emergency Operations Center (EOC) status to a full activation level.

The Miami-Dade County Department of Solid Waste Management (DSWM), along with the Florida Department of Health (FDOH) in Miami-Dade County, coordinated efforts to set out a strategic response to the Zika Virus. The strategies focused on exchanging information with all stakeholders through the establishment of a virtual Joint Information Center and educating residents and visitors about Zika to prevent the spread of the disease.

As part of the response to the first travel-related Zika virus cases in Miami-Dade County in January 2016, Miami-Dade County DSWM bolstered its “Drain and Cover” educational marketing campaign to promote ways that the public could protect themselves from mosquito-borne illnesses and prevent mosquito breeding. Miami-Dade County Mosquito Control Inspectors were dispatched daily to respond to residents’ mosquito nuisance complaints that were submitted through the County’s 311 Contact Center.

Mosquito Control crews responded to suspected Zika infection referrals from FDOH by performing door-to-door inspections and treatments within the 1/8-mile area surrounding the location.

On July 29, 2016, Florida announced the local spread of the Zika virus in the Wynwood area of Miami. Mosquito Control crews performed routine, door-to-door inspections and treatment, when needed, and truck-mounted larvicide and/or adulticide treatments in areas where local transmission occurred. Additionally, in several areas of locally-acquired Zika transmission, aerial larvicide and/or adulticide treatments were performed.

A community-wide effort attributed to the success of the Zika Virus response. The agencies listed below partici-

pated in the Joint Information Center and actively engaged in the following activities:

Miami-Dade Department of Solid Waste Management

- ▶ Developed messaging to raise public health awareness to prevent mosquito breeding and bites – “Drain and Cover” campaign;
- ▶ Provided mosquito abatement training to reduce mosquito populations.

Miami-Dade Mosquito Control Division

- ▶ Utilized truck and aerial spraying to control mosquito populations;
- ▶ Collaborated with DOH Epidemiology, Disease and Immunization Services to identify areas that needed abatement services.

The Florida Department of Health (DOH) in Miami-Dade County

- ▶ Identified, tested, investigated, and informed public about cases;
- ▶ Worked closely with local physicians, mosquito control and local leaders to ensure partners are informed and prepared to respond;
- ▶ Provided education and outreach to community to reduce risk of transmission;
- ▶ Advised on prevention measures.

Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management

- ▶ Assisted in the establishment and management of a Joint Information Center;
- ▶ Gathered information to build situation awareness;
- ▶ Developed Flash Reports for distribution to municipal governments and partner agencies;
- ▶ Coordinated Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) teams to assist with the distribution of prevention materials to the community to reduce risk of transmission.
- ▶ Hosted two mosquito abatement training sessions for municipal public works and code enforcement personnel.

Miami-Dade Public Works

- ▶ Expanded treatment of public and private storm drains to prevent mosquito breeding.

Miami-Dade 311 Contact Center

- ▶ Tracked “mosquito nuisance” calls and collaborated with Mosquito Control Division on service requests for spraying and draining standing water.

Municipal Governments

- ▶ Assisted with Miami-Dade County’s “Drain and Cover” campaign messaging to residents and visitors.

The chart below reflects Florida Department of Health lift of Zika Virus transmission zones in Miami-Dade County:

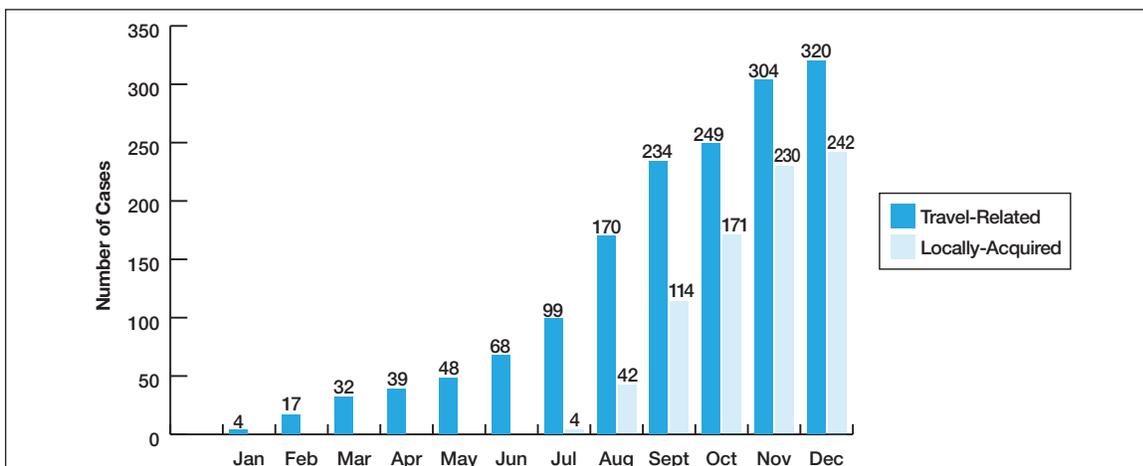
Zika Virus Lift Zones, Miami-Dade County, 2016	
Transmission Zone	Date
South Miami Beach	December 9th
Little River	December 2nd
North Miami Beach	November 22nd
Wynwood	September 19th

The chart below reflects the travel-related and locally-acquired Zika Virus cases by month.

Zika Virus Cases Reported by Month, Miami-Dade County, 2016		
Month	Travel-Related	Locally-Acquired
January	4	-
February	13	-
March	15	-
April	7	-
May	9	-
June	20	-
July	31	4
August	71	38
September	64	72
October	15	57
November	55	59
December	16	12
TOTAL	320	242



Zika Virus Response Timeline.



The bar chart above represents the cumulative number of Zika Virus cases reported in Miami-Dade County during 2016.

▶ Death of Former Cuban Dictator

On November 25, 2016, Cuba's longtime dictator, Fidel Castro, passed away at the age of 90. Fidel governed over Cuba from 1959 until 2008 when he relinquished power to his brother Raul Castro.

Cuban-Americans celebrated in Miami's Little Havana, Kendall and Hialeah neighborhoods and poured to the streets to express their jubilation of the repressor's death. Celebration, not grief, permeated the atmosphere and the joy the Cuban exile community illustrated the disdain they had for the late communist leader.

Years of public safety and community exercising and planning had gone into identifying the possible actions necessary for such an event. These activities prepared decision-makers for activating a plan to a flexible and scalable level. After an assessment of the situation was conducted, a measured and appropriate response was implemented. Police, Fire and all public safety departments managed several weeklong peaceful demonstrations.



Miami Herald - special edition.



Bay of Pigs Memorial on SW 8 Street.



Versailles Restaurant (3555 SW 8 Street).

▶ Homeland Security

This section highlights the work of local agencies engaged in homeland security. It further introduces federal and state agencies and programs that either work in concert with or guide the local initiatives.

Southeast Florida Fusion Center

The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 unified the Nation's efforts to share information and exchange intelligence. The Act provided guidance to agencies at federal, state and local levels in regards to the gathering, processing, analysis, and dissemination of terrorism, law enforcement, and homeland security information. In addition, it facilitated the establishment of a single fusion center in each state. The Florida Fusion Center, also known as FFC, is located in Tallahassee, Florida and serves as Florida's primary fusion center for these activities.

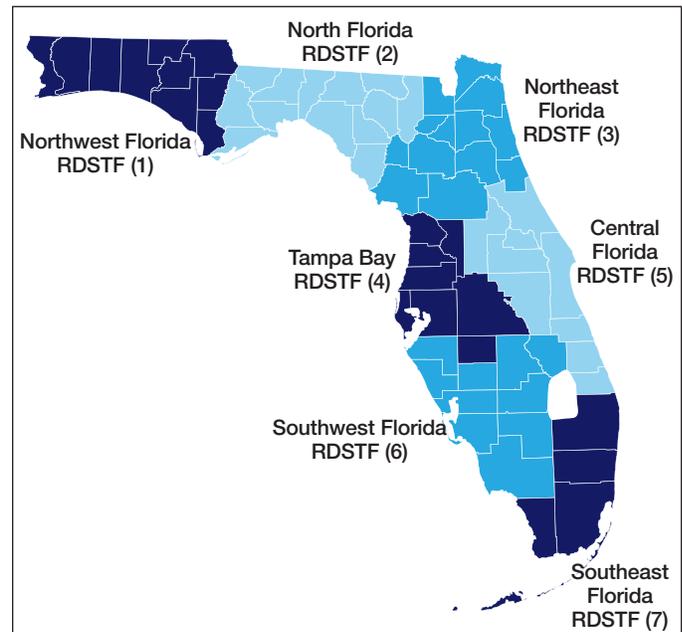
Regional fusion centers were also developed. Although the focus of these regional centers may vary slightly from the FFC, the flow of information between these centers is coordinated and serves the needs of all Floridians. The Miami-Dade Police Department Homeland Security Bureau (HSB) operates as a regional fusion center known as the Southeast Florida Fusion Center (SEFFC). This SEFFC is one of only 78 federally recognized regional fusion centers, which gathers, mines, fuses data to support its fight against crime within the region, and assists the FBI in identifying and preventing terrorist attacks. Data and information is derived from multiple sources, including the intelligence community, the federal government, other state and municipal agencies, private partners, suspicious activity reporting, and open source media. Fusion centers also respond to requests for analysis from law enforcement agencies in the field, primarily investigators seeking to spot trends in areas like drug crime, gang activity, or theft.

The SEFFC has recently partnered with the BioWatch Advisory Committee (BAC) to collaborate on biological and airborne quality results on the air filters that are collected daily by the Miami-Dade Regulatory Environment Resources (RER) Department and are tested by the Florida State Laboratory.

Southeast Regional Domestic Security Task Force

The Southeast Regional Domestic Security Task Force (SERDSTF) is committed to promoting public safety and strengthening domestic security by providing services and

resources. Task force members include first responders from the disciplines of law enforcement, fire/rescue, emergency management, public health and hospitals. The task force also works in partnership with schools, businesses, and private industries. By utilizing a multi-discipline approach, the SERDSTF provides support to communities impacted by a disaster by serving as a force multiplier for local agencies, and working in conjunction with emergency management professionals.



Map of the seven regions for Florida's Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF).

Miami-Dade Police Department Homeland Security Bureau

The Miami-Dade Police Department's (MDPD) Homeland Security Bureau (HSB) is tasked with gathering, analyzing, disseminating and maintaining criminal intelligence and supporting homeland security initiatives. The Intelligence Operations Center (IOC), Infrastructure Protection Section and Intelligence Section are the three operation centers of this Bureau. It is through these sections that the HSB develops information-sharing policies and collaborative programs. These policies and programs are designed to aid in the effective dissemination of intelligence information across a multi-jurisdictional and multi-discipline environment. The HSB conducts security, vulnerability and threat assessments, identifies the defensive needs of critical in-

frastructures and coordinates RDSTF efforts for Region 7 (Palm Beach, Broward, Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties).

During this review period, HSB detached a uniformed position to OEM. The steady-state duties of this position include constant communication with the MDPD HSB IOC, monitoring and providing data in the Regional Florida Fusion Center Network, and monitoring the other protected homeland security-systems including, but not limited to, Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN), Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal (LEEP), National Operations Center (NOC) and federal, state, local and private threat assessments. Both are members of the SERDSTF. Miami-Dade County's Threat Level may be raised independent of the national level contingent upon recommendations from the MDPD HSB and at the discretion of the Mayor.

Terrorism Liaison Officer (TLO)

Coordinated by MDFR, the TLO program provides specialized training to all governmental agencies and appropriate private enterprise within Region 7. Individuals completing this training which focuses on situational awareness, information analysis and dissemination, threat vulnerabilities, and domestic/international terrorism threats, which provides the Region a greater workforce that is aware and alert to the indicators of terrorist activity.

TLOs are a part of a statewide network of personnel and resources linked to federal and state assets to provide an effective and viable flow of information. Currently, there are a total of 910 TLOs serving Region 7.



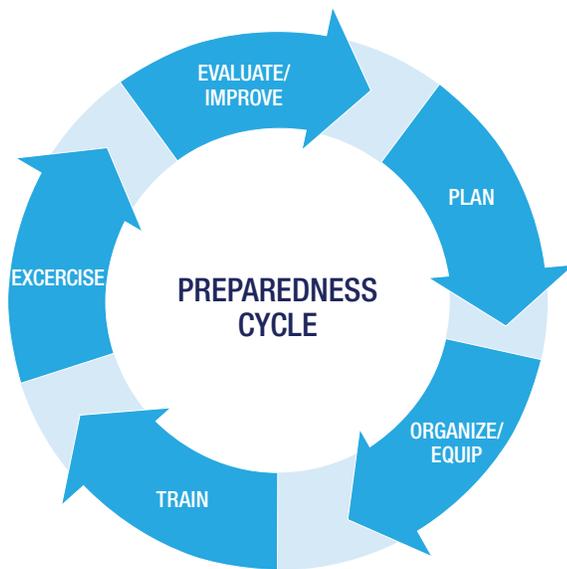
The poster features a dark blue background with the text "SEE Something" and "SAY Something" in large white letters. Below this is a red-bordered box containing an American flag graphic and the word "iWATCH" in white. Underneath the box are the phrases "iREPORT" and "iKEEP US SAFE". The website "iWatchsouthflorida.com" is listed, followed by contact information for the Southeast Florida Fusion Center: "Report any suspicious activities to the Southeast Florida Fusion Center", "Email: seffc@mdpdp.com", and "1-855-352-7233". At the bottom, the Homeland Security Bureau logo is shown with the text "Homeland Security Bureau (305) 470-3880". A small disclaimer at the very bottom reads: "This document was prepared under a grant from FEMA's Grant Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Points of view or opinions expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of FEMA's Grant Programs Directorate or the U.S. Department of Homeland Security."

MDPD adopted this campaign in July 2010, shortly after its inception by DHS.

► Preparedness

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) refers to preparedness as a continuous cycle. This cycle consists of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating and taking corrective action. Each component of the cycle serves as an element of a system to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters.

In 2006, the Board of County Commissioners (BCC) by Resolution R-326-06 designated NIMS as the incident management system for Miami-Dade County. Implementing NIMS will allow the county to work within the concepts outlined in the National Preparedness System. This is to ensure the appropriate systems are in place to address the needs of the whole community in any natural or man-made disaster including acts of terrorism.



NIMS Preparedness Cycle.

The National Preparedness System and its activities are all intended to achieve the National Preparedness Goal, which defines what it means for the whole community to be prepared for all type of disasters and emergencies. The goal consists of a set of core capabilities which are organized into five mission areas: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response and Recovery.

The strategies and initiatives highlighted in this section serve to promote public awareness and engagement in disaster preparedness, general safety and welfare. It features programs that enhance the knowledge and skills of Miami-Dade County personnel and communities.

Phases of Emergency Management

Mitigation is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters and emergencies. Mitigation involves structural and non-structural measures taken to limit the impact of disasters and emergencies. Structural mitigation actions change the characteristics of buildings or the environment; examples include flood control projects, raising building elevations, and clearing areas around structures. Non-structural mitigation most often entails adopting or changing building codes.

Preparedness is a continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective action. Training and exercising plans is the cornerstone of preparedness which focuses on readiness to respond to all-hazards incidents and emergencies.

Response is comprised of the coordination and management of resources (including personnel, equipment, and supplies) utilizing the Incident Command System in an all-hazards approach and measures taken for life/property/environmental safety. The response phase is a reaction to the occurrence of a catastrophic disaster or emergency.

Recovery consists of those activities that continue beyond the emergency period to restore critical community functions and begin to manage stabilization efforts. The recovery phase begins immediately after the threat to human life has subsided. The goal of the recovery phase is to bring the affected area back to some degree of normalcy.



Phases of Emergency Management.

Miami-Dade Alerts

Miami-Dade Alerts is a free service that enables County residents and visitors to receive emergency texts and/or emails regarding public safety issues, recommended public protective actions, or other emergency information.

Residents and visitors who live or work in Miami-Dade County can get this service.

Miami-Dade Alerts will send notifications in the event weather warnings such as tornado, tropical storm or hurricane warnings are issued by the National Weather Service or for any other emergency which may require public protective actions.

Residents and visitors can register online (www.miamidade.gov/alerts) and, once the registration process has been successfully completed, a confirmation text or email will be sent to the registrant's preferred method of communication.

Miami-Dade County Citizen Corps

Citizen Corps is a program under the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) that provides training and skill development opportunities to the whole community on emergency preparedness and public safety. The Citizen Corps Council meets quarterly, under the guidance of OEM, and supports volunteer recruitment and retention initiatives for its partner programs. In addition, to support its preparedness and volunteer mission, the Citizen Corps hosts several 'Safety Days' throughout the year.

Miami-Dade County Community Emergency Response Team

2,887 volunteers

Augments the professional public safety personnel by providing basic first responder skills and knowledge to individuals and cohesive groups.

Miami-Dade Police Department Citizens' Volunteer Program

120 volunteers

Allows community members to offer their time and talents to their local law enforcement agency, freeing officers to perform sworn duties.

Citizen Corps

Miami-Dade County Medical Reserve Corps

800 volunteers

Recruits volunteer from the public health and medical fields, as well as everyday citizens to improve the health and safety of our communities.

Citizens' Crimewatch of Miami-Dade County, FL

32,399 volunteers

Supports safer neighborhoods through training, situational awareness and developing relationships with local law enforcement officers and their neighbors.

2016 Volunteers for each program under the Citizen Corps umbrella.

StormReady®

The National Weather Service (NWS) created the Storm-Ready® Program to encourage communities to take a proactive approach on improving hazardous weather operations and strengthen their local safety programs. To receive this recognition the community or county must establish a 24-hour warning point and EOC, have more than one way to receive severe weather warnings and forecasts to alert the citizens, have a system that monitors weather conditions locally, promote public readiness and develops a formal hazardous weather plan. Miami-Dade County has been a StormReady® Community since 2010 and was awarded this status again in September 2014.

Listed below are other StormReady® communities in Miami-Dade County:

- ▶ Doral
- ▶ Homestead
- ▶ Miami Beach
- ▶ Florida International University
- ▶ University of Miami
- ▶ St. Thomas University



StormReady poster.

Ready South Florida

Ready South Florida consists of a partnership between Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, Broward and Monroe counties to promote a common preparedness message and encourage the South Florida community to be "Ready" for disasters by following four steps:

- ▶ Be Informed
- ▶ Make a Plan
- ▶ Get a Kit
- ▶ Get Involved

The campaign has a website where information and promotional materials are circulated on a regular basis (readysouthflorida.org).



Ready South Florida.

▶ Accreditations

Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies



The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) provides a process to systematically conduct an internal review and assessment of agency policies and procedures and make adjustments wherever necessary to meet a body of law enforcement standards.

The Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD) is one of the largest law enforcement agencies in the Southeastern United States. MDPD initially became CALEA accredited in 1993 and received reaccreditation in 2016. Maintaining accreditation strongly contributes to MDPD carrying out its mission of providing service with integrity, respect, and fairness. CALEA accreditation facilitates an agency's pursuit of professional excellence.

Commission on Fire Accreditation International



The Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) is a voluntary program designed to provide fire departments with a self-assessment process that evaluates how well their mission, goals, objectives and resource allocations meet their

jurisdiction's risks and hazards. It mandates continual incremental service improvement. Accreditation directs fire departments toward meeting stated goals and providing value-added service by introducing new concepts, ideas, and methods to meet the rapid changes influencing the fire service and local fire departments.

The CFAI accreditation process provides a well-defined, internationally recognized benchmark system to measure the quality of fire and emergency services. MDRF is one of only 234 agencies in the world to achieve International Accreditation Agency status by the CFAI, which is part of the Center for Public Safety Excellence. MDRF has been accredited by the CFAI since 2010 and in 2015 was awarded reaccreditation.

Emergency Management Accreditation Program



The Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) is the voluntary standards, assessment and accreditation process for disaster programs throughout the country. EMAP has established a set of 64 credible standards, considered the Emergency Management Standard. Local and state emergency management programs who apply are evaluated every five years by these standards. OEM has been EMAP accredited since 2012 and in 2016 went through the re-accreditation process.

American Correctional Association



The American Correctional Association (ACA) and the Florida Corrections Association Commission, Inc. (FCAC) are private, non-profit professional organizations that administer accreditation programs for all components of correctional agencies. ACA is the only national accreditation program and the FCAC is the only recognized state accreditation program for adult detention centers and pre-trial release programs.

To achieve accredited status from ACA or FCAC, an entity must prepare for and pass an inspection conducted by an audit team representing the accrediting body. During the audit, the agency's compliance with applicable standards and quality of life indicators is scrutinized. To maintain accredited status, an entity must successfully demonstrate acceptable standards compliance and quality of life levels on an annual basis and undergo a re-accreditation audit by the accrediting body every three years.

▶ Training & Exercise

Training and exercise are components of preparedness and guide departments and agencies at all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against the effects of incidents. OEM continues to work on maintaining Miami-Dade County's NIMS compliance by offering trainings and conducting exercises throughout the year.



Miami-Dade EOC Annual Flood Workshop (05/19/2016).

Training

Training is an essential tool to prepare first responders, emergency management officials, governmental entities, whole community partners, private and non-governmental partners with the skills and abilities needed to successfully respond during an emergency or disaster. This year, OEM continued to support NIMS compliance and County staff development by supporting the delivery of numerous courses throughout the year. The courses offered include the essential Incident Command System (ICS) courses and a variety of courses required for the completion of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Advanced Professional Series. Other courses include the specialized training for all positions utilized in FEMA's All Hazards Incident Management Team.

As part of the whole community approach, OEM facilitates trainings, such as Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) and NWS Skywarn®, to prepare the general public to assist during emergencies or disasters. CERT educates individuals about disaster preparedness for hazards that may impact their area and basic response skills. The NWS Skywarn® course covers fundamentals of storm structure and development, how to properly identify potential severe weather features, basic severe weather safety and how to provide timely and accurate severe weather reports to the NWS.

The following chart is a summary of trainings that occurred during this reporting period.

2016 Training Summary	
Course Name	Participants
Cities Readiness Initiative (CRI)	150
Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)	118
Damage Assessment Training	98
EOC and WebEOC Training	344
FL-601 Preliminary Damage Assessment	24
G 393: Mitigation for Emergency Managers	15
ICS 402: ICS Overview for Executives/Senior Officials	30
ICS 400: Advanced ICS for Command and General Staff	16
L 278: National Flood Insurance Program – Community Rating System (CRS)	15
L 960: NIMS ICS All Hazards Division/Group Supervisor	20
Mosquito Abatement	250
National Weather Service Skywarn®	26
Public Health Training: Ebola & Re-Emerging Infectious Diseases	80
TOTAL	1186



Miami-Dade EOC Annual Hurricane Exercise (05/18/2016).

Radiological Emergency Preparedness

The Turkey Point Nuclear Plant has been in operation since 1972. Federal, state and local agencies maintain emergency response programs in place for managing resources and protecting the public in the unlikely event of radiation release from either of the plant's two nuclear reactors.

Miami-Dade County's Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program provides responders with training so they can perform their roles and responsibilities during a Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant incident. The training consists of classroom as well as hands-on activities and covers subjects such as personal protective equipment, fundamentals of radiation, biological effects of radiation, radiation protection strategies, response instrumentation, and plan overview.

Below is a summary of the REP trainings that occurred during this reporting period.

2016 REP Training Summary		
Agency	Training Classes	Attendees
Miami-Dade Police Department	11	229
Miami-Dade Fire Rescue	12	197
Miami-Dade Transit	4	230
Miami-Dade Public Schools Police	1	24
TOTAL	28	680

Exercise - Preparing through Practice

OEM regularly designs and conducts a variety of table top and functional exercises involving county departments and agencies with a role in emergency response and recovery.

Exercises allow participants to practice their plans,

identify strengths, gaps and shortfalls, improvements for policies and procedures, clarify roles and responsibilities, improve coordination and communication, and identify needed resources so, Miami-Dade County can succeed when confronted with a real-life situation.

Exercises enable responders and support personnel to identify strengths and incorporate them within best practices to sustain and enhance existing capabilities. All OEM facilitated exercises are compliant with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP).

Below is the exercise matrix for this reporting period.

2016 Exercise Matrix		
Exercise Name	Type	Date
Operation Heat Shield	FSE	02/06/16
Inter-Agency Maritime Operations Exercise – Port Miami	FSE	02/12/16
Turkey Point EOC Exercise	FE	03/15/16
2016 Statewide Hurricane EOC Exercise	FE	05/18/16
Response to Active Shooter at Adrienne Arsht Center	FSE	05/18/16
Medical Evacuation Center Exercise	FSE	06/13/16
Zika Outbreak Exercise	TTX	06/29/16
Regional Mass Care Exercise	TTX	8/17-18/2016
Business Continuity Information Network Operation Chaos	FE	08/23/16
Big Cities Emergency Management Emergency Management Accreditation Compliance Exercise	FE	09/28/16
EOC Continuity Of Operations Planning	TTX	11/03/16

TTX = Tabletop Exercise, FE = Functional Exercise, FSE = Full Scale Exercise



Miami-Dade Regional Mass Care Exercise (08/17/2016) evacuation planning.

▶ Operations

Emergency Operations Center

The Miami-Dade EOC is a state-of-the-art central command and control facility that serves to carry out the principles of emergency management. It further serves as the core for Miami-Dade County to coordinate, monitor and direct countywide emergency response and recovery activities during a threat of, emergency or disaster. It is also utilized as the communal hub for the planning and potential response precipitated by large-scale scheduled events, such as the Super Bowl. It is operated by OEM, located in the City of Doral at the Miami-Dade Fire Rescue (MDFR) Headquarters building, which also houses the Regional Fire Communications Center. The Miami-Dade EOC operates under the principles of ICS to carry out the management responsibilities in the EOC. OEM is continuously monitoring the progression of events within the county, which is why the EOC is considered to always be activated.

The table below reflects the Miami-Dade EOC activation levels:

Emergency Activation Level: Monitoring & Assessment	3
Emergency Activation Level: Partial Activation	2
Emergency Activation Level: Full-Scale Activation	1

Damage Assessment Tool

To help standardize how damages are reported, Miami-Dade created the Snapshot Damage Assessment after Hurricane Andrew. The system provides four basic levels of structural

damage and two levels of flooding that is helpful for reporting impacts to residential structures. This system continues to be used for public reporting. Miami-Dade OEM decided to implement a more robust damage assessment tool in 2013 for our partner agencies. The tool is called ARM360®. ARM360® provides a progressive system where information can be collected starting from impact areas, through detailed structural assessments and has the capability to also collect information on human impacts within the community. A guide and training on reporting flood and structural damages for mobile/manufactured homes, residential structures and mid and high rise structures was developed in conjunction with local building officials.

OEM has developed a training component to complement the system and provide uniform training to personnel who may go into the field to conduct assessments or personnel who may be working in the EOC and need to run reports for damages within their jurisdiction(s). This year, classroom trainings have been conducted at the City of Coral Gables, City of Miami and City of Miami Beach. Also, four trainings were offered at the Miami-Dade EOC for personnel from different municipalities, County departments, and local colleges and universities. During this reporting period, 98 individuals from were trained on damage assessment and ARM360®.

Duty Officer Program

The OEM Duty Officer is on-call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and is advised of any threat, unusual event, or situation that has the potential to impact the county by the Miami-Dade Alarm Office, State Warning Point, concerned citizens or other agencies. It is the OEM Duty Officer's responsibility to monitor and follow-up on such events.



Miami-Dade Emergency Operations Center.

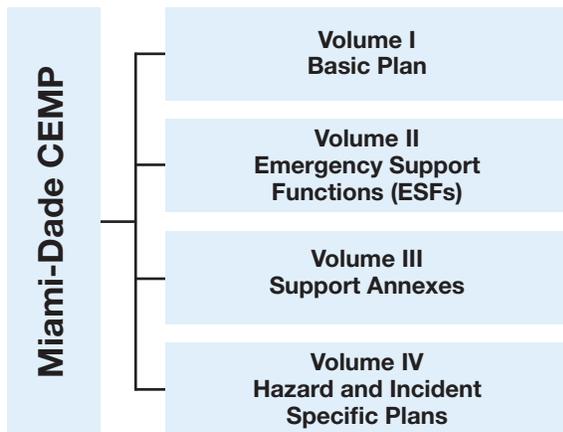
▶ Planning

Planning is an important component of the preparedness cycle. OEM maintains, develops, and updates numerous plans to ensure that Miami-Dade County is ready to respond to a variety of potential threats and hazards. These plans follow local, state and federal requirements as well as EMAP standards.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) establishes the framework to ensure that Miami-Dade County and its municipalities are prepared to effectively respond to a threat, emergency, or disaster. The CEMP is comprised of four volumes. The plan outlines the different hazards the county is at risk or vulnerable to, and the roles and responsibilities of all levels of government, agencies and volunteer organizations. For a comprehensive approach to planning, response and recovery, the CEMP organizes the roles and responsibilities of these groups under the Emergency Support Function (ESF) system, with a designated lead agency for each. The lead agencies are charged with developing subordinate plans and implementing procedures. Support annexes, which include plans and operations guides for different county programs, and hazard specific plans are part of the CEMP. The NIMS/ICS principles have been incorporated and institutionalized into the county's response management model.

A list of Miami-Dade County ESFs with their respective lead agencies and processes is located on the page 22.



During this reporting period, OEM has updated all plans, operating guides, support annexes and Emergency Support Functions as necessary. Two new plans have been created, the Hazard Impact and Assessment Plan

and the Miami-Dade County Closed Points of Dispensing Plan. Significant updates to ESF 17 Animal Protection & Agriculture have been completed.

Hazard Impact and Assessment Plan

The Hazard Impact and Assessment Plan was developed to provide guidance on assessing the impacts on the physical structures, human needs, environmental and economic areas of the county before, during and after an event. The plan serves as an instructional manual for those involved in the preparedness, response and recovery phases of impact assessments for an incident or disaster and identifies datasets and agencies that help inform decision-making and projections for potential impacts.

Miami-Dade County Closed Points of Dispensing Plan

The County Employees Closed Points of Dispensing (POD) Plan was developed to address county government and partner agency response parameters that affect the health of Miami-Dade County employees and their families. The Plan provides general information for the management of the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) in the event of a catastrophic public health emergency in Miami-Dade County requiring PODS to open to provide prophylaxis to the County's twenty-four thousand employees and their family members.

The County Closed POD plan provides guidance for individuals responsible for opening and operating any facility or grounds to be used as a POD during a catastrophic public health emergency.

Emergency Support Function 17 (Animal Protection & Agriculture)

The significant revisions to ESF 17 now includes an agricultural component. ESF 17 is part of the CEMP Volume II and includes the provision and coordination of services to protect and preserve, animal and agricultural asset. The Annex provides general guidance for coordination of resources needed to minimize losses for animal and agriculture-related issues in all disasters. These include animal or plant disease emergency events as well as natural and technological disasters.

Emergency Support Functions

ESF Number	ESF Category	Lead Agency	Processes
ESF 1	Transportation	Miami-Dade Transportation and Public Works Department	Facilitate the emergency transportation requirements; including personnel and equipment movement and the transportation of evacuees to shelters
ESF 2	Communications	Miami-Dade Information Technology Department	Coordinate communication equipment and services for field operations, including radios for Points of Distribution Managers to first responders
ESF 3	Public Works & Engineering	Miami-Dade Transportation and Public Works Department	Coordinate public works and engineering services; including debris removal to road and bridge repair
ESF 4	Firefighting	Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department	Coordinate fire protection and suppression
ESF 5	Planning	Miami-Dade Office of Emergency Management	Collect, analyze, evaluate, and disseminate information
ESF 6	Mass Care	American Red Cross	Provide for basic human needs; including shelter operations, feeding and hydration
ESF 7	Resource Support	Miami-Dade Internal Services Department	Provide logistical support to the operations of agencies and personnel
ESF 8	Health & Medical	Florida Health in Miami-Dade County	Mobilize and manage health and medical services; including nursing personnel for the Special Needs Shelters
ESF 9	Search & Rescue	Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department	Coordinates search and rescue operations
ESF 10	Hazardous Materials	Miami-Dade Regulatory and Economic Resources Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department HAZMAT Bureau	Coordinates the clean-up of all hazardous material spills
ESF 11	Food & Water	Miami-Dade Office of Emergency Management	Responsible for providing immediate food and water to impacted communities
ESF 12	Energy	Miami-Dade Office of Emergency Management	Coordinates all efforts to ensure the uninterrupted supply and delivery of energy resources
ESF 13	Military Support	Florida National Guard	Facilitates the use of the military resources of the Florida National Guard
ESF 14	Public Information	Miami-Dade County Mayor's Office of Communications	Disseminate emergency information and serve as a point of contact for the media
ESF 15	Volunteers & Donations	United Way of Miami	Facilitates the receipt of unsolicited goods and coordinates the use of spontaneous volunteers
ESF 16	Law Enforcement	Miami-Dade Police Department	Coordinates law enforcement and security support; including shelters, PODs, and reentry points
ESF 17	Animal Protection & Agriculture	Miami-Dade Animal Services Department	Provides for safety, prevention or reduction of animal suffering & assuming the care of animals; including reunification and adoption or surrender pets
ESF 18	Business & Industry	Miami-Dade Office of Emergency Management	Addresses the recovery needs of the business community

Geographical Information Systems

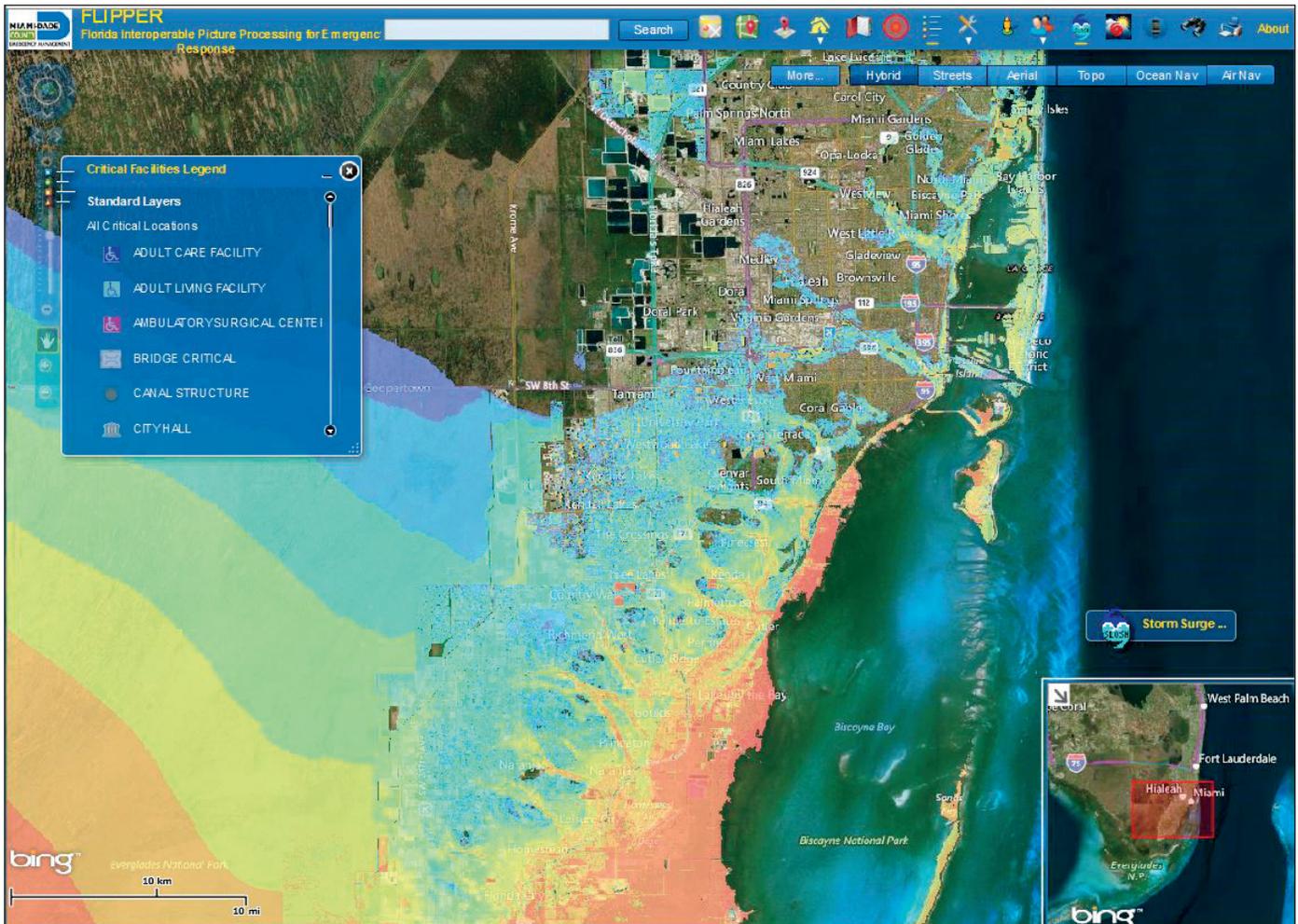
The Florida Interoperable Picture Processing for Emergency Response (FLIPPER) is a common operating picture and situational awareness application used by Miami-Dade OEM and first responders. This is an interactive web mapping tool used to display geographic information from a variety of external sources, such as live weather data, storm surge, active hurricane tracks, demographic data, traffic streaming cameras, live traffic and accidents, road closures, and others. FLIPPER also displays map layers that include fire and police stations, schools, hospitals, nursing homes, parks, roadway network, and aerial photography, live calls received by 311. This tool is integrated into the EOC's disaster man-

agement tool, WebEOC®, which provides live data about the status of shelter and hospitals, Points of Distributions (POD) and Disaster Assistance Centers.

Storm Aides for Everyone (SAFE) is a web-based and mobile GIS application for the general public to identify nearby and direction to open shelters, hurricane bus pick up locations, hospitals, open PODs and DACs.

Miami-Dade EOC Social Media is a GIS based application showing the location for Twitter, Instagram, Flickr, Webcams and You Tube.

Geographical Information Systems is utilized throughout all phases of emergency management, in order to aid emergency managers in better decision making.

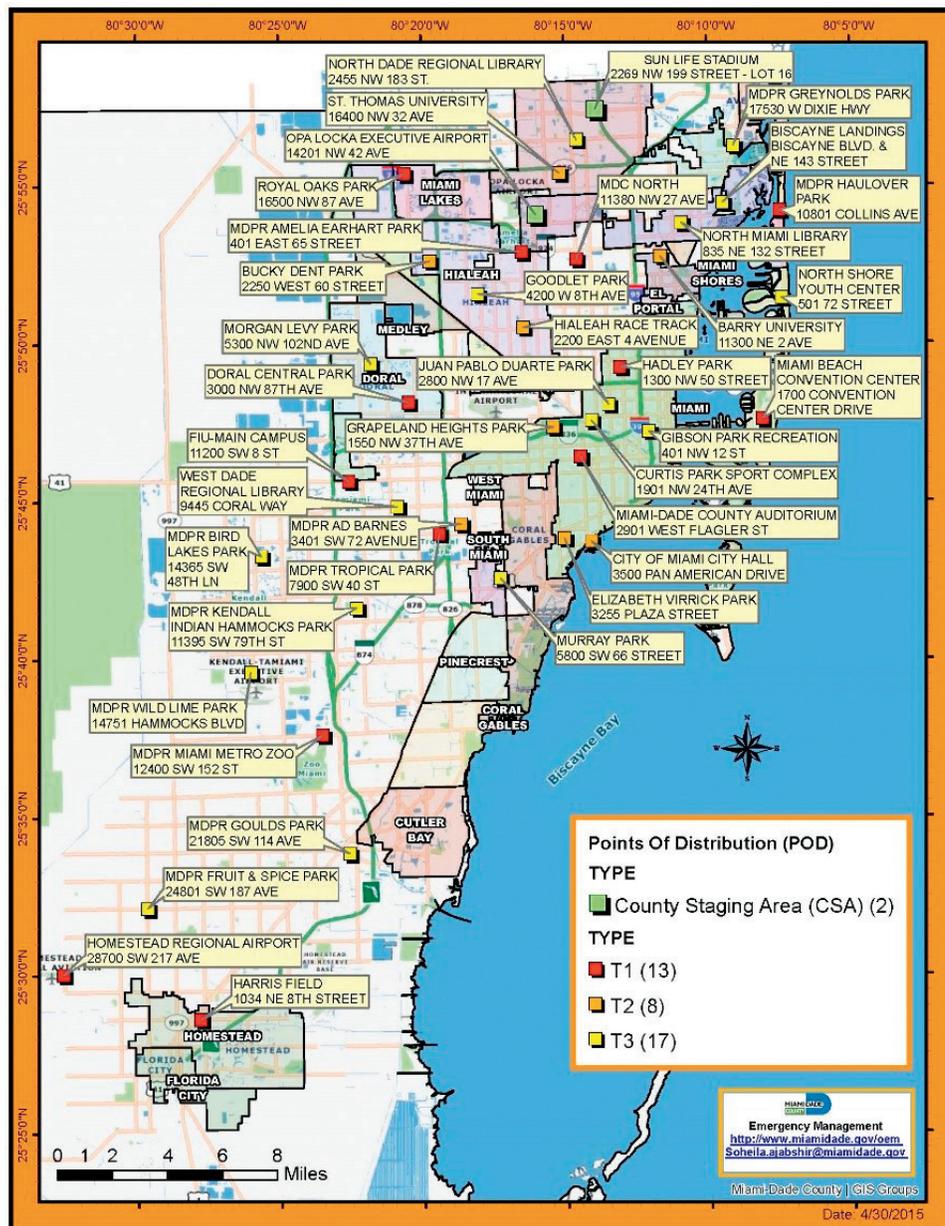


Logistics

OEM's Logistics Section provides support to Miami-Dade County departments, municipal partners and non-county agencies by acquiring assets, equipment, supplies, and personnel. OEM's Logistics Section can also assist by identifying the facilities necessary to protect the health, safety, and welfare of visitors and residents in a countywide incident. Also, the Logistics Section maintains and updates applicable plans.

The Logistics Section Chief is responsible for identifying

an adequate number of PODs and submitting this information to the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) by no later than June 1st of each year. POD sites will be used for the purpose of receiving and distributing bulk emergency relief supplies such as water, ice, food, and tarps within the first 24-96 hours after an incident. Employees assigned to manage PODs are trained by the OEM Logistics Coordinator every year. During this reporting period, the Logistics Section has identified 38 POD locations and two Staging Areas throughout Miami-Dade County.



Map of Points of Distribution Sites and Staging Areas for Miami-Dade County.

▶ Local Mitigation Strategy

Mitigation refers to the measures that reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards. Miami-Dade County is vulnerable to disasters of all types affecting every part of our community. We have suffered hurricanes, tornadoes, flooding, lightning, wildfires, plane crashes, freezes, droughts, mass migration and more.

The LMS is a whole community initiative with comprehensive approach to effectively reduce the impact of current and future hazards, and risk faced by local communities within Miami-Dade County. The LMS outlines the process stakeholders are required to follow in order to apply for federal mitigation grants.

The LMS plan is a multi-volume plan that documents the planning process and addresses mitigation measures in relation to the hazard risk and vulnerability assessment of Miami-Dade County. This plan is updated on an annual basis as part of a regular update and monitoring. The annual update is provided to the State by January 31st every year and documents are subsequently posted on the OEM website.

The LMS was adopted by the BCC on September 1, 2015 by Resolution R-683-15 and approved by the State of FDEM and FEMA on September 15, 2015.

The LMS has a compilation of projects identified by the LMS Working Group members for mitigation measures and actions they have completed, are pursuing or one day hope to implement and how they are submitted, tracked, maintained and prioritized.

The table below is a summary of the 2016 LMS Projects. For the complete list of LMS projects, please go to: www.miamidade.gov/fire/library/OEM/local-mitigation-strategy-part-6-completed-projects.pdf

2016 LMS Projects	
223 Projects Completed	\$117,848,514.33
122 Projects Under Construction	\$239,143,336.97
60 Projects Funded - not yet started	\$49,683,484.22
405 Total Projects	\$406,675,335.52

LMS Working Groups	
33 Miami-Dade Municipalities	County Departments
Colleges and Universities	Hospitals and Health Care
Private Non-Profit	Private Sector and Businesses
Regional, State & Federal Stakeholders	Other Stakeholders, including private citizens

The following page lists a few of the projects from a variety of the Local Mitigation Strategy Partners that were completed, implemented or identified as being funded during calendar year 2016.

Local Mitigation Strategy Project Status Reported 01/2016 - 12/31/2016

Completed Projects		Cost	Funding Source
Homestead	New Sewer Mains	\$2,000,000.00	CIP
Jackson	JMH Campus Wide Roof Replacement	\$2,500,000.00	Bond Referendum
M-D Public Works	Repetitive Loss Area - Arch Creek	\$4,528,519.02	QNIP
Sweetwater	South Florida Water Management District Flood Protection Berm	\$1,000,000.00	SFWMD
Miami Beach	Lower North Bay Road – Neighborhood Improvements	\$14,000,000.00	City of Miami Beach
Under Construction		Cost	Funding Source
Aventura	NE 213th ST Sea Wall Restoration	\$1,387,000.00	City/Grant
Bay Harbor	Rehabilitation of the Broad Causeway Bridges	\$13,000,000.00	CIP and State
Medley	Flood Mitigation Area South	\$2,300,000.00	State, County & Town
Mount Sinai	Code Plus Construction Enhancements Surgical Tower	\$6,500,000.00	FEMA
North Miami Beach	NE 172nd Street Drainage Improvement	\$1,791,692.00	CIP
Funded Not Yet Started		Cost	Funding Source
Doral	NW 41 St. from NW 79 Ave. to NW 87 Ave. Roadway Improvements	\$1,850,000.00	General Fund /Private Dev. / Impact Fee Credit
Emergency Management	Barbara Goleman Senior Survey	\$50,000.00	State Retrofit Funding
Miami Gardens	Vista Verde Drainage and Roadway Improvement Project	\$3,800,000.00	Stormwater, CDBG, CITT, FL Legislative Appropriations Grants
North Miami Beach	Storm Water Improvement City-Wide	\$336,885.00	CIP
Virginia Gardens	VG - NW 40 Street Stormwater Improvement Project	\$697,000.00	FDOT

▶ Response & Recovery

This section highlights programs and initiatives that augment Miami-Dade County resources and the continuity of operations for County departments and overall facilities for response and recovery activities.

Disaster Assistance Employee Program

Imminent disasters, or those that have impacted the county, trigger a significant number of obligations that need to be completed. It is not beneficial to rely solely on volunteers to meet this need. To address this, Miami-Dade County established a Disaster Assistance Employee (DAE) Program. Miami-Dade County Ordinance Section 8B-11, authorizes the recruitment, training and use of County employees as DAEs.

The table below reflects the various Disaster Assignments and the number of DAEs trained during the past fiscal year:

2016 DAE Program Summary	
Assignment	Number Trained
DAE Call Center	120
Disaster Assistance Centers (DAC)	92
EEAP Call Center Support	15
Employee and Volunteer Staging Area (EVSA)	9
Employee Wellness Teams (Safety)	75
Evacuation Center Staff	287
Mobile Assistance Teams	7
Points of Distributions (POD)	966
Shuttering	24
Total	1,595

Emergency and Evacuation Assistance Program

The Emergency and Evacuation Assistance Program (EEAP) is for eligible individuals in Miami-Dade County who need evacuation assistance and/or sheltering, or who would like to receive a wellness call after a disaster. Eligible applicants will be assigned to an emergency evacuation center appropriate to their required level of care. The program offers:

- ▶ Specialized transportation
- ▶ Safe shelter
- ▶ Medical monitoring
- ▶ Wellness checks

The EEAP may be used for emergencies and potentially hazardous events that occur in Miami-Dade County, such as:

- ▶ Hurricanes or tornadoes
- ▶ Chemical or hazardous material releases (e.g. industrial accident or act of terrorism)
- ▶ Wildfires
- ▶ Widespread power outages
- ▶ Radiation releases (e.g. from a nuclear power plant or act of terrorism)

The table below reflects the total number of EEAP registrants by facility type.

2016 EEAP Summary	
Facility Type	Number of Registrants
Medical Evacuation Centers (MEC)	1,868
Evacuation Centers (EC)	239
Total	2,107

Miami-Dade Communities Organized to Respond in Emergencies

Miami-Dade Communities Organized to Respond in Emergencies (M-D C.O.R.E.) is a nationally recognized program, established in partnership with DHS's Center for Faith-based & Neighborhood Partnerships. M-D C.O.R.E. is a network of faith-based and community organizations that provide services such as feeding, sheltering, counseling and other volunteer services to their communities following an emergency or disaster. M-D C.O.R.E. uses the whole community approach to increase resiliency in Miami-Dade County and better coordinate resources by avoiding the duplication of services in the same area.

Throughout the year, OEM engages with M-D C.O.R.E. affiliates through quarterly newsletters, engagement sessions, and M-D C.O.R.E. website and database application. M-D C.O.R.E. Engagement Sessions are community outreach events in which current affiliates, new affiliates and stakeholders are invited to discuss relevant information about disaster preparedness in the community.



M-D C.O.R.E. Hurricane Preparedness Engagement Session at the Town of Cutler Bay.

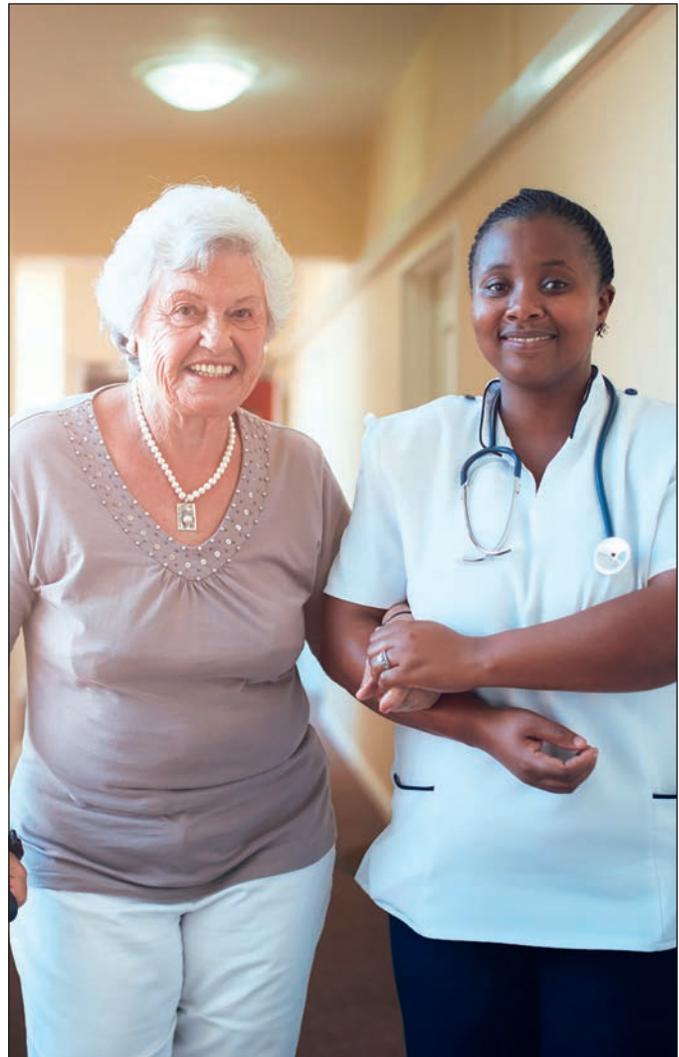
Residential Health Care Facilities (RHCF)

Certain health care facilities must prepare and annually update an emergency plan that demonstrates the ability to safely shelter-in-place or evacuate those in their care while maintaining a level of care proportionate to the client/patient need. As mandated by the Florida Administrative Code, the facilities submit these plans to OEM for review and approval. The facilities bound under this legislation include hospitals, nursing homes, assisting living facilities, intermediate care facilities for developmentally disabled, ambulatory surgical centers and adult care centers.

- OEM provides the following assistance:
- ▶ In-service training for facility administrators of Assisted Living Facilities or other RHCF on CEMP requirements
 - ▶ Review of RHCF plans
 - ▶ Guidance regarding plan development or requirements

The table below is a summary of the RHCF plans reviewed by M-D OEM.

2016 RHCF Plan Summary	
Existing Facilities Plans Reviewed	1,366
New Plans	112
Total	1,478



Patient care at Residential Health Care Facilities.

Honoring Resiliency & Community Preparedness

As part of National Preparedness Month, the White House Office of Public Engagement, the White House Office of Faith-based and Neighborhood Partnerships, the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA), and the

Department of Homeland Security Center for Faith-based and Neighborhood Partnerships hosted the Individual and Community Preparedness (ICP) Awards and the Building Resilience with Diverse Communities (BRDC) ceremony. The event celebrated the work happening in communities across the country to prepare for and respond to disasters. The FEMA ICP awards recognize innovative local practices and achievements by recognizing individuals, organizations, and jurisdictions that have made outstanding contributions toward making communities safer, better prepared, and more resilient. The DHS Center for Faith-based and Neighborhood Partnerships BDRDC program works to improve community resilience by engaging the whole community.

During these ceremonies FEMA ICP awarded Miami-Dade OEM two Honorable Mention certificates in the areas of Preparing the Whole Community and Outstanding Inclusive Initiatives in Emergency Management.



2016 FEMA ICPD/Building Resilience with Diverse Communities (BRDC) Honoree Ceremony.

Emergency Shelters

OEM, in collaboration with the American Red Cross and Miami-Dade County Public School, locates, assesses and secures facilities to be utilized as emergency shelters. Evacuation Centers are for the general population and are meant to be utilized when an alternative, such as evacuating locally to the home of a friend or family, does not exist. Evacuation Centers are not designed for comfort, which is why residents must bring their own comfort items. Pet-Friendly Evacuation Centers (PFECs) have been pre-assigned for residents who will evacuate with their pets. Only PFECs allow animals. Service animals are not considered pets, they are welcomed in all Evacuation Centers. MECs are evacuation centers for individuals with functional and access needs.

2016 Emergency Shelter Summary	
Evacuation Centers	Capacity
Facilities	85
Standard Capacity	123,000
Catastrophic Capacity	159,274



Emergency Shelter set-up.

Public Safety Programs

This section details the programs and campaigns designed to maintain or enhance the public safety-centric aspects essential for any large, metropolitan area. They serve to reduce and deter crime and to support the effectiveness of local law enforcement, fire rescue, corrections and emergency management agencies.



Miami-Dade Corrections and Rehabilitation

Miami-Dade Corrections and Rehabilitation (MDCR) is committed to the accreditation process as a venue to enhance professionalism in the correctional field.

MDCR's Central Office and Boot Camp Program are accredited by the American Correctional Association, and the Pretrial Services Bureau is accredited by the Florida Corrections Accreditation Commission.

Fingerprinting for Kid's Safety

MDCR staff provides free fingerprints of children to their parents at a variety of outreach events each year. Fingerprints can help law enforcement identify a child if missing or lost and increase the chance of their proper identification and safe return home. MDCR fingerprints approximately 3,000 children annually at community events throughout Miami-Dade County.

Second Responders

Second Responders bridge the gap between on-going recovery operations and the necessary and timely return to normalcy. MDCR serves as a Second Responder agency. When needed, sworn corrections officers augment the county's law enforcement personnel to assist with traffic control and security. Four platoons for a total of 125 MDCR personnel have been trained to be deployed in the Second Responder capacity.



Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Elder Links

Elder Links is a referral-based outreach program with the dual purpose of seeing that MDCR effectively meets the State of Florida

mandate to report children and elderly who may be victims of abuse or neglect, and providing a safety net for residents who are having a difficult time accessing resources and/or caring for themselves. Through a collaborative effort among MDCR, local hospitals, and other government and community agencies, the program effectively extends the scope of assistance beyond incident response operations for the most vulnerable members of our community. Even as this program continues to grow in scope, it has quickly become a successful outreach resource, regardless of the age of the citizen being served.

Elder Links four primary areas are:

- ▶ Mandated reporting for Department of Children and Families
- ▶ Magnify opportunities for social services for individuals in need
- ▶ Mitigate frequent callers by addressing the root issue and obtaining services through outside agencies
- ▶ Monitor Skilled Nursing Facilities by working with Federal and local agencies for the benefit of the patient

During the 2016 year, MDCR Elder Links program processed over 511 referrals received from MDCR operational units and from MDCR employee requesting assistance with their own families. This constituted to over 5,732 service contacts. In order to assist, Elder Links reaches out to MDCR field personnel, federal, state and local government agencies, hospitals, non-for-profit and faith-based organizations. Thanks to this collaborative effort between MDCR and community partners, the program effectively extends the scope of assistance beyond incident response operations.

Junior Cadets Program

MDCR's Junior Cadets Program was established in 1978 to offer high school students, both male and female, between the ages of 14 and 21 the opportunity to explore careers in the fire rescue service. The Junior Cadets participate in extensive training, which includes a combination of instructional coursework, community service activities, and a "ride-along" program, in which Junior Cadets work side-by-side with Miami-Dade firefighters on medical rescue units, assisting the crews during real emergency incidents. Training constitutes a 14-week program that meets once a week from 6pm-9pm (Fridays) at the MDCR Training Center. A total of 80 Cadets were part of the program during this reporting period.



Junior Cadets Training Session.



Junior Cadets in MDR Gear.



Graduates of Junior Cadets Program.

Junior Lifeguards

This program is for youths interested in learning the responsibilities of Ocean Lifeguards. The Junior Lifeguards program provides young men and women a comprehensive background in aquatics and familiarization with the hazards of ocean swimming. Trainings take place in Crandon Park Beach and Haulover Beach.



Junior Cadets Graduating Class.



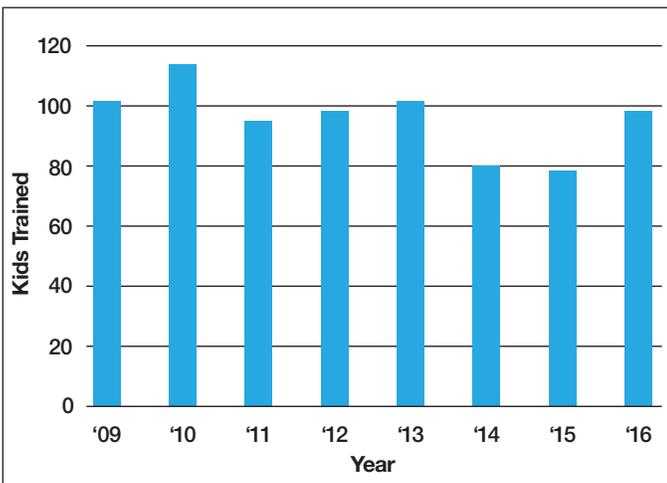
Junior Lifeguards training groups.



Junior Lifeguards training groups.



Junior Lifeguards Graduates.



This table reflects the number of kids trained with the Junior Lifeguards program.



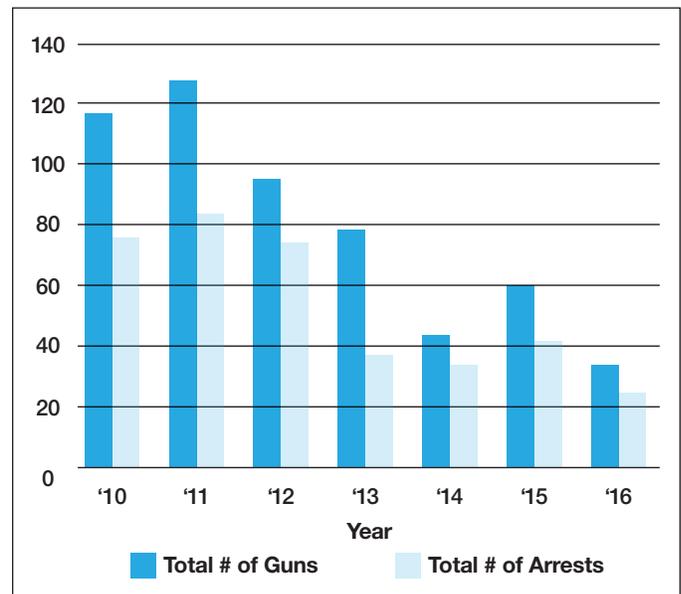
Miami-Dade Police Department Gun Bounty Program

Working in partnership with Miami-Dade Crime Stoppers, the Gun Bounty Program marked its 9th year anniversary in June of this report year. Since its creation in 2007 this program has been responsible for 583 arrests and the removal of 902 guns from the streets of Miami-Dade County. Officers participated in over 40 community events, as well as the Youth Fair, promoting the importance of anonymously turning in a person who is in possession of an illegal firearm.

It is important to note the program serves to protect residents in far more ways than taking guns off the streets. In 2016, the program was also responsible for the recovery of:

- ▶ U.S. Currency in amount of \$60,392
- ▶ Narcotics, estimated street value of \$30,935

The chart below reflects the total number of guns taken off the streets and the arrests made by means of the Gun Bounty Program.



▶ Community Engagement

Maximizing awareness of preparedness throughout the community is a standard of Miami-Dade County. This standard is reached through different avenues, such as, social media, public education and outreach events throughout the year.

Public Safety agencies continue to manage very robust preparedness programs designed to educate the public on risks associated with their respective disciplines. The MDPD Public Information and Education Bureau's Community and Youth Outreach Section (CYOS), engaged stakeholders throughout the year by partnering with schools and local businesses and partaking in community events. This year the CYOS participated in 116 events, conducted throughout the county, promoting and encouraging the youth to make the right decisions and learning about consequences.

During calendar year 2016, MDRF Public Affairs conducted 417 fire safety presentations at schools, businesses, senior centers and local community events. MDRF also performed 327 truck demonstrations throughout the community. These efforts reached over 82,000 people. Additionally, MDRF Public Affairs installed over 5,000 10-year lithium battery smoke alarms and 220 hearing impaired smoke alarms throughout Miami-Dade County in an effort to keep our community safe.

OEM conducts a number of outreach events throughout communities in Miami-Dade County. These events are developed with the purpose to provide essential information on disaster preparedness and mitigation measures for hurricane season. Every year, OEM staff participates in numerous emergency preparedness presentations.

In recognition of FEMA's National PrepareAthon! Day, OEM participated in a safety preparedness event at OpaLocka Airport and provided educational materials to children to share with their family members. The following is a summary of outreach events for this reporting period.

2016 OEM Outreach Events Summary	
Event	Attendance
America's PrepareAthon	750
EEAP Outreach Events (7 events)	505
Hurricane Preparedness – Hospitals	730
Senior Citizens: Hurricane/Disaster Preparedness (14 events)	745
Children/Students: Hurricane/Disaster Preparedness	2,750
Community Survey outreach (SPCC)	50
Citizen Corps Public Safety Day	200
Youth Fair	820
EOC Orientation and Emergency Preparedness (Barry University)	60
Total	6,610

Hurricane Guide

As part of OEM’s community engagement initiatives, OEM puts together the Guide to Hurricane Readiness and distributes it throughout the county every year. This guide includes information every residents should be aware of, such as what to do prior to, during and after a hurricane, evacuation and storm surge planning zones.

The table below contains the various recipients and the amount of Hurricane Guides distributed during that past fiscal year:

2016 Hurricane Guide Distribution Summary	
Recipient	Amount
Commissioners Offices	13,000
Office of the Mayor	1,000
Miami-Dade Public Library System	16,200
Miami-Dade Public Housing & Community Development	600
Miami-Dade Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces	6,000
Miami-Dade Police Department	3,600
Miami-Dade Community Action & Human Services	7,000
Miami-Dade Fire Rescue	1,200
Miami-Dade Building & Zoning Department	500
Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department	500
Miami-Dade Regulatory and Economic Resources – Department of Environmental Resources	600
Consumer Services	1,000
Miami-Dade Public Works and Waste Management	4,300
Miami-Dade Tax Collector	500
Miami-Dade Office of the Property Appraiser	500
Miami-Dade Animal Services	500
Public via Outreach Initiatives	18,000
Total	75,000

OEM Strategic Partnerships and Advisory Groups

OEM regularly convenes a variety of advisory groups, each with a particular role in Miami-Dade’s preparedness. These advisory groups are as follows:

- ▶ Alliance for Response
- ▶ Association of Agencies (AOA)
- ▶ Bio-Watch Advisory Committee (BAC)
- ▶ Citizen Corps Council (CCC) Steering Committee
- ▶ Miami-Dade County Cities Readiness Initiative (CRI)
- ▶ Draw Bridge
- ▶ Florida Kidney Disaster Coalition (FKDC)
- ▶ Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS)
- ▶ Miami-Dade County Healthcare Preparedness Coalition (MDC HPC)
- ▶ Municipal Governments
- ▶ Public / Private Partnerships
- ▶ Recovery Coordination Meeting
- ▶ South East Regional Domestic Security Task Force (SERDSTF)
- ▶ Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)

Social Media

Given the popularity of social media and that a larger portion of the population turns to these forums for disaster information, OEM, MDPD and MDFR all manage government pages on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. In addition to the focus on their respective missions these pages all market county-wide programs.

Miami-Dade Office of Emergency Management

Information posted provides regionally-adopted preparedness messages, informs the public on events being monitored, emerging or occurring and provides insight into the operation of OEM.

 [Facebook.com/MiamiDadeCountyEM](https://www.facebook.com/MiamiDadeCountyEM)

 [Twitter.com/miamidadeEM](https://twitter.com/miamidadeEM)

Miami-Dade Fire Rescue

Information posted provides updates on the daily operations of the department as well as special events. It further provides alerts to dangerous conditions inland and coastal.

 [Facebook.com/MiamiDadeFireRescue](https://www.facebook.com/MiamiDadeFireRescue)

 [Twitter.com/MiamiDadeFire](https://twitter.com/MiamiDadeFire)

 [Instagram.com/miamidadefirerescue](https://www.instagram.com/miamidadefirerescue)

Miami-Dade Police Department

Information posted provides alerts on neighborhood crime, allows individuals to submit anonymous tips about crime and includes a Public Flyers to solicit information about wanted persons or crimes.

 [Facebook.com/miamidadepolice](https://www.facebook.com/miamidadepolice)

 [Twitter.com/MiamiDadePD](https://twitter.com/MiamiDadePD)

 [Instagram.com/miamidadepd](https://www.instagram.com/miamidadepd)

Miami-Dade Corrections & Rehabilitation

Information posted provides updates on the daily operations of the department as well as special events.

 [Facebook.com/miamidadecorrections](https://www.facebook.com/miamidadecorrections)

 [Twitter.com/MDCCorrections](https://twitter.com/MDCCorrections)

▶ Grants Summary FY15-16

FY2015-16 Grants Summary			
	Grant's Name	Grantee	2015
Homeland Security	Urban Area Security Initiative 13 Miami FR2152 (all years including Regional)	OEM	\$513,043
	State Homeland Security Grant, Issue 13 FY15 – FR2155	OEM	\$114,425
	State Homeland Security Grant FY15 – FR2187	MDFR	\$100,000
	State Homeland Security Grant FY15 – FR2188	MDFR	\$47,420
	State Homeland Security Grant FY15 – FR2189	MDFR	\$241,760
	State Homeland Security Grant FY14- FR2190 De-obligated Funds	MDFR	\$171,490
			Total: \$1,188,138
Infrastructure Protection	Port Security Grant Program FY14 – FR2182	MDFR	\$205,250
			Total: \$205,250
Disaster Management	Emergency Management Preparedness Assistance Base FY17 – FR2147	OEM	\$115,806
	Emergency Management Performance Grant FY16 – FR2148	OEM	\$435,521
			Total: \$551,327
			Total: \$1,944,715

