Memorandum

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

Date:	October 21, 2008
To:	Honorable Chairman, Bruno A. Barreiro and Members, Board of County Commissioners
From:	George M. Burgess County Manager
Subject:	Adoption of the Miami-Dade County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

Agenda Item No. 9(A)(1)

Recommendation

It is recommended that the Board approve the attached resolution adopting the Miami-Dade County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). The CEMP adheres to the State of Florida Division of Emergency Management compliance criteria set forth in Florida Administrative Code Chapter 9G-6 and 9G-7.

The County's Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEM&HS) is presenting the revised CEMP to the Board of County Commissioners for adoption. This current submittal has been approved by the State of Florida Division of Emergency Management and contains additions to the document as required by the State of Florida Division of Emergency Management.

In accordance with Florida Administrative Code Chapter 9G-6.006 (2), the CEMP must be reviewed by the Florida Division of Emergency Management and adopted by Board resolution every four years. Upon Florida Division of Emergency Management approval, DEM&HS must bring the document back before the full Board of County Commissioners for adoption by Board resolution. In accordance with Chapter 9G-6.006 (10) the Board must adopt the CEMP within 60 days of approval by the Florida Division of Emergency Management.

Scope

The Miami-Dade County CEMP establishes official emergency management policy for all County agencies in response to and recovery from emergencies and disasters within the County. The CEMP also establishes policy for any municipality that, pursuant to Chapter 9G-6, has not obtained official approval for its own plan formally filed with the State of Florida Division of Emergency Management.

Fiscal Impact/Funding Source

There is no fiscal impact associated with this item.

Track Record/Monitor

DEM&HS is responsible for publishing the Miami-Dade CEMP and its revisions. The Director or his/her designee is also responsible for ensuring that the CEMP is developed, reviewed, and maintained.

Background

At the May 15, 2008 Health and Public Safety Committee meeting the CEMP was accepted. Subsequent to Committee approval, DEM&HS sent the document for review by the Florida Division of Emergency Management. The State made recommendations for clarification purposes and DEM&HS has incorporated those changes into the current version of the CEMP. The following information was added to the CEMP as requested by the State of Florida Division of Emergency Management:

1. Incorporated the estimated number of inmates within Miami-Dade County
2. Added the definition of an applicant's briefing and "kick off" meeting during the recovery phase
3. Clarified the use of County Disaster Assistant Employee's during the recovery phase
4. Clarified that Team Metro and DEM&HS coordinate recovery activities until a Disaster Field Office is set up by FEMA
5. Clarified that EM Constellation, a State digital communication tool will be used to communicate to the State Division of Emergency Management that a Disaster Recovery Center needs to be established
6. Clarified that the Department of Procurement Management is responsible for maintaining financial records and receipts for debris and damage assessment activities
7. Clarified that the DEM&HS Community Relations Team will be the entity that functions as the liaison to the State and Federal teams

As stated above, upon Florida Division of Emergency Management approval, DEM&HS must bring the document back before the full Board of County Commissioners for adoption by Board resolution. In accordance with Chapter 9G-6.006 (10) the Board must adopt the CEMP within 60 days of approval by the Florida Division of Emergency Management.

Assistant County Manager

Attachment

MEMORANDUM

(Revised)

TO: Honorable Chairman Bruno A. Barreiro and Members, Board of County Commissioners

DATE: October 21, 2008

FROM: R. A. Cuevas, Jr. County Attorney

SUBJECT: Agenda Item No. 9(A)(1)

Please note any items checked.

_____ "4-Day Rule" ("3-Day Rule" for committees) applicable if raised

_____ 6 weeks required between first reading and public hearing

_____ 4 weeks notification to municipal officials required prior to public hearing

_____ Decreases revenues or increases expenditures without balancing budget

_____ Budget required

_____ Statement of fiscal impact required

_____ Bid waiver requiring County Manager's written recommendation

_____ Ordinance creating a new board requires detailed County Manager's report for public hearing

_____ Housekeeping item (no policy decision required)

_____ No committee review

3

Approved _____ Mayor
Veto _____
Override _____

Agenda Item No. 9(A)(1)
10-21-08

RESOLUTION NO. _____

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE ADOPTION OF THE MIAMI-DADE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP); AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE SAME FOR AND ON BEHALF OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, TO EXECUTE AGREEMENTS WITH LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CEMP, AND TO FILE AND EXECUTE ANY NECESSARY MODIFICATIONS

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 this Board approves 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 County Mayor's designee to execute same for and on behalf of Miami-Dade County; authorizes the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee to execute agreements with local municipalities necessary to carry out the requirements of the CEMP, and to file and execute any necessary modifications.

The foregoing resolution was offered by Commissioner , who moved its adoption. The motion was seconded by Commissioner and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

Bruno A. Barreiro, Chairman
Barbara J. Jordan, Vice-Chairwoman

Jose "Pepe" Diaz	Audrey M. Edmonson
Carlos A. Gimenez	Sally A. Heyman
Joe A. Martinez	Dennis C. Moss
Dorrin D. Rolle	Natacha Seijas
Katy Sorenson	Rebeca Sosa
Sen. Javier D. Souto	

The Chairperson thereupon declared the resolution duly passed and adopted this 21st day of October, 2008. 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:_____
Deputy Clerk

Approved by County Attorney as
to form and legal sufficiency.

Eric A. Rodriguez

Miami-Dade County, Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

VOLUME I

Miami-Dade County Department of
Emergency Management &
Homeland Security
9300 NW 41st Street
Miami, FL 33178-2414
(305) 468-5400
www.miamidade.gov/oem

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

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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 Plan[1] (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.

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.

Volume II - The Emergency Support Function SOP's – 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:

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

	Title	Lead Agency
1	Transportation	Miami-Dade Transit Agency
2	Communications	Enterprise Services Technology Department
3	Public Works and Engineering	Miami-Dade Public Works Department
4	Firefighting	Miami-Dade Fire Rescue
5	Planning and Intelligence	Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security
6	Mass Care	American Red Cross
7	Resource Management	General Services Administration
8	Health and Medical Services	Miami-Dade County Health Department
9	Urban Search and Rescue	Miami-Dade Fire Rescue
10	Hazardous Materials	Miami-Dade Fire Rescue
11	Food and Water	Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security
12	Energy	Florida Power and Light
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 Department
17	Animal Protection	Miami-Dade Animal Services
18	Business & Industry	Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security

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 four 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 Terrorist Response Plan – The Terrorist 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 Mass Migration 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 gov-

ernment. 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.

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, the Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security (DEM & HS) 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 January 22, 2008, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) released the National Response Framework (NRF), successor to the National Response Plan. The NRF, which focuses on response and short-term recovery, articulates the doctrine, principles and architecture by which the United States prepares for and responds to all-hazard disasters across all levels of government and all sectors of communities. The NRF was released following an extensive process of outreach and coordination between DHS and key stakeholders representing federal, tribal, state and local governments, non-governmental agencies and associations, and the private sector.

The National Response Framework is 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. The Framework identifies the key response principles, as well as the roles and structures that organize national response. It describes how communities, States, the Federal Government and private-sector and nongovernmental partners apply these principles for a coordinated, effective national response. In addition, it describes special circumstances where the Federal Government exercises a larger role, including incidents where Federal interests are involved and catastrophic incidents where a State would require significant support. It lays the groundwork for first responders, decision-makers and supporting entities to provide a unified national response.

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 DEM & HS 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. 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 State and Federal Government's during emergency periods.

METHODOLOGY

The Miami-Dade CEMP was produced through the group efforts of the Miami-Dade Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security staff, virtually every county and municipal agency, and many private organizations. In addition, the staff of the State of Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM) 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 the Miami-Dade Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security. A copy of this list is located in the Revision Log Section of this document.

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.

The revision log reflects both the date and number of the revision as well as a brief description of the content.

SITUATION AND PREMISE

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.

Coastal Geography

The eastern border of Miami-Dade County consists of 25 coastal barrier islands, some of which are surrounded by Biscayne Bay which includes total water area of 245 square miles. At the northern-most point of Miami-Dade County is Golden Beach and Palo Alto Key in the south. Between Key Biscayne and the Ragged Keys, are a 9.5-mile stretch of late Pleistocene reef known as "The Safety Valve." This area is awash at low tide and substantially affects the storm surge by trapping surge inflow and impeding surge outflow.

The northern most 15 miles of Miami-Dade County has only two deep-water channels between the bay and the ocean; Haulover Inlet, and Government Cut. With only two channels, surge inflow and outflow to North Biscayne Bay from the Atlantic are impeded, while flow to and from the same area from southern Biscayne Bay is exacerbated. In extreme cases, the resultant storm surge could flow from west to east *over* Miami Beach.

Topography

Miami-Dade County has a relatively level terrain with a mean elevation of 11 feet. The Atlantic Coastal Ridge known as "Cutler Ridge", "Silver Bluffs Escarpment", and "Brickell Ridge" parallels the western coast of Biscayne Bay approximately 300 yards inland and at a mean elevation of 18 feet. West of this ridge is a comparatively level Pleistocene and Tertiary Oolite plane which extends for approximately 12 miles to the west in the northern part of the County and 9 miles to the west in the southern part. The mean elevation of this plane is approximately 11 feet.

Finally, west of this plane the terrain dips down into the Everglades basin with a mean elevation of approximately 5 feet. This western lowland is almost continually on the verge of flooding and in areas west of the L-31 Canal, is considered a sensitive wetland.

The drainage patterns of Miami-Dade County are almost exclusively governed by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) canal system that collects run-off throughout the County and discharges it through a system of flood control gates into Biscayne Bay. The general flow pattern is from north, curving to the southeast. There are, however, limits to the amount of water SFWMD can handle. Limitations include the finite size of the canal system and the environmental damage that reduced salinity imposes on mangroves and the bay. The general drainage capacity of Miami-Dade County's canal system is approximately 1" of water per day.

Prolonged periods of precipitation can overwhelm the drainage system and result in flooding in low-lying areas particularly in the western and southern parts of the County.

Ground saturation is a problem in Miami-Dade County. Although the percolation rate of Oolitic limestone is quite good, a strata of impermeable quaternary limestone known as the "Confining Unit" exists between 16 and 22 feet which prevents a swift downward percolation of water. The proximity of the Confining Unit to Biscayne Bay, which is below sea-level elevation, exposes the County to salt water intrusion if a positive head pressure of fresh water is not maintained on top of the Confining Unit formation. A careful balance must be maintained between ground saturation and the resultant exposure to flooding and salt water intrusion, which could compromise the fresh water supply for the County. In times of drought, the fresh water resources available for the maintenance of this head pressure are very limited and salt water intrusion almost inevitably results.

Unlike many other locations around the state with similar Oolitic geology, the Confining Unit formation provides the County with the benefit of rendering sinkholes virtually non-existent.

Transportation Infrastructure

The critical transportation infrastructure of Miami-Dade County can be divided into the following 7 categories:

- Airports
- Major Roadways
- Seaports
- Bridges
- Waterways
- Railroads
- Rail cars

Airports

Miami International Airport (MIA) is one of the largest and most active airports in the southeast. It currently has three main runways:

- 9L-27R (10,500' long X 200' wide)
- 12-30 (9,355' long X 150' wide)
- 9R-27L (13,002' long X 150' wide)

Most major European and South American commercial carriers, as well as most major U.S. commercial carriers serve MIA. The number of international passengers passing through MIA exceeds one million per month and is growing at a rate of 4.5% per year. International freight is growing at a rate of 10.8% and now

exceeds 140,000 tons per month. As a prime gateway to the Caribbean Basin and South America, the County is especially vulnerable to the ecologically damaging introduction of exotic plants, animals, and disease as well as vector control problems. The state, county, and federal governments maintain a significant presence at county ports of entry in an effort to combat this vulnerability.

Six additional airports serve the County, three of which are capable of handling multi-engine cargo aircraft in support of either large-scale relief or logistical efforts. Those airports include:
1. Opa-locka Airport;
2. Kendall-Tamiami Airport; and
3. Homestead Air Reserve Station.

Major Roadways

Seven major roadways serve Miami-Dade County in a north/south direction. These are:

1. A1A, serves the beach areas of the County and flanks the length of the Atlantic Seaboard;
2. U.S.1, stretches the entire length of Miami-Dade County;
3. U.S. 441, starts at Tamiami Trail (U.S. 41) and joining Dade, Broward, Palm Beach Counties and points north;
4. I-95, branches off U.S.1 at approximately 12th Avenue and continues up the Atlantic Seaboard;
5. S.R. 826, starts at S.W. 104th Street, and continues to the northern end of the County where it heads east and intersects I – 95;
6. The Florida Turnpike Extension, starts at Florida City (SW 344th St.) and continues to northern Florida;
7. S.R.997, starts at S.W. 360th St. and continues to Lake Okeechobee.

Three major roadways serve Miami-Dade County in an east/west direction. These are:

1. S.R. 826 (Palmetto Expressway), starts at the northern end of S.R. 826 at approximately N.W. 166th St. and N.W. 78th Ave., turns east and continues to North Miami Beach where it merges with A-1-A.
2. S.R. 836 (Dolphin Expressway), branches in an easterly direction off of the Florida Turnpike and continues to South Miami Beach where it intersects with A-1-A.
3. U.S.41 (Tamiami Trail), starts at Bayshore Drive and proceeds westward to Naples and points north.

Seaports

The primary seaport for the County is the Dante B. Fascell Port of Miami-Dade. The Port hosts the largest passenger ship traffic in the southeast as well as one of the eastern seaboard's largest containerized cargo operations. The Port serves as a significant point of entry for disaster relief resources and supplies.

As a gateway to the Caribbean, and South America, the Port remains especially vulnerable to the introduction of disease, vector control, and the ecologically damaging introduction of exotic plants and animals. Protection from these concerns is the primarily resides with the state, county, and federal governments.

Bridges

Miami-Dade County houses 21 moveable bridges. (See Figure 25, 26) Unlike other bridges, moveable bridges have the ability to obstruct traffic and pose a potential hazard during an evacuation. During an

evacuation careful consideration is given to balance the evacuation needs of boat owners with the needs of those traveling by car or bus. Depending upon the type of hazard, Miami-Dade County's bridge lock-down policy is coordinated and implemented with the assistance and cooperation of the U.S. Coast Guard, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) and other agencies.

Waterways

Miami-Dade County has over one thousand miles of waterways that connect to Biscayne Bay. This network of canals and rivers provide inland access to storm surges and the flooding of areas that would otherwise be unaffected. In addition, the bay and waterways support one of the largest fleets of recreational marine craft in the United States. Recognizing that these marine interests represent a significant economic factor for Miami-Dade County, the problem of how to protect this valuable economic resource is an important consideration. The Intercoastal Waterway runs the length of the County in a north/south direction and provides a marine corridor, with a controlling draft of 12 feet, from the Florida Keys along the length of the eastern seaboard.

The Miami River provides an important ancillary seaport for cargo vessels under 200 feet length overall (LOA). The river is heavily utilized by ships from the Caribbean Basin. In addition, the Miami River faces concerns relative to vector control and the accidental introduction of exotics.

Railroads

Miami-Dade County is served by four railroad systems:

1. Florida East Coast Railroad (freight);
2. CSX (freight);
3. Amtrak (passenger);
4. Tri-Rail (passenger).

The two primary railroad lines used by these companies run the length of the County parallel to each other, approximately two miles apart and in a north/south direction. These systems and their railway yards are of prime importance for the movement and transportation of relief supplies into the County during a disaster.

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. Rapid Impact Assessment Team (RIAT) landing sites;
2. RIAT Operations sites;
3. Miami-Dade DEM & HS;
4. Miami-Dade Divisional Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs);
5. Staging sites (personnel);
6. Staging sites (material);
7. Logistical Centers (perishable goods);

8. 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 Uriit (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 DISASTERS

Hurricanes and Tropical Storms

Southeast Florida has experienced 34 hurricanes between 1994 and 2007. 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 affects of TSFWs on preparedness activities and evacuation procedures.

[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

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 Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security 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 Lightening 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.

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 lightening 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.

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. 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.

PART 3 – MAN MADE DISASTERS

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 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 (DEM) 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.

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 disas-

ters. 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 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 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. DEM & HS'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. The Miami-Dade DEM & HS'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. Miami and Miami-Dade 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. Miami-Dade DEM & HS has developed a plan to respond to the immediate needs of its residents in the event of a terrorist attack involving biological, nuclear, incen-

diary, 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.

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.

PART 4 – DEMOGRAPHICS

Population

According to Miami-Dade County's Planning and Zoning department, the population projection of Miami-Dade County for 2007 is 2,461,577. 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, a "Special Needs" program has been established to assist those with unique 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 Miami-Dade Department of Planning and Zoning, the 2000 Census revealed that 676,347 people (thirty-two percent) in the County speak only English at home. The rest, approximately 1,435,000 people (sixty-eight percent) speak a language other than English at home, of which 1,248,650 people (sixty percent) speak Spanish. The 2000 Census data also revealed 731,850 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, DEM & HS 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 7,050. 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 5 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 located in the DEM & HS.

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).

Economic Profile

The workforce of Miami-Dade County has been divided into thirteen 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 occupation has been developed to facilitate an in depth view of the total employment picture within the County. The employment profile by occupation may be found in Figure 6. 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 7 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 commercial property is one of the effects of a disaster, a pre-disaster verses 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.

CONCEPTS OF OPERATION

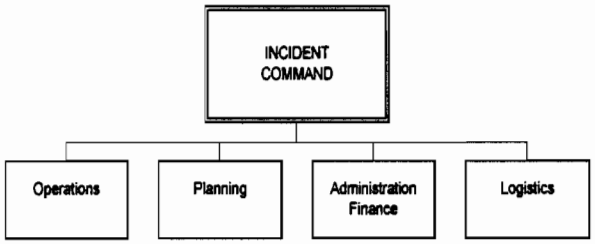
PART 1 – National Incident Management System (NIMS)/Incident Command System (ICS)

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, inte-

grated communications, 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 finance and administration.



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 Manager 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 through-out this document and in the policies and procedures of the County's response agencies.

Levels of Disasters

The Miami-Dade Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security 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

The Miami-Dade Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security (DEM & HS) 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.

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 DEM & HS 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 County Manager or Director of the Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security. The authorizing resolution and an unsigned copy of the declaration are maintained in the Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security.

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 County Manager's Office or the Director of the Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security 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 (DEM) EOC activation levels to maintain consistent definitions.

The Miami-Dade DEM & HS is constantly monitoring the County for threats, unusual events, or situations. A DEM & HS 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 DEM & HS 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 Director of the DEM & HS or designee, in conjunction with the County Manager, has the responsibility for determining whether the DEM & HS 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 opera-

tional 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 DEM & HS. A Level III activation is an internal process for the DEM & HS 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 DEM & HS 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 DEM & HS to significantly alter its day-to-day operations or management structure.

Upon notification of the existence of a threat, unusual event, or situation, the DEM & HS Duty Officer evaluates the situation, and, if conditions warrant, notifies the DEM & HS 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 DEM & HS coordinators may become involved but the Duty Officer will remain the primary point of contact for DEM & HS.

Level Two: Partial

Level II activation is typically limited agency activation. DEM & HS 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 DEM & HS 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, Manager and their 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 DEM & HS 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 (DEM) 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 DEM & HS staff or department heads, appoint subordinate staff. Branch Directors are also DEM & HS 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 the Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security, 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 if 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 DEM & HS 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 DEM & HS 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 (DEM) acts to support and supplement Miami-Dade County's response efforts. DEM supports the local response efforts through the activation of the State of Florida's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. The DEM 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 DEM 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 (DEM) 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 Regional 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 Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security 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 DEM & HS 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 DEM & HS 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 DEM & HS 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 DEM & HS 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 DEM & HS 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 DEM & HS website is also routinely updated to provide the latest information in order to notify and warn the public.

DEM & HS has created a program to simplify the notification process to all Miami-Dade County Department Directors and employees through the Department Preparedness Liaison (DPL). DEM & HS advises the Department Preparedness Liaison 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 DEM & HS 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 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 Communication Department 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, County Manager, 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 DEM & HS.

Special Populations

The hearing impaired receives emergency public information through open/closed captioning provided by the local television stations. The Deaf Services Bureau and the Florida Relay Service are also provided with updated emergency information for dissemination to their clients.

Emergency Public Information is provided in English, Spanish and Creole to television and radio stations. All radio and television stations dedicated to the service of the 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 effected 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 (RHCFs)

The DEM & HS 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 DEM & HS in the pre-planning of resources. This census must specify projected critical, serious, and stable patients during the hurricane season. These numbers help DEM & HS in allocating an adequate amount of vehicles and in estimation of evacuation start times.

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 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 the Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security. All RHCFs must demonstrate adequate evacuation plans that include transportation and receiving facility agreements in their CEMP.

Schools

The Miami-Dade County DEM & HS maintains an agreement with Miami-Dade County Public Schools that indicated the process for closing of schools prior to an incident or disaster. This agreement also indicates the use of certain schools as Special Needs Evacuation Centers (SNECs), 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 the Miami-Dade Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security 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 60 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 shelter selection is outlined in the American Red Cross (ARC) publication, "Guidelines for Hurricane Evacuation Shelter Selection". The Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM) 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, DEM & HS 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 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) 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

Both structures are constructed of poured concrete and concrete block and are ADA compliant. Each agency within Miami-Dade County is individually responsible for the identification, inspection, and provision of shelter space for its employees. 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)

The Miami-Dade County DEM & HS maintains a registry for people who may need special assistance in case of an emergency evacuation. Those whose needs cannot be met in a general population evacuation center include people requiring basic nursing care, assistance with activities of daily living, or are electrically/oxygen dependent. To apply for assistance, an individual must complete an application form that includes a medical diagnosis and include 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 Special Needs Evacuation Centers (SNECs) and Medical Management Facilities (MMFs). Only those people that use life sustaining medical equipment or are in critical condition are assigned to an MMF. All others are assigned to a SNEC.

Staffing for SNECs is obtained from Miami-Dade County Health Department (MDCHD), Jackson Memorial Hospital (JMH) and county employees from the Disaster Assistance Employee (DAE) program. The DAE Program utilizes county employees who have been identified as non-essential for their departments day to day operations immediately following the disaster. DAEs are reassigned throughout the County to assist in a variety of activities during the response and recovery phases of the disaster.

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. Private contracted ambulances provide the 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 Fairgrounds and Dr Michael Krop Senior High are designated as pet-friendly hurricane evacuation centers. 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 Pet-Friendly Hurricane Evacuation Center 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

Rapid Impact 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 for the deployment of Rapid Impact Assessment Teams (RIATs). RIATs are established to assist local government in conducting a timely and accurate needs assessment. RIAT 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 a 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 Division of Emergency Management (DEM). DEM dispatches a Rapid Impact Assessment Team that is supported by the Florida National Guard and the County. The Rapid Impact Assessment 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 RIAT team findings for the areas requiring priority assistance and damage to the infrastructure.

Deployment of Rapid Impact Assessment Teams

The deployment of RIAT 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 RIAT team lands on the ramp at Miami International Airport.

The other primary landing zone is the Miami-Dade County Youth Fair grounds, 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 RIAT is the verification of those needs and the relay of that information to the SEOC. If, however, needs assessments are still being conducted, the Miami-Dade DEM & HS Director will request RIAT Team assistance. In this case, the RIAT 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 it's 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 the Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security 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. The Miami-Dade DEM & HS through its Infrastructure Branch Director is responsible for the coordination of short-term recovery efforts within Miami-Dade County.
2. Before the establishment of a Disaster Field Office (DFO) 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.
3. In the event of an emergency that is followed by a major disaster declaration (as described in 44 CFR) requiring the establishment of a Disaster Field Office (DFO), the Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security, through the 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 DFO. This is also true relative to the implementation of Disaster Recovery Centers, RIAT, and Preliminary Damage Assessment teams, staging areas, and other sites.

4. In the event of an emergency that is not followed by a disaster declaration, Miami-Dade DEM & HS initially coordinates with the appropriate agencies for assignments until essential services are restored.
5. The established liaison between DEM recovery staff and Miami-Dade DEM & HS is the State's Area 7 coordinator. Other SERT team members may serve as an alternate to the Area 7 coordinator.

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 Operations 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 Office of Building Code Compliance, the Building Department and Team Metro 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 DEM & HS 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 counties share of the recovery costs. Habitability life-safety issues are determined by qualified structural engineers from county staff such as the Building Department 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 Disaster Field Office (DFO). 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.

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. DEM & HS 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 Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM). If additional support staff is required for the preparation of correspondence and maintaining of files the County will utilize county employee 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, DEM & HS 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 PW 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 Human Services and Infrastructure Branches

Human Services

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

1. Disaster Assistance Centers (DACs)
2. Mass Care

Disaster Assistance Centers (DACs)

Miami-Dade DEM & HS 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. Team Metro, a division within the Government Information Center (GIC), is the lead agency responsible for the opening and closing of DACs. If the need to open a DAC is determined DEM & HS will notify Team Metro who will oversee and coordinate the DAC operations with the Department of Human Services (DHS). DAC locations will be located, when possible, within existing Team Metro offices throughout the County. If additional locations are needed, Park and Recreations Department, Community Action Agency (CAA) and or Department of Human Services centers may also be utilized. A list of previously identified DAC locations is maintained in the DAC SOP at DEM & HS.

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 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 existing Team Metro offices 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. Team Metro 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 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 Agency
- Department of Children & Families
- Department of Labor
- GSA
- Internal Revenue Service
- RACES
- State Department of Financial Services
- Salvation Army
- Team Metro
- 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.

In the case of sheltering for persons with special needs (PSNs), please refer to the SNEC (Special Needs Evacuation Center) SOP, maintained and revised by the Miami-Dade Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security.

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 Department, Miami-Dade Public Works 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 identi-

fied throughout the County, and can be found in the Miami-Dade Solid Waste Disposal SOP. 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 Solid 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 (Hazardous Materials) 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 DEM & HS 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 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 GSA. The complete procedures for the acquisition of emergency support staff may be found in the Miami-Dade Procedures Manual maintained at DEM & HS.

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 DEM & HS 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 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 the Office of Emergency Management (currently Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security).
- 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 or the Manager in the absence of the Mayor and the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners 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 or the Manager in the absence of the Mayor and the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners 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.

Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security (DEM&HS)

- Serves as lead agency for ESF 5 – Planning & Intelligence.
- Serves as Incident Commander in the absence of the County Manager.
- 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 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.
- Manage a 24 hour Watch Center 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.
- Manage the county Disaster Assistance Employee (DAE) program.

Animal Services

- Serve as lead agency for ESF 17 – Animal Protection.
- Staff ESF 17 chair at Public Safety 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 prelimninary 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.

Building Department
- Provides structural damage assessment information to the Infrastructure Branch Director.
- Designate dangerous and unsafe structures.
- Evaluate designated structures for habitability.
- Issue emergency building permits as needed.

Building Code Compliance Office
- Assist Building Department with damage assessments.
- Coordinate municipal damages through municipal building officials.

Community Action Agency
- 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.

Consumer Services Department
- 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 & Industry recovery functions.
- Inform and educate the general public on consumer safety during an emergency.
- Maintain a website with consumer information for the general public.

Cooperative Extension Services (Part of Consumer Services Department)
- Serve as support agency for ESF 17 – Animal Protection.
- 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.

Corrections and Rehabilitation

- 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 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.

Department of Small Business Development

- Participate in ESF 18 - Business & Industry.
- 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.

Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM)

- Serve as co-lead agency for ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials (Recovery).
- 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 Public Safety Branch Director and coordinate recovery resources with support agencies (such as MDFR, Municipal Branch Representatives, Miami-Dade Police Department, US Coast Guard) for ESF 10 - Hazardous Materials Recovery operations.
- Collect data of current ESF 10 - Hazardous Materials Recovery operations/resource status, note the outcomes of the Incident Action Plan 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 Solid Waste Department to ensure compliance with the disposal of household contaminates.
- 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.

Department of Human Services (DHS)

- 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 special populations.
- Devise a screening mechanism to identify unmet needs.
- Provide assistance to the EOC Special Needs Support Group to meet the disaster-related needs of elderly residents via the Senior Advocate.

Department of Procurement Management (DPM)

- Serve as support to ESF 7 – Resource Management.
- Implement emergency purchasing procedure during an EOC activation.

Enterprise Technology Services Department (ETSD)

- 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 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 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 (Response).
- Prioritize current incidents, review with 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 Health and Medical Group Unit) to assist with evacuation of special needs residents 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.

General Services Administration (GSA)

- Serve as lead agency for ESF 7 – Resource Management.
- 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 the Department of Procurement Management, 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.

Government Information Center (GIC)

- Serve as support agency for ESF 5 – Planning & Intelligence 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

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

Housing Agency

- 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.

Human Resources

- Serve as support agency for ESF 6 – Mass Care.

- Manage the EPAR for county employees assigned to work during an emergency.
- Manage the four (4) Regional staging areas for DAEs.

Miami-Dade Expressway Authority (MDX)
- Debris clearance on roads within their jurisdiction.
- Damage assessment on roads within their jurisdiction.

Medical Examiner Department
- 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 Communications Office
- Serve as co-lead 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 ADA Coordination
- Provide guidance on assistance and support agencies available for people with disabilities.

Office of Community and Economic Development (OCED)
- Assist in the planning, management and coordination of housing repairs and business development grants during the recovery phase.

Office of Strategic Business Management (OSBM)
- 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.

Park and Recreation Department
- 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.

Planning and Zoning

- 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.

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 of Miami

- 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

- 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

- 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.

Solid Waste Management

- 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.

Team Metro

- Serve as support agency for ESF 6 – Mass Care.
- 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.
- Provide staff to support FEMA's Disaster Recovery Centers.
- Provide local staff for FEMA PDA Teams.

Transit

- 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 impeding 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

- Serve as technical expert within the 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 impeding 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.
- Clean up 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

- 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

- 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 - Law Enforcement in evacuation operations.
- Develop county-wide de-mobilization plan with lead ESF 16 agency.

Florida National Guard

- 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 - Law Enforcement.
- Address incidents based upon list.
- Develop county-wide de-mobilization plan with lead ESF 16 agency.

Homestead Air Force Base

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

Miami-Dade County Health Department

- Serve as lead agency for ESF 8 – Health and Medical.
- 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 Special Needs Support Unit.
- Provide health assessments teams to determine the health and medical needs of the community.
- Issue public health warnings and advisories.
- Disseminate public health information to the public.
- Provide medical staff to the Special Needs Evacuation Centers.
- Coordinate state resources for medical facilities including the request for State Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (SMRT).
- Manage the County's Hospital Preparedness Consortium which brings together hospital administration and staff to discuss preparedness and mitigation measures.

National Hurricane Center
- 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
- 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 - Law Enforcement.
- Provide support to ESF 16 - Law Enforcement in evacuation operations.

National Resources Conservation Service
- Fund debris removal from canals.
- Assist in erosion prevention in agriculture areas.

National Weather Service
- 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
- 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 - Law Enforcement in evacuation operations (water-based).
- Conduct damage assessment for navigable waterways.

- Issue marine safety information bulletins concerning port conditions for Port of Miami and Port of 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
- 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 Greater Miami & The Keys
- 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 feeling 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 caseworker that will identify the agency or organization able to meet the need.

Florida First

- Staff ESF 18 – Business & Industry 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 Infrastructure Branch during activation (when appropriate).
- Report system operability.
- Maintain a website to inform and educate the general public on emergency preparedness.

Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce

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

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.

Hands-On Miami

- Serve as support agency to ESF 15 – Volunteer and Donations.
- Manager Volunteer Reception Centers.

Jackson Memorial Hospital (JMH)

- Establish a command center for the coordination of the Medical Management Facilities (MMF) at the EOC's Health and Medical Group Room.
- 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 Special Needs Evacuation Center at Miami Edison Sr. High and the Jackson Memorial Hospital MMF.

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&HS 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

- 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

- 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.

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 DEM & HS

CEMP Maintenance

The DEM & HS is responsible for publishing the Miami-Dade CEMP and its revisions. The Director of DEM & HS 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 DEM & HS 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 DEM & HS employs to evaluate the CEMP. Following each exercise and activation of the EOC, the DEM & HS conducts critiques to determine those areas of the CEMP deemed insufficient in meeting the needs of the emergency or disaster. DEM & HS 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 DEM & HS 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 are kept current at all times. In order to develop and maintain each Subpart within the basic plan, DEM & HS Coordinators 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 DEM & HS 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 Director or his/her designee has the overall responsibility for ensuring that the DEM & HS's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and associated checklists are kept current. The Director or his designee assigns personnel from the DEM & HS 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 individ-

ual(s) to liaison with Miami-Dade EOC as the disaster coordinator for their agency. This person maintains the agency's emergency related SOPs.

The DEM & HS'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. The DEM & HS 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 County DEM & HS undertakes a constant year-round approach in preparing a response, recovery, and mitigation effort. Aside from developing and maintaining a local CEMP, Miami-Dade DEM & HS Coordinators engage in numerous training sessions dealing with hurricanes, radiological emergencies, hazardous material emergencies, and mass casualty incidents.

Roles

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

The Community Preparedness Coordinator at DEM & HS 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 DEM & HS 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 DEM & HS

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 DEM & HS 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:

- DEM & HS;
- Law Enforcement;
- Fire Rescue;
- MD Health Dept.;
- Transit Agencies;
- ARC;
- Team Metro

Procedures

The Miami-Dade DEM & HS 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.

The DEM & HS annually schedules a major hurricane exercise in cooperation with the Florida Division of Emergency Management. Radiological exercises are scheduled annually with Florida Power and Light. 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 the DEM & HS.

Programs

The Community Preparedness 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 an internet website, school curriculums, and public displays of preparedness information. These programs are conducted in English, and when possible, in Spanish and Creole.

Subpart B – Disseminating Public Information

Emergency Public Information

When an emergency threatens the community, emergency instructions are distributed through the various communications systems 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 Mayor, Manager, DEM&HS Director or designee, the Mayor's Media Relations 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. 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 Creole. Particular emphasis is made to communicate with transient and tourist populations.

DEM&HS Human Services Branch Director functions as a liaison to FEMA and the State for community relations activities at the EOC. The 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). 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 Human Services Branch Director will coordinate with the PIO, other community response agencies such as VOAD 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 Government Coordinator at the DEM&HS.

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 must evacuate from storm surge are included in Figure 18. 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 County Manager who confers the duties of the administrative process on the Director of the Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security. 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.

REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

PART 1 – REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

Codified Responsibilities

The Miami-Dade County Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security was established in 1968 pursuant to chapter 252 of the Florida Statutes. Miami-Dade DEM & HS 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 DEM & HS 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 DEM & HS library, reviewed annually, and up-dated as required.

Miami-Dade County and all its municipalities (except Islandia which lies entirely within Biscayne National Park and owns no infrastructure) 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.

Miami-Dade County

The Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security, a department within Miami-Dade County, 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.).

State of Florida

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

1. Chapter 14, F.S., Governor
2. Chapter 23, F.S., Florida Mutual Aid Act
3. Chapter 187, F.S., State Comprehensive Plan
4. Executive Order No. 30-29, "Disaster Preparedness"
5. Chapter 90-6, Florida Administrative Code; and
6. Chapter 90-7, Florida Administrative Code.

Federal Government

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.

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, (currently Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security) the operation of which shall be the responsibility of the County Manager. The duties of the Office of Emergency Management (currently Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security) 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 (currently Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security) 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 (currently Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security) 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" (RHCFs) 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 "Office of Emergency Management." (currently Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security) (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) "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) "Non-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, the absence or non-performance of the employee's job function does not negatively impact the department or agency from providing its mission(s) prescribed in the Plan.

Section 8B-3. Territorial limits for performance of functions:
The Office of Emergency Management (currently Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security) 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 (currently Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security) 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 or the Manager in the absence of the Mayor and the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners 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 or the Manager in the absence of the Mayor and the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners 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 or the Manager in the absence of the Mayor and the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners 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 or the Manager in the absence of the Mayor and the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners must present to the Board and file with the Office of the County Manager 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 or the Manager in the absence of the Mayor and the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners, 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 Manager:

The Manager shall be responsible for the overall emergency management function in Miami-Dade County, and keep the Mayor and the Board advised of any actions.
(1) The Manager 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 Manager is authorized by the Mayor and 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 Department of Procurement 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 Manager 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 Manager, 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 Manager shall cause any proclamation ordered by the Mayor or 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 (currently Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security).

(4) The Manager 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 (currently Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security) 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 "non-essential" staff members to the Office of Emergency Management (currently Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security) each May. These "non-essential" staff members will serve in the Disaster Assistance Employee program.

(5) The Manager 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 (currently Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security):

The Director shall be responsible for the organization, administration and operation of the Office of Emergency Management, (currently Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security) subject to the direction and control by the Manager. 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 and Manager of any and all threats, emergencies, or disasters that pose a risk to the lives and safety of the residents of Miami-Dade County, propos-

ing 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 (currently Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security). 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 (currently Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security) by the last day of March each year in an Office of Emergency Management (currently Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security) -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 (RHCFs):

All licensed residential health care facilities (RHCFs) in Miami-Dade County will be required to participate in the Miami-Dade County RHCF program incorporated into the Plan under the guidance of the Office of Emergency Management (currently Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security).
(1) RHCFs 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) RHCFs are required to take part in an annual disaster drill coordinated by the Office of Emergency Management (currently Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security). (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 RHCFs as instructed by the Office of Emergency Management (currently Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security).
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, the Manager, 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 (currently Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security) 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 (currently Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security) 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 (currently Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security) 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 (currently Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security).

(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 relettered 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.

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 Department
Miami-Dade County Public Schools
Miami-Dade Expressway Authority
Miami-Dade Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security
Miami-Dade Police Department
Miami-Dade Public Works Department
Miami-Dade Seaport Department
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 immanent 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 – Concepts of Operation

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 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 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 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 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 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 Management).

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 GSA 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 Operations Section Chief through the Infrastructure Branch Director.
8. Prepare situation reports for submission to the 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 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 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 Enterprise Technology Services Department (ETSD)
Support Agencies
Amateur Radio Public Service Corps
AT&T
Florida National Guard
Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department
Miami-Dade Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security
Miami-Dade Police Department
Team Metro
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 – Concepts of Operation

General

- In the event of an incident or disaster, Miami-Dade ETSD, 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 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 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 Infrastructure Branch.
- The Miami-Dade ETSD, in conjunction with the Infrastructure Branch Director, is responsible for the operation of ESF-2.

- The 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 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 Infrastructure Branch Director, along with ETSD, 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 Infrastructure Branch Director, along with the ETSD, 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 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 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, ETSD 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 Infrastructure Branch Director receives the resource request from one of the other Branch Directors or from the 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 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 the 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 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 am 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 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 Department

Support Agencies

AT&T
FPL
Florida National Guard

Miami-Dade Aviation Department
Miami-Dade Building Department
Miami-Dade County Cooperative Extension Service
Miami-Dade Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM)
Miami-Dade Department of Solid Waste Management
Miami-Dade Office of Community Development
Miami-Dade Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security
Miami-Dade Office of Water Management
Miami-Dade Parks & Recreation Department
Miami-Dade Planning and Zoning Department
Miami-Dade Transit Agency
Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department
Florida City Gas Company
Teco Peoples Gas
South Florida Water Management District
Team Metro

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 & Homeland Security 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 DEM & HS.
- 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 – Concepts of Operation

General

- As the lead agency, Miami-Dade Public Works 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 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 asses 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 Infrastructure Branch Director.

Organization

- ESF-3 operates within the Infrastructure Branch under the Operations Section Chief.
- The 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 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 Infrastructure Branch Director.

- Designated ESF-3 personnel must have the authority of their individual agencies to commit available and obtainable agency resources with out 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 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 backup 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 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 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 (ESF-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 – Concepts of Operation

General

- Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department is the lead agency for ESF-4.
- The 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 Public Safety Branch under the 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 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 fire fighting resource requests is as follows:

1. ESF-4 may receive resource requests from the Operations 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 ETEAM, an estimated completion time and cost.
4. It is the responsibility of the 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 Logistical Section for mutual aid.
6. ESF-4 has a direct link communication to their command post.
7. ESF-4 will interface with the Public Safety Branch Director to expedite the priorities of the function. The 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 Public Safety Branch Director.
5. Confirm operation of all notification and communication systems.
6. Acquire an updated inventory list of available resources from all fire fighting 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 AND INTELLIGENCE

PART 1 – General

Introduction

ESF-5 is responsible for the collection, analysis, evaluation, and dissemination of information regarding an emergency or disaster. The Planning and Intelligence 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 Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security

Support Agencies

Miami-Dade Fire Rescue
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Miami-Dade Police Department
Enterprise Technology Services Department
Miami-Dade Communications Department
311 Call Center

Scope

The Planning and Intelligence function (ESF-5) is utilized when the EOC is activated at a Level 2 or greater. While the responsibilities and objectives of the Planning and Intelligence function (ESF-5) 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

The Planning and Intelligence function (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 the Planning and Intelligence function (ESF-5) will be

employed in the event of an emergency or disaster to accomplish the objectives outlined in the Miami-Dade EOC Planning and Information 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 the Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security 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 an initial 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 all 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 – Concepts of Operation

General

1. In the event of an emergency or disaster, the Miami-Dade Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security, as lead agency of ESF-5, will assign previously identified personnel to the Planning and Intelligence ESF-5 group.
2. It will be the responsibility of the Planning and Intelligence ESF-5 Leader to notify all 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 ESF-5 personnel to review and assess the developing incident information and accomplish the ESF objectives pursuant to the Miami-Dade EOC Planning and Information Section Standard Operating Procedures developed for the ESF.

Organization

1. The Planning and Intelligence ESF-5 operates as a sub-section of the Planning and Information Section of the Miami-Dade Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The Planning and Intelligence Leader, who reports to the Planning and Information Section Chief, manages the ESF.

2. The Planning and Intelligence ESF-5 Leader is responsible for coordinating the attendance and participation of designated individuals in the incident planning process pursuant to the Miami-Dade EOC Planning and Information Section Standard Operating Procedures.

3. The Planning and Intelligence ESF team will meet annually to review and revise, if necessary, the applicable sections of the Miami-Dade CEMP.

4. The Miami-Dade Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security will develop and maintain a database of emergency contact personnel to staff the Planning and Information function ESF-5 during activation of the EOC.

5. The overall administration and coordination of the ESF-5 team will be the responsibility of the Planning and Intelligence ESF-5 Leader as outlined in the Planning and Information Section SOPs.

Direction and Control

The Planning and Intelligence ESF-5 Leader, who reports directly to the Planning and Information Section Chief, will coordinate actions taken by ESF-5.

ESF-5 Interface

1. The Planning and Intelligence ESF-5 interfaces with all personnel and agencies in the EOC to obtain information relative to the incident.

2. The Planning and Information 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. ESF-5 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 the Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security 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 Planning and Intelligence ESF-5 team will assist in the implementation of the EOC Planning and Information 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 on going.
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 Operations Section and the 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

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 Department of Human Services (DHS)
Miami-Dade Housing Authority
Miami-Dade Fire Rescue
Miami-Dade Police Department
Municipal Fire Rescue Departments
Municipal Police Departments
Salvation Army
Team Metro
Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)

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 American Red Cross (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 the DEM & HS.
- DEM & HS will make determinations as to which populations need to be evacuated.
- DEM & HS will work in conjunction with ESF-6 to determine suitable evacuation centers and timeframes.
- Requests for mass care services will be directed to the 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 – Concepts of Operation

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 Human Services Branch Director.

Organization

ESF-6 operates within the 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 Human Services Branch Director receives the resource request.

2. The 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 advises, in writing, an estimated completion time and provide this to the Human Services Branch Director.

5. If the resource request exceeds obtainable resources, a request is made to the ESF-7, (Resource Management)

- 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. The Miami-Dade Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security and the Miami-Dade County Health Department are the lead agencies responsible for the operations of the Special Needs Evacuation Centers.

- The American Red Cross is responsible for the establishment of mass feeding operations in Miami-Dade County. To supplement their resources, VOAD 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 the Special Needs Evacuation Centers (SNECs). 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 back up generators for emergency lighting. Medical Management Facilities are utilized for the placement of the electrically dependent and have back up generators with specially designated outlets.
- Evacuation centers will be opened when an emergency situation requires the evacuation and sheltering of people. DEM & HS coordinates the opening and closing of centers with all involved agencies. 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. Miami-Dade DEM & HS has recruited county personnel for the management and registration positions and providing logistical support for the SNECs. Miami-Dade County Health Department and Jackson Memorial Hospital are responsible for coordinating the medical personnel and supplementing other personnel as needed at the SNECs. The American Red Cross will supply support for food and water supplies after the initial two-day supply at each SNEC has been utilized. More detailed information regarding the operations of the SNECs 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. Miami-Dade DEM & HS provides training for the management personnel for the SNECs.
- 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 Human Services Branch Director for support from other ESFs outside of the Human Services Branch.
- ESF-6 will exhaust all obtainable resources before turning a request for logistical support over to ESF-7 (Resource Management).
- The American Red Cross will coordinate with ESF-11, Food and Water, and ESF-7 (Resources Management) 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 Human Services Branch Director to update the appropriate sections of the Miami-Dade CEMP as needed.
- The 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 required for a disaster.
- The overall administration and coordination of mass care include collaboration between the 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 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 Rapid Impact Assessment Teams, determine if additional mass care services are needed and at which locales.

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 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 DEM & HS, 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 DEM & HS 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 MANAGEMENT

PART 1 – General

Introduction

The main function of Emergency Support Function 7, Resource Management, 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 General Services Administration (GSA)

Support Agencies

County:
Miami-Dade Department of Procurement
Disaster Assistance Employee (DAE) Team

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
Hands on 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 management 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 – Concepts of Operation

General

Resource Management will provide support to the Operations of the EOC during all phases of an emergency activation.

Organization

Resource Management is an emergency support function within the 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 Logistics Section Chief. The Miami-Dade General Services Administration (GSA), as the lead agency for ESF-7, is responsible for the overall operation of the resource management 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 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 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 management 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 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
(Office of Public Health Preparedness)

Support Agencies

County:
Miami-Dade Fire Rescue
(Division of Emergency Medical Services)
Miami-Dade Medical Examiners Department
Miami-Dade Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security
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
Disaster Medical Assistance Teams
Florida Department of Elder Affairs

Private:
American Red Cross
Florida Health Care Association
South Florida Hospital & Healthcare Association
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 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. Miami-Dade County DEM & HS will coordinate with private and public ambulance, where Miami-Dade DEM & HS 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 Miami-Dade Crisis Response Team (MDCRT) was developed to respond to the emotional and behavioral reactions that may affect the population of Miami-Dade County after such event. The MDCRT will have the capacity to respond to this need in a coordinated and efficient manner. The MDCRT 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 SNEC or DAC, MDCRT will provide counseling services to disaster victims as determined necessary by the MDCRT assessment teams. MDCRT has established criteria to certify volunteer mental health counselors. These criteria are outlined in the MDCRT 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 MDCRT.
- 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 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 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 Human Services Branch Director will submit a request to ESF-7 (Resource Management).
- 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 MDCRT 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 – Concepts of Operation

General

- Each ESF-8 agency is responsible for identifying personnel that will be assigned to the EOC, evacuation centers and disaster relief 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 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 Human Services Branch under the Operations Section Chief.
- The 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 Human Services Branch Director receives the request from one of the Operations Chiefs or a support Section Chief.

2. The 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 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 Management)

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 PSNs 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 Health and Medical Group.
3. Coordinate the ambulance evacuation of PSNs 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 Operations 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 PSNs.

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 MDCRT.

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 (ESF-9) 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 Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security
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 RIAT, 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 – Concepts of Operation

General

- Miami-Dade Fire Rescue is the lead agency for ESF-9.
- The 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 Public Safety Branch under the Operations Section Chief.
- The 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 MDFR seat require a Hazardous Materials specialist.
- The Public Safety Branch Director will review and update this section of the Miami-Dade CEPM as needed or annually at a minimum.
- The Public Safety Branch Director will coordinate with the ESF-9 lead agency to maintain an emergency contact list.
- MDFR, 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 Operations Chief, any 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 ETEAM, an estimated completion time, a list or necessary resources, and an approximate cost.

7. If the Resource request exceeds available resources, a request is made to the 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 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 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 Incident Commander or 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 gives 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 RIAT, 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 (Infrastructure) will be necessary in reaching collapsed structures.
- Fire Fighting: Interface with ESF-4 (Fire Fighting) will be essential to ensure proper deployment of Fire-Rescue equipment and personnel along with requests for mutual aid if fire fighting 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 Department of Environmental Resource Management (DERM)

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 – Concepts of Operation

General

- It will be the 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 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 Public Safety Branch under the Operations Section Chief.
- The 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 Public Safety Branch Director will update the appropriate sections of the Miami-Dade CEMP as needed.
- The 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 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 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 Public Safety Branch Director.
4. If the resource request exceeds available resources, a request is made to ESF-7 (Resource Management).

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

MDC Logistics Section

Support Agencies

American Red Cross
Salvation Army
Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)

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 Management).
- 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 Management).

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 – Concepts of Operation

Organization

ESF-11 is an emergency support function within the Logistics Section of the Miami-Dade Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The agencies that comprise ESF-11 report directly to the 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 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 Logistics Section Chief will be responsible for notifying the ESF-11 lead agency representative 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 Management

Interface with ESF-7 (Resource Management) 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. 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 III 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 Management) 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 GSA Department 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 General Services Administration (GSA) 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, 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 Mass Care) 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 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 Logistics Section Chief will review and revise as necessary the ESF-11 section of the Miami-Dade County CEMP and associated SOPs.

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, person-

nel, 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

Florida Power and Light

Support Agencies

Florida Department of Transportation
Miami-Dade Aviation Department
Miami-Dade Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM)
Miami-Dade General Service Administration
Miami-Dade Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security Miami-Dade Seaport Department
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 Officer), 311) and ESF-18 (Special Needs) 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 Operations Section Chief via the Infrastructure Branch Director.
- Acquisition of all local fuel resources will be secured by propositioned contracts administered by the GSA Fleet Services Administration Office.

PART 2 – Concepts of Operation

General

The 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 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 Infrastructure Branch Director on a frequency to be determined by the Operations Section Chief.

2. Copy all energy resource requests submitted to ESF-12 to the Infrastructure Branch Director.

Organization

ESF-12 operates within the Infrastructure Branch, under the administration of the Infrastructure Branch Director and 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 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 Infrastructure Branch Director will submit the request to ESF-7 (Resource Management) 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 Management).
ESF-12 Interface
ESF-12 will coordinate with other ESFs for available and obtainable resources.

ESF-12 will work with the Infrastructure Branch Director and the 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 Management
Interface with ESF-7 (Resource Management) 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 GSA 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 GSA Fleet Management Administrative Office. GSA will then contact the current contract holder responsible for the type of fuel required and arrange for delivery.

Responsibilities

- The 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 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 Infrastructure Branch Director, will develop and maintain a database of emergency contact points.
- Responsibility of the 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 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 Operations Section Chief through the 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 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 Management) 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 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

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 Rapid Impact Assessment Teams (RIAT) 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.

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 Guards 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 – Concepts of Operation

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 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 Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security
Mayor's Communications Department

Support Agencies

County:

Miami-Dade Fire-Rescue Department (MDFRPIO)
Miami-Dade Parks and Recreation Department PIO
Miami-Dade Police Department PIO
Miami-Dade Public Works Department PIO
Miami-Dade Transit Agency PIO
Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department PIO
GIC (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 three-fold:

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.
- 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, Manager, DEM&HS 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 DEM & HS Operations 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 DEM & HS 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 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 – Concepts of Operation

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 the 311 (room #158) 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 off site 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 & HS 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 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 DEM & HS website www.miamidade.gov/oem supplies Miami-Dade residents with information on how to prepare for disasters. During activation a representative from GIC 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 pubic 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 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

Hands on Miami
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 back, website, and if necessary, volunteers reception centers.
- Develop and maintain a computer based record keeping system for donations and volunteers.

PART 2 – Concepts of Operation

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 Logistics Section. Agencies that comprise ESF-15 report directly to the Logistics Section Chief. The 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 and Hands on Miami, as lead agencies for ESF-15, are 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 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 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 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 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 Management).

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 the Rapid Impact Assessment Teams (RIAT), reports from all other field units (i.e. Police, Fire, FP&L, and disaster response agencies), and reports from the general public received by the 311.
- The ESF-7 and 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 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 Management) 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 re-

sponsible 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 – Concepts of Operation

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 Public Safety Branch Director, ESF-16 shall review, prioritize, and develop plans to mitigate incidents or concerns.

Organization

- ESF-16 operates within the 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 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 Public Safety Branch Director.
4. If the resource request exceeds available resources, a request is made to ESF-7 (Resource Management).

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

The Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security
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 Public Safety Branch and reports to the Public Safety Branch Director.
3. ESF-17 will coordinate with other ESFs in the provision of goods and services.

PART 2 – Concepts of Operation

Organization

- ESF-17 coordinates its activities through the Public Safety 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 Public Safety 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 Public Safety Branch Director will be responsible for the activation and notification of ESF-17 regarding any pending incident or emergency at the discretion of the 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 Public Safety 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 Public Safety 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 ESF-7 (Resource Management).

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 Public Safety Branch Director is responsible for ensuring the attendance and participation of ESF-17 personnel in planning meetings, conferences, training sessions, and exercises.

The ESF-17 lead agency and the Public Safety Branch Director 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 & Industry

Recognizing the threat to local economies, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) added an Emergency Support Function, Business & Industry, 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 & Industry. ESF -18 is under development.

ATTACHMENTS

Figure 1 – Proposed Population Projections

Miami-Dade County by Minor Statistical Area							
Area	2004	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	Capacity
1.1	18,903	22,804	23,146	24,290	24,290	25,029	24,290
1.2	11,548	11,802	11,810	11,819	11,819	12,178	11,819
1.3	112,879	115,930	118,223	118,490	120,586	124,671	120,994
2.1	166,418	176,187	184,149	188,648	188,648	194,381	188,648
2.2	49,062	51,225	52,973	54,761	54,761	56,425	54,761
2.3	85,639	88,424	90,879	93,264	93,264	96,098	93,264
2.4	81,397	83,803	86,074	89,146	90,144	92,883	90,144
3.1	217,653	242,057	260,362	261,505	261,505	269,452	261,505
3.2	136,634	154,648	168,832	170,546	170,546	175,729	170,546
4.1	88,875	88,857	89,049	90,125	93,447	100,846	97,872
4.2	81,312	82,172	83,833	87,939	100,974	114,231	110,862
4.3	117,524	121,994	126,175	132,086	135,307	139,419	135,307
4.4	16,124	16,382	16,629	17,047	17,367	17,953	17,423
4.5	122	122	122	123	126	131	127
4.6	49,320	51,661	54,106	58,960	63,696	67,229	65,246
4.7	38,276	47,481	56,958	64,495	68,145	70,216	68,145
5.1	126,059	128,924	131,443	133,718	133,718	137,782	133,718
5.2	60,367	63,998	67,936	76,773	86,422	92,996	90,254
5.3	123,807	126,275	128,847	134,060	139,006	144,881	140,608
5.4	102,793	104,085	105,059	105,652	105,652	108,862	105,652
5.5	81,048	85,702	90,424	94,334	99,730	104,129	101,057
5.6	33,761	35,148	36,502	38,504	39,681	40,887	39,681
5.7	26,797	28,295	29,693	31,429	31,670	32,633	31,670
5.8	36,042	37,209	38,452	41,319	44,519	47,232	45,839

6.1	172,049	195,139	214,370	222,735	222,735	229,504	222,735
6.2	140,238	161,772	174,814	174,944	174,944	180,261	174,944
7.1	45,746	52,240	59,520	75,555	92,808	102,244	99,228
7.2	42,893	46,908	51,353	61,738	73,532	80,781	78,398
7.3	34,193	35,964	38,064	46,400	59,198	68,539	66,518
7.4	53,111	65,156	77,111	100,260	136,257	158,833	154,148
7.5	17,632	22,741	29,069	45,386	64,807	75,058	72,844
7.6	5,450	6,179	7,140	12,133	20,483	26,283	25,508
Total	2,373,672	2,551,284	2,703,117	2,858,184	3,019,787	3,187,776	3,093,755

Source: Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section, 2004.
Disclaimer: The above table contains the most recent information provide to date. Additional updated figures will be obtained before the document is submitted to the Florida Division of Emergency Management for review

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

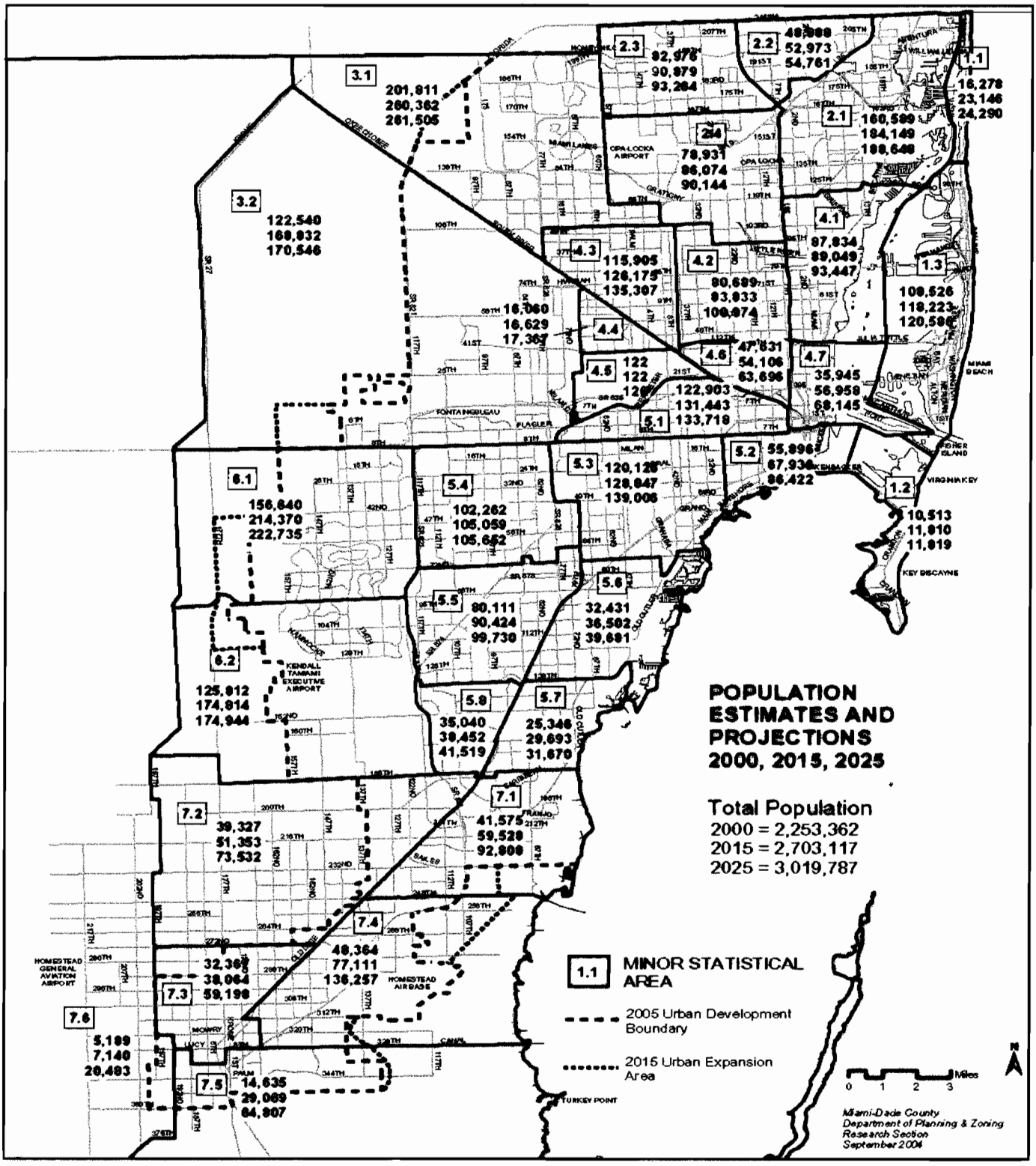


Figure 4 – Census 2000 Demographic and Housing Characteristics

Miami-Dade County by Municipality, Including New Post Census 2000 Municipalities-----Continued

	Miami Beach City	Miami	Miami Gardens	Miami Lakes	Miami Shores Village	Miami Springs City	North Bay Village	North Miami Beach
Total Persons	87,933	362,470	100,809	22,676	10,380	13,712	6,733	40,786
Male	45,048	180,194	47,220	10,905	5,061	6,589	3,380	19,499
Female	42,885	182,276	53,589	11,771	5,319	7,123	3,353	21,287
Race								
White	76,276	241,470	14,797	20,239	6,753	12,452	5,461	19,040
Black	3,548	80,858	79,704	635	2,541	280	344	15,895
Amer. Indian & Alaska Native	206	810	189	32	11	30	20	119
Asian	1,202	2,376	502	500	254	163	227	1,646
Hawaiian & Other Pac. Islander	39	130	27	6	8	5	2	
Other Race	3,557	19,644	2,645	649	289	417	401	1,8
Two or More Races	3,105	17,182	2,945	615	524	365	278	2,177
Hispanic Origin/Race								
Hispanic Origin	47,000	238,351	16,304	15,083	2,257	8,173	3,302	12,245
Not Hispanic Origin	40,933	124,119	84,505	7,593	8,123	5,539	3,431	28,541
----White Not Hispanic	35,959	42,897	4,297	6,362	5,043	5,073	2,722	10,104
----Black Not Hispanic	2,491	72,190	77,744	530	2,440	163	273	15,273
----Other Not Hispanic	2,483	9,032	2,464	701	640	303	436	3,164
Age								
Under 5 years	3,452	21,222	7,293	1,516	582	741	301	2,876
05 - 09 years	3,181	21,962	8,873	1,695	658	918	304	3,094
10 - 14 years	3,216	22,182	9,818	1,638	697	930	332	3,264
15 - 24 years	8,842	45,362	16,993	2,483	1,646	1,526	790	5,737
25 - 34 years	18,395	54,264	13,331	3,594	1,124	1,759	1,609	5,773
35 - 44 years	15,185	55,682	14,368	4,310	1,876	2,524	1,222	6,839
45 - 54 years	10,886	44,287	12,620	2,974	1,586	1,980	867	5,439
55 - 64 years	7,849	35,741	8,788	2,171	903	1,206	493	3,153
65 years and over	16,927	61,768	8,725	2,295	1,308	2,128	815	4,611

Households								
Total Households	46,194	134,198	29,262	8,248	3,631	5,090	3,132	13,987
1-Person Household	22,504	40,834	4,524	1,719	848	1,263	1,211	3,342
--Male Householder	11,933	20,274	1,915	836	347	602	638	1,542
--Female Householder	10,571	20,560	2,609	883	501	661	573	1,800
2 or More Person Household	23,690	93,364	24,738	6,529	2,783	3,827	1,921	10,645
--Family Households	18,342	83,281	23,661	6,113	2,434	3,517	1,520	9,803
----Married-Couple Family	12,654	49,139	12,760	4,837	1,853	2,645	1,024	6,202
------With Own Children < 18	4,107	19,741	6,105	2,409	916	1,292	412	3,265
------No Own Children < 18	8,547	29,398	6,655	2,428	937	1,353	612	2,937
----Other Family	5,688	34,142	10,901	1,276	581	872	496	3,601
------Male Hhldr, No Wife	1,752	9,113	2,139	290	143	253	145	872
--------With Own Children < 18	527	3,179	959	130	48	101	60	395
--------No Own Children < 18	1,225	5,934	1,180	160	95	152	85	477
------Female Hhldr, No Husband	3,936	25,029	8,762	986	438	619	351	2,729
--------With Own Children < 18	1,818	12,357	4,748	570	203	315	205	1,598
--------No Own Children < 18	2,118	12,672	4,014	416	235	304	146	1,131
--Nonfamily Households	5,348	10,083	1,077	416	349	310	401	842
----Male Householder	3,621	6,360	585	249	236	181	244	466
----Female Householder	1,727	3,723	492	167	113	129	157	376
Housing Units								
Total Housing Units	59,723	148,388	30,988	9,000	3,836	5,286	3,450	15,350
Occupied Housing Units	46,194	134,198	29,262	8,248	3,631	5,090	3,132	13,987
--Owner Occupied	16,895	46,836	22,052	6,033	3,246	3,271	910	8,639
--Renter Occupied	29,299	87,362	7,210	2,215	385	1,819	2,222	5,348
Vacant Units	13,529	14,190	1,726	752	205	196	318	1,363
Population in Group Quarters	1,336	11,611	1,624	17	681	291	164	426
Persons Per Household	1.87	2.61	3.39	2.75	2.67	2.64	2.10	2.89

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1, Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section, 2003.

Miami-Dade County by Municipality, Including New Post Census 2000 Municipalities-----Continued

	Golden Beach Town	Hialeah	Hialeah Gardens	Homestead	Indian Creek Village	Islandia	Key Biscayne Village	Medley Town
Total Persons	919	226,419	19,297	31,909	33	6	10,507	1,108
Male	451	108,893	9,294	16,499	16	3	4,930	554
Female	468	117,526	10,003	15,410	17	3	5,577	554
Race								
White	877	199,276	17,060	19,465	33	6	10,030	929
Black	3	5,453	348	7,194	0	0	48	85
Amer. Indian & Alaska Native	1	304	15	159	0	0	15	2
Asian	13	906	154	243	0	0	97	21
Hawaiian & Other Pac. Islander	0	53	0	27	0	0	0	0
Other Race	8	12,380	1,027	3,140	0	0	157	45
Two or More Races	17	8,047	693	1,681	0	0	160	26
Hispanic Origin/Race								
Hispanic Origin	200	204,543	17,324	16,537	4	0	5,231	800
Not Hispanic Origin	719	21,876	1,973	15,372	29	6	5,276	308
----White Not Hispanic	688	18,267	1,683	7,295	29	6	5,058	200
----Black Not Hispanic	3	2,127	70	6,886	0	0	28	80
----Other Not Hispanic	28	1,482	220	1,191	0	0	190	28
Age								
Under 5 years	79	13,118	1,361	3,386	2	1	766	73
05 - 09 years	100	14,406	1,553	3,222	1	1	816	86
10 - 14 years	95	15,391	1,524	2,474	2	0	660	73
15 - 24 years	76	27,579	2,458	5,591	2	0	789	90
25 - 34 years	59	32,182	3,037	5,534	4	2	1,211	159

35 - 44 years	166	34,302	3,306	4,417	6	0	1,902	163
45 - 54 years	151	27,094	2,357	2,972	5	2	1,473	169
55 - 64 years	90	24,668	1,672	1,814	5	0	1,256	124
65 years and over	103	37,679	2,029	2,499	6	0	1,634	171
Households								
Total Households	282	70,704	5,636	10,095	14	3	4,259	366
1-Person Household	39	10,366	548	2,107	2	2	1,187	75
--Male Householder	20	4,036	223	1,103	1	2	507	39
--Female Householder	19	6,330	325	1,004	1	0	680	36
2 or More Person Household	243	60,338	5,088	7,988	12	1	3,072	291
--Family Households	234	57,482	4,901	7,153	12	1	2,900	270
----Married-Couple Family	204	40,553	3,645	4,037	7	1	2,469	199
------With Own Children < 18	123	18,127	2,030	2,264	0	1	1,141	94
------No Own Children < 18	81	22,426	1,615	1,773	7	0	1,328	105
----Other Family	30	16,929	1,256	3,116	5	0	431	71
------Male Hhldr, No Wife	6	4,633	371	858	1	0	103	24
--------With Own Children < 18	4	1,562	156	391	1	0	46	10
--------No Own Children < 18	2	3,071	215	467	0	0	57	14
------Female Hhldr, No Husband	24	12,296	885	2,258	4	0	328	47
--------With Own Children < 18	12	5,934	493	1,653	1	0	188	23
--------No Own Children < 18	12	6,362	392	605	3	0	140	24
--Nonfamily Households	9	2,856	187	835	0	0	172	21
----Male Householder	8	1,668	112	591	0	0	90	17
----Female Householder	1	1,188	75	244	0	0	82	4
Housing Units								
Total Housing Units	341	72,142	5,848	11,162	38	5	6,378	390
Occupied Housing Units	282	70,704	5,636	10,095	14	3	4,259	366
--Owner Occupied	264	35,846	4,363	3,639	11	0	3,017	254
--Renter Occupied	18	34,858	1,273	6,456	3	3	1,242	112

Vacant Units	59	1,438	212	1,067	24	2	2,119	24
Population in Group Quarters	0	3,652	247	575	0	0	0	96
Persons Per Household	3.26	3.15	3.38	3.10	2.36	2.00	2.47	2.77

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1, Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section, 2003.

Miami-Dade County by Municipality, Including New Post Census 2000 Municipalities-----Continued

	North Miami City	Opa-locka	Palmetto Bay	Pinecrest Village	South Miami	Sunny Isles Beach	Surfside Town	Sweetwater City
Total Persons	59,880	14,951	23,801	19,055	10,741	15,315	4,909	14,226
Male	28,799	6,897	11,504	9,197	5,169	7,093	2,283	6,843
Female	31,081	8,054	12,297	9,858	5,572	8,222	2,626	7,383
Race								
White	20,842	3,414	20,091	17,206	7,502	14,067	4,590	12,398
Black	32,867	10,412	1,856	327	2,653	311	63	126
Amer. Indian & Alaska Native	191	52	30	23	15	24	2	42
Asian	1,152	31	663	864	150	209	57	28
Hawaiian & Other Pac. Islander	28	3	8	2	4	1	1	2
Other Race	1,893	538	569	249	188	358	74	1,020
Two or More Races	2,907	501	584	384	229	345	122	610
Hispanic Origin/Race								
Hispanic Origin	13,869	4,268	6,394	5,652	3,692	5,607	2,137	13,253
Not Hispanic Origin	46,011	10,683	17,407	13,403	7,049	9,708	2,772	973
----White Not Hispanic	10,860	469	14,504	11,961	4,174	9,010	2,589	884
----Black Not Hispanic	31,758	9,933	1,784	295	2,589	271	47	14
----Other Not Hispanic	3,393	281	1,119	1,147	286	427	136	75
Age								
Under 5 years	4,827	1,403	1,646	1,174	631	491	234	741
05 - 09 years	4,624	1,530	1,944	1,782	712	515	241	965
10 - 14 years	4,595	1,354	2,089	1,955	703	419	206	1,066

15 - 24 years	9,516	2,726	2,799	2,155	1,271	1,131	340	2,037
25 - 34 years	9,438	1,967	2,315	1,572	1,602	2,107	645	1,963
35 - 44 years	9,609	2,043	4,395	3,606	1,814	2,007	794	2,256
45 - 54 years	7,490	1,632	4,085	3,213	1,510	1,920	617	1,798
55 - 64 years	4,271	1,021	2,274	1,647	1,034	1,794	562	1,467
65 years and over	5,510	1,275	2,254	1,951	1,464	4,931	1,270	1,933
Households								
Total Households	20,541	4,890	7,767	6,250	4,301	8,169	2,248	4,276
1-Person Household	5,527	1,213	920	945	1,322	3,584	739	548
--Male Householder	2,704	608	404	418	650	1,397	301	210
--Female Householder	2,823	605	516	527	672	2,187	438	338
2 or More Person Household	15,014	3,677	6,847	5,305	2,979	4,585	1,509	3,719
--Family Households	13,587	3,438	6,607	5,064	2,593	3,995	1,330	3,552
----Married-Couple Family	8,012	1,391	5,550	4,376	1,739	3,090	1,048	2,461
------With Own Children < 18	4,446	676	3,001	2,595	726	693	338	1,299
------No Own Children < 18	3,566	715	2,549	1,781	1,013	2,397	710	1,232
----Other Family	5,575	2,047	1,057	688	854	905	282	1,091
------Male Hhldr, No Wife	1,450	328	226	144	199	248	67	227
--------With Own Children < 18	699	151	104	73	80	65	27	97
--------No Own Children < 18	751	177	122	71	119	183	40	180
------Female Hhldr, No Husband	4,125	1,719	831	544	655	657	215	814
--------With Own Children < 18	2,584	1,186	466	304	318	268	95	350
--------No Own Children < 18	1,541	533	365	240	337	389	120	464
--Nonfamily Households	1,427	239	240	241	386	590	179	167
----Male Householder	878	145	136	128	227	355	96	95
----Female Householder	549	94	104	113	159	235	83	72
Housing Units								
Total Housing Units	22,281	5,407	7,933	6,403	4,457	12,946	3,059	4,353
Occupied Housing Units	20,541	4,890	7,767	6,250	4,301	8,169	2,248	4,267
--Owner Occupied	10,367	1,765	6,584	5,143	2,673	4,755	1,574	2,148
--Renter Occupied	10,174	3,125	1,183	1,107	1,628	3,414	674	2,119
Vacant Units	1,740	517	166	153	156	4,777	811	86
Population in Group Quarters	1,255	428	216	40	111	63	8	0
Persons Per Household	2.85	2.97	3.04	3.04	2.47	1.87	2.18	3.33

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1, Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section, 2003.

Miami-Dade County by Municipality, Including New Post Census 2000 Municipalities-----Continued

	Virginia Gardens	West Miami	Unincor-porated	Total
Total Persons	2,348	5,863	1,035,466	2,253,362
Male	1,159	2,664	496,745	1,088,895
Female	1,189	3,199	538,721	1,164,467
Race				
White	2,004	5,393	725,145	1,570,558
Black	53	48	202,414	457,214
Amer. Indian & Alaska Native	4	11	1,911	4,365
Asian	36	27	17,889	31,753
Hawaiian & Other Pac. Islander	0	0	394	799
Other Race	111	200	48,991	103,251
Two or More Races	140	184	38,722	85,422
Hispanic Origin/Race				
Hispanic Origin	1,579	4,927	597,313	1,291,737
Not Hispanic Origin	769	936	438,153	961,625
----White Not Hispanic	671	878	211,494	465,772
----Black Not Hispanic	37	6	191,394	427,140
----Other Not Hispanic	61	52	35,265	68,713
Age				
Under 5 years	143	277	70,958	145,752
05 - 09 years	151	330	78,072	157,871
10 - 14 years	162	298	80,085	160,754
15 - 24 years	264	515	143,585	299,710
25 - 34 years	350	776	155,188	337,433
35 - 44 years	399	848	170,757	361,966
45 - 54 years	324	662	130,675	282,766
55 - 64 years	238	656	90,932	206,558
65 years and over	317	1,501	115,214	300,552
Households				
Total Households	890	2,062	332,531	776,774
1-Person Household	241	378	58,563	180,980
--Male Householder	132	145	24,932	82,474
--Female Householder	109	233	33,631	98,506
2 or More Person Household	649	1,684	273,968	595,794
--Family Households	596	1,588	256,565	548,493
----Married-Couple Family	421	1,119	177,717	370,898
------With Own Children < 18	202	419	90,907	175,547
------No Own Children < 18	219	700	86,810	195,351
----Other Family	175	469	78,848	177,595
------Male Hhldr, No Wife	42	112	18,583	43,924
--------With Own Children < 18	15	17	7,445	16,889
--------No Own Children < 18	27	95	11,138	27,035
------Female Hhldr, No Husband	133	357	60,265	133,671
--------With Own Children < 18	65	118	32,124	70,316
--------No Own Children < 18	68	239	28,141	63,355
--Nonfamily Households	53	96	17,403	47,301
----Male Householder	30	45	9,786	28,283
----Female Householder	23	51	7,617	19,018

Housing Units				
Total Housing Units	925	2,112	351,464	852,278
Occupied Housing Units	890	2,062	332,531	776,774
--Owner Occupied	453	1,416	226,578	449,325
--Renter Occupied	437	646	105,953	327,449
Vacant Units	35	50	18,933	75,504
Population in Group Quarters	4	89	19,235	45,971
Persons Per Household	2.63	2.80	3.02	2.84

Disclaimer: The above table contains the most recent information provide to date. Additional updated figures will be obtained before the document is submitted to the Florida Division of Emergency Management for review. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, SF 1, Miami-Dade County Department of Planning & Zoning.

Figure 5 – Industry for the Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over

Miami-Dade County by Municipality, 2000

Municipality	Agri., Forestry, Fishing Hunting, & Mining:	Construc-tion	Manu-facturing	Whole-sale Trade	Retail Trade	Transp., Ware-housing & Utilities:	Infor-mation	Finance, Ins., Real Estate and Rental & Leasing:	Prof, Sci, Mgmt, Admin, & Waste Mgmt Ser:	Edu-cational, Health & Social Ser:	Arts, Entert., Rec, Accom & Food Ser:	Other Services (except public admin)	Public Admin
Aventura	7	207	538	806	1,527	481	372	1,589	1,487	1,736	738	452	474
Bal Harbour	0	10	88	103	128	51	59	202	136	260	192	68	39
Bay Harbor Islands	10	99	92	138	259	112	110	288	336	469	376	157	67
Biscayne Park	0	69	106	121	184	80	123	141	172	364	76	30	54
Coral Gables	29	549	1,019	1,026	1,750	898	828	2,514	3,977	5,151	1,452	829	731
El Portal	0	81	58	44	86	99	33	75	103	268	111	57	44
Golden Beach	0	17	17	34	38	15	17	88	54	62	23	17	11
Hialeah	250	7,605	14,282	6,210	10,936	7,234	1,703	4,730	6,585	10,461	5,392	4,969	1,894
ialeah Gardens	19	525	1,296	691	1,060	859	193	505	799	740	486	470	170
Homestead	1,626	1,862	359	839	1,543	548	214	428	1,168	1,694	1,070	477	702
Indian Creek Village	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	4	
Islandia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Key Biscayne	19	86	191	353	310	165	234	1,025	895	636	220	194	191
Medley	2	64	45	21	13	38	6	4	34	55	22	17	37
Miami	671	13,433	9,596	7,103	14,269	8,007	3,551	8,858	15,308	19,450	15,659	9,739	4,337
Miami Beach	129	1,656	1,585	1,924	4,287	1,645	2,009	3,861	5,775	5,992	8,022	2,547	1,312
Miami Lakes	6	513	1,200	870	1,522	915	367	1,441	1,576	2,023	573	404	454
Miami Shores	35	241	188	161	469	283	279	433	730	1,224	453	267	259
North Miami	23	1,165	1,425	859	3,002	1,639	648	1,801	2,707	4,909	3,075	1,504	802
North Miami Beach	39	1,020	1,119	569	2,600	925	475	1,223	1,656	2,708	2,244	996	474
Opa-locka	111	445	385	368	649	283	48	201	378	1,002	530	252	218
Palmetto Bay	81	656	550	726	1,069	727	386	1,197	1,782	2,949	608	468	615
Pinecrest	22	323	381	429	842	299	145	1,176	1,920	2,136	419	339	299
South Miami	0	168	134	313	463	333	296	494	846	1,360	361	269	181
nny Isles Beach	8	221	163	501	836	474	231	760	709	828	586	297	212
Surfside	0	101	35	221	278	98	126	155	354	438	276	42	111
Sweetwater	11	451	435	323	919	544	118	252	551	794	478	358	68
irginia Gardens	3	52	107	96	142	152	24	110	111	163	111	40	42
West Miami	9	233	157	226	270	141	80	236	270	471	150	112	116
Jnincorporated	3,373	30,579	28,695	29,644	62,610	40,836	15,909	39,272	54,817	94,943	38,797	25,810	4
County Total	**6,635**	**63,135**	**65,041**	**55,398**	**113,333**	**69,072**	**28,890**	**73,893**	**106,641**	**165,357**	**84,129**	**51,737**	**37,947**

Figure 6 – Occupation for the Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over Miami-Dade County by Municipality, 2000

Municipality	Total	Management, Business, and Financial Operations	Professional and Related	Service	Sales and Office	Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	Construction, Extraction, & Maintenance	Production, Transp., and Material Moving
Aventura	10,414	2,649	2,408	990	3,770	7	283	307
Bal Harbour	1,336	441	395	109	329	0	30	32
Bay Harbor Islands	2,513	475	641	384	789	0	123	101
Biscayne Park	1,520	199	372	178	557	0	97	117
Coral Gables	20,753	5,201	7,228	1,945	5,253	0	515	611
El Portal	1,059	186	186	247	284	0	55	101
Florida City	2,208	132	262	579	548	109	205	373
Golden Beach	393	140	100	20	117	0	6	10
Hialeah	82,251	6,158	7,431	11,681	25,290	221	11,731	19,739
Hialeah Gardens	7,813	911	683	921	2,559	11	861	1,867
Homestead	12,530	872	1,288	2,470	2,687	1,788	2,192	1,233
Indian Creek Village	17	6	5	4	2	0	0	0
Islandia	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Key Biscayne	4,519	1,713	1,104	301	1,258	10	41	92
Medley	358	16	25	122	51	2	78	64
Miami	129,981	13,532	17,418	28,745	34,023	635	17,686	17,942
Miami Beach	40,744	7,221	9,180	8,579	10,961	93	1,948	2,762
Miami Lakes	11,864	2,520	2,509	916	4,442	25	456	996
Miami Shores	5,022	1,050	1,445	766	1,174	13	292	282
Miami Springs	6,475	1,051	1,197	717	2,145	6	679	680
North Bay Village	3,590	485	723	694	1,133	0	205	350
North Miami	23,559	2,176	3,541	5,895	6,711	9	1,980	3,247
North Miami Beach	16,048	1,446	2,090	3,621	5,146	19	1,641	2,085
Opa-locka	4,870	310	445	1,033	1,461	127	575	919
Palmetto Bay	11,814	2,825	3,458	1,239	2,989	0	748	555
Pinecrest	8,730	2,213	3,025	655	2,415	12	181	229
South Miami	5,218	784	1,448	649	1,802	0	225	310
Sunny Isles Beach	5,826	1,214	1,109	679	2,183	28	293	320
Surfside	2,235	518	650	222	635	0	130	80
Sweetwater	5,302	344	541	972	1,959	7	665	814
Virginia Gardens	1,153	137	165	163	410	0	125	153
West Miami	2,471	288	361	317	915	9	285	296
Unincorporated	488,619	65,538	83,795	80,026	161,281	2,296	43,051	52,632
County Total	**921,208**	**122,751**	**155,228**	**155,842**	**285,279**	**5,427**	**87,382**	**109,299**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3, Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section, 2003.

Figure 7 – Measures of Income and Labor Force Status

Miami-Dade County by Municipality, 2000

Municipality	Total Persons	Total Housing Units	Per Capita Income	Median Family Income	Median Household Income	Labor Force	Unemployed Persons	Unemployment Rate
Aventura	25,267	20,020	41,092	59,507	44,526	11014	600	5.4
Bal Harbour	3,321	3,137	67,680	83,570	47,148	1,435	99	6.9
Bay Harbor Islands	5,145	3,103	29,261	43,939	38,514	2,651	138	5.2
Biscayne Park	3,307	1,323	22,923	53,409	48,312	1,663	143	8.6
Coral Gables	42,202	17,796	46,163	98,553	66,839	22,098	1,306	5.9
El Portal	2,517	894	14,782	41,029	39,681	1203	134	11.2
Florida City	8,028	2,487	8,270	18,777	14,923	2,713	505	18.6
Golden Beach	1,049	396	73,053	141,557	136,686	398	5	1.3
Hialeah	226,411	72,193	12,402	31,621	29,492	91,536	9,259	10.1
Hialeah Gardens	19,238	5,816	14,043	39,804	38,858	8636	823	9.5
Homestead	32,046	11,099	11,357	26,409	26,775	14,008	1,445	10.3
Indian Creek Village	34	38	137,384	61,250	61,250	17	0	0.0
Islandia	6	2	27,000	80,488	41,875	3	0	0.0
Key Biscayne	10,477	6,368	54,214	107,610	86,599	4,663	144	3.1
Medley	1,136	403	11,955	25,909	23,167	390	32	2
Miami	362,563	148,554	15,128	27,225	23,483	44,067	3,252	7.4
Miami Beach	88,061	59,757	27,853	33,440	27,322	147,356	17,220	11.7
Miami Lakes	22,717	9,005	28,867	68,431	61,147	12,387	517	4.2
Miami Shores	10,442	3,891	26,134	64,963	56,306	5770	742	12.9
Miami Springs	13,677	5,294	22,963	56,892	50,000	6,830	355	5.2
North Bay Village	6,733	3,450	21,017	37,931	34,354	3,873	275	7.1
North Miami	60,036	22,267	14,581	31,760	29,778	17,885	1,831	10.2
North Miami Beach	40,673	15,318	14,699	35,047	31,377	26,670	3,097	11.6
Opa-locka	15,245	5,511	9,538	22,742	19,631	5902	1032	17.5
Palmetto Bay	24,510	8,142	33,076	89,625	83,414	12,205	381	3.1
Pinecrest	19,181	6,399	51,181	122,526	107,507	9,050	306	3.4
South Miami	10,939	4,553	24,526	57,791	42,488	5,531	313	5.7
Sunny Isles Beach	15,275	12,976	27,576	40,309	31,627	6142	309	5.0
Surfside	5,128	3,166	38,375	56,327	50,927	2,333	98	4.2
Sweetwater	14,265	4,341	11,098	30,823	29,333	5,952	650	10.9
Virginia Gardens	2,355	919	21,139	44,800	40,197	1,227	74	6.0
West Miami	5,893	2,111	17,850	39,000	34,910	2,657	186	7.0
Unincorporated	1,155,485	391,549	N/A	N/A	N/A	532,700	42,977	N/A
County Total	**2,253,362**	**852,278**	**18,497**	**40,260**	**35,966**	**1,010,965**	**88,248**	**8.7**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3, Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section, 2003.

Figure 8 – Average Assessed Values by Municipality

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY PROPERTY APPRAISER
INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION
JANUARY 29, 2008

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

2007 AVERAGE ASSESSED VALUE BY MUNICIPALITY

(Values are from the 2007 Preliminary Assessment Roll)

	MUNICIPALITY	PROPERTIES	AVG ASSESSED
01	MIAMI	106,203	431,565
02	MIAMI BEACH	52,638	543,725
03	CORAL GABLES	18,081	793,178
04	HIALEAH	56,242	223,614
05	MIAMI SPRINGS	4,281	290,207
06	NORTH MIAMI	15,562	242,926
07	NORTH MIAMI BEACH	13,425	229,293
08	OPA-LOCKA	4,028	253,726
09	SOUTH MIAMI	4,673	410,327
10	HOMESTEAD	19,564	227,019
11	MIAMI SHORES	3,891	302,133
12	BAL HARBOUR	2,471	1,006,219
13	BAY HARBOR ISLANDS	2,665	361,040
14	SURFSIDE	3,540	464,613
15	WEST MIAMI	1,739	254,226
16	FLORIDA CITY	2,921	300,624
17	BISCAYNE PARK	1,095	214,766
18	EL PORTAL	780	212,714
19	GOLDEN BEACH	414	1,762,335
20	PINECREST	6,436	666,278
21	INDIAN CREEK	47	7,810,831
22	MEDLEY	1,098	1,459,551
23	NORTH BAY VILLAGE	3,367	318,518
24	KEY BISCAYNE	7,110	937,857
25	SWEETWATER	2,653	210,624
26	VIRGINIA GARDENS	667	330,768
27	HIALEAH GARDENS	6,267	229,571
28	AVENTURA	23,197	421,382
29	ISLANDIA	438	21,916
30	UNINCORPORATED MIAMI-DADE	372,540	248,810
31	SUNNY ISLES BEACH	16,549	389,999
32	MIAMI LAKES	9,747	373,066
33	PALMETTO BAY	8,650	381,679
34	MIAMI GARDENS	30,146	183,405
35	DORAL	18,844	561,124
36	CUTLER BAY	14,011	234,157

COUNTYWIDE	835,980	331,398

Figure 9 – Map of Populated Coastline

(Updated 2004/2005)

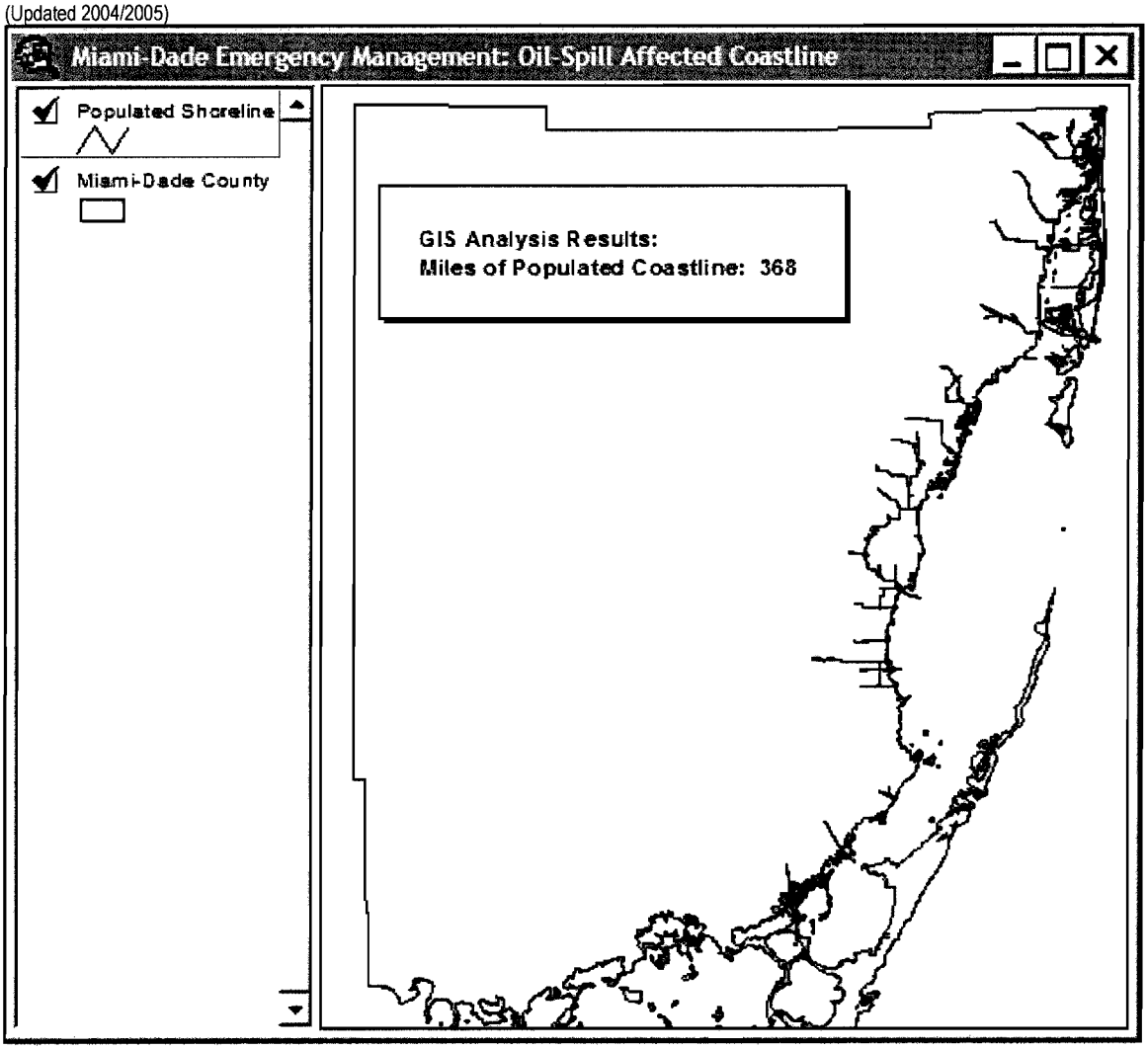


Figure 10 – Classification of Events

	INCIDENT	MINOR DISASTER	MAJOR DISASTER	CATASTROPHIC DISASTER
	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	• 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.	• 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.	• 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.	• 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	• Usually only one to a few local agencies involved; • Typically does not exceed the capabilities of the	• Usually only a few local agencies involved; • Typically does not exceed the capabilities of the agencies involved; • Mutual aid may or	• Resource demand is beyond local capabilities of the responding organizations or jurisdiction – significant mutual aid and support are needed;	• Resource demand greatly exceeds the local capabilities of the responding organizations or jurisdiction – extensive mutual aid and support are needed; • Many agencies and

	INCIDENT	MINOR DISASTER	MAJOR DISASTER	CATASTROPHIC DISASTER
	agency(ies) involved; • Mutual aid is typically not applied; • A local emergency is not declared; • The EOC may be activated to a Level I; • 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.	may not be applied; • A local emergency is not declared; • The EOC may 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 to days.	• Many agencies and jurisdictions are involved – multiple layers of government; • The EOC is activated to at least a Level III to provide centralized overall 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."	jurisdictions are involved – multiple layers of government; • The EOC is activated to a Level I to provide centralized overall coordination 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	• Limited to short-term recovery efforts (i.e., restoration of vital services and facilities); • Usually one to a few local agencies involved.	• Limited to short-term recovery efforts (i.e., restoration of vital services and facilities); • Usually only a few local agencies involved.	• Involves both short-term and long-term recovery efforts; • Generally all local agencies involved; • Requires assistance from state agencies; • May require assistance from federal agencies.	• 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.

Figure 11 – Miami-Dade EOC Activation Levels

Level	Personnel	EOC activation	Notifications	Sample Events
Level III: **Monitoring & assessment**	• DEM & HS Duty Officer; • DEM & HS Director; • DEM & HS Assistant Director; • Appropriate coordinators.	Yes, but only for DEM & HS staff. DEM & HS functions at near normal operations; may hold periodic planning meetings.	• DEM & HS Director • State Warning Point • Key ESF agencies	• Limited hazardous materials event; • Multiple alarm fire; • "Unusual Event" at Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant.
Level II: **Partial**	ICS Positions: • Incident Commander; • Operations Chief; • Logistics Chief; • Planning & Information Chief; • Admin/Finance Chief; • Branch Directors • Key ESF agencies.	Yes – ICS • GIS; • Mission Tracking & Message Control Center; • The 311;* • PIO;* • Radio (RACES) communications;* • Media Center;* • EOC Security.*	• County Manager; • Mayor; • Municipal Branch Representative; • Miami-Dade departments; • State Warning Point; • Key agencies.	• 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**	• ICS Positions; • Municipal Branch Representatives; • ESF Reps.; • State Liaison; • Policy Group. • Federal Liaisons; • Military Support.	Yes - 24 Hours • GIS; • Mission Tracking & Message Control Center; • The 311; • PIO; • Radio (RACES) communications; • Media Center; • EOC Security.	• Adjacent county EOCs; • State EOC; • FEMA; • Other appropriate agencies.	• 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‡.

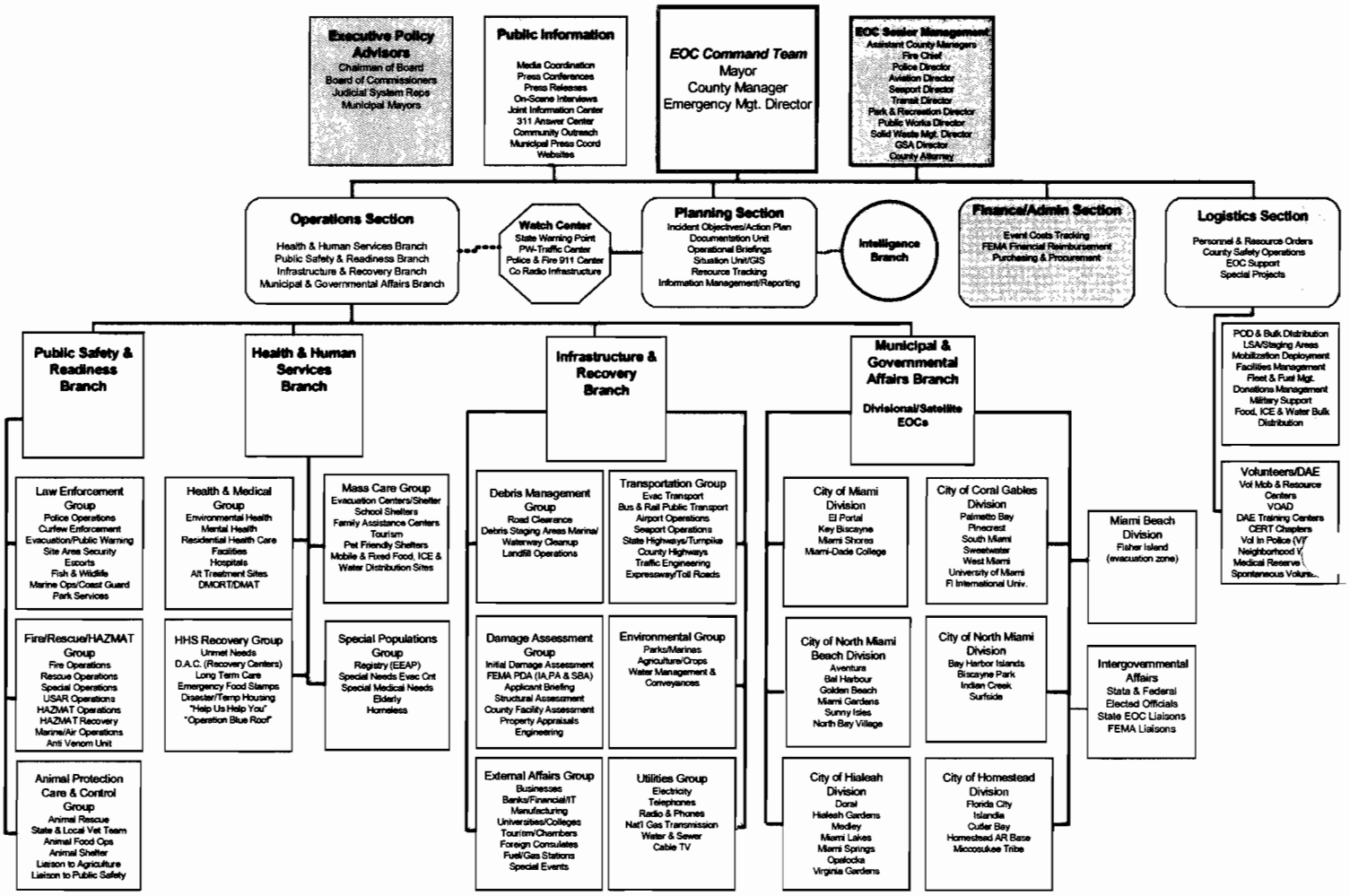
** These positions may be activated at Level 2 but are not mandatory at a Level 2.*

*** 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.*

‡ Refer to "Classification of Events" in the Concept of Operations Section.

(Updated 2007)

Figure 12 – Miami-Dade EOC Organizational Chart



Updated 2008

Figure 13 – Population Evacuation Estimates (Hurricane)

Storm Surge Evacuation Zone	Resi-dents 2006	*Mobile Homes	Low Season Tourist 2006	Total	Cumulative	Cumulative Total
A	137,774	39,114	21,383	198,272	A	198,272
B	108,891	-	11,060	119,951	A & B	318,223
C	144,133	-	468	144,601	A & B & C	462,823
Total	390,798	39,114	32,911	462,823		

* 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 14 – Evacuation Clearance Times and Vehicle Estimates (Hours)

MIAMI - DADE COUNTY, CLEARANCE TIMES LOW OCCUPANCY

Hurricane Evacuation Study Update 2003

Critical Roadway Segment	Clearance Times A Low Occ	Clearance Times B Low Occ	Clearance Times C Low Occ
I-95 northbound at Ft Pierce	20.89	39.64	44.50
Florida Turnpike northbound at Glades Rd in P Bch County	22.14	42.14	47.21
I-95 northbound out of Miami - Dade	8.53	14.17	17.23
Florida Turnpike northbound out of Miami - Dade	9.43	16.00	19.07
I-75 west/northbound out of Miami - Dade	5.25	7.28	10.04
US 27 northbound out of Miami - Dade	7.28	11.47	14.83
US 41 westbound out of Miami - Dade	8.95	15.43	20.05
Lehman Causeway	7.06	7.26	9.26
Sunny Isles Causeway	4.73	4.73	6.73
Broad Causeway	8.06	8.28	10.28
Kennedy Causeway	8.56	8.56	10.56
NW 79th at I-95	12.24	15.76	17.76
Julia Tuttle Causeway	6.20	6.20	8.20
Venetian Causeway	7.28	7.28	9.28
MacArthur Causeway	11.39	11.39	13.39
Homestead Ext of Fla Turnpike south of US 27	6.03	8.90	14.10

MIAMI - DADE COUNTY, CLEARANCE TIMES HIGH OCCUPANCY

Hurricane Evacuation Study Update 2003

Critical Roadway Segment	Clearance Times A High Occ	Clearance Times B High Occ	Clearance Times C High Occ
I-95 northbound at Ft Pierce	27.86	50.36	58.25
Florida Turnpike northbound at Glades Rd in P Bch County	30.00	55.71	62.71
I-95 northbound out of Miami - Dade	10.07	16.23	19.33
Florida Turnpike northbound out of Miami - Dade	11.23	18.43	21.53
I-75 west/northbound out of Miami - Dade	5.78	8.09	10.84
US 27 northbound out of Miami - Dade	8.31	13.28	16.64
US 41 westbound out of Miami - Dade	10.66	17.82	22.38
Lehman Causeway	7.74	7.98	9.98
Sunny Isles Causeway	5.07	5.07	7.07
Broad Causeway	8.72	8.94	10.94
Kennedy Causeway	9.02	9.02	11.02
NW 79th at I-95	13.15	16.76	18.76
Julia Tuttle Causeway	6.53	6.53	8.53
Venetian Causeway	7.50	7.50	9.50
MacArthur Causeway	11.86	11.86	13.86
Homestead Ext of Fla Turnpike south of US 27	6.73	10.23	15.47

Source PBS&J

Updated 2008

Figure 15 – Turkey Point Population Vicinity Chart

STUDY AREA BY: AREA

AREA	NO OF POPULATI	TOTAL PROJECTE UNITS	TOTAL RES. YEAR	TOTAL ASSMT. VALUE	AVR AGR. S.F.	AVR BUILDING VALUE	BUILDING PER HH	PERSON PER FAMI	PERSON DIR.
1	0	0	2003	0	714,426	87,768,877	1.44	1.8	
2	0	0	2003	0	743,854	89,405,245	1.93	2.41	
3	2	1	2003	0	2,753	26,167,660	2.4	3	
4	5,102	1,379	2003	29,486,494	2,114,377	133,385,136	3.52	3.93	
5	36,485	12,491	2003	4,476,905	23,285,592	928,226,338	2.88	3.35	
6	37,154	10,734	2003	71,253,278	20,064,509	787,019,877	3.53	3.8	
7	15,227	4,641	2003	73,410,006	9,562,026	397,276,719	3.21	3.56	
8	63,563	19,503	2003	96,226,830	33,194,782	1,200,161,944	3.25	3.67	
9	6	2	2003	0	72,300	2,490,176	2.7	3.25	
Total :	**157,540**	**48,751**	**274,853,513**	**89,754,619**	**3,651,901,972**				

STUDY AREA BY: SECTOR

AREA	NO OF POPULATI	TOTAL PROJECTE UNITS	TOTAL RES. YEAR	TOTAL ASSMT. VALUE	AVR AGR. S.F.	AVR BUILDING VALUE	BUILDING PER HH	PERSON PER FAMI	PERSON DIR.
A	18,814	6,574	2003	8,644,584	11,069,411	343,868,892	2.78	3.35	N
B	0	0	2003	0	706,892	87,486,454	1.25	1.58	NNE
C	0	0	2003	0	706,892	87,486,454	1.44	1.8	NE
D	0	0	2003	0	706,892	87,486,454	1.37	1.71	ENE
E	0	0	2003	0	706,892	87,486,454	1.2	1.5	E
F	0	0	2003	0	0	0	1.2	1.5	ESE
G	0	0	2003	0	0	0	1.2	1.5	SE
H	0	0	2003	0	0	0	1.2	1.5	SSE
J	0	0	2003	0	7,534	282,423	1.8	2.25	S
K	0	0	2003	0	9,324	2,451,837	2.4	3	SSW
L	0	0	2003	0	7,634	1,320,536	2.41	3.01	SW
M	2	1	2003	0	40,316	1,646,558	2.58	3.15	WSW
N	5,768	1,816	2003	15,266,373	4,487,756	173,164,177	3.08	3.57	W
P	40,632	12,714	2003	79,970,252	22,576,702	831,256,118	3.17	3.58	WNW
Q	26,625	7,780	2003	66,700,417	13,071,431	569,910,768	3.39	3.74	NW
R	23,409	6,698	2003	77,795,916	13,294,555	546,342,513	3.48	3.78	NNW
Total :	**115,250**	**35,583**	**248,377,542**	**67,392,231**	**2,820,189,638**				

STUDY AREA BY: RADIUS

AREA	NO OF POPULATI	TOTAL PROJECTE UNITS	TOTAL RES. YEAR	TOTAL ASSMT. VALUE	AVR AGR. S.F.	AVR BUILDING VALUE	BUILDING PER HH	PERSON PER FAMI	PERSON DIR.
10 Miles	114,043	35,238	2003	222,320,315	62,216,173	2,252,616,583	3.22	3.62	
2 Miles	0	0	2003	0	743,854	89,405,245	1.92	2.4	
5 Miles	25	7	2003	15,043,034	55,451	45,576,686	2.75	3.28	
Total :	**114,069**	**35,245**	**237,363,349**	**63,015,478**	**2,387,598,514**				

Figure 16 – Primary Evacuation Routes for Turkey Point

Route	# of Lanes	Road Type	Direction of Heaviest Evacuation Traffic
US 1	6	Divided A	North/South
Florida Turnpike (State Road 821)	6	Divided E	North/South
SW 107th Avenue	2	Undivided A	North
SW 137th Avenue	2	Undivided A	North
SW 167th Avenue (Tennessee Rd)	2	Undivided A	North
Krome Avenue (State Road 997)	2	Undivided A	North
Hainlin Mill Drive (SW 216th Street)	2	Undivided A	West
Silver Palm Drive (SW 232nd Street)	2	Undivided A	West
Coconut Palm Drive (SW 248th Street)	2	Undivided A	West
N Canal Drive (SW 328th Street)	2	Undivided A	West
Palm Drive (SW 344th Street)	2	Undivided A	West

Figure 17 – Evacuation Time and Traffic Capacity (Turkey Point)

EVACUATION TIME AND TRAFFIC CAPACITY ESTIMATES						
COUNTY AFFECTED	APPLICABLE SECTORS	ESTIMATED # OF AUTOMOBILES & CAPACITY (AUTOS PER HOUR)	POPULATION EVACUATION TIME ESTIMATES (0-10 MILES)			
			NORMAL WEATHER		ADVERSE WEATHER	
			MINUTES	HOURS	MIN	HOUR
MIAMI-DADE	A, R, Q	17,681 (8,700)	430	7.16	445	7.42
MIAMI-DADE	P, Q, R	34,231 (8,700)	419	6.99	434	7.24
MIAMI-DADE	M, N, P, Q	33,424 (8,700)	419	6.99	434	7.24
MONROE	H, J, K, L, M	5,635 (1,030)	228	3.80	243	4.05
MIAMI-DADE/ MONROE	A,R,Q,P,N, M,L,K,J,H	51,357 (9,730)	434	7.23	449	7.48

Figure 18 – Hurricane Storm Surge Evacuation Map

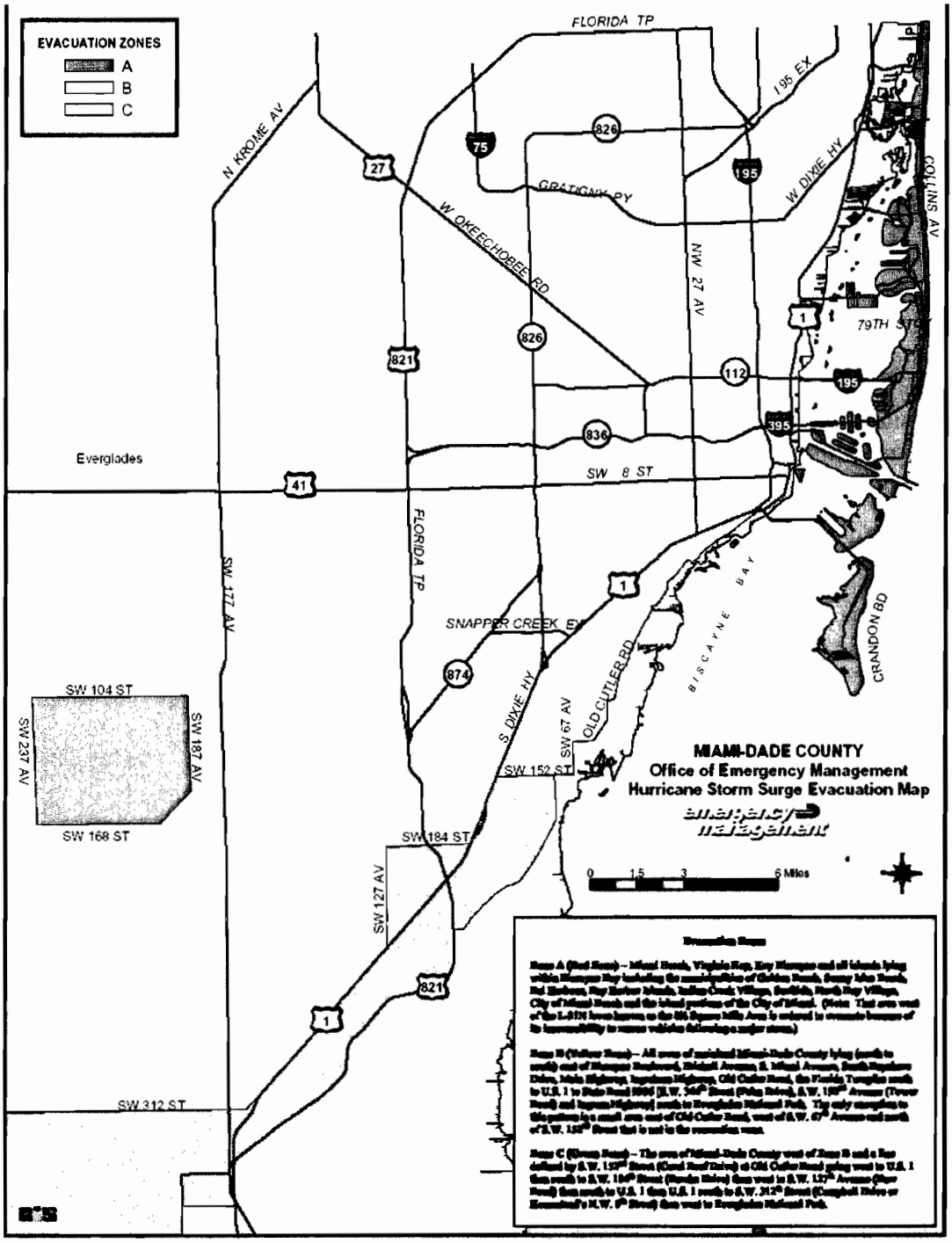


Figure 19 – Miami-Dade Mobile Home Parks

Name of Mobile Park	Address	Phone	Count
Palm Lake Trailer Court	2775 W OKEECHOBEE RD	305-884-1971	206
Wynken-Blynken & Nod	2800 W 12TH AVE	305-887-6570	180
Hibiscus Mobile Homes	3131 W 16TH AVE	305-822-2612	34
Holiday Acres Mobile Home Park	1401 W 29TH ST	305-822-4611	84
Palmetto Trailer Estates	3205 W 16TH AVE		95
Royal Duke	3620 NW 30TH AVE	305-634-7927	138
Strawberry Village Trailer	1451 W 29TH ST		39
Sunny Gardens Trailer	2901 W 16TH AVE	305-822-5921	93
Hialeah Trailer Park	425 E 33RD ST	305-696-2278	32
Princetonian Mobile Home Park	25120 SW 127 AVE	305-258-1027	280
Courtly Manor	12401 W OCHEECHOBEE RD	305-821-1400	525
Jones Fishing Camp Trailer	14601 NW 185 ST	305-822-5033	57
Aquarius Mobile Home	451 SE 8TH ST	305-248-9383	187
Boardwalk Mobile Home Park	100 NE 6TH AVE	305-248-2487	318
Cocowalk Estates	220 NE 12TH AVE	305-246-2707	223
Homestead Trailer Park	31 SE 2ND RD	305-247-4021	50
Landmark Mobile Home Park	215 17TH NW 79TH ST	305-759-4331	76
Leisure East	28300 SW 147 AVE	305-247-8915	39
Palm Gardens Park	28501 SW 152 AVE	305-247-8915	279
Sunrise Village Mobile Home Park	14500 SW 280 ST	305-247-5516	301
Florida Camper Site	601 NW 3RD AVE	305-248-7889	310
Gateway Estates Condo	35250 SW 177 CT	305-247-8500	220
Gateway West Condo	35303 SW 180 AVE	305-251-2234	111
Riviera Park INC	19900 NW 37 AVE	305-624-5888	162
Southern Comfort RV	345 E PALM DR	305-248-6909	359
Honey Hill	4955 NW 199TH ST	305-625-9255	438
Shady Oak Trailer Park	14701 NE 6 AVE	305-822-5912	36
Gables Trailer Park	825 SW 44TH AVE	305-966-8484	90
University Lakes Trailer Park	12800 SW 14 ST	305-226-4251	1153
Miami Terrace Mobile Home Park	1040 SW 70TH AVE	305-261-0551	89
Paradise Trailer Park	2750 NW SOUTH RIVER DR	305-634-6231	100
Landmark Plaza & Trailer	19800 W DIXIE HWY	305-931-0316	48
River Park Apts & Trailer Park	2260 NW 27TH AVE	305-635-4803	110
Silver Court Trailer Park	3170 SW 8TH ST	305-649-8941	236
Magic City Trailer Park	6005 NE 2ND AVE	305-759-0338	95
Llittle Farm Mobile Court	8500 BISCAYNE BLVD	305-754-3303	210
Isla Gold Mobile Home Park	26401 S DIXIE HWY	305-258-0818	228
Blue Bell Trailer Park	3586 NW 41ST ST	305-635-1755	150
Carley's	4111 NW 37TH AVE	305-635-5134	70
Fronton Trailer Park	3617 NW 36TH ST	305-634-4211	57
Sunnyside Trailer Park	6024 SW 8TH ST	305-266-1727	106
West Haven Motel & Trail Park	6024 SW 8TH ST	305-266-1727	21

Miami Heights Trailer Park	3520 NW 79TH ST	305-696-0121	127
Palm Lake Mobile Home Park	7600 NW 27TH AVE	305-696-1920	124
Schmidt	2542 NW 79TH ST	305-691-4197	49
Tradewinds Trailer Park	1919 NW 79TH ST	305-836-4343	80
Colonial Acres Mobile Home Park	9674 NW 10TH AVE	305-696-6231	296
Gold Coaster Trailer Park	34850 SW 187 AVE	305-248-5462	259
New Avocado Trailer Park	1170 NW 79TH ST		73
Rovell Trailer Park	939 NW 81ST ST	305-693-4396	138
Trinidad Court	7930 NW MIAMI CT	305-751-1266	173
Tropical Village	1398 NW 79TH ST	305-696-0059	108
Westland Mobile Home Park	1175 NW 79TH ST	305-693-1221	114
Biscayne Breeze Park	11380 BISCAYNE BLVD	305-895-0112	60
Palm Trailer Park	12000 NE 16 AVE	305-893-5021	160
Six Avenue Trailer Park	14721 NE 6 AVE	305-701-6824	25
All Star 36 Street	3010 NW 36TH ST	304-634-8697	73
Medley Mobile Homes Park	8181 NW SOUTH RIVER DR	305-885-7070	217
Pine Isle Mobile Home Park	28600 SW 132 AVE	305-248-0783	317
Redland Mobile Home Park	17360 SILVER PALM DR	305-247-7707	80
Royal Country	5149 NW 201ST TER	305-621-2270	864
Silver Palm Mobile Home Park	17350 SW 232 ST	305-248-8443	112
Blue Lake Mobile Home Park	10001 W FLAGLER ST	305-553-0011	278
Lil Abner Mobile Home Park	11239 NW 4 ST	305-221-7174	908
Larry/Penny Thompson	12451 SW 184 ST	305-232-1049	240
Medley Lakeside Retirement	10601 NW 105 WAY	305-888-3322	86
Miami-Everglades Kampground	20675 SW 162 AVE	305-233-5300	298
Coe's Trailer court	19770 W DIXIE HWY	305-458-2600	28
Dixie Mobile Court	19640 W DIXIE HWY	305-931-8002	47
J. Bar J.	2980 NW 79TH ST	786-318-0888	99
Sun Haven Trailer Park	19500 W DIXIE HWY	305-931-6918	56
Sunniland Trailer Park	129 NW 79TH ST	305-751-1266	105
Highland Mobile Home Park	13565 NE 21ST AVE		500
Americana Village Condo	19800 SW 180 AVE	305-253-6025	529
Gator Park, Inc	24050 SW 8 ST	305-559-2255	20

Total Parks 75 Total Units14,278

updated 2008

Figure 20 – Miami-Dade Marinas

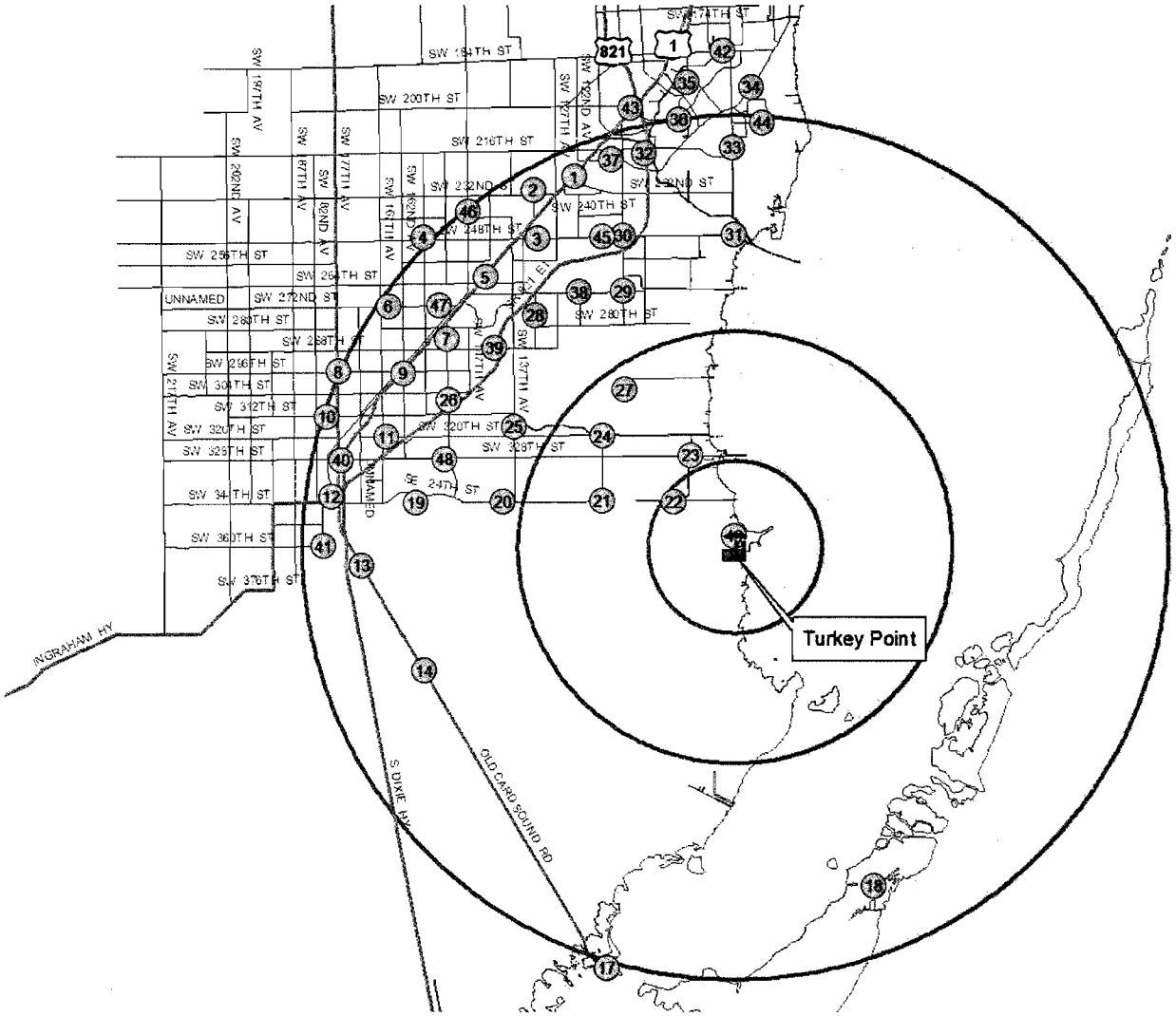
MARINA	ADDRESS
Able Marine Dockage	2599 NW 37th Ave. Miami, FL 33142
Action Nay Boat Rentals	100 Sunny Isles Blvd. Miami, FL 33160
Allied Marine Group	2550 Bayshore Drive Miami, FL 33133
Alt Mar Auto Marine Service	10724 SW 190th Street 33157
Anchor Marine	961 N.W. 7th Street Miami, FL 33136
Bal Harbour 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 25th Road Miami, FL 33125
Captain Jauvy Marinas Service	700 NW 7th Ave. Miami, FL 33136
Captain Roscos Ocean Adventures	4833 Collins Ave. Miami, FL 33140
City of Miami Marina	400 SE 2nd 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 5th 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 79th Street Miami, FL 33138
Palm Bay Club and Marina	720 NE 69 St. Miami, FL 33138
Pelican Harbor Marina	1275 NE 79th 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 8th 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 174th Street Miami, FL 33160
Total: 53	

(Updated 2007)

Figure 21 – Turkey Point Warning Sirens



(Updated 2007)

Figure 22 – 2007 Hurricane Evacuation Center

Name of Facility	Address	City/Neighborhood	Zip Code	Capacity
Dr Michael Krop Senior	1410 NE 215th Street	North Miami Beach	33179	3383
North Miami Senior	800 NE 137th Street	North Miami	33161	1000
Doral Middle	5005 NW 112th Avenue	Miami (Doral)	33178	1360
Booker T. Washington Senior	1200 NW 6th Avenue	City of Miami	33136	1028
Miami Coral Park Senior	8865 SW 16th Street	West Miami-Dade	33165	1131
Robert C. Morgan Senior	18180 SW 122nd Avenue	Miami	33177	1000
Lawton Chiles Middle	8190 NW 197th Street	Northwest Miami-Dade	33015	1,436
Charles Drew Middle School	1801 NW 60th Street	City of Miami	33142	1050
American Senior	18350 NW 67th Avenue	Hialeah	33015	2558
Hialeah Senior	251 East 47th Street	Hialeah	33012	1,352
W.R. Thomas Middle	13001 SW 26th Street	West Miami-Dade	33175	2050
John Ferguson Senior	15900 SW 56th Street	West Miami-Dade	33185	1,231
Barbara Goleman Senior	14100 NW 89th Avenue	Miami Lakes	33016	1356
Miami Carol City	3422 NW 187th Street	Opa-Locka	33056	2322
Ronald Reagan Senior	8600 NW 107th Avenue	Doral	33178	2943
South Miami Senior	6856 SW 53rd Street	Miami	33155	3224
Felix Varela Senior	15255 SW 96th Street	Miami	33196	2913
North Miami Beach Senior	1247 NE 167th Street	North Miami Beach	33162	3152
Jorge Mas Canosa Middle	15735 SW 144 St	Miami	33196	1000
Miami Northwestern Senior	1100 NW 71st Street	City of Miami	33150	567
Miami Palmetto Senior	7460 SW 118th Street	Pinecrest	33156	2313
Gilbert Porter Elementary	15851 SW 112th Street	Hammocks	33196	1769
M.S. Douglas Elementary	11901 SW 2nd Street	Sweetwater	33184	1569
Hammocks Middle School	9889 Hammocks Blvd	West Dade	33196	1467
Ben Sheppard Elementary	5700 West 24th Avenue	Hialeah	33016	1420
Carlos Finlay Elementary	851 SW 117th Avenue	Miami	33174	1407
Eneida Hartner Elementary	401 NW 29th Street	City of Miami	33127	1306
Claude Pepper Elementary	14550 SW 96th Street	Kendall	33186	1258
Dante Fascell Elementary	15625 SW 80th Street	Hammocks	33193	931
Stirrup Elementary	330 NW 97th Avenue	Fontainebleau	33172	775
Shenandoah Middle	1950 SW 19th Street	City of Miami	33145	750
Miami-Lakes Tech Senior	5780 NW 158th Street	Miami	33014	500
Miami Shores Elementary	10351 NE 5th Avenue	Miami Shores	33138	287
North Miami Middle	13105 NE 7 AVE	North Miami	33161	1753
Citrus Grove Middle	2153 NW 3rd Street	City of Miami	33125	1700

Bowman Ashe Elementary	6601 SW 152nd Avenue	Miami	33193	1386
Kinloch Park Middle	4340 NW 3rd Street	City of Miami	33126	1336
Oliver Hoover Elementary	9050 Hammocks Blvd	Hammocks	33196	1273
James Bright Elementary	2530 W 10th Ave	Hialeah	33010	1208
Palm Springs North Elementary	17615 NW 82nd Avenue	Miami Lakes	33015	1029
Lake Steven Elementary	5101 NW 183rd St	Opa-Locka	33055	1018
Richmond Heights Middle	15015 SW 103rd Avenue	Miami	33176	1000
Calusa Elementary	9580 W Calusa Club Dr	Miami	33186	900
Olinda Elementary	5536 NW 21st Avenue	Miami	33142	899
Norwood Elementary	19810 NW 14th Court	Miami	33169	895
Paul Dunbar Elementary	505 NW 20th St	Miami	33127	786
Bob Graham Education Ctr	15901 NW 79 Avenue	Miami Lakes	33016	700
Village Green Elementary	12265 SW 34th St	Miami	33175	565
Royal Green Elementary	13047 SW 47th Street	Miami	33175	562
Kelsey Pharr Elementary	2000 NW 46th Street	Miami	33142	511
Redland Middle	16001 SW 248 Street	Miami	33031	500
Miami Killian Senior	10655 SW 97th Avenue	Kendall	33176	420
			Total Capacity:	**70249**

Source: Miami-Dade DEM & HS

Figure 23 – 2007 Special Needs Evacuation Centers

Special Needs Evacuation Centers					
Edison Senior	6161 NW 5 Court	Miami	33127	Capacity:	500
Ruben Dario Middle	350 NW 97 Avenue	Miami	33172	Capacity:	500
South Dade Middle	29100 SW 194 Ave	Homestead	33030	Capacity:	500
Jose Marti Middle	**5701 West 24 Ave**	**Hialeah**	**33014**	**Capacity:**	500
HD McMillian Middle	**13100 SW 59 ST**	**Miami**	33183	Capacity:	500
Pet-friendly Evacuation Centers					
Sunshine Pavilion	10901 Coral Way	Miami	33165	100 pets	500 ppl
Dr Michael Krop Senior	1410 NE 215th Street	North Miami Beach	33179	80 pets	500 ppl

Source: Miami-Dade DEM & HS

Figure 24 – 2007 Medical Management Facilities

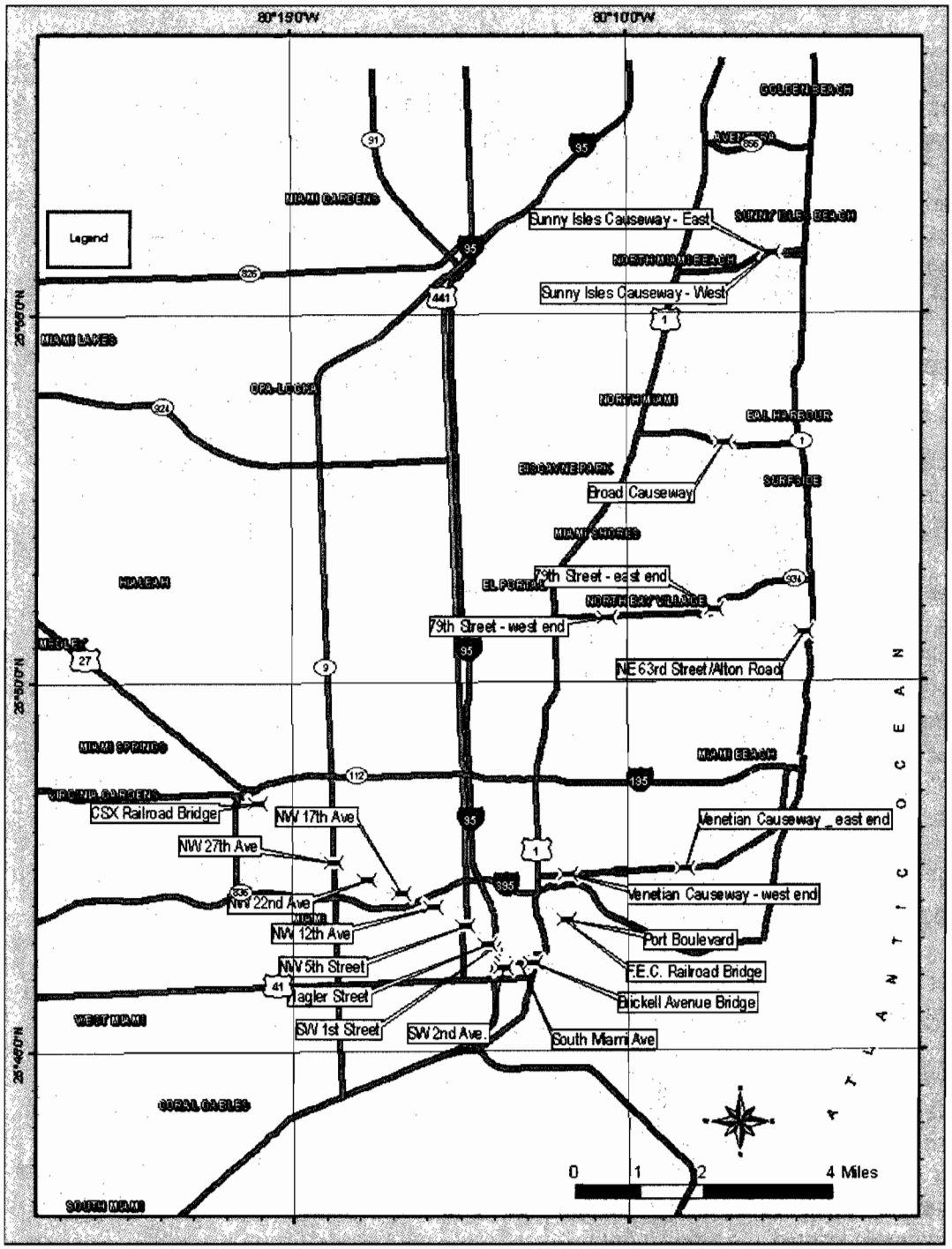
SITE	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
Jackson Memorial Hospital	1611 NW 12th Avenue	Miami	33136
Baptist Health Systems	8900 North Kendall Drive	Miami	33176
Kendall Medical Center	11750 SW 40th Street	Miami	33175
Metropolitan Hospital	5959 NW 7th Street	Miami	33126
Northshore Medical Center	1100 NW 95th Street	Miami	33150
Cedars Medical Center	1400 NW 12th Avenue	Miami	33136
Palmetto Hospital	2001 W 68th Street	Hialeah	33016
Coral Gables Hospital	3100 Douglas Rd	Coral Gables	33134
Miami Children's Hospital	3100 SW 62nd Avenue	Miami	33155
Mount Sinai Medical Center	4300 Alton Road	Miami Beach	33140
Florida Club Care	220 Sierra Drive	Miami	33179
Aventura Hospital	20900 Biscayne Blvd	Aventura	33180
Kindred Hospital	5190 SW 8 Street	Coral Gables	33134
Miami Jewish Home	5200 NE 2nd Avenue	Miami	33137
South Miami Hospital	6200 SW 73rd Street	Miami	33143
Mercy Hospital	3663 South Miami Avenue	Miami	33133
Westchester Hospital	2500 SW 75th Avenue	Miami	33155
Homestead Hospital	160 NW 13th Street	Homestead	33030
Jackson North Medical Center	160 NW 170 Street	N. Miami Beach	33169
Jackson South Hospital	9333 SW 152nd Street	Miami	33157
Larkin Community Hospital	7031 SW 62nd Avenue	South Miami	33143

Source: Miami-Dade DEM & HS

Figure 25 – 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 26 – Moveable Bridges



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 severely affecting 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).

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.

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.

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.

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 accidents, 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 interagency 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 politi-

cal 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 disas-

ter. 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 multiagency 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.

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.

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.

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 subsystem. 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.

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.

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