Memorandum

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

DATE: March 20, 2015

TO: Honorable Chairman Jean Monestime
and Members, Board of County Commissioners

FROM: Carlos A. Gimenez
Mayor

SUBJECT: 2013-2014 Annual Emergency Preparedness Report

Pursuant to the Citizens' Bill of Rights, Section 10 of the Miami-Dade County Home Rule Charter and Florida Statute 252, is the annual Miami-Dade County Emergency Preparedness Report. This report informs the Board of County Commissioners on Miami-Dade County's ability to prepare for, respond to, and manage disasters and emergencies.

If you have any questions, please contact Dave Downey, Fire Chief, Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department, at 786-331-5109, or me directly.

Attachment

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MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

2013 – 2014 MIAMI-DADE COUNTY EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS REPORT

Prepared by

MIAMI-DADE FIRE RESCUE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report fulfills the requirement of Chapter 8B-7, § 5, of the Miami-Dade County Code of Ordinances, which specifies that an annual written emergency preparedness report be presented to the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioner (the Board) and the Miami-Dade County Mayor (the Mayor). This report ensures the Board and the Mayor are informed on the status of the ability of Miami-Dade County to prepare for, respond to, and manage disasters and emergencies. This report is pursuant to the Citizens' Bill of Rights, Section 10 of the Miami-Dade County Home Rule Charter and F.S. 252. The time period covered in the document is from October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014.

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

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

- Public safety programs and campaigns designed to maintain or enhance the general public safety-centric aspects requisite for any large, metropolitan area. These programs serve to support the effectiveness of local law enforcement, fire rescue, corrections and emergency management agencies.

- Preparedness, through a standard cycle, assesses the risks, analyzes the consequences and identifies the County's disaster response and recovery capabilities. Preparedness is maintained and enhanced through plan development, training and exercise.

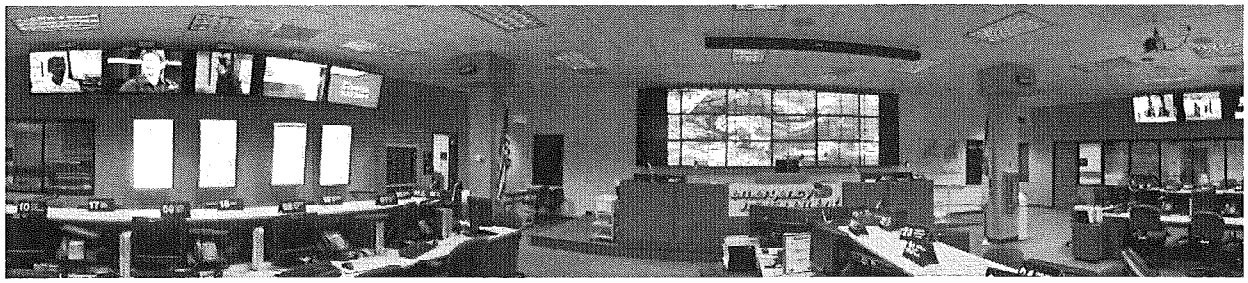
- Public education advances general community safety and preparedness. This measure is supported through a variety of avenues, such as attendance at community events, broadcast and print media and social media programs.

- Homeland Security competency is supported by a capabilities-based approach to planning, allocating resources, and assessing levels of preparedness. Specialized training and exercise support this preparedness initiative.

- Response and Recovery are programs that facilitate the phases of emergency management; including partner, stakeholder and professional public safety resources.

- Mutual Aid Agreements that include County, State and National resources.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)

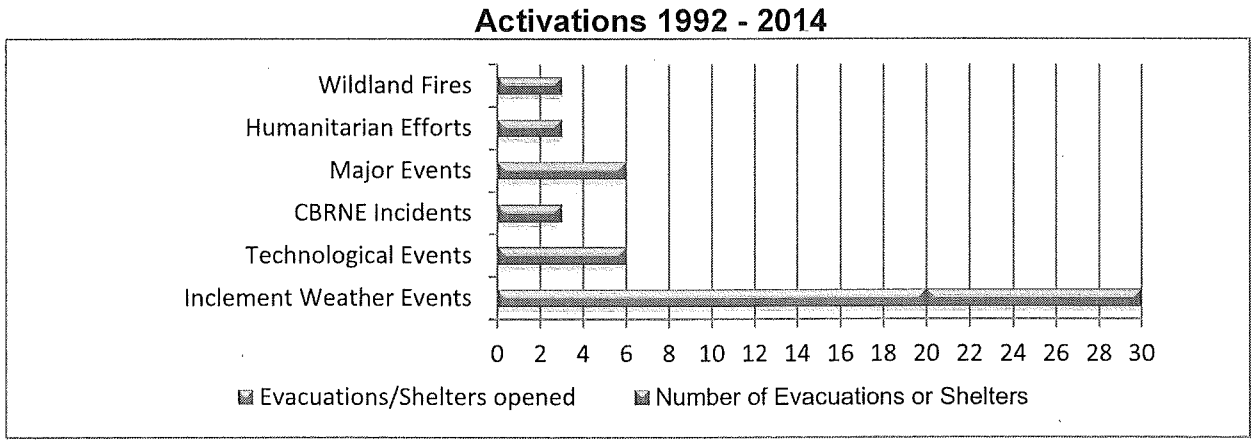


The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is a state-of-the-art central command and control facility ensuring appropriate preparedness activities prior to a disaster. It further serves as the nucleus for timely and effective disaster response and recovery efforts as well as the communal hub for the planning and potential response precipitated by large-scale scheduled events, such as the Super Bowl. It is operated by the Office of Emergency Management (OEM), a Division of Miami-Dade Fire Rescue located in the City of Doral at the Miami-Dade Fire Rescue's administration building, which also houses the Regional Fire Communication Center.

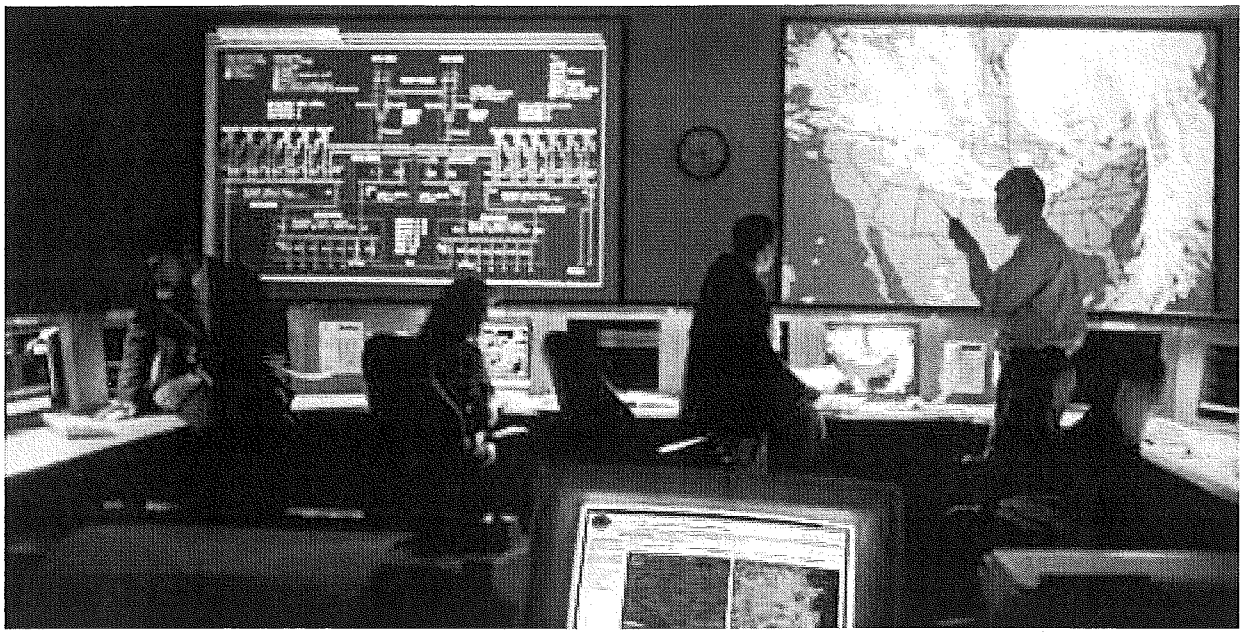
The EOC is activated in three levels; Level 3: monitoring and assessment is the EOC's steady-state level with a 24/7 Duty Officer Program assuring timely notifications and appropriate actions for any event/incident affecting the County. Level 2, or partial activation includes coordination with external agencies for a localized incident while Level 1; full-scale activation incorporates all Emergency Support Function (ESF) lead/support agencies and is expected to last for an extended period. **Figure 1** shows the number of EOC activations since 1992, as well as the incident type that warranted the activation.

The EOC operates under the principles of the Incident Command System with an Incident Commander, his/her General and Command staff, and four Section Chiefs. The table of organization (TO) continues with branches, units and groups. Please refer to **Appendix A** to view the EOC TO. Miami-Dade County adopted NIMS as its standard incident management tool on March 9, 2006.

Figure 1: EOC Activations



SOUTHEAST FLORIDA FUSION CENTER (SEFFC)



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

Regional fusion centers were also developed. Although the focus of these regional centers may vary slightly from the FFC, the flow of information between these centers is coordinated and serves the needs of all Floridians. The Miami-Dade Police Department Homeland Security Bureau (HSB) operates as a regional fusion center known as the Southeast Florida Fusion Center (SEFFC). This SEFFC is one of only 77 federally recognized regional fusion centers, which gathers, mines, fuses data to support its fight against crime within the region, and assists the FBI in identifying and preventing terrorist attacks.

Data and information is derived from multiple sources, including the intelligence community, the federal government, other state and municipal agencies, private partners, suspicious activity reporting, social media and open sources. Fusion centers also respond to requests for analysis from law enforcement agencies in the field, primarily investigators seeking to spot trends in areas like drug crime, gang activity, or theft.

COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) deals with day-to-day disruptions as well as managing preparation for, response to, and recovery from, major disasters. It is the disaster operations document for Miami-Dade County and, as such, provides the framework by which the County manages emergencies and disasters. The CEMP aids all levels of government and the response community to mobilize in a unified and organized manner; better safeguarding the County's residents, businesses and visitors.

The CEMP consists of three volumes; Volume 1 contains the Basic Plan, Volume II contains the Standard Operating Procedures for the Emergency Support Functions, and Volume III contains the annexes that provide the specific direction and control for more specialized or complex events.

The Basic Plan identifies those hazards that have the potential to impact Miami-Dade County and provides an analysis of those risks. It defines the responsibilities of local government, state and federal agencies and volunteers. This component of the CEMP provides for the direction, control, and financial management of an event and addresses recovery and restoration issues.

Volume II contains the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) structure that serves as a guidance tool to direct a response at the operational level. Categorized into the main response activities following a disaster, this is the mechanism used to organize and provide assistance with the activities most frequently employed before and after a disaster. **Figure 2** (page 9) shows the ESFs, the respective lead agencies and the work processes assigned to each.

Volume III contains the hazard–specific annexes. These are plans for complex events that may require unique strategies and that may be implemented independently or in conjunction with other plans. These hazards carry unique and complex issues and create an enormous demand for effective communication and coordination. They may carry logistical burdens in regards to securing and allocation of resources and the initial financial output may be significant.

Each responding agency has its own set of standard operating procedures, guides or comparable documents that direct day-to-day operations as well as emergency procedures. During times of disaster, these complement and do not circumvent the CEMP.

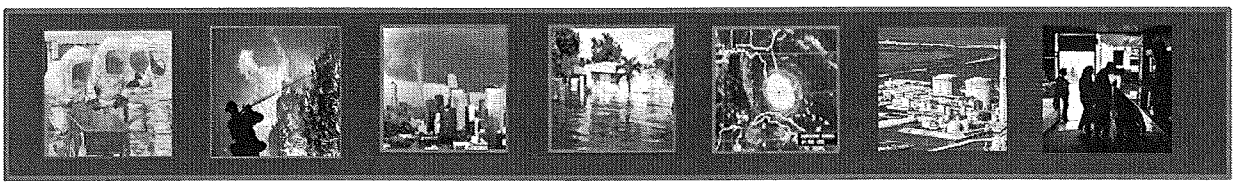


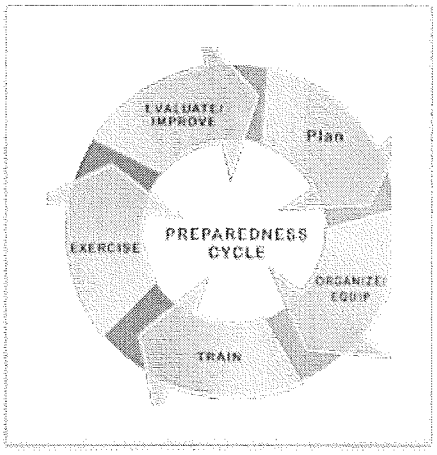
Figure 2: Emergency Support Functions

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

PREPAREDNESS

Preparedness is a continuous cycle, (**see Figure 3**), consisting of planning, organizing, training, Equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective action. Each component of the cycle serves as an element of a system to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disaster.

Figure 3: Preparedness Cycle



Miami-Dade County works within the concepts outlined in the National Preparedness System to ensure the appropriate systems are in please to address the needs of the community in any natural or man-made disaster, including acts of terrorism.

The National Preparedness System and its activities are all intended to achieve the National Preparedness Goal, which defines what it means for the whole community to be prepared for all type of disasters and emergencies. The goal consists of a set of Core Capabilities which are organized into five mission areas: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery (**see Figure 4**).

Figure 4: Core Capabilities

Prevention	Protection	Mitigation	Response	Recovery
Planning				
Public Information and Warning				
Operational Coordination				
Forensics and Attribution Intelligence and Information Sharing Interdiction and Disruption Screening, Search, and Detection	Access Control and Identity Verification Cybersecurity Intelligence and Information Sharing Interdiction and Disruption Physical Protective Measures Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities Screening, Search, and Detection Supply Chain Integrity and Security	Community Resilience Long-term Vulnerability Reduction Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment Threats and Hazard Identification	Critical Transportation Environmental Response/Health and Safety Fatality Mgmt. Services Infrastructure Systems Mass Care Services Mass Search and Rescue Operations On-scene Security and Protection Operational Communications Public and Private Services and Resources Public Health and Medical Services Situational Assessment	Economic Recovery Health and Social Services Housing Infrastructure Systems Natural and Cultural Resources

HOMELAND SECURITY STRATEGIES/INITIATIVES

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

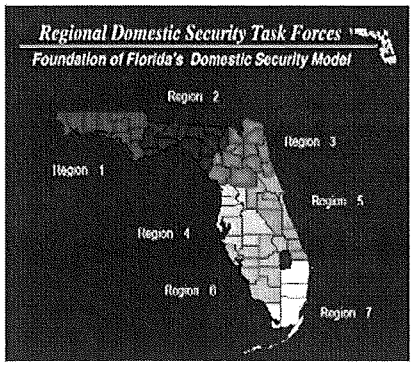
Southeast Regional Domestic Security Task Force (SERDSTF)

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

MDPD, Homeland Security Bureau

The Miami-Dade Police Department's (MDPD) Homeland Security Bureau (HSB) is tasked with gathering, analyzing, disseminating and maintaining criminal intelligence and supporting homeland security initiatives. The Intelligence Operations Center (IOC), Infrastructure Protection Section and Intelligence Section are the three operation centers of this Bureau. It is through these sections that the HSB develops information-sharing policies and collaborative programs. These policies and programs are designed to aid in the effective dissemination of intelligence information across a multi-jurisdictional and multi-discipline environment. The HSB conducts security, vulnerability and threat assessments, identifies the defensive needs of critical infrastructures and coordinates RDSTF efforts for Region 7 (Palm Beach, Broward, Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties).

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



Terrorism Liaison Officer (TLO)

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

TLOs are a part of a statewide network of personnel and resources linked to federal and state assets to provide an effective and viable flow of information. This year a total of three (3) TLO classes were conducted with a total of 110 attendees. This brings a total number of Terrorism Liaison Officers serving Region 7 to 493.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) - BioWatch

BioWatch is a DHS program falling under the management oversight of its Science and Technology Directorate. This program was implemented in 2001 following the anthrax attacks. It is designed to reduce the detection time of potential outbreaks compared to traditional surveillance. It further allows for the early identification of bioterrorism-related and naturally occurring outbreaks in the County prior to specific medical diagnoses through a comprehensive protocol for monitoring, collection, and laboratory analysis.

The Miami-Dade County Health Department (MDCHD) manages the program locally; using four different data sources to detect any potential communicable disease outbreak or bioterrorist event. A syndromic surveillance uses individual and population health indicators that are available prior to laboratory confirmation. It involves the implementation of technology and collaborative business practices in order to link data for analysis and intervention. The MDCHD pioneered the use of 911 call data and school absenteeism to support the early detection of a potential outbreak.

Cities Readiness Initiative (CRI)

Managed by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) the CRI works concurrent with the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS); a national repository of medicine and medical supplies. Multiple repositories are staged throughout the Country and each maintains ready-to-deploy Push Packages; caches of pharmaceuticals, antidotes, and medical supplies. Push Packages can be delivered to pre-designated sites within 12 hours of the federal decision to deploy SNS assets. In the event that local resources are overwhelmed due to any one event, the MDCHD will request the SNS assets.

Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)

The DHS, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), National Preparedness Directorate manages this program that constitutes a national standard for exercises. All exercises funded by the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) must follow its capabilities and performance-based program. This program provides a standardized methodology and terminology for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning. The OEM facilitated or hosted five HSEEP compliant exercises this reporting period.

National Exercise Program (NEP)

The National Exercise Program supports organizations by providing the framework for prioritizing and coordinating exercise activities. The guidelines provide for the objective assessment of agency capabilities. This allows for strengths and areas for improvement to be identified, corrected, and shared as appropriate prior to a real incident. Miami-Dade County conducts exercises in full compliance with this program.

SEE Something, SAY Something

This campaign is designed to raise public awareness of indicators of terrorism and violent crime, and to emphasize the importance of reporting suspicious activity to the proper state and local law enforcement authorities. Miami-Dade County Police Department adopted this campaign in July 2010, shortly after its inception. The campaign was launched in conjunction with the rollout of the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative (NSI).

Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative (NSI)

The NSI is an administration-wide effort to develop, evaluate, and implement common processes and policies for gathering, documenting, processing, analyzing, and sharing information about terrorism-related suspicious activities. Led by the Department of Justice (DoJ), the NSI works partnership with state and local officials across the nation. NSI provides law enforcement a tool to develop composites of seemingly insignificant events into indicators of terrorist or criminal activity.

PREPAREDNESS STRATEGIES/INITIATIVES

The strategies/initiatives highlighted in this section serve to promote public awareness and engagement in both disaster preparedness and general safety and welfare. It features programs that enhance the knowledge and skills of the County's professional public safety personnel.

Training

Training is an essential tool for preparing all response agencies involved in an event to be successful. OEM continues to support NIMS compliancy and County staff development by offering the requisite ICS courses and the classes included in FEMA's Professional Development and Advanced Professional Series. Other coursework OEM hosts or facilitates is the specialized training for all positions utilized in FEMA's All Hazards Incident Management Team. Trainings are also developed and offered to the general public to prepare them to assist during inclement weather and other hazards. These include the Skywarn® and Ham Radio Operators coursework.

The trainings recorded in **Figure 5** are a sampling of the coursework designed to guide departments and agencies at all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against the effects of incidents. **Figure 6** (page 15) depicts trainings specific to first responders in radiological incidents.

Figure 5: Trainings

Course Name	Participants
Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Trainings	165
ICS-300	31
ICS-400	18
FEMA ICS Position Specific Ops Section Chief Training (L-958)	15
FEMA CERT Program Manager (L-427)	14
FEMA CERT Train-the-Trainer (L-428)	22
HAM Radio	12
Florida Foundations Basic Emergency Management Academy	50
Points of Distribution for Disaster Assistance Employee (DAE)	165

Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP)

Specialized training for the REP Program with coursework including both classroom and hands-on training best assures the first responders appropriately identify the hazard and secure their safety. Classes include appropriate use of personal protective equipment (PPE), fundamentals of radiation, biological effects of radiation, radiation protection strategies and a plan overview.

Figure 6: REP Trainings

Agency	Number of Trainings	Total Attendees
MD Corrections & Rehabilitation	3	30
MD Fire Rescue	17	204
MD Police	7	177
MD Transit	2	99
MDFR Fire Alarm Office	1	12

Exercise

Exercises work in concert with training and allow personnel to demonstrate and enhance the skills and knowledge acquired during training. Exercises further allow agencies to identify deficiencies in plans & procedures or gaps in resources. Refer to **Figure 7** for a sampling of exercises that were hosted or facilitated during this review period.

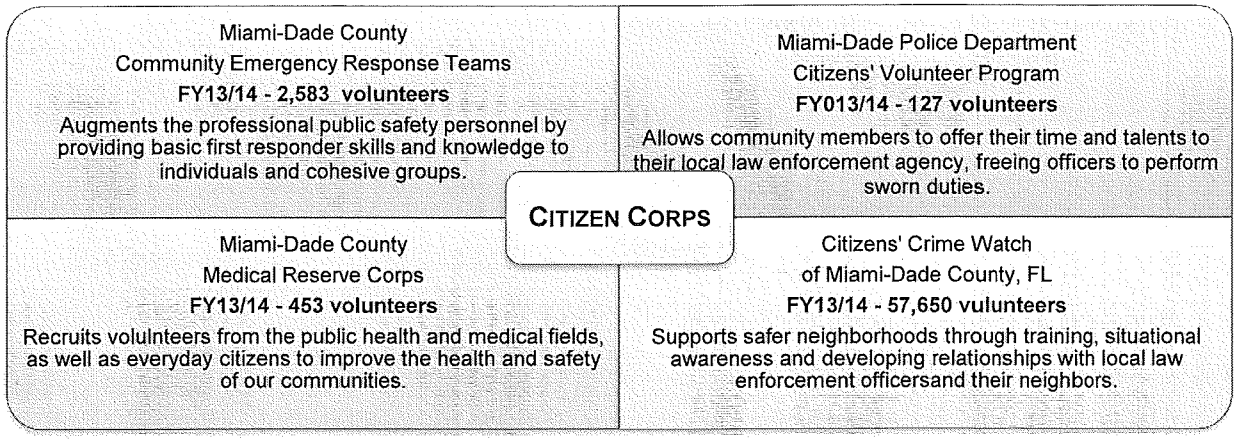
Figure 7: Exercises

Exercise Matrix		
Exercise Name	**Type**	**Date**
I-Step Mass Transit	TTX	11/08/13
MS1	FSE	11/20/13
South Florida Regional CRI Bio-Watch	FSE	01/28/14
Turkey Point Ingestion Exposure Pathway	TTX	02/06/14
Communities Organized to Respond in Disaster	TTX	02/20/14
Recovery	TTX	02/27/14
MD-C Public Works and Waste Management	TTX	05/11/14
Statewide Hurricane Exercise	TTX	05/20/14
Storm Surge & Protective Action Decision-Making Workshop	TTX	07/24/14
Employee Volunteer Staging Area	FE	08/20/14
Alliance for Recovery	TTX	09/15/14
TTX = Tabletop Exercise, FE = Functional Exercise, FSE = Full Scale Exercise		

Miami-Dade County Citizen Corps

The Citizen Corps was created following President Bush's 2002 State of the Union Address, in which he asked all Americans to volunteer in support of their country. In response to the President's call, the Miami-Dade Citizen Corps was developed as a volunteer initiative encouraging community involvement and providing a myriad of volunteer initiatives to engage citizens. The Citizen Corps Council meets quarterly, under the guidance of OEM, and supports volunteer recruitment and retention initiatives for its partner programs. **Figure 8** reflects the volunteer numbers for each program falling under the Citizen Corps umbrella. In addition, to support its preparedness and volunteer mission, the Citizen Corps hosts several 'Safety Days' throughout the year.

Figure 8: Citizen Corps



StormReady®

The National Weather Service created the StormReady® Program to provide communities with clear-cut guidelines on how to improve their hazardous weather operations. To receive this recognition the applicant must meet the prescribed criteria such as NWS information reception, hydrometeorlogical monitoring and local warning dissemination. Miami-Dade again received recognition as a StormReady® Community on September 1, 2011; which is valid for three years. OEM was instrumental in three of the County's municipalities, Doral, Homestead, and Miami Beach, also achieving StormReady® status.

Ready South Florida

Modeled after the national Ready.gov initiative, this partnership between Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, Broward and Monroe counties promotes a unified message for disaster preparedness; Be Informed, Make a Plan, Get a Kit, and Get Involved. It sponsors a website and promotional materials.

RESPONSE/RECOVERY STRATEGIES/INITIATIVES

This section of the Emergency Preparedness Report highlights those programs and initiatives that augment the County's resources, provide for the continuity of operations of County Departments and overall facilitates the County's response and recovery activities.

Mutual Aid Agreements/Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

Mutual aid is a written agreement among like disciplines to lend assistance across jurisdictional boundaries. This aid may be requested when an emergency response exceeds local resources or based on a formal standing agreement. Mutual aid may also extend beyond local response.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is a written document that stipulates a bilateral or multilateral agreement between parties to establish the conveyance of goods or services. MOUs normally extend across disciplines and are formal agreements outlining the details of the agreement and responsibilities of each party.

All of the County's public safety agencies participate in multiple Mutual Aid Agreements and MOUs too numerous to list in its entirety. MDPD has Mutual Aid Agreements with thirty-one (31) municipalities, in addition with the Miami-Dade County School Board, the Florida International University, and the Florida Sheriffs Association. The text below highlights the types and purposes of some of these documents.

- Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement: provides reciprocal emergency aid and assistance in emergencies too extensive to be dealt with unassisted and ensures the timely reimbursement of costs incurred by local governments rendering such assistance.

- Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC): provides assistance during governor-declared states of emergency through a responsive, straightforward system that allows states to send personnel, equipment, and commodities to help disaster relief efforts in other states.

- Dade County Fire Service Mutual Aid Organization: provides for an integration of fire-fighting equipment and other related resources between all Miami-Dade County fire jurisdictions for the purpose of providing adequate fire and disaster protection countywide.

- The Florida Sheriff's Association coordinates two separate agreements that cross-jurisdictional lines. The first, the Florida Sheriff's Disaster Assistance Mutual Aid Agreement allows MDPD to request or render assistance in the event of a Catastrophic or Major Disaster. The second, the Florida Sheriff's Combined Operational Assistance and Voluntary Cooperation Mutual Aid Agreement, mirrors the first with the provision for assistance but is law-enforcement operations specific.

- MOU between Miami-Dade County and the School Board of Miami-Dade County providing for the use of appropriate public schools to serve as hurricane evacuation centers (HECs)

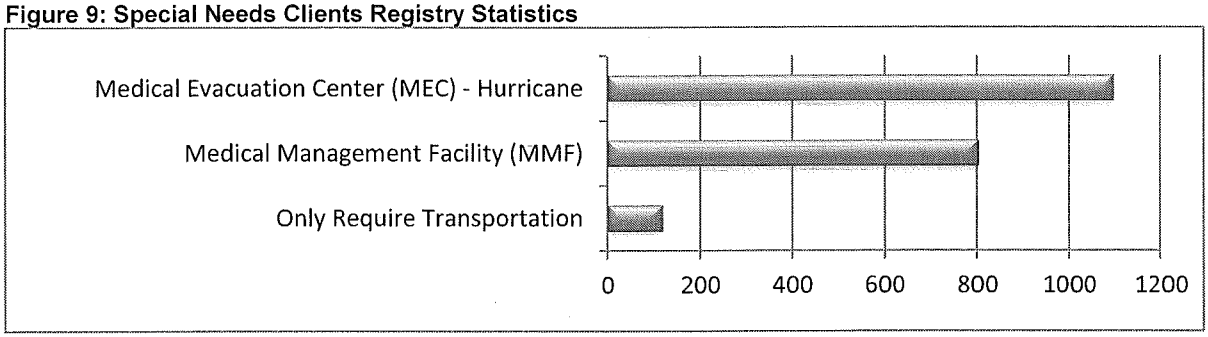
- MOU between the School Board of Miami-Dade County and the American Red Cross allowing for disaster services activities to be conducted in public schools serving as hurricane evacuation centers.

Emergency & Evacuation Assistance Program (E&EAP)

The E&EAP provides evacuation assistance and specialized accommodations for those residents who require daily skilled nursing care, assistance with the activities of daily living, or who are electrically dependent. The E&EAP is available to those individuals who live alone or with their families who register on the County's Special Needs Registry. Registrants receive assignment to a Medical Evacuation Center (MEC) or a Medical Management Facility (MMF) contingent upon their personal needs. Medical personnel from the Department of Health or nursing staff from Jackson Memorial Hospital staff the MECs. The MMFs are comprised of 16 area hospitals.

In addition to the numbers provided previously in **Figure 9**, OEM, in accordance with the Functional Needs Support Services (FFNS) guidelines, currently has one applicant requesting and meeting the criteria for transportation to a general population shelter. The total number of clients currently registered in the program is 2,022.

Figure 9: Special Needs Clients Registry Statistics



Plans Review; Residential Health Care Facilities (RHCF)

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

Figure 10: Residential Health Care Facilities (RHCF)

Residential Health Care Facilities (RHCF)	
Existing Facilities Plans Reviewed	1,154
Number of New Plans	88
Total	**1,242**

Disaster Assistance Employee (DAE)

Imminent disasters, or those that have impacted the County, trigger a multitude of jobs that need accomplishing. It is not advantageous to rely solely on volunteers to meet this need. To address this Miami-Dade County instituted a Disaster Assistance Employee (DAE) Program.

Miami-Dade County employees may be designated as "Department Essential" or "EOC Essential" under the DAE Program. "EOC Essential" personnel are required to assist OEM in the County's disaster response efforts. Roles may be pre-assigned or assigned as the situation dictates. It is important to note that Department Essential personnel may also be assigned disaster roles. **Figure 11** depicts personnel trained in "EOC Essential" functions during the fiscal year.

Figure 11: DAE Program Statistics

Department	Assignment	# trained
Miami-Dade Community Action & Human Services (CAHSD)	Shuttering	53
	Disaster Assistance Center (staff/support)	12
	Mobile Assistance Team	10
Miami-Dade Juvenile Services Department	EOC Staffing & Support	6
	Employee Wellness Teams (Mental Health)	10
	Previously assigned individuals for Evac Center	15
Miami-Dade Fire Rescue (MDFR)	EEAP Call Center Staffing	10
Miami-Dade Corrections & Rehabilitation (MDCR)	Staffing EEAP Call Center	19
	Employee Wellness Teams (MH)	9
Medical Examiner	(15) Evacuation Center Staffing	15
Miami-Dade Finance Department	DAE Call Center Staffing at WASD	33
	(2) Points of Distribution	155
Miami-Dade Human Resources	Employee & Volunteer Staging Area	31
	Employee Wellness Teams	1
Miami-Dade Internal Services Department	(2) Points of Distribution	N/A
	Employee Wellness Teams (safety)	38
Miami-Dade Cultural Affairs Department	(1) Points of Distribution	18
Miami-Dade Park , Recreation & Open Spaces (PROS)	(2) Points of Distribution	133
Port Miami	(1) Points of Distribution	33
CareerSource South Florida	(8) Disaster Assistance Center	48
	Total trained	649

Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)

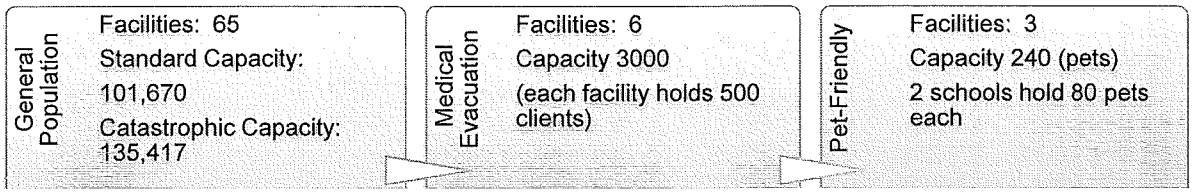
Pursuant to Chapter 8B, the Miami-Dade Code of Ordinances, identified County Departments must prepare or revise emergency preparedness contingency plans in accordance with the directions and guidelines provided by OEM. These plans detail how the essential missions of any one Department will continue. COOP plans must be submitted to OEM by March of each year. 100% compliancy was achieved this period.

Communities Organized to Respond in Emergencies (CORE)

Created in partnership with the DHS Center for Faith-based and Neighborhood Partnerships the Miami-Dade CORE engages faith-based and community organizations in response and recovery efforts. Seventy three (73) organizations committed their resources last year as feeding stations, shelters, points of distribution and spiritual guidance centers. This year, 37 new organizations have committed to explore the ways that they too can serve the community. This partnership provides more leverage of the collective resources and further enhances the County's overall level of resilience.

Hurricane Evacuation Centers (HEC)/Emergency Shelters

Figure 12: HEC Capacity



OEM, in collaboration with the American Red Cross, locates, assesses and secures facilities for both HEC and Emergency Shelter use. The two facility types are delineated by pre and post-disaster sheltering. The pre-disaster facilities are further delineated by general population, medical evacuation and pet-friendly. When selecting facilities, special attention is given to the necessities of those persons with access and functional needs. All but one of the HECs is located in Miami-Dade County Public Schools and is opened prior to the arrival of tropical storm or hurricane force winds. These are not long-term centers given that the schools need to reopen as quickly as possible to return the community to a state of normalcy. **Figure 12** shows the Miami-Dade County HEC capacity.

The Emergency Shelters, on the other hand, are designated as long-term and may be used to move displaced individuals or families post storm or for other events that so warrants. OEM has currently pre-identified and secured 9 facilities that will serve as Emergency Shelters.

Second Responders

Second Responders bridge the gap between on-going recovery operations and the necessary and timely return to normalcy. Miami-Dade Corrections and Rehabilitation (MDCR) serves as a Second Responder agency. When needed, sworn corrections officers augment the County's law enforcement personnel to assist with traffic control and security. Four platoons for a total of 148 MDCR personnel have been trained to be deployed in the Second Responder capacity.

MITIGATION

Miami-Dade County is vulnerable to disasters of all types affecting every part of our community; no one is immune. The County has been impacted by hurricanes, tornadoes, severe flooding, wildfires, plane crashes, hard freezes, droughts and more. Mitigation lessens the impact that these disasters may have and in doing so helps decrease the response and recovery efforts.

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS)

The LMS Working Group and Steering Committee are made up of a broad spectrum of both stakeholders and partners, including federal, state, and local government; private enterprise; private and public schools, colleges, and universities; hospitals; and not-for-profits. The LMS Working Group submits projects for consideration and approval by the Steering Committee. Although specific to mitigation, projects undertaken ensure a less costly and more effective recovery. The LMS identifies financing through Federal, State, and Local funding sources to develop and implement projects that serve to reduce the impact any one disaster has on the County. Further, through the funding of these projects Miami-Dade County is benefited by increased commerce generated by construction as well as, the associated job creation. **Figure 13** reflects the projects undertaken and funds secured during this reporting period.

Figure 13: LMS Projects

LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY PROJECT STATUS REPORTED 2013	
UNDER CONSTRUCTION	
Jackson - Wind Retrofit Project at RTC	8,589,588.00
Jackson - Wind Retrofit Project at JRSC	601,281.00
Miami-Dade Public Works and Waste Management - Beach and Dune Restoration and Maintenance	3,200,000.00
Miami-Dade Public Works and Waste Management - 32nd Street Breakwater Rehabilitation and Stabilization	800,000.00
Miami-Dade Public Works and Waste Management - 55th Street Erosion Control Breakwater	1,700,000.00
Miami Dade College - Medical Center Building 1000 - Hurricane Shutters	200,000.00
Miami Dade - Medical Center Building 2000 - Hurricane Protection	263,000.00
Miami Dade College - Hialeah Campus Building 1000 - Hurricane Protection	250,000.00
University of Miami Hospital - Wind Mitigation	4,100,000.00
Key Biscayne - Stormwater Outfall Rehabilitation	50,000.00
Miami Lakes - Downtown Area Drainage Improvements	1,000,000.00
Miami Springs - Removal of Australian Pines - Wind Mitigation	14,000.00
El Portal - Stormwater Improvements	5,000,000.00
Palmetto Bay - Localized Drainage Improvements	900,000.00
Total Under Construction	***26,667,869.00***
LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY PROJECT STATUS REPORTED 2013	
COMPLETED PROJECTS	
Florida International University – Public Safety Code Plus Building Construction	$750,000.00
Housing Authority of City of Miami Beach - Windstorm Protection for Rebecca Towers South	$755,640.00
Housing Authority of City of Miami Beach - Housing Authority of City of Miami Beach North	$755,640.00
Housing Authority of City of Miami Beach - Shutter 211 Collins	$150,000.00
Housing Authority of City of Miami Beach - Replace Generator, Rebecca Towers South	$100,000.00
Housing Authority of City of Miami Beach - Replace Generator, Rebecca Towers North	$100,000.00
Miami Dade College – North Campus Building 1000 – Hurricane Shutters	$374,200.00
Miami Dade College – Wolfson Campus Building 2000 – Hurricane Protection	$200,000.00
Miami Dade Libraries – South Miami Repair Roofing System	$250,000.00
Miami Dade Public Housing and Community Development – Claude Pepper - Wind Mitigation	$1,013,336.00
Miami Dade Public Housing and Community Development – Peters Plaza - Wind Mitigation	$401,751.00
Miami Dade Public Housing and Community Development – Kline Nunn - Wind Mitigation	$1,051,693.00
Miami Dade Public Housing and Community Development – Newberg - Wind Mitigation	$1,000,000.00
University of Miami (UM) Multiple Building Gables - Wind Mitigation	$1,000,000.00
UM Multiple Building Medical - Wind Mitigation	$2,900,000.00
UM Marine Campus SLAB - Wind Mitigation	$302,000.00
UM Multiple Building Medical - Wind Mitigation	$2,950,000.00

UM Multiple Building Marine - Wind Mitigation	$466,900.00
UM Multiple Building Gables - Wind Mitigation	$1,800,000.00
UM Bascom Palmer Eye Institute – Wind Mitigation	$3,400,000.00
Cutler Bay (CB) Town Hall EOC Installation of Transfer Switch for Emergency Power	$210,000.00
CB Acquisition of Emergency Generators Town Hall	$394,000.00
Key Biscayne (KB) Stormwater Master Plan Update	$150,000.00
KB Ocean Lane Drive – Drainage Wells	$465,000.00
Miami Springs Stormwater Master Plan	$2,300,000.00
Miami Springs Basin 14 – Drainage	$654,480.00
Miami Springs Basin 13 – Drainage	$91,125.00
Miami Springs Basin 19B – Drainage	$364,500.00
Miami Springs Basin 9 - Drainage	$457,313.00
Miami Springs Basin 25 - Drainage	$747,225.00
Miami Springs Shutters for Municipal Buildings	$30,000.00
Miami Springs Emergency Generator for Senior Center	$350,000.00
Storm Sewer Cleaning Program Improvements	$350,000.00
Miami Gardens Drainage Improvements NW 38 Court	$121,000.00
Miami Gardens Drainage Improvement NW 7 Ave Improvements new roads, drainage and median	$5,200,000.00
Miami Gardens Drainage Improvement NW 27 Ave and 207 Street	$634,885.00
Miami Gardens Venetian Gardens Drainage and Road Improvement NW 161 - 164 Street and 37-38 Place	$315,800.00
Miami Gardens Secondary Canal Bank Stabilization & Sediment Removal Carol City Canals A & B, Real Site Canal & NW 17 Ave Canal	$1,300,000.00
Miami Gardens Vista Verde Phase IA Area from NW 38-39 Avenue and NW 40 Ave Rd to NW 207 Street	$670,885.70
Miami Gardens Emergency Broadcast System	$271,000.00
Miami Gardens NW 191-193 Streets, 9th Ave - 10th Place - Drainage	$233,752.00
Miami Gardens NW 158-159 Street and NW 28 Place - 29 Court - Drainage	$145,329.00
Miami Gardens NW 194 Street and 21 Ave - Drainage	$350,000.00
Miami Gardens NW 175 Street and 12 Ave - Drainage	$113,200.00
Miami Gardens NW 38 Place and NW 208-209 Streets - Drainage	$150,977.00
Miami Gardens Bunche Park Neighborhood Revitalization Project	$325,000.00
Miami Gardens King's Garden Phases I and II - Drainage	$480,000.00
Miami Gardens NW 171 Terrace from NW 44 Avenue to 45 Court - Drainage	$225,000.00
Miami Gardens Golden Glades Elementary School Swale Restoration	$32,098.60
Miami Gardens NW 17 Avenue and 194 Street Swale Restoration	$3,500.00
Miami Gardens NW 159 Drive and 12 Ave, East Swale Restoration	$2,758.00
Miami Gardens 441 From County Line South 100 feet - Drainage	$68,700.00
Miami Gardens NW 211 Street and 29 Court/30 Avenue, Inlets and Swale Restoration	$30,000.00
Miami Gardens NW 38 Court and 185 Street, Inlets and Swale Restoration	$20,000.00
Miami Gardens NW 167 and Palmetto East Ramp Road at NW 12 Avenue - Drainage and road improvements	$366,070.00
Palmetto Bay Drainage Improvements for Sub-Basin #10	$790,000.00
Total Completed Projects	***$38,134,758.30***

LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY PROJECT STATUS REPORTED 2013	
FUNDED - NOT YET STARTED	
Jackson – Tank Farm Enclosure at JMH	498,420.99
Miami Dade Public Housing and Community Development - Haley Sofge Towers - Hurricane Shutters - Phase 1	1,000,000.00
Miami Dade Public Housing and Community Development – Haley Sofge Towers – Hurricane Shutters - Phase 2	1,000,000.00
Miami Dade Public Housing and Community Development - Ward Towers	1,000,000.00
Florida City - Rehabilitation of Friendland Manor Drainage System	192,000.00
Key Biscayne - Flap Gates at Outfalls - Drainage	626,700.00
Key Biscayne - Drainage Improvements on Fernwood Road and Hampton Road	465,275.00
Pinecrest - Purchase of Portable Two-Way Radios - Communications Redundancy	110,000.00
Pinecrest - Improvements to Pinecrest Gardens Banyan Bowl - Structural	50,000.00
Pinecrest - Improvements to Pinecrest Gardens Lower Garden - Dredging	30,000.00
Total Funded – Not Yet Started	***$4,972,395.99***
Total (80 Projects)	***$69,775,023.29***

PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAMS

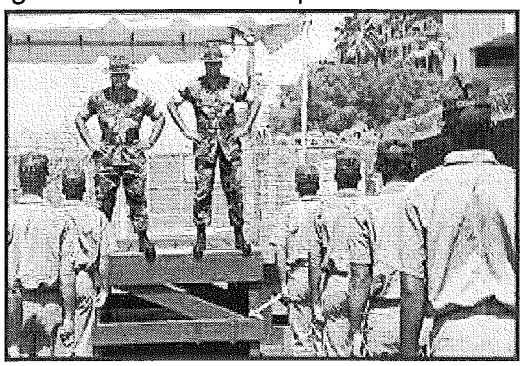
This section details the programs and campaigns designed to maintain or enhance the public safety-centric aspects requisite for any large, metropolitan area. They serve to reduce and deter crime and to support the effectiveness of local law enforcement, fire rescue, corrections and emergency management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

MIAMI-DADE CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION (MDCR)

MDCR's mission statement is "We, the Miami-Dade County Corrections and Rehabilitation Department serve our community by providing safe, secure and humane detention of individuals in our custody while preparing them for a successful return to the community." MDCR is committed to the accreditation process as a venue to enhance professionalism in the correctional field. MDCR's Central Office and Boot Camp Program are accredited by the American Correctional Association, and the Pretrial Services Bureau is accredited by the Florida Corrections Accreditation Commission.

Boot Camp Program (BCP)

MDCR focuses on more than the confinement of offenders and recognizes the importance of re-entry and alternative-to-jail programs and provides such programs as BCP. BCP utilizes a unique inmate management system known as the "regimented inmate discipline" or "boot camp" philosophy, which targets first-time nonviolent male and female offenders between the ages of 14 and 24 who have been adjudicated as adults. The BCP is a 16-month program with three distinct phases consisting of Basic Training (4 months), Work Release (2 months) and Aftercare (10 months).



The BCP graduated 178 in 2014, with a total, to date, of over 2,800 young men and women given the opportunity to turn their lives around, serving not only the individual but the community to which they return. BCP's recidivism rate, last quarter, was 9.96%, still well below the national average; which equates to an 90% success rate. Recidivism is the repeated or habitual relapse into criminal activity.

Fingerprinting for Kid's Safety

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

"Jail is Hell"

MDCR conducts at least 2 to 4 "Jail is Hell" presentations each month for Miami-Dade County Public Schools students. This program impacts approximately 2,500 children annually by bringing high-risk students into contact with correctional staff and inmates. These individuals share their experiences in an attempt to discourage children from a life of drugs, alcohol and guns.

MIAMI-DADE FIRE RESCUE (MDFR)

MDFR's Mission Statement is "We protect people, property and the environment by providing responsive professional and humanitarian fire rescue services essential to public health, safety and well-being." MDFR is accredited by the Commission on Fire Accreditation International.

Safe Haven for Newborns

All staffed Miami-Dade fire stations are designated Safe Havens for Newborns. Fire station personnel will accept newborns with no questions asked, and provide transportation to the nearest hospital for medical care and referral to a participating private adoption agency that will arrange for placement of the newborn with a waiting family. The Safe Haven for Newborns program allows mothers, fathers or others in possession of an unharmed newborn, approximately three days old or less, to leave them at designated Safe Havens with no questions asked, totally anonymous, and free from fear of prosecution.

Elder Links

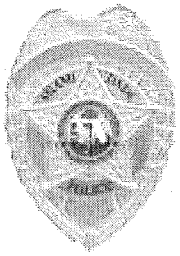
Elder-Links is a referral-based outreach program with the dual purpose of seeing that MDFR effectively meets the State of Florida mandate to report children and elderly who may be victims of abuse or neglect, and providing a safety net for residents who are having a difficult time accessing resources and/or caring for themselves. Through a collaborative effort among MDFR, local hospitals, and other government and community agencies, the program effectively extends the scope of assistance beyond incident response operations for the most vulnerable members of our community. Even as this program continues to grow in scope, it has quickly become a successful outreach resource, regardless of the age of the citizen we are serving.

Elder-Links 4 primary areas at this time are:

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

During 2014 calendar year MDFR Elder-Links program received over 493 referral from MDFR Operation and 4,753 service contacts. Elder-Links reaches out to MDFR field personal, Federal, State, Local government agencies. Also Hospitals, Non-for profit and faith based organization in order to assist. Thanks to this collaborative effort between MDFR and community partners the program effectively extends the scope of assistance beyond incident response operations.

MIAMI-DADE POLICE DEPARTMENT



MDPD's Mission Statement is "To promote a safe and secure environment, free from crime and the fear of crime. Maintain order and provide for the safe and expeditious flow of traffic. Practice our core values of integrity, respect, service, and fairness." MDPD is accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies.

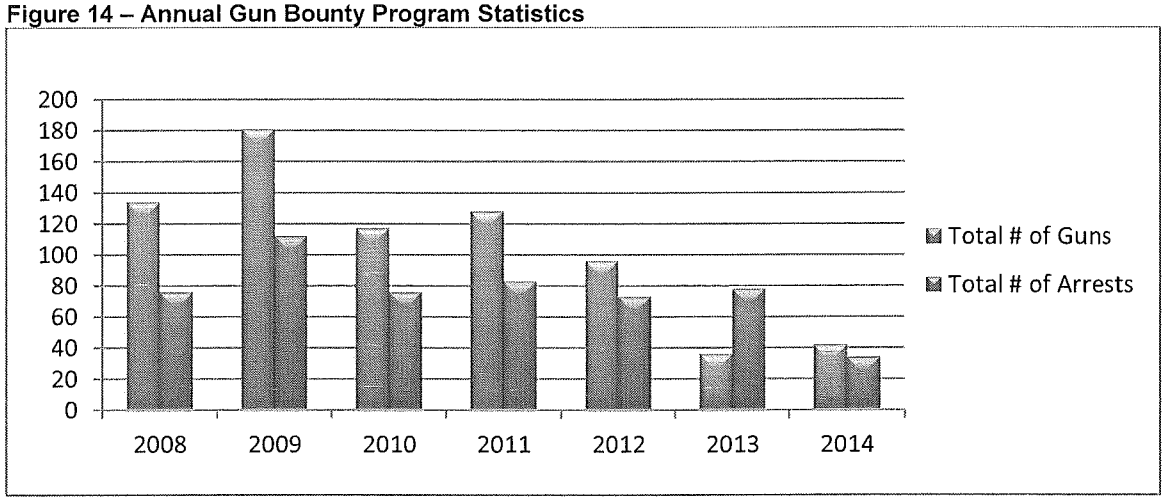
Gun Bounty Program

Working in partnership with Miami-Dade Crime Stoppers, the Gun Bounty Program marked its 6th year anniversary in June of this report year. Since its creation in 2007 this program has been responsible for 490 arrests and the removal of 776 guns from the streets of Miami-Dade County. Please see **Figure 14** presents a year-by-year breakdown of weapons recovered and arrests made. Officers participated in over 30 community events, as well as the Youth Fair, promoting the importance of anonymously turning in a person who is in possession of an illegal firearm.

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

- U.S. Currency in the amount of $28,030.
- Narcotics, estimated street value: $2,124,390.
- 29 Fugitives

Figure 14 – Annual Gun Bounty Program Statistics



Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.)

Developed in 1983, the DARE Program provides children with the information and skills they need to live drug and violence-free lives. Designed to equip children with the tools that enable them to avoid negative influences and focus instead on their strengths and see their potential. It further promotes a positive relationship with local law enforcement. DARE is now the most widely used substance abuse prevention program worldwide.

Adopted by the MDPD in 1988, DARE reaches 10,000, 5th grade students across the County. DARE is first introduced to children in kindergarten thru 4th grade, when uniformed DARE officers visit classrooms and set the foundation for the lessons they will learn in the 5th. The curriculum consists of 10 lessons, 50 minutes in duration and includes drug awareness, the dangers of gang violence, peer pressure awareness, embracing self-worth and a new component, added in the 2013/2014 school year, bullying.

Throughout the reporting period, MDPD continued its Citizen Advisory Committees** (CAC) hosted by each unincorporated police district. This allows the general public, during their monthly meetings, to voice concerns and address issues within their respective districts. In

addition, the district stations hold annual preparedness events with participants from a cross-section of response and recovery agencies.
****NOT PART OF DARE. This is at the district level and it's the CAC monthly meeting.**

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Marketing a message of preparedness is a standard for any County and Miami-Dade supports this measure through public education, training, and social media programs. This section outlines these programs as well as those programs designed to advance general community safety.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH:

Public safety agencies continue to manage very robust preparedness programs designed to educate the public on risks associated with their respective disciplines. The strategies used by MDFR/OEM for this program entail securing booth space at venues with large pedestrian traffic. These include wholesale warehouses, such as Costco and BrandsMart; shopping malls, such as Dolphin and International; and large-scale general merchandise stores, such as Target and Walmart. All public safety agencies, including MDCR, respond to requests for speakers and attendance at events.

The MDPD Public Information and Education Bureau's Community and Youth Outreach Section (CYOS), engaged stakeholders throughout the year by partnering with schools and local businesses and partaking in community events. This year the CYOS participated in over 95 events, conducted all over MDC, promoting and encouraging youth to make the right decisions and learning about consequences.

Figure 15: Community Events Attended/Managed

Outreach Events	
Event/Program	**Attendance**
Biscayne Park Hurricane Preparedness Day	15
Citizen Corps Public Safety Day	210
Citizen Corp Public Safety Day (2)	210
Feel the Force	1,012
Home Depot Hurricane Preparedness Event (2)	24
Mayor's Initiative on Aging	300
Miami Family Day Event	300
Mt. Sinai Hospital Auxiliary Hurricane Preparedness	60
Opa-Locka Hurricane Preparedness Event (2)	15
Radio Disney Emergency Preparedness (3)	300
South Miami Community Center	40
Walden Pond Evacuation Assistance Program	7
Westview Gardens Apartment Hurricane Preparedness	30
Total	2,523

Figure 16: Bulk distribution of 2013 Hurricane Guides

Hurricane Guide Distribution (75,000 total)	
Recipient	**Amount**
Commission Offices	14,200
Office of the Mayor	500
Libraries	16,200
Public Housing & Community Development	600
Parks, Recreation & Open Spaces (PROS)	6,000
Police	3,600
Community Action & Human Services (CAHSD)	7,500
Fire Rescue (MDFR)	1,200
Regulatory & Economic Resources (Building)	600
Water & Sewer Department	600
Regulatory & Economic Resources (DERM)	600
Regulatory & Economic Resources (Consumer Protection)	900
Public Works & Waste Management	4,800
Tax Collector	500
Property Appraiser	300
Animal Services	500
Public via Outreach Initiatives	16,400

Social Media

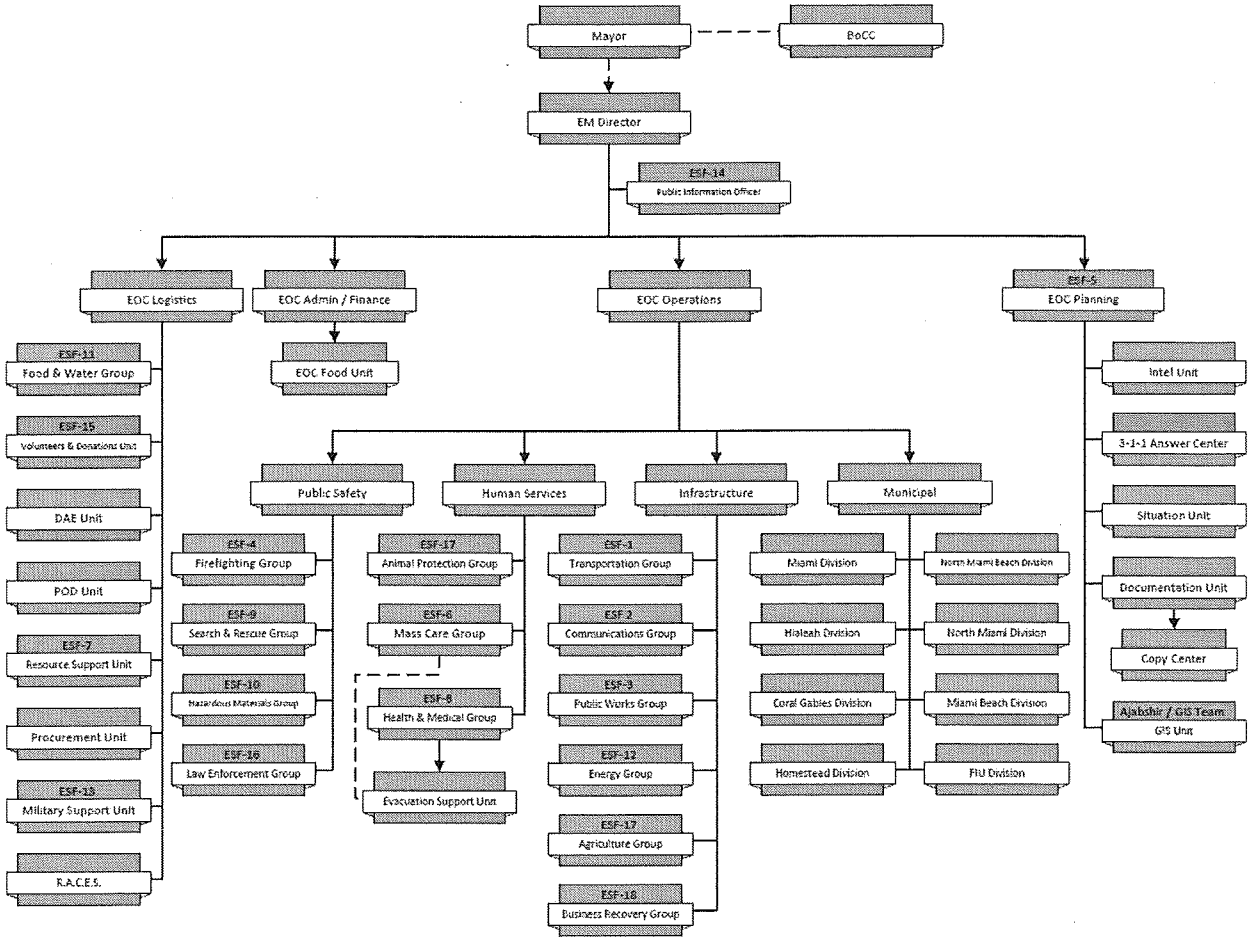
Given the popularity of social media and that an ever-number of people are turning to these forums for disaster information, Office of Emergency Management, Police, and Fire Rescue all manage government pages on Facebook. In addition to the focus on their respective missions these pages all market County-wide programs.

MDFR: www.facebook.com/miamidadefirerescue. The content posted on Facebook provides updates on the day-to-day operations of the Department as well as special events. It further provides alerts to dangerous conditions inland and coastal.

MDPD: www.facebook.com/miamidadepolice. The content posted on Facebook provides alerts on neighborhood crime, allows individuals to submit anonymous tips about a crime and includes a Public Flyers photo album to solicit information about wanted persons or crimes.

OEM: www.facebook.com/miamidadecountyem. The content posted on Facebook pushes out the regionally-adopted preparedness message; informs the public on events being monitored, emerging or occurring and provides insight into the steady-state operations of EM.

APPENDIX A: EOC TABLE OF ORGANIZATION



Appendix B: Preparedness Measures

The following are the Core Capabilities' Preparedness Measures used by OEM to assess the County's progress in planning for the specific capabilities tied to the agency's seven strategic priorities.

PREPAREDNESS MEASURES	ACHIEVED
I. Interoperability: Communications	
Plans are in place that support operable communications systems with redundancy and diversity, provide service across jurisdictions, and meet every day internal agency requirements.	Yes
Redundant and diverse interoperable communication systems are available.	Yes
Communication systems support on-demand, real-time interoperable voice and data communication.	Yes
Plans and procedures are in place to ensure appropriate levels of planning and building public safety communication systems prior to an incident.	Yes
Plans and procedures are in place to ensure appropriate levels of upgrading/enhancing public safety communication systems and equipment.	Yes
Plans and procedures are in place to ensure appropriate levels of maintaining public safety communication systems and equipment.	Yes
Plans and procedures are in place to ensure appropriate levels of managing public safety communication.	Yes
Communications Continuity of Operations Plans that outline back-up systems available at local levels, including protocols for use of systems, is in place.	Yes
Communications standard operating procedures (SOPs) that conform to NIMS are in place and are used in routine multiple jurisdictional responses.	Yes
A multi-agency governance structure to improve communications interoperability planning and coordination has been established.	Yes
Interoperability communications plans have been developed through governance structure and include all relevant agencies for data and voice communications.	Yes
Interoperability policies and procedures to allow information sharing between levels of government and federal installations involved in incident, as necessary and as possible, are in place.	Yes
Plans to coordinate the procurement of communications assets to ensure interoperability are in place.	Yes
Plans to acquire and influence sustained interoperability and systems maintenance funding have been developed.	Yes
Plans include a procedure to return communications back to normal operations after each significant incident.	Yes
Communications-specific tabletop exercises are conducted with multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency operations, technical, and dispatch participants.	Yes
Communications-specific operational exercises with multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency participants are conducted.	Yes
Operational exercises include an observer specifically to monitor the communications piece to ensure there is adequate information to provide in the AAR to correct any communication problems that occurred for the future.	Yes
All personnel, including appropriate partners, have been trained to operate communications systems according to their incident role.	Yes
Interoperability systems are used in pertinent everyday activities and emergency incidents to ensure familiarity with system and cooperation.	Yes

PREPAREDNESS MEASURES	ACHIEVED
II. Mass Casualty; Mass Prophylaxis	
Local plans contain elements included in the Local SNS Assessment Tool.	Yes
Mass Prophylaxis plan is incorporated into overall emergency response plan.	Yes
Plan addresses requesting and receiving Mass Prophylaxis from the CDC.	Yes
Plan addresses the distribution of mass therapeutics (e.g. points of dispensing, medical supplies, staffing and security).	Yes
Plan addresses cultural characteristics of populations to be treated (e.g. religious needs, language barriers).	Yes
Plan addresses the provision of prophylaxis to special needs populations (e.g. disabled people, quarantined individuals, and people requiring ongoing medical support).	Yes
Plan addresses infection control measures to protect staff and patients (e.g. medical screening is performed in separate area away from mass prophylaxis site).	Yes
Mass prophylaxis plan incorporates input from all relevant stakeholders, including health department, emergency management agency, public works, department of transportation, law enforcement, EMS, fire, hospitals, military installations, department of finance).	Yes
Treatment center point of contact is identified and documented in mass prophylaxis plan.	Yes
Mass prophylaxis plan provides authorization for practitioners to issue standing orders and protocols for dispensing sites.	Yes
Mass prophylaxis plan provides authorization for practitioners to dispense medications.	Yes
Exercises evaluate the tactical communications portion of the mass prophylaxis plan.	Yes
Exercises evaluate the public information and communication portion of the mass prophylaxis plan.	Yes
Exercises evaluate the mass prophylaxis plan procedures to maintain security.	Yes
Exercises evaluate the mass prophylaxis inventory management system plan.	Yes
Exercises evaluate the mass prophylaxis plan procedures to distribute prophylaxis.	Yes
Exercises evaluate the mass prophylaxis dispensing procedures.	Yes
Exercises evaluate the point of dispensing center coordination plan.	Yes
PREPAREDNESS MEASURES	**ACHIEVED**
II. Mass Casualty; Medical Surge	
A process is in place to project the demand for medical surge (e.g. how many people will need treatment, how long it will take to secure facilities).	Yes
A scalable patient tracking system is in place.	Yes
Plan for community-based hospital bed surge capacity is in place.	Yes
All acute care hospitals have capacity to maintain, in negative pressure isolation, at least one suspected case of a highly infectious disease or a febrile patient with a suspect rash or other symptoms of concern that might be developing a highly communicable disease.	Yes
Sufficient supplies of personal protective equipment are available for current and surge healthcare personnel to work safely within the limits defined by their SOPs.	Yes
Secure and redundant communications system that provides connectivity during a catastrophic event among healthcare facilities and all other responder disciplines at all jurisdictional levels is in place.	Yes
Updated medical surge plans have been developed in conjunction with critical multidisciplinary partners (public health, emergency management agency, law enforcement, etc.).	Yes
Plans address the use of existing facilities (e.g. hospitals, clinics, extended care facilities).	Yes
Plans address the identifying and establishing additional facilities (e.g. provision of personnel,	Yes

equipment, pharmaceuticals) when needed.	
Plans address patient and resource transportation (e.g. identification and availability of traditional and non-traditional resources).	**Yes**
Plans address facility-based evacuation (e.g. identification of receiving facilities, coordination of transportation assets).	**Yes**
Plans for the setup, staffing, and operation of alternate care facilities are in place.	**Yes**
Plans address the treatment of medical surge personnel, site staff, and their families (e.g. medical needs, stress management strategies).	**Yes**
Plans address dissemination of accurate, timely, accessible information to public, media, and support agencies.	**Yes**
A database to track the status of medical surge resources (e.g. medications, medical professionals) is in place or accessible.	**Yes**
A local/regional pharmaceuticals management system is in place that captures current inventory of the Metropolitan Medical Response System, the Health Resources and Services Administration-hospital, and the CHEM-PACK caches.	**Yes**
A local/regional pharmaceuticals management system is in place that tracks the dispensing of pharmaceuticals during the incident.	**Yes**
Hospitals utilize competency-based education and training programs for all hospital personnel responding to a terrorist incident or other public health emergency.	**Yes**
Hospitals and their healthcare partners have an exercise program that conforms with Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, Health Resources and Services Administration, CDC, NIMS, and Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) requirements.	**Yes**
City participates in Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals Program.	**Yes**
Plans for the setup, staffing, and operation of alternate care facilities are in place.	**Yes**
PREPAREDNESS MEASURES	**ACHIEVED**
II. Mass Casualty; Medical Mass	
A mass care plan is in place for the general population.	**Yes**
Mass care plan is integrated with our plans for evacuation (e.g. evacuation routes to shelters are identified, exercise evacuation from various locations to local shelters).	**Yes**
Mass care plan addresses cultural characteristics and needs of populations to be sheltered (e.g. religious needs, language barriers).	**Yes**
Mass care plan addresses the shelter requirements of special needs populations (e.g. disabled people, people requiring ongoing medical support).	**Yes**
Mass care plan addresses the feeding needs of affected populations (e.g. estimate projected need, identify distribution, preparation, and feeding sites, establish mobile feeding routes).	**Yes**
Plans to transfer individuals with needs beyond the shelter's capacity to a functional and medical support shelter or other appropriate care facility with their caregivers/family are in place.	**Yes**
Plan to utilize American Red Cross/DDHS Initial Intake and Assessment Tool to assess individuals arriving at shelters is in place.	**Yes**
A mass care plan for companion animals (includes provision of shelter, food, and animal welfare inquiry services) is in place.	**Yes**
Shelter agreements for each jurisdiction are in place.	**Yes**
Mass care plan addresses the safety and security of shelter facilities.	**Yes**

The mass care plan includes Memoranda of understanding (MOUs) with non-governmental organizations to provide personnel and equipment support following an incident.	Yes
Mass care plan includes programs for recruiting volunteers.	Yes
Has a companion animal care/handling plan coordinated with appropriate partners?	Yes
Training and exercise program for mass care personnel is in place and covers sheltering and feeding.	Yes
Training and exercise program addresses common mass care issues (e.g., culture, language, accommodating people with disabilities in general population shelters etc.).	Yes
Training and exercises for mass care operations occur on regular basis.	Yes
Shelter staff is familiar with American Red Cross/DDHS Initial Intake and Assessment Tool that is used for initial screening of clients.	Yes
PREPAREDNESS MEASURES	**ACHIEVED**
III Community Preparedness; Public Warning Systems	
The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) specifies how and when to enact the public information function.	Yes
The CEMP specifies how and when to activate public alert and warning functions.	Yes
A standard operation procedure (SOP) specifies how and when to enact the notification function.	Yes
The SOP includes a communications strategy to engage the media to ensure accurate information is disseminated.	Yes
The SOP specifies how and when to enact a Joint Information System (JIS).	Yes
The SOP provides procedures for use when normal information sources are lost.	Yes
Emergency Alert System (EAS) activation plan is in place and is tested regularly.	Yes
Public awareness and education plan is in place with all appropriate agencies and partners.	Yes
Plans for Joint Information Center (JIC) include multi-jurisdictional, multi-disciplinary agencies, the private sector, nongovernmental organizations, and staffing JIC functions.	Yes
Communications plan in place to communicate changes in threat level (in the Homeland Security Advisory System) to the public.	Yes
JIC Manual is in place.	Yes
JIC Manual includes protocols for interfacing with the media, legislative interests, officials and celebrities, citizens, city, federal, and private industry leaders.	Yes
JIC Manual includes a listing of homeland security and emergency management sources of information and updatable media lists.	Yes
JIC Manual includes protocols for operating in JIC	Yes
JIC Manual includes protocols for identification of resources and responsibilities in advance of an accident.	Yes
Crisis and emergency risk communications (CERC) plans are in place.	Yes
Procedures are in place for rapidly deploying public affairs teams.	Yes
Procedures are in place for communicating with internal groups and individuals about disasters and emergencies following established standards, as appropriate (e.g. EMAP and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1600).	Yes
Procedures are in place for communicating with external groups and individuals about disasters and emergencies following established standards, as appropriate (e.g. the EMAP and the NFPA 1600).	Yes
Preparedness information is widely distributed in languages appropriate to the cultural and ethnic needs of the populations of the area.	Yes
Information dissemination and alert/warning mechanisms are structured so that private sector entities receive accurate, timely, and unclassified information.	Yes

Plans and procedures to test and update alerts/warning frequently are in place.	Yes
Plans and procedures to receive and archive responses from stakeholders that have been previously notified are in place.	Yes
Plans and procedures for how notification of recovery assistance information will be disseminated to the public are in place.	Yes
PREPAREDNESS MEASURES	**ACHIEVED**
III Community Preparedness; Protective Actions:	
Evacuation and shelter-in-place plans address the development and dissemination of accurate, timely, accessible information to public, media, and support agencies.	Yes
Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place materials are disseminated to the public and available on-line.	Yes
Informational material providing guidance on evacuation/shelter-in-place orders for biological and chemical hazards have been developed and coordinated with public education.	Yes
Informational material providing guidance on evacuation/shelter-in-place orders for explosive incidents have been developed and coordinated with public education.	Yes
Informational material providing guidance on evacuation/shelter-in-place orders for radiological/nuclear hazards have been developed and coordinated with public education.	Yes
Informational material providing guidance on citizens' responsibilities during evacuation/shelter-in-place orders have been developed and coordinated with public education.	Yes
Plans addressing authority and decision-making processes for shelter-in-place/evacuations are in place.	Yes
The number of Hurricane Evacuation Center spaces meets or surpasses the State mandated criteria.	Yes
Press releases announcing the call for protective actions are readily disseminated to the media and available online	Yes
Plans are in place for the evacuation of neighborhoods.	Yes
Plans are in place for the evacuation of high-rise buildings.	Yes
Plans are in place for the evacuation of elevated transportation systems.	Yes
Plans are in place for the evacuation of correctional facilities.	Yes
Plans are in place for the evacuation of hospitals/nursing homes/assisted-living/elder care facilities.	Yes
Plans are in place for the evacuation of special events venues.	Yes
Plans are in place for the evacuation of other high-risk areas in response to a threat or attack.	Yes
Plans are in place for the evacuation of animal shelters and zoos.	Yes
Plans are in place to identify and transport the population segment with access or functional needs.	Yes
Processes for identifying, during an incident, populations that may need assistance with evacuation/shelter-in-place are in place.	Yes
Processes for meeting the different types of assistance needed; i.e., physical movement, transportation assistance and language translation are in place.	Yes
Processes for providing for communication with the hearing/speech impaired are in place.	Yes
Plans for coordinating with law enforcement (e.g. to identify risk to transportation infrastructure from potential terrorist attack, identify security and survival vulnerabilities to evacuated population, identify protective countermeasures) are in place.	Yes
Plans to coordinate with public safety agencies in evacuating incarcerated populations are in place.	Yes
Evacuation plan(s) identifying evacuation routes and traffic flow and control measures are in place.	Yes
Evacuation routes are marked.	Yes

Plans identifying measures to ensure adequate services (e.g., gas, food, water, tow trucks, medical emergencies, etc.) along the evacuation route(s) are in place.	Yes
Non-traditional shelter are available to accommodate individuals and families following no-notice events	Yes
Plans to provide for leadership at evacuation staging points and/or at temporary evacuation shelters for up to 72 hours are in place.	Yes
Plans to coordinate with mass care agencies to provide required services at evacuation staging points and/or at temporary evacuation shelters for at least 72 hours are in place.	Yes
Arrangements with agencies to be involved in evacuations/sheltering, staffing of shelters, logistical supply, security, and support of shelters are in place.	Yes
Plans to coordinate with medical care agencies to provide medical support, supervision, and symptom surveillance of evacuees during a prolonged evacuation (e.g., monitoring and caring for people with pre-existing medical conditions or disabilities and those who may become ill during the evacuation) are in place.	Yes
Plans to address decontamination of evacuees (e.g., coordination with HazMat) are in place).	Yes
An information tracking system is in place to support evacuation and shelter-in-place operations.	Yes
MOUs with jurisdictions to serve as host communities for evacuees during an incident have been developed.	Yes
Plans to address re-entry of the general population are in place.	Yes
Plans to address re-entry support for populations requiring assistance to return are in place.	Yes
Plans to coordinate with utility companies regarding safety instructions for returning homeowners are in place.	Yes
Staff of agencies to be involved in evacuations/sheltering, staffing of shelters, logistical supply, and support of shelters have been trained.	Yes*
Pre-event exercises of the notification and activation of evacuation and shelter-in-place plans are conducted with citizen participation.	Yes
Non-traditional shelter are available to accommodate individuals and families following no-notice events	Yes
Plans to provide for leadership at evacuation staging points and/or at temporary evacuation shelters for up to 72 hours are in place.	Yes
Plans to coordinate with mass care agencies to provide required services at evacuation staging points and/or at temporary evacuation shelters for at least 72 hours are in place.	Yes
Arrangements with agencies to be involved in evacuations/sheltering, staffing of shelters, logistical supply, security, and support of shelters are in place.	Yes
Plans to coordinate with medical care agencies to provide medical support, supervision, and symptom surveillance of evacuees during a prolonged evacuation (e.g., monitoring and caring for people with pre-existing medical conditions or disabilities and those who may become ill during the evacuation) are in place.	Yes
Plans to address decontamination of evacuees (e.g., coordination with HazMat) are in place).	Yes
An information tracking system is in place to support evacuation and shelter-in-place operations.	Yes
MOUs with jurisdictions to serve as host communities for evacuees during an incident have been developed.	Yes
Plans to address re-entry of the general population are in place.	Yes
Plans to address re-entry support for populations requiring assistance to return are in place.	Yes
Plans to coordinate with utility companies regarding safety instructions for returning homeowners are in place.	Yes
Staff of agencies to be involved in evacuations/sheltering, staffing of shelters, logistical supply, and support of shelters have been trained.	Yes*

Pre-event exercises of the notification and activation of evacuation and shelter-in-place plans are conducted with citizen participation.	Yes
PREPAREDNESS MEASURES	**ACHIEVED**
III. Community Preparedness; Engagement & Education	
Membership in a local Citizen Corps Council is available.	Yes
Citizen Corps Council includes representatives from government, emergency management officials, civic organizations, faith-based organizations, special needs advocacy groups, private sector, critical infrastructure, education, and neighborhood associations.	Yes
Strategic plans to engage residents and business interests in preparedness, training, drills/exercises, and volunteer support are in place.	Yes
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) addresses citizen preparedness and participation, establishes support for emergency support functions (ESFs) and plans for use of non-governmental resources.	Yes
Exercises engage non-governmental entities, volunteers and the public.	Yes
Plans include MOUs specific to non-governmental entities (e.g., personnel and resources).	Yes
Processes for the development and distribution of informational materials are in place.	Yes
Processes for engaging the population through the use of social media are in place.	Yes
PREPAREDNESS MEASURES	**ACHIEVED**
IV. Intelligence/Information Sharing & Disseminations	
Appropriate local, regional, state and federal authorities have been identified as requisite participants in the information sharing process.	Yes
Appropriate local, regional, state and federal authorities have access to the necessary information sharing systems.	Yes
MOUs or similar agreements between appropriate entities are in place.	Yes
Regulatory, statutory, and/or privacy policies are in place.	Yes
Local, state and federal law enforcement agencies have a clearly defined, implemented, and audited process for preventing, reporting, and addressing the inappropriate disclosure of information and/or intelligence.	Yes
Clearly defined and documented mechanisms/processes (reduced to a single pipeline wherever possible and prudent) for sharing information/intelligence among federal, state, regional and local sources are in place.	Yes
Processes and mechanisms for sharing information/intelligence among federal, regional, state and local sources are technologically competent for the entities involved.	Yes
Alternative, supplemental, and back-up mechanisms for routing information and/or intelligence to the necessary agencies are available and routinely evaluated.	Yes
Mechanisms within the information-sharing network to provide feedback and/or follow-up information as needed are in place.	Yes
Local agencies have an established procedure/protocol for providing intelligence products or relevant information to street-level law enforcement personnel.	Yes
Fusion Centers/processes ensure the participation of appropriate private sector entities.	Yes
Access to early detection/alert programs and networks and all-source information is available (e.g., Public Health Information Network, BioSense, Homeland Security Information Network, Information Sharing and Analysis Centers, etc.) as appropriate.	Yes
There are adequate numbers of trained personnel at all levels (especially at dispatch or communications centers) to process and disseminate information.	Yes

Personnel are aware of and trained to adhere to pre-defined security clearances and need to- know parameters	Yes
Appropriate personnel are trained in processing and disseminating information and intelligence.	Yes
Personnel are trained in the process for preventing, reporting, and addressing the inappropriate disclosure of information and/or intelligence.	Yes
Exercises test the process for preventing, reporting, and addressing the inappropriate disclosure of information and/or intelligence.	Yes
Training and exercise programs include interaction with the private sector operators of critical infrastructure.	Yes
Exercises test alternative, supplemental, and back-up mechanisms for routing information and/or intelligence to the necessary agencies.	Yes
PREPAREDNESS MEASURES	**ACHIEVED**
V. Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP)	
National Infrastructure Protection Plan and State Security Plans are in place.	Yes
City and/or regional CIP Plans are developed and in place.	Yes
Appropriate risk methodology (i.e. one that takes into account the threats, consequences, and vulnerabilities) has been developed and approved by the federal government for CI/KR protection.	Yes
Vulnerability assessment tool has been developed.	Yes
A mechanism for coordinating CIP efforts has been established for federal and city authorities (e.g. federal, regional, and local government coordinating council).	Yes
National CIP Research and Development Plan has been established.	Yes
CIP information-sharing mechanism has been established.	Yes
Sector security goals have been established for each sector in partnership with security partners.	Yes
Sector security goals support the goal of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan.	Yes
Sector security goals yield specific, measurable outcomes that allow security partners to allocate security resources and to track progress.	Yes
Vulnerability assessment training program is developed and implemented.	Yes
Risk assessment training program is developed and implemented.	Yes
System to "Red Team" CIP measures and technology is in place.	Yes
PREPAREDNESS MEASURES	**ACHIEVED**
VI. WMD Detection & Response: WMD/Hazmat Response and Decontamination	
WMD/HazMat response and decontamination plans are based on a formal assessment of risks and vulnerabilities.	Yes
Risk analysis is completed for potential HazMat vulnerabilities, including fixed facilities and transportation-related emergencies.	Yes
Local Emergency Planning Committee is functional.	Yes
Plans for pre-identified and equipped HazMat personnel to respond to HazMat incident and provide initial rapid HazMat incident size-up within 30 minutes from notification (< 2hrs if regional resource) are in place.	Yes
HazMat personnel are equipped and trained for weather prediction and hazard pluming.	Yes
Redundant HazMat response teams and equipment are available (or accessible through mutual aid agreements) to provide resiliency in the event of a large-scale incident.	Yes
WMD/HazMat plans address substance identification equipment (e.g. bases, vapors, liquids, solids, biological like white powder.	Yes

WMD/HazMat plans address personnel needs (e.g. work/rest cycles, medical, psychological, financial assistance, etc.).	**Yes**
WMD/HazMat plans address demobilization (e.g. debrief personnel, repackage equipment).	**Yes**
Jurisdiction's HazMat team(s) has current protocol to coordinate with EMS on victim care post-decontamination (identification of substance, administration of antidotes, etc.).	**Yes**
Jurisdiction's HazMat team(s) has current protocol to coordinate with law enforcement for evidence collection and crime scene control.	**Yes**
Emergency response and command vehicles and Incident Command Posts are equipped with Emergency Response Guidebook, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health pocket guidebook, and discipline-related references relevant to the region.	**Yes**
Jurisdiction's HazMat team(s) trains regularly with EMS to ensure proper coordination of victim care post-decontamination (identification of substance, administration of antidotes, etc.).	**Yes**
Jurisdiction's HazMat team(s) trains regularly with law enforcement to ensure proper coordination for evidence collection and crime scene control.	**Yes**
PREPAREDNESS MEASURES	**ACHIEVED**
VI. WMD Detection and Response: CBRNE Detection	
Technological shortfalls in detection for each CBRNE agent have been identified.	**Yes**
A research and development program to address the detection technological shortfalls for each CBRNE agent is in place.	**Yes**
A program for the timely development of standards for emerging technology is in place.	**Yes**
A process to identify, acquire, and integrate appropriate technology in operational environments is in place.	**Yes**
Technical support for each CBRNE agent is available (on-site or through "reach back").	**Yes**
A standard list of threats of concern for each CBRNE agent is in place.	**Yes**
Appropriate levels of detection sensitivity for each CBRNE agent have been selected for the identified threats of concern.	**Yes**
Detection sensitivity thresholds for each CBRNE agent comply with appropriate international, national, State, and local standards.	**Yes**
A regional detection plan for each CBRNE agent has been developed and coordinated.	**Yes**
Protocols have been developed and incorporated in plans to communicate CBRNE detection activities, locations, anomalies and their resolution to appropriate personnel (e.g., intelligence, law enforcement, hazardous materials (HazMat), and public health personnel).	**Yes**
Protocols for notifying officials include agency specific call-down lists.	**Yes**
Appropriate procedures exist for CBRNE detection at critical infrastructure/key resources (CI/KR) for specific threat conditions.	**Yes**
Integrated detection architectures for each of the CBRNE agents exist.	**Yes**
Gaps in detection capability for each of the CBRNE agents are identified.	**Yes**
A process to acquire and allocate resources to fill CBRNE detection gaps is in place.	**Yes**
First responders and CI/KR personnel have received awareness-level training for each of the CBRNE agents.	**Yes**
Appropriate personnel have been identified for CBRNE detection training (e.g., law enforcement, transit police and security, fire department, hazardous materials (HazMat), public health, private sector security, and critical infrastructure personnel).	**Yes**
Training for detection operators, laboratory staff, and critical infrastructure personnel has been conducted.	**Yes**

A program to test and evaluate new CBRNE technology in the appropriate operational environment is in place.	**Yes**
Detection training materials have been developed and validated for each CBRNE agent.	**Yes**
Public education campaigns exist for CBRNE detection.	**Yes**
The CBRNE detection exercise program is in compliance with Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program guidance.	**Yes**
A process for analyzing exercise results and incorporating lessons learned is in place.	**Yes**
PREPAREDNESS MEASURES	**ACHIEVED**
VII. Planning	
County strategic plans include, but are not limited to, the national mission areas of prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from man-made and natural disasters and acts of terrorism.	**Yes**
The strategic plan defines the vision, mission, goals, and objectives of the jurisdiction.	**Yes**
Strategic plan addresses protection against, response to, and recovery from natural and manmade disasters as well as acts of terrorism.	**Yes**
Planners are trained and equipped.	**Yes**
Frequency with which plans are reviewed and updated in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations and policies.	**Yes**
Improvement actions from AARs and lessons learned are implemented according to the scale of disaster(s) and/or through defined federal mandate for schedule for completion.	**Yes**
COOP plans describe how personnel, equipment, and other resources support sustained response/survivability and recovery for all sectors.	**Yes**
COG plans describe the continued functioning of constitutional government under all circumstances.	**Yes**
Emergency response plans are consistent with the National Response Framework (NRF) and NIMS.	**Yes**
Mutual aid assistance agreements are in place with contiguous jurisdictions.	**Yes**
Preparedness plans are consistent with NRF and NIMS.	**Yes**
Aid assistance agreements or contracts with private organizations are in place.	**Yes**
Pre-identified mechanisms to request assistance from regional or federal Government are in place.	**Yes**
Emergency response plans address substantial loss of public safety response capabilities during catastrophic events (to include special needs populations and people with disabilities).	**Yes**
Plans are exercised and/or evaluated according to Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program requirements.	**Yes**
Record of deficiencies is generated from plan review process within consensual or mandated predetermined days for review.	**Yes**

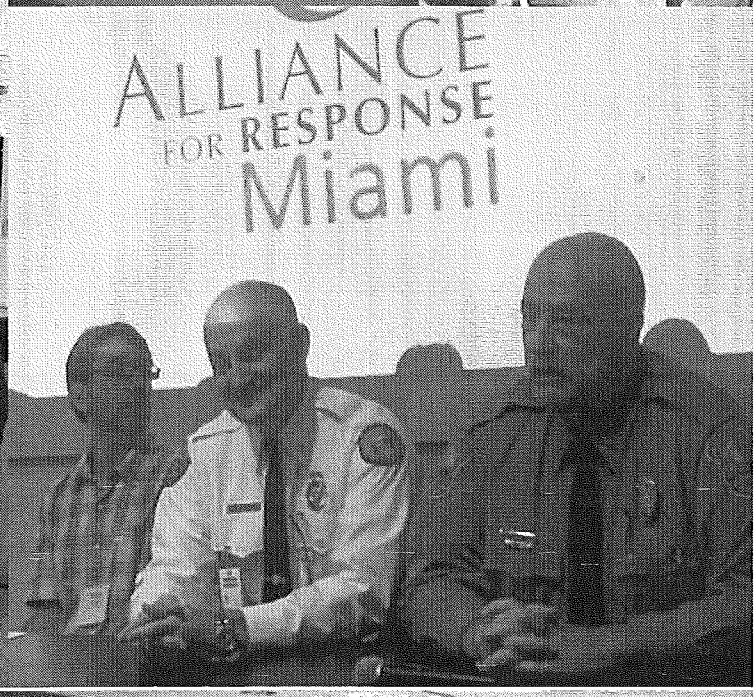
APPENDIX C: ACRONYMS

ALF	Assisted Living Facility
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive
CDC	Center for Disease Control and Rehabilitation
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CIP	Critical Incident Protection
COG	Continuity of Government
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
C.O.R.E	Communities Organized to Respond in Emergencies
CRI	Cities Readiness Initiative
DAE	Disaster Assistance Employee
D.A.R.E	Drug Abuse Resistance Education
OEM	Office of Emergency Management, a Division of MDFR
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DoJ	Department of Justice
EEAP	Emergency Evacuation Assistance Program
EMAP	Emergency Management Accreditation Program
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HEC	Hurricane Evacuation Centers
HSB	Miami-Dade Police Homeland Security Bureau
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
ICS	Incident Command System
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IOC	Intelligence Operations Center
JIC	Joint Information Center
LMS	Local Mitigation Strategy
MMF	Medical Management Facility
MDCR	Miami-Dade County Corrections and Rehabilitation Department
MDFR	Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department
MDPD	Miami-Dade County Police Department
NWS	National Weather Service
NSI	Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative
PIO	Public Information Officer
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RDSTF	Regional Domestic Security Task Force
REP	Radiological Emergency Preparedness
SEFFC	Southeast Florida Fusion Center
SHSGP	State Homeland Security Grant Program
SNEC	Special Needs Evacuation Center
TLO	Terrorism Liaison Officer
VOAD	Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster
UASI	Urban Area Security Initiative
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

APPENDIX D: FY2013/14 GRANTS SUMMARY

2013-14 Grants Summary			
	Grant's Name	**Grantee**	**2013**
HomeLand Security	Urban Area Security Initiative 12 Miami FR2152 (all years including Regional)	OEM	$1,042,421
	State Homeland Security Grant, Issue 5 FY13 - FR2155	OEM	$ 108,990
	State Homeland Security Grant FY13 – FR2157	MDFR	$ 115,000
		Total:	**$1,266,411**
Infrastructure Protection	Port Security Grant Program FY13 – FR2151	MDFR	$100,250
		Total:	**$100,250**
Disaster Management	Emergency Management Preparedness Assistance Base FY14 FR2147	OEM	$115,806
	Emergency Management Performance Grant FY13 – FR2148	OEM	$385,529
		Total:	**$501,335**
		Total:	**$1,867,996**

CERT
CERT
CERT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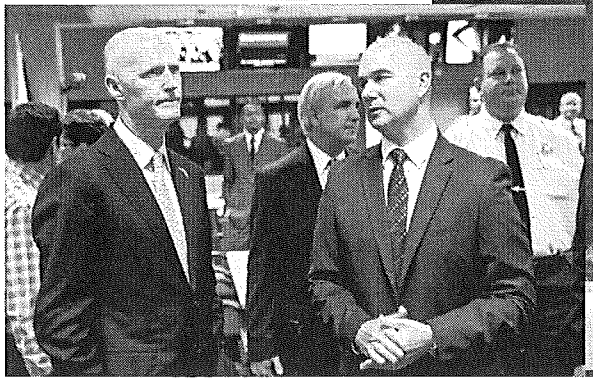
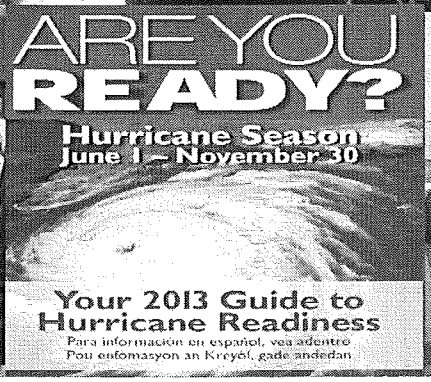
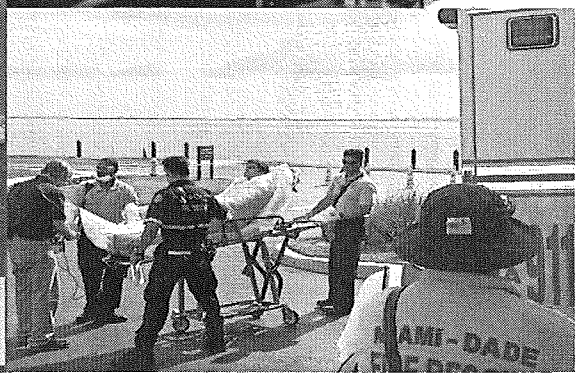



ARE YOU
READY?
Hurricane Season
June 1 – November 30
Your 2013 Guide to
Hurricane Readiness
Para información en español, vea adentro
Pou enfomasyon an Kreyòl, gade anderan


MIAMI-DADE