

MEMORANDUM

Agenda Item No. 8(E)(1)

TO: Honorable Chairman Anthony Rodriguez
and Members, Board of County Commissioners

DATE: February 4, 2025

FROM: Geri Bonzon-Keenan
County Attorney

SUBJECT: Resolution authorizing the County Mayor to apply for, receive, and expend grant funds from the United States Department of Homeland Security and the Florida Division of Emergency Management; waiving Resolution No. R-130-06; authorizing the County Mayor to execute grant agreements including subaward and subrecipient agreements with local governments and other public and private entities in the State of Florida, as well as other necessary documents and agreements, for receipt, award, or expenditure of such grant funds, and subject to available funding utilize up to \$3,000,000.00 per fiscal year to satisfy cash match funding requirements for the purposes described herein for up to seven years, for certain projects identified in the National Preparedness Goal, the Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan 2024-2026, or the Miami-Dade County 2023 Emergency Preparedness Report; and authorizing the County Mayor to execute amendments of all such agreements and documents and exercise the provisions set forth therein, provided that any such amendments do not alter the purpose or extend the term of the agreements or commit more than a total of \$3,000,000.00 in matching funds per fiscal year for up to seven years

Resolution No. R-116-25

The accompanying resolution was prepared by the Miami-Dade Fire and Rescue Department and placed on the agenda at the request of Prime Sponsor Commissioner Juan Carlos Bermudez.


Geri Bonzon-Keenan
County Attorney

GBK/ks

MDC001

Memorandum



Date: February 4, 2025

To: Honorable Chairman Anthony Rodriguez
and Members, Board of County Commissioners

From: Daniella Levine Cava *Daniella Levine Cava*
Mayor

Subject: Resolution Authorizing the County Mayor to Apply for, Receive, and Expend funding through the United States Department of Homeland Security and Florida Division of Emergency Management

Summary

This memo seeks approval of the attached resolution authorizing the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee to apply for, receive, and expend grant funds from the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), and waiving resolution No. R-130-06. This resolution aims to expand upon prior Board authorizations including but not limited to Resolution No. R-682-21 related to such grant funds to include the execution of subaward agreements, subrecipient agreements, or other agreements and necessary documents with local governments and other public and private entities such as colleges, universities and hospitals in the State of Florida for the receipt or award of DHS or FDEM grant funds for certain qualified projects.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the Board of County Commissioners (Board) approve the attached resolution authorizing the County Mayor or the County Mayor's designee to apply for, receive, and expend grant funds from DHS and FDEM, as well as waive resolution No. R-130-06, which requires all non-County parties to execute agreements prior to presentation to this Board for approval. It is further recommended that the Board authorize the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee to execute grant agreements including subaward and subrecipient agreements with local governments and other public and private entities in the State of Florida such as colleges, universities and hospitals, as well as other necessary documents and agreements for receipt, award and expenditure of such grant funds and, subject to available funding, utilize up to \$3,000,000 per fiscal year to satisfy any cash match funding requirements for certain qualified projects identified in the National Preparedness Goal, attached to the resolution and incorporated therein as Attachment A, the Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan 2024-2026, attached to the resolution and incorporated therein as Attachment B, or the Miami-Dade County 2023 Emergency Preparedness Report, attached to the resolution and incorporated therein as Attachment C, for up to seven years from the effective date of this resolution. Finally, this resolution authorizes the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee to execute amendments of all such agreements and documents and exercise the provisions set forth therein, provided that the agreements and documents are not amended to alter the purpose, extend the term beyond seven years, or commit more than \$3,000,000 per fiscal year in total cash match funding for each grant award or subaward.

Scope

This resolution has a countywide impact.

Delegation of Authority

Upon approval of this resolution, the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee will have delegated authority to:

1. apply for, receive, and expend grant funds from DHS or FDEM;

2. execute grant agreements and other necessary documents and agreements for receipt and expenditure of such grant funds as well as subgrant agreements, subrecipient agreements or other agreements with local governments and other public and private entities in the State of Florida such as colleges, universities and hospitals for the receipt or award of such grant funds and, subject to available funding, utilize up to \$3,000,000 per fiscal year to satisfy any cash match funding requirements for a seven-year period from the effective date of the resolution for certain projects identified in the National Preparedness Goal, the Florida's Domestic Security Strategic Plan 2024 - 2026, and the Miami-Dade County 2023 Emergency Preparedness Report; and
3. execute amendments to all such agreements and documents and exercise the provisions set forth therein, provided that such amendments do not alter the purpose of the agreements or documents or extend the term beyond seven years and following approval by the County Attorney's Office.

Fiscal Impact/Funding Source

Since FY 2003, Miami-Dade Fire Rescue (MDFR), the Miami-Dade County Department of Emergency Management, and Miami-Dade Police Department have been awarded more than \$120 million in federal funds from the DHS, and approximately \$40 million in funds from the FDEM. Most grants do not require matching funds. However, the Assistance to Firefighters Grant, Building Resilient Infrastructure Communities Grant, Fire Prevention and Safety Grant, Port Security Grant, the Hazardous Mitigation Grant Program, and the Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant require a cash match that varies between 5 and 25 percent of the grant awarded. As such, up to \$3,000,000 per fiscal year is requested to satisfy any cash match funding requirements. Said funding is available in the Miami-Dade Fire Rescue District Budget.

Track Record/Monitor

All grant awards will be tracked and monitored by the MDFR Grants Management Bureau.

Background

Since 2003, the County has been the recipient of DHS grant funds passed through federal, state and local awards. On July 20, 2021, the Board approved Resolution No. R-682-21, which authorized the County Mayor to apply for, receive, accept, modify, expend and amend grant funds for Homeland Security Projects. The Homeland Security Grant Program is a primary funding mechanism for building and sustaining national preparedness capabilities. These grants fund a range of preparedness activities, including planning, organization, equipment purchase, training, exercise and management and administrative costs. The core mission of the DHS and FDEM for such grant funding is to enhance the ability of state, local, and tribal governments to prepare, prevent, and respond to natural disasters and terrorism. The grant awards from the DHS or FDEM are used for projects to: (1) Strengthen Miami-Dade County's disaster preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation efforts, and resilience; (2) Strengthen Miami-Dade County against potential domestic security incidents, including, but not limited to, terrorism, emerging threats, cyber incidents, and threats to crowded places; and (3) Ready Miami-Dade County, the State of Florida, and the nation for catastrophic manmade or natural disasters. Such projects must be aligned with the goals, objectives, and core capabilities found in the National Preparedness Goal, the Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan 2024-2026, and the Miami-Dade County 2023 Emergency Preparedness Report.

Specifically, DHS funds various grant programs including the following, which have been awarded to the County: the Urban Areas Security Initiative, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Building Resilient Infrastructure Communities Grant, Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant, HMGP Post

Honorable Chairman Anthony Rodriguez
and Members, Board of County Commissioners
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Fire Grant, Regional Catastrophic Grant Program, Assistance to Firefighter Grants, Fire Prevention & Safety Grants, Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grants, the National Urban Search & Rescue Response System Grants, the Emergency Management Performance Grant, the Port Security Grant Program, the Securing the Cities Grant Program, and the Complex Coordinated Terrorists Attacks Grant. Likewise, the County has been awarded the following FDEM grants: Hazards Analysis Grant Program, State Homeland Security Grant Program, Citizen Corps Program, and the Citizens Emergency Response Team.



for James Reyes
Chief of Public Safety



MEMORANDUM

(Revised)

TO: Honorable Chairman Anthony Rodriguez
and Members, Board of County Commissioners

DATE: February 4, 2025

FROM: 
Glen Bonzon-Keenan
County Attorney

SUBJECT: Agenda Item No. 8(E)(1)

Please note any items checked.

- _____ **"3-Day Rule" for committees applicable if raised**
- _____ **6 weeks required between first reading and public hearing**
- _____ **4 weeks notification to municipal officials required prior to public hearing**
- _____ **Decreases revenues or increases expenditures without balancing budget**
- _____ **Budget required**
- _____ **Statement of fiscal impact required**
- _____ **Statement of social equity required**
- _____ **Ordinance creating a new board requires detailed County Mayor's report for public hearing**
- _____ **No committee review**
- _____ **Applicable legislation requires more than a majority vote (i.e., 2/3's present ____, 2/3 membership ____, 3/5's ____, unanimous ____, majority plus one ____, CDMP 7 vote requirement per 2-116.1(3)(h) or (4)(c) ____, CDMP 2/3 vote requirement per 2-116.1(3) (h) or (4)(c) ____, CDMP 9 vote requirement per 2-116.1(4)(c) (2) ____) to approve**
- _____ **Current information regarding funding source, index code and available balance, and available capacity (if debt is contemplated) required**

Approved _____ Mayor
Veto _____
Override _____

Agenda Item No. 8(E)(1)
2-4-25

RESOLUTION NO. R-116-25

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO APPLY FOR, RECEIVE, AND EXPEND GRANT FUNDS FROM THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND THE FLORIDA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT; WAIVING RESOLUTION NO. R-130-06; AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE GRANT AGREEMENTS INCLUDING SUBAWARD AND SUBRECIPIENT AGREEMENTS WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ENTITIES IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA, AS WELL AS OTHER NECESSARY DOCUMENTS AND AGREEMENTS, FOR RECEIPT, AWARD, OR EXPENDITURE OF SUCH GRANT FUNDS, AND SUBJECT TO AVAILABLE FUNDING UTILIZE UP TO \$3,000,000.00 PER FISCAL YEAR TO SATISFY CASH MATCH FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PURPOSES DESCRIBED HEREIN FOR UP TO SEVEN YEARS, FOR CERTAIN PROJECTS IDENTIFIED IN THE NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS GOAL, THE FLORIDA DOMESTIC SECURITY STRATEGIC PLAN 2024-2026, OR THE MIAMI-DADE COUNTY 2023 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS REPORT; AND AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY MAYOR OR COUNTY MAYOR'S DESIGNEE TO EXECUTE AMENDMENTS OF ALL SUCH AGREEMENTS AND DOCUMENTS AND EXERCISE THE PROVISIONS SET FORTH THEREIN, PROVIDED THAT ANY SUCH AMENDMENTS DO NOT ALTER THE PURPOSE OR EXTEND THE TERM OF THE AGREEMENTS OR COMMIT MORE THAN A TOTAL OF \$3,000,000.00 IN MATCHING FUNDS PER FISCAL YEAR FOR UP TO SEVEN YEARS

WHEREAS, this Board desires to accomplish the purposes outlined in the accompanying memorandum, a copy of which is incorporated herein by reference,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, that this Board:

Section 1. Authorizes the County Mayor or the County Mayor's designee to apply for, receive, and expend grant funds from the United States Department of Homeland Security and the Florida Division of Emergency Management, for projects to:

- a. Strengthen Miami-Dade County's disaster preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation, and resilience efforts;
- b. Strengthen Miami-Dade County against potential domestic security incidents, including, but not limited to, terrorism, emerging threats, and cyber incidents; and
- c. Prepare Miami-Dade County, the State of Florida, and the nation for catastrophic, manmade or natural disasters. Such projects must be aligned with the goals, objectives, and core capabilities found in the National Preparedness Goal, attached hereto and incorporated herein as Attachment A, the Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan 2024-2026, attached hereto and incorporated herein as Attachment B, or the Miami-Dade County 2023 Emergency Preparedness Report, attached hereto and incorporated herein as Attachment C.

Section 2. Waives Resolution No. R-130-06, which requires all non-County parties to execute agreements prior to presentation to this Board for approval, and authorizes the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee to execute grant agreements including subaward and subrecipient agreements with local governments and other public and private entities including but not limited to colleges, universities, and hospitals in the State of Florida, as well as other necessary documents and agreements for receipt, award and expenditure of such grant funds, and subject to available funding utilize up to \$3,000,000.00 per fiscal year to satisfy cash match funding

requirements for the purposes described in section 1, for certain qualified projects identified in the National Preparedness Goal, the Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan 2024-2026, or the Miami-Dade County 2023 Emergency Preparedness Report, for up to seven years from the effective date of this resolution and subject to subsequent approvals by this Board if such agreements or documents propose to commit additional funding from Miami-Dade County and following approval for form and legal sufficiency by the County Attorney's Office. Such funding approval shall not include in-kind match funding.

Section 3. Authorizes the County Mayor or County Mayor's designee to execute amendments of all such agreements and documents authorized in section 2 and to exercise the provisions set forth therein, provided that any such amendments do not alter the purpose or extend the term of the agreements or commit more than a total of \$3,000,000.00 in matching funds per fiscal year for up to seven years.

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

Anthony Rodriguez, Chairman	aye		
Kionne L. McGhee, Vice Chairman	aye		
Marleine Bastien	aye	Juan Carlos Bermudez	aye
Kevin Marino Cabrera	aye	Sen. René García	aye
Oliver G. Gilbert, III	aye	Roberto J. Gonzalez	absent
Keon Hardemon	aye	Danielle Cohen Higgins	aye
Eileen Higgins	aye	Raquel A. Regalado	aye
Micky Steinberg	aye		

The Chairperson thereupon declared this resolution duly passed and adopted this 4th day of February, 2025. This resolution shall become effective upon the earlier of (1) 10 days after the date of its adoption unless vetoed by the County Mayor, and if vetoed, shall become effective only upon an override by this Board, or (2) approval by the County Mayor of this resolution and the filing of this approval with the Clerk of the Board.



MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA
BY ITS BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

JUAN FERNANDEZ-BARQUIN, CLERK

By: Basia Pruna
Deputy Clerk

Approved by County Attorney as
to form and legal sufficiency.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "SG", written over a horizontal line.

Shanika A. Graves



National Preparedness Goal

*Second Edition
September 2015*



Homeland
Security

MDC010

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Introduction

Preparedness is the shared responsibility of our entire nation. The whole community contributes, beginning with individuals and communities, the private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, and all governments (local, regional/metropolitan, state, tribal¹, territorial, insular area², and Federal). This second edition of the National Preparedness Goal reflects the insights and lessons learned from four years of real world events and implementation of the National Preparedness System.³

We describe our security and resilience posture through the core capabilities (see Table 1) that are necessary to deal with the risks we face. We use an integrated, layered, and all-of-Nation approach as our foundation for building and sustaining core capabilities and preparing to deliver them effectively. The National Preparedness Goal is:

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

Using the core capabilities, we achieve the National Preparedness Goal by:

- Preventing, avoiding, or stopping a threatened or an actual act of terrorism.
- Protecting our citizens, residents, visitors, assets, systems, and networks against the greatest threats and hazards in a manner that allows our interests, aspirations, and way of life to thrive.
- Mitigating the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of future disasters.
- Responding quickly to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs in the aftermath of an incident.
- Recovering through a focus on the timely restoration, strengthening, and revitalization of infrastructure, housing, and the economy, as well as the health, social, cultural, historic, and environmental fabric of communities affected by an incident.

The core capabilities contained in the Goal are the distinct critical elements necessary for our success. They are highly interdependent and require us to use existing preparedness networks and activities, coordinate and unify efforts, improve training and exercise programs, promote innovation, leverage and enhance our science and technology capacity, and ensure that administrative, finance, and logistics systems are in place to support these capabilities. The core capabilities serve as both preparedness tools and a means of structured implementation. All manner of incidents across the whole community have proven the usefulness of the core capabilities and the coordinating structures that sustain and deliver them. These range from

¹ The Federal Government recognizes that the tribal right of self-government flows from the inherent sovereignty of American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes as nations and that federally recognized tribes have a unique and direct relationship with the Federal Government.

² Per the Stafford Act, insular areas include Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Other statutes or departments and agencies may define the term insular area differently.

³ The National Preparedness System outlines an organized process for the whole community to move forward with its preparedness activities and achieve the National Preparedness Goal.

localized and regional incidents, larger events involving both Stafford Act⁴ disaster and emergency declarations, and operations conducted under other authorities (e.g., response to an emerging infectious disease outbreak).

Individual and community preparedness is fundamental to our National success. Providing individuals and communities with information and resources will facilitate actions to adapt to and withstand an emergency or disaster. As we have seen in tragic incidents both at home and abroad, anyone can contribute to safeguarding the Nation from harm. Our national resilience can be improved, for example, by raising awareness of the techniques that can save lives through such basic actions as stopping life-threatening bleeding. By providing the necessary knowledge and skills, we seek to enable the whole community to contribute to and benefit from national preparedness. Whole community contributors include children⁵; older adults; individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs; those from religious, racial, and ethnically diverse backgrounds; people with limited English proficiency; and owners of animals including household pets and service animals. Their needs and contributions must be integrated into our efforts. Each community contributes to the Goal by individually preparing for the risks that are most relevant and urgent for them individually. By empowering individuals and communities with knowledge and skills they can contribute to achieving the National Preparedness Goal.

We continue to make progress in building and sustaining our national preparedness. The Goal builds on these achievements, but our aspirations must be even higher to match the greatest risks facing our Nation. As we prepare for these challenges, our core capabilities will evolve to meet those challenges.

⁴ The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) authorizes the President to provide financial and other assistance to local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments, as well as Federal agencies, to support Response and Recovery efforts in the wake of emergency or major disaster declarations.

⁵ Children require a unique set of considerations across the core capabilities contained within this document. Their needs must be taken into consideration as part of any integrated planning effort.

Core Capabilities

Overview

Core capabilities are essential for the execution of each of the five mission areas: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery (see Table 1). The core capabilities are not exclusive to any single government or organization, but rather require the combined efforts of the whole community.

Table 1: Core Capabilities by Mission Area⁶

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

⁶ Planning, Public Information and Warning, and Operational Coordination are common to all mission areas.

These five mission areas serve as an aid in organizing our national preparedness activities and enabling integration and coordination across core capabilities. The mission areas are interrelated and require collaboration in order to be effective. The National Planning Frameworks and Federal Interagency Operational Plans expand on these relationships, to include how the mission areas and core capabilities are used to achieve the goal of a secure and resilient nation.

Three core capabilities: Planning, Public Information and Warning, and Operational Coordination span all five mission areas. They serve to unify the mission areas and, in many ways, are necessary for the success of the remaining core capabilities. Additionally, a number of core capabilities directly involve more than one mission area and are listed in each mission area as appropriate.

The core capabilities, like the risks we face, are not static. They will be vetted and refined, taking into consideration the evolving risk and, changing resource requirements. Further, there is an expectation that each of the core capabilities will leverage advances in science and technology and be improved through post-event evaluation and assessment.

Risk and the Core Capabilities

Understanding the greatest risks to the Nation's security and resilience is a critical step in identifying the core capabilities. All levels of government and the whole community should assess and present risk in a similar manner to provide a common understanding of the threats and hazards confronting our Nation. The information gathered during a risk assessment also enables a prioritization of preparedness efforts and an ability to identify our capability requirements across the whole community.

The Strategic National Risk Assessment indicates that a wide range of threats and hazards continue to pose a significant risk to the Nation, affirming the need for an all-hazards, capability-based approach to preparedness planning. Key findings include:

- Natural hazards, including hurricanes, earthquakes, tornadoes, droughts, wildfires, winter storms, and floods, present a significant and varied risk across the country. Climate change has the potential to cause the consequence of weather-related hazards to become more severe.
- A virulent strain of pandemic influenza could kill hundreds of thousands of Americans, affect millions more, and result in economic loss. Additional human and animal infectious diseases, including those undiscovered, may present significant risks.
- Technological and accidental hazards, such as transportation system failures, dam failures, chemical spills or releases, have the potential to cause extensive fatalities and severe economic impacts. In addition, these hazards may increase due to aging infrastructure.
- Terrorist organizations or affiliates may seek to acquire, build, and use weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Conventional terrorist attacks, including those by "lone actors" employing physical threats such as explosives and armed attacks, present a continued risk to the Nation.
- Cyber-attacks can have catastrophic consequences, which in turn, can lead to other hazards, such as power grid failures or financial system failures. These cascading hazards increase the potential impact of cyber incidents. Cybersecurity threats exploit the increased complexity

and connectivity of critical infrastructure systems, placing the Nation's security, economy, and public safety and health at risk.

- Some incidents, such as explosives attacks or earthquakes, generally cause more localized impacts, while other incidents, such as human pandemics, may cause impacts that are dispersed throughout the Nation, thus creating different types of impacts for preparedness planners to consider.

In addition to these findings, climate change has the potential to adversely impact a number of threats and hazards. Rising sea levels, increasingly powerful storms, and heavier downpours are already contributing to an increased risk of flooding. Droughts and wildfires are becoming more frequent and severe in some areas of the country.

Cybersecurity poses its own unique challenges. In addition to the risk that cyber-threats pose to the nation, cybersecurity represents a core capability integral to preparedness efforts across the whole community. In order to meet the threat, preparedness planners must not only consider the unique core capability outlined in the Protection mission area, but must also consider integrating cyber preparedness throughout core capabilities in every mission area.

These findings supported the update of the core capabilities. Additionally, the Response and Recovery mission areas go one step further by focusing on a set of core capabilities based on the impact of a series of cascading incidents. Such incidents would likely stress the abilities of our Nation. A developed set of planning factors, intended to mimic this cascading incident and identify the necessary core capabilities, draws upon three hazards identified by the Strategic National Risk Assessment (i.e., large-scale earthquake, major hurricane, WMD attack).

The risks faced by a community can directly impact those responsible for delivering core capabilities. The whole community must maintain the ability to conduct mission essential functions during an actual hazard or incident to ensure delivery of core capabilities for all mission areas. The scope and magnitude of a catastrophic incident may result in a resource scarce environment. Because such incidents may affect an organization's ability to provide assets, assistance, and services, continuity planning and operations are an inherent component of each core capability and the coordinating structures that provide them. Continuity operations increase resilience and the likelihood that organizations can perform essential functions and deliver core capabilities that support the mission areas.

Mission Area: Prevention

Prevention includes those capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. Unlike other mission areas, which are all-hazards by design, Prevention core capabilities are focused specifically on imminent terrorist threats, including on-going attacks or stopping imminent follow-on attacks.

In addition, preventing an imminent terrorist threat will trigger a robust counterterrorism response wherein all instruments of national power may be used to resolve threats and save lives. Prevention also includes activities such as intelligence, law enforcement, and homeland defense as examples of activities conducted to address and resolve the threat.

The terrorist threat is dynamic and complex, and combating it is not the sole responsibility of a single entity or community. Ensuring the security of the homeland requires terrorism prevention through extensive collaboration with government and nongovernmental entities, international

partners, and the private sector. We will foster a rapid, coordinated, all-of-Nation, effective terrorism prevention effort that reflects the full range of capabilities critical to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism in the homeland.

The Prevention mission area relies on ongoing support activities from across all mission areas that prepare the whole community to execute the core capabilities for preventing an imminent terrorist threat. These activities include information sharing efforts that directly support local communities in preventing terrorism and other activities that are precursors or indicators of terrorist activity and violent extremism.

Table 2 defines and details the Prevention core capabilities and the preliminary targets associated with each.

Table 2: Prevention Mission Area Core Capabilities and Preliminary Targets

Prevention Mission Area Core Capabilities and Preliminary Targets	
Planning	Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical-level approaches to meet defined objectives.
1. Identify critical objectives during the planning process, provide a complete and integrated picture of the sequence and scope of the tasks to achieve the objectives, and ensure the objectives are implementable within the time frame contemplated within the plan using available resources for prevention-related plans. 2. Develop and execute appropriate courses of action in coordination with local, state, tribal, territorial, Federal, and private sector entities in order to prevent an imminent terrorist attack within the United States.	
Public Information and Warning	Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard, as well as the actions being taken and the assistance being made available, as appropriate.
1. Share prompt and actionable messages, to include National Terrorism Advisory System alerts, with the public and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to aid in the prevention of imminent or follow-on terrorist attacks, consistent with the timelines specified by existing processes and protocols. 2. Provide public awareness information to inform the general public on how to identify and provide terrorism-related information to the appropriate law enforcement authorities, thereby enabling the public to act as a force multiplier in the prevention of imminent or follow-on acts of terrorism.	
Operational Coordination	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.
1. Execute operations with functional and integrated communications among appropriate entities to prevent initial or follow-on terrorist attacks within the United States in accordance with established protocols.	

Prevention Mission Area Core Capabilities and Preliminary Targets	
Forensics and Attribution	Conduct forensic analysis and attribute terrorist acts (including the means and methods of terrorism) to their source, to include forensic analysis as well as attribution for an attack and for the preparation for an attack in an effort to prevent initial or follow-on acts and/or swiftly develop counter-options.
	1. Prioritize physical evidence collection and analysis to assist in preventing initial or follow-on terrorist acts. 2. Prioritize chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) material (bulk and trace) collection and analysis to assist in preventing initial or follow-on terrorist acts. 3. Prioritize biometric collection and analysis to assist in preventing initial or follow-on terrorist acts. 4. Prioritize digital media, network exploitation, and cyber technical analysis to assist in preventing initial or follow-on terrorist acts.
Intelligence and Information Sharing	Provide timely, accurate, and actionable information resulting from the planning, direction, collection, exploitation, processing, analysis, production, dissemination, evaluation, and feedback of available information concerning physical and cyber threats to the United States, its people, property, or interests; the development, proliferation, or use of WMDs; or any other matter bearing on U.S. national or homeland security by local, state, tribal, territorial, Federal, and other stakeholders. Information sharing is the ability to exchange intelligence, information, data, or knowledge among government or private sector entities, as appropriate.
	1. Anticipate and identify emerging and/or imminent threats through the intelligence cycle. 2. Share relevant, timely, and actionable information and analysis with local, state, tribal, territorial, Federal, private sector, and international partners and develop and disseminate appropriate classified/unclassified products. 3. Ensure local, state, tribal, territorial, Federal, and private sector partners possess or have access to a mechanism to submit terrorism-related information and/or suspicious activity reports to law enforcement.
Interdiction and Disruption	Delay, divert, intercept, halt, apprehend, or secure threats and/or hazards.
	1. Maximize our ability to interdict specific conveyances, cargo, and persons associated with an imminent terrorist threat or act in the land, air, and maritime domains to prevent entry into the United States or to prevent an incident from occurring in the Nation. 2. Conduct operations to render safe and dispose of CBRNE hazards in multiple locations and in all environments, consistent with established protocols. 3. Prevent terrorism financial/material support from reaching its target, consistent with established protocols. 4. Prevent terrorist acquisition of and the transfer of CBRNE materials, precursors, and related technology, consistent with established protocols. 5. Conduct tactical counterterrorism operations in multiple locations and in all environments, consistent with established protocols.

Prevention Mission Area Core Capabilities and Preliminary Targets	
Screening, Search, and Detection	Identify, discover, or locate threats and/or hazards through active and passive surveillance and search procedures. This may include the use of systematic examinations and assessments, biosurveillance, sensor technologies, or physical investigation and intelligence.
1. Maximize the screening of targeted cargo, conveyances, mail, baggage, and people associated with an imminent terrorist threat or act using technical, non-technical, intrusive, or non-intrusive means. 2. Initiate operations immediately to locate persons and networks associated with an imminent terrorist threat or act. 3. Conduct CBRNE search/detection operations in multiple locations and in all environments, consistent with established protocols.	

Mission Area: Protection

Protection includes the capabilities to safeguard the homeland against acts of terrorism and man-made or natural disasters. It focuses on actions to protect our people, our vital interests, and our way of life.

Protection core capabilities are the product of diverse activities. These activities include defense against WMD threats; defense of agriculture and food; critical infrastructure protection⁷; protection of key leadership and events; border security; maritime security; transportation security; immigration security; and cybersecurity.

Table 3 defines and details the Protection core capabilities and the preliminary targets associated with each.

Table 3: Protection Mission Area Core Capabilities and Preliminary Targets

Protection Mission Area Core Capabilities and Preliminary Targets	
Planning	Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community, as appropriate, in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical-level approaches to meet defined objectives.
1. Develop protection plans that identify critical objectives based on planning requirements, provide a complete and integrated picture of the sequence and scope of the tasks to achieve the planning objectives, and implement planning requirements within the time frame contemplated within the plan using available resources for protection-related plans. 2. Implement, exercise, and maintain plans to ensure continuity of operations.	
Public Information and Warning	Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard and, as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available.
1. Use effective and accessible indication and warning systems to communicate significant hazards to involved operators, security officials, and the public (including alerts, detection capabilities, and other necessary and appropriate assets).	

⁷ See Critical Infrastructure in Appendix A for a full explanation.

Protection Mission Area Core Capabilities and Preliminary Targets	
Operational Coordination	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.
1. Establish and maintain partnership structures among Protection elements to support networking, planning, and coordination.	
Access Control and Identity Verification	Apply and support necessary physical, technological, and cyber measures to control admittance to critical locations and systems.
1. Implement and maintain protocols to verify identity and authorize, grant, or deny physical and cyber access to specific locations, information, and networks.	
Cybersecurity	Protect (and, if needed, restore) electronic communications systems, information, and services from damage, unauthorized use, and exploitation.
1. Implement risk-informed guidelines, regulations, and standards to ensure the security, reliability, integrity, and availability of critical information, records, and communications systems and services through collaborative cybersecurity initiatives and efforts. 2. Implement and maintain procedures to detect malicious activity and to conduct technical and investigative-based countermeasures, mitigations, and operations against malicious actors to counter existing and emerging cyber-based threats, consistent with established protocols.	
Intelligence and Information Sharing	Provide timely, accurate, and actionable information resulting from the planning, direction, collection, exploitation, processing, analysis, production, dissemination, evaluation, and feedback of available information concerning threats to the United States, its people, property, or interests; the development, proliferation, or use of WMDs; or any other matter bearing on U.S. national or homeland security by local, state, tribal, territorial, Federal, and other stakeholders. Information sharing is the ability to exchange intelligence, information, data, or knowledge among government or private sector entities, as appropriate.
1. Anticipate and identify emerging and/or imminent threats through the intelligence cycle. 2. Share relevant, timely, and actionable information and analysis with local, state, tribal, territorial, Federal, private sector, and international partners and develop and disseminate appropriate classified/unclassified products. 3. Provide local, state, tribal, territorial, Federal, and private sector partners with or access to a mechanism to submit terrorism-related information and/or suspicious activity reports to law enforcement.	
Interdiction and Disruption	Delay, divert, intercept, halt, apprehend, or secure threats and/or hazards.
1. Deter, detect, interdict, and protect against domestic and transnational criminal and terrorist activities that threaten the security of the homeland across key operational activities and critical infrastructure sectors. 2. Intercept the malicious movement and acquisition/transfer of CBRNE materials and related technologies.	

Protection Mission Area Core Capabilities and Preliminary Targets	
Physical Protective Measures	Implement and maintain risk-informed countermeasures, and policies protecting people, borders, structures, materials, products, and systems associated with key operational activities and critical infrastructure sectors.
1. Identify, assess, and mitigate vulnerabilities to incidents through the deployment of physical protective measures. 2. Deploy protective measures commensurate with the risk of an incident and balanced with the complementary aims of enabling commerce and maintaining the civil rights of citizens.	
Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities	Identify, assess, and prioritize risks to inform Protection activities, countermeasures, and investments.
1. Ensure critical infrastructure sectors and Protection elements have and maintain risk assessment processes to identify and prioritize assets, systems, networks, and functions. 2. Ensure operational activities and critical infrastructure sectors have and maintain appropriate threat, vulnerability, and consequence tools to identify and assess threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences.	
Screening, Search, and Detection	Identify, discover, or locate threats and/or hazards through active and passive surveillance and search procedures. This may include the use of systematic examinations and assessments, biosurveillance, sensor technologies, or physical investigation and intelligence.
1. Screen cargo, conveyances, mail, baggage, and people using information-based and physical screening technology and processes. 2. Detect WMD, traditional, and emerging threats and hazards of concern using: a. A laboratory diagnostic capability and the capacity for food, agricultural (plant/animal), environmental, medical products, and clinical samples b. Bio-surveillance systems c. CBRNE detection systems d. Trained healthcare, emergency medical, veterinary, and environmental laboratory professionals.	
Supply Chain Integrity and Security	Strengthen the security and resilience of the supply chain.
1. Secure and make resilient key nodes, methods of transport between nodes, and materials in transit.	

Mission Area: Mitigation

Mitigation includes those capabilities necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. It is focused on the premise that individuals, the private and nonprofit sectors, communities, critical infrastructure, and the Nation as a whole are made more resilient when the consequences and impacts, the duration, and the financial and human costs to respond to and recover from adverse incidents are all reduced.

Given the trend of increasing impacts from extreme events and catastrophic incidents, hazard mitigation stands as a critical linchpin to reduce or eliminate the long-term risks to life, property,

and well-being. Spanning across community planning, housing, information systems, critical infrastructure, public health, healthcare, and future land use, Mitigation requires an understanding of the threats and hazards that, in turn, feed into the assessment of risk and disaster resilience in the community both now and in the future. The whole community, therefore, has a role in risk reduction, by recognizing, understanding, communicating, and planning for a community's future resilience. Mitigation links the long-term activities of the whole community to reduce or eliminate the risk of threats and hazards developing into disasters and the impacts of the disasters that occur.

Although Mitigation is the responsibility of the whole community, a great deal of mitigation activity occurs at the local level. Individual and community preparedness is fundamental to our success, as preparedness activities contribute to strengthening resilience and mitigate the impact of disasters through adaptability and capacity for rapid recovery. The assessment of risk and resilience must therefore begin at the community level and serve to inform our state, regional, and national planning. For risk information to result in specific risk reduction actions, leaders—whether elected in a jurisdiction, appointed in a given department, a nongovernmental director, a sector official, or in business or community—must have the ability to recognize, understand, communicate, and plan for a community's future resilience. The establishment of trusted relationships among leaders in a community prior to a disaster can greatly reduce the risks to life, property, the natural environment, and well-being. When these leaders are prepared, the whole community matures and becomes better prepared to reduce the risks over the long-term.

Table 4 defines and details the Mitigation core capabilities and the preliminary targets associated with each.

Table 4: Mitigation Mission Area Core Capabilities and Preliminary Targets

Mitigation Mission Area Core Capabilities and Preliminary Targets	
Planning	Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical-level approaches to meet defined objectives.
1. Develop approved hazard mitigation plans that address relevant threats/hazards in accordance with the results of their risk assessment within all local, state, tribal, territorial, and Federal partners.	
Public Information and Warning	Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard and, as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available.
1. Communicate appropriate information, in an accessible manner, on the risks faced within a community after the conduct of a risk assessment.	
Operational Coordination	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.
1. Establish protocols to integrate mitigation data elements in support of operations with local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area partners and in coordination with Federal agencies.	

Mitigation Mission Area Core Capabilities and Preliminary Targets	
Community Resilience	Enable the recognition, understanding, communication of, and planning for risk and empower individuals and communities to make informed risk management decisions necessary to adapt to, withstand, and quickly recover from future incidents.
1. Maximize the coverage of the U.S. population that has a localized, risk-informed mitigation plan developed through partnerships across the entire community. 2. Empower individuals and communities to make informed decisions to facilitate actions necessary to adapt to, withstand, and quickly recover from future incidents.	
Long-term Vulnerability Reduction	Build and sustain resilient systems, communities, and critical infrastructure and key resources lifelines so as to reduce their vulnerability to natural, technological, and human-caused threats and hazards by lessening the likelihood, severity, and duration of the adverse consequences.
1. Achieve a measurable decrease in the long-term vulnerability of the Nation against current baselines amid a growing population base, changing climate conditions, increasing reliance upon information technology, and expanding infrastructure base.	
Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment	Assess risk and disaster resilience so that decision makers, responders, and community members can take informed action to reduce their entity's risk and increase their resilience.
1. Ensure that local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments and the top 100 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) complete a risk assessment that defines localized vulnerabilities and consequences associated with potential natural, technological, and human-caused threats and hazards to their natural, human, physical, cyber, and socioeconomic interests.	
Threats and Hazards Identification	Identify the threats and hazards that occur in the geographic area; determine the frequency and magnitude; and incorporate this into analysis and planning processes so as to clearly understand the needs of a community or entity.
1. Identify the threats and hazards within and across local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments, and the top 100 MSAs, in collaboration with the whole community, against a national standard based on sound science.	

Mission Area: Response

Response includes those capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred. It is focused on ensuring that the Nation is able to effectively respond to any threat or hazard, including those with cascading effects. Response emphasizes saving and sustaining lives, stabilizing the incident, rapidly meeting basic human needs, restoring basic services and technologies, restoring community functionality, providing universal accessibility, establishing a safe and secure environment, and supporting the transition to recovery.

Communities regularly deal with emergencies and disasters that have fewer impacts than those considered to be the greatest risk to the Nation. In addition, communities may have resident capacities to deal with the public's needs locally for many of these lesser incidents. Catastrophic

incidents require a much broader set of atypical partners to deliver equal access to the Response core capabilities other than those routinely addressed. Community involvement is a vital link to providing additional support to response personnel and may often be the primary source of manpower in the first hours and days after an incident. Because of this, community members should be encouraged to train, exercise, and partner with emergency management officials.

A catastrophic incident with cascading events may impact the execution of applicable laws and policies. Certain circumstances may trigger legal and policy exceptions that better aid delivery of core capabilities. Planners should identify applicable laws and policies with their respective counsel in the pre-planning phase.⁸ These challenges should be identified during pre-incident planning to ensure they are accounted for during an incident.

Table 5 defines and details the Response core capabilities and the preliminary targets associated with each.

Table 5: Response Mission Area Core Capabilities and Preliminary Targets

Response Mission Area Core Capabilities and Preliminary Targets	
Planning	Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical-level approaches to meet defined objectives.
1. Develop operational plans that adequately identify critical objectives based on the planning requirement, provide a complete and integrated picture of the sequence and scope of the tasks to achieve the objectives, and are implementable within the time frame contemplated in the plan using available resources.	
Public Information and Warning	Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard and, as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available.
1. Inform all affected segments of society by all means necessary, including accessible tools, of critical lifesaving and life-sustaining information to expedite the delivery of emergency services and aid the public to take protective actions.	
2. Deliver credible and actionable messages to inform ongoing emergency services and the public about protective measures and other life-sustaining actions and facilitate the transition to recovery.	

⁸ Given the scope and magnitude of a catastrophic incident, waivers, exceptions, and exemptions to policy, regulations, and laws may be available in order to save and sustain life, and to protect property and the environment. However, any such waivers, exceptions, and exemptions must be consistent with laws that preserve human and civil rights and protect individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.

Response Mission Area Core Capabilities and Preliminary Targets	
Operational Coordination	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.
1. Mobilize all critical resources and establish command, control, and coordination structures within the affected community and other coordinating bodies in surrounding communities and across the Nation and maintain as needed throughout the duration of an incident. 2. Enhance and maintain command, control, and coordination structures, consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery.	
Critical Transportation	Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of people and animals, and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected areas.
1. Establish physical access through appropriate transportation corridors and deliver required resources to save lives and to meet the needs of disaster survivors. 2. Ensure basic human needs are met, stabilize the incident, transition into recovery for an affected area, and restore basic services and community functionality. 3. Clear debris from any route type, (i.e., road, rail, airfield, port facility, waterway) to facilitate response operations.	
Environmental Response/Health and Safety	Conduct appropriate measures to ensure the protection of the health and safety of the public and workers, as well as the environment, from all-hazards in support of responder operations and the affected communities.
1. Identify, assess, and mitigate worker health and safety hazards and disseminate health and safety guidance and resources to response and recovery workers. 2. Minimize public exposure to environmental hazards through assessment of the hazards and implementation of public protective actions. 3. Detect, assess, stabilize, and clean up releases of oil and hazardous materials into the environment, including buildings/structures, and properly manage waste. 4. Identify, evaluate, and implement measures to prevent and minimize impacts to the environment, natural and cultural resources, and historic properties from all-hazard emergencies and response operations.	
Fatality Management Services	Provide fatality management services, including decedent remains recovery and victim identification, working with local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal authorities to provide mortuary processes, temporary storage or permanent internment solutions, sharing information with mass care services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing persons/remains, and providing counseling to the bereaved.
1. Establish and maintain operations to recover a significant number of fatalities over a geographically dispersed area.	

Response Mission Area Core Capabilities and Preliminary Targets	
Fire Management and Suppression	Provide structural, wildland, and specialized firefighting capabilities to manage and suppress fires of all types, kinds, and complexities while protecting the lives, property, and the environment in the affected area.
1. Provide traditional first response or initial attack firefighting services. 2. Conduct expanded or extended attack firefighting and support operations through coordinated response of fire management and specialized fire suppression resources. 3. Ensure the coordinated deployment of appropriate local, regional, national, and international fire management and fire suppression resources to reinforce firefighting efforts and maintain an appropriate level of protection for subsequent fires.	
Infrastructure Systems	Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.
1. Decrease and stabilize immediate infrastructure threats to the affected population, to include survivors in the heavily-damaged zone, nearby communities that may be affected by cascading effects, and mass care support facilities and evacuation processing centers with a focus on life-sustainment and congregate care services. 2. Re-establish critical infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing emergency response operations, life sustainment, community functionality, and a transition to recovery. 3. Provide for the clearance, removal, and disposal of debris. 4. Formalize partnerships with governmental and private sector cyber incident or emergency response teams to accept, triage, and collaboratively respond to cascading impacts in an efficient manner.	
Logistics and Supply Chain Management⁹	Deliver essential commodities, equipment, and services in support of impacted communities and survivors, to include emergency power and fuel support, as well as the coordination of access to community staples. Synchronize logistics capabilities and enable the restoration of impacted supply chains.
1. Mobilize and deliver governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector resources to save lives, sustain lives, meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery, to include moving and delivering resources and services to meet the needs of disaster survivors. 2. Enhance public and private resource and services support for an affected area.	
Mass Care Services	Provide life-sustaining and human services to the affected population, to include hydration, feeding, sheltering, temporary housing, evacuee support, reunification, and distribution of emergency supplies.
1. Move and deliver resources and capabilities to meet the needs of disaster survivors, including individuals with access and functional needs. 2. Establish, staff, and equip emergency shelters and other temporary housing options (including accessible housing) for the affected population. 3. Move from congregate care to non-congregate care alternatives and provide relocation assistance or interim housing solutions for families unable to return to their pre-disaster homes.	

⁹ This replaces the previous “Public and Private Services and Resources” core capability.

Response Mission Area Core Capabilities and Preliminary Targets	
Mass Search and Rescue Operations	Deliver traditional and atypical search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving the greatest number of endangered lives in the shortest time possible. 1. Conduct search and rescue operations to locate and rescue persons in distress. 2. Initiate community-based search and rescue support operations across a wide geographically dispersed area. 3. Ensure the synchronized deployment of local, regional, national, and international teams to reinforce ongoing search and rescue efforts and transition to recovery.
On-scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement	Ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for people and communities located within affected areas and also for response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations. 1. Establish a safe and secure environment in an affected area. 2. Provide and maintain on-scene security and meet the protection needs of the affected population over a geographically dispersed area while eliminating or mitigating the risk of further damage to persons, property, and the environment.
Operational Communications	Ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of security, situational awareness, and operations by any and all means available, among and between affected communities in the impact area and all response forces. 1. Ensure the capacity to communicate with both the emergency response community and the affected populations and establish interoperable voice and data communications between Federal, tribal, state, and local first responders. 2. Re-establish sufficient communications infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing life-sustaining activities, provide basic human needs, and transition to recovery. 3. Re-establish critical information networks, including cybersecurity information sharing networks, in order to inform situational awareness, enable incident response, and support the resiliency of key systems.
Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services	Provide lifesaving medical treatment via Emergency Medical Services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health, medical, and behavioral health support, and products to all affected populations. 1. Deliver medical countermeasures to exposed populations. 2. Complete triage and initial stabilization of casualties and begin definitive care for those likely to survive their injuries and illness. 3. Return medical surge resources to pre-incident levels, complete health assessments, and identify recovery processes.

Response Mission Area Core Capabilities and Preliminary Targets	
Situational Assessment	Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.
1. Deliver information sufficient to inform decision making regarding immediate lifesaving and life-sustaining activities and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs and stabilize the incident. 2. Deliver enhanced information to reinforce ongoing lifesaving and life-sustaining activities, and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery.	

Mission Area: Recovery

Recovery includes those capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively. Support for recovery ensures a continuum of care for individuals to maintain and restore health, safety, independence and livelihoods, especially those who experience financial, emotional, and physical hardships. Successful recovery ensures that we emerge from any threat or hazard stronger and positioned to meet the needs of the future. Recovery capabilities support well-coordinated, transparent, and timely restoration, strengthening, and revitalization of infrastructure and housing; an economic base; health and social systems; and a revitalized cultural, historic, and environmental fabric.

The ability of a community to accelerate the recovery process begins with its efforts in pre-incident preparedness: increasing resilience; collaborative, inclusive planning; and developing capacity to manage disaster recovery effectively. Developing and maintaining Recovery core capabilities requires a multi-agency, interdisciplinary approach that engages the whole community, including a wide range of service and resource providers and stakeholders.

Whole community and government leaders have primary responsibility for planning and coordinating all aspects of their recovery and ensuring that organizations and individuals that play a key role in recovery are included and actively engaged. Following an incident, a well-coordinated management process allows recovery and community leaders to maintain open and transparent communication, share decision making, expand and engage traditional and non-traditional partners, identify needs and priorities more effectively, reallocate and share existing resources, and identify other potential resources and expertise from both inside and outside the community.

Following any incident, recovery efforts are an opportunity to leverage solutions that increase overall community resilience and capitalize on existing strengths, while addressing weaknesses that may have existed pre-incident. Lessons learned from the post-incident environment on establishing leadership, a coordinating structure, and developing whole community partnerships can help influence pre-incident planning and build capability for future incidents.

Table 6 defines and details the Recovery core capabilities and the preliminary targets associated with each.

Table 6: Recovery Mission Area Core Capabilities and Preliminary Targets

Recovery Mission Area Core Capabilities and Preliminary Targets	
Planning	Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical- level approaches to meet defined objectives. 1. Convene the core of an inclusive planning team (identified pre-disaster), which will oversee disaster recovery planning. 2. Complete an initial recovery plan that provides an overall strategy and timeline, addresses all core capabilities, and integrates socioeconomic, demographic, accessibility, technology, and risk assessment considerations (including projected climate change impacts), which will be implemented in accordance with the timeline contained in the plan.
Public Information and Warning	Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard and, as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available. 1. Reach all populations within the community with effective actionable recovery-related public information messaging and communications that are accessible to people with disabilities and people with limited English proficiency, protect the health and safety of the affected population, help manage expectations, and ensure stakeholders have a clear understanding of available assistance and their roles and responsibilities. 2. Support affected populations and stakeholders with a system that provides appropriate, current information about any continued assistance, steady state resources for long-term impacts, and monitoring programs in an effective and accessible manner.
Operational Coordination	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities. 1. Establish tiered, integrated leadership, and inclusive coordinating organizations that operate with a unity of effort and are supported by sufficient assessment and analysis to provide defined structure and decision-making processes for recovery activities. 2. Define the path and timeline for recovery leadership to achieve the jurisdiction's objectives that effectively coordinates and uses appropriate local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal assistance, as well as nongovernmental and private sector resources. This plan is to be implemented within the established timeline.
Economic Recovery	Return economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in an economically viable community. 1. Conduct a preliminary assessment of economic issues and identify potential inhibitors to fostering stabilization of the affected communities. 2. Ensure the community recovery and mitigation plan(s) incorporates economic revitalization and removes governmental inhibitors to post-disaster economic sustainability, while maintaining the civil rights of citizens. 3. Return affected area's economy within the specified time frame in the recovery plan.

Recovery Mission Area Core Capabilities and Preliminary Targets	
Health and Social Services	Restore and improve health and social services capabilities and networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and well-being of the whole community.
1. Identify affected populations, groups and key partners in short-term, intermediate, and long-term recovery. 2. Complete an assessment of community health and social service needs, and prioritize these needs, including accessibility requirements, based on the whole community's input and participation in the recovery planning process, and develop a comprehensive recovery timeline. 3. Restore health care (including behavioral health), public health, and social services functions. 4. Restore and improve the resilience and sustainability of the health care system and social service capabilities and networks to promote the independence and well-being of community members in accordance with the specified recovery timeline.	
Housing	Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.
1. Assess preliminary housing impacts and needs, identify currently available options for temporary housing, and plan for permanent housing. 2. Ensure community housing recovery plans continue to address interim housing needs, assess options for permanent housing, and define a timeline for achieving a resilient, accessible, and sustainable housing market. 3. Establish a resilient and sustainable housing market that meets the needs of the community, including the need for accessible housing within the specified time frame in the recovery plan.	
Infrastructure Systems	Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.
1. Restore and sustain essential services (public and private) to maintain community functionality. 2. Develop a plan with a specified timeline for redeveloping community infrastructures to contribute to resiliency, accessibility, and sustainability. 3. Provide systems that meet the community needs while minimizing service disruption during restoration within the specified timeline in the recovery plan.	

Recovery Mission Area Core Capabilities and Preliminary Targets	
Natural and Cultural Resources	Protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate planning, mitigation, response, and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore them consistent with post-disaster community priorities and best practices and in compliance with applicable environmental and historic preservation laws and executive orders.
1. Implement measures to protect and stabilize records and culturally significant documents, objects, and structures. 2. Mitigate the impacts to and stabilize the natural and cultural resources and conduct a preliminary assessment of the impacts that identifies protections that need to be in place during stabilization through recovery. 3. Complete an assessment of affected natural and cultural resources and develop a timeline for addressing these impacts in a sustainable and resilient manner. 4. Preserve natural and cultural resources as part of an overall community recovery that is achieved through the coordinated efforts of natural and cultural resource experts and the recovery team in accordance with the specified timeline in the recovery plan.	

Conclusion and Next Steps

The Goal is designed to prepare our Nation for the risks that will severely stress our collective capabilities and resources. Each community contributes to the Goal by assessing and preparing for the risks that are most relevant and urgent for them individually, which in turn strengthens our collective security and resilience as a Nation. National preparedness is strengthened through collaboration and cooperation with international partners, including working closely with Canada and Mexico, with whom we share common borders.

The National Preparedness Goal is the cornerstone of implementing the National Preparedness System. Several National Preparedness System components contribute to building, sustaining, and delivering the core capabilities described in the National Preparedness Goal. These include:

- A National Planning System, which supports the integration of planning across all levels of government and the whole community to provide an agile, flexible, and accessible delivery of the core capabilities.
- A series of National Frameworks and Federal Interagency Operational Plans. The National Frameworks address the roles and responsibilities across the whole community to deliver the core capabilities. The Federal Interagency Operational Plans address the critical tasks, responsibilities, and resourcing, personnel, and sourcing requirements for the core capabilities.
- A National Preparedness Report, which provides a summary of the progress being made toward building, sustaining, and delivering the core capabilities described in the Goal. The annual National Preparedness Report provides an opportunity to measure the advancement the whole community has made in preparedness and to identify where challenges remain.
- A Campaign to Build and Sustain Preparedness, which provides an integrating structure for new and existing community-based, nonprofit, and private sector preparedness programs, research and development activities to include post-event evaluation of the use of science and technology tools, and preparedness assistance.

The results of these efforts inform current and future budget planning and decisions. Analysis of current performance against intended capabilities and associated performance measures can enable the whole community to individually and collectively determine necessary resource levels, inform resource allocation plans, and guide Federal preparedness assistance. This detailed information can augment assessments of budget implications across the preparedness enterprise. This approach allows for annual adjustments based on updated priorities and resource posture.

This National Preparedness Goal is a living document; regular reviews of the Goal will ensure consistency with existing and new policies, evolving conditions, and the National Incident Management System. These periodic reviews of the National Preparedness Goal will evaluate the Nation's progress toward building, sustaining, and delivering the core capabilities that are essential to a secure and resilient Nation.

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Appendix A: Terms and Definitions

Access and Functional Needs: Persons who may have additional needs before, during and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to: maintaining health, independence, communication, transportation, support, services, self-determination, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities; live in institutionalized settings; are older adults; are children; are from diverse cultures; have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking; or are transportation disadvantaged.

All-of-Nation: See Whole Community.

All Hazard: A threat or an incident, natural or manmade, that warrants action to protect life, property, the environment, and public health or safety, and to minimize disruptions of government, social, or economic activities. It includes natural disasters, cyber incidents, industrial accidents, pandemics, acts of terrorism, sabotage, and destructive criminal activity targeting critical infrastructure. This also includes the effects climate change has on the threats and hazards.

Animal: Animals include household pets, service and assistance animals, working dogs, livestock, wildlife, exotic animals, zoo animals, research animals, and animals housed in shelters, rescue organizations, breeding facilities, and sanctuaries.

Community: Unified groups that share goals, values, or purposes; they may exist within geographic boundaries or unite geographically dispersed individuals. Communities bring people together in different ways for different reasons, but each provides opportunities for sharing information and promoting collective action.

Coordinating Structures: Groups composed of representatives from multiple departments or agencies, public and/or private sector organizations, or a combination of these for the purpose of facilitating the preparedness and delivery of capabilities. They share information and provide guidance, support, and integration to aid in the preparedness of the whole community and building resilience at the local, regional, and national levels.

Core Capabilities: Distinct critical elements necessary to achieve the National Preparedness Goal.

Critical Infrastructure: Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters. The Nation's critical infrastructure is composed of 16 sectors: chemical; commercial facilities; communications; critical manufacturing; dams; defense industrial base; emergency services; energy; financial services; food and agriculture; government facilities; healthcare and public health; information technology; nuclear reactors, material, and waste; transportation systems; and water and wastewater systems.

Cultural Resources: Aspects of a cultural system that are valued by or significantly representative of a culture or that contain significant information about a culture.

Cybersecurity: The process of protecting information by preventing, detecting, and responding to attacks.

Disability: A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities of such individual; a record of such an impairment; or being regarded as having such an impairment. This does not apply to impairments that are transitory and minor. A transitory impairment is an impairment with an actual or expected duration of six months or less.

Imminent Threat: Intelligence or operational information that warns of a credible, specific, and impending terrorist threat or ongoing attack against the United States.

Intelligence Cycle: The process of developing raw information into finished intelligence for policymakers, military commanders, law enforcement partners, and other consumers to use in making decisions. The cycle is highly dynamic and continuous. For the purposes of the National Prevention Framework, there are six steps in the intelligence cycle: planning and direction (establish the intelligence requirements of the consumer); collection (gather the raw data required to produce the desired finished product); processing and exploitation (convert the raw data into comprehensible form that is usable for producing the finished product); analysis and production (integrate, evaluate, analyze, and prepare the processed information for inclusion in the finished product); dissemination (deliver the finished product to the consumer who requested it and to others as applicable); and evaluation and feedback (acquire continual feedback during the cycle that aids in refining each individual stage and the cycle as a whole).

Mission Areas: Groups of core capabilities, including Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery.

Mitigation: The capabilities necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters.

National Health Security: The Nation and its people are prepared for, protected from, and resilient in the face of health threats or hazards with potentially negative health consequences.

National Preparedness: The actions taken to plan, organize, equip, train, and exercise to build and sustain the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from those threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation.

Prevention: The capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. For the purposes of the prevention framework, the term “prevention” refers to preventing imminent threats.

Protection: The capabilities necessary to secure the homeland against acts of terrorism and manmade or natural disasters.

Recovery: The capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively.

Resilience: The ability to adapt to changing conditions and withstand and rapidly recover from disruption due to emergencies.

Response: The capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred.

Risk Assessment: A product or process that collects information and assigns a value to risks for the purpose of informing priorities, developing or comparing courses of action, and informing decision making.

Security: The protection of the Nation and its people, vital interests, and way of life.

Stabilization: The process by which the immediate impacts of an incident on community systems are managed and contained.

Steady State: A condition where operations and procedures are normal and ongoing. Communities are considered to be at a steady state prior to disasters and after recovery is complete.

Terrorism: Any activity that involves an act that is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state or other subdivision of the United States; and, appears to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, or to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. (Note that although the definition of terrorism includes both domestic and international acts of terrorism, the scope of the planning system is the prevention and protection against acts of terrorism in the homeland.)

Weapons of Mass Destruction: Materials, weapons, or devices that are intended or capable of causing death or serious bodily injury to a significant number of people through release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or precursors, a disease organism, or radiation or radioactivity, to include, but not limited to, biological devices, chemical devices, improvised nuclear devices, radiological dispersion devices, and radiological exposure devices.

Whole Community: A focus on enabling the participation in national preparedness activities of a wider range of players from the private and nonprofit sectors, including nongovernmental organizations and the general public, in conjunction with the participation of all levels of government in order to foster better coordination and working relationships. Used interchangeably with “all-of-Nation.”

ATTACHMENT B

FLORIDA DOMESTIC SECURITY STRATEGIC PLAN 2021-2023



Approved by the Domestic Security Oversight Council on July 23, 2020.

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Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan 2021-2023

VISION STATEMENT

A safe, secure, and resilient Florida.

MISSION STATEMENT

Partnering to strengthen Florida's capability to prepare, prevent, protect, mitigate, respond, and recover from domestic security incidents.



GOALS

- Goal 1. **PREPARE** for domestic security incidents and events.
- Goal 2. **PREVENT** and deter acts of terrorism.
- Goal 3. **PROTECT** our residents, visitors, and critical infrastructure against acts of terrorism.
- Goal 4. **MITIGATE** the impact of an incident to preserve life, property, and the environment.
- Goal 5. **RESPOND** utilizing NIMS framework in an immediate and coordinated manner focused on saving lives, stabilizing community life-lines, protecting property and the environment, and meeting basic human needs.
- Goal 6. **RECOVER** quickly and effectively following an incident.

GOAL 1: Prepare for domestic security related incidents and events.

Objective 1.1: Planning - Develop and maintain strategic, operational plans, policies and/or procedures to meet defined goals as outlined by the plan to prevent and preempt against current and emerging threats. Review annually.

Objective 1.2: Public Education & Awareness - Support the development, maintenance, and dissemination of coordinated, timely, reliable, and actionable information to prepare and educate the whole community as it relates to domestic security.

Objective 1.3: Operational Coordination - Mandate the use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for an event and/or incident.

Objective 1.4: Enhancing Capabilities - Identify and enhance capabilities through planning, training, equipping, and exercising.

GOAL 2: Prevent and deter acts of terrorism.

Objective 2.1: Information and Intelligence Sharing - Recognize, gather, analyze, and share terrorism information and intelligence with public and private partners incorporating the established fusion process.

Objective 2.2: Interdiction of Threats - Ensure collaboration with public and private partners to investigate and interdict actionable threats.

Objective 2.3: Identify Current and Emerging Threats - Monitor and analyze national and international trend patterns to identify current and emerging threats.

GOAL 3: Protect our residents, visitors and critical infrastructure against acts of terrorism.

Objective 3.1: Access Control and Identity Verification - Provide physical and virtual measures to control access to critical locations and systems.

Objective 3.2: Cyber Terrorism - Protect against the unauthorized access, control, release, exploitation of, or damage to electronic communications systems, data, and services.

Objective 3.3: Physical Protective Measures - Reduce risks by protecting borders, coastline, soft targets, and critical infrastructure facilities through appropriate physical security measures.

GOAL 4: Mitigate the impact of an incident to preserve life, property, and the environment.

Objective 4.1: Community Resilience - Promote resilience through education, participation, and informed decision making to assist communities to adapt, withstand, and recover from incidents.

Objective 4.2: Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction - Build and sustain systems, processes, policies, and procedures to reduce the severity and duration of adverse long-term consequences to improve resilience following incidents.

Objective 4.3: Risk and Resilience Assessment - Promote the use of risk assessments to improve the overall safety and security of the population and infrastructure to reduce recovery time.

GOAL 5: Respond utilizing NIMS framework in an immediate and coordinated manner focused on saving lives, stabilizing community life-lines, protecting property and the environment, and meeting basic human needs.

Objective 5.1: Evacuation - Implement plans or methods to evacuate and receive people and animals from affected areas.

Objective 5.2: Critical Incident Access - Ensure access for vital personnel, equipment, and services into and out of the affected areas.

Objective 5.3: Mass Search and Rescue Operations - Rapidly deploy search and rescue resources to save lives.

Objective 5.4: On-Scene Security and Protection - Provide a safe and secure environment within the affected area.

Objective 5.5: Operational Communications - Deploy interoperable communication platforms for public safety entities.

Objective 5.6: Public Messaging and Risk Communications - Ensure timely release of information to the public for situational awareness using available platforms.

Objective 5.7: Public and Private Services and Resources - Provide essential public and private services and resources to the affected communities.

Objective 5.8: Healthcare System Response - Support the delivery of healthcare and related functions during incidents.

Objective 5.9: Victim and Witness Management Services - Provide incident investigation resources and family reunification. Provide victim and witness services including counseling, body recovery, victim identification, and temporary mortuary services.

Objective 5.10: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive materials (CBRNE) - Deploy appropriately typed response teams to CBRNE incidents.

Objective 5.11: Cyber Incident Response- Deploy a cyber disruption response team to investigate and mitigate the effect of, and assist in the recovery from cyber incidents.

GOAL 6: Recover quickly and effectively following an incident

Objective 6.1: Post Incident Recovery - Assist state and local efforts to return the community to pre-incident levels.

Appendix 1: Acronyms

AHCA	Agency for Health Care Administration
CI	Critical Infrastructure
DFS	Department of Financial Services
DOE	Department of Education
DOH	Department of Health
DOT	Department of Transportation
DSCG	Domestic Security Coordinating Group
DST	Department of State Technology
EM	Emergency Management
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FDACS	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
FDEM	Florida Division of Emergency Management
FDLE	Florida Department of Law Enforcement
IT	Information Technology
JTTF	Joint Terrorism Task Force
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PRR	Planning, Response, and Recovery (focus group)
RDSTF	Regional Domestic Security Task Force
SFM	State Fire Marshal
SRT	Specialty Response Teams (focus group)
UASI	Urban Area Security Initiative

Appendix 2: Partner Responsibility

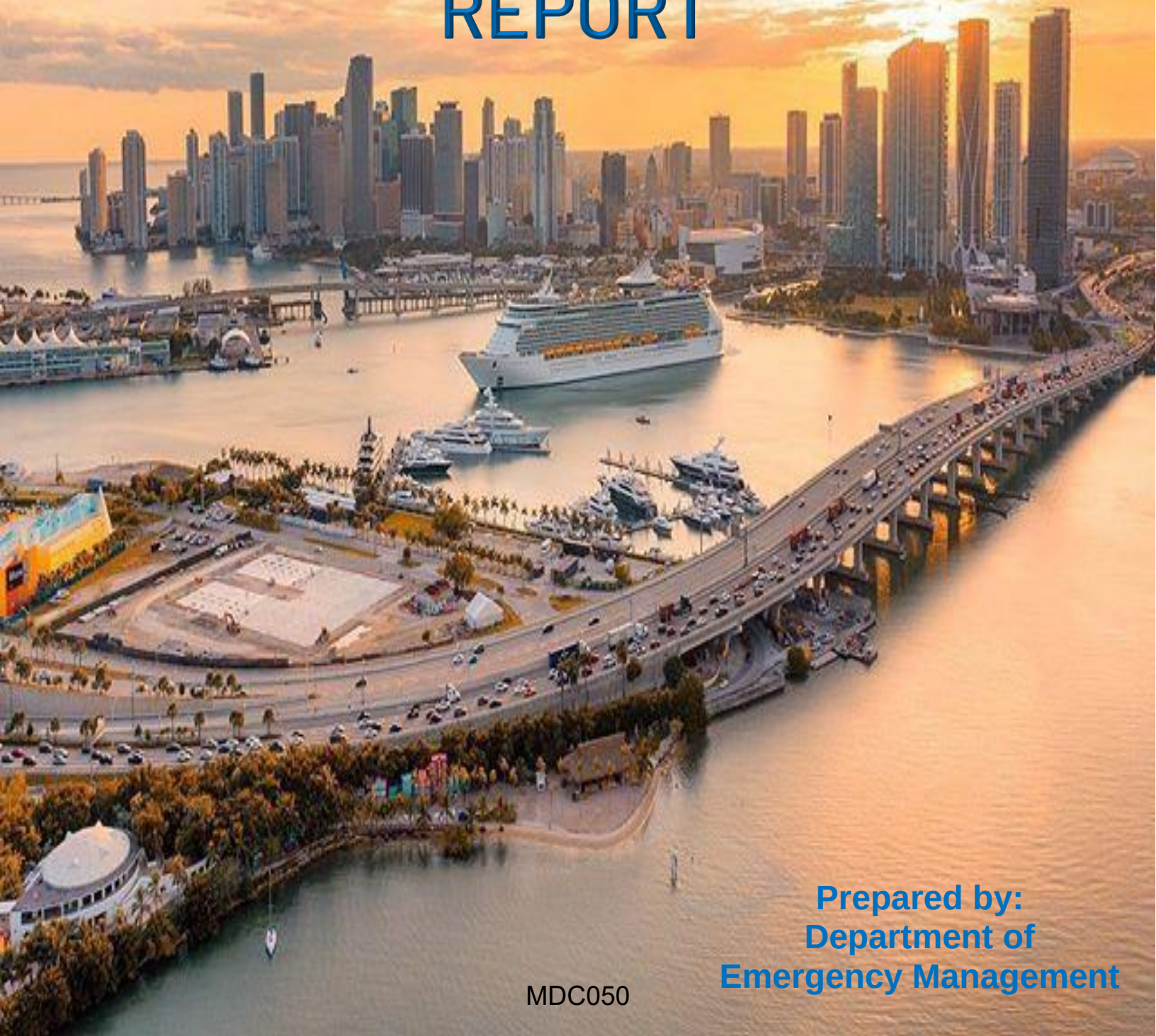
Objective	Responsible Partners
1.1	DSCG Focus Groups
	RDSTF
	State Partners
	UASI Partners
1.2	DSCG Focus Groups
	RDSTF
	Fusion Centers
1.3	DSCG Focus Groups
	RDSTF
	State Partners
	UASI Partners
	Local Partners
	Private Partners
2.1	Fusion Centers
	Intelligence Officers
	JTTF
	State Intelligence entities
	Local Intelligence entities
2.2	Law Enforcement
	Investigative agencies
	Fusion Centers
2.3	Fusion Centers
	Intelligence Partners
3.1	State Organizations/Stakeholders
	Local Organizations/Stakeholders
	Private Organizations/Stakeholders
3.2	System Owners
	DST
	Public/private IT professionals
	End users
3.3	Entity which owns/occupies the facility in need of protection
	State Entities
	Local Entities

	Private Entities
	Public Entities
	Law Enforcement
4.1	Local (and tribal) partners; both public and private
	The whole community
4.2	FDEM
	DOH
	Law Enforcement
	Fire Rescue
	Local EM
	PRR Focus Group
	Cyber Terrorism Focus Group
	CI/Education Focus Group
4.3	FDLE
	DOE
	RDSTF
	UASI
	CI/Education Focus Group
	Public and Private Stakeholders
5.1	FDEM
	FDACS
	Florida Highway Patrol
	Local EM
	Local Law Enforcement
5.2	FDEM
	DOT
	ESF-16
5.3	SRT Focus Group
	DFS/SFM
5.4	All First Responders
5.5	Communications Focus Group
	RDSTF
	DMS
	ESF-2
	Local Agencies
5.6	FDLE

	DOH
	Local Law Enforcement
	Local EM
5.7	FDEM
	DOH
	Local EM
	Public and Private Stakeholders
5.8	DOH
	AHCA
	Health Care Coalitions
	Public and Private Health Care Providers
5.9	FDLE
	FDEM
	DOH
	DOE
	Law Enforcement
	First Responders
	NGO's
	Public and Private Stakeholders
	PRR Focus Group
5.10	RDSTF
	SRT Focus Group
	FDEM
	DFS/SFM
5.11	Cyber Terrorism Focus Group
	FDEM
	DMS
	FDLE
	Office of the Attorney General
6.1	FDEM
	FDLE
	DOH
	State and Local Law Enforcement
	Local EM
	PRR Focus Group
	Public and Private Stakeholders
	The whole community



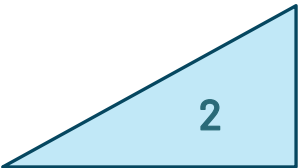
2023 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS REPORT



Prepared by:
Department of
Emergency Management

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report fulfills the requirement of Chapter 8B-7, §5, of the Miami-Dade County Code of Ordinances, which specifies that an annual written Emergency Preparedness Report be presented to the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners (the Board). This report ensures that the Board is 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 Florida Statute 252. The period covered in this document is from January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

This Annual Emergency Preparedness Report summarizes the progress made towards building and sustaining the capabilities needed to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk to Miami-Dade County stakeholders. It is inclusive of public safety programs and campaigns designed to maintain or enhance the well-being of all segments of the County's population. These programs serve to support the effectiveness of local law enforcement, fire rescue, corrections, and emergency management agencies.

The Department of Emergency Management (DEM) is closely aligned with the Miami-Dade County Strategic Action Plan and builds upon the "four E's" of [environment](#), [equity](#), [economy](#), and [engagement](#) whenever evaluating preparedness activities.

Major components of the 2023 Emergency Preparedness Report include:

- ✓ An introduction on the [Phases of Emergency Management](#) and [Preparedness](#). 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.
- ✓ Our [Community Outreach](#) efforts that support and advance 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.
- ✓ An overview of County [Response and Recovery](#) programs that facilitate the phases of emergency management, including partner, stakeholders, and professional public safety resources. Mutual Aid Agreements that include County, State and Federal resources. This section also includes information about the County's [Public Health](#) preparedness and an overview of the [2023 Atlantic Hurricane Season](#).
- ✓ This report touches upon the [Recovery](#) and activities that continue beyond the emergency period to restore critical community functions and begin to manage stabilization efforts. [Mitigation](#) consists of the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters and emergencies while creating more effective [Resilience](#) programs.

PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



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

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

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

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

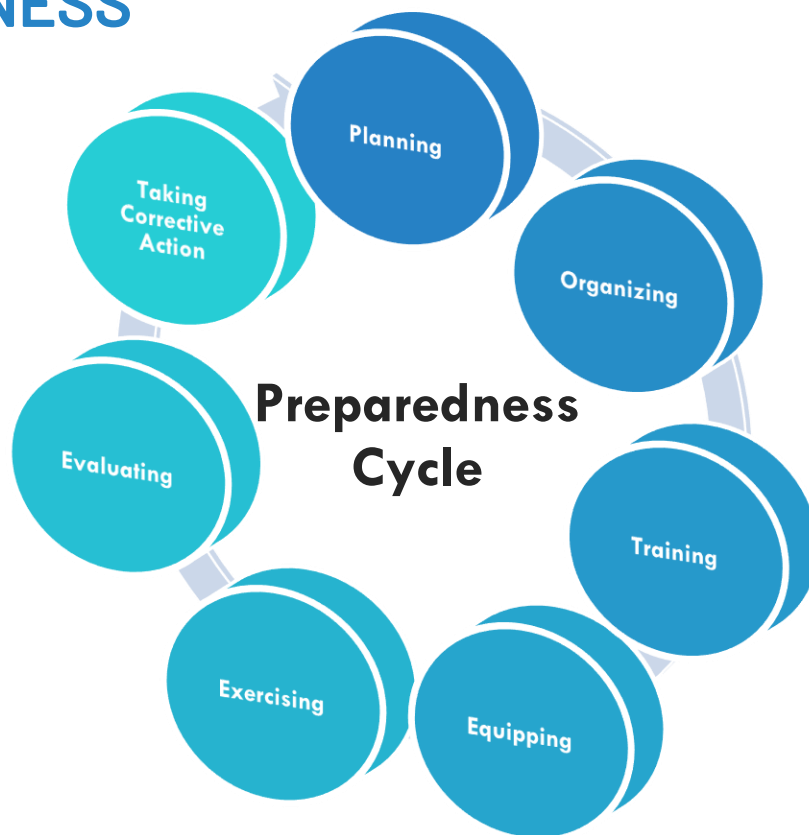


Full Scale Exercise: Operation Fallen Archangel, attended by multiple Miami-Dade County Departments and Partners.

Preparedness

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

PREPAREDNESS



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

In 2006, the Board by Resolution R-326-06 designated NIMS as the incident management system for Miami-Dade County. Implementing NIMS allows the County to work within the concepts outlined in the National Preparedness System. Its activities are all intended to achieve the National Preparedness Goal, which defines what it means for the whole community to be prepared for any natural, technological, or human-caused disaster including acts of terrorism. The goal consists of a set of core capabilities which are organized into five (5) mission areas:



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

#HURRICANE STRONG

#Hurricane Strong is part of the *National Hurricane Resilience Initiative* created in 2016 to improve hurricane preparedness, mitigation, and overall readiness through increased public awareness and engagement. The initiative consists of a partnership between the Federal Alliance for Safe Homes (FLASH®), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and The Weather Channel. The #HurricaneStrong initiative follows five (5) key messages to promote and elevate hurricane resilience:



In May 2018, Miami-Dade County was selected as the second county in the nation to receive the designation of a #HurricaneStrong community. This was a result of the County's profound commitment to a more resilient community by continuously improving the County's ability to bounce back after a disaster.

STORMREADY®

The National Weather Service (NWS) created the StormReady® Program to encourage communities to take a proactive approach on improving hazardous weather operations and strengthen their local safety programs. To receive this recognition the community or county must establish a 24-hour warning point and Emergency Operations Center, have more than one way to receive severe weather warnings and forecasts to alert citizens, have a system that monitors weather conditions locally, promote public readiness and develop a formal hazardous weather plan.

Miami-Dade County has been a StormReady® Community since 2002 and was awarded this status again in March 2020.



READY SOUTH FLORIDA

Ready South Florida is an outreach campaign consisting of a partnership between Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, Broward, and Monroe counties to promote a common preparedness message and encourage the South Florida (Region 7) community to be "Ready" for disasters by following four (4) steps.



Visit the Ready South Florida campaign website for more information and promotional materials at www.ReadySouthFlorida.com

MIAMI-DADE ALERTS

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

Miami-Dade Alerts provides weather advisory notifications issued by the NWS, such as a tornado, tropical storm and hurricane warnings, or any other emergency which may require protective actions. Residents and visitors who live or work in Miami-Dade County are encouraged to register for this service online at www.miamidade.gov/alerts.



READYMDC APP

Ready Miami-Dade County (ReadyMDC) is a free local hurricane preparedness and decision-making support mobile application available to the residents and visitors of Miami-Dade County. ReadyMDC provides users with access to various local preparedness resources and materials, such as the Miami-Dade County Hurricane Readiness Guide and Storm Surge Planning Zones online education page. Real-time information is available before, during and after a storm. The ReadMDC application is available for Android and iOS devices.

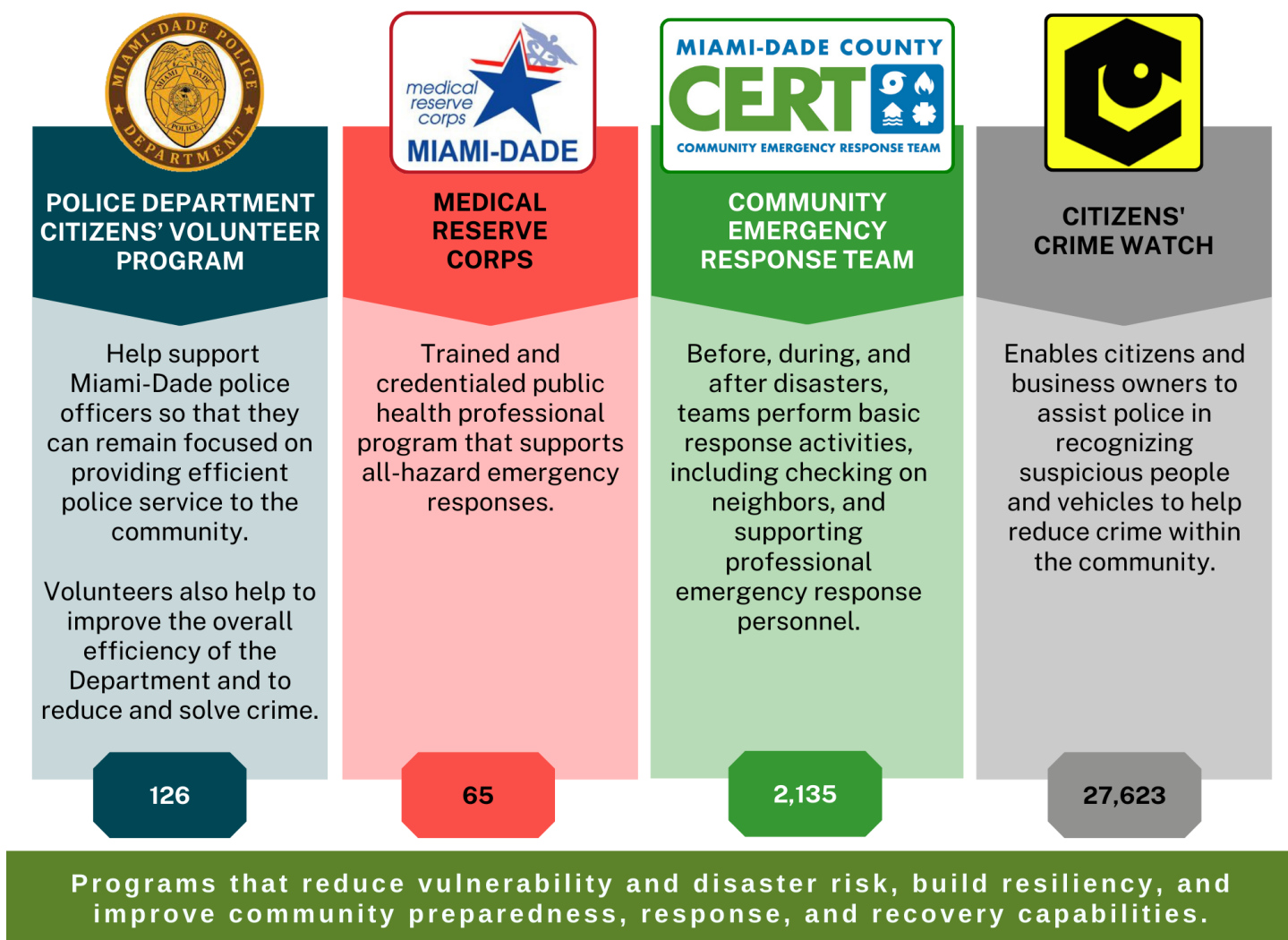


MIAMI-DADE COUNTY CITIZENS CORPS

Citizen Corps is a program under the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) that provides emergency preparedness and public safety training and skill development opportunities to the whole community. The Citizen Corps Council meets quarterly, under the guidance of Miami-Dade County Department of Emergency Management (DEM) and supports volunteer recruitment and retention initiatives for its partner programs. To support its preparedness and volunteer mission, the Citizen Corps hosts several "Safety Days" throughout the year.

CITIZEN CORPS

VOLUNTEER-BASED PROGRAMS THAT MAKE COMMUNITIES STRONGER AND SAFER



In 2023, all functions of Citizen Corps have maintained volunteer engagement by participating in community events, such as fairs, parades, and exercises, in addition to continuous training for their members.

2023 Miami-Dade County Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Hurricane Idalia Deployment

The Miami-Dade CERT team deployed a team of 12 volunteers to Dixie County to assist Horseshoe Beach with Hurricane Idalia relief efforts, leading the operations for receiving and distributing donations. The volunteer hours for the deployment totaled **523** hours.



The Miami-Dade CERT team tracked volunteer service hours for all volunteers at the warehouse, documented incoming donations, and assisted residents in picking up supplies. The CERT team distributed approximately 60 hot meals per day by partnering with other agencies and community-based organizations and distributed 200 smoke and carbon monoxide detectors to residents. Additionally, the team also dispersed approximately 4000 lbs. of commodities to residents at the warehouse and delivered approximately 1000 lbs. in the field.



The team was tasked with conducting needs assessments in the field and then distributing customized kits with goods and supplies to residents out in the community. While conducting needs assessments, the team encountered several people requiring assistance with debris removal and servicing their generators. Miami-Dade CERT assisted 10 residents with debris cleanup of their homes and yards and refueled 10 generators, while also educating residents on how to refuel their generators safely and properly on their own. Additional services provided in the field by the



Miami-Dade CERT team included providing emotional support to distressed residents and delivering first aid for 10 minor injuries. The team also offered information for residents on where to seek out further services as needed.

One main highlight of the deployment was when the team connected with a resident, the wife of a Navy Veteran who recently passed away. Hurricane Idalia knocked over a flagpole that once belonged to her late husband. The team fixed the flagpole and purchased new flags for the wife. The flags were received just in time to raise in commemoration of 9/11 in a small ceremony attended by city residents and other agencies. The team made a display box for the original flags and plans to deliver them to the widow.



Miami-Dade CERT Team Accomplishments: The Miami-Dade County Office of the Mayor and the Board of County Commissioners recognized the CERT team for the commendable work performed in Horseshoe Beach, proclaimed November 14, 2023 as Community Emergency Response Team Day.



Proclamation



The Miami-Dade County Office of the Mayor and Board of County Commissioners

Whereas: Exemplary achievements made by individuals, organizations and institutions symbolize the characteristics which make Miami-Dade County a thriving metropolis, hence it is essential that they be praised and recognized for making a difference in our midst; and

Whereas: The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program educates people about disaster preparedness for hazards that may impact their area, and trains them in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization and disaster medical operations; and

Whereas: On August 16, 2023, Hurricane Idalia, a Category 3 storm made landfall in the Florida panhandle, and the Miami-Dade Department of Emergency Management prepared a team of CERT volunteers, along with an Information Technology Department Geospatial Team to help with the aftermath of the storm; and

Whereas: Led by Jessica Sandoval, Emergency Management Coordinator, the CERT Team performed a thorough assessment, and assisted with the delivery of customized kits to residents with specific needs, partnered with other agencies to distribute nearly 100 hot meals daily, passed out over 200 smoke and carbon monoxide detectors, and assisted with debris cleanup; and

Whereas: It is fitting and proper that official acknowledgment be given to CERT for their vast and significant contributions towards the safety and betterment of our community and others;

Now Therefore: BE IT RESOLVED, THAT I, DANIELLA LEVINE CAVA, MAYOR OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, CHAIRMAN OLIVER G. GILBERT, III AND THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, ON BEHALF OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY AND THIS COMMUNITY, do hereby proclaim, Tuesday, November 14, 2023, as

Community Emergency Response Team Day

In Observance I call upon the good people of Miami-Dade County to join me in honoring the Community Emergency Response Team, thanking them for the valuable and lifechanging work they perform.




 Carlos Bermudez
 Commissioner
 District 12


 Oliver G. Gilbert, III
 Chairman


 Daniella Levine Cava
 Mayor

Community Outreach

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

DEM conducts several emergency preparedness presentations in different languages to better engage and educate the public. These events provide an opportunity to engage residents and provide essential information on disaster preparedness and mitigation measures for the hurricane season and other South Florida hazards.



Outreach engagement events, such as Annual Community Health and Wellness Fairs, Visa Miami PrepareAthon, and the FIU Science, Technology, Engineering & Math (STEM) Weather Day allow DEM to educate the public on Hurricane Preparedness, while showcasing the ReadyMDC app, along with the Know Your Zone storm surge map. Furthermore, DEM participated in multiple hurricane preparedness events including presentations for the Village of Key Biscayne, Community Action and Human Services Department (CAHSD), and the Tri-County Senior Resource Referral Network. Additionally, DEM partook in various local

events hosted by municipalities, hospitals, schools, businesses, as well as several non-profits, community, and faith-based organizations.



In recognition of FEMA's National PrepareAthon, DEM participated in various safety preparedness events at the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Air Station at OpaLocka Airport and USCG Air Station Miami Beach which provided educational materials, such as storm surge planning zones, evacuations, alert and notifications, and re-entry post-storm to 200 USCG personnel and their family members.

Public Safety agencies continue to manage very robust preparedness programs designed to educate the public on risks associated with their respective disciplines.

The Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD) Community Affairs Bureau (CAB) was reestablished in February 2021. However, the Community and Youth Outreach Section (CYOS) continued to engage with stakeholders throughout the year by partnering with schools and local businesses and partaking in community events. In 2023, CYOS participated in 622 events conducted throughout Miami-Dade County, promoting and encouraging the youth to make the right decisions and learning about consequences.

In 2023, the Miami-Dade Fire Rescue (MDFR) Public Education Bureau conducted multiple outreach events throughout Miami-Dade County:

153

Fire safety presentations at schools, businesses, senior centers, and local community events



626

Truck demonstrations throughout the community reaching over 204,563 people



3,492

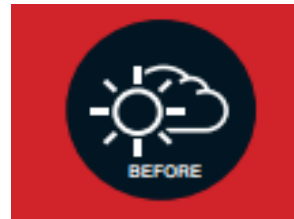
Installations of 10-year lithium battery smoke alarms and 84 combination smoke alarm/carbon monoxide alarms throughout Miami-Dade County



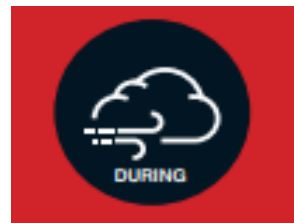
HURRICANE GUIDES

As part of Miami-Dade County's community engagement initiatives, DEM in conjunction with the County's Communications & Customer Experience Department (CCED), develops the official Hurricane Readiness Guide annually. The Readiness Guide contains information that every resident should be aware of before, during, and after a hurricane or any other emergency.

The Guide includes information on the Storm Surge Planning Zones, what to do in preparation for a hurricane threatening Miami-Dade County, what to do when an evacuation order is given and information regarding available County services and more.



Prepare your property and reduce the risk of hurricane damage.



Learn how to be ready and settle into a safe place as the hurricane approaches.



Take precautionary measures after the hurricane has passed.

The 2023 Miami-Dade County Hurricane Guide was tri-lingual in the three (3) official languages (English, Spanish, and Haitian Creole). The distribution of this Hurricane Guide is a year-round initiative for Miami-Dade DEM.

1,000,000+

Mailed to every residential address within Miami-Dade County

45,000+

Distributed to County Commissioners' District Offices, Municipal governments, County Departments, private businesses, public sector partners, not-for-profit organizations, Community & Faith-based groups, as well as during Miami-Dade DEM's outreach events

DOOR HANGER PROGRAM

The Door Hanger Program targets residents in need of assistance after a severe weather event or other widespread emergencies. Two (2) door hangers were inserted into each Hurricane Readiness Guide.

The Door Hanger Program does not replace a call to 9-1-1 if immediate medical or emergency assistance is needed. Residents participating in the Door Hanger Program should place the red **"HELP"** door hanger on the front door, facing the street. Residents should place the green **"OK"** door hanger if they do not need emergency assistance.

This Program assists First Responders and Drone Operators in Search and Rescue Operations, especially in heavily impacted areas and will provide greater situational awareness.

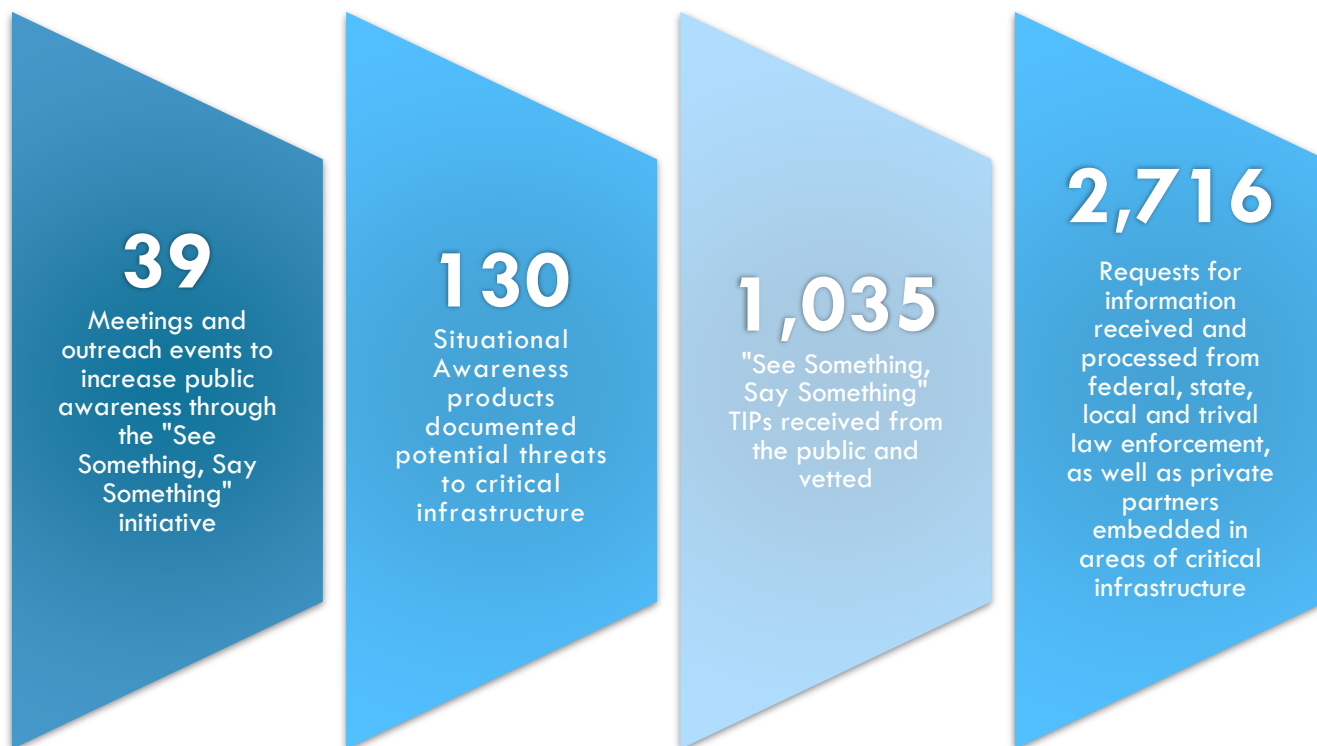


HOMELAND SECURITY

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was formed in the wake of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, as part of a determined national effort to safeguard the United States against terrorism. DHS became the third-largest federal department, bringing together 22 different federal agencies, each with a defined role in this effort. Since its creation, the goal is simple: one DHS, with integrated, results-based operations. This section highlights the work of local agencies engaged in homeland security as well as further introducing Federal and State agencies and programs that either work in concert with or guide the local initiatives.

SOUTHEAST FLORIDA FUSION CENTER

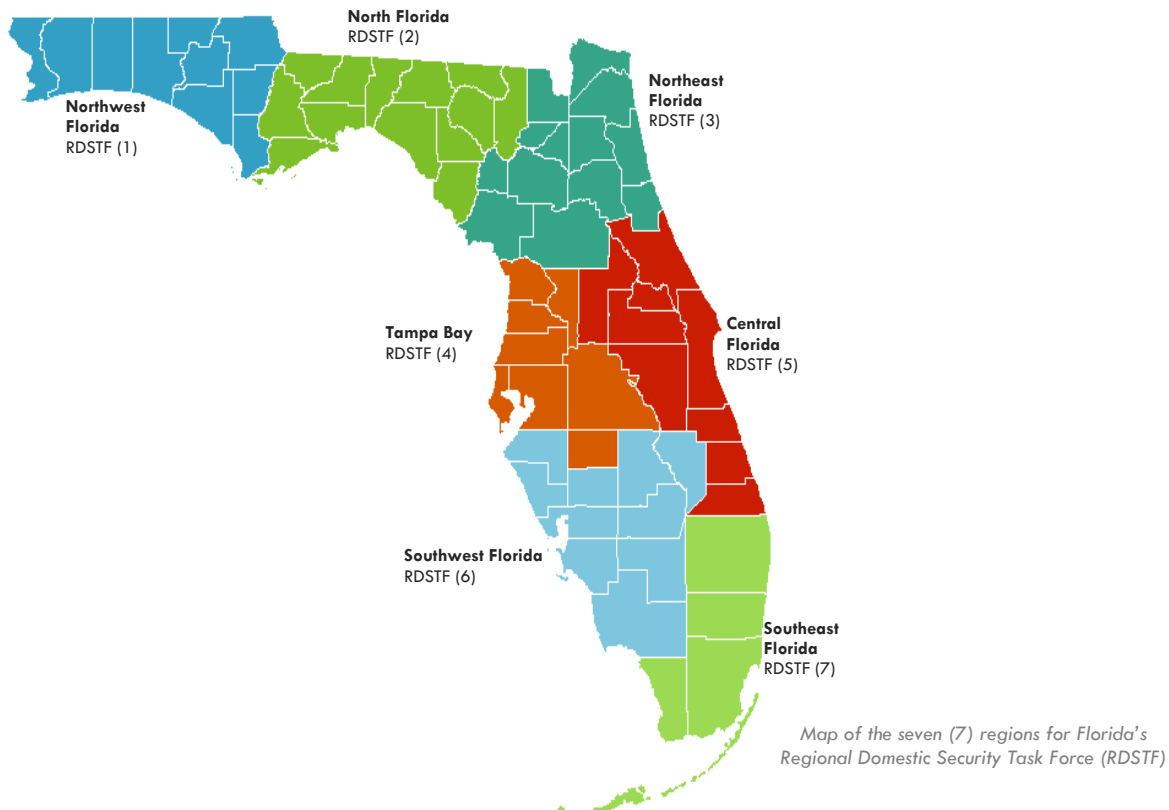
The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 unified the Nation's efforts to share information and exchange intelligence. The Act provided guidance to agencies at federal, state, and local levels regarding the gathering, processing, analysis, and determination of terrorism, law enforcement, and homeland security information. In addition, it facilitated the establishment of a single fusion center in each state. The Florida Fusion Center (FFC), located in Tallahassee, Florida, 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 centers is coordinated and serves the needs of all Florida residents. The MDPD Homeland Security Bureau (HSB) operates as a regional fusion center known as the Southeast Florida Fusion Center (SEFFC). The SEFFC is one of only 79 federally recognized regional fusion centers, which gathers and analyzes data to support its fight against crimes within the region and assists the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in identifying and preventing terrorist attacks. Data and information are derived from multiple sources, including the intelligence community, the federal government, other state and municipal agencies, private partners, suspicious activity reporting, and open-source data. Fusion centers also respond to requests for analysis from law enforcement agencies in the field, primarily investigators seeking to spot trends in areas such as drug crime, gang activity or theft.

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL DOMESTIC SECURITY TASK FORCE

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



MIAMI-DADE POLICE DEPARTMENT – HOMELAND SECURITY BUREAU

Miami-Dade Police Department's (MDPD's) Homeland Security Bureau (HSB) manages the Southeast Florida Fusion Center (SEFFC). The mission of the SEFFC is to develop and implement effective information-sharing policies and collaborative programs to ensure the effective dissemination of criminal intelligence information across a multi-jurisdictional and multi-discipline environment to focus on incident prevention. SEFFC activities include coordination with the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF), Immigrations Customs Enforcement (ICE), Department of Homeland Security (DOH), Department of Justice (DOJ), as well as numerous municipal agencies. The processes and procedures developed by these partners to prevent an incident are based on potential hazards, intelligence activities, threat assessments, alert networks, surveillance programs and other sources of information obtained from internal and external stakeholders. MDPD provides briefings and updates to Miami-Dade County's Department of Emergency Management (DEM) when appropriate. Additionally, DEM receives information and intelligence from SEFFC and associated partners via email on a weekly basis. This includes information on planned protests and demonstrations, upcoming events, and a broad range of information and intelligence sharing. DEM disseminates this information to partners as appropriate and utilizes this information for planning purposes.

TERRORISM LIAISON OFFICER

Coordinated by MDPD HSB, the Terrorism Liaison Officer (TLO) program provides specialized training to police, fire, military, government facilities, commercial facilities, tribal, airlines, various religious denominations and select private organizations within Region 7.

The TLO program training focuses on situational awareness, information analysis and dissemination, threat vulnerabilities, and domestic/international terrorism threats. The TLO program enhances awareness to the indicators of terrorism activity.

TLOs are part of a statewide network of personnel and resources linked to federal and state assets to provide an effective and viable flow of information.

132

TLOs serving Region 7

TLO Classes Hosted in 2023

• 3

TLO's Trained to Date

• 793

PLANNING

Planning is a critical component of the preparedness cycle. Miami-Dade DEM maintains, develops, and updates numerous plans to ensure that Miami-Dade County is ready to respond to a variety of potential threats and hazards.

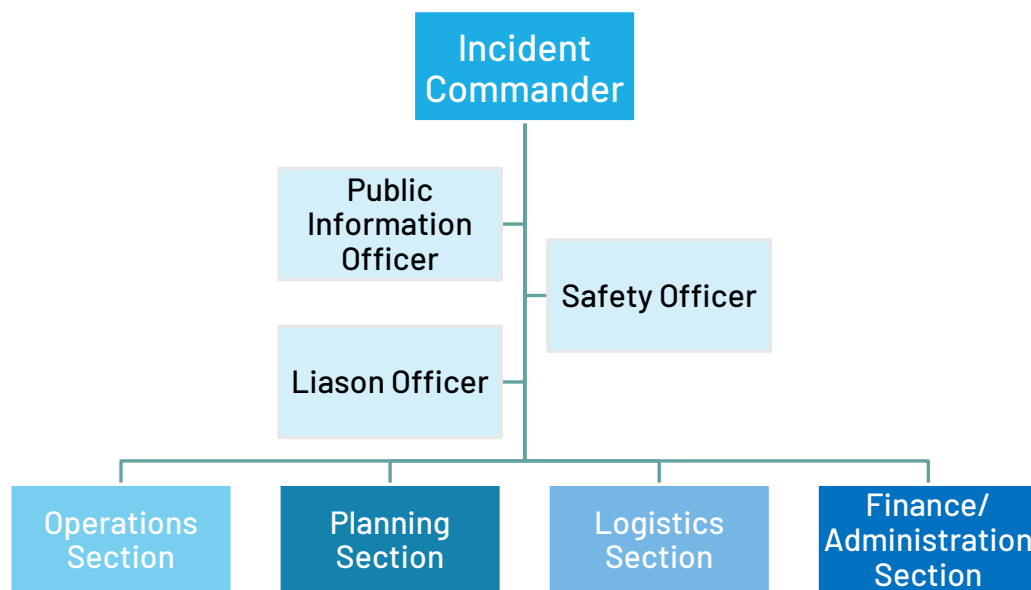
These plans follow Local, State, and Federal requirements as well as Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) standards.

COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) establishes the framework to ensure that Miami-Dade County and its 34 municipalities are prepared to effectively respond to a threat, emergency, or disaster. The CEMP is comprised of four (4) volumes



ICS Response Model



Function (ESF) system, with a designated lead agency identified for each. These lead agencies are charged with developing subordinate plans and implementing procedures. The NIMS/ICS principles have been incorporated and institutionalized in the CEMP.

The table on the following page lists the Miami-Dade County ESFs with their respective lead agencies and procedures.

and includes support annexes, operations guides, and hazards specific plans.

The CEMP outlines the different hazards the County is at risk or vulnerable to, and the roles and responsibilities of government and stakeholder agencies. For a comprehensive approach to planning, response, and recovery, the CEMP organizes the roles and responsibilities of these groups under the Emergency Support



ESF 1: Transportation

*Miami-Dade Department of Transportation
& Public Works*

Facilitate the emergency transportation requirement, including personnel and equipment movement, and the transportation of evacuees to shelters.



ESF 2: Communications

*Miami-Dade Information Technology
Department*

Coordinate communication equipment and services for field operations, including radios for Points of Distribution Managers to first responders.



ESF 3: Public Works & Engineering

*Miami-Dade Department of Transportation
& Public Works*

Coordinate public works and engineering services, from debris removal to road and bridge repair.



ESF4: Firefighting

Miami-Dade Fire Rescue

Coordinate fire protection and suppression.



ESF 5: Planning

*Miami-Dade County Department of
Emergency Management*

Collect, analyze, evaluate, and disseminate information.



ESF 6: Mass Care

*Miami-Dade County Department of
Emergency Management
American Red Cross – South Florida Region*

Provide for basic human needs including shelter operations, feeding, and hydration.



ESF 7: Resource Support

Miami-Dade Internal Services Department

Provide logistical support to the operations of agencies and personnel.



ESF 8: Health & Medical

*Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade
County*

Mobilize and manage health and medical services; including nursing personnel for the Special Needs Shelters.



ESF 9: Search & Rescue

Miami-Dade Fire Rescue

Coordinate search and rescue operations.



ESF 10: Hazardous Material

*Miami-Dade Fire Rescue – HAZMAT Bureau
Miami-Dade Regulatory and Economic
Resources*

Coordinate the clean-up of all hazardous material spills.



ESF 11: Food & Water

Feeding South Florida

Responsible for providing immediate food and water to impacted communities.



ESF 12: Energy

*Miami-Dade County Department of
Emergency Management*

Coordinate all efforts to ensure the uninterrupted supply and delivery of energy resources.



ESF 13: Military Support

Florida National Guard

Facilitate the use of the military resources of the Florida National Guard.



ESF 14: Public Information

*Miami-Dade County Mayor's Office of
Communications*

Disseminate emergency information and serve as a point of contact for the media.



ESF 15: Volunteers & Donations

United Way of Miami-Dade

Facilitate the receipt of unsolicited goods and coordinate the use of spontaneous volunteers.



ESF 16: Law Enforcement

Miami-Dade Police Department

Coordinate law enforcement and security support, including shelters, points of distribution and reentry points.



ESF 17: Animal Protection & Agriculture

*Miami-Dade Animal Services Department
Florida Department of Agriculture and
Consumer Services*

Provide for safety, prevention, or reduction of animal suffering and assuming care of animals; including reunification and adoption or surrender of pets.



ESF 18: Business & Industry

*Miami-Dade County Department of
Emergency Management*

Address the recovery needs of the business community.

During this reporting period, DEM developed a Flood Response Plan, and enhanced the following plans, annexes, and operational guides:

Miami-Dade Continuity of Government (COG) Plan	Miami-Dade County Departments Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP)	Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 (Public Works & Engineering) Annex	ESF 5 (Planning) Annex
ESF 9 (Search & Rescue) Annex	ESF 14 (Public Information) Annex	Evacuation Center (EC) Operations Guide	Pet-Friendly Evacuation Center (PFEC) Operations Guide
Debris Management Plan	Debris Management Operations Guide	Miami-Dade Communities Organized to Respond in Emergencies (C.O.R.E.) Operations Guide	Unmet Needs & Family Assistance Center (FAC) Plan
Cyber Incident Response Plan	Public Health Emergencies (PHE) Plan	County Vaccination Operations Plan	Terrorism Response Plan (TRP)
Turkey Point Nuclear Plant Radiological Emergency Response (REP) Plan	Recovery Operations Center (ROC) Activation Operations Guide	Recovery Support Function (RSF) Environmental Annex	RSF Infrastructure / Transportation Annex
RSF Land Use Annex	RSF Mitigation Annex	RSF Public Information Annex	RSF Social Services Annex
	Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Evacuation Support Unit (ESU) Operations Guide	EOC Administration / Finance Section Guide	

RESIDENTIAL HEALTH CARE FACILITY

The Miami-Dade County Residential Health Care Facilities (RHCF) Program annually reviews and approves the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans (CEMPs) for all residential health care facilities. RHCFs are bound by law to submit their CEMPs on an annual basis to the RHCF Program for approval. The facilities bound by this legislation are adult day care centers, ambulatory surgical centers, assisted living facilities (ALFs), hospitals, intermediate care facilities for the developmentally delayed, nursing homes, and residential treatment centers for children and adolescents located within Miami-Dade County. Additionally, ALFs and nursing homes are required to submit an Emergency Environmental Control Plan (EECP) for review and approval on an annual basis. The EECP, also referred to as the Emergency Power Plan (EPP), ensures that an alternate power source be present to ensure that cooling areas within a facility maintain an ambient temperature of 81 degrees Fahrenheit, or lower, for a minimum of 96 hours should the loss of primary electrical power occur.

A facility's CEMP and EPP demonstrate their ability to respond to any internal or external emergency impacting a facility, while ensuring life safety and quality level of care for all facility clients and staff throughout an emergency.

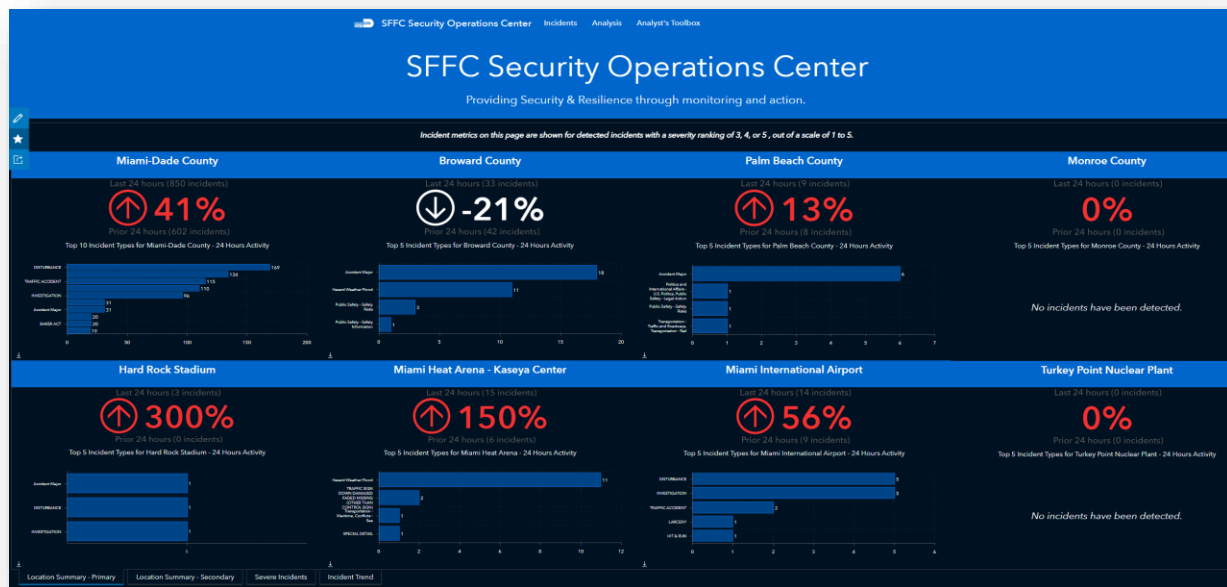
Throughout this past year, the RHCF Program has worked alongside the County's ITD to complete the new RHCF website which will better streamline the review and approval process for CEMPs and EPPs. The RHCF Program Manager has worked with various facilities and consultants to test the new website and implement the new CEMP criteria for assisted living facilities, as required by law as of November 23, 2023. The new website, CEMP criteria, and documentation launched on January 2, 2024.

The type and number of active residential healthcare facilities that must submit an annual CEMP and/or EPP for review and approval for 2023 is listed below.

ACTIVE RESIDENTIAL HEALTH CARE FACILITIES	
RESIDENTIAL HEALTH CARE FACILITY	NUMBER OF FACILITIES
Adult Day Cares	216
Assisted Living Facilities	806
Ambulatory Surgical Centers	36
Intermediate Care Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled	18
Hospitals	36
Nursing Homes	54
Residential Treatment Centers for Children and Adolescents	3
TOTAL	1,169

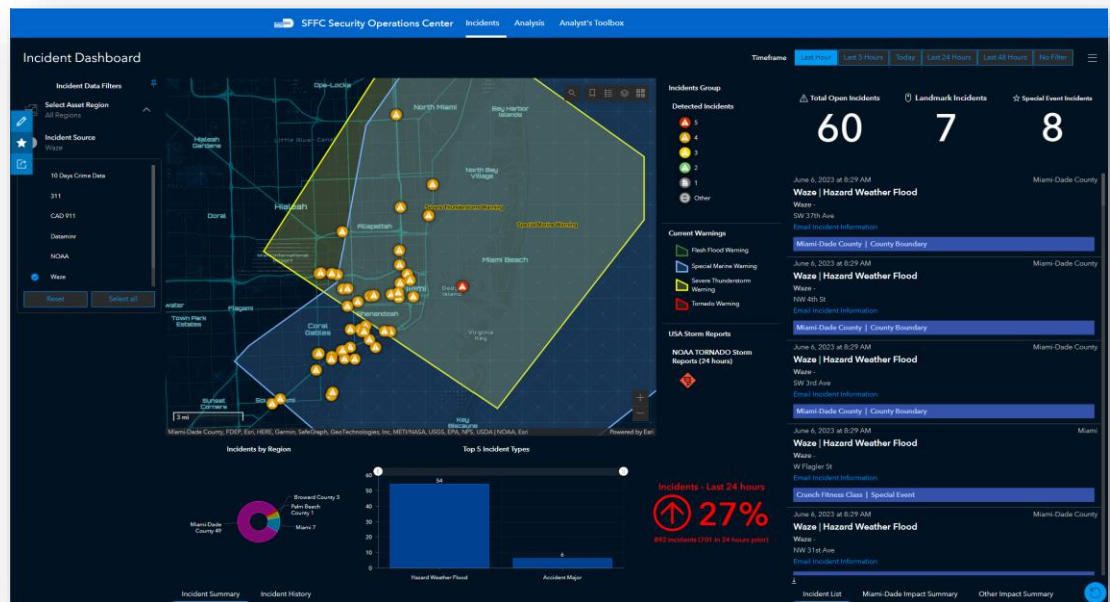
GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are utilized throughout all phases of Emergency Management to aid Emergency Managers and EOC representatives to improve decision-making. For instance, GIS is used extensively for evacuation planning, which allows decision-makers to minimize the evacuation order area and reduce unnecessary evacuations.



Security Operation Center is a GIS Solution developed for Southeast Florida Fusion Center to enhance situational awareness by providing a spatial context to data, enabling real-time monitoring, supporting data integration, aid decision-making, promoting collaboration and assisting in responding to emergencies. The combination of Spatial intelligence and real-time data empower public safety to respond more effectively to any emergencies.

The GIS solution merges several real-time data feeds such as CAD 911, 311, Crime Data, Waze, social media, NWS, WebEOC Incidents and Special Events to report on the County overall status in the last 24 hours along with high profile locations such as Miami International Airport, Port of Miami, Government Centers, Kaseya Center, Hard Rock Stadium, Loan Depot Park, and Turkey Point Nuclear Plant.



TRAINING & EXERCISE

Training and exercises are components of preparedness that guide departments and agencies at all levels of government, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against the effects of incidents and disasters.

The following is a summary of trainings that occurred throughout 2023:

COURSE NAME	PARTICIPANTS
National Weather Service SKYWARN	29
G-191: EOC/ICS Interface	28
AWR-345: Unmanned Aircraft Systems in Disaster Management	32
AWR-347: Climate Adaptation Planning for Emergency Management	25
ICS-300: Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents	75
MGT-484: Nature Based Solutions for Mitigating Hazards	19
MGT-474: Mitigating Hazards with Land Use Planning	21
G-2306: EOC Resources Support Skillset	27
G-205: Recovery from Disaster	16
L-146: Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program	21
MGT-319: Medical Countermeasures Closed POD Planning	41
G-557: Rapid Needs Assessment	26
Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)	127
DAE Trainings	5,760
EOC and WebEOC Training	163
TOTAL	6,410

EXERCISE – PREPARING THROUGH PRACTICE

Miami-Dade DEM regularly participates in exercises and facilitates design and conduct of a variety of exercises involving county departments and stakeholders with a role in emergency response and recovery. Exercises allow participants to practice their plans; identify strengths, gaps and shortfalls; improvements for policies and procedures; clarify roles and responsibilities; improve coordination and communication; and identify needed resources so Miami-Dade County can succeed when confronted with a real-life situation.



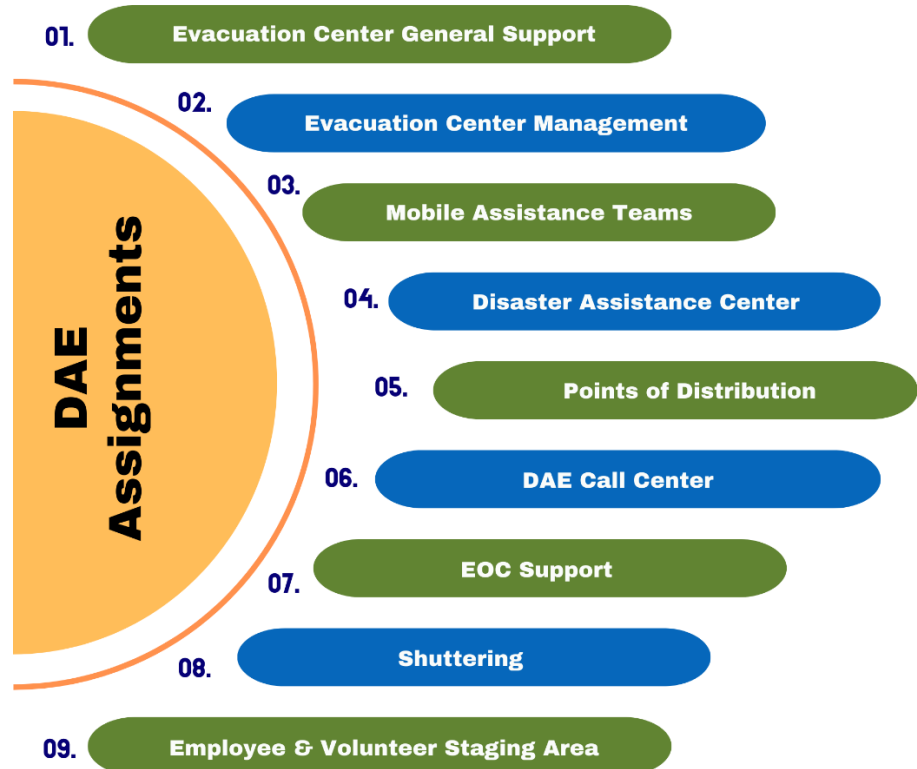
The 2023 County EOC Functional Hurricane Exercise was conducted on June 16, 2023 where agencies demonstrated operational coordination for pre-storm operations of a threatening Category 2 hurricane.

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

DISASTER ASSISTANCE EMPLOYEE PROGRAM

Disasters trigger a significant number of assignments that must be accomplished. To address this need, Miami-Dade County established the Disaster Assistance Employee (DAE) Program. Miami-Dade County Ordinance Section 8B-11 authorizes the recruitment, training, and use of County employees as DAEs.

This table reflects the DAE assignments by County Department for this reporting period. To support Disaster Assistance Employees (DAE) disaster assignment training, refresher orientation was provided online (independent study), virtually and in-person.



The table below reflects the various disaster assignments and the number of DAEs trained during this reporting period.

2023 DAE Assignment Summary

<i>Disaster Assignment</i>	<i>Number Trained</i>
<i>DAE Call Center</i>	230
<i>Disaster Assistance Centers (DAC)</i>	1,787
<i>Employee and Volunteer Staging Area (EVSA)</i>	324
<i>Evacuation Center General Support</i>	1,932
<i>Evacuation Center Management</i>	986
<i>EOC Support</i>	12
<i>Points of Distributions (POD)</i>	1,370
<i>Shuttering</i>	24
TOTAL	5,760

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

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

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



Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant - Source: FPL

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

2023 RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS TRAINING SUMMARY		
Agency	Training Classes	Attendees
Miami-Dade Fire Rescue	In-person	150
Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD)	In-person	210
Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD)	Online	1,135
Miami-Dade Transportation & Public Works (DTPW)	In-person	148
	TOTAL	1,643

TURKEY POINT NUCLEAR PLANT EXERCISE (PTNEX)

Annually, as part of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and FEMA requirements, Miami-Dade Department of Emergency Management conducts an exercise related to an emergency at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant.

The focus areas of the exercise could include:

Emergency
Operations Center
(EOC) Management

Emergency Public
Information and
Warning

Protective Action
Decision-Making and
Implementation

Operational
Coordination

Participation in the exercise involves DEM staff along with county, municipal, state, and federal stakeholders.

EXERCISE – PREPARING THROUGH PRACTICE

Miami-Dade DEM regularly participates in, designs, and conducts a variety of exercises involving County departments and stakeholders with a role in emergency preparedness, response, and recovery. Exercises allow participants to practice their plans; identify strengths, gaps, and shortfalls; improvements for policies and procedures; clarify roles and responsibilities; improve coordination and communication; and identify needed resources so that Miami-Dade County can succeed when confronted with a real-life situation.

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

2023 Exercises Matrix

EXERCISE NAME	TYPE	DATE
Turkey Point (FPL) REP Exercise (Hostile Action Based Scenario)	FE	2/14/23
Miami-Dade County Water and Sewer Department Hurricane Preparedness Exercise	TTX	5/5/23
Miami-Dade Healthcare Coalition Radiation Surge Exercise	TTX	5/17/23
United States Coast Guard – Sector Miami AMSTEP Exercise	FSE	5/24/23
City of Miami Beach Evacuation Exercise	TTX	6/6/23
Miami-Dade County Annual EOC Hurricane Exercise	FX	6/16/23
Residential Healthcare Facility Communication Exercise	DR	6/16/23
Miami-Dade County Public Library System Closed POD (COOP) Exercise	SEM/ FX	7/7/23 7/13/23
University of Miami (UM) Family Reunification Exercise	TTX	9/12/23
South Florida Federal Executive Board Cybersecurity Exercise	TTX	9/20/23
UM Archangel MCI Exercise	FSE	11/19/23
Mercy Hospital Medical Scenario Exercise (REP)	FSE	11/29/23
Florida Department of Health BioWatch Exercise	DR	12/7/23
Miami-Dade County Aviation Security Contingency Plan Exercise	TTX	12/12/23

SEM = Seminar | DR = Drill | WK = Workshop | TTX = Tabletop Exercise | FE = Functional Exercise | FSE = Full Scale Exercise



*Mercy Hospital
Radiological Emergency
Preparedness Medical
Services Drill*



LOGISTICS

Logistics integrates whole community incident planning and support for timely and efficient delivery of supplies, equipment, services, and facilities. It also facilitates comprehensive logistics planning, technical assistance, training, education, exercise, incident response, and sustainment that leverage the capability and resources of responders and disaster survivors.

The Miami-Dade EOC Logistics Section provides support to Miami-Dade County departments, municipal partners, and non-county agencies by acquiring assets, equipment, supplies, and personnel. Additionally, it assists in identifying the facilities necessary to protect the health, safety, and welfare of visitors and residents in a countywide incident. The EOC Logistics Section is comprised of the Miami-Dade County Internal Services Department (ISD), Finance/Procurement, ESF 7 (Resource Support Unit), ESF 13 (Military Support), and ESF 15 (Volunteer & Donations).



Supplies staged at the DEM Warehouse for deployment to evacuation centers.

The Logistics Section Chief is responsible for identifying an adequate number of Points of Distribution (POD) and submitting this information to Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) by June 1st every year. POD sites are utilized for the distributing of bulk emergency relief supplies after a disaster. Employees assigned to manage PODs are trained by the DEM Logistics Coordinator annually.

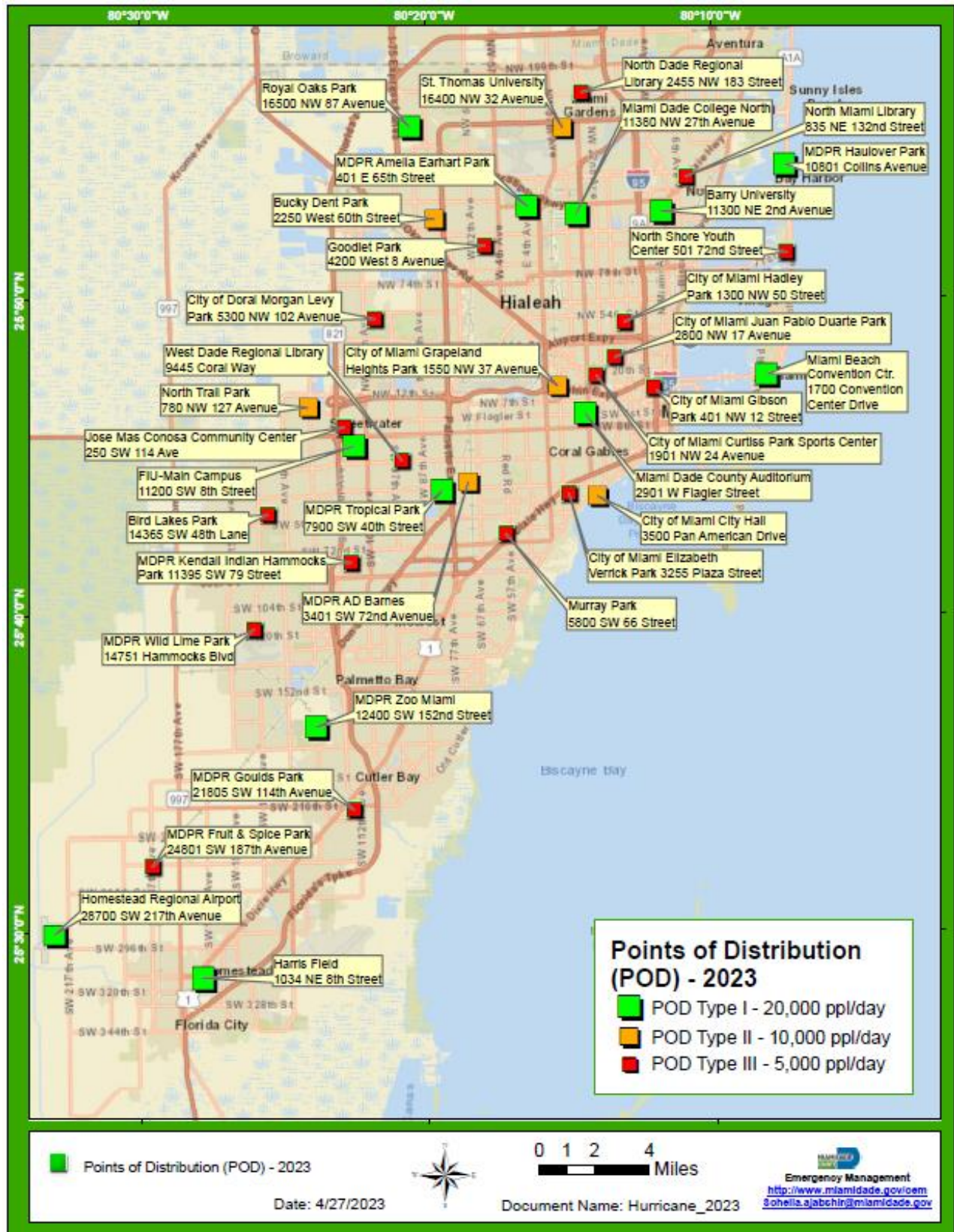
36

Points of Distributions

2

County Staging Areas

MAP OF POINTS OF DISTRIBUTION AND COUNTY STAGING AREAS IN MIAMI-DADE





Source: Miami-Dade County

RESPONSE

Response is a reaction to the occurrence of a disaster or emergency, and it consists of the coordination and management of resources utilizing ICS in an all-hazards approach.

RESPONSE

DISASTER ASSISTANCE EMPLOYEE PROGRAM

Disasters trigger a significant number of assignments that must be accomplished. To address this need, Miami-Dade County established the Disaster Assistance Employee (DAE) Program. Miami-Dade County Ordinance Section 8B-11 authorizes the recruitment, training, and use of County employees as DAEs.

The table below reflects the DAE assignments by County Department for this reporting period.

DEPARTMENT NAMES	EOC ESSENTIAL DAE ASSIGNMENT
Animal Services	Pet-Friendly Evacuation Center Staffing (with Vets)
Audit Management Services	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers; Points of Distribution
Aviation	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers
Commission on Ethics & Public Trust	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers
Communications	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers; Disaster Assistance Center
Community Action & Human Services Department	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers; Shuttering; Mobile Assistance Teams
Corrections & Rehabilitation	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers; Points of Distribution
Cultural Affairs	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers; Points of Distribution
Economic Advocacy Trust	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers
Elections	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers; Mobile Assistance Teams
Finance	DAE Call Center
Fire Rescue	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers; EOC Support

DEPARTMENT NAMES**EOC ESSENTIAL DAE ASSIGNMENT**

Human Resources	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers; EOC Support; Employee Volunteer Staging Area
Information Technology	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers
Internal Services	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers; Disaster Assistance Centers; Disaster Warehouse Operations; DAE Fleet; Points of Distribution
Juvenile Services	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers; EOC Support
Libraries	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers; Points of Distribution; Employee Volunteer Staging Area Sites
Medical Examiner	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers
Miami-Dade Police	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers; Points of Distribution
Office of Management & Budget	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers; Points of Distribution
Parks, Recreation, and Open Spaces	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers
Property Appraiser	Evacuation Center Manager; Points of Distribution
Public Housing & Community Development	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers
Regulatory & Economic Resources	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers; Points of Distribution; Accompany FEMA Assistance Teams
Seaport	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers; Points of Distribution
Solid Waste Management	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers; Points of Distribution
South Florida Workforce Investment Board	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers; Disaster Assistance Centers
Transportation & Public Works	Evacuation Center General Staff and Managers; Points of Distribution; Forklift drivers to support Points of Distribution; DAE Call Center; DAE Call Center Site

EMERGENCY AND EVACUATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Miami-Dade County Emergency and Evacuation Assistance Program (EEAP) supports the County's most vulnerable residents with functional and access needs with transportation and/or sheltering assistance for all hazards where an Evacuation Order is issued. Hazards which may impact the County and necessitate an evacuation of residents include but are not limited to:

- ▶ Weather events (e.g. hurricanes or tornadoes)
- ▶ Chemical or hazardous material releases (e.g. industrial accident or act of terrorism)
 - ▶ Wildfires
- ▶ Widespread power outages
- ▶ Other technical hazards

In the event of an emergency, the EEAP offers the following services:

- ▶ Specialized transportation
- ▶ Safe shelter at one of the County's evacuation centers
- ▶ Medical monitoring while at an evacuation center
- ▶ Post-disaster wellness check

When an evacuation is ordered, the Evacuation Support Unit (ESU) assists the Miami-Dade Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to facilitate the evacuation of EEAP clients. Registered clients are assigned specialized transportation and an evacuation center appropriate for their required level of care and specific medical needs.

As the EEAP grows, the number of partner agencies and associated support roles and responsibilities increase to accommodate in the County's resident EEAP enrollment growth. Virtual meetings and pre-recorded training of ESU operations with our partner agencies has further enhanced ESU coordination and allows them the ability to review video trainings to better perform their respective role(s) within the ESU annually.

Consistent messaging and the coordination of several call-downs throughout the year has allowed the County to update clients' personal and medical information. The EEAP uses Everbridge, a mass notification platform, to disseminate emergency preparedness information for all EEAP clients prior to and during the hurricane season. Furthermore, Everbridge has expedited the ESU's evacuation operations and minimized redundancy, thus allowing the ESU and partner agencies to assist EEAP clients more efficiently.

The EEAP program offers the following:



Total EEAP Registrants by facility type:

Medical Management Facilities (MMF)	Medical Evacuation Center (MEC)	General Population Evacuation Center (EC)	Pet-Friendly Evacuation Center (PFEC)
• 1471	• 1177	• 475	• 25

SHELTERS & EVACUATION CENTERS

In collaboration with Miami-Dade County Public Schools (MDCPS), Miami-Dade DEM identifies and assesses facilities to be utilized as evacuation centers (EC) and shelters. Evacuation Centers are for the general population and are a refuge of last resort, when the option to evacuate locally to the home of a friend or family is not possible. Evacuation Centers are not designed for comfort; therefore, evacuees must bring their own comfort items.

Miami-Dade DEM pre-identifies three types of ECs: *General Population*, *Medical* and *Pet-Friendly*. Medical Evacuation Centers (MEC) are evacuation centers for individuals who require assistance with activities of daily living or have functional and access needs. Pet-Friendly Evacuation Centers (PFEC) have been pre-assigned for residents who will evacuate with their pets. Only PFECs allow pets, but service animals are welcomed in all Evacuation Centers.

DEM has also identified facilities that are used after a disaster, which are called shelters. Shelters often accommodate fewer people, have more amenities, such as cots/bedding, and are geared for individuals who have been displaced due to damage to their homes after a disaster. At a shelter, individuals may be provided with a variety of social services and State or Federal assistance which includes the coordinating and identification of permanent housing. Shelters may be open for days or months.

DEM evaluates the current capacity of Evacuation Centers and strives to increase the existing capacity by identifying additional locations on an annual basis.



General Population

- Facilities: 84
- Standard Capacity: 124,218
- Catastrophic Capacity: 161,193



Medical

- Facilities: 6
- Capacity: 3,000



Pet-Friendly

- Facilities: 5
- Capacity: 1,730

All Evacuation Centers are managed and staffed by Disaster Assistance Employees (DAE) in conjunction with other partner agencies such as MDCPS, Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD), Miami-Dade Fire Rescue (MDFR), Municipal Law Enforcement and Fire Rescue, Miami-Dade Schools Police Department, and Miami-Dade Corrections and Rehabilitation (MDCR), American Red Cross (ARC) and Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County (FDOH-Miami-Dade). The collaborative effort allows for an efficient response for Miami-Dade County residents and visitors.

Evacuation Center staffing is a critical role which requires a significant increase in County personnel. To ensure all staff are confident in their assigned role, training for DAEs and partner agencies takes place throughout the year.



FAITH-BASED AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

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



Throughout 2023, DEM continued to engage new groups by participating in both in-person and virtual community meetings. The new partners expand DEM's engagement and outreach into vulnerable communities with limited access to services. New partners were extremely beneficial to DEM efforts to communicate, share resources, and ensure the community is and remains resilient.

M-D C.O.R.E. partners continue to be an instrumental part of DEM's response during EOC activations supporting response and recovery operations.

Accomplishments: In February 2023 DEM worked diligently with county, community and non-profit partners as well as municipal elected officials to respond to a devastating fire in Miami Gardens that left many without housing. DEM was able to assist with ascertaining service providers to address the basic needs and some temporary and permanent housing needs.

NEW AMERICANS INITIATIVE

The Office of New Americans (ONA) is a countywide initiative to raise awareness about the importance of citizenship. Its mission is to empower immigrants eligible for naturalization to become more civically and economically engaged in our communities by facilitating access to the resources they need to attain citizenship and to prosper. DEM has worked closely with ONA to update the Migrant Contingency Annex, which has been submitted for review and approval.

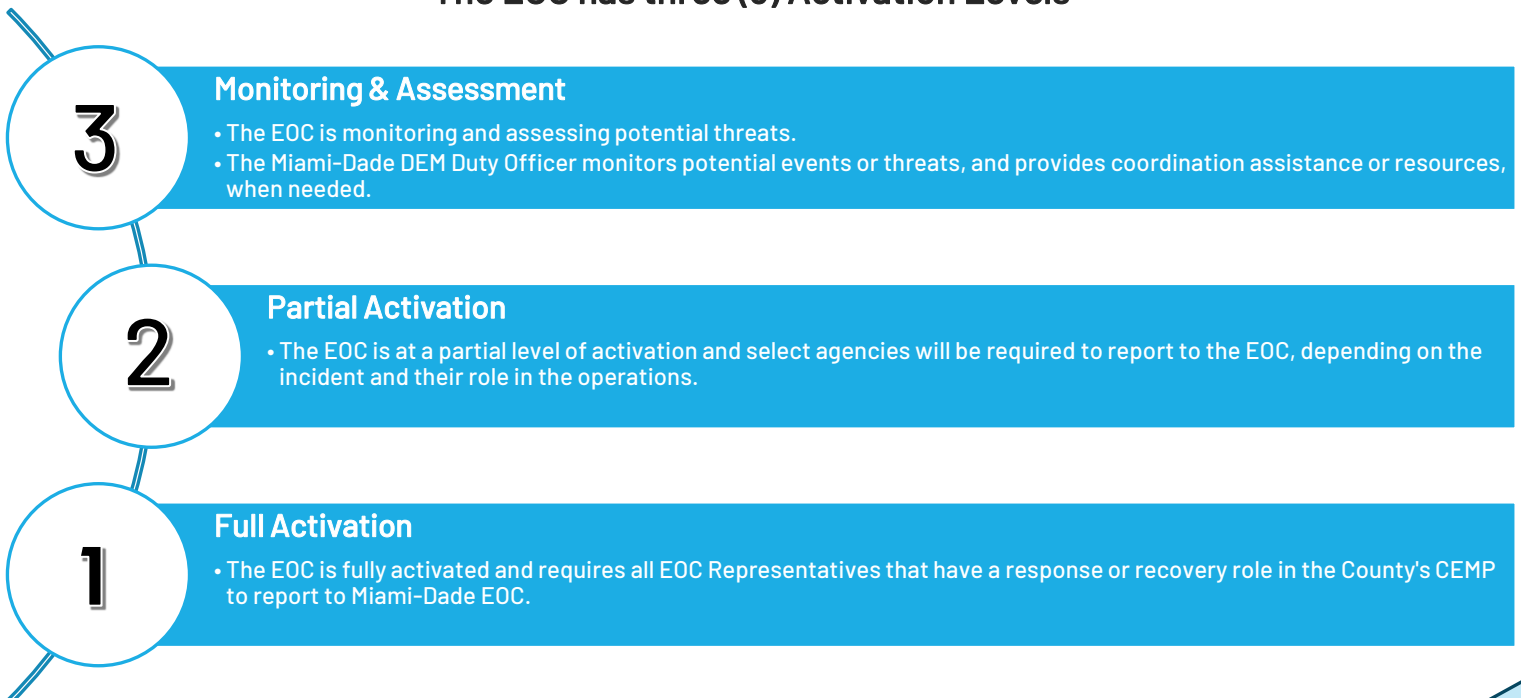


The plan addresses the process new Americans would follow during their initial arrival into Miami-Dade County. DEM sits on ONA's committee and lends its expertise in the areas of relationship building and community engagement, in addition to participating in stakeholder meetings to identify trends in numbers and nationalities of migrants arriving in South Florida that might affect or strain County resources.

OPERATIONS

The Miami-Dade County EOC is a state-of-the-art command and control facility, and it is the central point of coordination for response and recovery operations during countywide emergencies and disasters. Furthermore, it serves as a critical facility for monitoring, coordinating, and collaborating with a variety of local, State and Federal partners during National Special Security Events (e.g., Super Bowl).

The EOC has three (3) Activation Levels



DUTY OFFICER

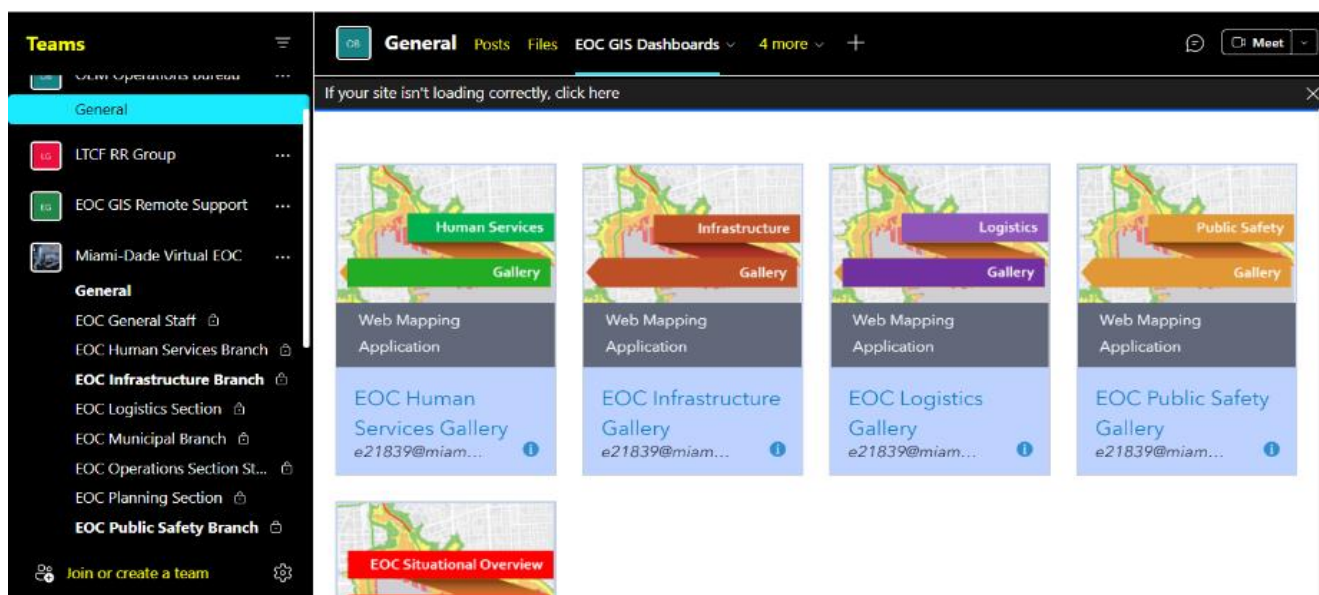
The Miami-Dade DEM Duty Officer is on-call 24-hours a day, seven days a week, and is informed by the County Warning Point, State Watch Office, or partner agencies of any threat or unusual events that necessitate monitoring and that may escalate to require the activation of the EOC. The DEM Duty Officer provides additional coordination support or resources when requested by on-scene response agencies.

2023 MIAMI-DADE EOC ACTIVATIONS	DATES
COVID-19	3/15/20 – 5/11/23*
Surfside Building Collapse	06/23/21 – 10/26/23
Recycling Plant Fire	02/13/23 – 02/14/23
Demonstrations – Israel and Gaza Situation	10/12/23 – 10/14/23

*End of federal COVID-19 Public Health Emergency (PHE) declaration.

VIRTUAL EOC OPERATIONS

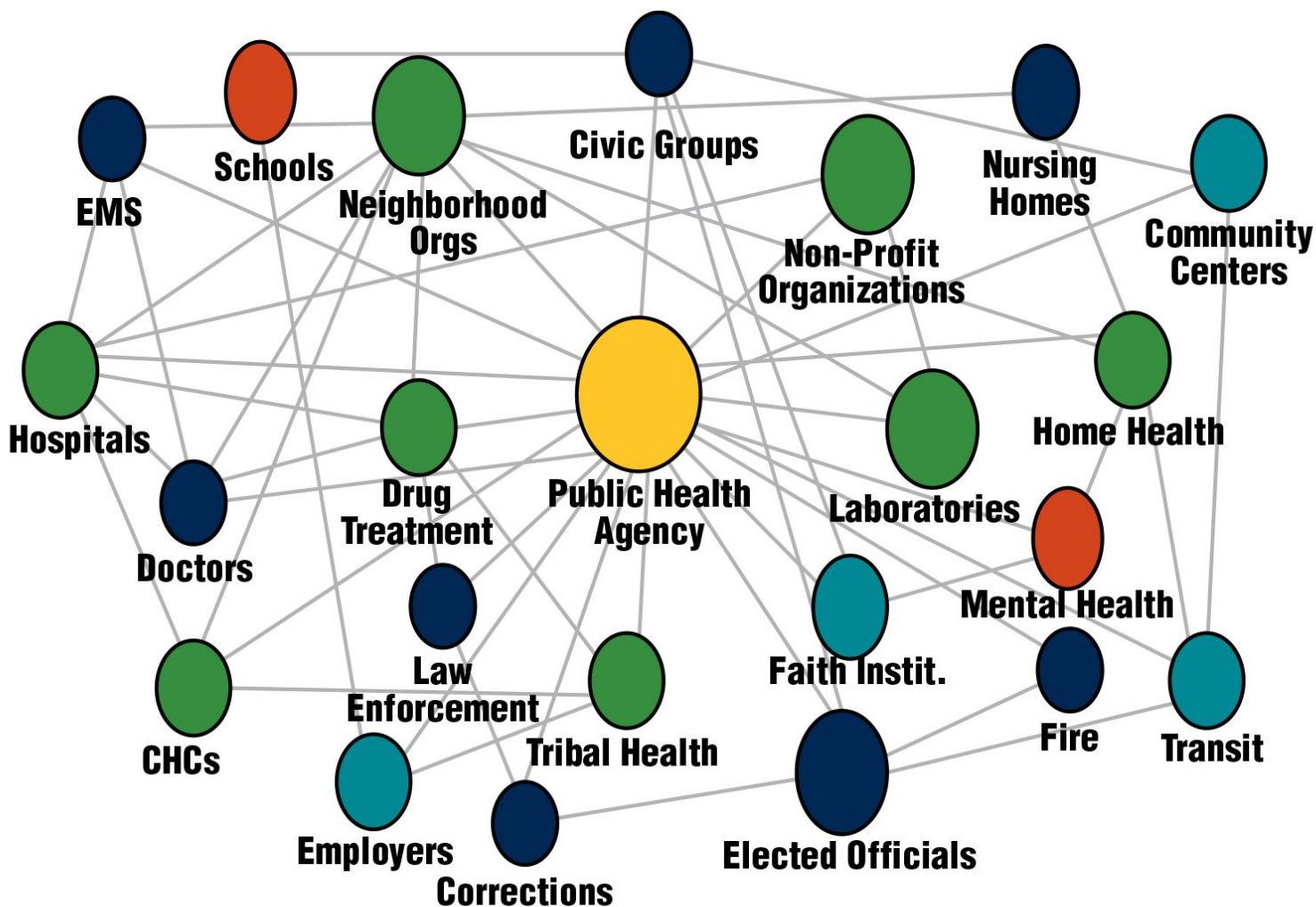
As a contingency to continue essential operational coordination services in a safe operating environment during any incident that prevents EOC representatives from reporting to the EOC, DEM has established the capability to conduct Virtual EOC Operations when it becomes necessary. Upon an EOC activation, a decision will be made regarding which key agencies will be required to physically report and those who will operate remotely via the Virtual EOC platform. Only key agencies for the specific phase of the activation (e.g., pre-incident or post-incident) will be required to physically report based on the type of emergency.



Support agencies working remotely will be advised to communicate via the Virtual EOC platform, Microsoft Teams®, WebEOC, and/or conference call systems. EOC Section Chiefs and Branch Directors will maintain ongoing communication with internal EOC representatives and partner agencies via the use of these tools. The EOC's incident management software, WebEOC, will be utilized to manage the overall incident by documenting situation reports, mission task or resource requests, and providing continuous situational awareness for partner agencies through posting of the EOC Situation Report, EOC Incident Action Plan (IAP), Press Releases, Significant Events, among others. WebEOC can be accessed both internally and remotely.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity¹. Public health is the “the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting health through the organized efforts and informed choices of society, organizations, public and private communities, and individuals².”

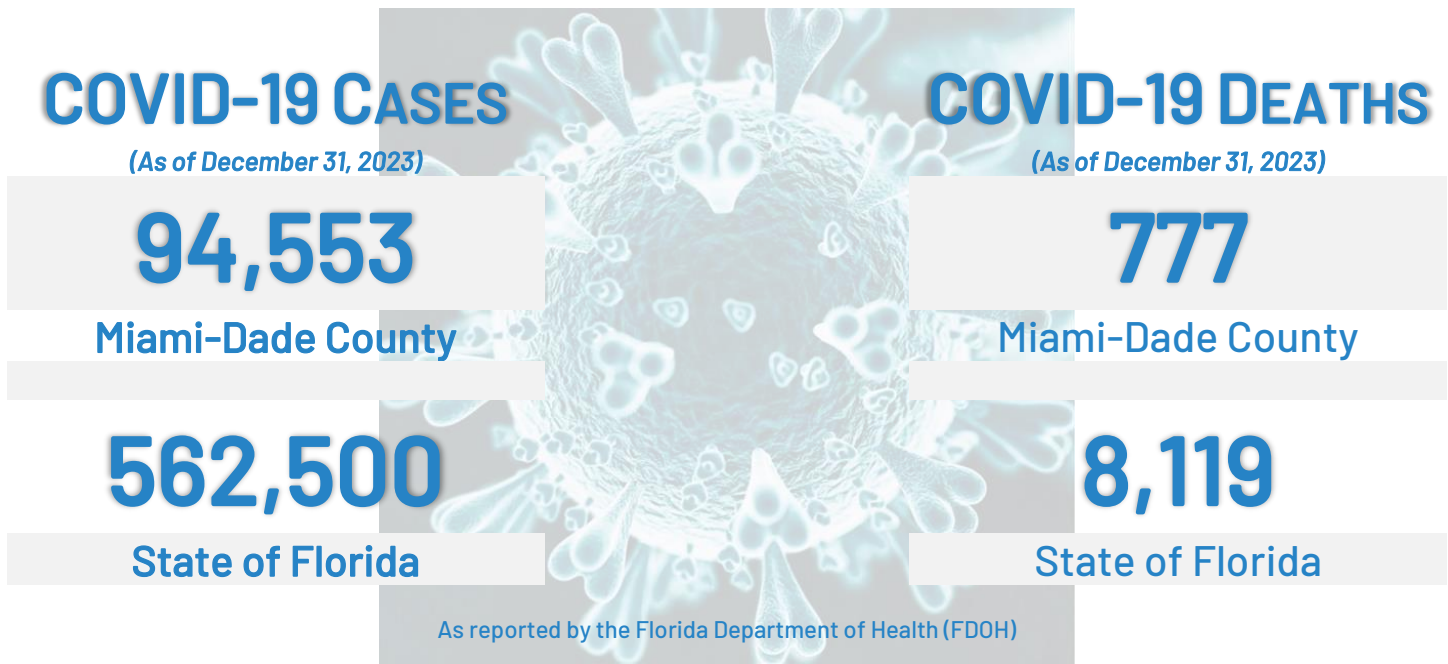


¹ Preamble to the Constitution for the World Health Organization: <https://www.who.int/about/governance/constitution>

² Charles-Edward Armory Winslow

Coronavirus Disease (2019)

Coronaviruses are a family of viruses that can cause the common cold or more severe diseases such as the coronavirus disease COVID-19, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS). First reported in Wuhan, China in December of 2019, COVID-19 (coronavirus disease 2019) is a disease caused by a virus named SARS-CoV-2. It can be very contagious and spreads quickly. Over one million people have died from COVID-19 in the United States.



According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), viruses like SARS-CoV-2 continuously evolve as changes in the genetic code (caused by genetic mutations or viral recombination) occur during replication of the genome. SARS-CoV-2 has consistently mutated over the course of the pandemic, resulting in variants that are different from the original SARS-CoV-2 virus. Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, many variants of SARS-CoV-2 have been found in the United States and globally.

As the federal government announced the expiration of the federal public health emergency on May 11, 2023, Miami-Dade County demobilized the county's remaining COVID-19 testing and vaccination programs. However, the Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade (DOH-Miami-Dade) continues to administer the COVID-19 vaccine to those who are uninsured. Additionally, the public can visit www.vaccines.gov to find providers that offer no-cost COVID-19 vaccines through the Bridge Access Program. The Bridge Access Program will provide no-cost COVID-19 vaccines through December 31, 2024.

Although Miami-Dade County has moved from response operations to demobilization, the County remains focused on prioritizing core public health activities to promote the health of all people in our communities.

Epidemiology

- Collecting, analyzing, and reporting on COVID-19 transmission, hospitalizations, and deaths.
- Assessing the current situation and providing updates to the community, stakeholders, and healthcare systems.

Disease Control

- Identification and investigation of COVID-19 outbreaks.
- Providing technical assistance to organizations working to reduce risk of COVID-19 transmission in their facilities or events.

Vaccination

- Coordination of vaccine distribution to the community.
- Increasing overall vaccine coverage and the number of people who are up-to-date with their vaccines including booster shots.

Testing

- Coordination of testing sites to provide timely, diagnostic RT-PCR testing.
- Promoting the availability of COVID-19 testing through pharmacies, healthcare providers, and over-the-counter testing options.

Individual-level Protection Measures

- Educating residents on different options for preventing transmission by practicing good hygiene, the use of masks, and vaccination.

Public Health Emergency Response

- Collaborating with health, medical, and community-based organizations to monitor COVID-19-related impacts and plan for future developments.

Community Education

- Assuring individuals understand and have access to resources that enables them to reduce the risk of transmission of COVID-19 to themselves, family members, clients, employees, and students.

Miami-Dade County has taken proactive, key actions to detect and reduce transmission, protect the vulnerable, and save lives with the collaboration of multiple community partners – concentrating on four board strategic priorities: detecting transmission through strengthened outbreak surveillance systems; reducing exposure and transmission by supporting empowered and engaged communities; protecting the vulnerable by ensuring equitable access to tests, treatments, and supplies; and reducing morbidity and mortality through building resilient healthcare systems that are prepared.

As of May 11, 2023, the Miami-Dade County Department of Emergency Management’s final notification and Situation Report for the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) was published. Additionally, the Miami-Dade Emergency Operations Center (EOC) transitioned its pandemic operations from emergency response to public health management. The EOC continues to support the healthcare system, public safety, and municipal partners in emergency preparedness response efforts due to the pandemic.

COVID-19 VACCINE TIMELINE (UPDATE)

- **December 8, 2022:** The Food and Drug Administration authorizes bivalent COVID-19 vaccines for children down to 6 months of age.
- **February 15, 2023:** The Florida Department of Health issues a Health Alert on mRNA COVID-19 Vaccine Safety. The State Surgeon General notified the health care sector and public of a substantial increase in Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) reports from Florida after the COVID-19 vaccine rollout.
- **April 10, 2023:** POTUS signs into law H.J. Res. 7, which terminates the national emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **April 18, 2023:** Food and Drug Administration authorizes changes to simplify use of bivalent mRNA COVID-19 vaccines. This action authorizes the current bivalent vaccines to be used for all doses administered to individuals 6 months of age or older. It also authorizes individuals 65 years of age and older, and most individuals with certain kinds of immunocompromise, who have received a single dose of bivalent vaccine to receive an additional dose.
- **May 05, 2023:** Miami-Dade County publishes a press release to demobilize the County’s remaining COVID testing and vaccination programs in preparation for the expiration of the federal public health emergency by May 6, 2023.
- **May 11, 2023:** Public Health Emergency for COVID-19, declared under Section 319 of the Public Health Service Act, expires at the end of this day.
- **September 12, 2023:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends updated COVID-19 vaccine for fall/winter virus season.
- **September 13, 2023:** The State Surgeon General issued exit disclaimer issued guidance on the recently approved mRNA COVID-19 boosters.

Source: The Miami Herald

MONKEYPOX (MPOX)

Monkeypox virus is an orthopoxvirus that causes a disease with symptoms similar, but less severe, to variola virus (smallpox). While smallpox was eradicated in 1980, monkeypox continues to occur in countries of Central and West Africa. There are two distinct genetic clades of the monkeypox virus: West African and the Central African (Congo Basin), the latter causing more severe illness. Monkeypox is a zoonosis: a disease that is transmitted from animals to humans. The animal reservoir is unknown.

Miami-Dade County confirmed its first case in June 2022. As monkeypox infection rates steadily increased, Miami-Dade County Mayor Daniella Levine Cava and the Miami-Dade Department of Emergency Management worked directly with Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County (DOH-Miami-Dade) to expand access to the monkeypox vaccine in the community.

The DOH-Miami-Dade continues to offer the two-dose JYNNEOS™ vaccine for eligible people who may have had a recent exposure to monkeypox at designated vaccination sites throughout the county.



Mpox Cases

- Miami-Dade County: 927
 - Florida: 2,949
- As of December 18, 2023*

Vaccinations

- Miami-Dade County: 280
- Doses administered as of December 18, 2023*

DENGUE

Dengue viruses are spread to people through the bites of infected mosquitoes, mainly *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes. the same type of mosquito that spreads other viruses like chikungunya and Zika Virus. Most people infected with dengue have mild or no symptoms. Those that do develop symptoms typically recover after about one week.



The common symptoms of dengue are fever and one or more of the following symptoms: headache; eye pain (typically behind the eyes); muscle, joint, or bone pain; rash; nausea and vomiting; or unusual bleeding (nose or gum bleed, small red spots under the skin, or unusual bruising). Severe dengue can occur resulting in shock, internal bleeding, and death.

Dengue Cases <i>(as of December 18, 2023)</i>	
Acquired in Florida	172
Acquired in Miami-Dade County	154

MALARIA

Malaria is a disease caused by a parasite. *Anopheles* mosquitoes transmit malaria from one person to another. Not all *Anopheles* mosquitoes have malaria, but if they bite a person with malaria, they can become infectious. Once they bite another person, this continues the cycle of spreading malaria from mosquito to people.

On June 26, 2023, the Florida Department of Health issued a statewide Mosquito-Borne Illnesses Advisory following four confirmed and recovered local cases of malaria in Sarasota County. In Florida, Malaria is transmitted through infected *Anopheles* mosquitoes. Most people begin to feel ill as early as one week after infection or as late as a year or more. Symptoms include fever, chills, sweats, nausea/vomiting, and headache.

Malaria Cases <i>(reporting data from June 1, 2023 – December 18, 2023)</i>	
Confirmed, Probable Cases Total in Florida	41
Acquired in Florida	2
Acquired in Miami-Dade County	0

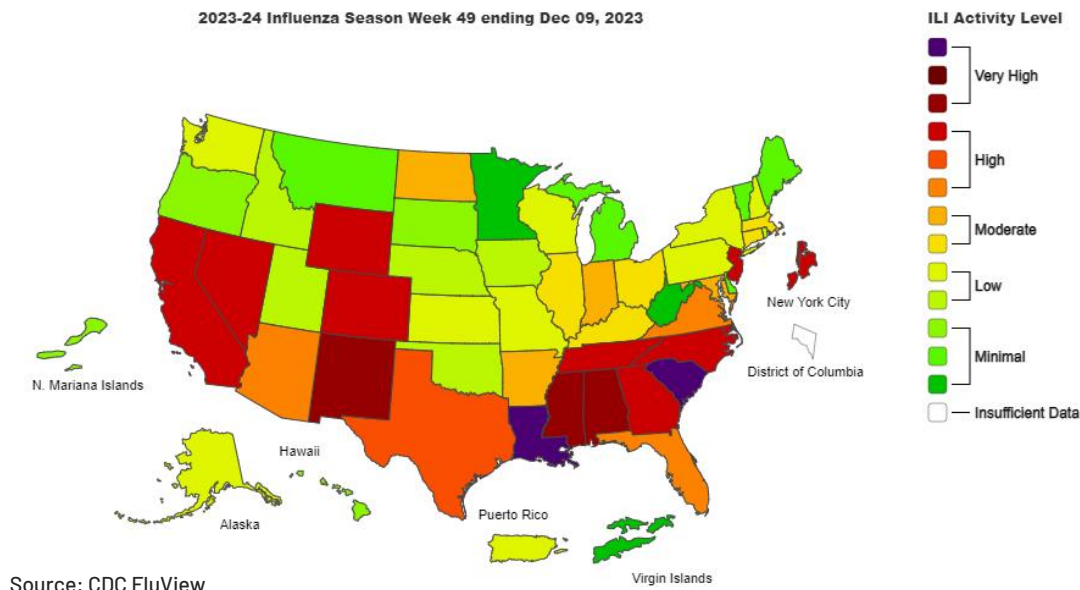
As part of prevention and response to dengue and malaria, Miami-Dade County Department of Solid Waste Management (DSWM) along with Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County (DOH-Miami-Dade) have coordinated efforts to set out a strategic response to fight against the spread of the mosquito-borne illness. Miami-Dade County has focused on the following activities:

- ▶ Development of messaging to raise public health awareness to prevent mosquito breeding and bites – “Drain and Cover” - an educational marketing campaign to promote ways that the public could protect themselves from mosquito-borne illnesses and prevent mosquito breeding.
- ▶ Utilizing truck and aerial spraying to control mosquito populations.
- ▶ Collaborating with DOH-Miami-Dade Epidemiology, Disease, and Immunization Services to identify areas that need abatement services.

Miami-Dade Mosquito Control Division crews continue to respond to suspected dengue infection referrals from DOH-Miami-Dade by performing an aggressive protocol of inspections and truck spray applications when a human case is first suspected and repeat the protocol when a case has been confirmed.

INFLUENZA

Influenza or the flu is a respiratory infection caused by a variety of flu viruses spread primarily by droplets made when infected people cough, sneeze, or talk. Less often, a person might become infected with flu by touching a surface or object contaminated with flu virus and then touching their own mouth, eyes, or nose. Influenza-like illness (ILI) is defined as the presence of fever and cough or fever and sore throat without a laboratory-confirmed etiology.



SNAPSHOT

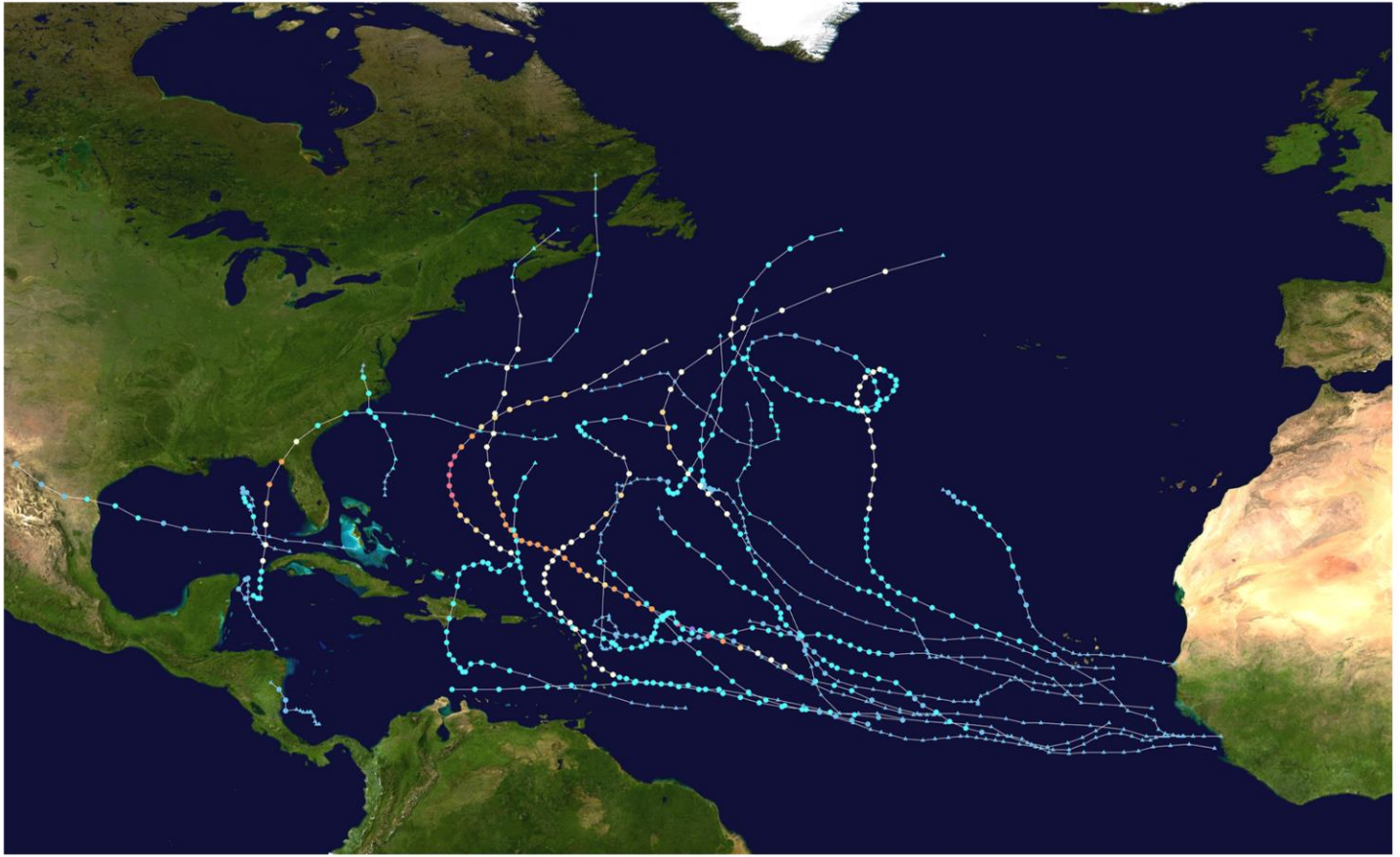
Florida Flu Review for Week 50: December 10-16, 2023

- ▶ Predominant strain: Influenza A H1N1 2009 Pandemic
 - ▶ Flu positivity rate: Increased
 - ▶ Flu emergency visits: Increased
- ▶ Weekly Outbreaks: 6 - Broward (1), Escambia (1), Orange (1), Pinellas (1), Polk (1), Sumter (1)

Miami-Dade County for Week 49: December 3-9, 2023

- ▶ Influenza-Like Illness, All Ages: 38,661 Emergency Department (ED) visits; of which 2,493 (6.5%) were due to ILI. During the same week last year, 7.7% of ED visits were ILI.
- ▶ Influenza-Like Illness, Children Aged 0-17: 10,219 ED visits; of which 1,495 (14.63%) were due to ILI. During the same week last year 16.68% of ED visits were ILI.

2023 ATLANTIC HURRICANE SEASON



The Atlantic Hurricane Season lasts six months, from June 1st through November 30th and the peak months of the season are August through October. An average Atlantic Hurricane Season has 14 named storms, which include seven hurricanes, three of which are major hurricanes (category 3 or higher).

Several climate factors led NOAA's Climate Prediction Center to forecast a near-normal season prior to the 2023 Atlantic Hurricane Season. After three hurricane seasons with La Nina present, NOAA scientists predicted a high potential for El Nino to develop during the summer, which could suppress Atlantic hurricane activity. The scientists felt that El Nino's potential influence on storm development could potentially be offset by favorable conditions local to the tropical Atlantic Basin. Those conditions included the potential for an above-normal west African monsoon, which produces African easterly waves and seeds some of the stronger and longer-lived Atlantic storms, and warmer-than-normal sea surface temperatures in the tropical Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea which creates more energy to fuel storm development. This forecast called for a likely range of 12 to 17 named storms of which five to nine could become hurricanes, including one to four major hurricanes.

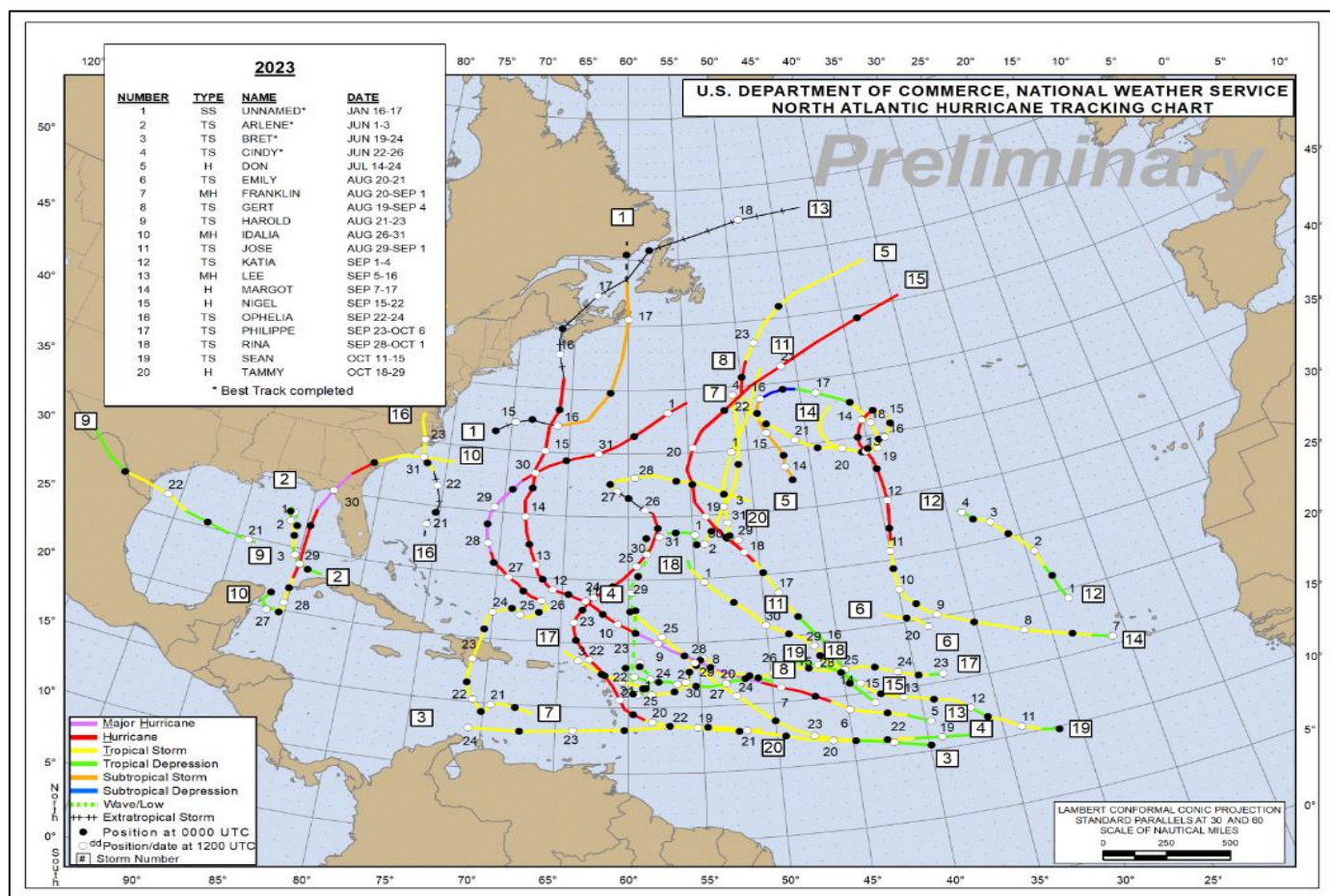
In August 2023, NOAA increased their prediction for the 2023 Atlantic hurricane season from a near-normal level of activity to an above-normal level of activity. This update was attributed to forecasters believing that current ocean and atmospheric conditions, such as record-warm Atlantic sea surface temperatures, were likely to counterbalance the usually limiting atmospheric conditions associated with an El Nino event. NOAA's update to the 2023 outlook called for 14 to 21 named storms of which six to 11 could become hurricanes. Of those, two to five could become major hurricanes.

By the conclusion of the 2023 season, the Atlantic basin had seen 20 named storms, ranking fourth for the most named storms in a year since 1950. Seven of these storms developed into hurricanes, three of which were classified as major hurricanes.

Hurricane Idalia was the only hurricane that made landfall in the United States in 2023. It made landfall as a category 3 hurricane on August 30th near Keaton Beach, Florida, causing storm surge inundation of 7 to 12 feet and widespread rainfall flooding in Florida and throughout the southeast.

Tropical Storm Ophelia made landfall as a strong tropical storm with 70 mph winds on Emerald Isle, North Carolina, on September 23rd causing widespread heavy rainfall, gusty winds and significant river and storm surge flooding in portions of eastern North Carolina.

Hurricane Lee made landfall as a post-tropical cyclone in Nova Scotia, Canada, on September 16th. Swells generated by Lee caused dangerous surf and rip currents along the entire U.S. Atlantic coast. Strong winds with hurricane-force gusts from Lee caused extensive power outages in Maine and in parts of Canada.



Map of the 2023 Atlantic tropical cyclones tracks. Source: National Hurricane Center (NHC)



Source: Miami-Dade CERT 2023

Recovery

Recovery consists of those activities that continue beyond the emergency period to restore critical community functions and begin to manage stabilization efforts.

RECOVERY

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

This program incorporates the public and private sector as one team dedicated to creating a more resilient community. The program includes several components:

- Emergency Support Function 18 - Business and Industry
- Recovery Support Function - Economic
- Alliance for Response - South Florida

The overall goal of this program is to share information and resources amongst private sector partners and public entities to lessen or avoid economic impacts from an emergency and/or disaster.

ESF 18 (Business & Industry)

This is the response-oriented portion of the program. Its goal is to serve as a conduit to share information and solicit resources from the private sector prior to, during and immediately after an emergency and/or disaster.

Recovery Support Function (RSF) - Economic

This is a recovery-oriented representative that operates in the Recovery Operations Center (ROC) and acts not only as the private sector advocate but, also directs and coordinates the delivery of programs and resources to the private sector in order to promote recovery and growth after an emergency and/or disaster.

ALLIANCE FOR RESPONSE - SOUTH FLORIDA

This program component is dedicated to building a partnership between the art and cultural community, the first responders, and emergency management community. The goals of the Alliance for Response (AFR) are as follows:

- To facilitate a partnership between AFR members, first responders and emergency managers in Miami-Dade and Broward counties. This partnership is meant to enhance cooperation and understanding before the next emergency and/or disaster.
- To provide preparedness and outreach opportunities for both the art and cultural community, the first responders and the emergency management community.
- Develop a robust incident command structure for AFR to respond to large-scale emergencies and disasters.

Any business or cultural institution with facilities within Miami-Dade County are welcome to join the partnership. There is no membership fee associated with the AFR partnership. If a business or cultural institution wishes to join the AFR partnership, they can contact the Department of Emergency Management at EOC@miamidade.gov



Mitigation

Mitigation consists of the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters and emergencies. It involves structural and non-structural measures taken to limit the impact of disasters and emergencies.

MITIGATION

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

LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY

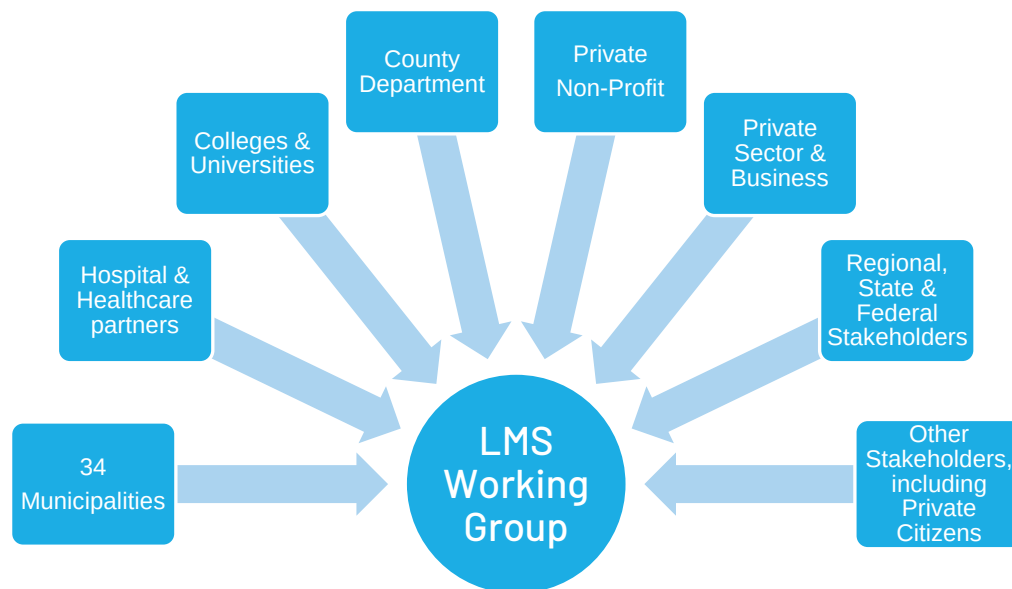
The Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) is a whole community initiative with a comprehensive approach to effectively reduce the impact of current and future hazards, and risks faced by local communities within Miami-Dade County. The LMS outlines the process stakeholders are required to follow in order to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

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



The LMS plan was last adopted by the Board on October 6, 2020, by Resolution R-945-20 and approved by the State of Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on September 15, 2020. The LMS is updated, reviewed, and approved every 5 years and will next be submitted to the State FDEM and FEMA in 2025.

The LMS Working Group is comprised of members from the following:



The LMS has a compilation of projects identified by the LMS Working Group members for mitigation measures and actions that have been completed and those that are pursuing methods for implementation. Additionally, it outlines how the mitigation projects are submitted, tracked, maintained, and prioritized. Below is a summary of 2023 LMS projects.

2023 LMS PROJECTS

PROJECTS FUNDED NOT YET STARTED	MITIGATION PROJECTS REPORTED AS COMPLETED
42	27
\$ 249,883,400.47	\$ 11,435,478.15
PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION	TOTAL PROJECTS COMPLETED
172	633
\$ 262,339,163.90	\$ 74,409,922.83

COMPLETED PROJECTS		FUNDING	COST
Cutler Bay	Franjo Park Restoration and Upgrades	Self-Funded	\$1,800,000.00
Miami Gardens	NW 34 Ave and NW 151 Terrace Area Road and Drainage Improvement Project	Stormwater and CITT Funds	\$800,000.00
City of Aventura	NE 29PL & Aventura Boulevard	Capital Projects	\$247,000.00
UNDER CONSTRUCTION		FUNDING	COST
Miami Beach	Bass Museum, Wind Retrofit	HMGP	\$402,463.70
Mount Sinai	Harden Blum Fresh Air Intake	CDBG	\$1,882,994.79
FUNDED NOT YET STARTED		FUNDING	COST
Fire Rescue	Structural Rehabilitation for Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Headquarters	HMGP	\$1,375,000.00
Homestead	Homestead JD Redd Park Wind Mitigation Retrofit	HLMP	\$194,000.00
HMGP: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program HLMP: Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program CDBG: Community Development Block Grant			

For the complete list of Miami-Dade County LMS projects, please visit the following website: <https://www.miamidade.gov/fire/library/OEM/local-mitigation-strategy-part-6-completed-projects.pdf>.

HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM

FEMA’s Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments so they can rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. This grant funding is available after a Presidential Declared Disaster. The Program provides funding to county government, municipalities, and some types of private non-profit organizations to take steps to lessen or reduce the impacts of hazards. A large HMGP opportunity in 2023 was due to Hurricane Ian. A new opportunity is expected at the beginning of 2024 due to Hurricane Idalia.

Through HMGP, FEMA typically provides 75 percent of the cost of eligible projects. To be eligible for HMGP, the applicant’s project must be listed on the Miami-Dade County LMS. Additionally, as stated on Part 1(The Strategy) of the LMS Plan, the applicant must be an active participant of the LMS. The project priority list is approved by the LMS Steering Committee.

37	\$1,026,021,800
Miami-Dade LMS Projects for HMGP Hurricane Ian Funding Opportunity	Total HMGP Hurricane Ian funds allocated Statewide

HURRICANE LOSS MITIGATION PROGRAM

The Florida’s Division of Emergency Management created the Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program (HLMP) to act as a specialized, state-funded mitigation program aimed at minimizing damages caused by hurricanes. The HLMP program began as an active response to the devastation brought by Hurricane Andrew, specifically to the insurance Market in the State of Florida. With an annual budget of \$7 million, provided by the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Trust Fund, the program is funding activities that promote property resiliency through retrofits made to residential, commercial, and mobile home properties, the promotion of public education and public information, and hurricane research activities.

Currently, the Miami-Dade County Department of Community Action and Human Services utilizes this program to fund its Residential Construction Mitigation Program. This program has no financial match requirement.

BUILDING RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITIES

The Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) program is a FEMA pre-disaster hazard mitigation program that replaced the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program in 2020. BRIC supports states, local communities, tribes, and territories with hazard mitigation projects, to reduce the risks they face from disasters and natural hazards.

The BRIC program guiding principles are supporting communities through:

- ▶ **Capability and capacity-building**
- ▶ **Encouraging and enabling innovation**
 - ▶ **Promoting partnerships**
 - ▶ **Enabling large projects**
 - ▶ **Maintaining flexibility**
 - ▶ **Providing consistency**

In 2022, the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) was awarded a 50 million dollar BRIC grant to improve the Flood Protection Level of Service for the C-8 basin. SFWMD continues to work with County Departments to develop grants for BRIC. In 2023, SFWMD submitted a new application to the BRIC program that if awarded would benefit the County.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT – MITIGATION

The Community Development Block Grant Mitigation (CDBG – MIT) Program is a pilot program with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). In May 2020, HUD allocated a total of \$633,485,000 in CDBG – MIT funding to the State of Florida for major disaster declarations in 2016 and 2017.

As a result, the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) created the Rebuild Florida Program to manage the CDBG – MIT projects and the distribution of grant funds to eligible applicants. DEO's Office of Disaster Recovery is the lead agency to distribute CDBG – MIT funds through three (3) Rebuild Florida programs: *General Infrastructure*, *Critical Facility Hardening*, and *General Planning Support*. These programs will focus on hazard risk reduction for:



Flooding



Tropical Cyclone



Wildfire



Severe Weather



Coastal Erosion

FLOOD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM

The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grant Program provides resources to assist states, tribal governments, territories, and local communities in their efforts to reduce or eliminate the risk of repetitive flood damage to buildings and structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) as authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended.

The FMA Grant Program is focused on mitigating repetitive loss properties and severe repetitive loss properties. Following the signing of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, the FY 2022 FMA application cycle prioritized \$700 million for eligible FMA flood reduction projects.

In 2023, FEMA announced that one project from the City of Miami Beach had been identified for further review, a designation that signals advancement through their final selection process. This project was for the elevation of 2 residential structures.

GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

The General Infrastructure Program will account for 75 percent of the total CDBG – MIT grant funds. It is the broadest, most flexible, and impactful of the programs. The funds from this Program will allow local and regional units of government to address significant hazard mitigation needs. This Program will fund large-scale and high-impact local, multi-jurisdictional, and regional investments that include upgrades of:

- ▶ Water and Sewer
- ▶ Solid Waste
- ▶ Communications
- ▶ Energy
- ▶ Transportation
- ▶ Health and Medical

\$150,000,000

Total Allocated Funds
for Program

5

Number of Projects
Awarded within Miami-
Dade County

\$33,414,806

Total Funds Awarded
for Miami-Dade County
Projects

CRITICAL FACILITY HARDENING PROGRAM

The Critical Facility Hardening Program allows units of local government and state agencies to harden critical buildings that serve a public safety purpose for local communities. Through this Program, critical facilities are enabled to better withstand the effects of hazards. Critical facilities include, but are not limited to:

- ▶ Potable Water Facilities
- ▶ Wastewater Facilities
- ▶ Police and Fire Departments
- ▶ Hospitals
- ▶ EOCs
- ▶ Emergency Shelters

\$75,000,000	15	\$27,957,044
• Total Allocated Funds for the State of Florida	• Number of Projects Awarded within Miami-Dade County	• Total Funds Awarded for Projects within Miami-Dade County

GENERAL PLANNING SUPPORT PROGRAM

The General Planning Support Program is to support local, regional, and statewide mitigation planning efforts. Mitigation planning efforts that qualify for this type of funding are:

- ▶ Land Use Planning
- ▶ Hazard Mitigation Planning
- ▶ Modernization and Resiliency Planning
- ▶ Upgrading Mapping Capabilities
- ▶ Planning to reduce flood insurance premiums.
- ▶ Education & Outreach

\$20,000,000	Total Allocated Funds for the State of Florida
2	Number of Projects Awarded within Miami-Dade County
\$2,259,020	Total Funds Awarded for Projects within Miami-Dade County

COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM(CRS)

The Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management practices that exceed the minimum requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Over 1,500 communities participate nationwide. Miami-Dade County and many of its municipalities participate.

In CRS communities, flood insurance premium rates for NFIP back policies are discounted to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from the community's efforts that address the three goals of the program:

- ▶ Reduce and avoid flood damage to insurable property
- ▶ Strengthen and support the insurance aspects of the National Flood Insurance Program
- ▶ Foster comprehensive floodplain management

A community receives a CRS classification based upon the total credit for its activities. There are 10 CRS classes. Class 1 requires the most credit points and provides the greatest premium reduction or discount.

The table below reflects the CRS ratings for the participating municipalities within Miami-Dade County.

Participating Communities CRS Class

3	• Town of Cutler Bay • Unincorporated Miami-Dade County
5	• City of Coral Gables • City of Miami Beach
6	• City of Doral • City of Miami • Town of Miami Lakes • City of North Miami • City of South Miami • Town of Surfside
7	• City of Aventura • City of Hialeah • City of Miami Gardens • Miami Shores Village • City of North Miami Beach • Village of Palmetto Bay • Village of Pinecrest
8	• Village of Bal Harbour • Village of Key Biscayne • City of Sunny Isles Beach
9	• City of Opa-locka • Town of Bay Harbor Islands
10	• Village of Biscayne Park



RESILIENCE

Resilience is defined as the ability to adapt to changing conditions and rapidly recover from disruptions due to emergencies.

RESILIENCE

The Miami-Dade County Office of Resilience leads the County in creating a resilient and environmentally sustainable future by identifying vulnerabilities, coordinating stakeholders, and facilitating innovative solutions. Through numerous studies and initiatives, climate change and sea level rise have been identified as long-term stresses that will amplify human health issues and social vulnerability.

Through the 100 Resilient Cities initiative, the Resilient305 Strategy was created to address resilience challenges prioritized through whole community collaboration. In this strategy, over 50 actions have been identified, developed, and organized into three overarching goal areas – places, people, and pathways. The Resilient305 Strategy document can be accessed via the following link: https://www.mbrisingabove.com/wp-content/uploads/Resilient305_final.pdf. Action 7 of the Resilient305 Strategy calls for the development of the Sea Level Rise Strategy.

In July 2013, the Board unanimously passed Resolution R-599-13, creating the Miami-Dade County Sea Level Rise Task Force. The task force was charged with the following:

- ▶ Reviewing relevant data, prior studies, and reports regarding the potential impact of sea level rise on public services and facilities, real estate, water and other ecological resources, and property infrastructure.
- ▶ Providing a comprehensive and realistic assessment of the likely and potential impacts of sea level rise and storm surge over time.

The task force developed the Sea Level Rise Strategy which contains key actions and projects that relate to sea level rise in Miami-Dade County. Through this strategy, Miami-Dade County identifies and develops financially feasible mitigation and adaptation strategies to prepare for sea level rise and tropical cyclones. The projects highlighted in the strategy include:

- ▶ Regional projects that are funded or proposed for funding by regional, state, and federal entities.
- ▶ County Department funded projects that have been completed to build a safer community.
- ▶ County departments' unfunded projects seeking funding for adaptation to the effects of sea level rise.

The Sea Level Rise Strategy consists of the main report and three (3) complementary mini guides that provide further details on how Miami-Dade County communities can adapt to sea level rise. The Sea Level Rise Strategy document can be accessed via the following link: <https://miami-dade-county-sea-level-rise-strategy-draft-mdc.hub.arcgis.com/>.

Miami-Dade DEM continuously collaborates with the Office of Resilience and other county departments engaged in mitigation activities to ensure that the unfunded projects are included in the Miami-Dade LMS to seek external funding for implementation. Additionally, Miami-Dade DEM collaborates with local, state, and regional stakeholders with mitigation initiatives to coordinate a strategy that aligns with Miami-Dade County's LMS Plan, Sea Level Rise Strategy, and the Resilient305 Strategy.



PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAMS

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

PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAMS

MIAMI-DADE FIRE RESCUE

In 2023, Miami-Dade Fire Rescue's (MDFR) 160 frontline rescue and fire suppression units were dispatched over 420,000 times to nearly 280,000 emergencies. Of these, approximately 226,000 were medical emergencies and more than 27,000 were fire-related incidents. Moreover, MDFR transported more than 86,000 residents and visitors to South Florida hospitals.

MDFR implemented new services and programs to continue to meet community needs. On September 11, 2023, MDFR placed two new units in service: Rescue 61 and Advanced Life Support Hazardous Materials Engine 70. Rescue 61 operates out of Trail Fire-Rescue Station 61, located at 15155 SW 10th Street, enhancing MDFR's service to the western areas of unincorporated Miami-Dade County and adjacent communities. Engine 70 was placed in service at Coconut Palm Fire-Rescue Station 70, located at 11451 SW 248th Street. This unit expands MDFR's fire suppression and hazardous materials response coverage within southern portions of the County.

Additionally, MDFR launched the Health Emergency Life Program (HELP) in 2023. This interactive, hands-on training teaches lifesaving actions residents can take until first responders arrive. Through this community-based program, Miami-Dade County employees and residents learn adult and pediatric hands-only CPR, automated external defibrillator (AED) operation, early stroke recognition, stop the bleed methods, and blocked airway emergency assistance for adults, children, and infants. MDFR also launched the Basic Life Support Transport Unit (BTU) pilot program on June 26, 2023, placing two BTUs in service. The first BTU was placed in service at Model Cities Fire-Rescue Station 2. The second BTU operates out of Tamiami Fire-Rescue Station 58.

420,000+
Time units
were
dispatched

86,000+
Transports to
South Florida
Hospitals

279,000+
Total
Emergencies

27,000+
Fire-Related
Incidents



Rescue 61 placed in service at Trail Fire-Rescue Station 61.



Engine 70 placed in service at Coconut Palm Fire-Rescue Station 70.

JUNIOR LIFEGUARDS PROGRAM

MDFR Junior Lifeguard Program aims to fulfill the following goals:

- ▶ Prevent childhood drowning through aquatic education.
- ▶ Provide the youth in the community an opportunity to become interested in learning the responsibilities of ocean lifeguarding.
- ▶ Promote a career interest in ocean lifeguarding for participants and create a future for in-house lifeguard recruitment opportunities.

Applicants must perform a basic swimming abilities test prior to being accepted into the Program. The abilities test consists of a 100-yard swim with a non-resting stroke in less than two (2) minutes, swim 30-feet underwater, and tread water for three (3) minutes.

During the summer months, MDFR's Ocean Rescue Bureau Lifeguards spend time teaching selected applicants the roles and responsibilities of lifeguarding. Instructors provide students with real world experience by immersing them in the water and marine environment during their trainings. Students are taught ocean and beach safety, marine life identification, basic life-saving techniques, first aid, introduction to Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), and recognition of hazardous marine conditions such as riptides and rip currents. Additionally, students participate in a series of lectures, lessons, activities, and scenario-based trainings that cover topics such as courtesy, respect, discipline, and general sportsmanship while placing emphasis in the hazards relating to ocean swimming. Miami-Dade Fire Ocean Rescue does various community outreach programs such as attending career days at schools, hosting beach clean-up events at Crandon Beach and Haulover Beach and hosting events that promote water safety at our facility for school age kids to get everyone interested in our Junior Lifeguard Program.

Junior Lifeguards participated in daily "get in shape" non-aquatic activities that include running, paddling, pushups, and military-style group calisthenics. There is an emphasis placed on group beach games and water activities such as volleyball, beach soccer, and dodgeball or surfing. The Program includes field trips to local parks with a focus on local ecology, and biology which offers team-oriented fun. At the end of each summer program, there is an awards ceremony where instructors recognize and award the following students: Most Improved, Most Athletic, Sportsmanship Award, and the Junior Lifeguard of the Summer (main award). Training takes place at Crandon Beach in Key Biscayne and Haulover Beach in North Miami Beach. The program has 2 sessions in the summer that are each 4 weeks and the participants meet twice a week for 8-hour days. There is a class size limit of 30 participants at each beach per session and last year for 2023 we had 56 total participants for the summer.

For more information on the program, call (786)-331-6980



JUNIOR CADETS

The MDFR Cadet Program was established in 1979 to further the interest of high school students and provide them with the opportunity to be exposed to a career in the Fire Rescue service. During weekly meetings, the program allowed students hands-on participation in the fire, medical, and technical rescue aspects of the fire service.

On allocated weekends, the cadets provided first aid at organizational functions, manpower at community events, and furthered their training in the Fire Rescue service. The cadets participated in extensive training, which included a ride-along system, where cadets teamed up with MDFR firefighters on fire engine companies as part of the crew assisting during real emergency incidents. Students who completed the probationary recruit class and transitioned into the Cadet Program gained valuable community service hours that may be utilized for high school graduation and scholarship requirements.

Training consisted of a year-round program that met weekly on Friday nights between 6:00 PM and 9:00 PM at the MDFR Training Facility located at 9300 NW 41st Street in the City of Doral. Open enrollment runs from January 1st through January 31st.



ELDER LINKS

Elder-Links is a referral-based outreach program with the dual purpose of overseeing 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 between MDFR, local hospitals, and other government and community agencies, the Elder Links program effectively extends the scope of assistance beyond incident response operations for the most vulnerable members of the community. Even as this program continues to grow in scope, it has quickly become a successful outreach resource, regardless of the age of the citizen being served.

Elder-Links primary areas currently include:

- ▶ Mandated reporting for Department of Children and Families (DCF) to investigate the abuse or neglect of children, adults, and the elderly.
- ▶ 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 2023, the MDFR Elder-Links program processed over 500 referrals received from Fire Rescue operational units at an average of over 50 cases a month.

Elder-Links serves as an outreach to MDFR field personnel, local, state, federal government agencies, hospitals, non-for-profit, and faith-based organizations. Thanks to this collaborative effort between MDFR and community partners the Elder-Links program effectively extends the scope of assistance beyond incident response operations. The following are just several examples of recent community engagement:

- ▶ Collaboration with the Mayor's Office Older Adult and Special Needs Advocate and MDFR representation in the Elder Issues/Mayor's Initiative on Aging committee meetings. Participation in presentations that bring educational awareness on elder issues or to elder service organizations, which provide a safer and healthier quality of life for elders and their family.
- ▶ Participation in Mayor's initiative for the Elder and Vulnerable Adult Work Group.
- ▶ Continued partnership with the Alliance for Aging regarding available services for older adults, caregivers, and persons with disabilities and how to obtain these services.
- ▶ Continued partnership with DCF/Adult Protective Services and the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) for proper treatment of individuals in medical facilities.
- ▶ Continued partnerships with Share Your Heart for Emotional/Spiritual support and emergency food assistance. Jewish Community Services of South Florida providing social service comprehensive programs for children/youth, adult/family, and senior support. Additionally, the 2-1-1 hotline is available 24-hours/7 days a week and provides information regarding all health and human services resources locally and nationally. The 2-1-1 hotline in partnership with the National Alliance Mental Illness (NAMI) provided awareness of the new 9-8-8 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline
- ▶ Collaboration with the Miami-Dade Department of Emergency Management (DEM) during anticipated hurricanes, storms, or other hazardous events in providing support for possible

relocation of vulnerable adults/special needs population under their Emergency and Evacuation Assistance Program (EEAP).

- ▶ Partnership with Homeless Advocacy Groups. MDFR has partnered with the Miami-Dade Homeless Trust and the City of Miami Homeless Assistance program to assist individuals who are identified as being homeless and in need of help during emergency calls.
- ▶ Coordination and management of collection site for the MDFR Annual Thanksgiving Food Drive in partnership with Miami-Dade Community Action & Human Services for distribution of collected food items to the neediest families in our community.

MIAMI-DADE POLICE DEPARTMENT

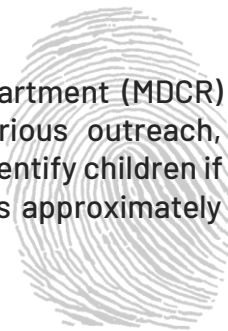
GUN BOUNTY PROGRAM

A partnership with Miami-Dade Crime Stoppers, the Gun Bounty Program marked its 16th year anniversary in June 2023. Since its creation in 2007, this program has been responsible for 764 arrests and the removal of 1,174 guns from the streets of Miami-Dade County. Officers participated in over 97 community events, promoting the importance of anonymously turning in a person who is in possession of an illegal firearm.

MIAMI-DADE CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

FINGERPRINTING FOR KID'S SAFETY

As a service to the community, the Miami-Dade Corrections and Rehabilitation Department (MDCR) provides free ink fingerprinting for kids and fingerprint cards to parents at various outreach, recruitment, and educational events. The fingerprint cards can help law enforcement identify children if missing or lost and increase the chance of their safe return home. MDCR fingerprints approximately 3,000 children per year.



EMERGENCY RESPONSE GROUP

MDCR serves the community by providing crucial functions to countywide emergency response operations. Upon a countywide emergency declaration, MDCR's Emergency Response Group (ERG) bridges the gap between mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

In addition to fulfilling MDCR's everyday critical missions, upon activation, the ERG serves in a variety of functions. These functions include:

- ▶ Providing critical support at the Miami-Dade Emergency Operations Center (EOC) by assisting with the EEAP and the ESU.
- ▶ Staffing the countywide sexual offender/sexual predator evacuation center; Coordinate DAEs for staffing general population evacuation centers and PODs.
- ▶ Providing sworn Correction Officers to augment the County's law enforcement personnel to assist with maintaining shelter security, traffic, and crowd control with the 137 members of the Corrections Second Responder Team (CSRT).
- ▶ Providing essential response and support vital to countywide radiological emergency response operations.

GRANTS SUMMARY

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANT

The Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) Program plays an important role in the implementation of the National Preparedness System by supporting the building, sustainment, and delivery of core capabilities essential to achieving the National Preparedness Goal of a secure and resilient nation.

\$463,219

EMPG 2023
Grantee: DEM

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PREPAREDNESS & ASSISTANCE GRANT

The Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance (EMPA) Grant Program is awarded to counties to implement and administer county emergency management programs including management and administration, training, and operations.

\$105,806

EMPA 2023
Grantee: DEM

ASSISTANCE TO FIREFIGHTERS GRANT

The Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG) Program is focused on enhancing the safety of the public and firefighters with respect to fire-related hazards. The AFG program accomplishes this by providing financial assistance directly to eligible fire departments, nonaffiliated EMS organizations, and state fire training academies for critical training equipment.

\$123,522

AFG 2020
Grantee: MDFR

\$1,016,626

AFG 2021
Grantee: MDFR

\$106,667

AFG Fire Prevention 2021
Grantee: MDFR

\$931,478.26

AFG 2022 OPS
Grantee: MDFR

\$817,391.30

AFG 2022 Vehicles
Grantee: MDFR

HAZARDOUS SITE ANALYSIS AGREEMENT

The Hazardous Site Analysis (HAZSITE) Agreement provides funds to counties to update hazard analysis data for facilities within their jurisdiction that use, manufacture, and/or transport significant quantities of hazardous substances.

\$30,128

HAZSITE FY21
Grantee: DEM

\$9,006

HAZSITE FY22
Grantee: DEM

\$15,282

HAZSITE FY23
Grantee: MDFR

\$9,705.48

HAZSITE FY24
Grantee: MDFR

NATIONAL URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE (US&R) RESPONSE SYSTEM

The National Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Response System provides funding for national task forces staffed and equipped to assist state and local governments conduct around-the-clock search-and-rescue operations following a presidentially declared major disaster or emergency under the Stafford Act (e.g., earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes, aircraft accidents, hazardous material spills, and catastrophic structure collapses).

\$1,231,068

US&R 2019
Grantee: MDFR

\$1,176,631

US&R 2020
Grantee: MDFR

\$1,418,228

US&R 2021
Grantee: MDFR

\$1,368,127

US&R 2022
Grantee: MDFR

\$1,259,456

US&R 2023
Grantee: MDFR

PORT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM

The Port Security Grant Program (PSGP) supports efforts to build and sustain core capabilities across prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery mission areas, with specific focus on addressing the security needs of the nation's maritime ports.

\$1,000,000

PSGP 2020
Grantee: MDFR

\$740,625

PSGP 2022
Grantee: MDFR

URBAN AREA SECURITY INITIATIVE

The Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program assists high-threat, high-density urban areas in their efforts to build and sustain the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism.

\$801,515

UASI 2020
Grantee: DEM

\$860,348.52

UASI 2020
Grantee: MDFR

\$801,515

UASI 2021
Grantee: DEM

\$801,515

UASI 2021
Grantee: MDFR

\$801,515

UASI 2022
Grantee: DEM

\$1,278,030

UASI 2022
Grantee: MDFR

\$801,515

UASI 2023
Grantee: DEM

ACCREDITATIONS

Accreditation recognizes the ability of the County's programs to bring together personnel, resources, and communications from a variety of agencies and organizations in preparation for and in response to a disaster of any type and demonstrates the ability to measure these capabilities.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACCREDITATION PROGRAM



EMAP is the voluntary standards, assessment, and accreditation process for disaster programs throughout the country. EMAP has established a set of 64 credible standards, considered the Emergency Management Standard. Local and state emergency management programs who apply are evaluated, every five (5) years, by these standards. DEM has been EMAP accredited since 2012, received full re-accreditation in April 2017, and is undergoing its second EMAP re-accreditation.

COMMISSION ON FIRE ACCREDITATION INTERNATIONAL



The Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) has 11 members that represent a cross-section of the fire and emergency service, including fire department, city and county management, labor, standards development organizations, and the U.S. Department of Defense. CFAI accreditation is a voluntary program designed to provide fire departments with a self-assessment process that evaluates how well their mission, goals, objectives, and resource allocations meet their jurisdiction's risk and hazards. It mandates continual incremental service improvement. Accreditation directs fire departments toward meeting stated goals and providing value added service by introducing new concepts, ideas, and methods to meet the rapid changes influencing the fire service and local fire departments.

The CFAI accreditation process provides a well-defined, internationally recognized benchmark system to measure the quality of fire and emergency services. MDRF is one of only 310 agencies in the world to achieve International Accredited Agency status by the CFAI, which is part of the Center for Public Safety Excellence and remains the largest accredited fire-rescue department in the Southeast and the second largest in the nation.

MDRF initially received CFAI Accreditation in 2010. In October 2020, MDRF was granted accreditation status for a third time. The process must be completed every 5 years. MDRF is considered one of the premier fire-rescue departments in the country and is recognized around the world for its exemplary service. The department will undergo its fourth accreditation review in 2025.

AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION



The American Correctional Association (ACA) is a private, non-profit professional organization that administers accreditation programs for all components of correctional agencies.

To achieve accredited status from ACA, an entity must prepare for and pass an inspection conducted by an audit team representing the accrediting body. During the audit, the agency's compliance with applicable standards and quality of life indicators is scrutinized. To maintain accredited status, an entity must successfully demonstrate acceptable compliance and quality of life levels on an annual basis and undergo a re-accreditation audit by the accrediting body every three (3) years.

The following Miami-Dade Corrections and Rehabilitation (MDCR) facilities are ACA accredited:

- Boot Camp was first accredited in March 2004 and has successfully maintained reaccreditation. The most recent re-accreditation was 2022.
- Central Administrative Offices have been accredited since February 2002 and have successfully maintained accreditation. The most recent re-accreditation was 2022.

COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

MDPD holds dual accreditation with the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. (CALEA) which is a National accreditation and the Commission for Florida Law Enforcement Accreditation, Inc. (CFA), which is a State accreditation.

Both Accrediting Commissions provide a process to systematically conduct an internal review and assessment of agency policies and procedures and make necessary adjustments to meet a body of law enforcement standards.

MDPD is the largest law enforcement agency in the southeastern United States. MDPD initially became accredited with CALEA in 1993 and received reaccreditation in July 2016 and will be undergoing another re-accreditation process March 18-21, 2024. Additionally, MDPD has been accredited with CFA since October 2004 and was reaccredited in April of 2023. Maintaining accreditation is strongly attributed to MDPD carrying out its mission of providing service with integrity, respect, and fairness.



CALEA



CFA

SOCIAL MEDIA & COMMUNICATIONS

Given the popularity of social media, and that a larger number of the population turns to these forums for disaster information, DEM, MDCR, MDPD and MDFR all manage government pages on Facebook, X, and Instagram. In addition to focusing on their respective missions, these social media pages all market countywide programs.

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

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



Facebook.com/MiamiDadeCountyEM



Twitter.com/MiamiDadeEM

MIAMI-DADE FIRE RESCUE

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



Facebook.com/MiamiDadeFireRescue



Twitter.com/MiamiDadeFire



Instagram.com/miamidadefirerescue

MIAMI-DADE POLICE DEPARTMENT

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



Facebook.com/miamidadepd



Twitter.com/MiamiDadePD



Instagram.com/miamidadepd

MIAMI-DADE CORRECTIONS & REHABILITATION

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



Facebook.com/miamidadecorrections



Twitter.com/MDCCorrections



Instagram.com/miamidadecorrections



MDC121