COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
(Basic Plan)

2024

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Broward County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) establishes the organizational and procedural framework to ensure that Broward County will be adequately prepared for all hazards threatening the lives and property of citizens and visitors. The CEMP outlines the responsibilities and coordination mechanisms of Broward County agencies in a disaster. The CEMP also coordinates response and recovery activities with voluntary organizations active in disasters and the business community. The plan unifies the efforts of these groups for a comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of a disaster.

The CEMP addresses the four phases of emergency management (preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation), parallels state activities outlined in the State of Florida CEMP, and federal activities set forth in the "National Response Framework", and describes how local, state, and national resources will be coordinated to supplement local response and recovery capabilities. This plan is developed in accordance with the authority granted by Florida Chapter 252 and Florida Administrative Code (FAC) 9G.

The CEMP is both a planning and an operations-based document that provides guidance for all aspects of emergency management. The CEMPs organized into two essential elements: The Basic Plan including a mitigation component, a recovery component, and annexes that address Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

Broward County Office of Emergency Management would like to extend its appreciation to all partner organizations and whole community stakeholders who participated in the planning effort to create this document.

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INTRODUCTION

General

The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is based on the principle that local governments bear the initial responsibility for response to an emergency. As a corollary to this principle, each level of government will accomplish the functions for which it is responsible, requesting assistance from the next higher level of government only after resources at that level are clearly inadequate to cope with the effects of the situation. It follows that local government authorities should know where and how to obtain assistance, if needed.

Chapter 252, Florida Statutes (State Emergency Management Act), requires that political subdivisions develop emergency plans which are consistent and coordinated with the emergency planning of State government. This Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan fulfills this requirement and establishes a framework through which the governments and agencies of Broward County will prepare for, prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the impacts of a major or catastrophic emergency which would adversely affect the health, safety and general welfare of its residents.

The CEMP includes components that are strategically and procedurally oriented. The Basic Plan addresses the concepts and responsibilities of collaborated and coordinated county emergency management efforts among the many internal and external county stakeholders and the County's Office of Emergency Management (OEM). Additionally, the CEMP describes the basic strategies, assumptions and mechanisms through which the local and county governments and agencies will mobilize resources and conduct activities to guide and support efforts for emergency operations.

The CEMP fully incorporates the policies, protocols, and procedures of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). **Appendix 5 contains a copy of the Board of County Commissioners resolution to adopt NIMS**. NIMS provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding organizations and agencies at all levels of government, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to work seamlessly to prepare for, respond to, recover from, prevent and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life, property, and harm to the environment.

To facilitate effective operations under NIMS, the CEMP adopts the organizational and procedural protocols of the Incident Command System (ICS). ICS is a management system consisting of procedures for organizing personnel, facilities, equipment, communications and other resources in response to and during recovery from a disaster situation.

The Broward County CEMP maintains alignment with the State of Florida CEMP and the National Response Framework (NRF) incorporating Emergency Support Functions (ESF) as a component within the ICS organization. ESF is an approach that groups emergency response according to roles and responsibilities. Each ICS element and ESF is headed by a lead agency, which has been selected based on its authorities, resources, and capabilities for the incident management function. The ICS organization along with these functional groupings among County, municipal, and other agencies are collectively known as the Broward Emergency Response Team (BERT) and serve as the primary mechanism through which Broward County governments and agencies respond to a major or catastrophic emergency.

Overall coordination is provided by OEM on behalf of the County Administrator under the authority and auspices of this plan. The OEM Director has the overall responsibility for the development and continued maintenance of this plan and assuring that prompt and effective actions can and will be taken to respond and recover from the effects of a major or catastrophic emergency.

This plan is based on certain assumptions and the existence of specific resources and capabilities which may be subject to frequent change. Actual measures taken by Broward County to respond to each situation will be tailored to each emergency and specific plans will be developed for response to the situation. As such, a great deal of flexibility is built into the implementation of this plan. Some deviation in the implementation of the operational concepts identified in this plan may be necessary to protect the public.

The development and update of this plan will be an ongoing responsibility of OEM staff in coordination with the lead agency. The CEMP will be reviewed annually and updated as required/needed. Plan revisions will reflect changes in implementing procedures, improved emergency management capabilities, correcting deficiencies identified in exercises, etc. This plan will be reviewed and adopted under the provisions of the Florida Statute Chapter 252, and Rule 27P-6 of the Florida Administrative Code as the Broward County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. **Appendix 6 contains a copy of the resolution by the Broward County Board of County Commissioners adopting the CEMP Basic Plan.**

Purpose

The plan establishes the organizational concepts for an effective system of comprehensive emergency management. The purpose of the plan is to:

- Prepare for prompt and efficient response and recovery to protect lives and property affected by emergencies.
- Respond to emergencies using all systems, plans, and resources necessary to preserve the health, safety, and welfare of persons affected by the emergency.
- Recover from emergencies by providing for the rapid and orderly start of restoration and rehabilitation of persons and property affected by emergencies.
- Provide an emergency management system embodying all aspects of pre-emergency preparedness and post-emergency response, recovery, and mitigation.

Scope

The plan's goals and objectives encompass the following:

- Address the various types of emergencies which are likely to occur in Broward County, from minor to major or catastrophic.
- Provide an all-hazards approach to emergency management.
- Define the significant hazards of concern to Broward County.
- Establish the concepts under which the governments and agencies of Broward County will operate in response to major or catastrophic emergencies, or to coordinate and manage major special events by:
  - Defining the responsibilities of each functional area of response.
  - Defining the emergency response organization and structure.
- Establish the framework for detailed supportive planning by County agencies, municipalities,

private and voluntary organizations, and provides for expeditious, effective, and coordinated employment of available resources before, during and after a major or catastrophic emergency, or major special event.

- Identify actions required by county and municipal governments to obtain assistance and relief from the state, quasi-governmental, non-governmental organizations, private organizations, and the federal government.
- Establish fundamental policies, program strategies, and assumptions.
- Establish a concept of operations spanning the direction and control of an emergency from initial monitoring through post-disaster response and recovery using the ICS.
- Define an interagency coordination mechanism to facilitate delivery of immediate assistance, and direction and control of response and recovery resources.
- Assign specific functional areas of responsibilities to appropriate County and municipal departments and agencies, as well as private sector groups and volunteer organizations.
- Identify actions that county response and recovery organizations will take, in coordination with their state and federal counterparts.

CEMP Structure

The Broward County CEMP consists of the Basic Plan and supporting annexes including the Broward County Recovery Plan (BCRP) and the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS). The CEMP requires adoption by the County Board of Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 252, Florida Statues and FAC 27P-6.0023.

- The Basic Plan provides a comprehensive overview of Broward County's emergency management program and a general framework for all phases of the county's ability to respond and recovery from an emergency.
- A key functional Annex to the CEMP Basic Plan is the Recovery Plan. This plan documents specific recovery actions that start at the response stage and continue through the long-term recovery stage of a disaster. The Recovery Plan aligns with local, State, and Federal programs critical to the rapid and efficient delivery of recovery operations after an emergency.
- The LMS describes the County's program to identify hazards and strategies to minimize the impact of said hazards. The local mitigation strategy contains a comprehensive and coordinated hazard mitigation program for Broward County and its thirty-one municipalities which addresses emergency response and recovery issues, long and short-term planning issues, and economic issues relating to mitigation.

In addition to the primary CEMP plans, there are several supporting plans and procedures. These supporting plans are approved by the OEM Director and include:

- Hazard Specific Plans (HSPs)–These plans address specific hazards that Broward County is vulnerable to. The CEMP references pertinent hazard specific plans.
- Functional Annexes – Functional Annexes detail how specific functions are performed across a broad spectrum of emergencies. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) – SOPs have been developed for each component in the Broward Emergency Response Team (BERT) Organization Chart (Appendix 4). These SOPs provide procedural guidance on how the respective component performs their responsibilities. SOPs contain checklists, reporting formats, and timelines.
- Policies and Procedures – Policies and Procedures (P&P) provide policy and step-by-step instructions on specific functions performed by OEM staff.   P&Ps may be administrative or

operational. Several of the operational P&Ps outline policies and procedures that directly support the execution of activities related to the CEMP and the county emergency management program. These are referenced in this plan in order to document their role in the implementation of the CEMP.

See Appendix 2 for a diagram of the **CEMP** and its supporting annexes.

Plan Maintenance, Revision, and Adoption

The CEMP is a dynamic document that adapts to changes in policy, priorities, and needs, and will be updated as needed and in compliance with Florida Statutes. All stakeholder agencies, departments, divisions and municipalities may participate in the maintenance and update of the plan.

The plan is sent to the State for review and approval every four years. Upon approval by the State, the plan is then adopted by resolution of the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) The annexes to the CEMP are reviewed and, where necessary, updated annually. The OEM Planning Section Senior Emergency Management Specialist is responsible for the CEMP development and review process.

This plan replaces Broward County CEMP dated September 9, 2021.

Methodology

The BERT employs a hybrid incident management system consisting of a standard modular ICS organization and ESFs assigned to a specific ICS section and branch. Each component of BERT has been assigned a lead agency. Lead agencies are designated because they either have a statutory responsibility to perform such function, or through their programmatic or regulatory responsibilities, the agency may have developed the necessary expertise to lead the ESF or ICS function. The lead agency is the entity with management oversight for that function and associated plans.

In addition, the lead agency has the responsibility of coordinating all support agencies to ensure that missions are accomplished, and resources are maximized. Support agencies have been designated based on their resources and capabilities to support the function. The support agencies represent private, state, municipal, volunteer, county and any other appropriate organizations. Their input and participation in the review and update process is vital to the success of Broward County's plan.

A point of contact was identified from each stakeholder with an active part in the emergency management program to be a part of the planning process. Each lead agency in conjunction with an assigned OEM liaison has developed an SOP for the ESF or ICS function under their purview. The lead agency representative and OEM liaison shall review and update as necessary these SOPs, as well as other assigned CEMP components at least annually. Plan stakeholders shall participate in this review and the OEM liaison shall ensure that this review and stakeholder participation in the review is documented. Some Broward County departments have appointed a department emergency coordinator to act as the primary planner and point of contact for implementing their respective function and plan update responsibility.   The OEM Director will provide final approval of each CEMP plan component and determine if board approval of the change is required.

The final plans are distributed to all lead and support agencies, municipalities, and other stakeholder agencies as necessary. The CEMP Basic Plan, BCRP, and LMS are posted on the OEM Website at: https://www.broward.org/Emergency/Pages/Default.aspx.   BERT members staffing the County Emergency Operations Center (CEOC) during activations can access their respective supporting SOP or Annexes via WebEOC®.

Several supporting SOPs and Annexes of the CEMP are considered For Official Use Only (FOUO) and their distribution is managed accordingly. CEMP component plans and SOPs, not exempt from public disclosure, may also be available upon request, to other interested parties. The procedure for development, format, review and update of the CEMP and associated/supporting components/plans is outlined in **Policy and Procedure 5.1; All Hazards Emergency Operational Planning Program**.

Appendix 4: Broward Emergency Response Team (BERT) Agency Assignments lists BERT components and their respective lead agency assignments.

SITUATION

Planning Assumptions

The concept of operations outlined in this plan assumes that a major or catastrophic emergency has occurred, necessitating the immediate activation of this plan, and the mobilization of emergency response forces and support functions.

- Damage may be extensive, with many areas experiencing casualties, property loss, disruption of normal life support systems, and loss of economic, physical, and social infrastructures.

- The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) may be activated. State assistance may be requested.

- In a major or catastrophic emergency, it is assumed that the Governor will request activation of the National Response Framework. Federal resources, coordinated through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), will be deployed to the affected areas to provide assistance to local governments.

- The magnitude of the emergency may exceed the capabilities of the county and its municipalities. If so, state assistance will be requested. If the situation surpasses the capacity of both county and state resources, the Governor will request federal disaster assistance to supplement local emergency resources. Federal disaster assistance programs will be implemented to meet the needs of affected areas.

- It is assumed that competition for scarce resources among citizens and communities will be significant.

- Prompt and effective emergency response will require mutual aid from other political subdivisions within the state and potentially from other states.

- It is assumed that many local emergency response personnel may experience casualties and damage to their homes and personal property, making them victims of the disaster themselves.

- The State Unified Logistics Section is expected to begin pushing emergency commodities to the county within 24 hours after the disaster. During major and catastrophic emergencies, FEMA may task Department of Defense resources to be mobilized for the emergency response and recovery efforts.

- Planning must involve the whole community, including private sector partners, non-governmental organizations, and the public, to ensure an integrated and coordinated approach to emergency management.

- Plans must include continuity of operations procedures to ensure that essential functions can continue during and after an emergency.

Implementation

This CEMP, along with adjunct plans which include the BCRP, Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan, Continuity of Government Plan (COG) and the LMS will be activated and implemented as necessary based on the scope of the emergency situation and the determination by the County Mayor, in conjunction with the County Administrator and OEM Director for partial or total mobilization of County emergency government. The CEOC (or Alternate CEOC as designated in the OEM COOP Plan) is the designated County command post for coordination and support for this mobilization. Procedures contained herein, shall be applicable to all hazards identified in Table 1: Most Significant Hazards of Concern for Broward County.

OEM will direct all aspects of this plan, to include information exchange and coordination among appropriate stakeholders on a continuous basis. For emergency response prior to an issuance of proclamation of a State of emergency, OEM will coordinate operational procedures; implement monitoring activities and take emergency response actions as might be necessary for the operational priorities of life, safety, health, property protection, environmental protection, restoration of essential utilities and restoration of essential program functions. If required for any of these priorities, a Declaration of a Local State of Emergency in and for Broward County will be issued by the County Commission in consultation with the County Administrator and Office of Emergency Management Director. If a regular or special meeting of the County Commission cannot be practically convened, the County Mayor or a designee, in consultation with the above officials, shall issue the declaration.

Activation of the response elements of this plan and/or declaration of a state of local emergency shall be reported to the State Division of Emergency Management; indicating the nature of the emergency, the area or areas threatened, and the conditions creating the emergency or threat.

Hazards Analysis

Broward County is vulnerable to a wide range of natural and human caused hazards that threaten life and property. FEMA's current regulations and guidance under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 require, at a minimum, an evaluation of a full range of natural hazards. An evaluation of human-caused hazards (i.e., technological hazards, terrorism) is encouraged, though not required under the regulation, however they are included in the County's analysis.

Table 1 lists the full range of hazards initially identified for inclusion in this risk assessment. The hazards in Table 1 marked with a check mark were identified as the most significant hazards of concern for Broward County due to their probability and risk. The hazard analysis and risk assessments pertinent to Broward County are addressed in the County's LMS plan.

Table 1: Most Significant Hazards of Concern for Broward County

Natural Hazards	Human Caused Hazards
Atmospheric ☑ Extreme Heat ☐ Freeze ☐ Lightning ☑ Severe Thunderstorm ☑ Tornado ☑ Tropical Cyclone (Storms and Hurricanes) ☐ Winter Storm **Hydrologic** ☑ Coastal Erosion ☑ Drought ☑ Flood ☐ Rip Current ☑ Sea Level Rise/Climate Change **Geologic** ☐ Earthquake ☐ Expansive Soils ☐ Sinkhole / Land Subsidence ☐ Tsunami ☐ Volcano **Other** ☑ Wildfire	**Biological** ☐ Agricultural Disease ☑ Pandemic/Infectious Disease **Societal** ☐ Civil Disturbance ☑ Mass Migration ☑ Terrorism ☑ Active Shooter **Technological** ☑ Cyber ☐ Dam / Levee Failure ☑ Hazardous Material Incident ☐ Nuclear Power Plant Accident ☐ Structural Fire

Terrorist Events

Terrorist events will be coordinated with Broward Sheriff's Office (BSO) as the local lead, in conjunction with Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), in anticipating, preventing and responding to terrorist incidents. OEM will be the local lead, in coordination with Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) and FEMA, for the restoration of essential services and providing emergency relief to governments, individuals and businesses. The CEOC concept of operations will continue to utilize the ICS process to provide support during the management of terrorist events. A more detailed explanation of the roles and responsibilities for terrorist events is provided in the Terrorism Annex.

Active Assailant Events

An active assailant is an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area(s) using firearm(s), explosive or other weapons. Responders should be mindful that violent attacks can involve any type of weapon, not just a gun. Knives, blunt objects, physical force, and/or explosives can be just as deadly as firearms. At times there is no pattern or method to the perpetrator's selection of victims. Some active assailant situations can be unpredictable and evolve quickly. Typically, the immediate deployment of law enforcement is required to stop the shooting or other assault and mitigate harm to victims.

Broward Sheriff's Office or the municipal police department from the incident's location assumes immediate command of the incident. Initial response focuses on quelling the threat. Once the scene is rendered safe, emergency medical rescue occurs while simultaneously protecting the crime scene.

Unified command will be established at the scene, or if necessary, area command will be established for multiple incidents dispersed geographically. In this latter instance, a regional command may be considered. Regardless, the CEOC will be activated to provide logistical and joint informational support. An incident will be created in WebEOC and utilized to provide appropriate situational awareness, provide resource support when requested, facilitate information sharing and otherwise document the incident.

Special Events

In addition to the hazards identified in the LMS, Broward County, with its large and diverse population is a hub for special events. Throughout the year, Broward County is host to a multitude of events including festivals, concerts, air shows, boat shows, sporting events, political events, cultural events and many other large and small events that gather or have the potential to gather large crowds. Under normal conditions, these events take place with few or no problems. However, when there is an incident, either as a result of a natural or a man-made hazard, then local emergency management and response agencies may become involved. These mass gatherings are also potential targets for terrorists.

Transportation Incidents

Broward County has an extensive, integrated transportation system that includes airports, seaports, roadways, bridges, and the intracoastal waterway. A major transportation emergency is capable of crippling the community.

Airports: Broward County has four airports including an international airport, executive airport, general aviation airport and an airpark.

Ground: Broward County has multiple highways and major roads across the County including I-95, I-75, I-595, Sawgrass Expressway, Florida's Turnpike, SR-7, and US-1. The County has numerous fixed and drawbridges throughout.

Rail: The Florida East Coast (FEC) Railway is a Class II regional freight railroad that runs the length of Broward County from north to south. The Brightline high speed train also operates on the FEC. The CSX is a Class I railroad primarily reserved for passenger trains. Tri-Rail commuter rail and Amtrak passenger rail share the CSX track.

Ports: Port Everglades is one of the most popular cruise ports in the world and a leading container port in Florida. Port Everglades is also South Florida's main seaport for receiving petroleum products such as gasoline and jet fuel.

Geographic Information

Broward County has a total area of 1,224.7 square miles. The County is characterized by flat low-lying topography, averaging six feet above mean sea level. The County has 24 miles of coastline and 300 miles of inland waterways. Together, 31 municipalities and the Broward Municipal Services District occupy 427.8 square miles of developable area (35% of the county) east of the levee (shown in the map 1 below). The other 65% of the county area west of the levee (796.9 square miles) consists of conservation areas, much of which are wet. Additionally, 4.9 square miles adjacent to U.S. 27, have been designated and acquired for conservation in the East Coast Buffer/Water Preservation Area.

Map 1: County Area

Water Conservation Areas (WCA) 2 and 3 are situated in the northern Everglades. WCA2 is a sawgrass wetland that encompasses an area of 210 square miles and represents the smallest of the three Everglades Water Conservation Areas. According to the 2021 South Florida Environmental Report 79.9% of the inflow water entering WCA2 originates from the Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA). WCA3, the largest of the three Everglades water conservation areas, is in western Miami-Dade and Broward counties. The area is predominately a vast sawgrass marsh dotted with tree islands, wet prairies, and aquatic sloughs. The underdeveloped WCAs make up two-thirds of Broward County's square mileage and serves multiple water resource and environmental purposes, including flood control, water supply and habitat for South Florida's plant and animal communities.

Map 2: Hydrography of Broward County

Demographics

General

Broward County has a population of 1,940,907, with most residents living in municipal jurisdictions. Understanding the population density helps emergency management identify areas that may require more resources and assistance during an emergency. High-density areas can present unique challenges, such as congestion during evacuations and increased demand for emergency services.

Table 1: Population Density and Distribution

GEOGRAPHIC AREA	POPULATION ESTIMATE	LAND AREA (SQ MI)	POPULATION DENSITY (PERSONS PER SQ MI)	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
Boulevard Gardens	1,714	0.35	4,949.06	0.09
Broadview Park	7,385	1.00	7,372.42	0.38
Coconut Creek	57,574	11.18	5,151.60	2.97
Cooper City	34,046	8.04	4,235.59	1.76
Coral Springs	133,801	22.86	5,851.91	6.90
Dania Beach	31,700	7.83	4,046.01	1.63
Davie	105,821	34.89	3,032.61	5.46
Deerfield Beach	86,455	14.96	5,779.90	4.46
Fort Lauderdale	182,673	34.58	5,282.37	9.42
Franklin Park	1,969	0.13	15,100.88	0.10
Hallandale Beach	41,102	4.21	9,758.04	2.12
Hillsboro Beach	2,225	0.37	6,084.03	0.11
Hillsboro Pines	334	0.21	1,586.01	0.02
Hollywood	152,764	27.25	5,605.84	7.88
Lauderdale-by-the-Sea	6,202	0.88	7,073.77	0.32
Lauderdale Lakes	35,914	3.68	9,757.25	1.85
Lauderhill	73,987	8.52	8,688.51	3.81
Lazy Lake	143	0.02	6,217.68	0.01
Lighthouse Point	10,496	2.31	4,550.31	0.54
Margate	58,396	8.76	6,666.16	3.01
Miramar	135,158	28.85	4,684.31	6.97
North Lauderdale	44,635	4.62	9,657.49	2.30
Oakland Park	44,056	7.50	5,874.95	2.27
Parkland	34,832	12.55	2,775.48	1.80
Pembroke Park	6,266	1.43	4,387.55	0.32
Pembroke Pines	170,472	32.68	5,216.21	8.79
Plantation	93,130	21.75	4,281.65	4.80
Pompano Beach	111,790	24.07	4,645.12	5.76
Roosevelt Gardens	2,322	0.32	7,203.92	0.12
Sea Ranch Lakes	443	0.17	2,546.42	0.02
Southwest Ranches	7,589	12.98	584.87	0.39
Sunrise	96,510	16.20	5,957.95	4.98
Tamarac	71,578	11.59	6,173.66	3.69
Washington Park	1,775	0.26	6,850.64	0.09
West Park	68,029	2.20	30,948.30	3.51
Weston	15,074	24.59	612.94	0.78
Wilton Manors	11,451	1.97	5,813.50	0.59

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The population of Broward County includes a significant number of elderly individuals, with 17.3% of the population aged 65 years or older. This demographic is particularly vulnerable during emergencies, requiring specific considerations for medical support, mobility, and sheltering. Table 2 shows the distribution of Broward County's population by age group, as derived from the most current U.S. age distribution and population estimates available.

Table 2: Broward County's Population by Age Group

BROWARD COUNTY AGE GROUPS	POPULATION ESTIMATE	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION
Under 5 years	107,204	5.5%
5 to 17 years	297,798	15.3%
18 to 24 years	152,920	7.9%
25 to 34 years	254,189	13.1%
35 to 44 years	262,635	13.5%
45 to 54 years	265,791	13.7%
55 to 64 years	265,028	13.7%
65 years and over	335,342	17.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Special Needs Population

Broward County has approximately 735 individuals registered on the Special Needs Shelters (SpNS) Registry; all of whom require transportation to the shelters. Emergency management must ensure that these individuals have access to appropriate transportation and medical care during evacuations.

Farm Workers

Due to continued urbanization, Broward County has minimal farmland remaining. As such, Broward County's farm worker population is not sufficient to be included in the demographic profile.

Tourist Population

Broward County hosts over thirty-eight million visitors annually, significantly impacting emergency management planning. High tourist influxes can strain local resources and complicate evacuation procedures. It is essential to account for transient populations, such as tourists, in emergency planning to ensure their safety and effective management of resources.

Table 3: Broward County's Seasonal Population

GEOGRAPHIC AREA	SEASONAL/RECREATIONAL/OCCASSIONAL USE HOUSING UNITS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE	SEASONAL POPULATION ESTIMATE
Broward County	66,955	2.55	170,735

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Non-English Speaking Population

In Broward County, a substantial portion of households speaks languages other than English, with Spanish being the most common. Effective communication during emergencies is critical for non-English speaking populations. Table 4 provides a breakdown of languages spoken by households.

Table 4: Languages Spoken at Home in Broward County

LANGUAGE GROUP	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS BY LANGUAGE GROUP	TOTAL LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS BY LANGUAGE GROUP	TOTAL NON-LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS BY LANGUAGE GROUP	PERCENT LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS BY LANGUAGE GROUP
English	402,867	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE
Total for all Non-English Languages	**339,106**	**69,516**	**269,590**	**20.5%**
Spanish	219,072	45,871	173,201	20.9%
French, Haitian, or Cajun	50,390	10,007	40,383	19.9%
German or other West Germanic	4,489	276	4,213	6.1%
Russian, Polish, or other Slavic	9,546	2,795	6,751	29.3%
Other Indo European	29,338	6,521	22,817	22.2%
Korean	1,052	443	609	42.1%
Chinese (includes Mandarin, Cantonese)	4,011	1,444	2,567	36.0%
Vietnamese	2,033	528	1,505	26.0%
Tagalog (includes Filipino)	2,786	183	2,603	6.6%
Other Asian and Pacific Island	4,509	638	3,871	14.1%
Arabic	2,837	243	2,594	8.6%
Other and unspecified	9,043	567	8,476	6.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Broward County has approximately 53,498 persons or 27% of the population with a hearing impairment; see Table 5 for a breakdown of estimated population with hearing disability by age group.

Table 5: Population with Hearing Impairment in Broward County

BROWARD COUNTY AGE GROUPS	ESTIMATE POPULATION WITH HEARING DISABILITY	PERCENT POPULATION WITHOUT HEARING DISABILITY
Under 5 years	291	0.3%
5 to 17 years	1,334	0.4%
18 to 34 years	2,215	0.5%
35 to 64 years	12,657	1.6%
65 to 74 years	10,518	5.6%
75 years and over	26,483	18.6%
Total	**53,498**	**27.0%**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Transient Population

Broward County's homeless population, estimated at about 2,054 people, presents unique challenges for emergency management. These individuals often lack stable shelter and access to basic resources, making them highly vulnerable during disasters.

Manufactured Homes Residents

Residents of manufactured homes are particularly vulnerable to severe weather events, such as hurricanes and tornadoes. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, there were 18,194 mobile home park units in Broward County: with approximately 39,158 people living in the units.

Inmate Population

The number of individuals incarcerated within Broward County is an average of 3,574 (October 2021) in County Facilities and 114 in the Florida Department of Corrections facility (Census 2020).

Economic Profile

Employment

The primary economic sectors in Broward County are education, health services, and retail trade. During an emergency, maintaining the functionality of these sectors is crucial for community resilience. Table 6 shows the percentage of employed persons by sector.

Table 6: Industry for the Civilian Employed Population in Broward County

CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATIONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	PERCENT
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting, and Mining	0.3%
Construction	7.3%
Manufacturing	5%
Wholesale Trade	3.1%
Retail Trade	12.5%
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	6.8%
Information	2.1%
Finance and Insurance, and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7.8%
Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative and Waste Management Services	15%
Educational Services, and Healthcare and Social Assistance	20.6%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services	10.1%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	5.3%
Public Administration	4.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

Income

Understanding income levels and housing conditions helps emergency managers identify populations that may require additional support during a disaster. The 2022 median household income in Broward County was $70,978, and the per capita income was $39,729. Families and married couples have the highest median incomes in the County, while nonfamily households have the lowest, see Table 7 for income details.

Table 7: Income in Broward County

TYPE	INCOME
Median Household Income	$70,978
Per Capita Income	$39,729
Median Income by Household type	
Families	$83,931
Married-Couples	$104,296
Nonfamily Households	$47,587

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 ACS 1-year estimates

Property

Table 8 shows the total number of housing units, the owner-occupied housing rate, and the median value of owner-occupied housing units as identified in the 2020 U.S. Census. Additionally, Table 9 details the number of parcels, and just value of the parcels by property type. Protecting these properties during disasters is vital for economic stability and community recovery.

Table 8: Housing in Broward County

Total # of Housing Units	860,329
Owner-Occupied Housing Rate	87.95%
Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units	$282,400

Source: 2020 U.S. Census

Table 9: Parcel value by type for Broward County

PROPERTY TYPE	NUMBER OF PARCELS	JUST VALUE
Residential	697,327	$356,793,259,350
Commercial	23,810	$48,637,327,970
Industrial	9,008	$21,344,074,260
Agricultural	1,078	$1,303,431,720
Institutional	2,132	$7,827,190,570
Government	3523	$16,599,598,620
Miscellaneous	18,303	$1,669,323,270
Centrally Assessed	81	$48,291,090
Non-Agricultural Acreage	6	$42,077,150

Source: Broward County Property Appraiser, 2024
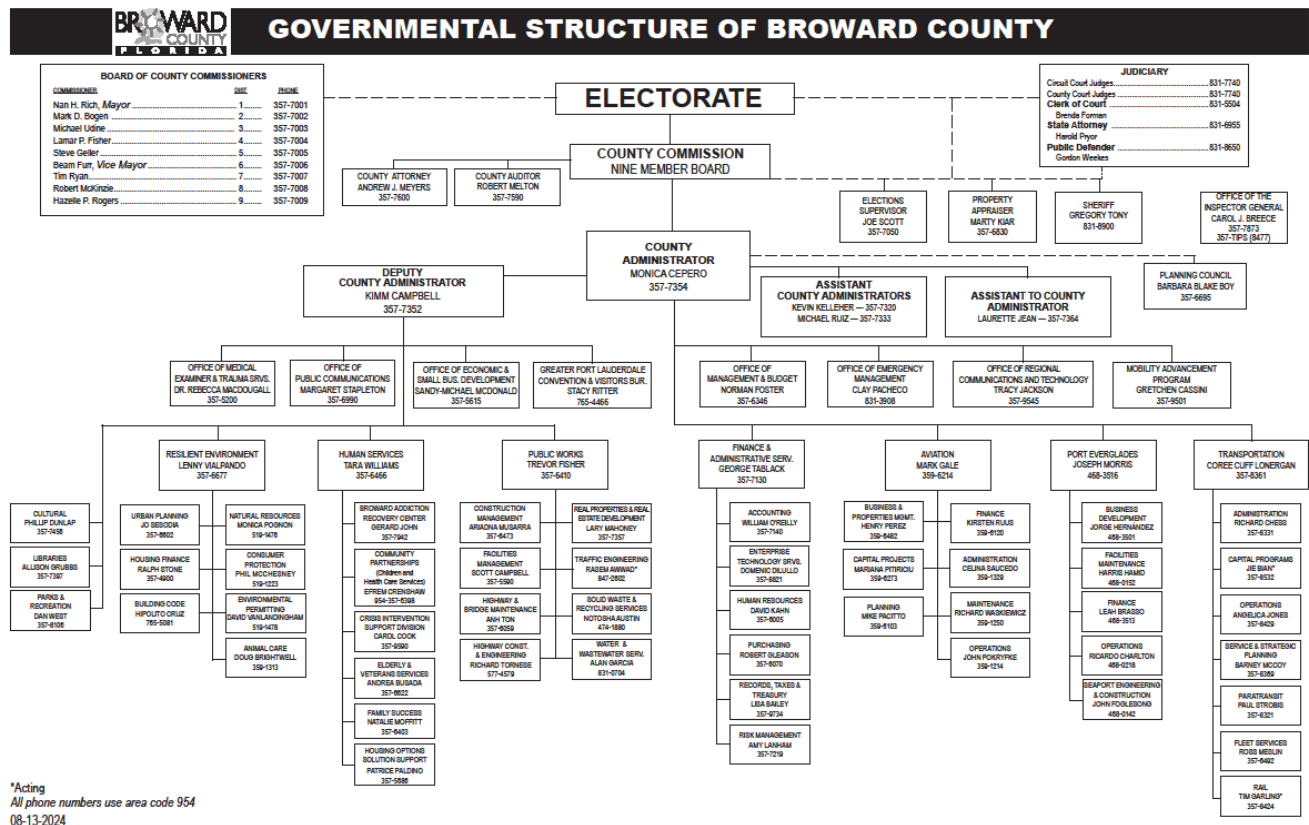
CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

Emergency operations span four separate phases: preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. The concept of operations section will focus on efforts and measures to be taken for a smooth transition from a major or catastrophic disaster into intermediate and long-term recovery.

Daily (Non-Emergency) County Organizational Structure

The Broward County Commission is comprised of nine members elected by district in partisan elections. The Commission elects a Mayor and Vice Mayor each November for one-year terms. The Mayor serves as presiding officer, and as the County's official representative. The Commission appoints the County Administrator, County Attorney and County Auditor. The County Administrator is the chief executive officer of Broward County government and directs the functions of County Government under the auspices of the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC). Figure 1 provides an overview of the County organization structure on a non-emergency basis.

Figure 1: Governmental Structure of Broward County

Direction and Control

Board of County Commissioners

The Board of County Commissioners ("Board") is the county's legislative body. Section 252.38, Florida Statutes (1991), authorizes and directs each County of the State of Florida, through its Board of County Commissioners, to establish a County organization for Emergency Management and prescribes the powers and responsibilities thereof.

The County Commission has the authority to declare, limit, or terminate a state of emergency in all or part of Broward County. Except for declared emergencies resulting from windstorm events or declared emergencies otherwise expected to remain in effect, with any required renewal, for no more than fourteen (14) days (collectively, "exempt emergency declarations"), during a declared emergency, the County Administrator shall, whenever possible, prior to taking any action that directly and substantially affects the health, safety, or economic wellbeing of the County's residents, receive guidance from the County Commission at a publicly noticed workshop or, where appropriate, receive direction from the County Commission at a publicly noticed meeting. Except with regard to exempt emergency declarations, when the County Administrator determines that action must be taken to protect the public before a public meeting (or workshop, as applicable) of the County Commission may reasonably be convened, the County Administrator is authorized to take the required action but shall provide written notice thereof to the County Commission either in advance of such action or as soon as practicable after such action is taken. County Commission guidance received by the County Administrator shall be given full consideration by the County Administrator but, absent a formal vote by the County Commission, shall be nonbinding, and any emergency order based on consideration of such guidance shall be issued by the County Administrator. Direction resulting from a formal vote of the County Commission shall be binding, and any emergency order based on such binding direction may be issued by the mayor or any other member of the County Commission designated to issue it on behalf of the County Commission.

County Mayor

Broward County Charter Section 2.04 (G) reads as follows: "When an emergency has placed the citizens of the County in danger of loss of life or property and a regular or special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners cannot practically be convened, a state of emergency may be declared by the mayor, in consultation with the County Administrator. The mayor or designee shall implement the provisions of the County's Emergency Management Plan. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to limit the authority of the County Commission to declare, limit or terminate a state of emergency, and take any action authorized by law, when convened in a regular or special meeting.

County Administrator

The BOCC by policy has delegated to the County Administrator the executive authority for all emergency operations and the powers of emergency government. The County Administrator or designee, in conjunction with the County Mayor serves as the authorized representative of the Board of County Commissioners and is the chief executive responsible for the overall coordination of County emergency response operations. If the County Administrator is unable to perform these duties, powers are delegated to the Deputy County Administrator. These powers include the ability to:

- Appropriate and expend funds; make contracts; obtain and distribute equipment, materials, and supplies for emergency management purposes.
- Provide for the health and safety of persons and property, including emergency assistance to the victims of any emergency; and direct and coordinate the development of emergency management

programs in accordance with the policies and plans set by the federal and state emergency management agencies.

- Appoint, employ, remove or provide, with or without compensation, coordinators, rescue teams, fire and police personnel, and other emergency management workers.

- Establish, as necessary, a primary and one or more secondary emergency operating centers to provide continuity of government and control of emergency operations.

- Assign and make available for duty the offices and agencies of the political subdivision, including the employees, property, or equipment thereof relating to firefighting, engineering, rescue, health, medical and related services, police, transportation, construction, and similar items or services for emergency operation purposes, as the primary emergency management forces of the political subdivision for employment within or outside the political limits of the subdivision.

- Request state assistance or invoke emergency-related mutual-aid assistance by declaring a state of local emergency in the event of an emergency affecting only one political subdivision. The duration of each state of emergency declared locally is limited to 7 days; it may be extended, as necessary, in 7-day increments.

- Further, the BOCC or as delegated to the County Administrator has the power and authority to waive the procedures and formalities otherwise required by law pertaining to:
  - Performance of public work and taking whatever prudent action is necessary to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the community.
  - Entering into contracts.
  - Incurring obligations.
  - Employment of permanent and temporary workers.
  - Utilization of volunteer workers.
  - Rental of equipment.
  - Acquisition and distribution, with or without compensation, of supplies, materials, and facilities.
  - Appropriation and expenditure of public funds.

Director of Emergency Management

The Director of OEM serves as the principal manager for emergency operations assisting the County Administrator in performance of those duties as specified in this plan. Section 252.38, Florida Statutes, directs each County to establish an emergency management agency and appoint a director to carry out the provisions of Sections 252.31 - 252.90. The Director, or in the Director's absence, the Assistant Director of OEM is the designated emergency manager for the County. In this capacity, the Director or Assistant Director is directly and solely responsible for:

- Organization, administration, and operation of OEM, the CEOC, the Recovery Operations Center and other related operational facilities.

- Coordination of activities, services, and programs for emergency planning, response, recovery, and mitigation as well as continuity of government activities throughout Broward County.

- Maintaining liaison with state, federal, and other local emergency management agencies.

- Development and maintenance of operational planning for emergency response.

- Ascertaining the requirements of the County in order to implement emergency response operations including review and approval of all county emergency operations plans and procedures.

- Promulgating a timeline for agencies to submit emergency operations plans for review and

approval by OEM.

- Instituting training and public information programs.
- Taking all preparatory steps necessary, including the partial or full emergency mobilization of agencies of County and municipal governments in advance of a disaster.
- Cooperating with the Governor's Authorized Representative, the State Division of Emergency Management, and the heads of all other federal, state and relief agencies in matters pertaining to emergency management and emergency response.
- Taking measures to carry into effect any request from municipalities, stakeholder agencies, the State Division of Emergency Management, or federal agencies for any appropriate emergency management activity.
- Carrying out and implementing actions deemed necessary by the County Administrator pursuant to the position's emergency powers and authorities.

OEM Organizational Structure

The Broward County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is meticulously designed to ensure a rapid, coordinated, and effective response to emergencies and disasters. The agency is built around a framework that emphasizes clear lines of authority, defined roles and responsibilities, and robust interdepartmental communication.

Executive Leadership

At the top of our organizational structure is the Director of the Office of Emergency Management, who reports directly to the County Administrator. The Director is responsible for strategic planning, policy development, and overall management of the agency. Supporting the Director is the Assistant Director, who oversees daily operations and ensures the implementation of the Director's strategic vision.

Operations Section

The Operations Section is the core of OEM, tasked with the immediate response to incidents and enhancing overall preparedness and response capabilities countywide. This section is led by the Operations Section Manager, who coordinates and manages multiple functions including:

- Training & Exercise
- Municipal Service Branch
- Emergency Operations Center Readiness
- Healthcare Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans & Portal
- Special Needs & Vulnerable Population Registry
- Hospital Coordination
- Sheltering

Planning Section

The Planning Section is essential for developing and maintaining comprehensive emergency plans, Hazard Specific Plans (HSPs), Continuity of Operations Plans (COOPs), and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Additionally, the Planning Section is responsible for the preparation and update of this CEMP. Led by the Planning Section Manager, this section ensures planning preparedness through:

- Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment: Identifying potential hazards and assessing risks to

prioritize planning efforts.

- Creating and updating detailed plans for various emergency scenarios and multiple hazards.
- Developing GIS products and enhancing GIS capabilities.
- Developing our Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) and facilitating our Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group.
- Ensuring readiness of the EOC Planning Section.
- Managing WebEOC initiatives including training.
- Coordinating with Technology Division Liaisons.

Administration and Finance Section

The Administration and Finance Section manages OEM's financial and administrative functions. The division is led by the Business Manager, who is responsible for:

- Budgeting and Financial Planning.
- Ensuring adequate funding for emergency preparedness and response activities.
- Grants Management including applying for and managing state and federal grants.
- Human Resources including recruiting, training, and retaining qualified personnel.

Logistics/Special Projects Section

The Logistics/Special Projects Section ensures that all necessary resources and services are available year-round and during an emergency. The Logistics/Special Projects Section is responsible for requisitioning equipment and supplies that support the Division's daily and disaster operations, maintaining equipment, communications, facilities, and fleet.

The Logistics/Special Projects Section of OEM is also responsible for:

- Warehouse management.
- Public Information including disseminating accurate and timely information to the public during emergencies.
- Community Outreach including engaging with the community through education programs and preparedness initiatives and public events.
- Process Mapping.
- Developing EOC and IMT customized curriculum and training.

Recovery Section

The Recovery Section plays a critical role in helping the County transition from the immediate aftermath of a disaster to a state of normalcy. This section is dedicated to restoring essential services, rebuilding infrastructure, and providing support to affected individuals and businesses. The structure and functions of the Recovery Section are designed to ensure a comprehensive and efficient recovery process.

The Recovery Section is led by the Recovery Manager, who is responsible for coordinating all recovery efforts and ensuring that they align with the broader strategic goals of OEM. The Manager oversees multiple functions to address various aspects of recovery including:

- Damage Assessment.
- Individual Assistance.
- Data collection, reporting, and compiling assessment data and providing detailed reports to inform

recovery strategies and funding requests.

- Coordination with agencies, and working with local, state, and federal agencies to ensure accurate and comprehensive damage assessments recovery projects and initiatives.
- Assisting public entities recovery from the disaster. This includes:
  - o Grant Management: Assisting local governments, school districts, and non-profit organizations in applying for federal and state recovery grants.
  - o Infrastructure Restoration: Coordinating the repair and rebuilding of public infrastructure such as roads, bridges, utilities, and public buildings.
  - o Technical Assistance: Providing guidance on compliance with federal and state regulations and funding requirements.
- Community Recovery Planning: Developing long-term recovery plans that address housing, economic revitalization, and infrastructure redevelopment.
- Partnership Building: Collaborating with community organizations, non-profits, and the private sector to leverage resources and expertise for long-term recovery.
- Resilience Initiatives: Implementing projects and programs that enhance community resilience and reduce vulnerability to future disasters.
- Budget Oversight: Managing budgets for recovery projects and ensuring efficient use of funds.
- Audit and Compliance: Conducting audits and ensuring compliance with all funding requirements and regulations.
- Funding Allocation: Tracking and allocating funds from various sources, including federal and state grants, donations, and insurance claims.

Classification of Disasters

In accordance with Florida Statute 252.36(b)(2), (3)(c), *Emergency Management Powers of the Governor*, an executive order or proclamation of a state of emergency shall identify whether the state of emergency is due to a minor, major, or catastrophic disaster. These categories are required to identify various emergency management proclamation authorities of the Governor. For example, under a catastrophic disaster, the proclamation constitutes a formal request for mobilization of the military, which shall be communicated to the President of the United States. The levels of emergency are:

- Minor: Any disaster that is likely to be within the response capabilities of local government and results in only minimal need for state or federal assistance.
- Major: Any disaster that will likely exceed local capabilities and require a broad range of County, State and Federal assistance. FEMA will be notified, and potentially Federal assistance will be required.
- Catastrophic: Any disaster that will require massive State and Federal assistance, including immediate military involvement. Federal assistance will involve response as well as recovery needs.

Broward Emergency Response Team (BERT) Organization Chart

The **Broward Emergency Response Team (BERT) Organization Chart** is depicted in **Appendix 3**. Detailed operational procedures for each component organization assigned in the organization chart can be found in the appropriate SOP.

The CEOC operates under a hybrid model of the ICS response management system. This hybrid combines ESF within an ICS structure. Within the CEOC, this organization is collectively referred to as the BERT. The management organization is comprised of a Command and General staff that coordinate activities throughout the incident response up and down the response structure, laterally throughout the ICS organization and collaboratively with other neighboring jurisdictions. The BERT also implements decision making and incident action plan development and execution. Following is a description of the specific organizational roles and responsibilities of the ICS sections within the BERT organization.

There are five major functional components of the CEOC ICS organization. Unified Command has overall responsibility for management of CEOC operations. The PIO, Liaison Officer, ESF #13 Military Support, Safety Officer and Information Technology Officer report directly to Unified Command and are called "Command Staff." The Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration Sections are called "General Staff." These components report to the Executive Policy Group and carry out the management responsibilities of the CEOC:

Roles and Responsibilities

Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

Emergency Support Functions are used by the Federal Government and many State and county governments as the primary mechanism at the operational level to organize and provide emergency assistance. The ESFs provide the structure for coordinating interagency support for a county response to an incident. They are mechanisms for grouping functions most frequently used to provide county support both for declared disasters and emergencies under the Stafford Act and for non-Stafford Act incidents.

While ESFs are assigned to a specific section in the Broward EOC Organization for management purposes, resources may be assigned anywhere within the EOC structure. Regardless of the section in which an ESF may reside, that entity works in conjunction with other EOC sections to ensure that appropriate planning and execution of missions occur.

Each ESF will provide resources using its lead and support agency authorities and capabilities, in coordination with other ESFs, to support its missions. ESFs will allocate resources based on priorities and needs identified by Unified Command in an Incident Action Plan (IAP).

Lead Agencies

As required by 27P-6.0023 (FAC), the Broward County CEMP assigns lead and support responsibilities for agencies and personnel that coordinate Branches, Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), and Units, collectively referenced as the group/function. Lead agencies are designated because they either have a statutory responsibility to perform such function, or through its programmatic or regulatory responsibilities, the agency may have developed the necessary expertise to lead the group/function. In some cases, a portion of the agency's mission is similar to the mission of the group/function; therefore, the skills required to respond in a disaster can be immediately translated from the daily business of that agency.

A lead agency is an agency or organization with significant authorities, roles, resources, or capabilities for their assigned group/function. The lead agency is the entity with management oversight for that ESF. The lead agency has ongoing responsibilities throughout the preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation phases of incident management. The lead agency has the responsibility of coordinating all support agencies to ensure that missions are accomplished, and resources are maximized. The lead agencies report to their respective branch director or section chief. All lead agency staff must fulfill both

administrative responsibilities and operational responsibilities to ensure proper coordination among all participating agencies. While the operational responsibilities of each lead and support agency are outlined in the individual SOPs, some universal responsibilities of a lead agency include:

- Coordination before, during, and after an incident, including pre-incident planning and coordination.
- Maintaining ongoing contact with ESF support agencies.
- Conducting periodic meetings and conference calls to ensure operational readiness.
- Staffing the CEOC upon activation and ensure up to 24-hour staffing coverage based on the level of activation; providing staff for the operations functions at fixed and field facilities, as needed.
- Notifying and requesting assistance from support agencies – maintaining a roster of all lead agency contact persons, making necessary notifications, activating support agencies as necessary, and maintaining ongoing communications to support mission assignments.
- Maintaining a listing of all available resources.
- Developing, maintaining, reviewing, and exercising the SOP and relevant policies and procedures to allow for the efficient and effective implementation of the group/function's mission.
- Include the demographics and needs of vulnerable and special needs populations when creating operation plans and procedures.
- Coordinating efforts with corresponding private-sector, volunteer, and non-governmental organizations.
- Coordinating activities relating to catastrophic incident planning and critical infrastructure preparedness, as appropriate.
- Managing mission assignments and coordinating with support agencies, as well as appropriate government officials, operations centers, ESFs, and agencies.
- Working with appropriate private-sector organizations to maximize use of all available resources.
- Supporting and keeping other group/functions and organizational elements informed of operational priorities and activities.
- Conducting situational and periodic readiness assessments.
- Ensuring financial and property accountability for activities.
- Planning for short- and long-term incident management and recovery operations.
- Maintaining trained personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams.
- Participate in exercises to evaluate and maintain emergency readiness.
- Identifying new equipment or capabilities required to prevent or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards, or to improve the ability to address existing threats.

Lead Agencies are designated by the County Administrator and are identified in the SOP for the respective ESF or ICS component. If circumstances warrant a change in the Lead Agency, the designated lead organization shall send a memorandum to the County Administrator, thru the OEM Director, with a copy to the director of the new agency requesting the modification and describing the reason for the change. Upon approval by the County Administrator, the new Lead Agency shall coordinate with the assigned OEM liaison to modify the SOP to reflect the change and any new authorities, responsibilities and procedures. The SOP will then be reviewed and approved in accordance with procedures outlined in the CEMP and Policy and Procedures 5.1; All Hazards Emergency Operational Planning Program.

Lead Agencies are responsible for designating the individuals assigned as supervisors for each Command and General Staff ICS component (Officers, Branch Directors, Group Supervisors, and Unit Leaders). If the individual assigned to these positions change, the Director of the Lead Agency shall send a memorandum to the OEM Director, notifying of such change, describing the reason for the substitution, and providing 24-hour contact information for the new supervisor.

Support Agencies

Support agencies are those entities with specific capabilities or resources that support the lead agency in executing the mission of the Unit or ESF. When an ESF is activated, support agencies are responsible for:

- Conducting operations, when requested by the designated ESF lead agency, consistent with their own authority and resources.

- Participating in planning for short- and long-term incident management and recovery operations and the development of supporting operational plans, SOPs, checklists, or other job aids, in concert with existing first-responder standards.

- Providing appropriate personnel, equipment, facilities, technical assistance and other support as required, in order to assist the lead agency in accomplishing the goals, objectives and missions assigned.

- Providing technical and subject-matter expertise, data, advice, and staff support for operations that fall within the domain of the respective agency.

- Assist the lead agency in staffing the CEOC, as needed.

- Assisting in the conduct of situational assessments.

- Furnishing available personnel, equipment, or other resource support as requested by the CEOC or the ESF lead agency.

- Providing input to periodic readiness assessments.

- Maintaining trained personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams.

- Identifying new equipment or capabilities required to prevent or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards, or to improve the ability to address existing threats.

Executive Policy Group

The Executive Policy Group consists of the County Administrator, Deputy County Administrator, Assistant County Administrators, Assistant to the County Administrator, County Attorney, and other senior Broward County executives as dictated by the incident requirements. Individual members of the Executive Policy Group shall be available to provide information and advice to the County Administrator, during an incident, event, crisis, or disaster. The County Administrator has the authority to make strategic, financial, operational, and policy decisions during the activation.

Unified Command

Unified Command consists of the Director of the OEM, Assistant Director of the OEM, BSO liaison, and the Director of Florida's Department of Health (DOH), Broward Division. In recognition that coordination among various agencies is necessary to ensure an efficient and comprehensive response, the members of the Unified Command represent independent agencies that coordinate during emergency operations and are responsible for directing the preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation operations of their respective agencies. The members of the Unified Command establish a common set of objectives and

strategies for the incident; however, they are each responsible for the overall management of all incident activities for their respective agencies including implementation of the strategy and incident objectives and the ordering and release of resources.

Command Staff

ESF #14 - Public Information Officer

Upon activation of the CEOC, the County Public Information Officer (PIO) will coordinate all public information releases and establish a press and briefing room. The County coordinates a Joint Information System (JIS) to share information to all appropriate entities, and establishes a Joint Information Center (JIC), if deemed necessary. The PIO also manages the Broward County Call Center Emergency Hotline when it is activated for an emergency.

ESF #14 disseminates all disaster-related information on emergencies to the public through the news media, social media outlets, and relevant warning systems. ESF #14, in conjunction with the Liaison Unit, coordinates, prepares, monitors, and disseminates all county-wide disaster-related press releases and press briefings/conferences. ESF #14 staff work in close coordination with the Liaison Unit when dealing with elected/appointed representatives from participating agencies.

ESF #14 includes the following functions:

- Coordination of information monitoring, gathering, production, and editing.
- Dissemination of preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation information to the public.
- Management of press personnel and social media sites.
- Scheduling of press briefings/conferences and interviews.
- Providing designated spokespersons, as required.

Lead Agency: Office of Public Communications (OPC)

Support Agencies: Liaison Unit

Liaison Officer

The Liaison Officer is responsible for initiating and maintaining contact with government agencies (Federal, State, County, local), regulatory authorities, and international consulates during an incident. The Liaison Officer acts as a collaborator and information disseminator between organizations or elected/appointed representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies and the County. The Liaison Officer monitors operations and keeps specific agencies, authorities and mutual aid partners apprised of changes to the level of emergency. The Liaison Officer also works closely with the Public Information Officer and Incident Commander/Policy Group to coordinate media releases and ensure consistency of messaging. The Liaison Officer is the primary point of contact the Policy Group/Unified Command and outside entities.

Liaison Officer responsibilities include:

- Act as a point of contact for outside/non-county agency representatives.
- Acting as a counterpart to the Office of Public Communications (OPC) in collection and dissemination of information.
- Maintain a list of assisting and cooperating agencies and agency representatives.
- Monitor incident operations to identify current or potential interorganizational problems.

- Participate in planning meetings, providing current contact status and other relevant governmental information.

Lead Agency: Intergovernmental Affairs/Boards Section

Support Agencies: County Administration, County Commission, Office of Public Communications

ESF #13 Military Support

The Department of Military Affairs (DMA), Florida National Guard (FLNG) is the lead agency for ESF#13. In the event the county is impacted by a catastrophic disaster and military support is necessary, the FLNG may be called upon to provide military support. The extent to which ESF#13 will participate in CEOC activations is dependent on the severity and magnitude of the disaster. They may not be required to be physically present at the CEOC for localized or smaller disasters.

The Florida National Guard's mission assignments may include, but are not limited to:

- Provision of FLNG LNO(s) to the County EOC with each responsible in coordinating respective public safety and/or logistic mission assignments.
- FLNG LNO(s) assigned must assist with mission assignments associated with military transportation detachments requiring assistance.
- Respond to an emergency or disaster or imminent danger to preserve the public peace, execute the laws of the state, enhance domestic security, and respond to any need for emergency aid to civil authorities.
- Transportation assistance into impacted areas that require high-profile vehicles.
- Assistance to local law enforcement by providing security to impacted area(s) for the purpose of maintaining law and order.
- Assistance providing support at logistical staging areas, distribution points or collection sites, and various types of staging areas as necessary.
- Liaison for Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) operations being conducted in Broward County.
- Coordination of State/military Rapid Impact Assessment Teams.
- Coordination or information sharing with U.S. Coast Guard Sector Miami COPT.
- Coordination with Civil Air Patrol.
- Coordination with Coast Guard Seventh District Commander in his/her capacity as Director, Homeland Security Task Force Southeast (HSTF-SE) for a Caribbean Mass Migration incident

FLNG personnel are under the command of The Adjutant General (TAG) of Florida or his/her designated military representative. The TAG is the approving authority for use and deployment of FLNG resources or mission assignments. Requests for FLNG support must be made through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The State Coordinating Officer (SCO) will coordinate the deployment of all military personnel, equipment, and resources to the extent necessary to meet the emergency or disaster with the Florida OMA. TAG will act as the Chief of the DMA and serves as the Senior Military Official for the State of Florida in accordance with section 250.05 (3), Florida Statutes. ESF 13 is a support mechanism for the EOC. When needed on site, they will be requested to report to the EOC and will work closely with the Operations Section and Emergency Services Branch as necessary.

Emergency Support Function #13 – Military Support is responsible for the coordination of State and Federal military, including U.S. Coast Guard, assets activated to support local response efforts. These responsibilities include coordination of specific tasks, resources, locations, and responsibilities to support the military presence in the county during disaster operations. Activation and deployment of Florida National Guard (FLNG) assets requires the issuance of an Executive Order by the Governor. During Stafford Act Declarations, FLNG and U.S. Coast Guard operations will normally be in support of a FEMA Mission Assignment. During any CEOC activation, the U.S. Coast Guard may provide an Agency Representative to ESF #13 to provide information sharing with the U.S Coast Guard for operations involving their statutory missions.

Additionally, ESF #13 provides coordination and/or communications with the U.S. Coast Guard for all maritime related issues under the auspices of the Coast Guard Sector Miami Captain of the Port (COPT) and Seventh Coast Guard District.

Lead Agency: Florida National Guard

Support Agencies: United States Coast Guard Sector Miami, Civil Air Patrol, Other Military Reserves, Aviation, Port Everglades, Public Works, Broward Sheriff's Office

Safety Officer

The Safety Officer is responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations, and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety. The Safety Officer's focus is the safety of personnel assigned to the CEOC and responding personnel in the field. The safety of citizens affected by the incident is the role of the appropriate public safety organizations under the Operations Section.

Information Technology Officer

The Information Technology Officer is responsible for providing guidance on all aspects of Information Technology to Unified Command and the Executive Policy Group. The information Technology Officer also coordinates all Information Technology (IT) resources that may be needed to respond and recover from an incident.

Operations Section

The Operations Section is responsible for the management of all operations directly applicable to the mission and primary incident objectives. The Operations Section Chief communicates, activates and supervises organizational elements in accordance with the IAP and directs its execution. In the CEOC, in order to maintain a proper span of control, the operations section is further subdivided into four distinct, functionally oriented branches:

- Emergency Services Branch
- Human Services Branch
- Infrastructure Branch
- Municipal Services Branch (MSB)

A Branch Director is assigned as lead for each Branch. During activations, the Branch Director is responsible for supervision and coordination of the interactive efforts of all subordinate organizations in the Branch.

Emergency Services Branch

The Emergency Services Branch provides oversight and coordination of ESFs that provide emergency and law enforcement functions critical to public safety and the protection and preservation of life, property, and the environment. Many of the functions in the Emergency Services Branch are typically implemented by BSO or municipal fire/rescue and law enforcement agencies. The Emergency Services Branch consists of ESF #4 & #9 Firefighting Group, ESF #10 Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Group, and ESF #16 Law Enforcement Group.

Lead Agency: Broward Sheriff's Office

ESF #4 & #9 – FIREFIGHTING GROUP

ESF #4 will coordinate firefighting resources for detection and suppression of wildland, rural, urban fires or similar emergencies. Additionally, ESF #4 provides support for the pre-hospital care operations occurring throughout the County. ESF #4 operations will include:

- Performing necessary actions to assist police agencies with emergency evacuation and evaluating the evacuation zones for safe re-entry by the public.
- Coordinate fire service assistance requests from municipalities and other Broward County agencies.
- Coordinating allocating and prioritizing additional public and private fire service resources to include people, materials, goods, and services within the impacted area.
- Coordinate with ESF #10 during incidents where hazardous materials response operations are required and to identify any known hazardous materials transports that could be affected by the disaster.
- Support ESF #16 and ESF #3 in hazard identification and regulation.

When requests begin to exceed ESF #4's capability to respond, requests will be forwarded to ESF #4 at the CEOC to mobilize additional resources and/or request resources from the SEOC. If additional firefighting resources are needed, BSO will contact the dispatch office to request required resources. Additional resources may include requesting mutual aid for neighboring municipal fire department, closest units, specialized teams etc.

As part of the Firefighting Group, ESF #9 - Search & Rescue (SAR) will rapidly deploy specialized lifesaving search and rescue assistance to County and local authorities when activated for incidents requiring a coordinated response.

Search and rescue activities involve locating and rescuing persons who are trapped, endangered disabled or isolated as a result of an emergency. ESF #9 coordinates the provision of personnel, equipment, and other resources as necessary to support local search and rescue operations. ESF #9 will establish contact with ESF #16. ESF #9 will also work closely with ESF #16 to ensure affected areas are marked and secured. ESF #9 coordinates with ESF #8 to ensure emergency medical treatment and medical triage are available for those rescued, and that injured persons are transported to appropriate medical facilities for continued treatment and care.

Incidents that may require SAR to respond include:

- Location of missing persons.
- Waterborne search and rescue.
- Locating downed aircraft.

- Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) activities including locating, accessing, stabilizing, extricating and transporting victims trapped in collapsed structures and confined spaces.
- Inland/Wilderness Search and Rescue.

SAR services include the performance of distress monitoring, communications, location of distressed personnel, coordination, and execution of rescue operations including extrication or evacuation along with the provisioning of medical assistance and civilian services using public and private resources to assist persons and property in potential or actual distress.

In a catastrophic disaster or incident such as a building collapse, technical rescue equipment, personnel, resources or specialized urban search and rescue teams may need to be requested. If specialized technical rescue teams, equipment, units, or strike teams are required, it can be requested through fire rescue mutual aid channels or from the Broward County Dispatch Center to the to a neighboring county's Dispatch Center. If the local capacity to respond is exceeded, a request can be made through the CEOC to the SEOC. FDEM would enter a mission assignment and coordinate acquisition of the specialized technical rescue resources and/or personnel. Mission assignments may be fulfilled through statewide resources, the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or via FEMA.

Lead Agency: Broward Sheriff's Office - Fire Rescue

Support Agencies: Municipal Fire Rescue Agencies, Central Regional Public Safety Answer Point (PSAP)/County Warning Point, North Regional PSAP, South Regional PSAP, Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), Florida Urban Search & Rescue (USAR) Task Force 1 (FL-TF1), Florida Urban Search & Rescue (USAR) Task Force 2 (FL-TF2)

ESF #10 – HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (HAZMAT) GROUP

The Hazardous Materials Group provides support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or release of hazardous materials resulting from a natural, manmade, or technological disaster and coordinates the appropriate response to other environmental protection issues. Hazardous materials include chemical, biological, and radiological substances, whether accidentally or intentionally released.

Activities within the scope of the Hazardous Materials Group include:

- Ensure the development of Control Zones and Access Control Points and the placement of appropriate control lines.
- Evaluate and recommend public protection actions.
- Ensure current weather data and future weather predictions are obtained.
- Establish environmental monitoring of the hazard site for contaminants.
- Coordinate and conduct safety meeting with the HAZMAT group.
- Ensure that recommended safe operational procedures are followed.
- Ensure the proper selection and utilization of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Lead Agency: Resilient Environment Department

Support Agencies: County Fire Rescue Departments, Broward Sheriff's Office, County Administration, Department of Health – Broward, Florida Division of Emergency Management, Florida Department of Environmental Protection

ESF #16 – LAW ENFORCEMENT GROUP

The Law Enforcement Group establishes procedures for the command, control, and coordination of municipal, county and state law enforcement personnel and equipment to support emergency/disaster response operations. ESF #16 also coordinates the use of the FLNG in support of security missions and other law enforcement operations and missions.

ESF #16 responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following functions:

- BSO's CWP will initiate alerts, notifications and warnings as per established policies and procedures.
- Identify, train, and provide appropriate lead and support agency personnel to staff the ESF during times of CEOC activation.
- ESF #16 will ensure its capabilities support incident objectives and incident management requirements including force and critical infrastructure protection, security planning and technical assistance, technology support, and public safety in both pre-incident and post incident situations.
- Provide required security forces pursuant to existing County plans and contracts (e.g., shelters, CEOC, etc.) and provide escorts for supply convoys to Points of Distribution (PODs), County Staging Areas (CSAs), shelters, and others, as requested.
- Coordinate, prioritize, and mobilize appropriate resources to maintain law and order during an emergency or disaster, including but not limited to re-entry, traffic and crowd control.
- Notify all ESF #16 supporting agencies upon activation.
- Maintain database inventories of County law enforcement facilities, equipment, and key personnel.
- Coordinate on the prioritization and deployment of law enforcement resource requests.
- Monitor status of all law enforcement operations and provide updates to the CEOC via the Emergency Services Branch Director.
- Assess and provide information concerning public safety and law enforcement services for areas affected by the emergency to ESF #14.

Lead Agency: Broward Sheriff's Office – Department of Law Enforcement

Support Agencies: Local Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), Florida Highway Patrol (FHP), Southeast Regional Domestic Security Taskforce (RDSTF), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Florida National Guard (FLNG), Florida Sheriff's Association, Florida Police Chief's Association

Human Services Branch

The Human Services Branch (HSB) is responsible for ensuring that basic human needs are met, including the coordination of health and medical needs, mass care, sheltering, temporary housing, and animal care issues. The HSB manages human services and unmet needs operations coordinated at the CEOC as well as mass care-related field operations. The branch oversees the opening and maintaining of general population, pet friendly, and special needs shelters. The branch is also responsible for coordinating the post-disaster human and community needs for the County. The HSB includes ESF #6 - Mass Care Group ESF #8 - Health and Medical Group and ESF #17 - Veterinary Concerns Group.

Lead Agency: Human Services Department

ESF #6 – MASS CARE GROUP

The purpose of the Mass Care Group is to coordinate disaster welfare activities. This includes the provision of temporary shelters for survivors who have been displaced from their residence due to a threat of or an emergency. The Mass Care Group is responsible for providing basic human services including, but not limited to, the following:

- Temporary life-safety sheltering of survivors impacted by or projected to be impacted by a disaster.
- Short-term sheltering for survivors post-incident.
- Feeding of survivors and emergency workers in affected areas.
- Providing first aid to sheltered populations.
- Maintaining health and sanitation services at shelters.
- Providing a system to collect and distribute family welfare notifications.
- Offering emotional support and disaster mental health.

Lead Agency: Human Services Department

Support Agencies: All Broward County Agencies, School Board of Broward County, The American Red Cross, The Salvation Army, Florida Baptist Disaster Relief, Team Rubicon

ESF #8 – HEALTH & MEDICAL GROUP

The Health & Medical Group is responsible for coordinating the public health and medical components of a county level incident response. The Health & Medical Group coordinates preparedness efforts county-wide to assure the healthcare system is ready to respond when called upon. Operations by the Health & Medical Group include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Support assessment and identification of public health and medical needs in Broward County and implement plans to address those needs.
- Provide public health and medical technical assistance and support.
- Coordinate and support stabilization of the public health and medical system in Broward County.
- Support sheltering of persons with medical and functional needs.
- Monitor and coordinate resources to support care and movement of persons with medical and functional needs in Broward County.
- Coordinate and arrange for appropriate transportation to SpNS for clients.
- Develop, disseminate, and coordinate accurate and timely public health and medical information.
- Monitor the need for and coordinate resources to support fatality management services and disaster behavioral health services.
- Support responder safety and health needs.
- Identify facilities and resources available for sheltering and care of people with special needs (in collaboration with OEM and DOH).
- Coordinate meeting commodity needs of the vulnerable populations.

Lead Agency: Florida Department of Health - Broward

Support Agencies: Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), Broward County Healthcare Coalition, Broward County Medical Association, Parks & Recreation, Office of Regional Communications

& Technology, School Board of Broward County, Highway & Bridge Maintenance, Paratransit, Broward Sheriff's Office, Human Services Department

ESF #17 – VETERINARY CONCERNS GROUP

The Veterinary Concerns Group coordinates the response of County agencies by assisting local and volunteer organizations to provide all animals affected by the disaster with emergency medical care, evacuation, rescue, temporary confinement, shelter, food and water, and identification for return to the owner. The coordination may also involve diagnosis, prevention, and control of diseases of public health significance.

Functions of the Veterinary Concerns Group include:

- Identify, train, and provide appropriate lead and support agency personnel to staff the ESF during times of CEOC activation.
- Set up, staff, and manage pet-friendly shelter(s).
- Assessment of animal needs.
- Overall management of animal care services.
- Coordination of support of pet, farm, large, and wild animal issues.
- Identification of local facilities and resources available for animal concerns.
- Coordination of animal care volunteers.
- Other agricultural concerns as needed.

The Veterinary Concerns Group works in partnership with the State Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Florida Freshwater Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission to accomplish these goals. Broward County does not have an agricultural industry base therefore, the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan assigns the responsibility for agriculture issues and concerns to the State Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services ESF #17.

Lead Agency: Animal Care

Support Agencies: School Board of Broward County, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, State Agriculture Response Team, Large Animal Disaster Committee, Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission, South Florida Wildlife Center, Broward County Farm Bureau, Broward County Parks and Recreation Division

Infrastructure Branch

The primary function of the Infrastructure Branch is to oversee damage assessment and restoration of public and private infrastructure damaged or compromised by the emergency. The Branch provides inspection and immediate repairs to public infrastructure, oversees the critical transportation needs of the emergency, provides communications restoration and support, coordinates debris operations, provides management and coordination for the assessment and recovery of public utilities, and coordinates with the business sector for response and recovery efforts. The Infrastructure Branch consists of ESF #1 Transportation Group, ESF #2 Communications Group, ESF #3 Public Works & Engineering Group, ESF #12 Public Utilities Group and ESF #18 Business & Industry Group.

Lead Agency: Public Works

Support Agencies: County Administration, Resilient Environment Department, Intergovernmental Affairs/Boards Section, Office off Regional Communications and Technology, Transportation

Department, Office of Public Communications, Office of Economic and Small Business Development, Solid Waste and Recycling Services, Highway and Bridge Maintenance Division, Highway Construction and Engineering Division, Fleet Services, Division, Facilities Management Division, Construction Management Division, Traffic Engineering Division, Broward Sheriff's Office, Florida Department of Transportation, Office of Emergency Management

ESF #1 – TRANSPORTATION GROUP

The Transportation Group is responsible for providing the resources necessary to support transportation systems, infrastructure and emergency transportation needs during events and incidents affecting the county. The County transportation system comprises aviation, highways and other roadway facilities, marine (including seaports, fresh and salt water routes), pipeline, public transit and rail.

The Transportation Group provides a structure for managing and coordinating the complex operations of the transportation system. Activities within the scope of the Transportation Group functions include:

- Processing and coordinating requests for transportation support.
- Reporting damage to transportation infrastructure as a result of an incident.
- Coordinating alternate transportation services.
- Coordination of evacuation and re-entry efforts.
- Coordination of the movement, or restricting the movement, of individuals and goods.
- Coordinating the restoration and recovery of the transportation infrastructure.
- Coordinating and conducting activities under the direct authority of the Florida Department of Transportation.
- Coordinating and supporting the preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities necessary to support the county's transportation infrastructure.

Lead Agency: Transportation Department

Support Agencies: Port Everglades, Aviation, Traffic Engineering Division, BSO, School Board of Broward County

ESF #2 – COMMUNICATIONS GROUP

The Communications Group supports the restoration of County government's communications infrastructure, facilitates the recovery of all its public safety communications systems and applications and provides communications support to response efforts during incidents requiring a county-wide coordinated response. The Group administers the Regional Public Safety E9-1-1 systems, Public Safety Trunked Radio System, Regional Public Safety Applications including the Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Management Systems, the Public Safety Intranet PSI, and the County Administrative telephone and internet network. The Group also administers the County's Local Government Radio Systems that supports non-Public Safety users within the County, including the School Board of Broward County.

The Communications Group supports departments and agencies in procuring and coordinating communications services as needed. The group provides technical service and support for all E9-1-1 Regional Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) and addresses cyber security issues within these domains, regardless of origin. Communications Group support includes, but is not limited to:

- Coordination of local participation in the federal Telecommunications Service Priority System procedures for the public safety community.

- Provision of public safety communications equipment and capabilities, including the E911 phone network, Computer Aided Dispatch, Public Safety Radio and Regional Public Safety Applications with associated data.

- Identification of public safety communications facilities and resources available for use during an incident.

- Coordination, acquisition, and deployment of additional public safety resources, equipment, and personnel to establish point to point communications as required.

- Coordination of RACES Amateur Radio operators and missions as deemed necessary for ESF communications support.

- Coordinates with industry partners and other communication service providers to assist in restoring public safety communication infrastructure.

- Carry out the roles of the Communications Unit and function as support for E9-1-1, radio, public safety applications and network, and county administrative network communication systems.

- During the incident response, the Communications Supervisor provides situational advice to help guide operational decision-making.

- Ensure that safety/damage assessment information is compiled, assembled and reported in a rapid, efficient manner for the public safety communications.

Lead Agency: Office of Regional Communications and Technology

Support Agencies: Enterprise Technology Services, Broward Sheriff's Office - Regional Communications Division, Office of Emergency Management

ESF #3 – PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING GROUP

The Public Works and Engineering Group assists the CEOC by coordinating and organizing the capabilities and resources of the various county and municipal public works assets to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, engineering expertise, construction management, and other support to prepare for, respond to, and/or recover from a disaster or an incident requiring a coordinated county-wide response.

ESF #3 is structured to provide public works and engineering-related support for the changing requirements of incident management including preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation actions. Activities within the scope of this function include conducting pre-incident and post-incident assessments of public works and infrastructure; executing emergency contract support for life-saving and life-sustaining services; providing technical assistance to include engineering expertise, construction management, and contracting and real estate services; and providing emergency repair of damaged public infrastructure and critical facilities. ESF #3 works to support and assist county agencies and municipalities in response/recovery operations, including providing support to various operational units such as fire and law enforcement, countywide damage assessment (structures and infrastructure), route recovery, debris removal, debris volume assessment, building safety inspections and demolitions. ESF #3 support includes, but is not limited to:

- Emergency clearance of debris for reconnaissance of the damaged, county-owned areas and passage of emergency personnel and equipment for health and safety purposes (i.e., "push").
- Coordination of debris removal and/or disposal processes to ensure that they occur in an orderly and timely fashion.

- Temporary construction of emergency access routes which include damaged streets, roads, bridges, ports, waterways, airfields and any other facilities necessary for passage of rescue personnel.

- Emergency preparation and restoration of critical public services and infrastructures.

- Emergency demolition or stabilization of damaged structures and facilities designated as immediate hazards to the public health and safety, or as necessary to facilitate the execution of rescue operations.

- Damage assessment of County facilities and roadways under County control.

- Provision of technical assistance and expertise, including structural inspections of County buildings and procedural guidance (e.g., Red Tag Procedures, guidance on potential temporary suspension of permitting procedures, demolitions, etc.), for damage assessment in preparation for a preliminary damage assessment (PDA), in collaboration with ESF #5.

Lead Agency: Public Works

Support Agencies: County Administration, Resilient Environment Department, Finance & Administrative Services Department, Intergovernmental Affairs/Boards Section, Regional Emergency Services & Communications, Office of Emergency Management, Office of Public Communications, Solid Waste & Recycling Services, Highway & Bridge Maintenance, Highway Construction & Engineering, Fleet Services, Facilities Management, Construction Management, Traffic Engineering, Real Property & Real Estate Development, Broward Sheriff's Office, Florida Department of Transportation

ESF #12 – PUBLIC UTILITIES GROUP

The Public Utilities Group is responsible for the preparation and restoration of damaged utility systems and components when activated by the CEOC for incidents requiring a coordinated response. The Public Utilities Group is an integral part of maintaining continuous and reliable utility systems for the County through preventive measures and restoration and recovery actions. Operations of the Public Utilities Group include:

- Collecting, evaluating, and sharing information on utility system damage and estimations on the impact of the various utility system outages within affected areas.

- Providing information concerning the energy restoration process such as projected schedules, percent completion of restoration, and geographic information on the restoration.

- Providing technical expertise to the utilities, conducts field assessments, and assists local government and private-sector stakeholders to overcome challenges in restoring utilities.

- Participating in Florida's Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (FlaWARN), which is the formalized mutual aid response network of utilities willing to provide critical resources to member utilities during man-made or natural disasters. FlaWARN works by matching water management specialists with the necessary tools and equipment to both assess and assist the impacted water and wastewater system as quickly as possible until a permanent solution to the devastation may be implemented.

Lead Agency: Water & Wastewater Services

Support Agencies: Florida Power & Light, AT&T, Sprint, TECO Energy, Municipal Utility Departments, South Florida Water Management District, Special Drainage Districts, Comcast Cable

ESF #18 – BUSINESS & INDUSTRY GROUP

The purpose of the Business & Industry Group is to provide emergency support and disaster recovery services to the business community. The group is responsible for planning, coordinating, and assisting in recovery support to the private sector, the County, and local government. Operations of the Business & Industry Group through its two units, the Hotel/Hospitality Unit and the Business Recovery Unit, include, but are not limited to:

- Identify appropriate locations to set up the Business Recovery Center(s).
- Coordinate with the Small Business Development Center and other sources of business damage impact information to determine general business needs and to determine the desire and need of the community to request activation of the Florida Small Business Bridge Loan Program for Broward County businesses.
- Coordinate with federal, state, and local agencies and resources to service participants in disaster recovery workshops and seminars.
- Ensure that businesses and industry have access to timely information pre- and post-disaster.
- Liaison with county supermarket chains, gas stations, home improvement centers, and banks to verify location openings and update in WebEOC system.
- Ensure that Businesses and industries have access to an affected area to perform damage assessment and business continuity activities.
- Notify the hospitality industry of approaching storm-related information to assist with possible consumer/visitor and upcoming groups/meeting planners for near-future events.
- Assess closing of the convention center and provide updates to meeting planners currently hosting meetings at the facility.
- Update Sunny.org website with weather and related preparedness information and press releases.
- Verify continually occupancy and availability of Broward County East/West hotels in the event an evacuation is necessary.
- Liaison with Miami-Dade and Palm Beach counties for convention group relocation.
- Distribute to the hospitality industry all airport, seaport, and infrastructure openings/closings.

Lead Agency: Office of Economic & Small Business Development

Support Agencies: N/A

Municipal Services Branch

The primary role of the MSB is to act as the liaison between the CEOC and the MEOCs. During all phases of disaster management, the MSB requests, collects, coordinates, verifies, and organizes information or resources from their respective MEOC and offices to ensure that an efficient unified format is carried out to support the needs of municipal jurisdictions.

MSB responsibilities include:

- Coordinate with municipalities to request resources or information regarding an incident.
- Serve as the central source of information for overall internal and external communication and coordination between MSB members and BERT.

- Collaborate with BERT sections, branches, units, and ESFs in resolving conflicts to facilitate incident management, to include entering and tracking to completion Resource Requests and Task Assignments in WebEOC.
- Provide information on field status, MEOC operations, delivery of services, technical assistance, and the accomplishment of incident objectives.
- Provide critical information to ESF #14 and the Liaison Unit for media information or release.
- Ensure that all alerts and notifications from the County or MEOCs have been properly distributed.

Lead Agency: Office of Emergency Management

Support Agencies: Resilient Environment Department – Natural Resources

Planning Section - ESF #5

The Planning Section is the primary source of support for decision making to the entire emergency organization. The Planning Section is responsible for the collection, analysis, evaluation, and dissemination of information regarding the development of the incident. Information is needed to:

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

The Planning Section is responsible for managing all phases of the planning cycle, (Planning P). The Planning Section assesses and reports on the current situation, develops incident action plans to guide the direction of the response and recovery phases, and plans for the demobilization of the CEOC. The Planning Section consists of two chains reporting to the Planning Section Chief (PSC). The first chain consists of the Documentation Unit, Situation Unit, Demobilization Unit, GIS Unit, Resources Unit and Technical Specialists. These elements report directly to the PSC. The second chain is the Recovery Branch, headed by the Recovery Branch Director who reports to the PSC. The Recovery Branch consists of the Damage Assessment Unit, Individual Assistance Unit, Public Assistance Unit and Mitigation Unit.

The Planning Section's primary responsibility is to collect, analyze, verify, display and disseminate incident information. This includes impact information, response activities, recovery activities, details regarding the field operating environment and the status of available resources.   ESF #5 carries out the roles of the Planning Section and functions as the primary support for response and recovery decision-making to the overall emergency organization, including preparing situation briefings, map displays, anticipatory appraisals and developing plans necessary to cope with changing field events. During the incident response and recovery, the Planning Section Chief provides situational advice to help guide operational decision-making. ESF #5 is also responsible for facilitating the incident action planning process and the development of the CEOC/County's IAP and Recovery Plan.   ESF #5 ensures that the overall county-wide safety/damage assessment information is compiled, assembled and reported in an expeditious manner (in collaboration with ESF #3). The Planning Section is responsible for facilitating meetings after an incident in order to develop an After-Action Report (AAR) and Improvement Plan (IP).

SITUATION UNIT

The purpose of the Situation Unit is to provide an overall understanding of the situation in real time and to provide this information through formal published reports including the SitRep and IAP.

The Situation Unit is responsible for collecting, maintaining, and displaying incident status. The Situation Unit also provides situation evaluation, predictions, and analysis, and prepares information on alternative strategies. The Situation Unit performs the following activities:

- Research, collect, consolidate, analyze, and disseminate relevant incident information that is incorporated into SitReps and IAPs.
- Provide a picture of the disaster that defines the current organization, organizes activities that lead to the publishing of incident objectives.
- Provides information such as weather forecasts for the incident operational period, a general safety message from the safety officer, meeting schedules, and other reports as necessary.
- Facilitate situational and incident planning that assists the Incident Commander in organizing priorities, summarizing current issues, and defining the disaster.

Lead Agency: Office of Emergency Management

Support Agencies: Resilient Environment Department, Libraries

DOCUMENTATION UNIT

The Documentation Unit is a functional unit under the Planning Section responsible for collecting, records, and safeguarding all documents related to an incident. On a small incident, the documentation tasks may be simple and can be completed by the Planning Section Chief. As an incident grows in complexity, so do the requirements of the Documentation Unit. The Documentation Unit Leader will perform or supervise/assist staff with performing the following tasks during a CEOC activation.

- Assess staffing needs and communicate those needs to the Planning Section Chief.
- Establish hard copy and electronic filing systems and advise BERT member of these systems and how to access them.
- Initiate collection of documents, data, maps, and other records, both hard copy and electronic, following the guidance provided in the Documentation Unit Manual.

Lead Agency: Office of Emergency Management

Support Agencies: Libraries

DEMOBILIZATION UNIT

The Demobilization Unit is responsible for assuring orderly, safe, and efficient demobilization of incident resources. The Demobilization Unit will perform the following tasks during a CEOC activation:

- Develop and share the Demobilization Plan with Command and General staff.
- Ensure that equipment and materials are released and returned to controlling agencies.
- Ensure all BERT members are debriefed following demobilization, and their supervisor is notified of return to routine job duties.
- Participate as needed in the After-Action Review process.

Lead Agency: Resilient Environment Department – Urban Planning

Support Agencies: N/A

GIS UNIT

The GIS Unit creates and updates spatial datasets and applications to record, display, and disseminate information during a CEOC activation. The GIS Unit's primary responsibility is to analyze, display, and disseminate incident information. This includes impact information, response activities, details regarding the field operating environment, and the status of available resources. The GIS Unit functions as the primary provider of mapping applications and spatial data to the overall emergency organization.

Lead Agency: Resilient Environment Department - Urban Planning

Support Agencies: All County agencies with GIS staff

RESOURCES UNIT

The Resources Unit is responsible for monitoring and tracking incident resources. Resources consist of personnel, crews/teams, and equipment available for assignment during an incident. The Resources Unit should have a system for keeping track of the current location and status of all assigned resources and should maintain a master list of all resources committed to incident operations.

Lead Agency: Office of Emergency Management

Support Agencies: N/A

TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS UNIT

Technical specialists are brought into the activated EOC when there is a specialized need for additional specific talents or information. The number or types of specialists will vary according to the needs of the section, branch or unit during the management of the incident. Examples of specialists that may be brought into the CEOC to work include:

- Meteorologists
- Hazardous Materials specialists
- Response chemist specialists
- Infectious disease specialists
- Pharmacological specialists
- Industrial hygienists
- Radiological specialists
- Flood control specialists
- Environmental impact specialists

Lead Agency: Office of Emergency Management

Support Agencies: N/A

Recovery Branch

During CEOC Activation, the Recovery Branch will be staffed and activated based upon the projected consequences of the alerted disaster. The Recovery Branch Director reports directly to the Planning Section Chief and directs the actions of the Branch's activated Units. During the initial response phase of an incident, the Recovery Branch analyzes information regarding the potential recovery and mitigation consequences of the situation. Damage assessment will typically be a primary focus of the Branch during this phase. When the incident transitions from the response

phase to the recovery phase, the Recovery Branch will play a leading role in coordinating CEOC operations. Unified Command may direct other CEOC Branches, ESFs and Units to provide direct support or needed information and analysis to the Recovery Branch. Key county agencies may be tasked in advance to provide qualified support staff for the Recovery Branch and its four Units. Initially, the OEM designated Recovery Manager will serve as the Recovery Branch Director. As the situation warrants, an Assistant County Administrator, or designee, will be assigned by the County Administrator as the Recovery Branch Director. The OEM Recovery Manager will then serve as the backup Recovery Branch Director. For purposes of dealing with the FDEM and FEMA regarding recovery issues, the Recovery Branch Director will also be designated as the Broward County Local Disaster Recovery Manager.

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT UNIT

The Damage Assessment Unit (DAU) determines the extent of damage, quantifies the damage, and provides the documentation necessary to support a State and/or Federal disaster declaration. Functions of the DAU include:

- Collect and distribute damage assessment data from municipalities and county agencies.
- Organize the data into reports, spreadsheets, WebEOC boards and/or GIS maps,
- Assemble damage assessment information and metrics as may be required to support a State of Federal disaster declaration.

Lead Agency: Resilient Environment Department - Urban Planning

Support Agencies: N/A

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE UNIT

The Individual Assistance Unit coordinates any County actions necessary for implementation of the FEMA's Individuals and Households Program which provides financial assistance and direct services to individuals and households affected by disaster who have uninsured or underinsured necessary expenses and serious need.

Lead Agency: Office of Emergency Management

Support Agencies: Human Services Department

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE UNIT

The Public Assistance Unit reviews the damage assessment data collected by the County after a disaster event. The Public Assistance Unit coordinates County agency efforts regarding Public Assistance Program reimbursement and ensures compliance with all State and Federal requirements.

Lead Agency: Office of Emergency Management

Support Agencies: N/A

MITIGATION UNIT

The Mitigation Unit assists the Planning Section by collecting, coordinating, verifying, and organizing information from responding county and municipal entities. The Mitigation Unit is responsible for ensuring that the mitigation aspects of the LMS plan are considered and identified during the damage assessment and damage documentation activities after a disaster. The Mitigation Unit plans,

coordinates, and assists with pre- and post- disaster hazard mitigation project support to the County and local governments. The Mitigation Unit also assists in the development of hazard mitigation projects that are associated with a federally declared disaster or emergency where funding availabilities are announced.

Lead Agency: Resilient Environment Department - Urban Planning

Support Agencies: Florida Division of Emergency Management Planning/Mitigation Unit

Logistics Section

The purpose of the Logistics Section is to provide coordination and support for the County's resource management system. The Section plans for, implements, and controls the efficient, effective flow of goods, services, and related information from the point of origin to the point of consumption. It does this in a unified manner in order to meet emergency requirements on behalf of the BERT involved in emergency response and recovery phases. It also acts as an agent on behalf of municipal and other local agencies to locate, procure, deploy, manage, and demobilize necessary emergency resources. The Logistics Section is also responsible for managing the Resource Request and Mission Tracking functions. All logistics functions will be executed in a manner to reduce costs, ensure appropriate support actions, and decrease delivery time.

The Logistics Section consists of two branches: the Resource Management Branch (ESF #7), and the Logistics Services Branch. Functions of the Logistics Section include the management of designated staging areas and the County's Emergency Distribution Center Unit. The Logistics Section also includes ESF #15 Volunteers & Donations Unit, ESF #11 Food & Water Unit, and the EOC Support Unit.

The Logistics Section:

- Provides input into the development of the incident action plan regarding the logistics status and requirements of the incident.
- Ensures resources, services, and materials are available to support the incident.
- Identifies and tracks available resources.
- Conducts mission tracking functions.
- Coordinates orders for resources.
- Ensures that resource ordering procedures and mutual aid agreements are made known to appropriate Branch Directors and ESFs.
- Provides IT services, security, food, and facilities support to the CEOC.
- Provides centralized management for the reception and distribution of emergency resources.
- Coordinates with the airport(s) and seaport for logistical support to the incident.
- Coordinates with the military for incident support.
- Provides centralized management for the reception of volunteers and donated goods.
- Manages procurement and distribution (utilizing PODS) of food, water and other emergency items to affected citizens.

ESF #7 – Resource Management Branch

The Resource Management Branch provides centralized management for logistics and resource management in support of County and municipal governments in response to an incident. The Resource

Management Branch comprises three Units; Mission Tracking Unit, Procurement & Supply Unit, and EOC Support Unit.

Operations of the Resource Management Branch include:

- Maintain a supply chain that facilitates a collaborative response for incidents requiring an integrated response capability.
- Establish a framework for the integration of internal and external logistics partners through increased collaboration in the planning, sourcing, acquisition, and utilization of resources.
- Manage inventories of resources.
- Track and deploy logistical support and resources.
- Establish and manage distribution facilities.
- Coordinate State and Federal resources.

Lead Agency: Purchasing Division

Support Agencies:

MISSION TRACKING UNIT

The Mission Tracking Unit monitors and tracks all missions and resource requests in WebEOC® during a level two or higher activation of the CEOC. The Unit acts on resource requests that are directed via a Branch Director to the Unit for procurement action including: reassigning to a specific ESF or unit, requesting mutual aid, requesting state missions and requesting to purchase the needed resource. Additionally, the Mission Tracking Unit monitors, and when authorized enters mission requests from the County to the State via State Emergency Response Team (SERT) WebEOC®.

Operations of the Mission Tracking Unit include:

- Ensuring appropriately trained personnel are assigned to the WebEOC and SERT WebEOC teams and that sufficient personnel are assigned commensurate with the level of mission assignment activity.
- Reviewing requests to ensure accuracy.
- Ensuring policies and procedures are appropriately implemented and requests are being vetted, forwarded and fulfilled in a timely manner.
- Acting as liaison between the requesting ESF and the Procurement & Supply Unit for requests that require procurement.

Lead Agency: Purchasing Division

Support Agencies: Office of Emergency Management, Office of Economic and Small Business Development

PROCUREMENT & SUPPLY UNIT

The Procurement & Supply Unit will provide procurement support by obtaining goods and services needed by response and recovery agencies and organizations. For reimbursement purposes, this unit will ensure that all procurement activities are conducted in accordance with Local, State and Federal requirements. This unit is responsible for administering all financial matters pertaining to vendor contracts, leases, and fiscal agreements. When a procurement is required, the unit will determine the most appropriate direction requested resource should be acquired.

Operations of the Procurement & Supply Unit include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Ensure procurement of servicing for non-expendable supplies and equipment. Additionally, the unit will compile a summary of supplies from other agencies and departments.
- Responding to requests from other Unit/ESFs and municipalities to secure and deliver additional products and services.
- Working with the FDEM to secure additional products and services to support municipal response and recovery operations.

Lead Agency: Purchasing Division

Support Agencies: Accounting, Office of Management & Budget, Public Works, Real Property Section, Transportation

EOC SUPPORT UNIT

The EOC Support Unit ensures the smooth operation of the CEOC from preparedness activities to the operational readiness of the CEOC. Activation activities include checking in County and non-county personnel, issuing CEOC Activation ID's (Media and VIP only), feeding CEOC and EDC personnel, security inside the CEOC within the CEOC property fence line perimeter, establishing billeting facilities, mechanical systems operations, and custodial services, medical team, administrative support, and technology service. These services continue through demobilization of CEOC personnel for all hazards incidents.

Lead Agency: Office of Emergency Management

Support Agencies: Consumer Protection, Enterprise Technology Services, Facilities Management Division, Greater Fort Lauderdale Convention & Visitors Bureau, Contracted Security Guard Service (Westmoreland Protection Agency), Broward Sheriff's Office – Fire Rescue

Services Branch

The Services Branch provides centralized management for the reception and distribution of emergency resources. The Services Branch also provides management to track volunteers and donated items. and the distribution of food, water, and other emergency items. The Services Branch consists of the Staging Area Unit, Emergency Distribution Center Unit, ESF #11 Food & Water Unit, and ESF #15 Volunteers & Donations Unit.

Lead Agency: Parks & Recreation

STAGING AREA UNIT

The County Staging Area Unit provides resource support to the County through a centralized location, the County Staging Area (CSA). This includes the warehousing of commodities, equipment and supplies needed to support survivors, emergency responders and the community. In addition, the CSA serves as a location from which response teams can be staged, such as search and rescue, medical teams, utility restoration crews, debris management teams and others. The need for, resources allocated to, and number of CSAs will be based on damage assessment reports and implementation of mutual aid.

Lead Agency: Parks & Recreation

Support Agencies: Purchasing Division

EMERGENCY DISTRIBUTION CENTER UNIT

The Emergency Distribution Center Unit accepts resources, palletizes them and distributes them to operational sites. Items distributed from the EDC will be distributed in pallet sized loads. The EDC may act as the CSA in smaller disasters. The EDC also stores resources for shelters and PODs. The State or Federal Mobilization or Logistics Staging Area delivers commodities to the EDC when the CSA is not activated.

Lead Agency: Parks & Recreation

Support Agencies: Purchasing Division, Libraries, Office of Emergency Management, Public Works

ESF #11 – FOOD & WATER UNIT

The Food & Water Unit is responsible for creating a system to provide food, bottled water, and other commodities as needed within the County following an incident. The unit is also responsible for mobilizing PODs. A POD is a mass dispensing location where the public goes to pick up emergency commodities or supplies following a disaster. The need for a POD is based on lack of infrastructure to support normal distribution of water, tarps, or other supplies. PODs can also be activated to provide certain medications, pills, tablets, capsules, or vaccinations (prophylaxis) to protect the general population from biological threats or epidemics.

Operations of ESF#11 include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- Inventorying food and water resources and identifying the countywide needs/gaps of survivors and damaged neighborhoods for food and water.
- Establishing methods for procurement, receipt, warehousing, and distribution of food, water, and other commodities
- The selection of PODs will be opened for a specific event and will be determined by the County in coordination with affected municipalities during coordination conference calls before an anticipated impact.
- Securing and distributing food and water to the PODs, and the CSAs, and to other facilities and agencies as needed. Obtain emergency commodities from the State prior to notice of event or landfall.

Lead Agency: Parks & Recreation

Support Agencies: Public Works, Transportation, Purchasing, Libraries, American Red Cross, Broward County Chapter, Daily Bread Food Bank, Inc., 2-1-1 First Call for Help of Broward County, St. Vincent de Paul Society, The Salvation Army, Gulf Stream Baptist Association, Broward Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters, Municipalities

ESF #15 – VOLUNTEERS & DONATIONS UNIT

The Volunteers & Donations Unit coordinates the effective use of both affiliated and spontaneous volunteers and volunteer organizations. The Unit manages the influx of in-kind donated goods and acts as a central source of information regarding activities of voluntary agencies and the public that respond to the initial, on-going, and aftermath phases of a disaster.

The primary functions of the Volunteers & Donations Unit are:

- Ensuring volunteer agencies serving as part of BERT are included in the organization's planning,

training, exercising, and response efforts.

- Coordinating with all BERT components regarding available volunteers and donated resources.
- Supporting voluntary agency operations in providing recovery activities.

Lead Agency: United Way of Broward County

Support Agencies: N/A

Finance/Administration Section

The Finance/Administration Section is responsible for the organization, management, and operation of activities related to the administrative and fiscal aspects of the event. These activities are administered within the guidelines, policies, and constraints established by Unified Command and other agencies such as the County Finance & Administrative Services Department (FASD), state, and federal agencies (e.g., FEMA).

Finance Branch

The Finance Branch manages the financial aspects of the incident. They monitor and manage multiple funding sources and track funds usage to assist in forecasting the need for additional funds to support operations. The Finance Branch includes the Cost Unit, Budget Unit, and the Compensation/Claims Unit.

Financial Management is crucial in large, complex incidents involving significant funding from multiple sources. In addition to monitoring multiple sources of funds, the Finance Branch Director will track and report the financial "burn rate" as the incident progresses to the Finance/Administration Section Chief. This allows the Finance/Administration Section Chief to forecast the need for additional funds before operations are negatively affected; especially if significant operational assets are under contract from the private sector. The Branch Director may also need to monitor cost expenditures to ensure that applicable statutory rules are met. Close coordination with the Logistics Section and Planning Section is essential so that operational records can be reconciled with financial documents. The Finance/Administration Section Chief will determine, given current and anticipated future requirements, the need for establishing specific subordinate units.

Lead Agency: Records, Taxes & Treasury

COST UNIT

The Cost Unit provides cost analysis data for the incident and is primarily responsible for the following actions during an emergency:

- Recording cost data throughout the incident and tracking estimates of total incident costs. During large/complex incidents, this data and analysis is critical for establishing and projecting the financial cost of the incident for senior agency official's decision-making.
- Departments/divisions will designate personnel to be responsible for documentation of disaster operations and expenditures. Emergency expenditures will be incurred in accordance with existing emergency purchasing procedure.

Lead Agency: Accounting

Support Agencies: N/A

BUDGET UNIT

The Budget Unit manages financial aspects of an incident. Staff in the Budget Unit are responsible for gathering and analyzing financial information.

Budget Unit operations include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- Provide budgetary analysis information as requested.
- Establish disaster fund lines at the beginning of the disaster.
- Brief agency administrative personnel on all incident related financial/budgetary issues needing attention of follow-up.

Lead Agency: Office of Management & Budget

Support Agencies: N/A

COMPENSATION & CLAIMS UNIT

The Compensation & Claims Unit processes claims. The Unit ensures that all relevant incidents are addressed promptly to minimize the impact on any injured party or damaged property and are properly recorded including completing required forms.

Lead Agency: Risk Management

Support Agencies: N/A

Personnel Branch

The Personnel Branch has the responsibility for administrative and welfare issues for Broward County employees during the emergency. The Personnel Branch ensures proper daily recording of personnel and equipment usage time, in accordance with the policies of the relevant agencies. The branch will also address such issues as employee unmet needs, sheltering, and housing assistance. The Personnel Branch consists of the Time Unit and the Employee Welfare Unit.

Lead Agency: Human Resources

TIME UNIT

The Time Unit is responsible for ensuring proper daily recording of personnel time in accordance with the policies of the relevant agencies, in support of a declared emergency. The Time Unit also ensures that equipment usage times are captured. The Time Unit leader will ensure that these records are properly maintained.

Lead Agency: Accounting

Support Agencies: Human Resources

EMPLOYEE WELFARE UNIT

The Employee Welfare Unit ensures that, when needed, shelter will be provided for dependents of County staff assigned to work at the CEOC during an incident. Post emergency, the Unit ensures support services are available to assist County staff in their recovery.

Lead Agency: Cultural

Support Agencies: N/A

Operational Centers

County Emergency Operations Center (CEOC)

The primary CEOC is located at the Broward County Emergency Operations Center in Plantation, Florida. The CEOC will be activated upon the direction of the Director of OEM with concurrence from the County Administrator. The CEOC may continue to be activated on a 24 hour a day basis throughout the emergency response period until such time a reduced working schedule is deemed appropriate, and the Demobilization Plan is completed.

The CEOC will provide the primary direction and control functions for emergency response and immediate relief following an emergency. The CEOC may remain activated through initial Recovery operations until such time as Unified Command makes the decision to transfer direction and control of recovery operations to the Recovery Manager and Recovery Coordination Center depending upon the circumstances of the disaster. The primary activities and functions of local government during this period of emergency response operations may be supported by a declaration of a State of Local Emergency which provides the legal basis for necessary emergency operations.

Because of space limitations, advanced planning will limit the number of ESF personnel and ICS component staff being represented in the CEOC. Organizations represented in the CEOC must limit staffing to representatives necessary to carry out critical functions. Close coordination will be required with supporting personnel at the agency's normal offices, other command posts, and personnel in the field.

In the event the CEOC is threatened or damaged, an alternate relocation facility for the CEOC may be activated. Refer to the **Office of Emergency Management COOP Plan** for details on alternate relocation facility and continuity of operations procedures.

Municipal Emergency Operations Centers (MEOC)

Each affected municipality may activate their MEOC or command post, from which all municipal emergency response efforts and activities will be coordinated. Municipalities may have Memoranda of Agreements (MOA) or Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) to conduct their operations in an MEOC close to their jurisdiction. To ensure coordination of resources and requests for assistance, direct communications will be established between the CEOC and MEOCs/Command Posts. Depending on the severity and type of emergency, OEM Municipal Services Branch (MSB) staff will be activated at the CEOC to coordinate and support emergency operations with the Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) and/or another representative of the affected municipality.

Other Operational Centers

In support of direction, control, and coordination activities, other operational centers may be constituted to assist in managing the many different activities associated with CEOC operations. These centers will be established and staffed by personnel from the respective agencies involved in the emergency response process. Other emergency operations centers will communicate and may provide their respective representative in the CEOC with an ongoing status of operations.

The types of direction, control, and coordination of functions supported by these other operational facilities/command posts include but are not limited to:

- On-site command posts for management of emergency operations responses for fire services, emergency medical incidents, and search and rescue of the affected areas.
- BSO and municipal law enforcement emergency operation centers.
- County Staging Area(s) to coordinate and provide the support for movement of resources into the County and within the County.
- Point of Distribution (POD) sites for management, allocation, administration, and distribution of emergency supplies to include food, water, and medications.
- Command posts for management of post-emergency sheltering operations.
- Debris Management Center (DMC).
- Temporary Debris Management Sites (TDMS)
- Port Everglades Emergency Operations Center.
- Airport Emergency Operations Center.
- Command posts and staging areas at airports.
- Emergency Distribution Center (EDC).
- Volunteer Reception and Dispatch Center.
- Donated Goods Reception Center.
- Family Assistance Centers (FAC).
- Family Reunification Centers (FRC).
- Other field operations centers as necessary to complete activities and missions in response to and recovery from the disaster.

Municipal Emergency Management Coordinators (EMC)

Each municipality has designated an Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) and Alternate Coordinator. These individuals are responsible for assuring that the jurisdiction strives to meet its emergency management commitments under NIMS and as documented in its CEMP. Typically, such responsibilities involve guiding the municipality's emergency preparedness organization, as well as ensuring that the municipality's CEMP and procedures are up to date. The EMC and/or Alternate Coordinator are also responsible for ensuring assigned personnel receive training and participate in exercises, meetings, and activations. When needed, the EMC and/or Alternate Coordinator initiates activation of the municipal CEMP. The EMC and Alternate Coordinator are OEM's point of contact for emergency operations involving their municipality. The individual assigned as the EMC and/or Alternate Coordinator should be a member of the jurisdiction's emergency response organization, with assigned responsibilities in implementation of their CEMP. State Emergency Response Team (SERT) Liaison

State Emergency Response Team (SERT) Liaison will coordinate with the Broward County Director of Emergency Management and is responsible for establishing liaison from the SEOC and keeping them apprised of the status of emergency operations and requests for support.

Preparedness Activities

Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plans and Continuity of Government (COG) Plan

The Office of Emergency Management oversees Broward County Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plans and the Continuity of Government (COG) plan. The Continuity Program consists of the annual review of

the County's Departments, Divisions, Offices and Constitutional Offices' as well as external agency's Continuity Plans. The Program Manager provides assistance and guidance to individual County agencies and partner agencies for the maintenance and revision of their plans. Updated Continuity Plans are submitted for review by the first of November annually by the agency's Planner. Plans are uploaded to the County SharePoint site or external Continuity SharePoint site.

OEM conducts an annual Continuity workshop and provides Continuity training to Continuity Planners throughout the County and external agencies as needed. Exercises are conducted to practice, evaluate and improve Continuity Plans. The lead agencies are responsible for the development and maintenance of contingency plans for the respective Emergency Support Function's essential functions.

The COG Plan is maintained by the Broward County Board of County Commissioners and County Administration and is designed to facilitate the maintenance of a comprehensive and effective continuity capability for Broward County Government. The COG Plan ensures the preservation of Government functions and the continuing performance of the County's essential functions with little to no disruption. OEM

Emergency Coordinating Council (ECC)

As authorized by Section 252.38 (1), Florida Statutes, the Broward County Board of County Commissioners has created by ordinance the "Broward County – Municipal Emergency Coordinating Council", (ECC). The ECC is an advisory council of municipal and county emergency managers to identify needs, establish operational structure and guidelines and provide direction to the County and Municipalities regarding disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation efforts. The Council provides a forum to foster coordination and cooperation among county government and municipal governments, together with other public and private organizations.

Health Care Program Plan Reviews

Each Hospital, Assisted Living Facility (ALF), Ambulatory Surgical Center ASC, Nursing Home (NH), Adult Day Care Facility ADC, Hospital, Residential Treatment Center for Children and Adolescents RTCCD, Transitional Living Facility TLF, and Intermediate Care Facility for the Developmentally Disabled ICFDD that are licensed by the AHCA in the State of Florida, is required to have a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) as mandated in F.S. Chapter 252. These plans are reviewed by the local County Emergency Management Agency on an annual basis for compliance with AHCA guidelines. All ALFs and Nursing Homes are also required to complete and maintain an Emergency Environmental Control Plans (EECP) which outlines required alternative power sources (generators) during an emergency. These plans are reviewed by the OEM.

The criteria for the review of the plans have been incorporated by reference in the following chapters in the Florida Administrative Code:

- Ambulatory Surgical Center (ASC) - F.S. 395.1055, Chapter 59(A)5
- Assisted Living Facility (ALF) - F.S. 400.441 Chapter 58A-5
- Hospital - F.S. 395.1055 Chapter 59A-3
- Nursing Home (NH) - F.S.400.423, Chapter 59 A-4
- Adult Day Care Facility (ADF) - F.S. 400.44-400.546, Chapter 58 A-6
- Intermediate Care Facility for the Developmentally Disabled (ICFDD) – F.S. 393.067, Chapter unspecified to date.
- Residential Treatment Centers for Children and Adolescents – F.S. 394, 65E-9 FAC

- Transitional Living Facilities – F.S. 400, 59A-17 FAC

Health Care CEMPs are reviewed annually. Licensed health care facilities must submit any change of ownership, location or facility name immediately to OEM. ALFs and NHs must also submit any changes to their EECP such as adding, removing or replacing a generator.

Refer to the **OEM Health Care Facility Plan Review Policy and Procedure** for additional details on this program.

Functional Needs Support Services (FNSS)

In the November 2010 FEMA Guidance on Planning for Integration of FNSS in General Population shelters. FNSS are defined as services that enable individuals to maintain their independence in a general population shelter. FNSS includes:

- Reasonable modification to policies, practices, and procedures
- Durable medical equipment
- Consumable medical supplies,
- Personal assistance services,
- Other goods and services as needed

Children and adults requiring FNSS may have physical, sensory, mental health, and cognitive and/or intellectual disabilities affecting their ability to function independently without assistance. Others that may benefit from FNSS include women in late stages of pregnancy, elders, and people needing bariatric equipment.

The following is a list of FNSS provided at General Population and Special Needs shelters:

- Assistance with walking and stabilization.
- Assistance with eating.
- Families and service animals are not separated from individuals with disabilities.
- Assurance that service animals are accepted, relief areas are identified, and food, water and cleanup supplies for service animals are accessible.
- Orientation or way-finding assistance for individuals who are blind or have low-vision.
- Maintaining accessible routes and removing obstacles from walkways.
- Written notification of audible general announcements on a dry erase board.
- Reading and completing forms, both for registration and services applications, including accessible post-disaster housing.
- Setting up sleeping arrangements, to include the set-up of Wescots (special cots that are higher off the ground) and rollaway beds with thicker mattresses for larger persons, and suction cups to stabilize beds.
- Communicating food choices and obtaining food from serving lines, upon request.
- Obtaining special diets, e.g. diabetic, low sugar, pureed, kosher, etc.
- Setting up a quiet or secluded area, utilizing privacy screens, and subsequent placement as needed in nearby rooms once storm has passed (for extended sheltering).
- Communicating through the use of pictograms and writing tablets.

- Requesting sign-language interpreters, medications, supplies, and equipment through the ESF structure.

- TTY machines in most shelters for emergency use.

- UbiDuo texting machines in many shelters for emergency use.

- Transfer Assistance: Just-In-Time transfer assistance is available; shelter residents and staff will be polled for volunteers to receive customized training from the shelter resident in need in order to assist with transfer from a wheelchair to a bed or toilet, with transfer belts and transfer boards available.

- Audio and video recordings of shelter instructions (recorders and players are available already for audio recordings; compatible laptops are needed to burn CDs for use in the players).

- Some durable medical equipment is already provided to shelters (toilet chairs, hazardous waste containers, wheelchairs, canes, walkers).

- Provide air-conditioned environment in 4 out of 5 special needs shelters (even if power is out via backup generators or spot chillers) and refrigeration in all shelters for medications.

Standard Operating Procedures that cover sheltering are distributed to and evaluated by disability groups representing various disabilities. Special needs sheltering is provided for those whose are medically fragile or whose health conditions cannot be met at a general population shelter. All staff assigned to shelters are trained in ADA and are able to provide basic functional needs support to clients. The Intergovernmental Affairs / Boards Section has an established written policy and procedure for the receipt, resolution, and response to grievances alleging a denial of equal access to County programs and services (including emergency programs and services) to individuals with disabilities. Persons with disabilities may shelter at any open General Population / Pet Friendly shelter.

Individual notice is given to those who have preregistered for transportation during an emergency, clients who are registered for a SpNS and those who requested a SpNS but were deemed eligible for a general population shelter with accommodations. This is a form of preregistering for Disability-Related Assistance (DRA). The mechanism to enable requests for DRA without preregistration is to call the Broward County Call Center, which meets requests via ESF #8, and is enhanced by co-location of 2-1-1 First Call for Help during activations. Currently Paratransit drivers load vans for evacuees, but only from outside the entrance to the residence, as they cannot leave the van, which holds other evacuees and their belongings. Transportation is provided to and from anywhere in the County during an activation, including equipment.

Special Needs Shelter Registry

OEM manages and maintains the SpNS Registry. The number of active residents in the registry is dynamic as new residents are added and removed daily.

The registry is maintained in a secure online database which allows for resident's information to be entered, edited, and shared with the Department of Health – Broward County for triage and sheltering purposes. The information in the registry is used during an emergency event to assist residents who have pre-registered for special needs sheltering and/or transportation services. Registration is available year-round. Residents that do not pre-register can still be registered; however, space is limited, and placement is not guaranteed.

The Broward County SpNS and Evacuation Transportation Assistance Program is for residents who require sheltering at a SpNS and require transportation assistance to the shelter. During an emergency event DOH - Broward determines the transportation needs based on the information provided in the

transportation section of the application. Transportation to the shelter is available to those who need it. DOH - Broward determines what form of transportation would be suitable during the triage process. For residents that do not self-transport, transportation can be provided by Broward County Paratransit or by private NEMT/Medical transport providers.

Vulnerable Population Registry

The term Vulnerable Population can be used to identify persons whose needs are not fully addressed by traditional service providers. A person's vulnerability will depend on their circumstances, environment and available resources. Vulnerable Populations can include those who are electrically dependent, have mobility or pulmonary issues, are medically or chemically dependent and are frail or elderly.

In the aftermath of Hurricane Wilma in October 2005, many residents who function well when traditional utilities and services are available became vulnerable and experienced serious difficulties especially due to the widespread loss of power throughout Broward County.

In response to the challenges faced by these residents, Broward County developed the Vulnerable Population Registry (VPR) in 2007. This registry is designed as a partnership between Broward County and it's 31 municipalities to assist municipal emergency responders in planning for future recoveries from hurricanes and other disasters.

The information residents provide during registration allows the municipalities to understand their residents that are at risk due to a disability, frailty or health issues regardless of age, and elect to stay at home in the event of a hurricane or other disaster. This information is used for planning purposes. Registering in the database is not a guarantee that a resident will be provided services or be placed on a priority list for emergency responders. Each municipality is responsible for monitoring those residents who have registered on the VPR and creating their VPR program to suit the community.

Broward County OEM supports the municipalities' VPR efforts by maintaining municipal account access to the VPR, providing training, technical support and community outreach. Broward County Enterprise Technology Services maintains a secure server which houses the VPR data and provides higher-level technical support when requested.

Broward County Warning Point

Broward County has a Countywide consolidated Regional 911 call-taking and dispatch system consisting of three PSAPs: Central Regional PSAP, North Regional PSAP, and South Regional PSAP. The cities of Plantation and Corals Springs are not part of this system, but instead maintain their own PSAPs.

The Central Regional PSAP serves as the designated Broward County Warning Point. The Lead Dispatcher/County Warning Point Duty Officer serves as the Warning Officer for Broward County. The North and South Regional PSAPS serve as alternate County Warning Points if the Central Regional PSAP is offline. If one of the 3 Regional PSAP sites is inoperable, the remaining sites have been designed and preconfigured to seamlessly assume the call load, from a systems and policy standpoint.

The Central Regional PSAP covers Cooper City, Dania Beach, Deerfield Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Hillsboro Beach, Lauderdale Lakes, Lauderhill, Lazy Lakes, Oakland Park, Pembroke Park, Sunrise, Weston, West Park, Wilton Manors, Unincorporated Broward, Port Everglades and the Airport. The North Regional PSAP covers Coconut Creek, Lauderdale-By-The-Sea, Lighthouse Point, Margate, North Lauderdale, Pompano Beach, Parkland, Tamarac and Sea Ranch Lakes. The South Regional PSAP covers Davie, Hallandale Beach, Hollywood, Miramar, Pembroke Pines and Southwest Ranches. The Central Regional PSAP serves as the designated Broward County Warning Point.

Significant Incidents

Notifications of watches, warnings, or the occurrence of significant 'All Hazards' events will be received by County Warning Points/PSAPs throughout the County via bulletins and advisories from the National Weather Service, Federal Regional Operations Center FROC, the State Watch Office, the SEOC received via any number of communication means, but commonly, the Emergency Management Network (EMnet), Weather Service Satellite System, the E9-1-1 System, NOAA radio, telephone, Regional Consolidated Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) and the general public. Significant incidents requiring notification to OEM include but are not limited to the following:

Dissemination

Upon the receipt of notification of any significant event, the Lead Dispatcher/County Warning Point Duty Officer shall notify OEM by contacting the OEM Duty Officer. The OEM Duty Officer may initiate one, or a combination of the following actions:

- Notify the State Watch Office if the County Warning Point Duty Officer is not able to do so via telephone.
- Notify one or more designated agencies of county government or political subdivision(s).
- Provide on-scene support if requested.
- Notify the OEM Director and/or Assistant Director for any major incident that may involve or could escalate to require activation of the CEOC.
- Activate the emergency Telephone Alert Warning System.
- Initiate and disseminate a Flash Report email alert.

Dissemination of information by either the Telephone Alert Warning System or Flash Report will be made to ESF/ICS component lead agencies, appropriate county governmental staff, and specified non-county contacts utilizing contact information maintained by OEM. It will be the responsibility of county government lead agencies for ESFs and ICS components to notify their respective support agencies, and division directors, and/or staff, under their span of control. In addition, the following dissemination actions may be initiated:

- Send notification to all Broward County Regional 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Points and they will in turn notify all public safety agencies for which they are jurisdictionally responsible.
- Applicable Broward County political subdivisions, and other governmental and nongovernmental agencies will be contacted, and utilize their own internal procedures to notify their staff of the threat or emergency.
- Warning the public, through ESF #14, whether via the emergency alerting system or other available means, will include instructions for any required actions, i.e., evacuation, keeping away from a disaster area, seeking cover from a threatening tornado.

Public Awareness and Education

Notifications/warnings of impending or potential emergencies such as a hurricane, flooding, tornado, an aircraft crash, hazardous materials release, or any other significant 'All Hazards' event that might impact Broward County or its multiple jurisdictions or large numbers of people will be disseminated to responsible officials, emergency response agencies, and to the public. This is done for the purpose of implementing emergency government and management procedures and reporting such actions to other emergency management agencies. Upon receipt of such notifications/warnings appropriate response measures will be implemented by the County/ respective Municipalities.

The provision of information and instructions to the public during an emergency is critical to the overall success of emergency response and recovery activities. Mechanisms and procedures must be in place to ensure that the public and officials receive timely and specific information regarding:

- The need to take specific protective actions in response to an emergency threat.
- The status of emergency conditions within the affected area(s).
- The availability of shelter, resources, and emergency services.
- Additional measures to be taken to protect public health and safety.

Upon activation of the CEOC, the ESF #14 PIO and the Liaison Unit, as members of the Command Staff, coordinate all public information releases, and ESF #14 establishes a press and briefing room. The CEOC Press Room serves as the primary location for the release of information by the County until activation of an offsite JIC. The County will participate in the JIS which includes all public information components mobilized to share information with all appropriate entities.

Coordination of the Release of Information

All information on emergency operations is released to the media by representatives of ESF #14 through regularly scheduled briefings and press releases. Elected/appointed officials will be notified of ongoing activities and updates by the Liaison Unit at the same time. The designated officers for ESF #14 and the Liaison Unit participate in Planning Meetings in the CEOC and receive periodic reports and updates prepared by ESF #5.

The CEOC Press Room serves as the main site for the coordination and release of information to ensure accurate and timely dissemination of information and instructions to the public, media, and elected/appointed officials. To the maximum extent possible, all information will be coordinated prior to its release. All information released will be coordinated among the different PIOs to assure its consistency and accuracy.

Call Center

County residents may contact the Call Center, established by County Administration, to request information, report incidents, and to confirm rumors. The Call Center operates the Emergency Hotline from a pre-existing location within the CEOC. Incoming telephone lines will be activated and staffed as needed. The Emergency Hotline is managed by supervisors, who report to ESF #14, and whose responsibility is to provide staff with accurate and timely information.

Elected/Appointed Official Information Distribution

Elected/appointed officials from municipal, County, State, Federal, and representatives from international consulates may contact local officials with requests for information, to report incidents, and request status updates on citizens/residents. In anticipation of this, County Administration has designated the Liaison Unit with the responsibility of handle these calls. The Liaison Unit works in conjunction with ESF #14 and the Citizen Information Center to provide general public and elected/appointed officials with accurate and timely information.

Press Releases

During an emergency there will be certain events and activities that will trigger the release of information to the media (traditional and social media outlets). A press release will be prepared by ESF #14 and distributed to the media and the Liaison Unit for each of the following events and activities (at a minimum):

- Advise the public that a declaration of a State of Local Emergency has been declared by Broward County and an Executive Order by the Governor has been issued. This release will include the following minimum information:
  - Conditions which precipitated the declaration.
  - The areas of the county that are affected.
  - The CEOC is activated, and the County is prepared to implement appropriate County emergency plans and coordinate the response.
  - Any actions taken or authorized for the protection of public health and safety (i.e., suspension of tolls, closing government offices, orders to evacuate coastal and low-lying areas, etc.).
- Announce the activation of the Call Center or "Emergency Hotline." This release will identify the numbers that are available to the public.
- Announce the establishment of recovery centers for donated materials and supplies, and for those wishing to volunteer their time and services. This release will include the following minimum information:
  - Location and toll-free telephone numbers for the regional recovery center, if established.
  - Listing of materials and supplies that are needed by disaster victims, as well as a listing of what is not needed.
  - Procedures to be followed to donate materials and supplies.
  - Procedures to be followed to volunteer time and services.
- Announce the Governor's request to the President for a disaster declaration and any available federal disaster assistance. This includes a request to activate the Advance Emergency Response Team (ERT/A). This release will include the following minimum information:
  - Emergency conditions precipitating the request.
  - A summary of the actual or anticipated impacts of the emergency on the County and municipal governments.
  - Actions taken by the State, County, and municipal governments in response to the emergency.
  - An estimate of the types and amount of federal assistance necessary.
  - Mitigation opportunities available to the public.
- Announce the President's response to the request.
- Announce the establishment of the following disaster response sites and facilities:
  - JFO
  - JIC
  - American Red Cross and other available shelters
  - FRCs and/or FACs
  - Fixed and mobile mass feeding sites and bulk distribution sites
  - Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs)
  - Facilities where services are available (i.e., food stamp sites, job service centers, etc.)
  - PODs

As a matter of procedure, press releases should be prepared and distributed to advise the traditional media, social media outlets, and public (general and elected/appointed) of the change in status of any of the above information.

Instructions to the Public

After emergency conditions subside for a major disaster, it is anticipated that all normal communications with the public in the disaster area(s) will either be destroyed or largely incapacitated. This includes the electronic news media and social media outlets. County PIOs and Liaison Unit officials must develop a variety of non-electronic media and procedures to communicate information and instructions to the public.

ESF #14 and County Administration will work closely to prepare periodic newsletters to advise the public of the status of emergency recovery efforts; to pass along emergency instructions; and to advise the public of the availability of services and other types of assistance. These may be bilingual if necessary. ESF #14 will work with ESF #6 to ensure the distribution of the newsletters at all mass care facilities. ESF #14 will work with the Liaison Unit to ensure that elected/appointed officials/personnel are kept informed of what is going on. Additionally, ESF #14 will coordinate distribution of this information at all other disaster assistance facilities. Copies of the newsletters will be given to outreach teams for distribution within the disaster area(s).

As part of the outreach effort, broadcast vehicles equipped with loudspeakers may be used to advise disaster victims of the availability of services. Airships and blimps with electronic billboard capabilities may be used to advise disaster victims of the availability of services and other forms of disaster assistance.

Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)

IPAWS is a national system for alerting the public of urgent information impacting public safety. It supports sending of local alerts to all citizens in a defined area from local, state, tribal and territorial officials during emergencies and from the President in the event of a catastrophic national emergency. IPAWS provides authenticated emergency alert and information massaging from emergency officials to the public through:

- Radio and television via the Emergency Alert System (EAS)
- Cellular phones via wireless emergency alerts (WEA)
- NOAA All Hazards Weather Radio via IPAWS-NOAA gateway
- Internet applications and websites via the IPAWS Public Feed

IPAWS alerts can be developed and disseminated through multiple platforms including EMnet and Everbridge.

Through a MOA between Broward County and the FEMA IPAWS Program Management Office, OEM has been designated as the Collaborative Operating Group and is responsible for the utilization and security of IPAWS Open Platform for Emergency Networks (IPAWS-OPEN). Under this designation, OEM identifies and coordinates training and certification of agencies and users who are tasked with sending alerts with the system. Currently, the Central Regional PSAP in its role as County Warning Point (CWP) is the primary entity tasked with dissemination of emergency alerting information to the public through IPAWS. OEM is the secondary entity for this role.

Joint Information Center (JIC)

In the aftermath of a presidential disaster declaration, FEMA will establish an on-scene Federal JIC. The JIC is the physical location where federal, state and local PIOs come together to ensure coordination of information to be released to the public and the media. It is federal policy to encourage full participation in the JIC by the state, local, voluntary and private recovery organizations. The Liaison Unit will include

representation in this process to assist with information gathering and dissemination within its membership.

Upon its activation, the JIC will serve as the central point for media access to the latest developments and current information. The JIC will be located either within or adjacent to the Joint Field Office (JFO) complex to ensure access to key recovery personnel. The JIC will be configured with adequate telephone and logistical support. Telephone lines will be provided for PIOs and the media (for voice and data communications).

The primary roles and responsibilities of the JIC will be to:

- Provide information and instructions to individuals, families, consulates, businesses, and industries affected by the emergency through the media and other means.
- Coordinate information prior to its release to ensure its accuracy.
- Process requests for information from the media.
- Hold periodic press conferences and briefings to give the media access to the facts and experts helping with the recovery efforts.
- Handle VIP briefings and tours.
- Provide a rumor control function to stop inaccurate and false information from circulation.

An ESF #14 representative will serve as the Broward County JIC Team Leader and will have overall responsibility for coordinating the release of information by ESFs, County, and Municipal agencies. The release of any information to the media by agencies will be coordinated through and approved by the JIC Team Leader and/or Director of OEM. The JIC Team Leader may designate spokespersons from other ESFs, County, or municipal agencies to serve as Assistant County PIOs.

Outreach

Outreach is multi-faceted communication between emergency management and the public to increase understanding of emergency information, promote public involvement in emergency preparedness, and influence behaviors, attitudes and actions. OEM focuses its outreach efforts on building a unified understanding of the agency's mission in emergency management, creating visibility, promoting disaster preparedness, and developing partnerships with various stakeholders. Through this process, the outreach program will help OEM increase the level of trust and assistance to the various publics which it serves.

The goals of the OEM outreach program are to educate and empower residents, neighborhoods, community groups, and the public sector to prepare, respond, and recover from an emergency. Working toward this goal provides a reciprocal benefit that emergency managers can better plan for contingencies knowing the public's increased knowledge and access to emergency preparedness information. This may also provide additional time in the immediate aftermath of a disaster since a better prepared and informed public may be more capable of self-sustainment until the government can resume essential services.

The emergency outreach program may include, but is not limited to the following programs:

- Distribution of All Hazards preparedness printed materials
- Radio and television public service announcements
- Broward County Hurricane Preparedness website: http://www.broward.org/hurricane/
- Participation in All Hazards Preparedness Expositions

- Development and coordination with educators for children's hurricane preparedness awareness
- Community Emergency Preparedness presentations
- Vulnerable Population Registry (VPR) awareness presentations
- Special Needs Registry application process overview
- Social Media engagement to promote outreach events and community preparedness workshops to ensure message consistency

The OEM Outreach Program Coordinator manages the outreach program and works closely with the County Office of Public Communications. Refer to the **OEM Outreach Plan** for details on the outreach program.

Training and Exercise

Training

OEM, in collaboration with its stakeholders, maintains a robust training and exercise program. The OEM Training and Exercise Coordinator (T&EC) is responsible for the oversight and administration of the training and exercise program.   The T&EC coordinates local trainings, disseminates training opportunities, and maintains training and credentialing documentation.   These records are retained for a minimum of 5 years.

The T&EC completes an annual Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP) in collaboration with municipal, public health, NGO, higher education institutions, and other stakeholders. During the IPP process, the T&EC gathers information from stakeholders regarding appropriate courses that will address any gaps or areas for improvement identified through exercises, real-life events, or institutional experience.

Training may take the form of classroom courses, professional development seminars and workshops, online courses/webinars, and independent study courses. The T&EC will work with appropriate agencies to schedule courses, establish training procedures, and ensure the provision of training for emergency management personnel.

WEBEOC® TRAINING

The WebEOC® crisis information management system is used to document requests for resources, significant events, press releases, and other activities during an emergency. Training records for BERT members are maintained in WebEOC®. OEM staff coordinates and conducts WebEOC® training as part of a year-round dedicated training program for BERT members. In addition, the WebEOC® Refresher Tutorial, which is an online training program for WebEOC®, is available for use by BERT members. The tutorial is updated annually to reflect changes to WebEOC®.

Exercise

In addition to training, a comprehensive exercise program is necessary to practice, evaluate, and improve emergency plans and procedures. The T&EC oversees the exercise program which includes seminars, workshops, games, tabletops, drills, functional, and full-scale exercises. OEM exercises include the participation of BERT components as well as other stakeholders such as municipal, public health, NGO, and higher education institutions.

Using the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program, OEM ensures exercises are conducted in a manner that supports the county priorities and strengthens our mission areas and core capabilities. An AAR and IP will be developed post-exercise to address identified gaps.

Each BERT component conducts seminars, workshops, tabletops and/or functional exercises at least once per year. A functional or full-scale activation exercise of the CEOC is scheduled annually at the discretion of the OEM Director.

For additional details regarding annual County or stakeholder training refer to the **Broward County Integrated Preparedness Plan**.

Mutual Aid

Mutual Aid Agreements (MAAs), MOAs, and MOUs dealing with emergency operations will be entered into as the need arises. Mutual Aid will be coordinated through Broward County OEM. The OEM Director or designee is responsible for overseeing the mutual aid process. Other agencies may be the primary agency for the type of agreement will develop, coordinate, and monitor their agreement. During an activation of the CEOC, the Logistics Section Chief has the lead responsibility for handling mutual aid requests and/or providing help to other government jurisdictions asking for assistance under the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA) or other MOAs/MOUs.

Broward County is a signatory to the SMAA, all municipalities are encouraged to sign as well. If resources within the County are insufficient for disaster response and recovery operations, mutual aid will be requested from the SEOC or other local jurisdictions in the state.

All other mutual aid will be coordinated through the respective responsible coordinating agency such as the Florida Fire Chief's Association, Florida Emergency Preparedness Association, Florida League of Cities, Florida Association of Counties, FLaWARN, and other organizations and associations. Requests for mutual aid will be referred from the municipalities and/or the respective ESFs to the relevant coordinating agency. Close coordination between the municipalities, ESFs and those associations and organizations coordinating mutual aid will be necessary to effectively meet the needs for mutual aid.

Broward County develops and maintains numerous mutual aid agreements and/or contracts for services, supplies, and other resources needed during an incident. These include agreements with vendors, the School Board of Broward County, Waste Management, Republic Industries, Goodwill, and other private, non-profit, and faith-based organizations.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

The EMAC program provides a framework for interstate financial reimbursement. EMAC is a national interstate mutual aid agreement that enables states to share resources during times of disaster. EMAC acts as a complement to the federal disaster response system, providing relief to states requesting assistance from assisting member states. EMAC can be used either in lieu of federal assistance or in conjunction with federal assistance. An EMAC request will typically be made by the requesting State to FDEM. Requests for assistance to Broward County under EMAC will be made by OEM as a Mission Request to FDEM. The requests will include the resource requested and costs. FDEM will coordinate the request with OEM.

Catastrophic Mutual Aid Support to Other Jurisdictions

The possibility exists that an emergency could occur near the County, to the north or south, but leaves this area relatively unscathed. However, due to the proximity of the emergency, all or a portion of the BERT would require activation. A need could arise to provide one or more neighboring counties with assistance. In addition, the rendering of mutual aid to the affected areas could entail the activation of emergency response facilities within the County, such as the CEOC or CSA. If relief assistance to another county requires the activation of the CEOC, mutual aid to the affected County will be coordinated

through the CEOC. If coordination of assistance does not require activation of the CEOC, then mutual aid will be coordinated through OEM.

Mutual Aid Requests

Mutual aid will only be requested if the appropriate Branch Director deems that local resources are inadequate and/or that all other local sources have been exhausted. The requesting ESF shall transmit mutual aid requests through their Branch Director to the Logistics Section using WebEOC®.   The Planning Section should be kept appraised of all mutual aid requests by briefings from the Logistics Chief at the Planning and Tactics meetings. The Logistics Section shall serve as the contact and coordination point for all mutual aid requests. The Mission Tracking Unit will coordinate and track all mutual aid requests that are entered into the State WebEOC®.

The following steps should be followed in making requests for resources from other government organizations that have entered into mutual aid agreements:

1. County Mayor declares a local state of emergency because a disaster has occurred. A copy of the declaration is sent to the FDEM and posted in the State's WebEOC®.
2. The Logistics Section Mission Tracking Unit will provide relevant information to FDEM through WebEOC®.
3. The Mission Tracking Unit will track mutual aid requests through to completion in close coordination with the requesting ESF.

Request for Federal Disaster Assistance

Initial and preliminary damage assessment teams will analyze the identified public and private damage to determine if the situation warrants the OEM Director and the County Administrator to recommend to the County Mayor to request that the Governor ask for a Presidential Emergency or Disaster Declaration.

The request will be submitted as soon as the preliminary determination of extent of damages is made and not later than 24 hours from the occurrence of a major or catastrophic emergency and will:

- Demonstrate that the situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capability of the County.
- Demonstrate that supplemental federal assistance is necessary to save lives and to protect property, public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the further threat from the emergency.
- Certify that the County and municipal governments will bear their proportionate share of the costs to implement federal disaster assistance programs.
- Include an estimate of the extent and nature of federal assistance required for each of the impacted areas.
- Confirm that appropriate actions have been taken under state law, including the execution of the County's Emergency Operations Plans.
- Identify the County Coordinating Officer (CCO) in the event the request is honored. (The CCO becomes the County official who then coordinates state and federal disaster assistance efforts in conjunction with the County.)

In the event of a major or catastrophic emergency, where the magnitude and severity of damage is expected to be extreme and there is an immediate need for supplemental federal assistance, the County Mayor or their designee may make an expedited request for a Presidential Disaster Declaration. This

request will not include specific estimates of damage and the amount of federal assistance necessary. This request will, however, outline the anticipated impacts of the emergency.

Federal/State Agreement

After the President's declaration, the Governor and FEMA Regional Director enter into a federal/state agreement which describes how federal disaster assistance will be made available. The agreement:

- Identifies those areas which are eligible for assistance.
- Stipulates the division of costs among the federal, state and local governments.
- Specifies the time period in which assistance will be made available; and
- Identifies any other conditions for receiving assistance.

Declaration Notification

When the President declares an area or areas to be disaster areas, the State DEM will immediately notify the County. The Director of OEM will notify all affected municipalities and all other possible applicants who may be eligible for federal assistance. ESF #14, will coordinate the notification of the media and public through media briefings and press releases.

Response

Overview

Response to major or catastrophic emergency will be a protracted process that will severely strain the resources of both governmental and non-governmental agencies over a period of time. A major or catastrophic emergency will require extraordinary steps to be taken to provide resources and assistance quickly and effectively.

Priorities will be established by local, state, and federal officials to guide the emergency response process, including:

- Securing the disaster area and protecting public safety.
- Opening blocked roadways to permit first responder access.
- Assessing the immediate unmet emergency needs of those impacted by the emergency (food, water, clothing, medical supplies, etc.) and taking the appropriate steps to meet those needs.
- Identifying and eliminating hazards to public health.
- Assessing damages to essential public facilities and services (electricity, telecommunications, transportation systems, etc.) and taking the appropriate steps to restore essential facilities and services; and
- Assessing the total impact to homes and businesses.

Once the emergency has passed, coordination of response and relief operations will begin such as search and rescue operations, mass casualty activities, the provision of emergency supplies, damage assessment, emergency debris removal, and emergency restoration of utilities. The CEOC will continue to direct management and coordination of all emergency response functions. Emergency relief agencies as well as all levels of government and the responding disaster relief organizations will be represented through various ESFs in the CEOC.

Requests for immediate relief supplies and resources will be made by the municipalities to the CEOC through the MSB Director. The CEOC may consolidate city requests into a county request for immediate relief resources. The County request for outside resources will be made to the State.

The CEOC will be the primary initial local coordinating agency for requesting resources and relief from State and Federal sources and allocating such supplies within the County. State and Federal Emergency Response Teams will be established and sent as soon as possible after the emergency. Ideally, these Emergency Response Teams will be located in Broward County at or near the CEOC and will carry out all State coordination and assistance functions until the Federal Joint Field Office (JFO) is established

After the immediate emergency response phase, more of the direction, control, and coordination of the emergency response functions will be transferred to normal county government agency functions. At the point when the Declaration of Local Emergency is lifted, the County and municipal government agencies will be in complete control of all Broward County recovery efforts. For major disasters, a separate recovery organization as described under the Recovery section of this plan may be activated to implement recovery actions.

EOC Activation

When OEM has received notification that a threat or event has occurred which could require the implementation of EOC activation sections of this plan, each county agency with responsibility for a respective emergency support function or ICS component of the Broward Emergency Response Team will begin mobilization in accordance with this plan and their respective SOPs.

The CEOC may be activated at any time there is an existing or potential threat or an incident that significantly affects the County or a large segment of its population. Stakeholders should plan on fulfilling their CEOC role within two (2) hours of the activation notification.

Scheduled Activation

A scheduled activation may occur for both weather and non-weather-related events. The ESFs and any other ICS components that are expected to staff the CEOC will be notified in advance of the actual activation time and the reason for the activation. Notifications will be made using established notification policy (Everbridge, flash reports, email/text, etc.). The type and severity of the event will dictate the level of the activation, and which functions within the Table of Organization (TO) are directed to staff the CEOC. MEOCs will be included in the activation notification.

Unscheduled Activation

The CEOC may activate as a result of an unanticipated event. These no-notice events may be weather related such as a tornado or flash flood, or non-weather related such as a mass casualty incident. Depending on the incident, the appropriate ESFs, ICS components and municipalities will be notified to staff the CEOC as soon as OEM staff will cease conducting their daily activities and will report to the CEOC and prepare it for activation. OEM staff will make notifications to the appropriate ESFs, ICS components, municipalities, and other appropriate personnel of the activation.

Initial notification of an unscheduled event may come from several sources such as an on-scene source, media, or the CWP. The CWP will contact the OEM On-Call Duty Officer for incidents that meet or may escalate to the level requiring an EOC activation. If required, the Duty Officer will take appropriate action to implement CEOC activation procedures. Refer to the **OEM Duty Officer Policy and Procedure** for details regarding duty officer procedures**.**

Emergency Operations Center Activation Levels

The CEOC can be activated to three levels, depending on the nature of the disaster. The OEM Director will designate what level of activation is required in response to a given situation, and shall ensure all steps for notification and operation are completed for the that level of activation:

Table 10: Activation Levels

Level of Activation	Description
Level Three: Monitoring & Assessment	Level III is typically a monitoring and assessment phase where a specific threat, unusual event, or situation, is actively monitored by OEM. A Level III activation does not require OEM to significantly alter its day-to-day operations or management structure. Upon notification of the existence of a threat, unusual incident/event, or situation, the OEM Duty Officer (DO) will evaluate the situation, and, if conditions warrant, notify the OEM Assistant Director, Director, or designee. The OEM DO will be the primary point of contact and will assist with interagency coordination and the provision of resource as requested. The OEM DO will continue to monitor the situation until it is resolved.
Level Two: Partial Activation	Level II Partial Activation is a limited agency activation. OEM staff, required ICS components and appropriate ESF lead agencies with a role in the incident response are activated and required to report to the CEOC. The other ESFs are notified of the situation and placed on standby. The purpose of a Level II activation is to initiate preparations due to a significant threat of a disaster or to coordinate the response to an incident that only involves specific ESFs/agencies that have a response role within the incident/events. During Level II activation, the CEOC may be operational 24-hours per day or during regular operating hours. The appropriate Incident Command System (ICS) components are activated, and Incident Action Plan (IAP) is developed and implemented. The IAP provides operational objectives reflecting the priorities of Unified Command and the Executive Policy Group. OEM disseminates information and coordinates preparation and response actions with external agencies, municipalities, and County departments tasked in the emergency response until the incident is resolved
Level One: Full-Scale Activation	In a full-scale activation, the CEOC is completely activated on a 24-hour schedule due to an imminent threat or actual occurrence of a significant disaster. All OEM staff, ICS components and all ESFs are activated and required to report to the CEOC. MSB Representatives will be operational remotely but may be brought into the EOC, if needed. At this level, response, relief, and recovery operations are expected to last for an extended period of time. If the response exceeds local capabilities, the CEOC may request assistance from the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) and/or the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Protective Actions

If protective action decisions are required to protect the health, safety, and well-being of the citizens and visitors of Broward County, public safety officials in conjunction with OEM, will evaluate the specific hazard within the incident/event and based upon our vulnerability, issue one or more of the following protective actions:

- **Evacuation:** The mass movement of vulnerable populations and animals from high-risk or potentially impacted areas to safer locations.

- **Shelter-In-Place:** An emergency order that restricts the movement of at-risk populations. At risk populations are to remain within structures that can provide protection from the external hazards (e.g., hazardous materials plumes or contagious persons).

- **Quarantine:** An Executive Order that restricts the movement of persons currently well but known, or suspected, to have been in contact with contagious persons and who may become contagious in the future. Quarantine may involve voluntary or involuntary restriction within a designated facility.

- **Isolation:** An Executive Order that restricts the movement of at-risk populations to segregate ill, infectious, and/or contaminated persons to prevent contamination/disease transmission to others.

- **Re-entry:** A process to permit persons into an impacted area, as hazardous conditions are remediated, and public safety is re-established. Re-entry may be phased and/or time restricted.

- **Curfew:** An Executive Order that restricts the movement of persons within a specified geographic area during specified times.

- **Restrictions:** An Executive Order that may restrict the sale, purchase, or possession of alcoholic beverages, firearms, or flammable substances.

Evacuations

A large-scale evacuation of Broward County residents and visitors may be issued in response to an actual or imminent threat to the county due to various potential hazards or threats such as: tropical storms, hurricanes, floods, hazardous materials spills, wildfires, chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high yield explosive), terrorist attacks, etc. In the event of regional evacuations, coordination among State of Florida Region 10 emergency management partners will occur to discuss the impact and timing of our neighboring counties evacuations which may impact Broward County's evacuation.

During localized incidents, e.g., an evacuation due to a hazmat release, the on-scene incident commander will coordinate with local officials and the appropriate response agencies the necessary actions for the evacuation of the affected area. Localized evacuations not impacting the entire county are coordinated by local law enforcement agencies in conjunction with fire rescue departments and supported by other public safety agencies as needed. If additional county support is necessary, they may contact the OEM Duty Officer who will provide coordination or resources support as requested.

EVACUATION AUTHORITY:

The OEM Director will recommend to the County Administrator the need to issue an Evacuation Order for high-risk areas within Broward County prior to the threat of a tropical storm, hurricane, wildfire, flooding incident, or any other identified threat. In the event of a countywide evacuation, the County Commission, or the County Mayor if the County Commission cannot practically convene, in consultation with the County Administrator, may issue a declaration of a local state of emergency and issue an evacuation order. The OEM Director implements the policy decisions of the County Administrator including decisions regarding recommendations of evacuations and/or shelter-in-place applicable to all County jurisdictions. Evacuation orders require the cooperation and coordination of all impacted municipalities.

Broward County advises those residents who are instructed to evacuate to remain within the County when evacuating from potentially impacted area(s). Evacuations are intended to move affected persons away safely and efficiently from the hazard. In the case of hurricanes, the hazard is storm surge, not wind. Evacuees are encouraged to evacuate to the home of a local family relative, friend, or co-worker, or as a last resort a shelter. Residents not evacuating are asked to shelter-in-place. Traveling long

distances contributes to highway congestion. This "shadow evacuation" can inhibit the egress of those individuals evacuating from storm surge areas.

The Broward County Emergency Evacuation Zones and Routes map is located at https://www.broward.org/Hurricane/Documents/15126EvacuationZonesRoutes.pdf. Detailed information on hurricane preparedness and evacuation planning is contained in the Broward County Hurricane A to Z Guide at https://www.broward.org/Hurricane/Pages/atoz.aspx .

Shelter-In-Place (SIP)

In the event of hazardous materials incident, biological threat, contagious disease or other threat, authorities may determine it is safer for at-risk populations and animals to remain within the safety of interior structures. An Executive Order, which restricts the movement of at-risk populations, may be voluntary or involuntary and will be enforced by law enforcement. Through a SIP Order, public officials anticipate that structures such as homes, businesses, or schools can provide protection from external hazards (i.e., hazardous materials plumes or contagious persons). Logistical support of isolated populations may become a significant challenge if a SIP order remains in place for an extended period.

SHELTER-IN-PLACE AUTHORITY

A non-public health related Shelter-In-Place order (such as a hazardous material plume) might be recommended by the on-scene Incident Commander (IC) if persons and domesticated animals in the immediate vicinity are in imminent danger. The on-scene IC will coordinate Shelter-In-Place Orders with the public safety officials and/or the OEM Director. For other countywide events, such as hurricanes, individuals outside of the evacuation zones may be encouraged to shelter-in-place. This recommendation will be forwarded to the County Administrator by the OEM Director.

Sheltering

If an evacuation order is issued, there are identified shelters available for residents/visitors of Broward County to provide safe refuge from the identified hazard. There are a variety of sheltering options available to residents/visitors. The types of shelters include:

- Evacuations Shelters
  - General Population
  - Special Needs
  - Pet Friendly
- Recovery/Transitional Shelters

Evacuation Shelters

GENERAL POPULATION SHELTERS

General population shelters are intended to provide a safe structure for the residents who live in an evacuation zone or in an unsafe structure and have not made other sheltering arrangements. General population shelters are opened when an evacuation order has been issued in the community due to a potential impending or actual emergency.

General population shelters are located geographically throughout the County and outside of a storm surge zone area. During an evacuation for hurricanes, ESF #6 - Mass Care Group, coordinates the opening of shelters and relies upon public school sites for use as general population shelters. Broward County has a contract with the School Board for the provision of their facilities as shelters.

General population shelters:

- Are intended to save lives by providing refuge from the impact of the event.
- Are equipped to provide only the essentials, e.g., potable water, minimal food (snacks), basic sanitation, basic first aid, and some electricity.
- General population shelters cannot guarantee continuous electricity, air-conditioning, or medical care; therefore, individuals requiring special medical needs or medical care should register with the Special Needs Shelter Registry to apply for acceptance at a SpNS.
- General population shelters do not accept pets. If an evacuee wants to shelter with their pet, they should seek a pet friendly shelter.

SPECIAL NEEDS SHELTERS (SpNS)

The opening of an SpNS is coordinated by ESF #6 and ESF #8, with support from the Logistics Services Branch. The CEOC will coordinate, through ESF #6 and ESF #8, any requests for assistance from other ESFs that need to support shelter operations.

SpNS are designed to meet the needs of persons who require assistance that exceeds services provided at a general population shelter. Special needs shelters are intended to provide, to the extent possible under emergency conditions, an environment that can sustain an individual's level of health. Individuals who need this level of care are encouraged to register with Broward County Special Needs Registry.

ESF #8 lead agency, DOH - Broward, is responsible for operating the SpNS in Broward County. When an "All-Clear" signal is issued, the clients will be "discharged" from the SpNS shelter, and it will close unless there is a need to coordinate recovery shelter operations.

PET FRIENDLY SHELTERS

Pet friendly shelters are for residents living in evacuation zones, mobile homes, manufactured homes, etc. who wish to seek shelter with their pet. ESF #17 is the lead for pet friendly shelters. Broward County Animal Care Division is the lead agency for pet sheltering.

Pets accepted include dogs, cats, domestic birds, rabbits, gerbils, guinea pigs, mice and hamsters. All pets must be in a carrier/crate and all dogs must have a collar with leash. Evacuees must show proof of rabies certificate for dogs and cats. Broward County residents should also be prepared to show their pet's Broward County Registration Tag.

RECOVERY/TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS

After the immediate threat and response actions have concluded, residents may still have a need for shelter due to damage to their home or lack of access to their residence. A recovery shelter may be established in a safe facility outside of the risk area to provide basic services to those temporarily displaced from their home. Once evacuation shelters are consolidated, transitional or recovery shelters many need to be operational for a short period of time. Typically, the shelter location will shift from a school facility to non-school facility as the school board will seek to reopen schools as soon as possible. During this time, the American Red Cross (ARC), a support agency for ESF #6, will manage transitional or recovery shelters. The ARC has agreements with municipalities, churches, community centers etc. for use as shelters.

Quarantine

A Quarantine Order restricts the movement of at-risk populations and confines them to preidentified locations, which may be necessary to monitor, isolate, and treat contaminated or contagious persons and animals. It is the responsibility of the Director of DOH Broward to issue a public health emergency and recommend a Quarantine Order. The escalation to a Quarantine Order is likely to be caused by serious public health threats within the community. This order may be voluntary or involuntary and enforced by law enforcement.

QUARANTINE AUTHORITY

In the event of a public health emergency, it is the responsibility of the Department of Health (DOH) - Broward Director to issue a public health emergency and implement Quarantine Orders. Any situation involving a local order by the DOH-Broward Director for a Quarantine Order will be conducted in close consultation with the FDOH's State Surgeon General, and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) (see Florida Statute Chapter 381, Section 381.0011, Communicable Disease and Quarantine; and, Section 381.00315, Public Health Emergencies and Advisories, Department of Health Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), Communicable Diseases HSP).

Isolation

Isolation Orders may be issued for natural, technological, and human-generated hazards for affected persons. In the event of biological threats or a contagious disease, official authorities may determine it safer for ill populations and ill animals to remain within the safety of interior structures. An Executive Order that restricts the movement of affected populations may be voluntary or involuntary and enforced by law enforcement. By way of an Isolation Order, public officials expect that structures such as homes, businesses, schools, and hospitals will help to contain the spread of the disease to others. Affected persons in isolation may require medical intervention. Logistical support of isolated populations may become a significant challenge if the Isolation Order remains in effect for a long period of time.

ISOLATION AUTHORITY

The authority to issue an Isolation Order will vary based upon the type of threat. Any situation involving a local isolation order by the DOH - Broward Director will be conducted in close consultation with the Florida Department of Health's State Surgeon General, and the Center for Disease Control (see Florida Statute Chapter 381, Section 381.0011, Communicable Disease and Quarantine; and, Section 381.00315, Public Health Emergencies and Advisories, Department of Health EOP, Communicable Disease HSP).

Re-entry

Due to the severe damage inflicted by a major emergency, many areas will be left devastated and unprotected. There will be a need to tightly control access, ingress, and egress of the affected areas to limit the security risk to the damaged locations and to minimize the impact on emergency operations by reducing unnecessary traffic on the County's major roads. Premature permanent re-entry by the public into affected areas could complicate emergency response operations and leave the returning population vulnerable with no services to support them. Re-entry into evacuated areas of Broward County shall be restricted until sufficient levels of services and infrastructure are available to support the returning population.

RE-ENTRY PRIORITIES

Ensuring emergency operations such as search and rescue, damage assessment, preliminary debris clearance, and other immediate life safety operations will be the immediate priority for re-entry. Re-entry activities will be coordinated by ESF #16 - Law Enforcement. ESF #16 will coordinate with local law enforcement agencies, fire rescue, emergency medical services, public works, utility providers etc. to ensure the life safety missions are being carried out and the county's critical infrastructure is being restored to a degree that would allow the residents of the county to return to the evacuated areas. After these actions have been completed, other government and/or private sector emergency response operations may be allowed re-entry to assist with recovery operations.

RE-ENTRY AUTHORIZATION

Under Florida Statues Section 252.36, the Governor, or State Coordinating Officer (SCO) has the authority to control the ingress and egress to and from an emergency area. However, except under extraordinary circumstances, the County will make the final determination regarding re-entry. State and County officials will review information obtained from field responders, municipal representatives, and impact assessment teams. When it is determined that the environmental conditions within the affected area(s) are safe for public access, a recommendation to relax protective actions and allow re-entry into certain designated areas will be made to the County Mayor and County Administrator.

Curfew

When necessary to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the County's residents and visitors, upon declaration of a local state of emergency issued pursuant to Section 8-53 of the Broward County Code of Ordinances or Section 2.04.G. of the Broward County Charter, the County Administrator is authorized to impose a general curfew applicable to Broward County, in whole or in part, during hours the County Administrator deems necessary, and modify said curfew from time to time as the County Administrator deems appropriate.

The County Administrator, in collaboration with municipalities, may establish a countywide curfew or a specific area curfew, due to dangerous conditions, to restrict travel and movement within the County during a local state of emergency. Curfew Orders restrict the travel and movement of persons within identified geographic areas. The purpose of Curfew Orders is to protect public safety and maintain order. The Broward County EOC will coordinate with its municipalities the implementation of curfews and municipalities are expected to coordinate with Broward County EOC prior to implementing any curfews or re-entry orders.

Restrictions

PROHIBITIONS AGAINST PRICE GOUGING

The Broward County Code of Ordinances, Section 8-54, Prohibitions Against Price Gouging, institutes prohibitions against price gouging upon declaration of any emergency to include, but not limited to, charging more than the average retail price for consumer goods and/or imposing unconscionable prices for the rental or lease of any dwelling unit or self-storage facility. Law enforcement officials will assist in the enforcement of this article. Violators will be investigated and may be served a citation or subject to further legal action.

Flash Reports

The Flash Report is a one-page report intended distributed to EOC stakeholders on a need-to-know basis only, providing a storm status and/or weather updates, and any pre-storm preparatory information or guidance. It can also be created to provide information about other potential emergency or disaster situations, or to update an existing emergency. Flash reports are normally generated during the monitoring phase (Level 3) in order to share information and raise awareness to the threat of a hazard, or to share breaking news when deemed prudent by the Director of Emergency Management. The most common distribution of the Flash Report is through e-mail. The flash report requires a signature approval by the Director, or designee. before distribution.

WebEOC®

Information, missions, and resources are coordinated and tracked in the CEOC using the WebEOC® Crisis Information Management Software (CIMS). WebEOC® is a web-enabled collaborative information communications system that provides real time information sharing to facilitate decision making during a crisis and daily operations. The system is available to municipalities and other partner organizations through the internet.

Recovery

Overview

The transition from Response to Recovery is a gradual process, the pace and timing of which will depend upon the circumstances. As response activities diminish, recovery activities will increase. If the scope of the disaster dictates, a separate recovery organization will be established to manage recovery operations. This will start as the Recovery Branch (in the Planning Section) of the CEOC and may grow to become the temporary Disaster Recovery Coordination Center (DRCC). The response-phase CEOC Incident Commander will make the decision as to when to transfer direction and control of recovery operations to the Recovery Manager and the DRCC depending upon the circumstances of the disaster.

Recovery Plan

Broward County's Recovery Plan utilizes an all-hazards approach to address the recovery centered risks identified in Broward's LMS Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment. The Recovery Plan considers all known threats and hazards to provide a standard framework for county-level disaster recovery unless otherwise noted.

The Broward County CEMP, City and Departmental plans, COOP plans, and Continuity of Government plans may be implemented before or concurrent with the activation and implementation of the Recovery Plan. Emergency response for recovery and continuity of essential functions will be provided to the degree possible. The thirty-one municipalities, the Miccosukee Tribe, and the Seminole Tribe of Florida should have disaster recovery plans to establish local municipal recovery operations in conjunction with county wide recovery operations.

Recovery Plan Activation Criteria

The response-phase CEOC Incident Commander will decide when to formally transition from the CEMP to the Broward County Recovery Plan (BCRP). The following criteria will be used in the determination:

- Immediate life-safety concerns associated with a disaster incident have been contained.

- The demand for standard and emergency services in County governmental and nongovernmental entities is more significant than their capability because of ongoing or unmet needs from the response phase or new needs.
- The situation is expected to persist for an extended period.
- The County has requested the Governor declare a "state of emergency" and the president declare an emergency or disaster under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-388 (Stafford Act).

Notwithstanding the above activation criteria, certain recovery concepts and organizing principles outlined in the BCRP may be apply to incidents of varying scale and scope.

Procedure for Activation of Broward County's Recovery Plan

The transition from response to recovery may be gradual and involve a formal transition when ultimate authority is transferred from the CEOC Incident Commander to the Recovery Manager or designee.

Table 11: Specific Characteristics of the Transition from Response to Recovery

	RESPONSE	SHORT TERM RECOVERY	INTERMEDIATE/LONG TERM RECOVERY
CONTROLLING PLAN	Broward County CEMP	Transition	Broward County Recovery Plan
INCIDENT COMMAND AND COORDINATION LOCATION	CEOC	CEOC deactivates or transitions to virtual; Disaster Recovery Coordination Center activated	Broward County Disaster Recovery Coordination Center
COMMANDER	CEOC IC County Administrator OEM Director	CEOC IC transitions to Recovery Manager	Recovery Manager
OPERATIONAL AUTHORITY	OEM Director (County Administrator)	OEM Director (County Administrator)	County Administration designee
RESPONSE AND RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS	ESFs activated as needed for response	ESFs deactivated or transitioned to RSFs in recovery chain of command, or RSFs activated anew, on a function-by-function basis	RSFs remain active during recovery phase as needed only
RECOVERY BRANCH	Activated as a Branch in Planning Section of the CEOC	Provides transition staff for org structure positions as it transitions to recovery focus	Staffs Recovery Coordination Center positions as appropriate and assigned

A more detailed sequential description of the procedures for transition from CEMP to BCRP is provided below:

1. Elements of short-term recovery will begin upon CEOC activation, in accordance with the CEMP. The Recovery Branch will maintain documentation in anticipation of disaster recovery funding.

2. The document controlling the overall emergency management structure and authority will transition from the CEMP to the BCRP when activation criteria are met; this will formally transition incident command to the Recovery Manager.

3. The Recovery Manager will command the DRCC, and the response-phase CEOC Incident Commander may need to assume the Deputy Recovery Manager role. During the remainder of this transitional phase, any response assets that have yet to complete finite response objectives will remain coordinated via the new Deputy Recovery Manager. In contrast, those with ongoing recovery objectives will transition into the DRCC. The transition phase will be complete once all response operations have been deactivated or transitioned to the DRCC.

4. Any new incidents will be managed through the CEMP; the BCRP does not supersede any emergency response plans, supporting annexes or procedures except insofar as they are directly associated with the recovery.

Damage Assessment

Timely and accurate damage assessment of both the private and public sectors is essential to:

- Determine type of assistance to request.
- Prioritize resource distribution for disaster survivors.
- Prioritize infrastructure restoration.
- Gather supporting information for a state of local emergency declaration and requesting a presidentially declared disaster.

In the aftermath of a disaster damages assessments are conducted. These assessments may include Home Damage, Rapid Impact, Initial Damage, and Joint Preliminary Damage. County and municipal floodplain managers may also conduct damage assessments in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) of the County. The extent and scope of assessments will vary depending on the type of disaster and the extent of damage.

Home Damage Assessment Application

Residents may utilize the application to report damage to their residence after a disaster. Residents will provide their damage level and/or flood level and may include images of the damage. The reports provide a critical early indication of where major damage has occurred. These reports do not constitute a request for individual assistance and do not replace the normal grid-by-grid assessments performed by county assessment teams.

Rapid Impact Assessment (RIA)

The Rapid Impact Assessment is a windshield survey conducted immediately after a disaster. The RIA will be completed within 4-6 hours after an all clear has been issued. The RIA provides Unified Command with information to rapidly assess the extent of damage.

The RIA is designed to rapidly:

- Assess the extent of damage.
- Assess the need to request Mutual Aid.
- Assist in the effective management and distribution of emergency response resources.

Initial Damage Assessment (IDA)

The IDA process will provide supporting information for a presidentially declared disaster designation request. This assessment includes public and private property financial loss estimates. The IDA also aims to determine the magnitude and severity of damage to private and public buildings and infrastructure and assess the level of flooding damage in the event of a severe rainfall event. The IDA includes estimates of financial losses for public and private property and is more detailed than the RIA. The IDA should be completed within 24 hours of an event.

The IDA is conducted by deployed damage assessment teams. Damage assessments are reported to the ESF #5 Damage Assessment Unit which will collate the information for use in decision making and reporting. Certain ESFs within the CEOC have specific damage assessment responsibilities. ESF #3 (Public Works) is responsible for conducting damage assessment for county owned/maintained facilities, roads and traffic network infrastructure. Other agencies with IDA responsibility include Municipalities, School Board of Broward County, Airport, Port Everglades, South Florida Water Management District and hospitals.

Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)

The PDA process is used to validate if a disaster's impacts warrant a Presidential Declaration. A Joint PDA is generally performed by teams consisting of Federal, State, and local agency representatives. Two separate and distinct PDAs are conducted after a large-scale disaster: assessments for Individual Assistance eligibility, and assessments for Public Assistance eligibility.

The PDA will lead into Departments/Divisions identifying projects whose costs will require tracking. Tracking of these project costs throughout the County will be accomplished through the Broward County Cost Recovery Teams that will report project costs to the Finance/Administration Section at the Disaster Recovery Coordination Center (DRCC). The Public Assistance Unit and the Finance/Administration Section, will work in conjunction with the respective County agency to ensure that costs incurred are recorded to the correct charge points within the general ledger, submitted to the appropriate insurance carriers and to the correct Federal funding agencies.

Post CEOC Activation Finance Activities – Long-Term Recovery

If a disaster is beyond the fiscal capability of the County, the County will seek funding from other sources such as the County's commercial insurance, FHWA Emergency Program, NRCS, FEMA Public Assistance (PA) Program and other Federal and State programs. The FEMA PA Program is the funding of last resort. All other avenues must be pursued first in order to receive FEMA PA funding. Broward County commercially insures its property with the type and to the extent that coverage is reasonably available. Enterprise funds will be tracked separately and will not be commingled with other non-enterprise funds.

Upon demobilization of the Finance/Administration Section (and the Logistics Section) at the CEOC, and if warranted by the size and scope of the event, these sections may be moved to the DRCC for support of long-term recovery activities. The DRCC may be a central location or a virtual Center where staff are working at their normal non-disaster office locations.

Individual Assistance (IA)

FEMA Individual Assistance (IA) provides assistance to eligible individuals, households and businesses who have sustained losses as direct result of a disaster that received a federal disaster declaration that are not covered by insurance. The assistance is available to homeowners and renters who have sustained damage to their homes, vehicles, personal property, businesses, or inventory. Assistance can include funding to pay for temporary housing, emergency home repairs, uninsured and underinsured personal property losses, and medical, dental, and funeral expenses and other serious disaster related expenses.

The PDA supporting an IA Presidential Declaration consists of a survey conducted by FEMA along with state and local staff teams, which enumerates the number of destroyed, major, minor and affected homes in the disaster-impacted county. A state threshold (typically 800 or more homes with Major damage) and a threshold of destroyed homes for a county must exceed 200 homes with major damage and must be validated to receive an IA Presidential Declaration. An Individual Assistance Unit is established under the Recovery branch in the Planning Section to facilitate and coordinate local Individual Assistance.

FEMA collaborates with other agencies such as the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) and the USDA to provide assistance to disaster survivors. ESF #18 has a Business Recovery Unit that coordinates the SBA disaster assistance when the CEOC is activated, including representatives from the state, county and municipalities. OEM will coordinate with the designated municipal emergency coordinator in the impacted jurisdiction for events not involving CEOC activation.

Public Assistance (PA)

The FEMA Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program assists State, Tribal, and local governments, and eligible Private Nonprofit organizations with funding so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. A PA Presidential Declaration is issued based on the FEMA disaster impact threshold, which is based on county population applied to a per-capita rate. A state threshold must also be met for consideration of a PA Presidential Declaration.

Through the PA Program, FEMA can provide assistance for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of publicly owned facilities and the facilities of eligible Private Non-Profit (PNP) organizations that have been damaged by a disaster. The PA Program also encourages the protection of these damaged facilities from future events by providing assistance in incorporating hazard mitigation measures during the repair, rebuilding and recovery process.

The Federal share of assistance is at least 75% of the eligible cost. The grantee (usually the State) determines how the non-Federal share (up to 25%) is split with the sub grantees (eligible applicants). Eligible public entities include local governments, specific private nonprofits such as schools, utility companies, irrigation systems, emergency medical, rehabilitation operations, houses of wordship, and temporary or permanent custodial-care facilities are potentially eligible for assistance.

PA Procedures

When the President issues a disaster declaration that includes Broward County, the County will receive notice from the State directly. The State will ask Broward County to coordinate an Applicant Briefing on PA eligibility, and to invite eligible entities to apply.

Each County agency is responsible for collecting and documenting reimbursement information, identifying public assistance projects, and submitting to OEM for countywide consolidation and submission to FEMA. Refer to the **Public Assistance Unit SOP** for details.

The Recovery Manager will transmit disaster declaration, recovery assistance information, and technical assistance resources to eligible applicants. Each eligible applicant is responsible for identifying its public assistance projects. The recovery staff will coordinate with the State regarding implementing the appropriate programs authorized by the declaration.

Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC)

A DRC is a readily accessible facility or mobile office where applicants may go for information about FEMA or other disaster assistance programs, or with questions related to a specific case. DRCs are established and run by FEMA, state, county and municipal personnel. The OEM Recovery Manager will coordinate with FEMA and the state as necessary.

Services that a DRC may provide include:

- Explanation of any written correspondence received.
- Housing assistance and rental resource information.
- Answers to questions, resolution to problems and referrals to agencies that may provide further assistance.
- Status updates on FEMA Disaster Assistance applications.
- SBA program information.

Disaster Recovery Coordination Center (DRCC)

During the recovery phase for major disasters, operations coordinated by the CEOC in conjunction with other county agencies may be continued in the County's DRCC. The designated County Recovery Manager in charge of the DRCC and the OEM Director will recommend additional staff to conduct operations based on the severity of the incident. This recommendation may be subject to approval by the County Administrator and Board of County Commissioners. The operations conducted from the DRCC will include those for local implementation of State and Federal recovery operations following a presidentially declared disaster. Operations from the DRCC will be implemented until they are complete or until the functions are effectively transferred to county and municipal agencies. Recovery from minor disasters will be completed at the CEOC, requiring no additional expansion of the recovery unit.

If a catastrophic disaster impacts Broward County and results in major and widespread destruction, the staff assigned to the DRCC will be further expanded, and operations will transition from the DRCC to the Broward County Long-term Recovery Coalition.

Disaster Housing

The Director of the Housing Finance Division serves as Broward County's Disaster Housing Coordinator. If long-term housing is identified as a need and warranted, the County implements an official recovery phase and transitions to the Broward County Recovery Coordinating Center (if activated). As part of the transition, housing falls under the Recovery Support Functions (RSF). The Disaster Housing Coordinator serves as the point of contact to the Disaster Housing Action Group and the Bureau of Recovery, FDEM.

Debris Operations

Major disasters can generate large volumes of natural and/or man-made debris requiring prompt removal and disposal to allow affected communities to return to normalcy after the event. Debris volumes can be very large and can involve large scale, coordinated efforts for disposal. Further, because of the number of incorporated municipalities and special districts in Broward County, each of which is responsible for debris management, effective inter-jurisdictional cooperation and coordination are critical to successfully managing debris operations.

Rapid clearance of debris from roadways is critical to allow public safety and other critical response efforts to take place. ESF #3 will manage the "first push" phase which consists of quickly clearing a path in major roads and/or lanes to allow first responder transportation to take place. More thorough road debris removal takes place after the "first push".

ESF #3's debris management concept of operation calls for the establishment of a Debris Management Center (DMC). The DMC is an off-site command center with the sole function of managing debris operations. Throughout the operational period, the DMC's role includes monitoring of debris removal, for the Municipal Services District, and overseeing the operation of TDMS. For Federally declared disasters, DMC staff also assure maximum reimbursement to the County by ensuring that documentation of debris management operations is accurate and complete.

Mitigation

Broward County maintains a State and FEMA approved LMS plan which is updated every five years per state and federal mandates. The current plan expires July 31st, 2028, and uses a comprehensive approach to reduce community vulnerability to all types of disasters. The LMS has the support of Broward's jurisdictions which include municipalities, nonprofit organizations, and special planning districts. Mitigation will be institutionalized at the local level through the local mitigation strategy review process. A major component of the plan is the master projects list. Entities are encouraged to continue to identify and prioritize projects on a regular basis and not just as part of an annual review process. A staff member from OEM serves as the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group (LMSWG) chair, and another OEM staff member serves as the Mitigation Program Manager and LMS Coordinator. The Mitigation Program Manager/LMS Coordinator is responsible for the coordination of day-to-day mitigation activities while the LMSGW chair leads the LMSWG and its five Subcommittees.

The LMSWG consists of designated representatives from each participating municipality, county government agency, state and federal agency, non-profit organization, special planning district, and the private sector. The LMSWG addresses the hazard mitigation issues of municipalities, unincorporated portions of the county and county owned facilities, hospitals, housing authorities, special planning districts, and the private sector. In addition, the subcommittees each focus on a specific area of interest. An Executive Committee serves as the overall governing body of LMS. It also acts as the review committee for the LMS plan adoption and the prioritization and ranking of LMS projects. The following subcommittees report to the Executive Committee and brief the LMSWG members on their findings and proposed mitigation strategies at each quarterly LMSWG meeting:

- Planning Subcommittee
- Education and Outreach Subcommittee
- Private Sector Subcommittee
- Community Rating System Subcommittee
- Resilience Subcommittee

FEMA Grant Programs

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has established grant programs to provide funding for eligible mitigation activities that reduce disaster losses and protect life and property from future disaster damages. Currently FEMA administers the following grant programs:

- The Hazard Mitigation Grant program (HMGP)
- The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program
- The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program
- The Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) program
- The Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) program

For specific details on the Broward County mitigation program refer to the **Broward County LMS plan**.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Overview

The CEMP provides guidance for basic financial management to all departments and agencies responding to incidents. Due to the nature of most emergency situations, finance operations will often be carried out within compressed time frames and other pressures, necessitating the use of non-routine procedures; this in no way lessens the requirement for sound financial management and accountability.

The threat or occurrence of a major or catastrophic emergency could result in a significant expenditure of unbudgeted dollars for resources and services to meet the situation. All emergency response and recovery costs must be properly documented and reported to the OEM Recovery Section, so that eligible reimbursements from state and federal sources may be possible.

When it becomes apparent that the anticipated magnitude and extent of damages will be exceed the established damage threshold and will be beyond the capabilities of the County and State, and that federal resources will be necessary to supplement local emergency response efforts, the Governor via FDEM will request a Presidential Emergency or Disaster Declaration under Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. Such declarations open the way for federal resources including IA and PA funding to be made available to assist in dealing with the emergency or major disaster involved. The Stafford Act supplements state and local resources for disaster relief and recovery.

Financial Management Responsibilities

Timely financial support of any extensive response activity could be crucial to saving lives and property. While innovative and expeditious means of procurement are called for during times of emergencies, it is still mandatory that practices be employed to safeguard the use of public funds from potential fraud, waste and abuse.

- In concert with federal guidelines, officials of the primary and support agencies will give approval for expenditure of funds for response operations. Each agency is responsible for establishing effective administrative controls of funds and segregation of duties for proper internal controls, and to ensure that actions taken, and costs incurred are consistent with the missions identified in this plan.

- Extreme care and diligence must be taken throughout the emergency response period to maintain logs, formal records, and file copies of all expenditures to provide clear and reasonable accountability and justification for future reimbursement requests. Reimbursement is not guaranteed.

- OEM will be responsible for all financial, administrative, and cost analysis aspects of a disaster, while FASD ensures the County follows all Federal, State, and County laws and regulations regarding financial accounting.

- All records relating to the allocation and disbursement of funds pertaining to activities and elements covered in this plan must be maintained, as applicable, in compliance with appropriate State and Federal regulations.

- Any financial management or funding agreements pertaining to municipalities is managed by their financial offices with any coordination necessary conducted through their municipal liaisons.

Cost Recovery Guidelines

In concert with established County guidelines, approval for expenditure of funds for response operations will be given by officials of the lead and support agencies. Each agency is responsible for establishing effective administrative controls of funds and segregation of duties for proper internal controls, and to ensure that actions taken, and costs incurred are consistent with the missions identified in this plan.

Extreme care and attention to detail must be taken throughout an incident to maintain logs, formal records and file copies of all expenditures (including Force Account Labor and Equipment (FALE) forms) in order to provide clear and reasonable accountability and justification for future reimbursement requests. All records relating to the allocation and disbursement of funds pertaining to activities and elements covered in this plan must be maintained, as applicable, in compliance with appropriate State and Federal regulations.

Broward County will request a state WebEOC® mission number for all personnel and equipment being deployed through Mutual Aid following a disaster. The person being deployed into Broward County will agree on an hourly rate, work schedule, reimbursement for daily living expenses in accordance with county rates.

Broward County has agreements with municipalities, School Board of Broward County, and other entities for work done under Category A – debris removal. Per the agreements, the entity may haul debris from their right-of-way to the County's Temporary Debris Management Sites (TDMS) at their expense. The County will process the debris at the TDMS for final disposal. The County will then invoice those entities for the services delivered.

Emergency Financial Management Training

The financial management process in Broward County is the framework for the documentation of all costs associated with the preparedness for, response to, and recovery from a disaster. To ensure the process is completed accurately, OEM will coordinate technical assistance, notification, and training to county personnel, municipalities, agencies, and eligible not-for-profit entities. The OEM Recovery Section provides cost recovery training to all county agencies involved in the cost recovery process. To facilitate this effort, OEM has developed a team of Cost Recovery Coordinators throughout Broward County agencies who are points of contact between OEM, the State of Florida, and FEMA in matters related to cost recovery.

Emergency Management Funding Sources

Funding sources for day-to-day emergency management activities and operations include the following:

- **Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance (EMPA)** – Funds allocated from the Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund created by the Legislature in 1993 to implement necessary improvements in the State's emergency preparedness and recovery program and facilities.
- **Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)** – Funds to the state/local jurisdictions to pay for statewide and local disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery programs.
- **State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)** – Funds from Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to improve the ability of state and local agencies to prevent and respond to terrorist attacks using chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive weapons.

- **Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)** – Funds from DHS's Office of Grants and Training to address unique planning, equipment, training and exercise needs in high-threat, high-density urban areas. Funds enhance and sustain capability to prevent, respond to and recover from threats or acts of terrorism.

- **Hazard Analysis Grant** – Funds from the state to identify and conduct on-site evaluation of facilities in the community storing hazardous materials.

- **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)** – Authorized under Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, the program provides grants to state and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration.

- **Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM)** – Authorized under Section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, the purpose of the program is to assist states and local governments in implementing cost-effective hazard mitigation activities that complement a comprehensive mitigation program.

- **Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program (FMA)** – FMA provides funding to assist states and communities in implementing measures to reduce or eliminate the long-term risks of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program.

Preservation of Vital Records

All County Department/Office Directors and Constitutional Officers are responsible for the preservation of vital records/documents deemed essential for continuing government functions. The Broward County Enterprise Technology Services Division is responsible for the back-up and off-site storage of all electronic county vital records/documents stored on servers under their care.

REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

Broward County

Broward County Charter, Broward County Commission: Provides authority to the County Mayor and County Administrator to declare, limit and terminate a state of emergency and implement the County's Emergency Management Plan. Permits the adoption of emergency ordinances and resolutions.

Broward County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 8 Section 8-53 - Declaration of emergency: Provides the authority to the County Commission (or the Mayor or designee, including the County Administrator, if the County Commission cannot practically convene) to declare a local state of emergency.

Broward County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 8 Section 8-54 – Prohibitions against price gouging: Institutes prohibitions against price gouging upon declaration of an emergency.

Administrative Code of Broward County Section 1.11, Broward County Commission: Broward County Administration: Designates the County Administrator as Chief Executive Officer during major or catastrophic emergencies. Empowers the Administrator to declare a State of Emergency, implement emergency plans, obligate funds and provide for emergency support compensation to unrepresented employees.

Administrative Code of Broward County Chapter 21 – Operational Policy, Procurement Code Finance and Administrative Services also known as Procurement Code of Broward County, Broward County Board of County Commissioners: Provides Broward County a unified purchasing system with centralized responsibility.

Administrative Code of Broward County, Florida, Chapters 13 1/2, Floodplain Management: 30, Special Districts; 34, Water and Sewers; 35, Water Conservation Districts; and 36, Water Resource and Management.

Administrative Code of Broward County Chapter 6: Designates the roles and responsibilities of the Public Works Department and Divisions.

State

Chapter 252, Florida Statutes: Establishes a Division of Emergency Management and prescribes the powers and responsibilities thereof. Provides authority and responsibilities for the mitigation of, preparation for, response to, and recovery from a large-scale disaster.

Chapter 252, Section 252.38, Florida Statutes: Directs each county to establish an emergency management agency and appoint a director to carry out the provisions of Sections 252.31 - 252.90.

Chapter 252, Section 252.355, Florida Statutes: Provides for registration of persons with special needs that may require assistance during an emergency.

Chapter 381, Section 0011, Florida Statutes: Provides for the duties and powers of the Department of Health for quarantine.

Chapter 381, Section 00315, Florida Statutes: Public health advisories; public health emergencies; isolation and quarantines.

Chapter 381, Section 0303, Florida Statutes: Provides for the operation and closure of special medical needs shelters and designates the Florida Department of Health in Broward County through its county health departments as the lead agency.

Chapter 23, Florida Statutes: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Florida Mutual Aid Plan, and the Florida Mutual Aid Act.

Chapter 250, Florida Statutes – Military Code: Designates the Governor as the commander in chief of all militia of the State (Florida National Guard) to preserve the public peace, execute the laws of the State, respond to an emergency, and order all or part of the militia into active service of the State. This is done through the issuance of a Governor's Executive Order.

Chapter 395, Florida Statutes – Hospital Licensing and Regulation: Provides for the protection of public health and safety in the establishment, construction, maintenance, and operation of hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, and mobile surgical facilities by providing for licensure of same and for the development, establishment, and enforcement of minimum standards.

Section 943.0312 Florida Statutes, Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF): Provides for the development and implementation of a statewide strategy to address preparation and response efforts by federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, emergency management agencies, fire and rescue departments, first-responder personnel and others in dealing with potential or actual terrorist acts within or affecting the state of Florida.

Florida Administrative Code (FAC) 27P-6: Establishes compliance criteria and review procedures for the County and Municipal Emergency Preparedness Management Plan (CEMP) that consist of provisions addressing aspects of preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

Florida Administrative Code (FAC), Chapters 40E: South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) Permitting; 62-25, Regulations of Storm water Discharge; 62-550, Drinking Water Standards, Monitoring, and Reporting; 62-555, Permitting and Construction of Public Water Systems; 62-600, Domestic Wastewater Facilities; 62-620, Wastewater Facility and Activities Permitting.

State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, Florida Division of Emergency Management: Provides authority to prepare for, respond to, recovery from, and mitigate the impact of a disaster within the state of Florida.

State of Florida Regional Evacuation Guidelines, State of Florida and all Florida Counties: Provides procedures for the evacuation of vulnerable populations in a large-scale disaster.

Florida Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement, All State, County, City and other political subdivision agencies: Provides for mutual aid in the event of disasters and other emergencies.

Federal

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5121, et seq, as amended by the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006: Provides authority for response and recovery assistance under the National Response Framework, which empowers the President to direct any federal agency to utilize its authorities and resources in support of State and local assistance efforts.

Public Law 106-390, Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act: Authorizes pre-disaster mitigation, to streamline the administration of disaster relief, to control the federal costs of disaster assistance, and for other purposes.

National Response Framework (NRF), Department of Homeland Security: Presents the guiding principles that enable all response partners to prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies from the smallest incident to the largest catastrophe. Establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response.

National Incident Management System (NIMS), Department of Homeland Security: Provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding departments and agencies at all levels of government, the private

sector, and NGOs to work seamlessly to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from , and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life, property, and harm to the environment.

Homeland Security Presidential Decision Directive 5: Identifies steps for improved coordination in response to incidents. It requires the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to coordinate with other Federal departments and agencies and State, local, and tribal governments to establish a National Response Plan (NRP) and a National Incident Management System (NIMS).

Homeland Security Presidential Decision Directive 8: Describes the way Federal departments and agencies will prepare. It requires DHS to coordinate with other Federal departments and agencies and State, local, and tribal governments to develop a National Preparedness Goal.

Public Law 81-920, the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended: Provides a system for joint capability-building at the federal, state and local levels for all hazards.

Public Law 93-234, Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended by the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994, 42 U.S.C. 4001, et seq: Provides insurance coverage for all types of buildings.

Public Law 99-499, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Part III, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. 11001, et seq: Governs hazardous materials planning and right-to-know.

Public Law 101-615, Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act (HMTUSA): Provides funding to improve capability to respond to hazardous materials incidents.

Public Law 96-510, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended: Requires facilities to notify authorities of accidental releases of hazardous materials.

National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 USC 4001 et seq.: Provides authorization, policy, and provisions of the National Flood Insurance program.

Congressional Charter of 1905, 36 U.S.C. §§ 300101-30011, United States Congress: Establishes the American Red Cross and its chapters as a corporation responsible for maintaining a system of domestic and international relief.

Department of Defense Directive 3025.12, Military Assistance for Civil Disturbances: Provides policy and responsibilities governing planning and response by the Department of Defense Components for military assistance to Federal, State, and local government (including government of U.S. territories) and their law enforcement agencies for civil disturbances and civil disturbance operations, including response to terrorist incidents.

Posse Comitatus Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1385: Prohibits federal military personnel and units of the National Guard under federal authority from acting in a law enforcement capacity within the United States, except where expressly authorized.

Department of Defense Directive 3025.15, Military Assistance to Civil Authorities: Provides policy and assigns responsibilities for providing military assistance to civil authorities.

National Guard Regulation 500-1, National Guard Domestic Operations: Prescribes policies, procedures, responsibilities, and direction for activities required for the operational employment or training of Army and Air National Guard units, personnel, and equipment.

Coast Guard Sector Miami Hurricane & Natural Disaster Plan 2015, United States Coast Guard: Provides for Coast Guard Sector Miami preparation and response activities related to tropical weather.

Southeast Florida Area Contingency Plan, United States Coast Guard: Provides for response actions for impacts of a discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil or release or substantial threat of release of a hazardous substance from inland and marine sources.

Southeast Florida Area Maritime Security Plan, United States Coast Guard: Sensitive Security Information plan which describes operational and physical security at ports and actions taken to prevent and respond to security incidents.

Supporting Documents

- Broward County Aviation, Airport Emergency Plan
- Broward County Aviation, Hurricane Preparedness Manual
- Broward County Public Safety Fuel Supply Management Strategy
- Broward County Repetitive Loss Structures List
- Broward County, Rapid Impact Assessment Procedure
- Florida Fire Chiefs' Association, Statewide Emergency Response Plan (SERP) 2021
- Hurricane Plan for Broward County Transit (BCT) 2023
- Port Everglades Coastal Oil Spill Plan
- Port Everglades, Hurricane Preparedness Plan
- South Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee, Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan 2023

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Glossary

Activation
When the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan has been implemented whether in whole or in part. Also, applies to activating the Emergency Operations Center.

After-Action Report (AAR)
A method of identifying and tracking correction of important problems and carrying out best work practices in an operation or exercise after it has been completed. An AAR may be structured to contain statements of Lessons Learned and recommended changes in plans, training, and resources.

Applicant
A State agency, local government, Indian Tribe, Alaskan Native tribal government, or eligible Private Nonprofit Organization who submits a request for disaster assistance under the State's disaster declaration.

Assigned Resources
Resources checked in and assigned to a mission on an incident.

At-Risk/Vulnerable Individual
At-risk or vulnerable populations are often defined as groups whose unique needs may not be fully integrated into planning for disaster response. These populations include, but are not limited to, persons with physical, cognitive or developmental disabilities. Also included in this group are persons with limited English proficiency, geographically or culturally isolated, medically or chemically dependent, homeless, frail elderly and children.

Authorized Requester
[Broward County]
Agency within the Broward County geographical area authorized by Unified Command to request goods and services in order to save lives, protect property, and support response operations.

Billeting
The provision of lodging for Emergency Operations Center staff.

Bioterrorism
Bioterrorism is a deliberate release of viruses, bacteria, or other germs (agents) used to cause illness or death in people, animals, or plants.

Broward Emergency Response Team (BERT)
The organization of agencies represented in the CEOC during an activation that conducts CEOC level emergency planning, operations, logistics, and administrative activities and is established to ensure the effective coordination of county resources during emergency response and recovery operations.

Catastrophic Disaster
An event that results in large numbers of deaths and injuries; causes extensive damage or destruction of facilities that provide and sustain human needs; produces an overwhelming demand on State and local response resources and mechanisms; causes a severe long-term effect on general economic activity; and severely affects State, local, and private sector capabilities to begin and sustain response activities.

Checklist	Written (or computerized) enumeration of actions to be taken by an individual or department, meant to aid memory rather than provide detailed instruction.
Chief	The ICS title for individuals responsible for one of the functional Sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics, or Finance/Administration.
Command	The act of directing and/or controlling resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority. The term may also refer to the Incident Commander.
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	Plan that provides an all-hazards approach to the management of disasters or emergency situations. A CEMP contains policies, authorities, Concept of operations, legal constraints, responsibilities, and emergency functions to be performed. Agency and departmental response plans, responder Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and specific incident action plans are developed from this strategic document.
Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan	A plan that documents the internal procedures of an agency or other entity, public or private, to assure continuance of its minimum essential functions across a wide range of potential emergencies, to include localized acts of nature, accidents, technological and/or attack-related emergencies.
County Emergency Operations Center (CEOC)	The CEOC will provide the primary direction and control functions for emergency response and immediate relief following an emergency. The CEOC may remain activated through initial Recovery operations until such time as Unified Command makes the decision to transfer direction and control of recovery operations to the Recovery Manager and Recovery Coordination Center depending upon the circumstances of the disaster.
County Staging Area (CSA) **[Broward County]**	A temporary site established within the first 24 hours following a disaster event affecting Broward County that can receive and distribute whole truckloads of bulk emergency relief supplies and resources. The resources coming into the County Staging Area are generally from governmental sources or are purchased by the County. Donated items are routed to the Donated Goods Reception Center (ESF #15).
Credentialing **[Broward County}**	The process where an individual who is recommended to work in the County Emergency Operations Center meets the requirements in the Credentialing Policy to work in the County Emergency Operations Center and receives identification and access to the Operations Floor.
Crisis Management	Measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a crisis or an act of terrorism.

Damage Assessment   The process used to appraise or determine the number of injuries and deaths, damage to public and private property, and the status of key facilities and services such as hospitals and other health care facilities, fire and police stations, communications networks, water and sanitation systems, utilities, and transportation networks resulting from a human-generated or natural disaster.

Debris   Scattered items and materials either broken, destroyed, or displaced by a natural or human-generated disaster. Examples include trees and other vegetative material, construction and demolition material, and personal property.

Debris Clearance   Clearing the major road arteries by pushing debris to the roadside to accommodate emergency traffic.

Debris Management Center (DMC)   A command center (off-site from the CEOC) which provides tactical management and coordination of ongoing, day-to-day debris management operations throughout the County. The key role of the DMC is to ensure adequate inter-jurisdictional coordination of debris management operations within the County.

Debris Removal   Picking up debris and taking it to a temporary storage site or permanent landfill.

Declaration   The formal action by the President to make a State eligible for major disaster or emergency assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended.

Demobilization   The process of standing down essential staff from a response status and releasing and returning of resources that are no longer required for the support of the incident/event.

Demobilization Unit   Functional Unit within the Planning Section responsible for assuring orderly, safe, and efficient demobilization of incident resources.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)   A Federal agency, of which FEMA is a part that is charged with ensuring the safety of the United States and its population. DHS is a cabinet level agency of the U.S. Government. The Secretary of DHS is in the top tier of the several members of the President's cabinet, along with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, and the Attorney General.

Deployed   The systematic placement of staff following an incident to ensure a timely restoration of services.

Destroyed   A classification for an item or building that is a total loss or is damaged to the extent that it is not usable and not economically repairable. Used by FEMA in damage assessments.

Director   The ICS title for individuals responsible for supervision of a Branch.

Disability (individual with)	A person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a person who has a history or record of such impairment, or a person who is perceived by others as having such impairment.
Disaster	Any occurrence of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property resulting from a natural, technological, or manmade incident, including but not limited to earthquake, explosion, fire, flood, high water, hostile actions, hurricanes, landslide, mudslide, storms, tidal wave, tornado, wind-driven water, or other disasters. An event in which a community or organization undergoes severe danger and incurs, or is threatened to incur, such losses to persons and/or property that the resources available are exceeded.
Disaster Behavioral Health	Disaster Behavioral Health Response Teams work with communities and emergency responders to assist with the mitigation of emotional, psychological, and physical effects of a disaster, natural or man-made. Disaster behavioral health responders apply the concepts of psychological first aid to help those affected overcome the initial impact of shock, denial, and depression when confronting disasters.
Disaster Recovery Center (DRC)	Places established in the area of a Presidentially declared major disaster, as soon as practicable, to provide victims the opportunity to apply in person for assistance and/or obtain information relating to that assistance. DRCs are staffed by local, State, and Federal agency representatives, as well as staff from volunteer organizations (e.g., the ARC).
Distribution Site	Centralized location(s) for distributing pre-packaged donated goods to agencies and/or individuals in the disaster area. Distribution could also include sorting materials to smaller vehicles for distribution to individual homes in the disaster area.
Documentation Unit	Functional Unit within the Planning Section responsible for collecting, recording, and safeguarding all documents relevant to the incident.
Donated Goods Reception Center	A warehouse facility where donated goods are collected, sorted, inventoried, and distributed to agencies participating in disaster response, relief, and recovery efforts, as well as to disaster survivors.
Durable Medical Equipment (DME)	Home medical equipment providers sell or rent home medical equipment and services for use in a patient's home or place of residence. Equipment includes, though is not limited to, oxygen, respiratory equipment, and customized wheelchairs. Services include delivery, set up, instruction, and maintenance of equipment.

Emergency	An unexpected situation or event, which places life and/or property in danger and requires an immediate response to protect life and property. Examples of an emergency may include fires; explosions; chemical, biological, environmental, and radiation incidents; bomb threats; civil disturbances; medical emergencies; natural disasters; structural failures; and accidental or human-generated disasters. Any aircraft crash, hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion, or other catastrophe which requires emergency assistance to save lives and protect public health and safety or to avert or lessen the threat of a major disaster.
Emergency Distribution Center (EDC) *[Broward County]*	A temporary warehouse established within the first 24 hours following a disaster event in Broward County to receive truckloads of supplies from the County Staging Area and break them down into palletized units for distribution to Points of Distribution, non-profit organizations, Broward County Municipalities, Community Recovery and Distribution Zones, and other authorized recipients.
Emergency Management	The preparation for and carrying out of all emergency functions, other than military functions, to minimize injury and to repair damage resulting from disasters caused by fire, flood, storm, earthquake, or other natural causes, or by technological events, or by enemy attack, sabotage, or other hostile action, and to provide support for rescue operations for persons and property in distress and for humanitarian aid. Emergency management includes mitigation against, preparedness for, response to, and recovery from disasters or emergencies.
Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)	A legally binding mutual aid agreement and partnership between states that allows them to assist one another during emergencies and disasters.
Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)	EMPG helps state and local emergency managers develop, maintain and improve emergency management capabilities and key components of a comprehensive national emergency management system for all hazards. Through this grants program, FEMA provides states a flexibility to allocate funds according to risk and to address the most urgent state and local needs in disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Working within standard federal government grant administration, EMPG provides support for state and local governments to achieve measurable results in key functional areas of emergency management.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	A pre-defined physical location from which management officials exercise direction and control in an emergency or disaster. It is equipped and staffed to provide support in coordinating and guiding emergency/disaster operations. EOCs are activated on an as-needed basis. Can be internal or external to a facility, with a secondary site defined in case the primary site is rendered unusable.

Emergency Response Team (ERT)	An interagency team, consisting of the lead representative from each Federal department or agency assigned primary responsibility for an ESF and key members of the FCO's staff, formed to assist the FCO in carrying out his/her coordination responsibilities. The ERT may be expanded by the FCO to include designated representatives of other Federal departments and agencies as needed. The ERT usually consists of regional-level staff.
Emergency Support Function (ESF)	(1) A functional area of response activity established to facilitate the delivery of disaster assistance required during the immediate response phase of an incident in order to save lives, protect property and public health, and to maintain public safety. ESFs represent those types of disaster assistance which will most likely be needed because of the impact of a catastrophic or significant disaster and response capabilities, or because of the specialized or unique nature of the assistance required. ESF missions are designed to mirror State and federal response efforts that a local government is most likely to need (e.g., mass care, health and medical services, public works), as well as the kinds of operations support necessary to sustain response actions (e.g., transportation, communications). ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective missions.
	(2) All County and volunteer organizations, that comprise the Broward Emergency Response Team (BERT), are grouped into 19 ESFs to carry out coordination and completion of assigned missions. These functions represent specific response activities that are common to all disasters. Each ESF is comprised of one or more Primary agency serving as the lead and several other agencies and organizations providing support. The ESF is a mechanism that consolidates multiple agencies that perform similar or like functions into a single, cohesive unit to allow for the better management of emergency response functions.
Emergency Work	That work which must be done immediately to save lives and to protect improved property, public health and safety, or to avert or lessen the threat of a major disaster. Emergency work frequently includes clearance and removal of debris and temporary restoration of essential public facilities and services, (Category A-B).
Emergency, State of	A condition during which special precautions/actions will be necessary in order to adequately safeguard property and the health and lives of people within a community or organization.
Evacuation	Organized, phased, and supervised dispersal or removal of people from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.
Evacuees	All persons removed or moving from areas threatened or struck by a disaster.

Exercise	A simulated emergency condition involving planning, preparation, and execution; carried out for the purpose of testing, evaluating, planning, developing, training, and/or demonstrating emergency management systems and individual components and capabilities, to identify areas of strength and weakness for improvement of emergency plan (CEMP).
Facility	Any publicly or privately owned building, works, system, or equipment, built or manufactured, or an improved and maintained natural feature. Land used for agricultural purposes is not a facility.
Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)	To coordinate federal efforts, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA, q.v.) recommends, and the President appoints a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) for each state that is affected by a disaster. The FCO and the state response team set up a Disaster Field Office (DFO, q.v.) near the disaster scene.
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	FEMA plays a multi-faceted central role in the national disaster program in terms of preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation by federal, state and local governments, commerce and industry, individuals and families, and non-governmental organizations. FEMA leads the effort to prepare the nation for all hazards and effectively manage federal response and recovery efforts following any national incident. FEMA also initiates proactive mitigation activities, trains first responders, and manages the Citizen Corps, the National Flood Insurance Program and the U.S. Fire Administration. FEMA is a part of the Directorate of Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR, q.v.) which, in turn, is a major component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS, q.v.).
Final Debris Disposal	Placing mixed debris and/or residue from volume reduction operations into an approved landfill.
Finance/Administration Section *[Broward County]*	The Section responsible for all incident costs, financial considerations and employee welfare. Includes the Cost Unit, Compensation/Claims Unit, Time Unit, and Employee Welfare Unit.
Flood	A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from overflow of inland or tidal waters, unusual or rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters, or mudslides/mudflows caused by accumulation of water.
Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)	The insurance and floodplain management map produced by FEMA that identifies, based on detailed or approximate analyses, the areas subject to flooding during a 1-percent-annual-chance flood event in a community. Flood insurance risk zones, which are used to compute actuarial flood insurance rates, also are shown. In areas studied by detailed analyses, the FIRM shows BFEs to reflect the elevations of the 1-percent-annual-chance flood. For many communities, when detailed analyses are performed, the FIRM also may show areas inundated by 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood and regulatory floodway areas.

Floodplain	A land area that is susceptible to being inundated by water from any source.
Functional Needs Support Services	FNSS are defined as services that enable individuals to maintain their independence in a general population shelter. FNSS includes:

- reasonable modification to policies, practices, and procedures
- durable medical equipment (DME)
- consumable medical supplies (CMS)
- personal assistance services (PAS)
- other goods and services as needed

Children and adults requiring FNSS may have physical, sensory, mental health, and cognitive and/or intellectual disabilities affecting their ability to function independently without assistance.

Others that may benefit from FNSS include women in late stages of pregnancy, elders, and people needing bariatric equipment.

General Population Shelter	Any private or public facility that provides contingency congregate refuge to evacuees, but that day-to-day serves a non-refuge function. Examples include schools, stadiums, community centers, and churches. Also known as a "Congregate" or "Mass Care" shelters.
Geographic Information System (GIS)	A computer-based system for capture, storage, retrieval, analysis and display of data that is linked to a location. GIS hardware and software provide the ability to analyze and present data in the form of maps, data, applications, and dashboards. Specifically, GIS products support situation reporting, damage prediction, estimation and assessment, resource management, information exchange, situation analyses and operating center displays.
Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR)	The person empowered by the Governor to execute, on behalf of the State, all necessary documents for disaster assistance.
Grantee	The state or tribal agency that is eligible to receive federal dollars in a Presidential Disaster.
Hazard	A situation or condition that presents the potential for causing damage to life, property, and/or the environment an event or physical condition that has the potential to cause fatalities, injuries, property damage, infrastructure damage, agricultural loss, damage to the environment, interruption of business, or other types of harm or loss. May be biological, chemical, or physical agents capable of causing adverse health effects or property damage given a particular environment or location.
Hazard Mitigation	Any action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards. The term is sometimes used in a stricter sense to mean cost-effective measures to reduce the potential for damage to a facility or facilities from a disaster event.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	The program authorized under Section 404 of the Stafford Act, under which FEMA provides grants to state and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a presidential disaster declaration. The purpose of the HMGP is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable implementation of mitigation measures during the immediate recovery from a presidentially declared disaster. Federal government may contribute up to 75 percent of the cost of hazard mitigation measures which the President has determined are cost-effective and which substantially reduce the risk of future damage, hardship, loss, or suffering in any area affected by major disaster.
Hazardous Material (HAZMAT)	Material and products from institutional, commercial, recreational, industrial and agricultural sources that contain certain chemicals with one or more of the following characteristics, as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency: 1) toxic, 2) flammable, 3) corrosive; and/or 4) reactive and requires special care in handling because of the hazards posed to public health, safety, and/or the environment.
Homeland Security	The prevention of terrorist acts, the reduction in the consequences of those events on people and property, and the response and recovery from those terrorist events.
Hurricane	A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind (using the U.S. 1-minute average) is 64 kt (74 mph) or more. The term "hurricane" is used for Northern Hemisphere tropical cyclones east of the International Dateline to the Greenwich Meridian. The term "typhoon" is used for Pacific tropical cyclones north of the Equator west of the International Dateline.
Incident	A definite and separate occurrence. Usually, a minor event or condition that is a result of a human error, technical failure, or environmental condition. An incident or event typically interrupts normal activities. Note incidents may or may not lead to accidents, events, or disasters.
Incident Action Plan (IAP)	An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It should generally include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

Incident Command System (ICS)	A standardized emergency management construct designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure and action plan, designed to aid in the management of resources and personnel during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize incident management operations.
Incident Commander (IC)	Under the Incident Command System (ICS), the person assigned to have overall charge of the response to an incident.
Incident Objectives	Statements of guidance and direction necessary for selecting appropriate strategy(s) and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow strategic and tactical alternatives.
Individual Assistance (IA)	Money or direct assistance to individuals, families and businesses, after a federally declared disaster, in an area whose property has been damaged or destroyed and whose losses are not covered by insurance. It is meant to help you with critical expenses that cannot be covered in other ways. This assistance is not intended to restore your damaged property to its condition before the disaster.
Initial Damage Assessment (IDA)	A rapid survey performed immediately post-impact, usually by first responders, in order to determine the impact and magnitude of damage caused by the disaster and the resulting *initial* needs of the community. The IDA is typically a mere estimate – its purpose is to quickly identify needed resources and mobilize them, as well as to assess the magnitude of the disaster in order to <u>consider</u> pursuit of a declaration. A more comprehensive assessment, the PDA, will follow.
Insurance	The spread or transfer the risk of accidental loss of a single entity over a larger group of participating insured members.
Inventory Control	The inventory control function manages the inventory, which includes tracking all receipts; apportioning supplies; processing requests from Points of Distribution and other entities; creating issue documents for transferring material from LSAs, and CSAs to PODs; recording the locations to which all material, equipment and cargo containers are transferred; monitoring stock levels and working to replenish material and recover unused assets.

Joint Field Office (JFO)	The office established by FEMA in or near the designated area of a Presidentially declared major disaster to support Federal and State response and recovery operations. The JFO houses the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and Emergency Response Team (ERT), and where possible, the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and support staff.
Joint Information Center (JIC)	A center established to coordinate the public information activities in support of incident response and recovery activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should co-locate at the Joint Information Center.
Large Animal	Livestock and other hoofed animals.
Large Project	Eligible project, either emergency or permanent work, with a minimum damage dollar value (set by FEMA each year) or greater.
Lead Agency	An [ESF] lead agency is an agency or organization with significant authorities, roles, resources, or capabilities for an incident management function. The lead agency is the entity with management oversight for that ESF. The lead agency has ongoing responsibilities throughout the preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation phases of incident management. The lead agency has the responsibility of coordinating all support agencies to ensure that missions are completed, and resources are maximized. The lead agencies report to their respective branch or section leader. All lead agency staff must fulfill both administrative responsibilities and operational responsibilities to ensure proper coordination among all participating agencies.
Leader	The ICS title for an individual responsible for a Task Force, Strike Team, or functional unit.
Liaison/Liaison Officer	An agent or representative. Typically, an agency official sent to another agency to facilitate interagency communications and coordination. Liaison and Liaison Officer are sometimes used interchangeably. Under the National Incident Management System (NIMS) the term for the person on the Command Staff is Liaison Officer. For emergency exercises and in disasters, a number of liaisons (identified as representatives) from other agencies, commerce and industry, various non-governmental organizations, jurisdictions, and other parties should be assigned to (or seated or present) and in direct communication with EOCs to meet the need for linkages for effective strategy and use of resources in an incident.
Logistics	(1) Providing resources and other services to support incident management. (2) The procurement, maintenance, distribution, and transportation of material, facilities, services and personnel.
Logistics Section	The Section responsible for providing facilities, services, and materials for the incident.

Logistics Staging Area (LSA)	A site pre-identified by the State as being capable of receiving emergency resources within 24 hours of activation. From there, commodities are further broken down and/ redirected to specific County Staging Area or local Points of Distribution. There is no issue or distribution to the public at the LSA.
Major Damage	This term is used by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to categorize an item or a building that has been damaged to the extent that it is no longer usable and may be returned to service only with extensive repairs.
Major Disaster	As defined under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122), a major disaster is any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, tribes, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.
Mass Care	The actions that are taken to protect evacuees and disaster survivors from the effects of the disaster and to provide basic human services post-event. Activities include providing temporary shelter, basic medical care, clothing, mass-feeding operations, facilitating bulk distribution of emergency items to sheltered and unsheltered persons typically in congregate areas, collecting and providing information on survivors to family members, temporary housing, emotional support, mental health, and other basic necessities.
Media	Any individual related to a public communications resource such as newspaper, radio, magazine, or television and having an official identification as such.
Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)	A written understanding between two or more entities obligating assistance during a disaster.
Mission *[Broward County]*	Any task, objective or purpose assigned to a position or group (e.g., ESF or unit) requiring some degree of action or outcome. Missions are goal-oriented and are assigned to specific ESFs or units. Missions are formal "assignments" and therefore, require follow-up and tracking.
Mission Assignment	(1) Work order issued by FEMA Operations to a Federal agency directing completion of a specific task, and citing funding, other managerial controls, and guidance

Mitigation	Activities providing a critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or manmade disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. These activities or actions, in most cases, will have a long-term sustained effect.
Mobile Distribution	The transportation and distribution to the public of mixed loads of emergency commodities. Mobile Distribution is employed to support areas, and population groups, of the jurisdiction that does not have reasonable transportation or access to a Distribution Point.
Mobilization	The process and procedures used by all organizations (Federal, State, and local) for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.
Mutual Aid	As between two or more entities, public and/or private, the pre-arranged rendering of services in terms of human and materiel resources when essential resources of one party are not adequate to meet the needs of a disaster or other emergency.
Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA)	A written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request in conjunction with a disaster, by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.
National Incident Management System (NIMS)	As the operational arm of the National Response Framework (NRF), NIMS provides a consistent nationwide approach for governments at all levels, tribal nations, commerce and industry, and non-governmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from, and mitigate the effects of domestic incidents regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among governmental and private sector capabilities, NIMS includes: a core set of concepts, principles, terminology, and technologies covering the incident command system (ICS); multi-agency coordination systems (MACS); unified command; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); personnel qualifications and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.
National Response Framework (NRF)	Federal plan promulgated by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) that presents the guiding principles that enable all response partners to prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies – from the smallest incident to the largest catastrophe. The *Framework* defines the key principles, roles, and structures that organize the way the nation responds. It describes how communities, tribes, States, the Federal Government, and private-sector and nongovernmental partners apply these principles for a coordinated, effective national response. The *National Response Framework* is always in effect, and elements can be implemented at any level at any time.

Needs Assessment	Information gathered to evaluate the needs of both disaster victims and responders for basic necessities, such as food, water, ice, etc. Information includes items such as number of homes damaged or destroyed, number of individuals left homeless, power outages, businesses (such as grocery stores) damaged or destroyed, etc.
Non-Affiliated Volunteers	Volunteers who wish to volunteer or assist in the disaster area but have not pre-registered with an agency.
Operational Period	The time scheduled for execution of a given set of operation actions, as specified in the Incident Action Plan. Operational periods can be of various lengths, although usually not over 24 hours.
Operations Section	The Section responsible for all tactical operational support and coordination. The section includes Branches, Divisions and/or Groups, Task Forces, Strike Teams, and Single Resources.
Organization Chart	A diagram representative of the hierarchy of an organization's personnel; also known as a Table of Organization ("TO").
Out-of-Service Resources	Resources assigned to an incident, but unable to respond for mechanical, rest, or personnel reasons.
Permanent Work	That work that must be performed through repairs or replacement to restore an eligible facility on the basis of its pre-disaster design, use, and current applicable standards. (Category C-G)
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Equipment to protect a person working in a hazardous environment.
Pet Friendly Shelter	Shelter which allows pets and pet owners.
Planning Meeting	A meeting held as needed throughout the duration of an incident, to select specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations, and for service and support planning. On larger incidents, the Planning Meeting is a major element in the development of the Incident Action Plan.
Planning Section	ICS section responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of Incident Action Plans. The section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation. The section includes the Situation, Documentation, Demobilization Units, as well as the Technical Services Branch and Technical Specialists.

Point of Distribution (POD)	The initial point where the general public will obtain life sustaining emergency relief supplies until such time as power is restored and traditional facilities, such as retail establishments, reopen or Comfort Stations, fixed and mobile feeding sites and routes, and relief social service programs, such as the Emergency Food Stamp Program, are in place. Comfort stations, fixed and mobile feeding sites, and relief social service programs will not be collocated with Points of Distribution. A Point of Distribution is a continuous drive-through site where volunteers load resources into the trunks of cars and the public can obtain information. The public does not normally get out of their car at a Point of Distribution.
Point of Distribution (County)	County staffed and operated. Open to all disaster survivors.
Point of Distribution (Municipal)	Municipal staffed and operated under the direction of the County. Open to all disaster survivors.
Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)	A mechanism used to determine the impact and magnitude of damage and the resulting unmet needs of individuals, businesses, the public sector, and the community as a whole. Information collected is used by the State as a basis for the Governor's request for a Presidential declaration, and by FEMA to document the recommendation made to the President in response to the Governor's request. PDAs are made by at least one State and one Federal representative. A local Tribal representative familiar with the extent and location of damage in the community often participates; other State and Federal agencies and voluntary relief organizations also may be asked to participate, as needed.
Prevention	To avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice; Includes, but is not limited to mitigation measures; one of four national mission areas that must be achieved through the emergency preparedness planning initiatives.
Preparedness	Actions that involve a combination of planning, resources, training, exercising, and organizing to build, sustain, and improve operational capabilities. Preparedness is the process of identifying the personnel, training, and equipment needed for a wide range of potential incidents, and developing jurisdiction-specific plans for delivering capabilities when needed for an incident.

Private Nonprofit Organization (PNP)
Any non-governmental agency or entity that currently has either an effective ruling letter from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service granting tax exemption or satisfactory evidence from the state that the non-revenue producing organization or entity is a nonprofit one organized or operating under state law.

Procurement /Supply Unit
Functional Unit within the Resource Support Branch that is responsible for resource acquisition and vendor contracts.

Project
A logical method of performing work required as a result of the declared event. More than one damage site may be included in a project.

Protect
To shield from danger, injury, destruction, or damage; one of four national mission areas that must be achieved through the emergency preparedness planning initiatives.

Public Assistance (PA)
FEMA's Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program provides assistance to State, Tribal and local governments, and certain types of Private Nonprofit organizations so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President.

Through the PA Program, FEMA provides supplemental Federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain Private Non-Profit (PNP) organizations. The PA Program also encourages protection of these damaged facilities from future events by providing assistance for hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process.

Public Assistance Coordinator (PAC)
A FEMA customer service representative assigned to work with an applicant from declaration to funding approval. The PAC is trained in public assistance policies and procedures and will guide the applicant through the steps necessary to receive funding. This individual is the manager of the Case Management File (CMF) that contains the applicant's general claim information as well as records of meetings, conversations, phone messages and any special issues or concerns that may affect funding.

Public Information Officer (PIO)
A Federal, State, local government, or Tribal official responsible for preparing and coordinating the dissemination of emergency public information.

Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP)
An agency in the United States, typically county or city controlled, responsible for answering 9-1-1 calls for emergency assistance from police, fire, and ambulance services.

Quarantine
The separation and the restriction of movement of persons as yet not ill who have been exposed to an infectious agent and may become ill or infectious. Quarantine can occur in the home or other designated facility.

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)	A volunteer organization of amateur radio operators licensed by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). Established to provide auxiliary emergency communications on behalf of local, state or federal government, under authority granted in 47 CFR, Part 97, subpart E. RACES is sponsored by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and is administered by state emergency management agencies. For information about RACES see FEMA Civil Preparedness Guide CPG-1-15. Also see Salvation Army Team Emergency Radio Network (SATERN) and Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES).
Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP)	REP is a program of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for public health and safety around nuclear power plants in the event of a nuclear power plant incident, and for public information and education about radiological emergency preparedness. The REP program covers only "off-site" activities, that is State and local government emergency preparedness that takes place outside the nuclear power plant boundaries. On-site activities are the duty of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). The Office of National Preparedness (ONP, q.v.) is FEMA's administrative entity.
Recovery	The long-term activities beyond the initial crisis period and emergency response phase of disaster operations that focus on returning all systems in the community to a normal status or to reconstitute these systems to a new condition that is less vulnerable.
Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF) *[Florida]*	Groups formed by the Governor of the State of Florida to strengthen domestic security prevention, preparedness, protection, response and recovery capabilities through interdisciplinary and interagency consensus and commitment to build and rely on a strong regional mutual aid response capability. There are seven RDSTFs in the state of Florida.
Request for Public Assistance (Request)	The official notification of intent to apply for public assistance monies following declaration of a disaster. It is a short form that asks for general identifying information about an applicant.
Resource Management	Those actions taken at the CEOC to identify sources and obtain resources needed to support disaster response activities; coordinate the supply, allocation, distribution, and delivery of resources so that they arrive where and when most needed; and maintain accountability for the resources used.
Resources	Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

Resource Request Process *[Broward County]*	The process for requesting resources - whether human or material, consumable or non-consumable – during an activation of the County Emergency Operations Center.
Response	Emergency response activities are conducted during the time period that begins with the detection of the event and ends with the stabilization of the situation following impact. These efforts work to minimize the risks created in an emergency by protecting the people, the environment, and property, and also work to return the scene to normal pre-emergency conditions. Activities typically also include the reaction to an incident or emergency to assess the damage or impact and to ascertain the level of containment and control activity required. In addition to addressing matters of life safety, response also addresses the policies, procedures, and actions to be followed in the event of an emergency.
Restoration	Process of planning for and/or implementing procedures for the repair and/or relocation of facilities and contents, and returning to normal operations at a permanent operational location.
Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Damage Potential Scale	A scale that measures hurricane intensity, developed by Herbert Saffir and Robert Simpson. The Scale is a 1-5 rating based on the hurricane's present intensity. This is used to give an estimate of the potential property damage and flooding expected along the coast from a hurricane landfall. Wind speed is the determining factor in the scale, as storm surge values are highly dependent on the slope of the continental shelf and the shape of the coastline, in the landfall region. Note that all winds are using the U.S. 1-minute average.
Section	The organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident management, (e.g., Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration). The section is organizationally situated between the branch and Unified Command.

Service Animal	The ADA 2010 Regulations define a service animal as "any dog that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. Other species of animals, whether wild or domestic, trained or untrained, are not service animals for the purposes of this definition." C.F.R. § 35.104 and § 36.104 (2010). If they meet this definition, dogs are considered service animals under the ADA regardless of whether they have been licensed or certified by a state or local government. In addition to the provisions about service dogs, the ADA also has a new, separate provision about miniature horses that have been individually trained to do work or perform tasks for people with disabilities. Miniature horses generally range in height from 24 inches to 34 inches measured to the shoulders and generally weigh between 70 and 100 pounds. Florida law defines a "service animal" more broadly. In Florida, it means an animal that is trained to perform tasks for an individual with a disability including, but not limited to, guiding a person who is visually impaired or blind, alerting a person who is deaf or hard of hearing, pulling a wheelchair, assisting with mobility or balance, alerting and protecting a person who is having a seizure, retrieving objects, or performing other special tasks. According to the § 35.104 and § 36.104 (2010), examples of work and tasks performed by service animals include, but are not limited to:

- guiding people who are blind or have low vision
- alerting people who are deaf or hard of hearing
- providing non-violent protection or rescue work
- pulling a wheelchair
- assisting an individual during a seizure
- alerting individuals to the presence of allergens
- retrieving items
- providing physical support and assistance with balance and stability to individuals with mobility disabilities
- helping persons with psychiatric or neurological disabilities by preventing or interrupting impulsive or destructive behaviors
- reminding a person with mental illness to take prescribed medications or calming a person with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) during an anxiety attack.

Crime deterrence or provision of comfort or emotional support do not constitute "work or tasks" under the ADA.

Shelter in Place	(1) Making a shelter of the place you are in so as to prevent exposure, infection or limit harm. (2) Selecting an interior room or rooms within your facility, or ones with no or few windows, and taking refuge there. In many cases, local authorities will issue advice to shelter-in-place via TV or radio.
Single Resource	An individual, piece of equipment and its personnel complement, or a crew or team of individuals with an identified work Supervisor that can be used at an incident.

Situation Unit	Functional Unit within the Planning Section responsible for the collection, organization, and analysis of incident status information, and for analysis of the situation as it progresses. The Situation Unit reports to the Planning Section Chief.
Small Animal	Domestic pets.
Small Project	Eligible project, either emergency or permanent work, with a minimum damage dollar value (set each year by FEMA).
Social Distancing / Isolation	The separation or isolation of an individual(s) from other members of society. See also quarantine.
Span of Control	The number of individuals a supervisor is responsible for, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. (Under the NIMS, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7).
Spatial Dataset	A homogeneous collection of points, lines or polygons including attributes which represent real world objects.
Special Considerations	Factors that must be addressed before federal grant money can be obligated to repair or restore damaged facilities. These factors include, but are not limited to, general and flood insurance, historic preservation, environmental protection, and hazard mitigation.
Special Needs	A "person with special needs" means someone, who during periods of evacuation or emergency, requires sheltering assistance, due to physical impairment, mental impairment, cognitive impairment, or sensory disabilities.
	Specific Authority 381.0303(6)(a) FS. Law Implemented 381.0303(6)(a) FS. History–New 3-16-17.
	https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ruleNo.asp?id=64-3.010
Special Needs Registry	The Broward County Special Needs Registry is managed by the Broward Emergency Management Division and is intended for residents who feel that they require special needs sheltering and/or who require transportation assistance to any location in Broward County during an emergency event. Registration is accomplished via an application and triage process.
Special Needs Shelters (SpNS)	SpNS are locations that are, in whole or in part, designated under Chapter 252, F.S., to provide shelter and services to persons with special needs who have no other option for sheltering. These shelters are designated to have back-up generator power. SpNS services are to minimize deterioration of pre-event levels of health.
	Specific Authority 381.0303(6)(a) FS. Law Implemented 381.0303(6)(a) FS. History–New 3-16-17.
	https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ruleNo.asp?id=64-3.010

Specialist	An emergency management employee with demonstrated technical expertise in a defined specialty.
Stafford Act	The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended. Provides authority for response and recovery assistance under the National Response Framework, which empowers the President to direct any federal agency to utilize its authorities and resources in support of State and local assistance efforts.
Staging Area	A temporary site, often outside of but proximate to a disaster area, for the gathering, assembly and subsequent dispatch and movement of essential human and/or material resources to specific operational functions and arenas. In a disaster there may be many staging areas, each serving special needs. Preferred sites have functioning transportation and communication facilities as well as nearby accommodations for site staff. Sometimes known as LSA.
State	When capitalized, refers to any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. See Section 2 (14), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).
State Emergency Response Team (SERT)	Pursuant to Section 252.365, Florida Statutes, SERT is established as an advisory body to coordinate with the Florida Division of Emergency Management emergency management functions to prepare for, respond to, recovery from, and mitigate the impact of a variety of hazards that could impact the State of Florida. The SERT advises on issues such as policies, plans, procedures, training, exercises, and public education. SERT is comprised of Emergency Coordination Officers who are selected by the agency head of the agency they represent. Each Emergency Coordination Officer serves in a primary or support role in a designated Emergency Support Function. Furthermore, as a part of the SERT, they serve as an integral part of emergency operations in other capacities, i.e., as members of the Rapid Impact Assessment Teams (RIAT), Advance Teams and as part of a Joint Field Office (JFO). Thus, the Emergency Coordination Officers, as a part of the SERT, serve in an operational and advisory capacity by developing recommendations and implementing actions for improving the State's emergency management program.

State Medical Response Team (SMRT)	A SMRT consists of health professionals and support staff trained to respond to incidents that overwhelm the public health and medical system. A SMRT provides triage treatment for injuries and supportive care to affected or vulnerable populations in a mass care setting such as an Alternate Care Site (ACS), field treatment area or shelter. Team is typically comprised of 35-50 members depending on the mission requirements, and includes medical personnel, the Command and Control Team, and ancillary personnel. SMRTs provide medical surge, replace a hospital emergency department, or act as a Mobile Medical Unit for deployed disaster responders. The SMRTs can also be configured as a Command and Control team, which performs in ICS positions for ESF #8 augmentation.
Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement	A document, that when executed, provides political subdivisions of the State of Florida who become a party to the agreement are authorized under Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, to request, offer or provide assistance to any other signatory to the agreement if authorized by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC).
Storm Surge	The high and forceful dome of wind-driven rising tidal waters sweeping along the coastline accompanying a hurricane or other intense storm, and whose height is the difference between the observed level of the sea surface and the level that would have occurred in the absence of the cyclone. Storm surge is usually estimated by subtracting the normal or astronomic high tide from the observed storm tide, and in South Florida, can be as much as 25 feet.
Strategy	The general direction selected to accomplish incident objectives set by the Incident Commander.
Strike Team	A specified combination of the same kind and type of resources with common communications and under a single Leader.
Support Agency *[Broward County]*	Those entities with specific capabilities or resources that support the lead agency in executing the mission of an emergency support function or ICS component.
Support Resources	Non-tactical resources under the supervision of the Logistics, Planning, or Finance/Administration Sections, or the Command Staff.
Tactics	Deploying and directing resources on an incident to accomplish incident strategy and objectives.
Team	A team of individuals, equipment and its personnel complement, or a crew with an identified work Supervisor that can be used on an incident.
Technical Specialists	Personnel with special skills that are normally assigned to the Planning Section but can be used anywhere within the ICS organization.

Terrorism	The use of – or threatened use of – criminal violence against civilians or civilian infrastructure to achieve political ends through fear and intimidation, rather than direct confrontation. Emergency management is typically concerned with the consequences of terrorist acts directed against large numbers of people (as opposed to political assassination or hijacking, which may also be considered "terrorism").
Tornado	A local atmospheric storm, generally of short duration, formed by winds rotating at very high speeds, usually in a counterclockwise direction. The vortex, up to several hundred yards wide, is visible to the observer as a whirlpool-like column of winds rotating about a hollow cavity or funnel. Winds may reach 300 miles per hour or higher.
Tribal	Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (85 stat. 688) [43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.], that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.
Tropical Cyclone	A warm-core non-frontal synoptic-scale cyclone, originating over tropical or subtropical waters, with organized deep convection and a closed surface wind circulation about a well-defined center. Once formed, a tropical cyclone is maintained by the extraction of heat energy from the ocean at high temperature and heat export at the low temperatures of the upper troposphere. In this they differ from extra-tropical cyclones, which derive their energy from horizontal temperature contrasts in the atmosphere (baroclinic effects).
Tropical Depression	A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speed (using the U.S. 1-minute average) is 33 kt (38 mph) or less.
Tropical Storm	A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speed (using the U.S. 1-minute average) ranges from 34 kt (39 mph) to 63 kt (73 mph).
Type (of Resources)	A classification of resources in the Incident Command System that refers to capability. Type 1 is generally considered to be more capable than Types 2, 3, or 4, respectively, because of size, power, capacity, or, in the case of Incident Management Teams, experience and qualifications.
Unified Command	An application of the Incident Command System (ICS) used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together at a single Incident Command Post (ICP) through their designated member of the Unified Command, often a senior person from agencies and/or discipline, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies, and a single Incident Action Plan.

Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)	UASI is a grant program administered by the Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). UASI funding enhances the effectiveness of first responders to emergencies and public-safety officials in eight focal areas from terrorism prevention and decision-making to infrastructure and communication. A key factor is regional cooperation through forming partnerships at the local level.
Validation	The pre-funding verification that proposed or completed work projects meet statutory and regulatory compliance.
Visitors *[Broward County]*	For the purposes of the Broward County Emergency Operations Center, a visitor is anyone, whether county employee, elected official, or any other individual, who is not a member of the Broward Emergency Management Division Staff or Broward Emergency Response Team (BERT) as defined herein.
Volunteer	For purposes of the NIMS, a volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency, which has authority to accept volunteer services, when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. See, e.g., 16 U.S.C. 742f(c) and 29 CFR 553.101.
Vulnerability	Susceptibility to a physical injury or attack. "Vulnerability" refers to the susceptibility to hazards.
Vulnerability Analysis	A determination of possible hazards that may cause harm. Should be a systematic approach used to analyze the effectiveness of the overall (current or proposed) emergency management, security, and safety systems at a facility.
WebEOC®	A web-enabled Crisis Information Management System (CIMS) which provides real-time information sharing to help managers make sound decisions quickly. The system integrates status boards, incident planning and situation reporting modules as well as mission and resource tracking modules which are the primary applications for messaging, resource requests, and mission tracking within the CEOC.
Zones *(task force)*	The Community Recovery and Distribution Zones Task Force provides for distribution of food, water, ice (if available) and case management through geographically located centers in order to fill some of the gaps among existing emergency response teams by assisting those persons unable to access these necessities from PODS or stores. The elderly, disabled, mobile home park residents, and low-income households are the main targets of these services.

Appendix 2: CEMP Structural Diagram

CEMP Basic Plan

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS)

Approved by Board of County Commissioners

Hazard Specific Plans

- Cyber Security Annex
- Epidemiology Response Plan
- Ingestion Plan
- Mass Migration Plan
- Medical Countermeasures Dispensing Plan
- Non-Pharmaceutical Intervention Plan
- Terrorism Annex

Functional Annexes

- Recovery Plan
- Disaster Debris Management Plan
- Disaster Housing Strategy
- Flotilla Plan
- Interoperable Communications Plan
- OEM COOP
- Integrated Preparedness Plan
- Outreach Plan
- Mass Casualty Plan
- Mass Fatalities Plan

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

- Command SOP
- ESF #14 Public Info Officer SOP
- Liaison Officer SOP
- ESF #13 Military Support SOP
- Operations Section SOP
- Municipal Services Branch SOP
- Emergency Services Branch SOP
- ESF #4 & #9 Firefighting Group SOP
- ESF #10 Hazardous Materials Group SOP
- ESF #16 Law Enforcement Group SOP

- Human Services Branch SOP
- ESF #6 Mass Care Group SOP
- ESF #8 Health & Medical Group SOP
- ESF #17 Veterinary Concerns Group SOP
- Infrastructure Branch SOP
- ESF #1 Transportation Group SOP
- ESF #2 Communications Group SOP
- ESF #3 Public Works & Engineering Group SOP
- ESF #12 Public Utilities Group SOP
- ESF #18 Business & Industry Group SOP

- Logistics Section SOP
- ESF #7 Resource Mgmt Branch SOP
- Mission Tracking Unit SOP
- Procurement Supply Unit SOP
- EOC Support Unit SOP
- Services Branch SOP
- Staging Area Unit SOP
- Emergency Distribution Center Unit SOP
- ESF #11 Food & Water SOP
- ESF #15 Volunteers & Donations SOP
- ESF #5 Planning Section SOP
- Demobilization Unit SOP
- GIS Unit SOP

- Recovery Branch SOP
- Damage Assessment Unit SOP
- Individual Assistance Unit SOP
- Public Assistance Unit SOP
- Mitigation Unit SOP
- Finance/Admin Section SOP
- Finance Branch SOP
- Cost Unit SOP
- Budget Unit SOP
- Compensation/Claims Unit SOP
- Personnel Branch SOP
- Time Unit SOP
- Employee Welfare Unit SOP

Policy and Procedures Manuals (PPM)

- Products of the EOC and Their Distribution P&P
- Storm Action Lead Time P&P
- BEOC Notification P&P
- CEMP Revision Policy and Procedures P&P
- Duty Officer P&P
- Cold Weather Shelter P&P
- Health Care Facility Plan Review P&P

Reviewed by OEM, Planning Section Manager. Approved by OEM Director.

Reviewed by Originating Agency, ESF Supervisor, Section Chief, or Branch Director. Approved by OEM Director.

Appendix 3: BERT - Organization Chart

BROWARD COUNTY
BROWARD EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM (BERT)
ORGANIZATION CHART

Acronyms
BSO: Broward Sheriff's Office
DOH: Department of Health
ETS: Enterprise Technology Services
FASD: Finance & Administrative Services Department
OEM: Office of Emergency Management
OMB: Office of Management & Budget
OPC: Office of Public Communications
ORCAT: Office of Regional Communications and Technology
RED: Resilient Environment Department
WWS: Water & Wastewater Services

Command
Operations
Planning
Logistics
Finance & Administration

Executive Policy Group
County Administrator
Deputy County Administrator
Assistant County Administrators
County Attorney

Unified Command
Office of Emergency Management Director
Office of Emergency Management Assistant Director
Broward Sheriff's Office (Sheriff / Fire Chief)
Florida Department of Health in Broward County (DOH-Broward) Director

Board of County Commissioners
Broward County Constitutional Officers
17th Judicial Circuit
Broward County Public Schools
League of Cities
Legislative Affairs
Medical Examiner
Broward County City Managers

Liaison Officer
Intergovernmental Affairs/Boards Section

Safety Officer
BSO
ESF #13 – Military Support
Florida National Guard
ESF #14 – Public Information Officer
OPC
Information Technology Officer
ETS

Operations Section Chief
OEM

Planning Section Chief (ESF #5)
OEM

Logistics Section Chief
Parks & Recreation

Finance & Administration Section Chief
FASD

Emergency Services Branch
BSO

Human Services Branch
Human Services

Infrastructure Branch
Public Works

Municipal Services Branch
OEM

ESF #4 & #9 Firefighting Group
BSO

ESF #10 Hazardous Materials Group
RED (Consumer Protection)

ESF #16 Law Enforcement Group
BSO

ESF #6 Mass Care Group
Human Services

ESF #8 Health & Medical Group
DOH-Broward

ESF #17 Veterinary Concerns Group
RED (Animal Care)

ESF #1 Transportation Group
Transportation

ESF #2 Communications Group
ORCAT

ESF #3 Public Works & Engineering Group
Public Works

ESF #12 Public Utilities Group
Public Works (WWS)

ESF #18 Business & Industry Group
Office of Economic & Small Business Dev.

Situation Unit
RED (Natural Resources)

Documentation Unit
OEM

Demobilization Unit
RED (Urban Planning)

GIS Unit
RED (Urban Planning)

Resources Unit
OEM

Technical Specialists

Recovery Branch
OEM

Damage Assessment Unit
RED (Urban Planning)

Individual Assistance Unit
OEM

Public Assistance Unit
OEM

Mitigation Unit
RED (Urban Planning)

ESF #7 Resource Management Branch
FASD (Purchasing)

Mission Tracking Unit
FASD (Purchasing)

Procurement & Supply Unit
FASD (Purchasing)

EOC Support Unit
OEM

Logistics Services Branch
Parks & Recreation

Staging Area Unit
Parks & Recreation

Emergency Distribution Center Unit
Parks & Recreation

ESF #11 Food & Water Unit
Parks & Recreation

ESF #15 Volunteers & Donations Unit
United Way of Broward

Finance Branch
FASD (Records, Taxes & Treasury)

Cost Unit
FASD (Accounting)

Budget Unit
OMB

Compensation & Claims Unit
FASD (Risk Management)

Personnel Branch
FASD (Human Resources)

Time Unit
FASD (Accounting)

Employee Welfare Unit
Cultural

Updated 03/15/2024

Appendix 4: BERT Agency Assignments

Position Title	Lead Agency
Executive Policy Group Incident Commander	County Administrator/Deputy County Administrator/Assistant County Administrators/County Attorney
Unified Command OEM Director/Asst. Director	Office of Emergency Management
Safety Officer	Broward Sheriff's Office
Liaison Officer	Intergovernmental Affairs/Boards Section
ESF #13 (Military Support) Liaison	Florida National Guard
ESF #14 Public Information Officer	Office of Public Communications
Information/Technology Support	Enterprise Technology Services
Operations Section	Office of Emergency Management
Municipal Services Branch	Office of Emergency Management
Emergency Services Branch	Broward Sheriff's Office
ESF #4/9 Firefighting Group	Broward Sheriff's Office
ESF #10 Hazardous Materials Group	Resilient Environment Department – Consumer Protection
ESF #16 Law Enforcement Group	Broward Sheriff's Office
Human Services Branch	Human Services Department
ESF #6 Mass Care Group	Human Services Department
ESF #8 Health & Medical Group	Florida Department of Health in Broward County
ESF #17 Veterinary Concerns Group	Resilient Environment Department – Animal Care
Infrastructure Branch	Public Works
ESF #1 Transportation Group	Transportation
ESF #2 Communications Group	Office of Regional Communications & Technology
ESF #3 Public Works & Engineering Group	Public Works
ESF #12 Public Utilities Group	Public Works – Water & Wastewater Services
ESF #18 Business & Industry Group	Office of Economic & Small Business Development
Logistics Section (ESF #7)	Parks & Recreation
Resource Management Branch	Finance & Administrative Services - Purchasing
Mission Tracking Unit	Finance & Administrative Services - Purchasing
Supply Unit	Finance & Administrative Services - Purchasing
EOC Support Unit	Office of Emergency Management
Services Branch	Parks & Recreation
Staging Area Unit	Parks & Recreation
Emergency Distribution Center Unit	Office of Emergency Management
ESF #11	Parks & Recreation
ESF #15	United Way of Broward
Planning Section (ESF #5)	Office of Emergency Management
Situation Unit	Office of Emergency Management
Documentation Unit	Office of Emergency Management
Demobilization Unit	Resilient Environment Department - Urban Planning
GIS Unit	Resilient Environment Department – Urban Planning/GIS
Technical Specialists	Office of Emergency Management
Recovery Branch	Office of Emergency Management
Damage Assessment Unit	Resilient Environment Department – Urban Planning
Individual Assistance Unit	Office of Emergency Management
Public Assistance Unit	Office of Emergency Management
Mitigation Unit	Resilient Environment Department – Urban Planning
Finance/Admin Section	Finance & Administrative Services Department
Finance Branch	Finance & Administrative Services Department – Accounting
Cost Unit	Finance & Administrative Services Department – Accounting
Budget Unit	Office of Management & Budget
Compensations & Claims Unit	Finance & Administrative Services Department – Risk Management
Personnel Branch	Finance & Administrative Services Department – Human Resources
Time Unit	Finance & Administrative Services Department – Accounting
Employee Welfare	Cultural

Appendix 5: Broward County NIMS Adoption Resolution

P REVIOUS ITEM

BROWARD COUNTY
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

NEXT ITEM

Meeting Date
09/13/05

BROWARD COUNTY FLORIDA

AGENDA ITEM

24

Page 1 of 2 ✓

Requested Action (Identify appropriate Action or Motion. Authority or Requirement for Item and identify the outcome and/or purpose of Item.)

MOTION TO ADOPT a resolution of the Board of County Commissioners of Broward County, Florida, adopting the National Incident Management System providing for domestic incident management, providing for severability, providing for inclusion in the Administrative Code, and providing for an effective date.

Why Action is Necessary: Board approval is necessary to adopt a resolution.

What Action Accomplishes: This action authorizes the formal recognition of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the adoption of the principles and policies of NIMS.

Is this Action Goal Related? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Summary Explanation/Background (The first sentence includes the Agency recommendation. Provide an executive summary of the action that gives an overview of the relevant details for the item. Identify how item meets Commission Challenge Goal.)

The Broward Emergency Management Agency recommends approval of the above motion.

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) has been identified by the federal government as being the requisite emergency management system for all political subdivisions. This model of unified command of emergency response to natural and artificial critical incidents will facilitate the most efficient and effective incident management. It is critical that federal, state, local and tribal organizations use standardized terminology, standardized organizational structure, interoperable communications, consolidated action plans, unified command structure, uniform standards for planning, training, and exercising, comprehensive resource management, and designated incident facilities during emergencies or disasters.

Fiscal Impact/Cost Summary (Include projected cost, approved budget amount and account number, source of funds, and any future funding requirements.)

Not adopting NIMS as the requisite emergency management system may limit the political subdivisions access to reimbursement funding for costs expended during and after a declared emergency or disaster and for training and preparation for such disasters or emergencies.

Exhibits Attached (copies of original agreements) (Please number exhibits consecutively.)

Authorized Signature (Signature confirms that required approvals from other agencies have been received – e.g. Purchasing, Budget, Risk Mgmt, Attorney)

Scheduling County Admin intials

Signature: Date: 9/30/05 Type: Name, Title, Agency, and Phone

Source of additional information: Type Name, Agency, and Phone

Form 107-1-A Revised 12/09/03

Continued

Exhibit 1: Resolution

Document Control	Commission Action
__1__ Executed original(s) for permanent record (Number)	☑ APPROVED ☐ DENIED
__1__ Executed copies return to: Sherie Hall, BEMA, (954) 831-3906 (N_mber) Other instructions (Include name, agency, and phone)	☐ DEFERRED
Return one signed resolution to Sherie Hall, (954) 831-3906, Broward Emergency Management Agency. _[signature] 9/14/05_	From: _____ To: _____

Resolution 2005-684

1
2
3 WHEREAS; emergency response to critical incidents, whether natural or artificial,
4 requires integrated professional management; and
5 WHEREAS; unified command of such incidents is recognized as the
6 management model to maximize the public safety response; and
7 WHEREAS; The National Incident Management System (NIMS) has been
8 identified by the federal government as being the requisite emergency management
9 system for all political subdivisions, and
10
11 WHEREAS; to facilitate the most efficient and effective incident management, it
12 is critical that federal, state, local, and tribal organizations use standardized terminology,
13 standardized organizational structure, interoperable communications, consolidated
14 action plans, unified command structure, uniform standards for planning, training and
15 exercising, comprehensive resource management, and designated incident facilities
16
17 during emergencies or disasters, and
18 WHEREAS; not adopting NIMS as the requisite emergency management system
19 may limit a political subdivision's access to reimbursement funding for costs expended
20 during and after a declared emergency or disaster, and for training, and for preparation
21
22 for disasters or emergencies;
23
24

Section 4.   EFFECTIVE DATE.

This resolution shall become effective upon its adoption.

ADOPTED this _13th_ day of _September_, 2005. #24

...ved and approved as to form:
Jeffrey J. Newton, County Attorney

By _Robert E Hore 6 SEP 05_

REH:as
NIMS.r01
05-111
09/01/05

Coding: Words in struck-through type are deletions from existing text. Words in
              underscored type are additions.
                                          3

Appendix 6: CEMP (Basic Plan) Adoption Resolution

1 Section 1. The 2020 Broward County Comprehensive Emergency Management
2 Plan is hereby adopted.

3 Section 2. Severability.

4 If any portion of this Resolution is determined by any court to be invalid, the invalid
5 portion will be stricken, and such striking will not affect the validity of the remainder of this
6 Resolution. If any court determines that this Resolution, in whole or in part, cannot be
7 legally applied to any individual, group, entity, property, or circumstance, such
8 determination will not affect the applicability of this Resolution to any other individual,
9 group, entity, property, or circumstance.

10 Section 3. Effective Date.

11 This Resolution shall become effective upon adoption.

12

13 ADOPTED this _10_ day of _November_, 2020. (#91)

14

15 Approved as to form and legal sufficiency:
16 Andrew J. Meyers, County Attorney

17

18 By /s/ Mark A. Journey   10/29/2020
      Mark A. Journey   (date)
19   Senior Assistant County Attorney

20

21 By /s/ René D. Harrod   10/29/2020
      René D. Harrod   (date)
22   Deputy County Attorney

23 MAJ/RDH/jl
    CEMP Resolution
24 10/29/2020
    510542_4

2

STATE OF FLORIDA   )

) SS

COUNTY OF BROWARD)

I, Bertha Henry, County Administrator, in and for Broward County, Florida, and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of said County, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Resolution 2020-680 the same appears in the minutes of said Board of County Commissioners meeting held on the 10th day of November, 2020. (Item #91)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal dated this 17th day of November, 2020.

BERTHA HENRY
COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

By_____
Deputy Clerk   TAMARA BRANNON

(S E A L)