



# Leadership Briefing to the Public Service Commission

April 20, 2017



# Florida's Emergency Management



## State Emergency Operations Center



# Florida Division of Emergency Management

## Mission Statement

**Working together to ensure that Florida is prepared to respond to emergencies, recover from them, and mitigate against their impacts.**



# Florida Statute Chapter 252



## State Emergency Management Act



# Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)



- Sets the “Overall Framework”
- Provides guidance to state and local officials on procedures, organization and responsibilities
- Adopts a functional approach that combines the types of assistance to be provided under each Emergency Support Function (*e.g., Transportation, Health*)

# FDEM Operational Regions





***Lightning***



***HAZMAT***



***Fire***



***Tornado***



***Hurricanes***



***Flood***



***Mass Migration***



***Bio-Terrorism***



***Pandemic***

# Natural and Technological Hazards

## Natural Hazards

- Hurricanes
- Tornadoes
- Floods
- Drought
- Wildfires
- Severe Thunderstorms
- Severe Heat and Cold

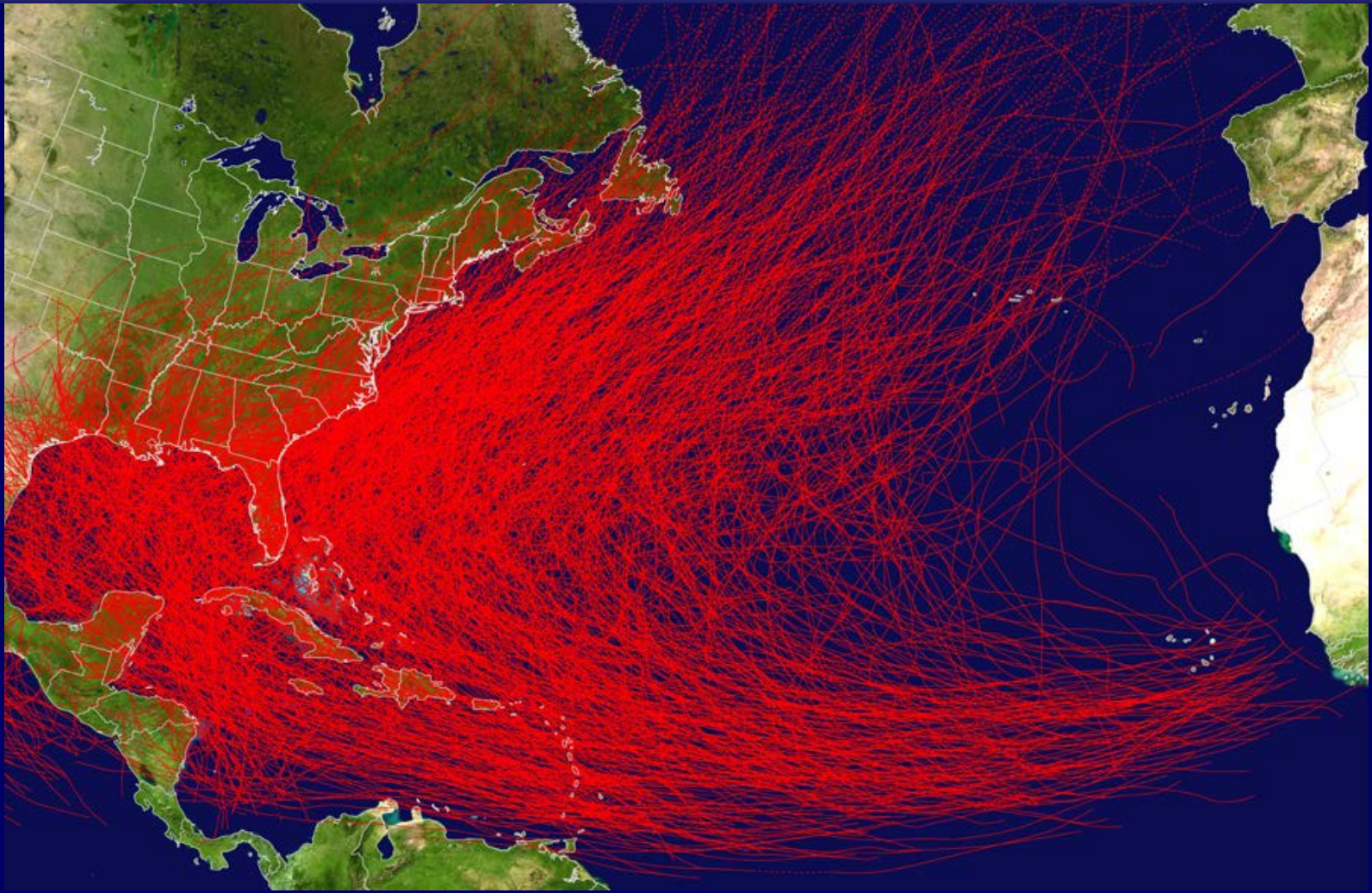
## Technological Hazards

- Terrorism (WMD)
- Mass Migration
- Radiological (REP)
- Hazardous Materials
- Special Events
- Transportation Accidents





# Historical Hurricane Paths



# State Emergency Response Team

- **Comprised of response partners from other state agencies, voluntary agencies and private organizations**
- **Grouped by Emergency Support Function**
- **18 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)**
- **Emergency Coordinating Officers (ECO)**



# SERT Activation Levels

- **Level 3: Monitoring**
  - Normal, day to day Situational Awareness.
- **Level 2: Activation of SERT**
  - Individual ESF's notified and staffed according to the needs of the event.
- **Level 1: Full-Scale Activation**
  - All ESFs present with 24-hour operations as needed.



# Emergency Support Functions

***ESF 1: Transportation (DOT)***

***ESF 2: Communications (DMS)***

***ESF 3: Public Works (DOT)***

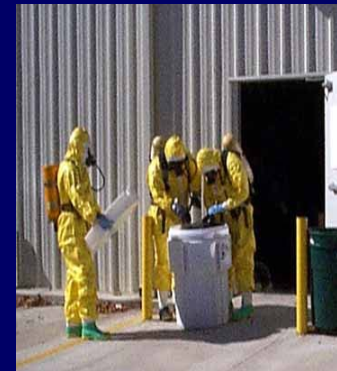
***ESF 4: Fire Fighting (DFS)***

***ESF 5: Info and Planning (DEM)***



# Emergency Support Functions

- ***ESF 6: Mass Care (DBPR)***
- ***ESF 7: Resource Support (DMS)***
- ***ESF 8: Health and Medical (DOH)***
- ***ESF 9: Urban Search and Rescue (DFS)***
- ***ESF 10: Hazardous Materials (DEP)***



# Emergency Support Functions

- *ESF 11: Food and Water (DOACS)*
- *ESF 12: Energy (PSC)*
- *ESF 13: Military Support (DMA)*
- *ESF 14: Public Information (EOG)*



# Emergency Support Functions

- ***ESF 15: Volunteers and Donations (VolFL)***
- ***ESF 16: Law Enforcement (FDLE)***
- ***ESF 17: Animal Protection & Agriculture (DOACS)***
- ***ESF 18: Business and Economic Stabilization (DEO)***



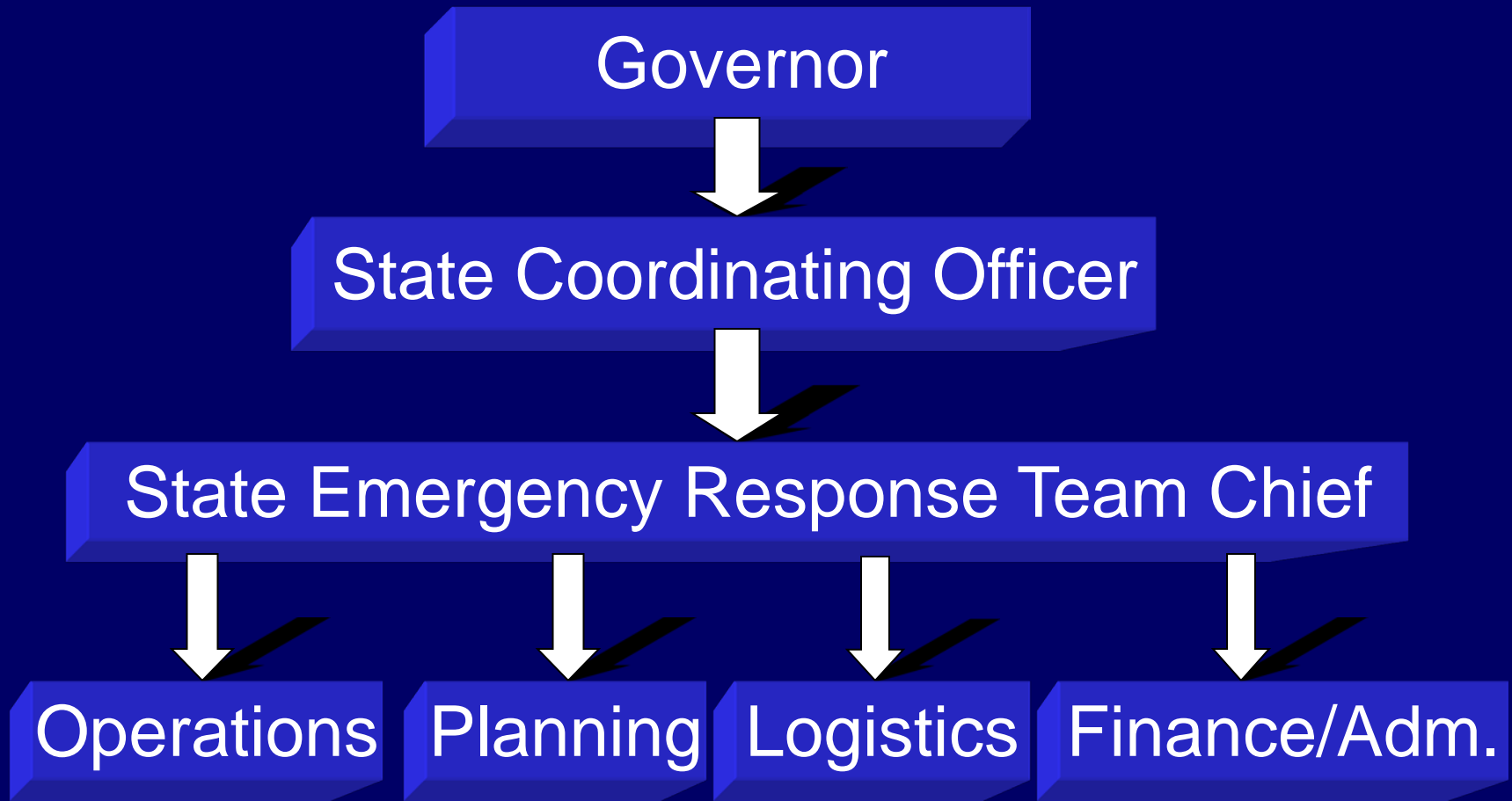
# SERT Organization

- **Incident Command System and Unified Command - federal, state, local**
- **Sections and Branches – span of control**
- **Governor – Executive Order**
  - **Normally assigns authority to a designated State Coordinating Officer**
  - **The SERT Chief oversees all sections and operations in the SEOC**





# SERT Organization



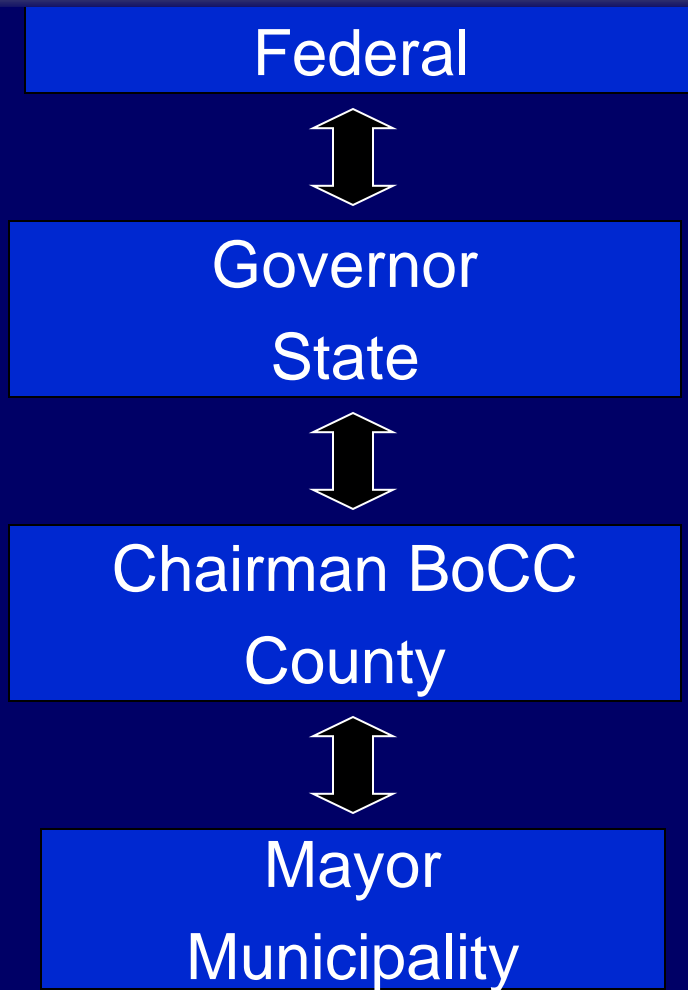
# #1 --- Local Ownership

**All disasters start and end at the  
LOCAL level.**

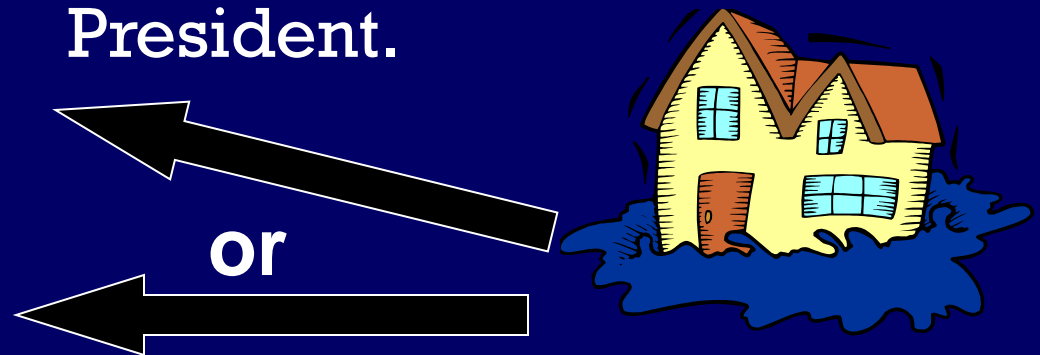
**State and Federal entities should be  
prepared and ready to provide  
support and resources to local  
entities.**



# #2 --- Requesting Assistance



Under the Stafford Act and F.S. Chapter 252, only the Elected Leadership has the authority to Declare Emergencies. Only the Governor may request assistance from the President.



Incident



# #3 --- Priorities in the First 72 Hours



# #4 --- Operational Rules

1. Meet the needs of the Survivors
2. Take care of the Responders
3. See Rule One



# #5 --- Standing Orders

1. Establish Communication with Areas Impacted
2. Search and Rescue / Security
3. Meet Basic Human Needs
  1. Medical
  2. Water
  3. Food
  4. Shelter
  5. Emergency Fuel
  6. Ice is a distant sixth (focus on medical use)
4. Restore Critical Infrastructure
5. Open Schools / Local Businesses
6. Begin the Recovery



# #6 --- Considerations

- Cost Effective
- Mistake Free
- Fast
  
- Pick One



# #7 --- Change the Outcome

- Focus on the outcome needed
- Plan the mission to achieve that outcome
- Execute the plan
- Monitor the outcome and adjust





# #8 --- Use a Sledge Hammer

- Better to have too much than not enough.
- Push resources into the area of impact, don't wait for requests.
- A quick and overwhelming response is better than a well planned and thought out response.
- If you wait until you have all facts, it becomes harder to change the outcome.



# #9 --- Importance of Flexible Plans

- Neither the Disaster or the Survivors have read your plan, so don't be surprised when they don't do what the plan says.
- The same goes for elected officials, brief them on the plan before the next disaster.



# Examples of SEOC Assistance for Power Restoration

Coordinated waivers for overweight utility trucks and extended driver hours;

Assisted with approval for utility truck convoys to bypass weight stations;

Assisted with gaining use of a designated portion of Camp Blanding as a utility vehicle and equipment staging area;

Assisted with mutual aid coordination of municipal and co-op electric utilities; and

Coordinated conference calls for Governor with electric utilities during restoration process



**Questions? ...**  
**Thank You**

