

City of Hallandale Beach Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan



**The City of Hallandale Beach
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan**

PREPARED BY:



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Implemented On: September 2023

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Hallandale Beach shares a responsibility with both Broward County and the State of Florida to be prepared in the event of a natural, technological, or man-made emergency or disaster that threatens life, property, or the environment. Florida State Statute 252.38 (2) “authorizes and encourages the City of Hallandale Beach to create a municipal emergency management program”.

In order to provide for an effective response to emergency situations, the City must create an emergency management program and comprehensive plan that complies with all the standards and requirements applicable to County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Furthermore, “The approved plan must be adopted by resolution of the governing body of the jurisdiction before it becomes the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for such local government”. (27P-6.010(8), F.A.C.)

The Emergency Management Program and its comprehensive plan is adopted through Resolution by the City Commission per City Charter Part 1 Article 3 Section 3.06, “all powers of the city shall be vested in the commission, except as otherwise provided for by law or this Charter, and the commission shall provide for the exercise thereof and for the performance of all duties and obligations imposed on the city by law”.

The Hallandale Beach Code of Ordinances Part 1 Article 5 Division 3 Section 6.05 (13), confers emergency powers to the City Manager, who “shall be responsible to the City Commission for the proper administration of all affairs of the City coming under his/her jurisdiction and shall in time of emergency or disaster, assume full temporary direction of all municipal operations.” The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) confers the powers of the City Manager, as Incident Commander, and assigns the position and responsibility of the Incident Commander to either the City of Hallandale Beach Police Chief or Emergency Management Coordinator.

This comprehensive plan identifies the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the organizational system for comprehensive emergency management, as directed through Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) and adopted through City Commission Resolution #2005-24. The concept and assignment of responsibilities outlined in this plan shall serve as the basis for the conduct of emergency operations by the City of Hallandale Beach.

This comprehensive plan is in accordance with existing federal and state statutes, and in coordination with the National Response Framework. The plan will be revised and updated at least biennially, or more frequently as warranted. This plan is written and will be updated in compliance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101, Version 2.0, November 2010.

Therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in the City Commission of the City of Hallandale Beach, we hereby promulgate the City of Hallandale Beach Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan. Furthermore, we charge the City Manager and Emergency Management Coordinator with responsibility for the implementation of this plan under emergency conditions and its ongoing development, as experience and changing conditions require.

Joy Cooper
Mayor

Date

Anabelle Lima-Taub
Vice Mayor

Date

Joy D. Adams
Commissioner

Date

Mike Butler
Commissioner

Date

Michele Lazarow
Commissioner

Date

The Hallandale Beach Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), Promulgated on September 13th, 2023, Shall become effective upon submission to the City Commission by the City Manager.

This plan will be executed upon approval and by order of the Mayor, or his/her authorized representative.

At least biennially, or more frequently as warranted, it shall be the responsibility of the Emergency Management Coordinator to revise and update the Basic Plan, Annexes and Appendices. Directors shall be responsible for revising Departmental Annexes.

This document replaces and supersedes all previous versions of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, formerly known as the Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan (CEOP).

SUBMITTED:

Dr. Jeremy Earle
City Manager

Date

APPROVED:

Joy Cooper
Mayor

Date

Anabelle Lima-Taub
Vice Mayor

Date

Joy D. Adams
Commissioner

Date

Mike Butler
Commissioner

Date

Michele Lazarow
Commissioner

Date

RECORD OF CHANGES

As changes are made to this plan, the following procedures should be followed:

1. The Emergency Management Coordinator will issue all changes to holders of the plan through electronic media, email, or hard copy.
2. Upon receiving written notification regarding changes to this plan, individuals issued a hard copy should insert new pages and remove and destroy old pages. Minor changes may be made on existing pages by pen and ink.
3. When any change is made, enter the log below accordingly.
4. A rewrite will be performed every five years with a review and modification bi-annually.

Change No.	Date	Page and Section	Brief Description	Name and Initials
1	July, 2023	Complete Re-write	Complete Re-Write & Development of plan.	Optimum Consulting

City of Hallandale Beach Department Distribution List			
Copy No.	Title	Date of Delivery	Number of Copies
1	Mayor, Seat 1	9/13/2023	1
2	Vice Mayor, Seat 4	9/13/2023	1
3	Commissioner, Seat 2	9/13/2023	1
4	Commissioner, Seat 3	9/13/2023	1
5	Commissioner, Seat 5	9/13/2023	1
6	City Manager	9/13/2023	1
7	Assistant City Manager	9/13/2023	1
8	Assistant City Manager	9/13/2023	1
9	City Clerk	9/13/2023	1
10	Police Chief	9/13/2023	1
11	Fire Chief	9/13/2023	1
12	Department of Public Works Director	9/13/2023	1
13	Department of Sustainable Development Director	9/13/2023	1
14	City Attorney	9/13/2023	1
15	Risk Management Manager	9/13/2023	1
16	Information Technology Director	9/13/2023	1
19	Finance Director	9/13/2023	1
20	Budget Director	9/13/2023	1
21	Procurement Director	9/13/2023	1
22	Parks and Recreation Open Spaces Director	9/13/2023	1
23	Human Services Director	9/13/2023	1
24	Human Resources Director	9/13/2023	1
25	Emergency Management Director, Broward County Emergency Management	9/13/2023	1

Outside Agency Distribution List			
Copy No.	Name, Title, Agency	Date of Delivery	Number of Copies
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BASIC PLAN

PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, STRUCTURE AND ASSUMPTIONS

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Hallandale Beach Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is to provide guidance for all levels of City government and to describe the basic strategies, assumptions and mechanisms through which the City of Hallandale Beach will mobilize resources and conduct activities to guide and support efforts for emergency operations. Hallandale Beach is vulnerable to a variety of hazards that threaten its communities, businesses and the environment. The Hallandale Beach CEMP establishes the framework Hallandale Beach utilize to address these hazards. The CEMP outlines the roles and responsibilities of the local government, state and federal agencies and other stake- holder organizations. This Plan coordinates the activities of these groups under the Emergency Support Function (ESF) System with a designated lead agency for a comprehensive approach to planning, response, and recovery from identified hazards. The National Incident Management System (NIMS)/Incident Command System (ICS) principles have been incorporated and institutionalized into the City's response management model as illustrated throughout this document. The Plan establishes the policies and procedures within the Emergency Management Program by which the City shall respond to disasters that affect Hallandale Beach.

This plan has been designed to achieve a number of goals:

- To provide an organized system of hazard vulnerability reduction to the citizens of and visitors to Hallandale Beach.
- To develop an enhanced level of awareness relative to emergency preparedness, throughout the population at large.
- To provide the most efficient response and recovery system possible through effective coordination and maximum utilization of all available resources.
- To coordinate with key Hallandale Beach departments, Police, Fire, Information Technology, Transportation and Public Works, and Water and Sewer for the continuance and/or recovery of identified essential functions, which are Life Safety and Critical Infrastructure, to a normal state as quickly and effectively as possible after a disaster.
- To maintain a high level of readiness through community outreach and regular EM training and exercise.
- To reduce the public's vulnerability to recurrent hazards by the promotion of hazard mitigation strategies, particularly in the areas of critical infrastructure, land use, and building codes.

SCOPE

The CEMP outlines the basic strategies, assumptions, operational goals and objectives, and mechanisms through which Hallandale Beach will mobilize resources and conduct activities to guide and support emergency management efforts through preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation. This is an operations-based plan that addresses evacuation; sheltering, post disaster response and recovery; deployment of resources; communications and warning systems. The Plan calls for annual exercises to determine the ability of the local government to respond to emergencies.

This CEMP utilizes an “all hazards” approach, addressing possible hazards that may impact the city. This creates a baseline capability that can not only deal with anticipated risk but can be modified to deal with the unexpected. Thus, this plan is considered fluid and flexible where sections that may apply are activated as needed.

This Plan was constructed utilizing the FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 2.0 and embraces the National Response Framework (NRF), the National Incident Management System (NIMS), Presidential Policy Directive PPD/8 the National Preparedness Goal, and the National Preparedness System as fundamental guidance for the City’s emergency operations program. While CPG 101 provides emergency management professionals with guidance on plan development, the Whole Community approach refers to the collaboration between emergency management and a wide range of county stakeholders to ensure that all are part of the planning process. These stakeholders include residents, vulnerable populations, organizational and community leaders, faith-based and non-profit organizations, the private sector, and government officials. These groups are regularly engaged and are leveraged in various committee meetings throughout the year.

This Plan embraces the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for all emergency operations. The Appendix section contains a copy of the City Commission resolution to adopt NIMS. NIMS guides all levels of government, non-government organizations (NGO’s), and the private sector to work together to prepare for, respond to, recover from, prevent and mitigate the effects of incidents regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity. NIMS defines operational systems, including the Incident Command System (ICS), Unified Command (UC), Multiagency Coordination Groups (MAC Groups) that guide how personnel work together during incidents. NIMS provides stakeholders with a shared vocabulary, systems, resource identification and management, and processes to successfully deliver capabilities. This allows for our City to work with federal, state, county, and other local municipalities in a cohesive and efficient manner.

CEMP STRUCTURE

This Plan provides structures for implementing municipal-level policy and operational coordination for incident response. It can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat, in anticipation of a significant event, or in response to an incident. Selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the exact resources needed, and a level of coordination appropriate to each incident.

This CEMP is intended to accelerate and make more disciplined the City's capacity to rapidly assess and respond to incidents that require City assistance. In practice, many incidents require virtually spontaneous activation of interdepartmental coordination protocols to prevent the incident from becoming worse or to surge more aggressively to contain it. Any Department acting on independent authority may be the initial and the primary responder, but incidents that require more systematic City-wide response efforts are now actively coordinated through the appropriate mechanisms described in this document and in its supporting annexes.

Initial coordination of incident assessment and response efforts is intended to occur seamlessly, without need for any formal trigger mechanism such as a written declaration by the Mayor. This will support a more nimble, scalable, and coordinated response by the entire emergency management community.

Major components of this plan include disaster information and situational awareness, concept of operations, and direction and control, supported by automatic activation. When information is not readily available in the Hallandale Beach CEMP, members of the EOC should refer to the Broward County CEMP and/or the State of Florida CEMP

Hallandale Beach is composed of 4.4 square miles consisting of a total population of approximately 40,000 residents. Approximately 57% of families living in Hallandale Beach speak a language other than English at home and 25% are over the age of 65. The City is exposed to many hazards, all which have the potential of causing casualties, damaging or destroying public or private property, and disrupting the City's economy. In any crisis or emergency, Hallandale Beach's foremost concern is for the protection of human life and property.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

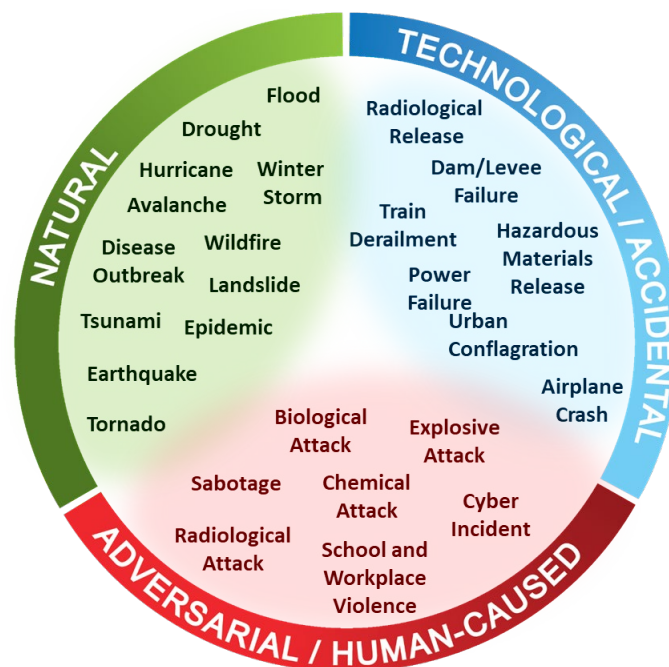
The primary mission of emergency management in Hallandale Beach is to support our community's disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation needs through the coordination of information and resources. Due to the City's coastal geography and other factors, there are several hazards that pose a risk to Hallandale Beach. Hallandale Beach shall conduct a future THIRA and it shall contain a detailed risk assessment of the City's hazards and the risks they pose. The THIRA is the main hazard assessment for disaster planning and is recognized as the hazard assessment section of the CEMP.

HAZARD THREAT ANALYSIS

The Hallandale Beach has taken great care in identifying potential hazards and developing a plan that serves the citizens of the City. The City has worked with County agencies, organizations, and concerned citizens to ensure that it is prepared to mitigate, prevent, protect, prepare for, respond to, and recover from these threats. By researching historical records and learning from past hazardous events, vulnerabilities have been identified and estimated future losses projected.

Hallandale Beach is vulnerable to the effects of natural, man-made, and technological hazards. The City's location along the east coast, its proximity to the Gulf of Mexico, and its geological

and topographical features make it vulnerable to several significant natural hazards, including hurricanes, floods, and tornadoes among others. Furthermore, the City is home to significant vulnerable populations, two rail lines, two casinos, and government functions that place it at risk for intentional acts meant to cause physical damage, casualties, or operational disruptions. Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) should be completed by the City of Hallandale Beach. The THIRA process helps communities strategically analyze threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk to national security. By identifying and prioritizing those threats through THIRA process, Hallandale Beach can then make informed decisions in regard to the National Preparedness Goal



All-Hazards Examples
Figure 1.1

CLIMATE

The climate of a region is determined by the monthly or longer weather patterns that exist within a specified area. Hallandale Beach, in Southern Florida, has a sub-tropical climate with high humidity and precipitation. The seasons are determined by the amount of, and changes in, precipitation. The rainy season usually begins in late May and ends in mid-October, subjecting Hallandale Beach to thunderstorms, tropical storms, and hurricanes. The average annual precipitation in the county is 64 inches compared to Florida's annual average of 54.57 inches. The average temperature during the rainy season is in the lower 80s (degrees F) in Hallandale Beach.

Total precipitation in Hallandale Beach varies greatly between the rainy and dry seasons, peaking at 10 inches in June and dipping to 2 inches or less in December and January. The dry season lasts from mid- October to late May and has an average temperature in the lower 70s (degrees F) in Hallandale Beach. The Gulf Stream is a major influence in South Florida's climate, with rare extremes of over 100 °F or below 32 °F. The average annual temperature of Hallandale Beach in July is 89.9 °F and the average low in January is 59.1°F

POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

Hallandale Beach (formerly known simply as Hallandale) is a city in southern Broward County, Florida. As of the 2020 census, there were 41,217 people, 17,573 households, and 9,104 families residing in the city.

The city is known as the home of Gulfstream Park (horse racing and casino) and Big Easy Casino, which hosts the World Classic. It also has a sizable financial district, with offices for a number of banks and brokerage houses, plus many restaurants. Due to the large number of tourists who eventually retire in the city, Hallandale Beach has one of the fastest-growing populations in Broward County.

Population & Demographics Table

Race	Number	Percentage
White (NH)	27,986	67.9%
Black or African American (NH)	6,549	15.89%
Native American or Alaska Native (NH)	32	0.08%
Asian (NH)	740	1.8%
Pacific Islander (NH)	12	0.03%
Some Other Race (NH)	333	0.81%
Mixed/Multi-Racial (NH)	1,096	2.66%
Hispanic or Latino	15,666	38.01%
Total	41,217	

CITY OF HALLANDALE BEACH DEPARTMENTS

City of Hallandale Beach Departments	
City Manager's Office	Human Services
City Attorney's Office	Innovation Technology
City Clerk	Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces
Department of Sustainable Development	Police Department
Finance Department	Procurement Department
Broward County Fire Rescue	Public Works, Utilities & Engineering
Human Resources	Risk Management
Community Redevelopment Agency	Budget Department

***As noted cohb.org**

NATURAL HAZARDS

Human populations have been subject to natural hazards for their entire history. Pestilence, plague, drought, floods, severe storms have all taken their toll through the ages. Natural hazards are indeed natural, but their reality is that they threaten life, property, and economic stability. The impacts of natural hazards are sometimes predictable. The impact of floods, for example, the extent, areas subject to flooding, and the expected dollar damage have been predicted through flood hazard mapping and computer damage models. However, the impacts of other events are arbitrary and dependent upon a variety of interrelated and compounding factors that increases a community's vulnerability.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Southeast Florida has experienced 40+ hurricanes between 1994 and 2022. Eleven of these storms have been “major hurricanes” (Category 3 or above). Hallandale Beach’s low and flat topography coupled with a significant number of coastal residents are factors that increase risk during an evacuation due to the arrival of a hurricane. Coastal residents may be required to evacuate in the event of a Category 4 or 5 hurricane. Evacuation of these residents and visitors is achievable, however, factors such as landfall and hurricane intensity require technology to gauge clearance time. In addition, clearance time must be considered for surrounding counties. The clearance time becomes shorter if the size of the storm, or its predicted landfall, requires the evacuation of Broward County. The problems that arise from merging the evacuees from both Hallandale Beach and Broward Counties may extend clearance times beyond reasonable limits.

The threat from storm surge represents a serious hazard to the coastal communities. During Hurricane Andrew in 1992, record high flooding occurred due to 17 feet of storm surge. In addition, flooding due to torrential rainfall (inundation) poses a serious threat in portions of Broward County.

Pre-landfall hazards associated with a hurricane also pose a significant threat to a successful evacuation. Residents have a tendency to delay evacuation until the last minute which results in overflowing roadways and traffic jams. Torrential rains and tropical storm force winds associated with the outer bands of a hurricane frequently render evacuation routes impassable long before the predicted landfall of the eye of the storm. In accordance with a wind effects report distributed by the Florida Institute of Technology, Tropical Storm Force Winds (TSFW) can down trees and power lines, blow out windows, blow down signs, cause flying debris, structural collapse and cause vehicles to overturn and deviate from their course. It is the policy of Hallandale Beach to plan for the effects of TSFWs on preparedness activities and evacuation procedures.

When TSFWs (one minute sustained surface winds of 34-63 knots or 39-73 mph winds) occur, county- and city-wide evacuation and pre-storm preparatory activities cease. At this time, city facilities and response agencies, including the Hallandale Beach EOC, begin “lock down.” All on-duty personnel are required to report to a secure duty station, and vehicular traffic flow is prevented. In some instances where weather conditions do not deteriorate uniformly across the city, departments and response agencies may make exceptions to extend preparedness activities beyond the “lock down.” However, such exceptions are specified in department disaster response plans. Each department’s plan must specify the conditions and the criteria used to determine the

need for an extension. Hallandale Beach strongly recommends that the safety of first responders and city employees be the chief concern when drafting extension procedures.

The potential for property damage resulting from a major hurricane represents one of Hallandale Beach's most serious threats.

TORNADOES, THUNDERSTORMS AND LIGHTNING STORMS

Tornadoes during the winter and spring tend to be more powerful though due to the presence of the jet stream. Historically, Florida's most deadly tornado outbreaks occur in the spring.

Tornados, though, occur in the greatest number during June, July and August, but these are typically small, short-lived events that can produce minor damage and seldom take lives.

Unlike the rest of the nation, strong to violent tornadoes in Florida are just as likely to occur after midnight as they are during the afternoon. This unique feature makes Florida tornadoes very dangerous because most people are asleep and do not receive adequate weather warnings.

Additionally, Hallandale Beach has multiple mobile home parks that are particularly vulnerable to the high winds associated with severe thunderstorms and tornadoes.

Mobile Home Communities include:

Mobile Park Name	Address	Number of Mobile Homes
Northwest Planning District		
N/A		
Southwest Planning District		
Emerald Isles	150 SW 10 Avenue	22
Home	480 SW 8 Avenue	136
Hallandale	865 SW 1 Place	72
Golden Trio	700 SW 8 Avenue	43
Sunnydale	915 SW 5 Street	64
Snowbird	855 SW 7 Street	54
Central Gateway Planning District		
Sea Esta	350 NE 7 Street	65
Van Der Hayden	512 NE 1 Court	5
Sevelle	426 NE 5 Street	167
Northeast Planning District		
El Rancho	420 North Federal Highway	13
Gulfstream Planning District		
Eastwood	418 SE 8 Street	28
Royal Palm	720 South Federal Highway	114

Florida is the most lightning-prone area in the United States. In fact, lightning alone kills more people annually in Florida than all other weather hazards combined. Severe thunderstorms and lightning strikes are traditionally responsible for the most frequent damage in Hallandale Beach. Windstorm damage resulting from downbursts and squall lines frequently knocks down trees and power lines. On rare occasions, lightning strikes are responsible for triggering wild land fires, damaging electrical transformers, and causing roof damage.

FLOODING AND SEA LEVEL RISE

Impacts from water related events such as flooding due to sea level rise may be enhanced due to climate change. Scientists have predicted that global sea level rise is one of the most likely effects of global warming. Along much of the Florida coast, the sea level already has risen seven to nine inches per century. Sea level rise will change coastlines in many ways including erosion with landward migration of coastlines, and barrier island disintegration. NOAA defines beach erosion as “the carrying away of beach materials by wave action, tidal currents, or wind.” Coastal erosion is a natural process even in pristine environments; however, in areas where human activity negatively impacts the shoreline, coastal erosion can become a serious problem. It is estimated that coastal erosion in the U.S. costs \$700 million annually (National Sea Grant Office).

Coastal areas within Broward County may see higher levels of storm surge with greater impacts to structures and infrastructure. Inland, canal and groundwater elevations when combined with seasonal rainfall variations and the volume of precipitation produced by a potential storm, will result in a definite flood hazard. Hallandale Beach residents will be at greater risk should these hazardous events begin to occur more frequently and with higher intensity in the future. In Hallandale Beach, serious flooding can occur along the Intracoastal Waterway and the coast line as well as in urban areas, due to poor percolation rates and low elevations. Recent construction in previously uninhabited areas of Hallandale Beach has led to exposure from flooding due to a susceptibility to small changes in groundwater elevations. After heavy periods of rain, those areas revert to their swampy origins, causing isolation of residences and businesses, damage to roadways and utilities, contamination of water supplies, and an interruption of essential emergency services.

HEALTH HAZARDS

Public Health Hazards

Disasters, almost by definition, involve health risks. It is important to remember that disasters are a multifaceted challenge and include the public health consequences of geophysical hazards, industrial/technological accidents, terrorist events, and biological disasters, such as Ebola outbreaks and E. coli contamination.

City of Hallandale Beach should conduct a Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) to help understand their risks and what they need to do to address those risks. The THIRA provides detailed information regarding the public health hazards mentioned below that could impact Hallandale Beach. These public health hazards, depending on cause and origin, are classified for the purpose of the THIRA as either being natural, technological or human-caused hazards.

- Animal and Plant Disease Outbreak
- Food Borne Illness Incident
- Terrorism – Biological (Category A, B, and C Agents)
- Epidemic/Pandemic (COVID-19 Pandemic, H1N1)
- Water/Wastewater Incident

EPIDEMIC, DISEASE, AND EXOTIC PESTS

Broward County health officials closely monitor public health for the reintroduction of previously controlled or eradicated diseases as well as newly evolving diseases such as Colombian Hemorrhagic Fever, Ebola, Avian Flu, Zika, Chikungunya Virus, and the new forms of Dengue Fever. Our proximity to the Caribbean basin, Central and South America, our sub-tropical climate, and the “gateway” status maintained by the City’s and/or Broward County’s transportation industry, requires constant vigilance in the disease prevention arena. Emphasis on preventative public health measures such as Bio-Watch, vector control; water purification, sanitary waste disposal, health inspections, and public health education have been put in place to mitigate these potential disasters.

A major challenge associated with maintaining “gateway” status is not only preventing the introduction of contagious disease but the introduction of agricultural disease such as citrus canker and the Mediterranean fruit fly which could destroy our agricultural sector.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Most efforts in analyzing the impacts and effects of disease and pandemic have been done at the national level. As a result of Covid-19 and the dynamics involved with the spread of the disease/pandemic, a local level assessment was conducted with an understanding that it quickly overwhelmed our local healthcare system.

CLIMATE CHANGE

The projected changes in the climate may pose future challenges for Hallandale Beach. Future changes in the climate may exacerbate the frequency and impacts of the hazards previously mentioned. Longer more severe dry seasons coupled with shorter duration wet seasons, consisting of higher volume precipitation, will generate a pattern of drought and flood events that can impact our entire ecosystem.

The predictions for climate change are as follows: increased air and ocean temperatures; changes in precipitation with wetter wet seasons and dryer dry seasons; more extreme hot and cold weather events; increased coastal erosion; continuous sea level rise; increased development of tropical diseases in plants, wildlife, and humans; increased strains upon and costs in infrastructure mitigation. The section below further discusses those hazards which are of particular concern to Hallandale Beach.

WIND EVENTS

Impacts from wind related events such as tornados, thunderstorms, and tropical cyclones may be enhanced due to climate change. South Florida has a high propensity for hurricane activity since it is vulnerable to both Atlantic and Caribbean hurricanes. The primary climatic effects of

hurricanes are high wind, storm surge, and heavy rains. Scientists predict that climate change is likely to exacerbate a hurricane's effects; however, precisely how remains uncertain. Higher water temperatures in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico may cause more intense hurricanes, which can create more damage to coastal and inland habitations, and infrastructure.

Hurricanes have potential to impact all areas of Hallandale Beach, depending up on their origin, makeup, and path. Most hurricanes have heavily impacted city and county residents, without displaying heavy winds or structural damage, as earlier, more powerful storms have displayed with entire communities being destroyed. Weather forecasters and Emergency Management Coordinators must consider a hurricane's potential for flooding, and not just structural damage, when a storm is impending. Effects from more intense hurricanes coupled with more severe storm surges, (resulting from higher sea levels), will result in greater damage and reach further inland.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS

Hallandale Beach residents are vulnerable to the harmful effects of either the accidental or intentional release of hazardous materials. Large volumes of hazardous materials are routinely transported to, from and through the county by railroad, highway, air, water, and pipeline. Within Hallandale Beach, there are a number of private, fixed, and mobile facilities that produce, use, and store, hazardous materials. Hallandale Beach routinely performs a hazardous materials hazard analysis of all identified Facilities that are delineated in the Super Fund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III. Coordinating procedures for hazardous materials response may be found in the Broward Sheriff's Office (BSO) Department of Fire Rescue Hazardous Materials Operations Guide.

COASTAL OIL SPILLS

Hallandale Beach has approximately 1 mile of coastline subject to contamination caused by an oil spill. The responsibility for the preparation of response plans for coastal oil spills lies with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the United States Coast Guard.

ADVERSARIAL AND HUMAN-CAUSED THREATS

Intentional acts including civil disorder, active shooter and hostile event response, enemy attack, sabotage, terrorism, or other incidents involving the use of weapons of mass destruction. Hallandale Beach has a multiethnic population originating from countries with widely divergent political systems, religious beliefs, and educational backgrounds. As with any large metropolitan area with diverse cultures, civil disturbances must be anticipated and expected. The Hallandale Beach Police Department (HBPD) has the primary responsibility for gathering intelligence and maintaining law and order within this arena and maintains the SOP that outlines the coordination and handling of responses to civil disturbances.

TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Technological failures or accidents including, but not limited to: industrial hazards, structural collapse, power outages, fires, explosions, transportation accidents, water supply failure, and hazardous materials/weapons of mass destruction (WMD) such as: chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives (CBRNE).

Potential Threats and Hazards Affecting Hallandale Beach		
Natural	Adversarial / Human – Caused	Technological / Accidental
Flood	School & Workplace Violence	Urban / Conflagration (Fire)
Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Cyber Incident	Hazardous Materials Release
Disease Outbreak	Mass Gathering / Civil Unrest / Civil Unrest	Structural Collapse
Tornado / Waterspout	Mass Migration	Transportation Accident (Train derailment, bus accident)
Wildfire		

Major disasters are declared by the President of the United States when the magnitude of a disaster event is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the local governments. From 1965 through 2022, Broward County has received 20+ presidential disaster declarations for hurricane, flood, wildfire, tornado, Covid-19 and freeze events.

This listing does not include all federal, state or local emergency declarations issued for smaller, less damaging disaster events that did not warrant a presidential declaration.

Event	Declaration Date	Declaration Number
Hurricane Betsy	9/14/1965	FEMA-209-DR
Freeze	3/15/1971	FEMA-304-DR
Hurricane Andrew	8/24/1992	FEMA-955-DR
Tornadoes, Flooding, High Winds & Tides, Freezing	3/22/1993	FEMA-982-DR
Severe Storms, High Winds, Tornadoes, & Flooding	2/20/1998	FEMA-1204-DR
Severe Storms, High Winds, Tornadoes, & Flooding	3/9/1998	FEMA-1195-DR
Extreme Fire Hazard	6/18/1998	FEMA-1223-DR
Hurricane Irene	10/20/1999	FEMA-1306-DR
Heavy Rains & Flooding	10/4/2000	FEMA-1345-DR
Severe Freeze	2/6/2001	FEMA-1359-DR

Hurricane Charley & Tropical Storm Bonnie	8/13/2004	FEMA-1539-DR
Hurricane Frances	9/4/2004	FEMA-1545-DR
Hurricane Jeanne	9/26/2004	FEMA-1561-DR
Hurricane Katrina	8/28/2005	FEMA-1602-DR
Hurricane Wilma	10/24/2005	FEMA-1609-DR
Tropical Storm Fay	8/21/2008	FEMA-3288-DR
Severe Storms, High Winds, Tornadoes, & Flooding	4/21/2009	FEMA-1831-DR
Severe Storms, High Winds, Tornadoes, & Flooding	5/27/2009	FEMA-1840-DR
Hurricane Matthew	10/8/2016	FEMA-4283-DR
Hurricane Irma	9/10/2017	FEMA-4337-DR
Hurricane Dorian	10/21/2019	FEMA-4468-DR
Covid-19 Pandemic	1/20/2020	FEMA-4486-DR
Hurricane Ian	9/23/2022	FEMA-4675-DR
Hurricane Nicole	12/13/2022	FEMA-4680-DR
Florida Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding	4/27/2023	FEMA-4709-DR

- Incidents mean an occurrence or event (natural, technological, or human-caused) that require a response to protect life, property, or the environment (e.g. major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, urban fires, floods, hazardous materials (HAZMAT) spills, nuclear accidents, railway accidents, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences).
- Incidents may occur at any time with little or no warning in the context of a general or specific threat or hazard, and they may involve single or multiple geographic/jurisdictional areas.
- All incidents begin and end locally and are typically managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational, and jurisdictional level.
- Government at all levels must continue to function under all threats, emergencies, and disaster conditions.
- Resolution No. 2005-24 designates NIMS as the basis for all incident management in the City of Hallandale Beach. Therefore, incident management activities shall be initiated and conducted using NIMS Command and Management principles. In accordance with NIMS requirements, the Incident Command System (ICS) will be used as the on-scene management system.
- Local governments possess varying levels of capabilities, plans, procedures, and resources to provide for the safety and welfare of their people. They also vary in their capacity to protect property and the environment in times of emergency or disaster.
- Incidents pose a challenge for the whole community but specifically the special needs population which includes children, individuals with disabilities, and others with access

and functional needs, diverse communities, the elderly, and people with limited English proficiency. These groups may be lacking in resources such as communication, food, shelter, and transportation.

- Approximately 5.7% of Hallandale Beach’s population is disabled. Emergency efforts will enable people with disabilities to evacuate, use emergency transportation, stay in shelters, and participate in all emergency and disaster related programs together with their service animals.
- Persons with pets may be hesitant to evacuate or seek shelter. The EOC will provide strategies for the evacuation and shelter of persons with pets.
- Incidents may attract a sizeable influx of independent, spontaneous volunteers and supplies and may require prolonged, sustained incident management operations and support activities.
- Individuals, community-based organizations, and businesses will offer services and support in time of disaster.
- Incidents may overwhelm the capabilities of our local government, and private-sector infrastructure owners and operators.
- Mutual aid and other forms of assistance will be requested once we’ve exhausted or anticipate exhausting our resources.
- The greater the complexity, impact and geographic scope of an emergency, the more multiagency coordination will be required.
- When a major emergency or disaster occurs, an evaluation of its severity and magnitude will be made by the Incident Commander in coordination with the EOC Command Group.
- During a major event many of the County's jurisdictions may be extensively damaged, municipalities will be competing for many of the same resources.
- When local resources are exhausted, resource requests will be made through the Broward County EOC via WebEOC.
- If the situation in our city warrants additional support, the County or State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) may be activated at the appropriate level to support a coordinated response.
- If an incident exceeds the capabilities of the State, the State will request assistance from other States using the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).
- The Federal government will provide emergency assistance to Hallandale Beach when requested and in accordance with the National Response Framework (NRF) through

proper County and State channels. Federal assistance is provided by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act [Public Law (PL) 93-288, as amended by PL 100-707] through the implementation of the NRF.

Incidents typically begin and end locally and are managed daily at the lowest possible governmental, organizational, and jurisdictional level. The City of Hallandale Beach Emergency Management Program and this comprehensive plan considers the involvement of the whole community, which includes individuals, private and non-profit sectors, faith-based organizations, and local, state and federal government.

This plan will be activated under the direction of the City Manager, Emergency Management Coordinator, Incident Commander or by his/her designee in response to an actual or perceived emergency or disaster which exceeds the normal operating capabilities and response resources of the City and threatens the safety or well-being of Hallandale Beach.

Large scale emergencies and disasters will require activation of the City's Municipal Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to coordinate response efforts. The EOC utilizes the scalable organizational structure of the NIMS Incident Command System (ICS) and incorporates its principles of span of control. Although the EOC uses the ICS structure, the EOC does not manage on-scene field operations. Instead, the EOC focuses on providing support to on-scene efforts and on broader support operations that may extend beyond the incident site.

The EOC's function is to serve as the principal point for overall coordination of disaster response, policy decision making, coordination and allocation point for disaster related resources, and contact point for the Broward EOC, State EOC and all media contacts. Field personnel report to and coordinate with the EOC for all disaster response activities. The tactical-level, on-scene incident command and management organization is located at the Incident Command Post (ICP). When multiple command authorities are involved, the ICP may be led by a Unified Command structure, comprised of officials who have jurisdictional authority or functional responsibility for the incident under appropriate law, ordinance, or agreement. The ICP is usually located at or in the immediate vicinity of the incident site. Larger and more complex incidents may begin as a single jurisdiction event, but rapidly expand to multijurisdictional and/or multidisciplinary efforts necessitating outside resources and support.

Standard incident command and coordination systems allow the efficient integration of outside resources and enable assisting personnel from anywhere in the Nation to participate in the incident management structure. The person in charge at the scene of an incident is designated the IC. This individual is responsible for developing a strategy and ensuring all tactics are completed to resolve the incident. If applicable, inform the Operations Section Chief at the EOC of the situation who shall then inform the Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC).

When more than one agency is involved at an incident scene, the agency having jurisdiction and other responding agencies shall work together to ensure that each agency's objectives are identified and coordinated. Other agency personnel working in support of the ICS will maintain their normal chain of command but will be under control of the City on-scene IC. Additionally, City personnel working an incident outside the City's jurisdiction shall be expected to operate in the same manner.

During widespread emergencies, emergency operations with different objectives may be conducted at geographically separate scenes. An IC will be established at each site. When this situation occurs, it is particularly important that the allocation of resources to specific field operations be coordinated through the EOC.

The City of Hallandale Beach is organized into 16 different Departments, some with multiple Divisions. Upon activation of the Emergency Management Program's Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan, personnel will assume their emergency and disaster management roles to assist in preparation, planning, response, and recovery efforts.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES DEFINITIONS

CITY MANAGER

In time of emergency or disaster, assumes full temporary direction of all municipal operations per City Charter Article VI, Division 3, § 6.05 (13). The CM delegates the authority of Incident Commander to the Police Chief to oversee all phases of emergency management. Depending upon the nature of the incident, any one of the Department Directors (Police, Public Works) may assume the Incident Commander role for a specific incident. A Unified Command may also be appropriate for managing large scale multi-departmental incidents. The City Manager is responsible for advising the Mayor and Commissioners of the incident and updating them as needed with the current state of affairs.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR (EMC)

Is responsible for command and control of disaster response or crisis management activities and for disseminating information regarding a current or impending incident. The role of Emergency Management Coordinator is delegated by and reports to the City Manager. The EMC advises the Section Chief(s) who also serve as the EOC Command Group. The EMC is responsible for emergency planning and preparation efforts, ensures that the appropriate ESF's are activated to meet the emergency tasks and demands of the incident, and will make the determination of when emergency operations cease, and normal operations can resume.

INCIDENT COMMANDER

Has overall authority and responsibility for conducting field incident operations and is responsible for the management of all operations at a single incident site. Depending on the type of incident and/or event, the Incident Commander/Unified Command may report directly to the Emergency Management Coordinator and/or City Manager.

When two or more Incident Commanders work together, due to shared jurisdiction or primary authority over an incident, to manage an incident they form a Unified Command (UC). A Unified Command allows participating departments to set aside issues such as overlapping and competing authorities, jurisdictional boundaries, and resource ownership to focus on setting clear priorities and objectives for the incident.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER GROUP

The Emergency Operations Center Group is the designated City of Hallandale Beach employees and/or staff members assigned to the EOC that would be responsible for managing emergency operations. The EOC Command Group constitutes the Command Staff and General Staff positions essential for efficient and orderly operations. Whenever possible, ICS positions shall be filled according to and closely matching the group member's field of expertise.

UNIFIED COMMAND STAFF

The Command Staff normally consists of the Incident Commander, Legal Officer, Public Information Officer, Liaison Officer, and Safety Officer.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

The Public Information Officer (PIO) position is responsible for developing and releasing information about the incident to the media and public. Working with the CM, UC/IC, EMC and/or other members of the Incident Management Team, the PIO will oversee the implementation of the Joint Information System (JIS). The JIS is a structure that integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, accurate, accessible, timely and complete information during a crisis or incident information.

MUNICIPAL LIAISON

The Municipal Liaison is a qualified staff member assigned to the Broward County EOC during an activation. The role of the Municipal Liaison is to represent the City and provide updates to the County Emergency Manager regarding the status of Hallandale Beach. He/she responsible for facilitating the integration of local, county, and state-wide agency resources into the incident organization. Functions as a point of contact for representatives from assisting and cooperating agencies. He/she will request and/or respond to requests for resources from the County ESF's and other agencies utilizing the WebEOC on behalf of the EOC Command Group.

SAFETY OFFICER (SOFR)

Is responsible for monitoring all safety related aspects of an operation throughout the entirety of the event. The Safety Officer works closely with the EM and has the authority to stop an operation that poses an unusual and unnecessary risk to personnel. He/she participates in all planning meetings to ensure that appropriate safety measures are being considered. The Safety Officer position is assigned to the Risk Manager by default, but may be delegated to another staff member as appropriate if specific expertise is required, or the size of the event spans more than one operational period.

GENERAL STAFF

General Staff personnel are a group of qualified incident management personnel organized according to function and reporting to the EMC. The General Staff normally consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief.

Each of these sections may have branches or units that are functionally oriented. The size and functions within this organization will be dictated by the magnitude and nature of the emergency. Section Chiefs are required to make critically important decisions and will be filled by Command Staff Members or high-level administrative personnel from a specific department who specialize in a particular area (i.e. Finance and Public Works).

OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF (OSC)

This assignment is responsible for the overall operational coordination of response resources during an emergency. The Operations Section is the primary responsibility of the Fire, Police, and Public Works Departments, depending upon the nature of the incident. (See Hazard Annexes).

Depending upon the scale of the incident:

- A single Operations Section Chief will be chosen by the Emergency Management Coordinator,
- The Emergency Management Coordinator will perform a dual role including Operations Section Chief, or
- Multiple Operations Section Chiefs (Fire, Police & Public Works) will be chosen.

The Operations Section Chief is responsible for the management of all operations directly applicable to the mission and primary incident objectives. Each of the Section Chiefs are expected to be the expert in their respective functional area and will be accountable for oversight of the response. When a single Operations Section Chief is chosen to oversee the entire incident, the following Branches will be established, and Branch Directors assigned.

FIRE/RESCUE BRANCH

Working within their scope for contract services, between the Broward Sheriff's Office Fire Rescue and the City of Hallandale Beach, BSO Fire Rescue will oversee implementing Firefighting – ESF #4; Mass Care – ESF #6; Health – ESF #8; Urban Search & Rescue – ESF #9; Hazardous Materials – ESF #10; and Marine – ESF #19.

POLICE BRANCH

Staffed by the Police Department, who oversee implementing Law Enforcement and Security – ESF #16; Military Support – ESF #13; and Animal Protection – ESF #17.

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH

Staffed by Public Works Department are in charge of implementing: Transportation – ESF #1; Public Works and Engineering – ESF #3; and Public Utilities – ESF #12.

PLANNING SECTION CHIEF (PSC)

This assignment is responsible for tracking and organizing data and information which comes to the EOC and should be readily accessible and easily understood by all personnel involved in the event. The Planning Section oversees the implementation of Information and Planning, ESF #5. The Planning Section examines the current situation, analyzes incoming data, and prepares responses on a strategic level. The Planning Section Chief is tasked with conducting all planning meetings and completing proper documentation for the entire incident. The Planning Section Chief is staffed by a member of the CM's Office, Police Administration, Fire Administration, or Public Works Senior Staff.

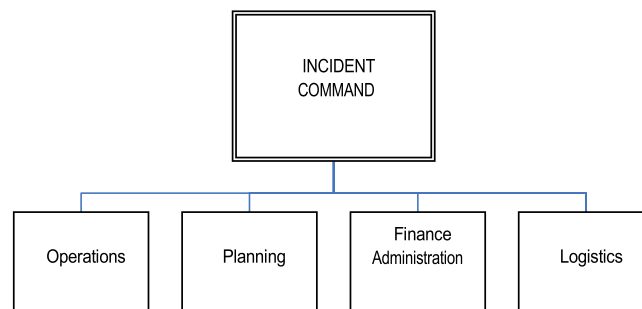
LOGISTIC SECTION CHIEF (LSC)

The Logistics Section is intended to be the principal point of coordination for incident resource management, procurement of goods and services, supplies and materials that are needed by any of the operational portions of an emergency response.

The logistics function is broadly defined and includes goods and services, and personnel and volunteer resources. Specific emergency functions included in this area are: Transportation ESF #1; Communications ESF #2; Mass Care ESF #6; Resource Management ESF #7; Food & Water ESF #11; Volunteers and Donations ESF #15; and Special Medical Needs ESF #18.

The Departments participating under the Logistics Section include Human Services, Parks and Recreation, Procurement, Developmental Services, Human Resources, Risk Management, Fleet, and Innovation Technology (see Department Annexes).

The Logistics Section Chief may be staffed by any one of the above listed Department Directors or his/her designees. The Logistics Section Chief is responsible for establishing and staffing the Employee Comfort Stations.



The management model is used to organize both short term and long-term operations for a broad spectrum of emergencies, from small to complex incidents, natural and manmade. It is used by all levels of government federal, state, local and tribal, as well as many private and non-governmental organizations. Using ICS, multiple agencies and jurisdictions work together to accomplish the required response and recovery activities dictated by a disaster. These tasks are performed under the overall direction of the Incident Commander (i.e., the City Manager or designee).

All participating agencies and jurisdictions contribute to the determination of the incident objectives and strategy via the incident action plan, and the optimal utilization of all available resources in an integrated manner. This flexible management method allows expansion or contraction of response and recovery forces as dictated by the magnitude of the event.

To summarize, the major tenets of the ICS are:

1. ICS utilizes a centralized, unified command system that fosters multiple agencies to participate in the decision making process;
2. ICS can be adapted to a variety of organizational structures, and as such, adapts easily to multi- jurisdictional/multi-agency involvement;

3. ICS may be used in any type of hazard threat or disaster situation; and
4. ICS utilizes common terminology widely used and recognized by many responder organizations.

RESPONDER POINTS OF DISTRIBUTION (CPODS) (CAMP/FIXED FEEDING SITE/FIELD KITCHEN UNIT):

A Responder Point of Distribution for responders, also known as a Community Point of Distribution (CPOD), should be established where they can pick up emergency supplies following a disaster. The need for a CPOD is based on the lack of infrastructure to support normal distribution of food, water, or other supplies. A CPOD should be able to accommodate vehicles, pedestrian, mass transit traffic, or a combination of all three. Sites should be selected based on population density and accessibility.

Mass feeding and hydration services will be needed for the general population and may be needed for emergency responders on nearly every disaster incident. In small incidents, feeding and hydration needs may be easily met by the deployment of mobile feeding units from local NGOs, such as the American Red Cross or The Salvation Army. Larger or catastrophic incidents, however, will require the mobilization and coordination of multiple government, NGO, and private sector resources.

Field kitchens provide a centralized food production site that prepares and serves food to survivors and responders, or for distribution by Food Service Delivery Units. Food service capabilities are based on a pre-determined standard meal.

If established under the Incident Command System structure, a Camp is a location where food, water, rest, and sanitary services are provided to incident response personnel.

PRIMARY:

OB Johnson Park
1000 NW 8th Avenue
Hallandale Beach, FL 33009

BACK-UP:

Cultural Community Center
430 SE 3rd Street
Hallandale Beach, FL 33009

FINANCE SECTION CHIEF (FSC)

Is responsible for the payment and monitoring of all expenses associated with any disaster or emergency response of the city. The Finance Section ensures all documentation and record keeping is complete and accurate for possible FEMA reimbursement. The Finance Section Chief is staffed by the Department Director of Finance or his/her designee.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

The EMC is a qualified staff member that assists in dissemination of critical information and providing the Emergency Management Coordinator with the most current information regarding the incident status and that of the City's state of readiness. The EMC role is assigned by and reports to the Emergency Management Coordinator. The EMC's responsibility during an

activation is maintaining the EOC readiness, ensuring the EOC is adequately organized and equipped to support operations (i.e., EOC set up, technology, food & water). The EMC shall monitor all informational outlets regarding an active incident (i.e. National Weather Service (NWS), County and State EOC's, Fusion Centers; etc).

ASSISTANCE FROM OUTSIDE AGENCIES

Assistance from Outside Agencies may be required. Situations may exist where the City's emergency service capabilities are exceeded. Pre-existing mutual aid agreements between the City and outside agencies may be activated by the incidents lead department and or the EM as appropriate. Identify MOUs/MAAs/MOAs

BROWARD COUNTY

The primary role of Broward County in an emergency or significant event is to support and coordinate response efforts and resource distribution among local governments.

The Broward CEMP maintains alignment with the State of Florida CEMP and the National Response Framework (NRF) incorporating Emergency Support Functions (ESF's) as a component within the ICS organization. Each ICS element and ESF is headed by a lead agency, which has been selected based on its authorities, resources, and capabilities for a particular incident. When information is not readily available in the Hallandale Beach CEMP, members of the EOC should refer to the Broward County CEMP and/or the State of Florida CEMP

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 of catastrophic emergency.

Overall coordination is provided by the Broward Emergency Management Division (BEMD) on behalf of the County Administrator under the authority and auspices of the CEMP. The Director of the BEMD has the overall responsibility for the development and continued maintenance of the CEMP 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. The Broward CEMP establishes the organizational concepts for an effective system of emergency management.

STATE OF FLORIDA

The Division of Emergency Management plans for and responds to both natural and man-made disasters. These range from floods and hurricanes to incident involving hazardous materials or nuclear power.

The division prepares and implements a statewide Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), and routinely conducts extensive exercises to test state and county emergency response capabilities.

The Division of Emergency Management is the states liaison with federal and local agencies on emergencies of all kinds. Division staff members provide technical assistance to local governments as they prepare emergency plans and procedures. They also conduct emergency operations training for state and local governmental agencies.

After a disaster, the division conducts damage assessment survey and advises the Governor on whether to declare an emergency and seek federal relief funds.

The division maintains a primary EOC in Tallahassee. The EOC serves as the communications and command center for reporting emergencies and coordinating state response activities.

The division also operates the State Warning Point, a state emergency communications center staffed 24 hours each day. The Center maintains statewide communications with county emergency officials.

The Office of Policy and Financial Management is responsible for all the financial management and procurement activities of the Division. This unit is comprised of the following sections:

The Procurement and Contract Management section is also responsible for administration of each County Base Grant for the Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Grant Program.

STATE OF FLORIDA PREPAREDNESS BUREAU

Preparedness administers a Statewide emergency management all-hazards preparedness program.

STATE OF FLORIDA RESPONSE BUREAU

The Bureau of Response coordinates operational response at the state level and The bureau is home to the Operations Section which includes the State Watch Office.

STATE OF FLORIDA RECOVERY BUREAU

Recovery works to provide disaster assistance to individuals and families through state and federal disaster assistance programs. After the President signs the disaster declaration that includes individual assistance programs, it is important to inform affected individuals and businesses through press releases and community response team efforts that programs are available to assist them in recovery efforts. These programs help to rebuild lives and communities that have been impacted by a major disaster and begin the recovery process.

STATE OF FLORIDA MITIGATION BUREAU

Mitigation works to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to human life and property for disasters. Mitigation programs help reduce the impact of future disasters through mitigation. Mitigation is an integral part of the Division of Emergency Management and administers several federal and state programs designed to reduce or eliminate the impact of hazards which exist within a community and are a threat to life and property.

FLORIDA FUSION CENTER

Fusion centers are owned and operated by state and local entities and are designated by the governor of their state. A fusion center is a collaborative effort of state and federal agencies working in partnership with local partners to share resources, expertise, and/or information to better identify, detect, prevent, apprehend, and respond to criminal and terrorist activity utilizing an all crimes/all hazards approach. To help unify the Nation's efforts to share information and exchange intelligence, the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 was passed. The Act provides guidance to agencies at all levels about information sharing, access and collaboration.

The Florida Fusion Center does not handle routine law enforcement requests and therefore will refer any citizen providing information to the appropriate law enforcement agency for review and response.

The Florida Fusion Center is a resource for communications and information on how the City of Hallandale Beach interacts with the Florida Fusion Center can be found in the ESF Annex for Communications – ESF #1.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Most incidents are resolved using various coordination mechanisms such as guidance from Multiagency Coordination (MAC) Groups, State EOC, and the use of Joint Information Centers (JIC's) to disseminate unified messages.

Occasionally, some major incidents may need assistance from the Federal Government. The Federal Government maintains a wide range of capabilities and resources needed to address domestic incidents.

Some Federal agencies that may provide support include: FEMA, U.S. Coast Guard, Environmental Protection Agency, and Department of Homeland Security.

Various Federal departments and agencies have their own authorities and responsibilities for responding to or assisting with incidents. For Example:

- FEMA leads and coordinates Federal response and assistance when the President declares a major disaster or emergency under the Stafford Act;
- The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) leads Federal public health and medical response to public health emergencies and incidents;
- The location of a major hazardous materials spill determines whether the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or U.S. Coast Guard serves as the lead Federal agency; and
- The Attorney General and Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) execute their lead responsibility for the law enforcement response to, and criminal investigation of, terrorist threats or incidents.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The City of Hallandale Beach Emergency Management Program and this comprehensive plan operates within the scope of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). To fully understand how direction and control is implemented within the plan, it is important to understand how the process and organization relates to the NIMS and the protocols and procedures of the Incident Command System (ICS).

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS)

NIMS has been formally adopted to establish a uniform, nationwide approach for response to emergencies and disasters regardless of the cause, size, or complexity of the incident. NIMS

provides the Nation's first responders and authorities with the same foundation for incident management for all hazards.

Resolution No. 2005-24 designates NIMS as the basis for all incident management in the City of Hallandale Beach. NIMS provides a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, tribal, and local governments to work together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

When the City of Hallandale Beach's local resources become exhausted the Emergency Management Coordinator depends on the involvement of multiple jurisdictions for support. Therefore, it is imperative that the whole community be prepared to assist in this effort.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

ICS is a critical component of NIMS and is used to manage all incidents. The City of Hallandale Beach uses ICS to organize on-scene operations for a broad spectrum of emergencies from small to complex incidents of all types (natural, man-made, and technological). The field response level is where emergency management/response personnel, under command of an appropriate authority, carry out tactical decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat. Resources from the City, county, state, or federal levels, when appropriately deployed, become part of the field ICS as prescribed by the City. ICS is applicable across disciplines and is used by all levels of government and the private sector.

UNIFIED COMMAND (UC)

Unified Command is a structure that brings together the Incident Commanders involved in the incident in order to coordinate an effective response while at the same time carrying out their own jurisdictional responsibilities.

The City of Hallandale Beach links the various departments responding into a single incident command structure which provides a forum for all agencies involved to make consensus decisions. Under the UC, the various departments are co-located or closely coordinate and communicate throughout the operation to create an integrated response team.

The UC is responsible for overall management of the incident and possesses the decision-making authority. The UC directs incident activities, including development and implementation of overall objectives and strategies, and approves ordering and releasing of resources. Members of the UC will work together to develop a common set of incident objectives and strategies, share information, maximize the use of available resources, and enhance the efficiency of the City.

UC members shall represent an appropriate level of authority in their respective department as well as the resources to carry out their responsibilities. The UC members may change as the response transitions out of emergency response into recovery. In conjunction with the ICS the UC enables, state agencies, and the Federal government to carry out their own responsibilities while working cooperatively within one response management system.

MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATION SYSTEM (MACS)

Multi-agency coordination is a cornerstone of comprehensive emergency management. Fundamentally, MACS provide support, coordination, and assistance with policy-level decisions

to the ICS structure managing an incident. MACS may be required on large or wide-scale emergencies that require higher-level resource management or information management.

INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

Information collection, analysis, and dissemination are essential to avoid, prepare for and minimize loss of life and property. Hallandale Beach relies upon several sources for crisis monitoring, up-to-date and trending information. The Emergency Management Coordinator continually monitors and analyzes any situation that may threaten public safety within our region and disseminates information as appropriate.

INFORMATION COLLECTION

The warning point located at the State EOC operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The State Warning Point (SWP) monitors, collects, and analyzes essential disaster information specifically as it relates to natural and man-made incidents throughout the state from various sources such as the NWS. This information is utilized to alert local, county, and state officials if a disaster is imminent or has occurred. The National Weather Service and its affiliate office in Miami monitors regional weather patterns and conditions, providing around the clock updates and severe weather alerts. Information from these sources can be disseminated and communicated both manually and electronically.

Methods of Information Collection	
E-mail	Serves as the primary source for alerts, situation reports, and information sharing.
SHAREPOINT	Serves as the primary location for all Emergency Management Resources, Disaster and Emergency Management Plans, Emergency Management Training and Standard Operating Procedures.
WebEOC®	Broward County utilizes an electronic web-based means of communication between the counties and the Cities. WebEOC® allows for continual communication of the ongoing situation and provides a means for the affected counties to request resources and monitor events taking place outside of their jurisdiction.
Facsimile	In the event of failure to the electronic messaging systems, landline facsimile reports will be forwarded to the local EOC's.
Cellular Phone and Text Messaging	Serves as redundant systems if primary methods of communication fail
Satellite Communications	Serves as redundant systems if primary methods of communication fail
City Website	Serves as the primary location for all Emergency Management Resources and/or disaster related information for the public.

ANAYLSIS

Information is collected and forwarded to the appropriate members of the EOC Command Group. Members of the EOC Command Group will analyze credible information to assess for potential vulnerabilities and/or threats. This information will be used for decision making and to activate response measures as needed.

DISSEMINATION

Dissemination involves procedures within an organization for advising key personnel and emergency operating staff of situations that may require future actions. When a disaster is imminent or has occurred, providing emergency information to all levels of government and the public is essential. The Emergency Management Coordinator is responsible for providing an on-going analysis of the situation, technical assistance, and coordinating resource requests with the City's Departments.

The Emergency Management Coordinator will utilize any and all forms of communication at their disposal to disseminate information to City personnel, and its residents and visitors. The City utilizes several communication platforms (Collabria, Everbridge, Notify Me, What'sApp, Twitter, Facebook, FirstNet) to provide real time information sharing with the EOC Command Group, City employees, businesses, residents and visitors.

In the event the EOC is not activated at the time of the disaster, information will be received through the City Warning Point and forwarded to the Emergency Management Coordinator. The Emergency Management Coordinator will notify EOC Command Group, ESF's, County, and State agencies as required for further actions.

The City's PIO may be asked to support operations within the Joint Information Center (JIC) established by Broward County Emergency Management. The PIO group will deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community using clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard, as well as the actions being taken and the assistance being made available, as appropriate.

COMMUNICATIONS

This section describes the communications framework used between response organizations during an incident. This section also describes how the city integrates into the regional network for interdepartmental and interagency communications. For more information on communication and coordination protocols see Communication ESF-1 Annex.

PUBLIC SAFETY RADIO SYSTEM

Hallandale Beach Police and Fire Rescue Departments utilize Broward County's public safety radio and dispatch system for primary radio communications. All automatic aid and mutual aid partners utilize the same public safety radio system providing total interoperability County-wide. In the event any one of the Counties three (3) Regional Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP's) were to fail, all incoming calls and outgoing dispatches would be routed through one of the other PSAP sites.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMUNICATIONS

The Department of Public Works utilizes a local two-way radio system monitored and controlled by the Public Works Department. A 100watt repeater system and base station is located at 630 NW 2nd Street, Building 5, Sanitation Offices, 2nd Floor, SW Corner Office. Field crews utilize a mix of mobile and portable radios for communication.

An emergency backup up two-way radio system is available through the Public Works local radio system. In the event of a catastrophic failure of the police and fire public safety radio system, fifty additional portable radios are available for immediate deployment.

FIRST NET

First Net is a nationwide network that provides interoperable communications for the public safety community, enabling information sharing across disciplines and jurisdictions, and improved situational awareness. The powerful federally regulated broadband network provides first responders and other public safety personnel the ability to send and receive data, video, images, and texts while guaranteed priority and preemption when it is needed.

First Net also has a broadband PTT environment. Administrators can manage PTT talk groups/channels, create groups and manage contacts/address books, view maps with PTT user locations, set PTT priority levels, and manage interoperability settings.

BROWARD COUNTY ALERT BROWARD

The Broward Sheriff's Office Communications Center is designated as the official Alert Broward for Broward County.

Notifications and warnings of impending or potential emergencies such as a hurricane, tornado, or severe weather, or a notification of a sudden incident such as a tornado touchdown, an airplane crash, a major hazardous materials release, or any other significant event that may impact multiple jurisdictions or large numbers of people must be disseminated to responsible officials, emergency response agencies, and to the public.

These warnings are done for the purpose of implementing emergency government and management procedures and reporting such actions to other emergency management agencies.

Also, information must be shared to implement appropriate protective actions and preparedness and response measures.

GIS MAPS – EVACUATION AREAS

The GIS maps that indicate the parts of Hallandale Beach that are strongly recommended to evacuate due to storm surge are included in the Broward County Emergency Shelter Map. Revised maps are supplied to all interested parties as early as possible. Storm surge planning zone maps are also found on the Hallandale Beach [SharePoint Emergency Management Folder](#).

EVACUATION AND EMERGENCY SHELTERS

Name: Gulfstream Academy of Hallandale Beach K-8

Located: 1000 SW 8th Street, Hallandale Beach, FL 33009

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Emergency Public Information is information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it also frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the general public.

It is imperative that residents and visitors have timely and accurate information so they can make and act upon critical decisions about actions they will take to protect life, health, and property. When activated, ESF #14 will coordinate and disseminate appropriate information to the media and public during emergency operations. In addition, the on-scene Incident Commander may designate a Public Information Officer to work with the news media at an incident. This may include coordinating agency media releases and arranging contacts between the media and response agencies. If additional support is needed, the EOC may be activated, at which time ESF #14 (Public Information) would assume the role of disseminating information to the media and public.

In the event of a large-scale incident with high media coverage, a Joint Information Center (JIC) may need to be established. The JIC is a location where public information professionals from organizations involved in incident management activities work together to provide critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs support. The JIC serves as a focal point for the coordination and dissemination of information to the public and media. The JIC would be established and managed by ESF #14.

The media – particularly broadcast and social media - play a critical role in the County's capability to warn the public in a timely manner. In addition to using the EAS, the warning points will provide critical messaging to a Public Information Officer for dissemination. Spanish-language radio stations are available to provide warnings to their listeners. With regard to the hearing-impaired, television stations provide the key method of warning these persons.

Public awareness and education are critical elements in getting the community prepared for disaster. The community residents look to public safety and emergency management officials for guidance and direction on how to prepare and respond during a disaster. And as such, Hallandale Beach has a public awareness and outreach program that tries to reach as many residents as possible with the preparedness message. At the same time, many non-profit and for-profit

organizations are also out in the community leveraging resources to better prepare people and organizations for inevitable disasters. Preparedness resources are easily found on the internet and on organization websites as well as through many media resources.

Hallandale Beach has developed and participates in many opportunities in the community each year to reach out to the public in a proactive manner to assist residents and businesses in how to prepare for disaster. Several activities include:

- Media promotions of special events, disaster anniversaries, exercises, etc.
- Public speaking and presentations to community groups
- Representation and participation in numerous expos and workshops
- Direct mailing
- Maintaining website and other disaster preparedness website links
- Printed materials available to the public

PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

Public awareness and education prior to any emergency are crucial for successful public information efforts during and after an emergency. The responsibility of educating the public lies within the city.

The Volunteer and Outreach Coordinator and Community Engagement and COOP Planner will work through a variety of programs to promote a high level of public awareness. Working with Broward County, presentations and/or materials may be available specifically for visitors, people with special needs, and other transient populations to disseminate. Education programs are also advanced by county and regional websites, school curriculums, and public displays of preparedness information. These programs are conducted in English, and when possible, in Spanish and Haitian Creole.

VULNERABLE POPULATION

In disaster preparedness and response, the term Vulnerable Population is often used to characterize groups whose needs are not fully addressed by traditional service providers. Vulnerable Populations are people who feel they cannot comfortably or safely access and use the standard resources offered in disaster preparedness, relief and recovery. They include but are not limited to those who are physically or mentally disabled (blind, deaf, hard-of-hearing, cognitive disorders, mobility limitations), have limited or no English-speaking capability, are geographically or culturally isolated, are medically or chemically dependent, homeless or frail/elderly, and/or have children.

In the aftermath of Hurricane Wilma in October 2005, many residents that were disabled, frail or had health issues did not evacuate to a shelter and did not have family or friends to assist them during the prolonged power outages. Some of these residents experienced serious difficulties. Some were not able to leave their apartments to get assistance because the elevators were not functioning or let anyone know that they were in need because the phones were not working properly.

In response to the challenges faced by these residents, Broward County developed a Vulnerable Population Registry (VPR) in 2007. This registry was designed as a partnership between all

municipalities and Broward County to assist emergency responders to better plan for future recoveries from hurricanes and other disasters. 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; however, it will help the County and its municipalities to be better prepared to respond after a disaster.

The information residents provide will allow municipalities and Broward County to gather information on those 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 will be used by municipalities and Broward County for planning purposes. If residents live in an evacuation zone, which includes mobile homes, they should plan to evacuate

Each municipality is responsible for monitoring data entered into the VPR by its residents. Each municipality assigns one staff person to serve as an Administrative User and a second staff member as a City User. Each user receives training in the features of the database and assists residents with their registration. Each municipality has latitude to organize its VPR program to suit the community, but the most important aspect is that the data are maintained, resident registrations are processed in a timely fashion, and follow-up conducted on an annual basis.

Broward County, through its Enterprise Technology Services Division, maintains a secure server which houses the VPR data, offers an online VPR training module, and provides higher-level technical support when requested. Staff provide training, provide community outreach if requested, process access requests for new users, provide technical support, and troubleshoot user- related problems associated with the Registry.

ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

This section describes the processes and framework for the administration, finance, and logistics sections. More detailed guidance can be found in the Finance and Administration Support Annex.

A. ADMINISTRATION

Each Department is responsible for maintaining and recording documents affecting the organization. It is further the responsibility of Department Directors to ensure that all records are secure and protected from damage at all times. Documentation will be handled in the following manner:

- Department Directors are responsible for submitting documentation to the appropriate Section Chief regarding their Departments response.
- Actions taken before, during, and after an emergency will be documented using the appropriate forms.
- To supplement written records, personnel are encouraged to maintain narrative and log type records of response actions as well as photographs and videos of "untouched damage".
- The EOC will request reports from private relief agencies and other non-governmental organizations, when deemed necessary.
- Damage reports (Initial, Situation, Damage Impact and Assessment, and other follow-up reports as prescribed) are to be submitted to the EOC daily.

B. FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

a. AUTHORITY

The authority of all administrative support during the response and recovery phases of any given disaster encountered by Hallandale Beach rests with the City Commission. The City Commission typically delegates this responsibility to the City Manager(s) who confers the duties of the administrative process on the Emergency Management Coordinator and/or Incident Commander. This process provides the City with a three-tiered line of succession.

b. PROCEDURES

The Finance department will identify and educate city personnel in the actions to be taken to document costs incurred during response and recovery operations to include: personnel overtime, equipment used/rented, newly initiated contracts, and cost recovery processes.

When the City Commission declares a state of emergency or City disaster, the City Manager will issue an emergency declaration which allows emergency purchases by the City without following the mandated policies and procedures.

In conjunction with the Hallandale Beach Finance Department, the Emergency Management Coordinator and Department Directors will have the authority to purchase resources during an emergency utilizing disaster funds allocated by the City Manager. In the event of a Presidential declaration, the Finance Director will assist the City Manager with budgetary matters including earmarking special funds necessary for each disaster or emergency.

Municipalities are able to apply for federal disaster grants to help recoup response and recovery expenses during a federally- declared disaster through FEMA’s Public Assistance program. The program can reimburse expenses at a 75 percent federal cost-share, or up to 90 or 100 percent-cost share if approved by the Federal government.

Following a federally declared disaster, the Finance Department will hold briefings to explain the reimbursement process. Expenses eligible for reimbursement include overtime, debris removal, repair or replacement of publicly owned facilities, roads and bridge repair, etc.

It is imperative that the City maintain adequate records, documentation, and accounting procedures because all Public Assistance (PA) funding is subject to both state and federal audits.

- Standard, approved, and accepted records of expenditures and obligations in emergency operations must be properly maintained recorded and meet special audit requirements.

c. SUPPORTING GRANT PROGRAMS

Hallandale Beach Finance Department is the primary contact for financial reporting and fiscal procedures for the City to update financial reporting, reimbursement, document management, and document preservation procedures that will be required during disaster operations.

The Finance Department is also the co-lead for ESF #7 (Finance Section) and acts as the Finance Section Chief during EOC activations. Each EOC organization is ultimately responsible for their own financial and documentation management practices, but also should be responsive to the Finance Section Chief for any financial reporting as may be required by the IC, as may be required for federal disaster programs, and as may be required by state disaster program staff, as appropriate. Each EOC organization will need to track any operational and financial arrangements with respect to any mutual aid resource support requested or provided and identify financially responsible parties as such. Any statewide mutual aid resource tracking will be coordinated through the Logistics Section, with pre-identified financially responsible parties. ESF #7 appendix will provide more details. Any contracts and funding agreements will also be coordinated and managed through each individual jurisdictional organization and agency policies and procedures.

The Finance Section Chief will establish deadlines for submission of appropriate forms and documentation for reimbursement procedures will coordinate any required briefings and conference calls and assist with navigating any financial programs on behalf of the EOC and the EOC partners.

The Finance Section Chief will also provide notifications for any federal or state program meetings or workshops and will provide notification to potential eligible applicants with respect to the applicant briefing for the federal P.A. program.

All financial and operational documentation and data generated as a result of the disaster operation will be maintained by the individual EOC organizations following their own organizational requirements and as required by law.

The Finance Section Chief will coordinate with Emergency Management staff to schedule any necessary training and to acquire any guidance to navigate the federal and state financial assistance programs as appropriate and as the need is identified.

Emergency Management Financial Programs

Several state and federal preparedness and response and recovery financial assistance programs may become available to eligible applicants within the community during disasters or may be available well before disasters impact the community. Emergency Management staff and the Finance Section Chief can provide guidance to eligible jurisdictions and organizations as appropriate and as the need may arise. Ultimately, each jurisdiction, organization, and eligible entity will be responsible to pursue and manage any disaster funding programs through their own organizations and documentation processes. Some of the programs include:

Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Grant Program

This is a federal and state annually funded grant program that provides funding to enhance emergency management programs. Funding is utilized for planning, training, exercise, equipment, and other expenses in support of preparedness, response, and recovery activities.

Hazardous Materials Planning and Prevention Program

This is an annual state funded grant, whereby counties are contracted to assist the state in meeting hazardous materials facility storage/manufacturing reporting requirements. The Emergency Management office is contracted to visit and validate hazardous materials being stored/manufactured within businesses that meet reporting requirements.

Office of Grants and training, Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Grant Program

Consisting of several federal funding programs, DHS provides funding for planning, training, exercise, and equipment in the effort to better plan for potential domestic security threats. The state is tasked in managing and distributing these funds in a competitive process that validates eligibility and meets the state and federal domestic security goals and objectives. Individual eligible applicants will be required to apply and manage awarded grants as appropriate.

State Shelter Retrofit Program

This is a state funded grant program that provides funds to mitigate potential public hurricane shelter facilities to bring them up to minimum wind load and operational standards to expand public shelter capacity around the state.

Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) and Citizen Corps

These are federally funded grant programs designed to enhance the preparedness of citizens within the community. These grants are designed to bring awareness of disaster preparedness to the community and to provide training opportunities for people and organizations in the basics of disaster response and to provide an opportunity for neighbors to help neighbors in times of disaster.

Public Assistance Grant Program

PA provides grants to state, tribal, territorial, and local governments, and certain types of PNP organizations so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies.

Through the program, FEMA provides supplemental federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal, life-saving emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged publicly owned facilities, and the facilities of certain PNP organizations. The PA program also encourages protection of these damaged facilities from future events by aiding hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process.

The federal share of assistance is not less than 75 percent of the eligible cost. The Recipient (usually the state) determines how the non-federal share (up to 25 percent) is split with the sub-recipients (eligible applicants).

Individual Assistance Grant Program

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's Individuals and Households Program (IHP) provides financial help or direct services to those who have necessary expenses and serious needs if they are unable to meet these needs through other means. Up to \$33,000 (adjusted each year) is available in financial help, although some forms of IHP assistance have limits. Flood insurance may be required as indicated below. These forms of help are available: • Housing Assistance (including Temporary Housing, Repair, Replacement, and Semi Permanent or Permanent Housing Construction) and • Other Needs Assistance (including personal property and other items)

Fire Management Assistance Grant Program

Fire Management Assistance is available to States, local and tribal governments, for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on publicly or privately-owned forests or grasslands, which threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster.

The Fire Management Assistance declaration process is initiated when a State submits a request for assistance to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Regional Director at the time a "threat of major disaster" exists. The entire process is accomplished on an expedited basis and a FEMA decision is rendered in a matter of hours.\

The Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAGP) provides a 75 percent Federal cost share and the State pays the remaining 25 percent for actual costs. Before a grant can be awarded, a State must demonstrate that total eligible costs for the declared fire meet or exceed either the individual fire cost threshold -which is applies to single fires, or the cumulative fire cost threshold, which recognizes numerous smaller fires burning throughout a State.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

The purpose of HMGP is to help communities implement hazard mitigation measures following a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration in the areas of the state, tribe, or territory requested by the Governor or Tribal Executive. The key purpose of this grant program is to enact mitigation measures that reduce the risk of loss of life and property from future disasters.

Small Business Administration Grant Program (SBA)

The SBA offers disaster assistance in the form of low-interest loans to businesses, renters, and homeowners located in regions affected by declared disasters.

Flood Mitigation Grant Assistance Program (FMA)

The FMA program is authorized by Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). FMA provides funding to States, Territories, federally-recognized tribes and local communities for projects and planning that reduces or eliminates long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under the NFIP. FMA funding is also available for management costs. Funding is appropriated by Congress annually.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM)

The PDM Program, authorized by Section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, is designed to assist States, U.S. Territories, Federally-recognized tribes, and local communities in implementing a sustained pre-disaster natural hazard mitigation program. The goal is to reduce overall risk to the population and structures from future hazard events, while also reducing reliance on Federal funding in future disasters. This program awards planning and project grants and provides opportunities for raising public awareness about reducing future losses before disaster strikes. Mitigation planning is a key process used to break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. PDM grants are funded annually by Congressional appropriations and are awarded on a nationally competitive basis.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

HUD provides flexible grants to help cities, counties, and States recover from presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas, subject to availability of supplemental appropriations. In response to presidentially declared disasters, Congress may appropriate additional funding for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program as Disaster Recovery grants to rebuild the affected areas and provide crucial seed money to start the recovery process. Since CDBG Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) assistance may fund a broad range of recovery activities, HUD can help communities and neighborhoods that otherwise might not recover due to limited resources.

State Housing Initiative Project (SHIP)

Florida Housing administers the State Housing Initiatives Partnership program (SHIP), which provides funds to local governments as an incentive to create partnerships that produce and preserve affordable homeownership and multifamily housing. The program was designed to serve very low, low-and moderate-income families. SHIP funds are distributed on an entitlement basis to all 67 counties and 52 Community Development Block Grant entitlement cities in Florida. The minimum allocation is \$350,000. In order to participate, local governments must establish a local housing assistance program by ordinance; develop a local housing assistance plan and housing incentive strategy; amend land development regulations or establish local policies to implement the incentive strategies; form partnerships and combine resources in order to reduce housing costs; and ensure that rent or mortgage payments within the targeted areas do not exceed 30 percent of the area median income limits, unless authorized by the mortgage lender.

SHIP dollars may be used to fund emergency repairs, new construction, rehabilitation, down payment and closing cost assistance, impact fees, construction and gap financing, mortgage buy-downs, acquisition of property for affordable housing, matching dollars for federal housing grants and programs, and homeownership counseling. SHIP funds may be used to assist units that meet the standards of chapter 553.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- Each organization is responsible to track and manage its own expenses related to a disaster/emergency response and recovery effort, whether the EOC has been mobilized or not.
- Mutual aid sharing of resources should be tracked by each and all organizations offering and receiving those resources, to ensure non-consumable resources and assets are returned appropriately, timely, and in the same condition from which it was received.
- Any expected compensation for mutual aid services or resources offered, rented, leased, bought, and/or requested from any organization and provided to any organization, should have all financial expectation pre-identified in advance of service or resource delivery. Any expenses not clearly identifying a financially responsible party will be at risk for non-payment.
- Any disaster/emergency expenses incurred by any organization may be requested, in summary, by the finance section to satisfy reporting requirements to the state or federal authorities, or even from media requests as may be appropriate. Release of such information will ultimately be at the discretion of those organizations and as applicable by law.

C. LOGISTICS

The Municipal Emergency Operations Center (EOC) acts as the coordination center when activated for an emergency. One of the primary functions of the EOC is the coordination of resources to provide the equipment, supplies, and personnel to effectively respond to and recover from an incident.

The Logistics Section is responsible for resource management and used to identify and acquire resources in advanced of and during emergency operations. The primary source of equipment, supplies, and personnel shall be made from existing inventories. Support needs which exceed the City's resources should be addressed through existing supply agreements or automatic/mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions. Additional support may be obtained through commercial sources. Resources to support the mission could include emergency relief supplies, office space, office equipment and supplies, telecommunications support, space for warehousing, and contracting services required to support immediate response activities. Resources are managed through the use of WebEOC® software.

The Administrator of FEMA may, at the request of the Governor, provide for a survey of construction materials needed in a disaster area, and take appropriate action to assure the availability and fair distribution of such materials.

Mutual aid agreements are essential components of emergency management planning, response, and recovery activities. These agreements provide reciprocal emergency aid and assistance during an emergency or disaster. They can increase available resources and improve response and recovery efforts.

a. POINTS OF DISTRIBUTION (PODS)

Emergency relief supplies will be distributed to PODs in the city/county for distribution to the general population. This includes the preparation and segregation of food stuffs for mass bulk distribution. Hallandale Beach and Broward County will coordinate the planning, organizing, staffing, supplying, managing, and operation of POD sites. Hallandale Beach shall focus efforts to identify food and water needs in the aftermath of a disaster or emergency; prioritize and allocate said resources; obtain these resources (in collaboration with the Logistics Section); transport them to the impact area; and distribute them to disaster victims. Food and water supplies obtained and distributed by ESF #11 will be dispensed to disaster victims through PODs and/or the agencies of ESF #6 and ESF #8.

D. MUTAL AID AGREEMENT (MAAs)

The State Emergency Management Act, Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, authorizes the State of Florida and its political subdivisions to develop and enter into mutual aid agreements for emergency aid and assistance.

During an activation of the EOC, the Logistics Section Chief has the lead responsibility for handling mutual aid requests and/or providing help to other local jurisdictions asking for assistance under the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement or other mutual aid compacts.

County-wide Mutual Aid Agreements provide more effective use of resources in times of disaster. It provides a way for cities and counties to request and receive help from each other when local resources are exhausted. Most cities already have some type of MAA with their neighboring cities to provide assistance during emergencies. However, these local agreements may not be sufficient when a disaster strikes a large area. Neighboring jurisdictions may all need assistance. The County-wide system provides a mechanism for assistance to come from different parts of the County and State. It addresses the issues of liability, compensation, direction, and control in a uniform manner.

When a participating government either becomes affected by, or is under imminent threat of, a major disaster it may request emergency-related mutual aid assistance by communicating a request for mutual aid assistance to the County EOC.

Mutual aid can be requested only when resources available are deemed inadequate. Municipalities must coordinate requests for state or federal assistance with their county emergency management agencies.

The list of Hallandale Beach's Mutual Aid Agreements can be found in the [Emergency Management SharePoint Folder](#).

FIVE STAGES OF EMERGENCY MANGEMENT

Mitigation – Activities allow organizations to reduce loss of life and physical assets such as buildings and supplies that will lessen the overall effect of disaster on an organizations and community.

Prevention – Focuses on creating concrete plans, training and exercises well ahead of a disaster to prepare your organization. Emergency planning activities will allow organizations to reduce loss of life and sustain environmental challenges by developing organizational specific plans, standardized planning tools and emergency management protocols.

Preparedness - Is a continuous cycle of activities such as emergency planning, staff training, exercising, assessment and remedial actions. Preparedness and readiness go hand in hand as organizations and communities prepare for disaster.

Response - Is the how organizations respond to whatever challenges disasters bring such as supply chain interruptions, changes in service delivery or day to day staffing. As organizations respond to disaster, they must use all their emergency preparedness tools such as emergency plans, policies and procedures and staff training to respond to any type of disaster.

Recovery – Focuses on restoring critical business functions to stabilize day to day services and increase capacity to continue to serve their community after a disaster. The recovery phase allows organizations to return to normal service levels as soon as possible.



CEMP DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) is responsible for maintaining a comprehensive citywide program of emergency management. The EMC, alongside the Incident Commander (IC), is responsible for coordination efforts with the County, State and Federal government, school boards, and with non-profit organizations and private agencies that have a role in emergency management.

PLAN MAINTENANCE

This plan will be exercised on an annual basis to evaluate the ability of the City and its Departments to respond to minor, major, and catastrophic disasters and support the mission. Exercises will be coordinated with the City Manager's Office and Department Directors. Department Directors have the responsibility for maintaining SOPs, checklists, internal plans, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this plan. For training purposes and exercises, the Emergency Management Coordinator may activate this plan as deemed necessary to ensure a high level of operational readiness.

This plan will be reviewed on a biennial basis. The review will include testing, review, and update of the document and its procedures. This plan will be updated periodically as required, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents.

The EMC is responsible for coordinating updates and modifications, as well as changes to the Support Function Annexes, appendices, and SOPs. Such recommendations should be forwarded to the Emergency Management Coordinator through official correspondence or may be initiated at the periodic CEMP review.

All Departments will be responsible for the development and maintenance of their respective segments of the plan. The plan distribution is documented in the Record of Distribution table. Any needed updates to the plan should be sent to the Emergency Management Coordinator for review, inclusion, and dissemination.

The City's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan will be shared with Broward County and applicable neighboring municipalities as required by State Statute. The Basic Plan portion of the City's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is available to the public. However, sections of the plan which have sensitive information will not be provided to the public. City personnel shall not copy or disseminate plan information to anyone, instead initiate the records request and forward to the City Clerk and the Emergency Management Coordinator.

The CEMP has been formulated to provide the flexibility required to efficiently handle both large and small incidents and disasters.

A CEMP distribution list is maintained and updated semi-annually by EMC. Revisions to the CEMP fall into two categories:

1. Time sensitive revisions that are distributed to all manual holders as necessary.
2. Non-time sensitive revisions that are issued on an annual basis.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT AND GUIDELINES FOR FUNCTIONAL NEEDS SUPPORT SERVICES

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 is incorporated into emergency preparedness plans. This law prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability. A best practice used to effectively address the needs of persons with disabilities or access and functional needs in emergency preparedness plans is establishing a process to pre-identify resources which may

be used to fulfill requests from these individuals for reasonable accommodations they may need in emergency situations.

Functional Needs Support Services (FNSS) are defined as services that enable children and adults with or without disabilities who have access and functional needs to maintain their health, safety, and independence in a general population shelter. This may include augmentation of trained medical professionals, durable medical equipment (DME), consumable medical equipment (CME), and reasonable modification to common practices, policies and procedures. Individuals requiring FNSS may have sensory, physical, mental health, cognitive and/or intellectual disabilities affecting their capability to function independently without assistance. Additionally, the elderly, women in the late stages of pregnancy, and individuals requiring communication assistance and bariatric support may also benefit from FNSS.

On July 22, 2004, Executive Order 13347 was issued (Individuals with Disabilities in Emergency Preparedness), directing the federal government to work together with state, local and tribal governments, as well as private organizations, to appropriately address the safety and security needs of people with disabilities. The Stafford Act and Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA), along with Federal civil rights laws, mandate integration and equal opportunity for people with disabilities in general population shelters.

Hallandale Beach makes every effort to comply with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) as well as any other applicable laws related to emergency and disaster-related programs, services and activities for individuals with disabilities who have access and functional needs.

TRAINING AND EXERCISES

GENERAL - TRAINING

This section will outline a training program that will ensure that emergency responders and the public fully understand the overall concept of Emergency Management and their responsibilities before, during and after an emergency / disaster. Training will follow the National Incident Management System and use FEMA's Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program to conduct all exercises.

The Emergency Management Coordinator, in cooperation with Human Resources Department, is the EOC training officer responsible to coordinate, facilitate, and provide training that meets the needs of the EOC and disaster committee partners. Through this position, the city's training program builds upon the state's Integrated Preparedness Plan (Multi-Year Training and Exercise Program (MYTEP)) that is reviewed and updated each year between the state and every Florida city and county EOC partners, which in turn builds upon the federal NIMS training requirements.

At the local level, the Emergency Management Coordinator, has established a minimum training requirement for EOC and staff that provides for a general understanding of NIMS and ICS response and recovery operations and incident management depending upon the level of the position people fill in the EOC and in the field. All the training offered is consistent with the NIMS and the ICS programs. Elements of the programs include:

- Multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional interaction, including involvement with private-sector and non-governmental organizations, during realistic exercises;
- Standard courses on incident command and management, incident management structure, and operational coordination processes and systems;
- Courses focused on discipline and agency-specific subject matter expertise;

Many of the required courses are found on-line, but many other training opportunities are classroom type training. The Emergency Management Coordinator will provide, coordinate, or host additional classroom training as the needs are identified and requests for training made. The basic NIMS/ICS core curriculum courses required for the employees, depending upon the position people fill in support of the EOC, include the most recent versions of:

- ICS 100 – Introduction to the Incident Command Systems
- ICS 200 -Incident Command System for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents
- ICS 300 -Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents
- ICS 400 -Advanced ICS for Command and General Staff
- IS 700 -National Incident Management System (NIMS), An Introduction
- IS 703 -NIMS Resource Management
- IS 706 -NIMS Intrastate Mutual Aid, An Introduction
- IS 800 -National Response Framework (NRF), An Introduction
- G-191 –Incident Command System / Emergency Operations Center Interface
- G-402 –Incident Command System: Overview for Executives/Senior Officials
- E/L/G 2300 –Intermediate Emergency Operations Center Functions

Some of the other disaster development courses that can be coordinated through the division include the following subject matter, though not all inclusive:

- Emergency Management Disaster Planning for Business, Industry, and Government
- Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)
- Damage Assessment
- Emergency Operations Center Support Staff Training
- Mitigation
- Debris Removal
- Human Needs/Services/Unmet Needs
- Skywarn-severe weather spotting training
- And many other job/function specific classes offered by local, state, and federal partners.

The State of Florida also offers numerous training opportunities as identified at this link:

<http://trac.floridadisaster.org/trac/loginform.aspx>

FEMA offers numerous on-line courses as well and are identified here:

<http://www.training.fema.gov/IS/crslist.asp>

EXERCISES

Exercising is the primary way to activate, test and evaluate the components of the Hallandale Beach CEMP and to determine if the plan will work in an actual emergency / disaster situation. Participating in various types of exercises are important activities that are utilized to test and improve plans and procedures and to measure the capacity and capabilities of organizations and

the community. Many of the EOC partners participate in several exercises each year that test all or part of The City of Hallandale Beach's CEMP and how well the organizations coordinate under the ICS. Each exercise typically utilizes the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) to assist in developing a thoroughly planned and organized exercise event that allows each participating agency to truly test the operational details of plans and procedures while interacting with as many organizations as possible and to learn what other organizations can bring to the response effort. The HSEEP also allows for a thorough review of the exercise to generate an improvement plan with measurable activities for improving identified operational weaknesses or points of failure identified from the exercise itself.

Numerous organizations from the community and all levels of government conduct or participate in exercises throughout the year that test parts of or the entire ICS/EOC operation or specific operational functions. Some exercises are required annually; others are periodically scheduled as a one-time exercise as the needs may be identified.

With the conclusion of each exercise, it is imperative that organization participants evaluate the exercise, identify weaknesses and failures, and recognize the strengths of activities. After action improvement plans are typically generated within 30-60 days of an exercise and the lessons learned and improvement plans are initiated immediately so that with each exercise and real-time incident, the community can comprehensively state that plans and procedures are improving, and the coordinated efforts of the disaster response community are improving and providing the best response possible.



Training, Preparedness & Exercise Cycle

HSEEP COMPLIANCE AND PLAN IMPROVEMENT

The City of Hallandale Beach will conduct discussion based, operational based exercises, including full-scale exercises (e.g. Statewide Hurricane Exercise, Radiological Emergency Preparedness Exercises, etc.) to test the responsiveness and capability of Hallandale Beach. Each exercise will test all or critical portions of the CEMP, including capabilities of equipment and the personnel to operate such equipment. Each exercise is evaluated through interviews of participating partner organizations following the exercise and adopted into an After-Action Report (AAR). Revisions will be made to the appropriate plans based on the AAR findings. Hallandale Beach is compliant with the requirements of the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) which is a capabilities and performance-based exercise program which provides a standardized policy, methodology, and terminology for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning. HSEEP compliance is defined as adherence to specific processes and practices for exercise program management and exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning. EM Program complies with the four HSEEP performance requirements.

These requirements are as follows:

1. Conduct an annual Training and Exercise Planning Workshop and maintain a Multiyear Training and Exercise Plan.
2. Plan and conduct exercises in accordance with the guidelines set forth in HSEEP policy.
3. Develop and submit properly formatted After Action Report/Improvement Plans (AAR/IP).
4. Track and implement corrective actions identified in the AAR/IP.



Homeland Security and Exercise Evaluation Cycle

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

The following authorities and references may be consulted for further advice and guidance.

A. CITY OF HALLANDALE BEACH

This Plan is adopted through Resolution by the City Commission per City Charter Part 1 Article 3 Section 3.06, “all powers of the city shall be vested in the commission, except as otherwise provided for by law or this Charter, and the commission shall provide for the exercise thereof and for the performance of all duties and obligations imposed on the city by law”.

- Code of Ordinances, Part 1, Article 3, Section 6.05 (13), confers emergency powers to the City Manager, who “shall be responsible to the City Commission for the proper administration of all affairs of the City coming under his/her jurisdiction and shall in time of emergency or disaster, assume full temporary direction of all municipal operations”.
- The Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan (CEMP) confers the powers of the Emergency Management Coordinator and assigns the position and responsibility of the Emergency Management Program to the Police Chief.

Resolution #2005-24, identifies the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the organizational system for comprehensive emergency management, as directed through Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5).

B. STATE OF FLORIDA

- Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, State of Florida: 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 252.38, Florida Statutes: Authorizes and encourages the City of Hallandale Beach to create a municipal emergency management program”.
- Chapter 23, Florida Statutes, State of Florida: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Florida Mutual Aid Plan, and the Florida Mutual Aid Act.
- Chapter 381, Section 0303, Florida Statutes, State of Florida: 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 250, Florida Statutes – Military Code, State of Florida: 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) 9G: This chapter sets forth the standards and requirements for county comprehensive emergency management plans, sets forth the procedures a county emergency management agency or municipal emergency program must follow in developing its comprehensive emergency management plan, and sets forth the requirements for adoption and implementation of county and municipal comprehensive emergency management plans.
- Florida Administrative Code (FAC) 27P-6.010(8): The approved Plan must be adopted by resolution of the governing body of the jurisdiction before it becomes the Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan for such local government”.
- Florida Administrative Code (FAC) Section 9G-6.0023: Provides state guidance on county Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans (CEMP).
- Florida Administrative Code (FAC) Section 9G-7: Establishes the content and format of county and municipal comprehensive emergency management plans. It is promulgated as a companion to Rule Chapter 9G-6, F.A.C.
- Florida Administrative Code (FAC) Section 64-3: Provides definition, eligibility criteria, guidelines for staffing, definition of supplies and equipment, registration and other issues relating to Special Medical Needs Shelters in the State of Florida.
- Florida Administrative Code (FAC), Chapters 25-4: Telephone Companies; 25-6, Electric Service by Electric Public Utilities; 25-7, Gas Service by Gas Public Utilities; 25-10, Water and Sewer Systems; 25- 24, Telephone Companies; and 25-30, Water and Wastewater Utility Rules.
- Florida Administrative Code (FAC), Chapters 40-E: 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 Coordination Procedures, 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.
- State Logistics Field Operations – Standard Operating Guideline #2320, Florida Division of Emergency Management – Logistics Section: Outlines the mission, concept, organizational structure, and management of various field facilities and operations in support of State emergency operations.
- State of Florida Logistics Section Base Plan – 2310, Florida Division of Emergency Management – Logistics Section: Base plan for the State of Florida Logistics Section.
- State of Florida County Logistics Planning Standard Operating Guideline – Annex 2355, Florida Division of Emergency Management – Unified Logistics Section: Outlines the development of and requirements for the County Logistics Plan.
- The Joint Commission for Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, Emergency Management Chapter: Provides guidance for developing emergency management programs for Healthcare Organizations.

C. 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.
- 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 nongovernmental organizations 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: Provides insurance coverage for all types of buildings.
- Public Law 99-499, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986: 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-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 Plan, United States Coast Guard: Provides for Coast Guard Sector Miami preparation and response activities related to tropical weather.
- South East 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.
- South East 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.
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- Federal Emergency Management Agency. "Hallandale Beach Disaster History." Web. 2011. <http://www.fema.gov/news/disasters_state.fema?id=28>.
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- U.S. Department of Homeland Security. "Homeland Security Advisory System." Homeland Security Presidential Directive 3 . N.p., 2002. Print.
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security. "Management of Domestic Incidents." Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 . N.p., 2003. Print.
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security. "National Preparedness." Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 . N.p., 2003. Print.
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security. National Incident Management System. N.p., 2008. Print.
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- U.S. Department of Homeland Security. National Preparedness System. N.p., 2011. Print.
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- U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act ["The Stafford Act"], PL 93-288, as Amended by PL 100-707, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et.seq. [Successor to: The Natural Disaster Relief Act of 1974, which superseded the Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1950, PL 81-875] and Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 106-390. Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2007. Print.
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- Federal Guidelines; Code of Federal Regulations in Federal Register
- Audits of State and Local Governments, U.S. 44 CFR, Part 14.
- American Red Cross, Congressional Charter, Act of United States Congress, January 5, 1905, as amended, 36 U.S.C. 1 et. seq., PL 58-4.
- Coast Guard, U.S., 46 CFR, et.al. Department of Defense, U.S., 32 CFR, et.al.
- Department of Energy, U.S., 10 CFR, Parts 200-299. Department of Transportation, U.S., 49 CFR, et.al.
- Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977, 42 U.S.C. 7701 and 7704, as amended by PL 96-472 and 99-105.
- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (SARA Title III), PL 99-499. Environmental Considerations, U.S. 44 CFR, Part 10.
- Environmental Protection Agency, U.S., 40 CFR, et.al.
- Federal Disaster Assistance for Disasters Declared after November 23, 1988, U.S., 44 CFR Parts 206.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency; Emergency Management and Federal Disaster Assistance, 44 CFR, Parts 0-399, et.al.
- Federal Emergency Management Food and Shelter Program, Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 11331-11352.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency Guide for All-Hazards Emergency Operations Planning (State and Local Government Guide 101, September 1996).
- Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended by the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994, 42 U.S.C. 4001, et.seq.
- Flood Emergencies, PL 84-99, 33 U.S.C. 701n.
- Food Stamp Act of 1964, PL 91-671, in conjunction with Section 412 of the Stafford Act. National Flood Insurance Program and related programs, U.S., 44 CFR, Parts 59-76.

National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994, PL 103-325 [Successor to: Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973].

- National Historic Preservation Act, PL 89-665, 16 U.S.C. 470, et seq. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, U.S., 10 CFR, Parts 71, 73, 420, et al.
- Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements, U.S., 44 CFR, Part 13 (The Common Rule).
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security, State and Urban Area Homeland Security Strategy, July 2005.

D. PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS

- E.O. 11988, May 24, 1977, Floodplain Management
- E.O. 11990, May 24, 1977, Protection of Wetlands
- E.O. 12148, July 20, 1979, Federal Emergency Management
- E.O. 12472, April 3, 1984, Assignment of National Security and Emergency Telecommunication Functions
- E.O. 12656, November 18, 1988, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities
- E.O. 12673, March 23, 1989, Delegation of Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Functions
- E.O. 13010, July 15, 1996, Critical Infrastructure Protection (Amended by: EO 13025, November 13, 1996; EO 13041, April 3, 1997; EO 13064, October 11, 1997; EO 13077, March 10, 1998), revoked in part by: EO 13138, September 30, 1999
- E.O. 13228, October 8, 2001, Establishing the Office of Homeland Security and the Homeland Security Council
- E.O. 13231, October 16, 2001, Critical Infrastructure Protection in the Information Age
- E.O. 13260, March 19, 2002, Establishing the President's Homeland Security Advisory Council and Senior Advisory Committees for Homeland Security
- E.O. 13284, January 23, 2003, Amendment of Executive Orders, and Other Actions, in Connection With the Establishment of the Department of Homeland Security
- E.O. 13286, February 28, 2003, Amendment of Executive Orders, and Other Actions, in Connection With the Transfer of Certain Functions to the Secretary of Homeland Security

- E.O. 13295, April 4, 2003, Revised List of Quarantinable Communicable Diseases (Amended by: EO 13375, April 1, 2005)
- E.O. 13311, July 29, 2003, Homeland Security Information Sharing
- E.O. 13321, December 17, 2003, Appointments During National Emergency
- E.O. 13347, July 22, 2004, Individuals With Disabilities in Emergency Preparedness
- E.O. 13354, August 27, 2004, National Counterterrorism Center
- E.O. 13356, August 27, 2004, Strengthening the Sharing of Terrorism Information to Protect Americans.

APPENDIX A: LIST OF ACRONYMS

- AAR – After-Action Report
- AHJ – Authority Having Jurisdiction
- ALOHA – Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres
- ANFO – Ammonium Nitrate and Fuel Oil
- APIE – Analyze, Plan, Implement, Evaluate
- APR – Air-Purifying Respirator
- BDS – Biological Detection Systems
- BEMD – Broward Emergency Management Division
- BERT – Broward Emergency Response Team
- BLEVE – Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion
- BNICE – Biological, Nuclear, Incendiary, Chemical, Explosive
- BSI – Body Substance Isolation
- CBA – Collective Bargaining Agreement
- CBRNE – Chemical, Biological, Radioactive, Nuclear, Explosive
- CCP – Casualty Collection Point
- CEMP – Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- CERT – Citizen’s Emergency Response Team
- CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
- CISM – Critical Incident Stress Management
- CM – City Manager
- CPC – Chemical Protective Clothing
- COBRA – Chemical, Ordinance, Biological, Radiological
- DEM – Department of Emergency Management
- DHS – Department of Homeland Security
- DOD – Department of Defense
- EAP – Emergency Action Plan, AND Employee Assistance Program
- EAS – Emergency Alerting System
- EEI – Essential Elements of Information
- EMC – Emergency Management Coordinator
- EMACs – Emergency Management Assistance Compact
- EMC – Emergency Management Coordinator
- EMPC – Emergency Management Planning Committee
- EMS – Emergency Medical Services
- EOC – Emergency Operations Center
- EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
- ERG – Emergency Response Guide
- ESATCOM – Emergency Satellite Communications
- ESF – Emergency Support Function
- FBI – Federal Bureau of Investigation
- FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
- FFC – Florida Fusion Center
- FLSA – Federal Labor Standards Act
- FRP – Flood Response Preparations
- GIS – Geographic/Geospatial Information System
- HHS – Health and Human Services

- HSEEP – Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
- IAP – Incident Action Plan
- IC – Incident Commander
- ICP – Incident Command Post
- ICS – Incident Command System
- IND – Improvised Nuclear Device
- ISO – Incident Safety Officer
- IT – Information Technology
- JIC – Joint Information Center
- LMS – Local Mitigation Strategy
- MAC – Multi-Agency Coordination
- MCI – Mass Casualty Incident
- MRE – Meal-Ready-to-Eat
- NFA – National Fire Administration
- NBC – Nuclear, Biological, Chemical
- NGO – Non-Government Organization
- NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- NRF – National Response Framework
- NWS – National Weather Service
- NIMS – National Incident Management System
- PAG – Protective Action Guide
- PIA – Post-Incident Analysis
- PIO – Public Information Officer
- PNP – Private Not-for-Profit
- PPE – Personal Protective Equipment
- PSAP – Public Safety Answering Point
- RDD – Radiological Dispersion Device
- RED – Radiological Exposure Device
- RIA – Rapid Impact Assessment
- RTF – Rescue Task Force
- RTLT – Resource Typing Library Tool
- SCBA – Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
- SERP – Statewide Emergency Response Plan
- SERT – State Emergency Response Team
- SERT TRAC – Statewide Emergency Response Team Training Resource & Activity Center
- SFPC – Structural Fire Protective Clothing
- SITREP – Situation Report
- SOG – Standard Operating Guideline
- SOP – Standard Operating Procedure
- TATP – Triacetin Triperoxide
- TICs/TIMs – Toxic Industrial Chemicals (Materials)
- VBIED – Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Device
- VHF – Very High Frequency
- WebEOC – Web-based Emergency Management Operations Center (Software)
- WMD – Weapon of Mass Destruction

APPENDIX B:

Active Shooter and Hostile Event Response: Active killer or active shooter names the perpetrator of a type of mass murder marked by rapidity, scale, randomness, and often suicide. The United States Department of Homeland Security defines the active shooter as "an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area; in most cases, active shooters use firearms(s) [sic] and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims.

After-Action Report: is any form of retrospective analysis on a given sequence of goal-oriented actions previously undertaken, generally by the author themselves.

Alpha Radiation: Alpha radiation consists of particles (on an atomic level) that are emitted by heavy atoms such as uranium, radium, or lead. Alpha radiation is not a hazard unless it is inhaled, ingested, or enters the body through open cuts or scrapes. However, if it does enter the body, it is the most damaging form of radiation.

Automatic Aid: Automatic aid is assistance dispatched automatically by contractual agreement between two communities.

Broward Emergency Management Division (BEMD): An agency within Broward County government, their mission is to safeguard lives and property through effective emergency management by coordination of public and private resources, development of response plans, implementation of emergency operations, and preparation through training and education.

Beta Radiation: Beta radiation consists of particles, although they are smaller than alpha particles. Any element can emit beta radiation. Beta radiation will penetrate up to a half inch in human tissue, so it will not expose internal organs unless it's inhaled or ingested. Beta radiation is much less damaging than alpha radiation but drops of beta radioactivity can cause localized skin burns under some circumstances.

Body Substance Isolation (BSI): Actions taken to isolate all moist and potential infectious body substances (blood, feces, urine, sputum, saliva, wound drainage and other bodily fluids) from all patients, regardless of their presumed infection status.

Branch: Has functional and geographic responsibility for a major segment of incident operations.

Casualty Collection Point (CCP): Casualty Collection Point or Field Treatment Site is a location within a jurisdiction that is used for the assembly, triage (sorting), medical stabilization and subsequent evacuation of casualties.

Catastrophic Disaster: A disaster that will require massive State and Federal assistance, including military involvement. Federal assistance will involve response as well as recovery efforts.

Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan CEMP): A master operations document for responding to all emergencies, and all catastrophic, major, and minor disasters. The CEMP

defines the responsibilities of all levels of government, private, volunteer, and non-governmental organizations.

Cold Zone: Area where the command post and support functions that are necessary to control the incident are located.

Command: Function of NIMS that dictates the strategy of an incident, with input from other levels of the organization.

Contamination (radioactive): The presence of radioactivity in an area or on something that is not normally radioactive.

Continuity of Operations (COOP): is a United States federal government initiative, required by U.S. Presidential Policy Directive 40 (PPD-40), to ensure that agencies are able to continue performance of essential functions under a broad range of circumstances.

Credentialing: provides documentation (typically an identification card or badge) that identifies personnel and authenticates and verifies their qualification for a particular position.

Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM): is an adaptive, short-term psychological helping-process that focuses solely on an immediate and identifiable problem. It can include pre-incident preparedness to acute crisis management to post-crisis follow-up.

Decontamination: The process of removal of dangerous goods from personnel and equipment to the extent necessary to prevent potential adverse health effects.

Director: The ICS title for individuals responsible for supervision of a Branch; and, the person in charge of a Department within the City.

Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT): A group of professional and para-professional medical personnel organized to provide rapid-response medical care or casualty decontamination during a terrorist attack, natural disaster, or other incident in the United States. DMATs are part of the National Disaster Medical System and operate under the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)

Division: Organizational level having responsibility for operation within a defined geographic area.

Emergency Action Plan (EAP): is a written document required by particular OSHA standards. [29 CFR 1910.38(a)] The purpose of an EAP is to facilitate and organize employer and employee actions during workplace emergencies.

Emergency Alerting System (EAS): a national public warning system that requires broadcasters, cable television systems, wireless cable systems, satellite digital audio radio service (SDARS) providers, and direct broadcast satellite (DBS) providers to provide the communications capability to the President to address the American public during a national emergency. The system also may be used by state and local authorities to deliver important

emergency information, such as AMBER alerts and weather information targeted to specific areas.

Essential Elements of Information (EEI): Contain Situational Awareness information on People, Systems, and. Services Providers that is critical to acquire in the first and perhaps second operational periods.

Emergency Response Plan: A plan that establishes guidelines for handling hazardous materials incidents as required by regulations set forth by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III and 29 CFR 1910.120.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC): A nationally adopted mutual aid agreement among states to share resources during times of need. EMAC, state law, is implemented by the state emergency management agencies on behalf of the Governor of the states.

Emergency Management Coordinator (EM): Plans and directs disaster response or crisis management activities, provides disaster preparedness training, and prepares emergency plans and procedures for natural (e.g., hurricanes, floods, earthquakes), wartime, or technological (e.g., nuclear power plant emergencies or hazardous materials spills) disasters or hostage situations.

Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC): An individual who's on the Emergency Management Team and has the ability to make decisions regarding dissemination of critical information, initiating emergency procedures, and providing the Emergency Management Coordinator with the most current information regarding the incident status and that of the City's current state of readiness. The Emergency Management Coordinator facilitates the operations of an emergency operation.

Emergency Management Planning Committee (EMPC): a committee comprised of at least one representative from each department, typically the Department Director, or designee with decision-making authority. The EMPC meets quarterly to discuss CEMP content and revisions, budgets, post-incident analysis, drills and exercise implementation and assessments, and any other emergency management issues that needs to be addressed.

Emergency Management Team: Constitutes the Command Staff and General Staff positions in the ICS essential for efficient and orderly operations.

Emergency Support Function (ESF): The grouping of governmental and certain private sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal following domestic incidents.

Essential Personnel: Those Employees whose expertise is necessary to handle any and all public safety situations that arise.

Everbridge: Used by many government agencies throughout the United States, Everbridge notifies residents through phone calls, e-mails and text messages to mobile phones or text pagers of an emergency in the community such as a hurricane watch or warning, flash flood warning, tornado warning, serious police situations, and other critical events.

Finance/Administration Section: The Section responsible for all incident costs and financial considerations. Includes the Time Unit, Procurement Unit, Compensation/Claims Unit, and Cost Unit.

Gamma Radiation: Gamma radiation consists of rays that are similar to x-rays or light rays. Any element can emit gamma radiation. Gamma rays will penetrate through the entire body, just like x-rays, so external gamma radiation will cause radiation dose to internal organs. However, gamma radiation is much less damaging than alpha radiation.

Group: Has responsibility from a specified functional assignment at an incident.

Hot Zone: Area immediately surrounding a hazardous materials incident which extends far enough to prevent adverse effects from released hazardous chemicals to personnel outside the zone.

Illicit Labs: An Illicit or clandestine laboratory is simply defined as a place where preparation of illegal substances takes place. These 'labs' are used to manufacture drugs, explosives and even biological or chemical weapons. Most often, the labs are used to manufacture methamphetamine, a potent illegal stimulant drug.

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH): Defined by NIOSH as exposure to airborne contaminants that is likely to cause death or immediate or delayed permanent adverse health effects.

Incident Action Plan (IAP): Contains strategic goals, tactical objectives and support requirements.

Incident Commander (IC): Individual responsible for the management of all incident operations.

Incident Command System (ICS): The Incident Command System (ICS) is a standardized approach to the command, control, and coordination of emergency response providing a common hierarchy within which responders from multiple agencies can be effective.

Incident Command Post (ICP): Established location from which the command function operates.

Incident Complex: Two or more incidents within the larger scope of a major event.

Incident Objectives: Statements of guidance and direction necessary for the selection of appropriate strategies, 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 for strategic and tactical alternatives.

Joint Information Center (JIC): A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.

Jurisdiction: A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, tribal, State, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

Kinds of Resources: Describe what the resource is (e.g., medic, firefighter, Planning Section Chief, helicopters, ambulances, combustible gas indicators, bulldozers).

Local Declaration: Local government (City) has authority to declare an emergency and activate emergency authorities within their jurisdiction.

Logistics Section: The Section responsible for providing facilities, services, and materials for the incident.

Major Disaster: A disaster that will likely exceed the local jurisdiction's capabilities and require a broad range of County, State, and Federal assistance.

Mass Casualty Incident (MCI): is any incident in which emergency medical services resources, such as personnel and equipment, are overwhelmed by the number and severity of casualties.

Maximum Deployment Time: The maximum amount of time a resource can be deployed or involved before it needs to be pulled back for maintenance, recovery, or resupply; usually measured in days.

Medical Reserve Corp: The MRC consists of medical and non-medical volunteers who contribute to local health initiatives, such as activities meeting the Surgeon General's priorities for public health, and supplement existing response capabilities in time of emergency. The MRC provides the structure necessary to pre-identify, credential, train, and activate medical and public health volunteers.

Minimum Lead Time: The minimum amount of time a resource needs to prepare for deployment to the incident; usually measured in hours.

Minor Disaster: A disaster that is likely to be managed within the response capabilities of a local jurisdiction.

Mitigation: The activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often formed by

lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards.

Moderate Disaster: A disaster that will likely exceed the local jurisdictions capabilities and require additional assistance from the County and possibly State resources.

Municipal Liaison: The Municipal Liaison is a qualified individual assigned to the Broward EOC during a full activation.

Mutual Aid: In emergency services, mutual aid is an agreement among emergency responders to lend assistance across jurisdictional boundaries. This may occur due to an emergency response that exceeds local resources, such as a disaster or a multiple-alarm fire.

National Incident Management System (NIMS): A comprehensive, national approach to incident management that is applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines. It is intended to be applicable across a full spectrum of potential incidents, hazards, and impacts, regardless of size, location or complexity.

Non-essential Personnel: are considered those employees whose expertise will not be required to manage a specific emergency or large event.

Non-Government Organizations (NGOs): any non-profit, voluntary citizens' group which is organized on a local, national or international level. Task-oriented and driven by people with a common interest, NGOs perform a variety of service and humanitarian functions, bring citizen concerns to Governments, advocate and monitor policies and encourage political participation through provision of information.

Operational Period: The period 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 operations at the incident. Includes Branches, Divisions and/or Groups, Task Forces, Strike Teams, Single Resources, and Staging Areas.

Planning 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, and on the status of resources assigned to the incident. Includes the Situation, Resources, Documentation, and Demobilization Units, as well as Technical Specialists.

Preparedness: The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process. Preparedness involves efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources.

Post-Incident Analysis: The Post-incident Analysis or critique allows emergency responders to get a clear idea of the effects of their actions on the outcome of the operation. By comparing the expected outcome to the actual consequences, the City can make personal as well as organizational adjustments. And by assessing what worked, and what did not, improvements can be made.”

Public Information Officer (PIO): A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs): A public-safety answering point (PSAP), sometimes called "public-safety access point", is a call center responsible for answering calls to an emergency telephone number for police, firefighting, and ambulance services. Trained telephone operators are also usually responsible for dispatching these emergency services.

Qualification: A process through which personnel meet the minimum established criteria-training, experience, physical and medical fitness, and capability to fill specific positions.

Rapid Impact Assessment (RIA): The Rapid Impact Assessment (RIA) is a quick drive by or windshield survey undertaken by municipal representatives to identify the impact of an event to designated areas.

Recovery: The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post-incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Rescue Task Force (RTF): a rescue task force is a trained, but hastily formed group of EMS medical providers (private and/or fire based) that partner with law enforcement on scene. They will enter a newly secured area, such as an active shooter incident, to provide triage, emergent care and casualty extrication.

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 Typing: Defining and categorizing incident resources by capability. Resource typing definitions establish a common language for discussing resources by defining minimum capabilities for personnel, teams, facilities, equipment, and supplies.

Response: Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes.

Safety Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations, and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety. The Safety Officer may have Assistants.

Section: The organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident management, e.g., Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence (if established). The section is organizationally situated between the Branch and the Incident Command.

Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA): A type of respirator that provides a portable, wearable source of air.

Situation Reports (Sitreps): A report that recurs which describes and records a particular event or occurrence. It is not periodic.

Staging Area: Location established where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment. The Operations Section manages Staging Areas.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs): A standard operating procedure, or SOP, is a set of step-by-step instructions compiled by an organization to help workers carry out complex routine operations. SOPs aim to achieve efficiency, quality output and uniformity of performance, while reducing miscommunication and failure to comply with industry regulations.

State Emergency Response Team (SERT): The State Emergency Response Team is tasked with providing disaster assistance to the residents of the state of Florida. The SERT is comprised of branches and Emergency Support Functions (ESF). These entities work closely with one another to fulfill mission task and request for direct aid to disaster impact areas.

Status Reports: Are reports, such as spot reports, that include vital and/or time-sensitive information outside regularly scheduled situation reports. Status reports are typically function-specific and less formal than SITREPs.

Strike Team: A specified combination of the same kind and type of resources with common communications and a Leader.

Structural Fire Fighter Protective Clothing (SFPC): Protective clothing that is designed and intended to provide limited protection from flame, heat and physical hazard exposure, and minimal protection from blood, body fluids and some hazardous chemicals.

Supervisor: An ICS title for individuals responsible for commanding a division or group.

Task Force: A combination of single resources assembled for a particular tactical need with common communications and a Leader.

Type of Resource: A classification of resources in the ICS that refers to capability. Type 1 is generally considered to be more capable than Types 2, 3, or 4, respectively, because of size, power, capacity, or, in the case of Incident Management Teams, experience and qualifications.

Unified Command: An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the Unified Command, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the Unified Command, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan.

Urban Search and Rescue (USAR): involves the location, extrication, and initial medical stabilization of victims trapped in structural collapse due to natural disasters, mines and collapsed trenches.

Warm Zone: Area between hot and cold zones where personnel and equipment decontamination and hot zone support take place. It includes control points for the access corridor and thus assists in reducing the spread of contamination.

Warning Point: Issued through different levels of government, Warning Point is staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and serves as Florida's primary point of contact for a wide variety of both natural and man-made emergencies. The State Warning Point (SWP) provides notification to the affected counties, Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and other affected members of the State Emergency Response Team (SERT).

Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD): Any destructive device, such as any explosive, incendiary or poison gas bomb, grenade, or rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one quarter ounce (7 grams), mine or device similar to the above; any weapon involving toxic or poisonous chemicals; any weapon involving disease organisms; and, any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

Appendix C: Matrix of Primary / Support Department Responsibilities

The list of Hallandale Beach's Departmental Support Annexes can be found in the [Emergency Management SharePoint Folder](#).

Appendix C: Matrix of Primary / Support Department Responsibilities

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ANNEX DEVELOPMENT**

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT DISTRIBUTION AND PLAN

Notification and Warning

Most incidents start with a 911 phone call. The Police Department maintains standard operating procedures for notifications of first responders, EOC staff, and key Hallandale Beach critical personnel. These procedures are incident specific and identify specific notification priorities and actions to be taken based on the type of incident. Notification lists for any agencies and individual are maintained by the department name for this process, which also includes protocols for notifications to the Florida state watch office.

Beyond the initial emergency notifications implemented by the City/County warning point, the Emergency Management Coordinator will proceed to initiate additional notifications with first responders, disaster committee members, Hallandale Beach critical staff, and any other outside organization as required. Typically, the Emergency Management Coordinator will utilize simple call down lists for EOC staff or may utilize emergency mass notification programs and tools that can reach larger numbers of people more quickly through several options that include email, cell phone, landline, or text messages.

With all these communications tools and technology that is now attached to everyone's hip, the EOC can virtually mobilize in minutes, after the first notifications are made, while EOC staff are either driving to the EOC facility or merely walking down the hall into the EOC. Whether the EOC facility itself is staffed immediately or not, the concept of EOC operations and the implementation of the CEMP will immediately begin.

Critical staff will already be communicating by cell phone, gathering intelligence, mobilizing and managing operations, making decisions and sharing information in coordination with other EOC and ESF representatives. Turning on the lights in the EOC facility is merely a formality as the first people to arrive.

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS (COOP)

Continuity of Government (COG) and Continuity of Operations (COOP) are functions essential to ensuring that the state and its political subdivisions continue to provide vital services throughout the emergency or disaster period. COG is defined as the preservation, maintenance, or reconstitution of the civil government's ability to carry out its constitutional responsibilities. The City of Hallandale Beach will need to develop a COOP plan for continued EOC operations. In the event the EOC becomes impacted by disaster and is no longer functional, the EOC will need to quickly relocate to a pre-identified Alternate Facility (AltFac) and resume/continue response operations. An alternate location at the Public Works Compound has been identified, evaluated, and are maintained for potential alternate EOC operations. Those locations are: With these locations comes limited space. The primary EOC can accept over 25+ ESF representatives providing enough space for those that wish to participate in EOC operations. The alternate locations are less than ideal and are limited in space. As a result, it will be critical that each ESF and the subsequent ESF representatives develop their own communications and operations plans in support of these locations, as there will likely not be enough space for everyone to relocate to the alternate locations. These communications and operations plans will identify other locations for organizations to operate while still maintaining direct communications to the alternate EOC.

DISASTER RECOVERY CENTER

Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) are a post-presidential declaration, temporary facility located in or near the impacted area where survivors can go to obtain disaster related information. The centers are staffed with specialists from FEMA, the State Emergency Response Team (SERT), the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) and a variety of disaster-recovery representatives from local and voluntary agencies.

Disaster Recovery Centers are a readily accessible facility or mobile office where applicants may go for information about FEMA or other disaster assistance programs. These are only set up after federal declared disasters.

When Hallandale Beach and/or Broward County receives a Disaster Declaration for Individual Assistance, the Emergency Management Coordinator will request the Florida Division of Emergency Management to participate in establishing a Disaster Recovery Center. In addition, the Emergency Management Coordinator is responsible for the overall coordination and establishment of a Disaster Recovery Center to coordinate with state and federal individual assistance officers.

This facility will be established in the area affected by the disaster where families, individuals and businesses can meet face-to-face with representatives from Federal, State, County and Volunteer Agencies to:

- a) Discuss their disaster-related needs
- b) Obtain information about disaster assistance programs
- c) Register for assistance
- d) Update registration information
- e) Learn about measures for rebuilding that can eliminate or reduce the risk of future loss
- f) Learn how to complete the SBA loan application
- g) Request the status of their Applications for Assistance to Individuals and Households.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The Emergency Management Coordinator (maintains a critical facilities reference list that is periodically updated and coordinated with GIS. This list can be utilized as a reference for various operational needs to include power restoration, recovery priorities, and response priorities to name a few. Hallandale Beach utilizes the Florida Division of Emergency Management’s definitions for critical facilities and infrastructure for consistency and are defined here:

“Critical facilities” are defined as those structures from which essential services and functions for victim survival, continuation of public safety actions, and disaster recovery are performed or provided. Shelters, emergency operations centers, public health, public drinking water, sewer, and wastewater facilities are examples of critical facilities. Though not explicitly included in the definition, supporting life-line infrastructure essential to the mission of critical facilities must also be included in the inventory when appropriate.

“Critical Infrastructure” is defined as those systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, economy, public health or safety, or any combination of these elements.

A list of the City’s At-Risk Infrastructure can be found in the [Emergency Management Folder](#).

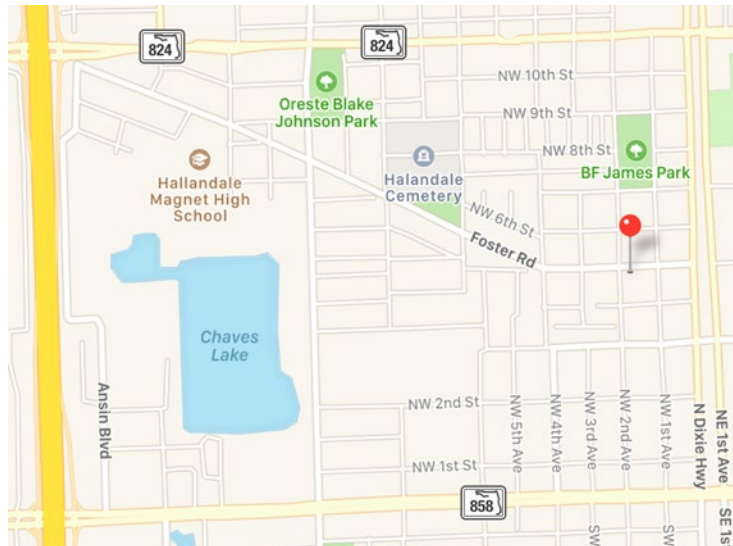
EOC ACTIVATION AND SET-UP

Large scale emergencies and disasters will require activation of the City’s Municipal Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to coordinate response efforts. The EOC utilizes the scalable organizational structure of the NIMS Incident Command System (ICS) and incorporates its principles of span of control. Although the EOC uses the ICS structure, the EOC does not manage on-scene field operations. Instead, the EOC focuses on providing support to on-scene efforts and on broader support operations that may extend beyond the incident site.

The EOC’s function is to serve as the principal point for overall coordination of disaster response, policy decision making, coordination and allocation point for disaster related resources, and contact point for the Broward EOC, State EOC and all media contacts. Field personnel report to and coordinate with the EOC for all disaster response activities.

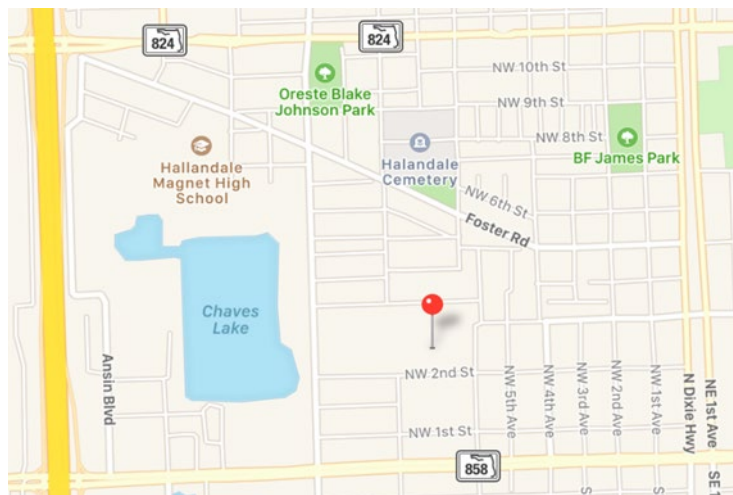
PRIMARY EOC:

Fire Station 7
111 Foster Road
Hallandale Beach, FL 33009



ALTERNATE FACILITY EOC:

Public Works Compound
630 NW 2nd Street
Hallandale Beach, FL 33009



In the event of an incident or disaster, the Incident Commander directs the overall management of all related activities including the development and implementation of strategy through incident action planning and approves the ordering of and release of resources. Most activations will require a graduated response involving only those persons necessary to handle the situation

Most activations will require a graduated response involving only those persons necessary to handle the situation. For this purpose, to align the activation levels of Hallandale Beach's EOC, with the levels of activation utilized by Broward County and the State of Florida EOC's, the following activation levels will be used:

Not Activated	Routine Monitoring	The City is conducting normal daily activities with incidents being handled through existing resources policies and procedures.
Level 3	Monitoring & Assessment	<p>Level 3 is typically a monitoring and assessment phase where a specific threat, unusual event, or situation, is actively monitored by the EM/EMC. A Level 3 activation is an internal process for city personnel and involves little, if any, interagency direction or coordination. The threat, unusual event, or situation simply warrants observation, verification of appropriate action, and follow-up by EOC staff.</p> <p>Events or incidents that occur during Level 3 activation can generally be resolved in a brief period by using a very small number of resources. Level III activation does not require city personnel to significantly alter its day-to-day operations or management structure. Upon notification of the existence of a threat, unusual event, or situation, the EM/EMC will evaluate the situation, Appropriate agencies are alerted, advised of the situation, and instructed to take appropriate action as part of their everyday responsibilities. At times, it may be necessary to hold briefings or staff meetings to respond to or mitigate the situation.</p>
Level 2	Partial Activation	A Level 2 activation is a limited agency activation. EM staff, required ICS components and appropriate ESF lead agencies with a role in the incident response are activated and required to report to the EOC. All other ICS component members and ESFs are alerted of the event and are on standby. The purpose of a Level 2 activation is to initiate preparations due to a significant threat of a disaster or to coordinate response due to the occurrence of a minor disaster. During Level 2 activations, the EOC may be operational 24-hours per day or a lesser period of time. During Level 2 activation, EM/EMC disseminates information to, and begins to coordinate preparation and response actions with, external agencies, municipalities, and Hallandale Beach departments tasked in emergency response. The incident command system (ICS) is implemented and some or all of the five (5) sections along with the

		branches may be activated.
Level 1	Full-Scale Activation	<p>Full activation of the EOC and all essential Command and General Staff with 24 hour a day staffing. A declaration of a local state of emergency may be in effect or anticipated. A Municipal Liaison from Hallandale Beach shall be deployed to the Broward County EOC. Level 1 is initiated upon impending impact from a hurricane, or after the impact of other catastrophic events. Additionally, all logistical and finance/admin support elements are activated. At this level response, relief, and recovery operations are expected to last for an extended period of time. Additional support or back-up staff, including representatives from the FDEM and/or the FEMA, is notified and available to assist should the response escalate and exceed local capability.</p>

When activated, the EOC is responsible for the following objectives:

1. Implement and manage incident response operations;
2. Implement and manage incident recovery operations;
3. Coordinate, and/or act as a liaison with appropriate federal, state, county and municipal governmental agencies, and the private sector;
4. Approve mutual aid requests;
5. Establish incident response and recovery objectives and strategy, the incident action plan;
6. Establish priorities and resolution of conflicting resource demands; and
7. Prepare and issue of emergency public information.

Upon activation of the EOC, WebEOC is utilized to document and share information among EOC representatives, local municipalities, and County partners. This information management tool is also used to track mission tasks and resource requests. When needed, these resource requests are relayed to the County via EM Constellation.

RAPID IMPACT ASSESSMENT (RIA)

The RIA process, sometimes referred to as a windshield survey, is conducted immediately after an event occurs and should be completed within 4-6 hours of an event or cessation of tropical storm force winds. The RIA is a quick survey undertaken to identify the support and resources needed. The RIA provides Unified Command with quick information to assess the size of an event and the extent of damage. The RIA is a tool designed too rapidly:

- Assess the extent of damage
- Assess the need to request Mutual Aid from: Regional and/or State and/or Federal level(s)
- Assist in the effective management and distribution of emergency response resources

The RIA is a quick indicator of the observed damage specific to geographical areas. The information gathered through the RIA is gathered in relation to the Broward County Fire Services grid mapping system, a ¼ mile grid system also known as fire grids. There are 18 grids within Hallandale Beach. As soon as life safety issues and weather conditions permit, each agency/municipality should assess their assigned area and report the information using the grid system and on-line RIA Map.

HAZARD ANNEXES

NATURAL: FLOODING

Floods are one of the most commonly occurring hazards in the United States. Storm surge, rivers, and closed basin inland flooding are the three types of flood hazards that are a threat and can have significant impact on the city.

Storm surge will impact the coastal and riverine areas of Hallandale Beach, Broward County and Dade County because of the storm surge being pushed into the bays, bayous, and riverine areas from conditions of a significant tropical event. Both counties and Hallandale Beach are at risk from storm surge, with the potential impacts varying depending upon the conditions of the storm.

Storm surge maps that identify those risk areas are available and can be found on the website links:

[Broward County](#)
[State of Florida](#)
[FEMA](#)

Riverine flooding and inland flooding risks are identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), which identify the risk of flooding on these maps and for those areas within Broward County and Hallandale Beach. Each have flood zones identified on the FEMA FIRMs.

The various flood zones from the FIRMs are listed in the below table along with the associated flood risks. It is important that the message be clear about flooding to our community; everyone in Hallandale Beach lives in a flood zone, and that it is merely a difference in the amount of risk between those zones and where people live. Just because a property is not in an identified flood zone on the FIRM does not mean the property escapes flood risk. The risk is merely lower than those identified and described on the FIRM.

ZONE	DESCRIPTION
Zone AO	Flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to areas of shallow flooding (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain) with average depths between 1 and 3 feet. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply.
Zone AE	Flood insurance rate zone that corresponds with flood depths greater than 3 feet. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements
Zone AH	Flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to areas of shallow flooding with average depths between 1 and 3 feet. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply.
Zone VE	Flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to coastal areas that have additional hazards associated with storm waves.
Zone X	Moderate flood hazard areas, labeled Zone B or Zone X (Above 500 Year Flood Plain) are also shown on the FIRM, and are the areas between the limits of the base flood and the 0.2-percent-annual-chance (or 500-year) flood. The areas of minimal flood hazard, which are the areas outside the SFHA and higher than the elevation of the 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood, are labeled Zone C or Zone X (Below 500 Year Flood Plain).

Broward County Flood Map Zones

Flood maps that identify the flood zones in Hallandale Beach are maintained by internal Geographic Information Systems (GIS) department staff and can also be found at the following website link:

[Broward County](#)

NATURAL: HURRICANE/TROPICAL STORM

Hallandale Beach is composed of 4.4 square miles including approximately 1 mile of beach. Hallandale Beach consists of a total population of approximately 40,000 residents. Approximately 57% of families living in Hallandale Beach speak a language other than English at home and 25% are over the age of 65. The City is considered at great risk from tropical storms and hurricanes, exposing it to many hazards, all which have the potential of causing casualties, damaging, or destroying public or private property, and disrupting the City's economy. In any crisis or emergency, Hallandale Beach's foremost concern is for the protection of human life and property.

Tropical cyclones produce three major hazards: storm surge, high winds, and rainfall-induced inland flooding.

SAFFIR / SIPSON HURRICANE INTENSITY CATEGORIES	
Category 1	74-95 mph or 64-83knots
Category 2	96-110 mph or 83-95 knots
Category 3	111-129 mph or 96-112 knots
Category 4	130-156 mph or 113-136 knots
Category 5	>157 mph or >137 knots

Preplanning and individual family and business preparedness will be the key to successful hurricane preparedness-response and recovery operations. Evacuation times are adjusted to reflect an area wide response by the public (citizens and visitors) for local media dissemination.

NATURAL: TORNADO/WATERSPOUTS

Florida ranks third in the U.S. for the average number of tornadoes each. Most tornadoes in this area are of short duration, usually one to three minutes, and have narrower paths of travel. The damage caused by a tornado increases if the tornado touches down in one of the highly populated and developed areas. Hallandale Beach is over 4 square miles and is considered at risk from severe weather including Tornadoes. Advance planning and quick response is the key to surviving a tornado.

Tornadoes can occur at any time of the year and have occurred in every state. Peak occurrence is March through May for the southern states and most likely to occur between 3 and 9 p.m. but can happen at any time. The average tornado moves SW to NE but have been known to move in any direction, have been clocked up to 70 MPH forward speed and are capable of destroying homes and vehicles with great personal injuries, fatalities and property loss.

Tornadoes accompany severe weather (Lightning storms), tropical storms and Hurricanes as they move over land. A tornado is a violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground. Tornadoes may appear nearly transparent until dust and debris are picked up or a cloud form in the funnel. Occasionally, tornadoes develop so rapidly that advance warning is not always possible.

The National Weather Service issues a tornado Watch when tornadoes are probable in an area. Remain alert for approaching storms. A tornado Warning is issued by the NWS from an actual tornado sighting, or a tornado was indicated on radar.

Tornadoes are classified by the damage they cause. The tornado's damage is used to estimate the wind speed with the Enhanced Fujita Scale formerly the Fujita Scale. The EF scale rates the intensity of the tornado as follows: (Note: Size does not indicate intensity of a tornado.) All agency command centers should have NOAA 'Tone Alert' radios.

Rating	Damage Type	Wind Speed (mph)
EF-0	Light	65-85
EF-1	Moderate	86-110
EF-2	Considerable	111-135
EF-3	Severe	136-165
EF-4	Devastating	166-200
EF-5	Incredible	>200

Preplanning and individual education / preparedness will be the key to successful outcomes in tornado alerts. Listen to radio and television while carrying out your pre-plan for weather bulletins.

If able, go to your designated Safe Room/Place in response to a tornado threat. Do not get under an overpass/bridge as these can increase wind speeds. If you are caught in a vehicle, buckle your seatbelt, brace by placing your head near your knees, and use arms

to protect head and neck. Be aware of flying debris. Seek suitable shelter and not near windows, go to the center of the room. Use the phone only for emergencies. Always seek the lowest building floor and put as many walls as possible between you and the outside. Help injured/ trapped persons and give first aid as appropriate. Avoid unsafe places and always have situational awareness during severe weather.

ADVERSARIAL/HUMAN – CAUSED: SCHOOL & WORKPLACE VIOLENCE

The potential for terrorism exists within the US; however, the risk of international or homegrown violent extremists acting specifically within Hallandale Beach is relatively low. This is due in part to its citizens, the community's attributes, as well as the pro-activity of law enforcement, the response community, and the interagency cooperation and communication present throughout South Florida.

However, low risk does not translate into zero risk. Hallandale Beach is comprised of the typical community and governmental infrastructure, facilities, and special events venues that one may find in any established, medium-sized community like ours. And when you combine that with an attractive climate and beautiful beaches that draw large numbers of tourists and visitors to the community, there are those types of individuals whose discontent with government, or other views, if taken to the extreme, may take advantage of those community attributes for potential nefarious activities.

Hallandale Beach and Broward County have no history of international terrorism and only a limited number of incidents that would be classified as domestic security incidents. These incidents have been of low severity, but depending upon the circumstances, there always remains a potential for a high severity/high-cost incident to occur. Continued community diligence will keep that threat low and the risk minimal.

ADVERSARIAL/HUMAN – CAUSED: MASS GATHERING, CIVIL UNREST, CIVIL DISTURBANCE

Civil disturbances could occur at any time at any location for a variety of reasons. High density population centers, government buildings, and monuments would be the most likely targets. Whether civil disturbances are caused by large groups of people during spring break or because of special interest groups capitalizing on a polarizing issues, incidents, or activity, there will always be an opportunity for something to impact Hallandale Beach.

South Florida has a multi-ethnic population originating from countries with widely divergent political systems, religious beliefs, and educational backgrounds. As with any large metropolitan area with diverse cultures, civil disturbances must be anticipated and expected. The Hallandale Beach Police Department has the primary responsibility for gathering intelligence and maintaining law and order within this arena and maintains the SOP that outlines the coordination and handling of responses to civil disturbances.

ADVERSARIAL/HUMAN – CAUSED: MASS MIGRATION

Hallandale Beach is well suited geographically for a potential mass migration incident. The control of immigration into the United States is the responsibility of the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The Department of Homeland Security has created the OPLAN Vigilant Sentry Plan. OPLAN Vigilant Sentry describes the basic organization and structure by which Homeland Security Task Force – Southeast (HSTF-SE) will deploy resources and direct multi-agency operations to address a potential and full-scale mass migration event. Broward and Miami-Dade Counties have a history of mass immigration from the Caribbean basin, particularly Cuba and Haiti.

A large uncontrolled influx of immigrants has the potential of significantly disrupting the social and economic stability in Hallandale Beach by overwhelming the delivery of essential services such as medical response and public safety. Armed violence abroad may also precipitate spontaneous mass immigration to south Florida. While the federal government has the primary responsibility for assuming control of mass immigration emergencies, Hallandale Beach, Broward County and Dade County may have to provide humanitarian effort including shelter, food, water, medical, and other social services.

TECHNOLOGICAL/ACCIDENTAL: CYBER ATTACK

There is the risk of cyber-terrorism attacks that could disrupt or destroy vital computer networks within the City. Therefore, Hallandale Beach will need to work with Broward County and other local emergency management departments when responding to an actual or suspected cyber-terrorist attack.

A cyber-attack is deliberate exploitation of computer systems, technology-dependent enterprises and networks. Cyber-attacks use malicious code to alter computer code or data, resulting in disruptive consequences that can compromise data and lead to cybercrimes, such as information and identity theft.

Cyberattacks may include the following consequences:

- Identity theft, fraud, extortion
- Malware, pharming, phishing, spamming, spoofing, spyware, Trojans and viruses
- Stolen hardware, such as laptops or mobile devices
- Denial-of-service and distributed denial-of-service attacks
- Breach of access
- Password sniffing
- System infiltration
- Website defacement
- Private and public Web browser exploits
- Intellectual property theft or unauthorized access

TECHNOLOGICAL/ACCIDENTAL: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RELEASE

Hazardous materials are used to maintain the modern lifestyles of both urban and rural communities; in fact, as many as 50,000 new chemicals are created annually. Agricultural uses for chemicals range from fertilizers, insecticides, and disease control for crops to ammonia refrigeration units for dairy products. These chemicals increase crop yields and ensure the delivery of fresh products to markets. Similarly in urbanized areas of northeast Florida

communities often use extremely hazardous chemicals, such as chlorine or sulfuric acid for treating drinking and wastewater. Safe drinking water and reduced levels of pollution in surface waters are the result. Industrial chemicals such as potassium cyanide (used in manufacturing medicines) and fluorine (used in rocket fuels) are essential to maintain modern lifestyles in the northeast Florida area. New industrial chemicals improve product durability and create alternatives to high-cost organic products, making products affordable to a wider range within the general population. However, these conveniences have increased the vulnerability of the general population to exposure from an accidental release of hazardous materials.

As the population and number of facilities that handle hazardous materials grow, greater numbers of people are vulnerable to an accidental release. This would include vulnerability from a release of hazardous materials during or following a major natural or human-caused disaster. A railway, interstate and US highway all traverse the entire length of Hallandale Beach. Rail cars and Semi-trucks carrying hazardous materials pass through the city each day increasing the chances for a hazardous materials incident.

Hallandale Beach is at risk from a variety of hazardous materials incidents. These incidents can occur at either fixed facilities in the city or from the transportation of hazardous material through the city and can be as simple as a vehicle accident leaking fuel and oils, to large tanker trucks running over the edge of an overpass, to a train derailment and release. Certainly, because of the risk of moving hazardous materials, there are more transportation accidents involving hazardous materials in Hallandale Beach than those that occur at fixed facilities. These transportation accidents can occur on roadways, railways, waterways, air and pipelines.

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 40 CFR 302, establishes the list of extremely hazardous substances, threshold planning quantities, and facility notification responsibilities necessary for the development and implementation of State and local emergency response plans. Facilities storing, using, or transporting hazardous materials with certain characteristics, and specific quantities as listed in 40 CFR 302, that may be of critical risk to safety, health and life of a community, must report that information to the local, state, and Federal government so as to assist in identifying those materials and where they are located, so the risk can be assessed and planned for by the community. This CFR section is where the term “302 facility” originated and was coined.

The threat of future incidents involving hazardous materials is ever increasing not only from our own growth and increasing demand for hazardous products, but also from homeland security threats. Hallandale Beach is also a major transportation route whereby hazardous materials are constantly traveling through the community in the immediate proximity of citizens, homes, and local businesses. Transportation of hazardous materials via highways, airports, railways, waterways, or pipelines requires citizens to live within vulnerable areas of hazardous materials. Although the probability and risk of a hazardous material event happening in the future certainly exists, the overall risk remains low due to stringent industry regulation and scrutiny of such facilities and transports. “302” facility data is maintained by Broward Fire.

Finally, as part of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, facilities subject to the 1986 Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act are identified and the following information is obtained:

- The types of chemicals
- The type and design of the container
- Quantity of materials
- The nature of the hazard (vapors, mists, fire explosion etc.)

TECHNOLOGICAL: URBAN CONFLAGRATION (FIRE) NATURAL: WILDFIRE

Structural Fires:

Just like any community, structure fires are part of the daily response activities for first responders. Hallandale Beach has a diverse structure population that includes high rise condominiums and hotels on the barrier islands, dense residential and commercial areas within the City. In addition to structural, environmental, and agricultural damage, health and safety issues now arise from the inhalation and poor visibility due to smoke in the now more densely populated areas of Hallandale Beach.

Wildfires:

Although unlikely, some areas of the city are susceptible to wildfire. The most vulnerable areas are those generally located away from the coastline. Florida, and more specifically Broward County, has a history of naturally occurring wildfires. The hot, wet summers following long periods of interrupted growth cause the buildup of underbrush, which is a prime fuel for wildfires. Large amounts of dry underbrush require only an ignition source; the most common causes of wildfires within the City are:

- Arson;
- Carelessness by smokers;
- The burning of debris;
- Operation of heavy equipment;
- Children playing with matches.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION

TRANSPORTATION – ESF #1

PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

Emergency Support Function #1 deals with transportation issues during the preparation, response, and recovery phases of a disaster.

LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION:

Department of Sustainable Development

SUPPORTING AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION:

Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces
Broward Sheriff's Office Fire Rescue
Broward County Bus Transportation

PURPOSE

This function provides for the coordination and use of all transportation resources available and required for the response to and recovery from any minor, major or catastrophic event occurring within Hallandale Beach. Emergency Support Function 1 establishes a platform from which transportation resources within Hallandale Beach and any mutual aid resource support may collaborate and coordinate to meet the transportation needs of the community and its citizens during disaster/emergency incidents as appropriate. As authorized and appropriate, local resources may also be enhanced through vendor and contractor resources. ESF 1 resources are used when individual agencies are overwhelmed, and additional transportation services are needed. The priorities for allocation of these assets will be:

- Evacuation assistance
- Traffic control
- Debris clearance
- Logistical transportation
- Emergency repairs

SCOPE

ESF 1 is responsible for the coordination of all transportation resources prior to, during and following an emergency and/or disaster. ESF 1 participates in evacuation planning and implementation of the evacuation plan. This includes monitoring and coordination of evacuation support systems such as bridge lockdown and traffic signal reprogramming (through ESF 3). ESF 1 is locally organized consistent with the State of Florida EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Hallandale Beach through the EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.

Following a disaster, ESF 1 will collect, analyze, and distribute information on the status of the city and county's transportation infrastructure. This ESF will conduct prioritization and/or allocation of all government transportation resources. In addition, ESF 1 will assist the Logistics Section in the movement of goods, equipment, animals, or people, as requested.

If the magnitude of the disaster is such that numerous emergency transportation resources are required, ESF 1 will coordinate this activity within the EOC. ESF 1 is responsible for processing all transportation requests from city, county, municipal, and voluntary agencies. All request for emergency transportation should include the following information:

- Agency requesting assistance.
- Type and number of vehicles requested.
- Purpose of transportation.
- Reporting location.
- Name of transportation coordinator at the disaster site.
- Contact information (telephone / radio frequency).

In any disaster, the use of highways and roads are critical for bringing in disaster supplies and fuel. In a large-scale disaster, the road infrastructure may be severely compromised.

The immediate restoration of activities on all highways and roads in Hallandale Beach is essential to an efficient, coordinated, and successful response to any disaster. ESF 1 will monitor and coordinate with ESF 3 for the assessment and restoration and recovery of surface transportation systems and infrastructure. ESF 1 will coordinate available manpower and equipment resources to ensure continuous 24-hour operation of transportation vehicles when and if required. This includes monitoring of fuel status and inventories. Equipment and buses may be prepositioned based upon projected requirements. ESF 1 will coordinate the provision of surface mass transportation for residents with medical needs during evacuations. Mutual aid requests for surface mass transportation services and assets are coordinated by ESF 1.

ESF 1 will coordinate with State/Federal ESF 1 to obtain assistance as required. Care should be taken in coordinating with state and local governmental entities to avoid tasking competing service demands on the civil sector. Record for labor, materials, and equipment will be maintained for federal reimbursement. After Action Reports, SITREPs, and other reports will be provided as required.

PART 2 - CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

The Human Services Director, in cooperation with the ESF 1 lead agency, will, in the event of an incident or disaster, notify agencies to activate previously identified personnel to the duty roster in the Hallandale Beach EOC. It will be the responsibility of the EOC Human Services Branch

Director to notify all ESF 1 lead and support agencies (the ESF 1 support team) of any pending incident or disaster and to advise them of when and where their previously designated personnel are to report for duty if activation is required.

Designated ESF 1 personnel must have the authority of their individual agencies to commit available and obtainable resources without having to secure approval from any other management level. It will be the responsibility of the ESF 1 support team to review and assess developing transportation problems and respond in the following manner:

1. Prepare periodic situation reports and submit to the EOC Human Services Director.
2. Assess developing transportation problems and coordinate corrective measures.
3. Transportation resource requests submitted to ESF 1 will be copied to the EOC Human Services Director.

ESF 1 INTERFACE

- ESF 1 will coordinate directly with other EOC Infrastructure Branch agencies ESF's for available and obtainable resources.
- ESF 1 will interface with the EOC Human Services Director when seeking available and obtainable resources from other ESF's outside the Infrastructure Branch.
- ESF 1 will exhaust all available and obtainable resources before turning a request for support or resources over to ESF 7 (Resource Support).

PREPARATION

During the preliminary phases, prior to the advent of an incident or disaster, a number of preparatory tasks must be accomplished. The following represents a list of those preparatory actions for ESF 1:

- Developing and maintaining notification rosters.
- Conducting planning with designated support agencies.
- Coordinating bus and driver requirements for evacuation of at-risk populations.
- Participating in the Broward County Evacuation Transportation Group Meeting to support evacuation planning.
- Conducting a transportation vulnerability assessment on possible impacts of hazardous conditions.

RESPONSE

The response phase of an incident or disaster requires the coordinated completion of a number of specific actions by ESF 1. The following represents a list of those basic response actions:

- Collect, analyze, and distribute information on the status of the city/county's transportation infrastructure.
- Manage transportation services to support emergency operations.
- Pre-position equipment and resources based upon projected requirements.
- Provide support and technical assistance for evacuations.
- Assist in coordinating mutual aid requests for transportation services and assets.
- Coordinate the provision of transportation for residents during evacuations.

- Cease transportation service as appropriate during an impending storm or other identified hazard and alert the general public in a timely fashion.
- Ensure there is adequate fuel to conduct transportation missions.
- Provide sufficient shift overlap to facilitate an orderly transfer of information from one shift to the next.
- Maintain duty roster and attendance log as required.
- Coordinate available manpower and equipment resources to insure continuous 24-hour operation of transportation vehicles when and if required.
- Prepare situation reports for dissemination to the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director (during response and recovery).
- Assist in coordination of the flow of information to and from Tri-Rail and Amtrak during EOC activation.
- Provide buses as emergency shelter, as requested by the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director, during an incident.

RECOVERY

The Recovery period is divided into three basic phases. The first phase, Short Term Recovery, begins while the Response Phase is ending. Short-term recovery can be defined as that period of time when the temporary restorations of daily activities are implemented. The coordination of this phase of the recovery process is the direct responsibility of the Hallandale Beach EOC. The following represents a synopsis of the Short-Term Recovery responsibilities of the ESF 1 lead and support agencies:

- Transportation of food and water for ESFs 6, 8, 10 and 11, transportation of logistical supplies – blankets, cots, generators, tents, heavy equipment, etc. for ESF 7 and replenishment of fuel supplies in concert with ESF 12 (Energy).
- Evaluation of the transportation needs relative to continued sheltering, re-entry into previously evacuated areas, and the movement of the general and special needs populations.
- Resumption of basic transportation services for the community.
- Transportation of recovery personnel and equipment generated as a result of mutual aid agreements.
- Provision of transportation assistance to damage assessment teams and emergency response teams, as necessary.
- Coordination of transportation in support of Disaster Assistance Centers (DACs).
- Coordination of resource requests through the EOC emergency management software.
- Preparation of Incident briefing reports and situation reports for submittal to the EOC Human Services Director.

COMMUNICATIONS – ESF #2

PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

Emergency Support Function #2 deals with the issue of communications during the response and recovery phases of a disaster.

LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION:

Infrastructure Technology (IT)

SUPPORTING AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION:

City of Hallandale Beach Police Department, ARES, IT
Cell Service (i.e AT&T/Verizon)
ESF 18 Networking Agencies and Corporate Partners
Florida Department of Transportation
BSO Fire Rescue
Broward County Office of Emergency Management
Hallandale Police Department
Municipal & County Partners
Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)

PURPOSE

ESF 2 provides communications resource support during disaster situations in an effort to maintain communication links to all response operations in support of the EOC effort. In addition, ESF 2 provides communication and information technology systems (voice, data, and public safety) that are available for the uninterrupted flow of information during the response and recovery phases of a disaster, and provides for the coordination of related personnel, equipment, and supplies.

SCOPE

ESF 2 should provide a means of defining, specifying, and performing the functions of communication through coordination with appropriate local, state, and federal agencies and organizations to minimize loss of life and property in the event of an emergency or disaster. ESF 2 communications supports the restoration of the communications infrastructure, facilitates the recovery of public safety systems and applications and coordinates county-wide communications support to response efforts during incidents requiring a county-wide coordinated response.

ESF 2 is locally organized consistent with the State of Florida EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Hallandale Beach through the EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.

ESF 2 administers the Regional Public Safety E9-1-1 systems, 800 MHz 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.

ESF 2 supports public safety and the operation of government services by maintaining continuity of information and telecommunication infrastructure equipment and other technical resources. In addition, ESF 2 coordinates county-wide actions to assist all sectors in restoring the public communications infrastructure and to assist local governments with emergency communications and restoration of public safety communications systems and first responder networks. ESF 2 supports departments and agencies in procuring and coordinating communications services. It provides technical service and support for all E9-1-1 Regional Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) and Public Safety Communications for Radio for the Hallandale Beach Police and BSO Fire Rescue, ESF 2 also addresses cyber security issues that result from or occur in conjunction with incidents. ESF 2 support includes, but is not limited to:

- Coordination of local participation in the federal Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) System procedures for the public safety community.
- Provision of public safety communications equipment and capability including, radio and 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 2 Communications support.
- Coordinates with communication providers to assist in restoring public safety communication infrastructure.
- Carry out the roles of the Communications Unit within the Incident Command System (ICS) and function as support for E9-1-1, radio, public safety applications and network, and county administrative network communication systems - reporting to the Operations Section Chief.
- 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. Facilitate the incident action planning process and the development of the Incident Action Plan (IAP), Situation Report, Recovery Plan and the After-Action Report (AAR) as it relates to ESF 2 and public safety communication systems.

PART 2 – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

- In the event of an incident or disaster, as lead ESF 2 agencies, will notify agencies to activate previously identified personnel to the duty roster in the Hallandale Beach EOC.
- It will be the responsibility of the EOC Communication Unit Leader to notify all ESF 2 support agencies (the ESF 2 support team) of any pending incident or disaster and to

advise them of when and where their personnel are to report for duty if activation is required.

- ESF 2 is responsible for arranging staffing patterns of available manpower to insure continuous 24-hour operation if required.
- Designated ESF 2 personnel must have the authority of their individual agencies to commit available and obtainable agency resources without having to secure approval from any other management level.
- It will be the responsibility of the ESF 2 team to review and assess any developing communications problems and respond in the following manner:
 - Assess developing communication problems, develop corrective actions, and implement on a priority basis.
 - Prepare periodic situation reports and submit to the EOC Communication Unit Leader.
- Resource support requests, received by ESF 2, will be evaluated, prioritized and acted upon if the resource request is technically practical and within the objectives for the incident, response or recovery.

ORGANIZATION

- ESF 2 operates within the EOC Communication Unit Leader.
- Communication Unit Leader, in conjunction with the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director, is responsible for the operation of ESF 2.
- The EOC Communication Unit Leader / IT Director is responsible for coordinating the attendance and participation of designated agencies within the ESF 2 support team in meetings, conferences training sessions, and exercises.
- The EOC Communication Unit Leader / IT Director and the ESF 2 support team will, on an annual basis, review, and revise, as necessary, the applicable sections of the Hallandale Beach CEMP.
- With the Lead and Support agencies will establish and maintain a database of available and obtainable resources that may be employed on an as required basis during or after an incident or disaster.
- The EOC Communication Unit Leader / IT Director, will develop and maintain a database of emergency contact points.
- The overall administration and coordination of the ESF 2 team will be the responsibility of the EOC Communication Unit Leader / IT Director, his or her duties will include:
 - The establishment and maintenance of an ESF 2 duty roster, insuring 24-hour continuity of operation when required.
 - Maintenance and timely issuance of situation reports to the EOC Logistics Section Chief.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- As the lead agency, ITD will manage and control the operation of ESF 2. ESF 2 will provide re- sources that include contracts for goods and services, liaison with response and recovery teams, and radiological emergencies.
- The procedure for receiving, prioritizing, and acting upon emergency communication resource re- quests is as follows:

- The EOC Infrastructure Branch Director receives the resource request from another Branch Director or from the EOC Operations Section Chief. The request is then passed on to the ESF 2 lead agency.
- The ESF 2 lead agency sends the request to the ESF 2 team for evaluation and prioritization based upon available equipment and manpower.
- The lead agency will advise, in writing, an estimated completion time and submit the estimate to the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.

ESF 2 INTERFACE

ESF 2 is obliged to interface with all support groups, both in the logistics arena and in the support section.

PREPARATION

During the preliminary phases, prior to the advent of an incident or disaster a number of preparatory tasks must be accomplished. The following represents a list of those preparatory actions:

- Contact the designated ESF 2 agencies.
- Arrange for 24-hour continuity of operations and set up the duty roster, as conditions require.
- Confirm Communication branch EOC activations and test communication systems.
- The ESF 2 lead agency establishes contact with the state ESF 2 counterpart.
- Note any communication system that does not meet operational status and report to the EOC Communication Unit Leader / IT Director.

RESPONSE

The response phase of an incident or disaster requires that a number of tasks be accomplished by ESF 2. The following represents a list of those basic response actions:

- Receive, evaluate, and support resource requests for ESF 2.
- Arrange for 24-hour continuity of operation and review periodically.
- Establish duty roster and sign in/out log.
- Confirm operational status of all local communication systems, including those established at mass care and shelter facilities, and establish contact with the state and municipal branch EOCs. Repeat operational status checks periodically.
- Review preliminary vulnerability and create an evaluation based upon predicted incident conditions and transmit situation report to the Communication Unit Leader / IT Director.
- Collect information relative to ESF 2 and prepare situation reports on a frequency to be determined by the EOC Logistics Section Chief.

RECOVERY

The recovery phase of an incident or disaster places an entirely new set of duties and responsibilities upon ESF 2. The following represents a list of those basic recovery actions:

- Receive, prioritize, and evaluate recovery resource requests.
- Check communication systems for operational status in evacuation centers, mass care facilities, feeding sites, distribution sites, staging areas, and disaster assistance centers.
- Plan and execute the repair, replacement, or relocation of communication system equipment to meet the communication needs of the disaster workers.

- Continue the maintenance of 24-hour continuity of operation. Ensure that adequate shift overlap time is provided for the orderly transfer of shift operations.

PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING – ESF #3

PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

Emergency Support Function #3 deals with the issue of public works and engineering during the response and recovery phases of a disaster including debris clearance and removal, damage assessment and emergency and long-term repairs. Coordination with ESF 18 will be essential for the assessment and reparation of privately owned infrastructure.

LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

Public Works, Utilities & Engineering Department

SUPPORTING AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

Department of Sustainable Development

Parks, Recreation & Open Spaces Department

PURPOSE

The purpose of ESF 3 is to provide public works and engineering coordination in support of emergency events within Hallandale Beach. ESF 3 will establish policy, procedures, and priorities for the control and restoration of transportation infrastructure, water resources, and sewer facilities and to provide for coordinating immediate and continued engineering resources, construction management, emergency contracting, and expertise following a disaster. ESF 3 functions include critical infrastructure and key resource restoration, damage assessment, debris management services.

The resources of ESF 3 will be employed in the event of an incident or disaster to accomplish the following:

- Emergency debris clearance to access critical facilities
- Perform initial damage assessments to community
- Perform the initial survey of infrastructure damage and prioritize preliminary repair
- Assessments of publicly owned critical infrastructure including but not limited to roads, bridges, canals, critical government facilities, storm water collection, water and sewer treatment, beaches, and marinas
- Emergency repair, or closure of damaged government facilities/assets
- Emergency repair and debris removal from canals
- Emergency repair, rerouting of traffic and closure of damaged roads and bridges
- Emergency repair, temporary traffic signs or coordination of alternate traffic control for intersections
- Emergency repair of potable water, sanitary sewer, and storm water collection systems
- The emergency stabilization or demolition of public and/or private structures to facilitate search and rescue or to protect the health and welfare of the community
- Perform the initial survey of infrastructure damage and prioritize preliminary repair

- Coordination of debris removal and/or disposal processes to ensure that they occur in an orderly and timely fashion

Additional information related to ESF 3 functions can be found in the following plans, maintained by lead and supporting departments, which includes:

- Debris Management Plan
- Debris Management Monitoring Plan

SCOPE

Public Works, for the purposes of this ESF, refers to water and sewer services, including an emergency supply of potable water, temporary restoration of water supply systems, and providing water for firefighting. Engineering activities include emergency and debris removal, technical expertise regarding the structural safety of damaged bridges and highways.

ESF 3 is locally organized consistent with the State of Florida EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Hallandale Beach through the EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.

ESF 3 will provide personnel and resources to support efforts in keeping infrastructure open, operational, and functional through preventive and mitigation actions and through effort to make repairs and rebuilding activities quickly in support of the primary emergency management objectives. All infrastructure jurisdictions and owners will coordinate under ESF 3 to leverage resources to respond to and recover from disaster impacts efficiently and effectively.

ESF 3 will provide an accurate assessment of damages, losses, and expenditures resulting from an emergency or disaster to determine the need for state and/or federal assistance and to conduct safety evaluations to protect the public health and welfare.

ESF 3 is responsible for the coordination of all administrative, management, planning, training, preparedness, and mitigation, response, and recovery activities to include developing, coordinating, and maintaining the following:

- Emergency clearance of debris for reconnaissance of the damaged 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 City of Hallandale Beach facilities and roadways under their control.
- Provision of technical assistance and expertise, including structural inspections of City of Hallandale Beach 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.

PART 2 – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

ORGANIZATION

- ESF 3 operates within the EOC Infrastructure Branch under the EOC Operations Section Chief.
- The EOC Infrastructure Branch Director is responsible for coordinating the attendance and participation of ESF 3 in meetings, conferences, training sessions, and exercises.
- The Infrastructure Branch Director and ESF 3 support team will, on an annual basis, review and revise, as necessary.
- The EOC Infrastructure Branch Director, along with the lead agency, will develop and maintain a database of emergency contact points.
- ESF 3 will establish and maintain a database of resources that may be employed on an as required basis during or after an incident or disaster. The database will include engineering services, construction resources and any materials that may require pre-positioning in the preparation phase of an anticipated incident or disaster.
- The overall administration and coordination of ESF 3 will be the responsibility of the ESF 3 lead agency whose duties will include:
 - The establishment and maintenance of an ESF 3 duty roster insuring 24-hour continuity of operation when required.
 - Maintaining the timely issuance of situation reports, as appropriate, to the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.
- Designated ESF 3 personnel must have the authority of their individual agencies to commit available and obtainable agency resources without having to secure approval from any other management level.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The procedures for receiving, evaluating, and prioritizing resource requests is as follows:

- ESF 3 receives the resource request from the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.
- ESF 3 will then prioritize the request based upon urgency, available manpower and equipment resources.
- ESF 3 will then advise in writing, an estimated completion time and submit this to the Infrastructure Branch Director.
-

Each agency within ESF 3 is individually responsible for the maintenance of an inventory of available and obtainable resources including vehicles, equipment, facilities, personnel, and material.

ESF 3 INTERFACE

ESF 3 may interface with any of the represented ESF's within the Hallandale Beach and/or Broward County Emergency Operations Center.

PREPARATION

During the preliminary phases prior to the advent of an incident or disaster, several preparatory tasks must be accomplished. The following represents a list of those basic preparatory actions:

- Contact the designated ESF 3 personnel.
- Arrange for sufficient staff to provide for a continuous 24-hour continuity of operation at the EOC.
- Confirm the municipal branch EOC activations and initiate the points of contact databases within each ESF 3 support group as they activate.
- ESF 3 lead agency then establishes contact and liaison with the state ESF 3 at the state EOC.
- Perform a preliminary vulnerability evaluation based upon predicted conditions and transmit to the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.
- Confirm operational status of all notification, communication, and support systems relevant to ESF 3.

RESPONSE

The response phase of an incident or disaster requires that several tasks be accomplished by ESF 3. The following represents a list of those basic response actions:

- Receive, distribute, and evaluate support and response resource requests.
- List items for inclusion in the situation reports.
- Collect information and prepare situation reports on a frequency to be agreed upon with the EOC Operations Section Chief.
- Review team rosters to ensure continuity of operation.

RECOVERY

The recovery phase of an incident or disaster places an entirely new set of duties and responsibilities upon ESF 3. The following represents a list of those basic recovery actions:

- Receive, distribute, and evaluate resource requests for the area affected by the incident or disaster.
- List items for inclusion in the briefings and situation reports.
- Activate the deployment of mutual aid teams, and other emergency work teams in the disaster area as required.
- Continue the maintenance of continuity of operation. Ensure adequate shift overlap to allow for transmission of information.

FIREFIGHTING – ESF #4

PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

Emergency Support Function #4 deals with the issue of firefighting during the response and recovery phases of a disaster.

LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

Broward County Sheriff's Office (BSO) Fire Rescue

SUPPORTING AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

See Mutual Aid Agreements referenced in [Hallandale Beach Emergency Management Folder](#).

PURPOSE

To provide fire service coordination and support services of fire resources to assist Fire Ground Incident Commanders, including personnel and equipment in Hallandale Beach during a disaster or serious emergency. This is to be accomplished by use of the available and obtainable resources, which will be deployed to achieve the following:

- Suppress fires.
- Conduct search and rescue operations.
- Inspect facilities to determine if fire hazards exist that endanger the occupants and community.
- Inspection of fire hydrants to assure operation and adequate water supply prior to re-population of a community.
- Support ESF 8 in providing medical assistance for disaster victims.
- Support ESF 8 in assuring adequate EMS coverage in impacted areas prior to re-population of communities.

SCOPE

ESF 4 manages and coordinates firefighting activities, including the detection and suppression of fires, and provides personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of neighboring local agencies involved in wild land, rural, and urban firefighting operations. Manages, coordinates and provides resources in support of pre-hospital care (EMS) operations. Performs necessary actions to assist police agencies with emergency evacuation and evaluating the evacuation zones for safe re-entry by the public.

ESF 4 is locally organized consistent with the State of Florida EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Hallandale Beach through the EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.

PART 2 – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

ORGANIZATION

Below is language from to BSO Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP):

- Provide leadership in directing, coordinating, and integrating overall City efforts to provide fire rescue assistance to affected areas and populations through ESF 4 and the supporting agencies.
- Staff and operate a National Incident Management system compliant command and control structure (i.e., Incident Command System) to assure that services and staff are provided to areas of need.
- Coordinate and direct, as appropriate, the activation and deployment of ESF 4 fire rescue personnel, supplies, and equipment and provide certain direct resources.
- ESF 4 representatives or designees will jointly evaluate the emergency, make strategic decisions, identify resource needs, and secure resources required for field operations.
- Monitor firefighting emergency response and recovery operations. ESF 4 fire chiefs or designees will coordinate with all state and federal firefighting resources as they are locally deployed into the affected areas through staging areas as needed and required.
- Manage firefighting and other emergency incidents in accordance with each department's standard operating procedures and in coordination with ESF 4 representatives or designees.
- Support city/county "cut and toss" road clearing efforts with ESF 3 as appropriate and requested.
- Make specific requests for firefighting assistance to the state ESF 4/State Fire Marshal's Office, through the ESF 4 representative, as needed.
- Re-assess priorities and strategies, throughout the emergency, according to the most critical fire service needs.
- Assist with emergency evacuations and re-entry of threatened areas of the city/county.
- Demobilize resources and deactivate the ESF 4 activities upon direction from the EOC EMC.
- Coordinate field impact assessment information back through the EOC as appropriate.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- The procedures for receiving, evaluating, prioritizing, and dispatching firefighting resource requests are as follows:
- ESF 4 may receive resource requests from the EOC Operations Section Chief, a Branch Director, or any agency representative in the EOC.
- The ESF 4 prioritizes these resource requests based upon urgency and available resources.
- ESF 4 will then annotate, in Web EOC, an estimated completion time and cost.
- It is the responsibility of the EOC Public Safety Branch Director to monitor all resource requests aligned with ESF 4 and assure appropriate action is taken.
- If the resource request exceeds available resources, a request is made to the EOC Logistics Section for mutual aid.
- ESF 4 has a direct link communication to their command post.

- ESF 4 will interface with the EOC Public Safety Branch Director to expedite the priorities of the function. The EOC Public Safety Branch Director will facilitate and act as the liaison between the ESF and the other Branches.

ESF 4 INTERFACE

ESF 4 may interface with any of the represented ESFs within the Hallandale Beach Emergency Operations Center as well as municipal fire rescue departments.

PREPARATION

- During the preliminary phases prior to a disaster, the following tasks must be accomplished:
- Contact the designated ESF 4 support personnel.
- Arrange for 24-hour coverage.
- Establish communications with State ESF 4.
- Perform a preliminary vulnerability evaluation based upon predicted conditions and transmit to the EOC Public Safety Branch Director.
- Confirm operation of all notification and communication systems.
- Acquire an updated inventory list of available resources from all firefighting agencies within the county.

RESPONSE

The response phase of an incident or disaster requires the coordinated completion of several specific actions. The following represents a list of those basic response actions for ESF 4:

- Receive, distribute, and evaluate resource requests.
- List items for inclusion in situation reports.
- Collect data and prepare reports in a designated time established by county and state EOCs.
- Use information gathered from the community and other agencies to help identify on-going issues, problems, concerns, and threats.

RECOVERY

The recovery phase of an incident or disaster places an entirely new set of duties and responsibilities upon ESF 4. The following represents a list of those basic recovery actions:

- Receive, distribute, and evaluate resource requests.
- List items for inclusion on the situation reports.
- Establish staging areas of mutual aid responders and deploy these teams as needed.
- Assure adequate coverage for each shift.

PLANNING AND INFORMATION – ESF #5

PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

Emergency Support Function #5 is responsible for the collection, analysis, evaluation, and dissemination of information regarding an emergency or disaster. The Planning ESF assesses the incident, the impact of the incident, develops action plans to guide the direction of the response and recovery phases, and plans for the demobilization of the Hallandale Beach EOC.

LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

Emergency Management Coordinator, Department of Sustainable Development, Public Works, Utilities & Engineering

SUPPORTING AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

Broward County Office of Emergency Management
Broward County Sheriff's Office Fire Rescue

PURPOSE

ESF 5 collects, processes, situation analysis, and disseminates information and vital intelligence during a potential or actual disaster or emergency; identifies problems and recommends solutions; and plans and coordinates with the Emergency Management Coordinator within the EOC as well as other local, state, and federal agencies assigned to assist during an emergency or disaster.

Information is needed to:

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

SCOPE

ESF 5's primary responsibility is to collect, analyze, verify, display and disseminate essential elements of information for local, state, and federal governments as well as other municipalities, ESF's and other stakeholders. This includes impact information, response activities, recovery activities, details regarding the field operating environment and the status of available resources. ESF 5 will consolidate information into SITREPs, situation updates, and briefings, as required, to describe and document overall response activities. ESF 5 also provides information to the Command and General Staff concerning all aspects of response and recovery operations to include evacuations, shelters, damages, injuries and fatalities.

ESF 5 is locally organized consistent with the State of Florida EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the

Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Hallandale Beach through the EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.

ESF 5 carries out the role of the Planning Section within the Incident Command System (ICS) 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. Planning will be responsible for collecting information and vital intelligence for briefings and Situation Reports (SITREPs) to the Emergency Management Coordinator, Broward County EOC, and State of Florida Emergency Operations Center as compiled by ESF #5 staff.

ESF 5 is also responsible for facilitating the incident action planning process and the development of the Incident Action Plan (IAP), Recovery Plan and the AAR. ESF 5, in collaboration with ESF #3 ensures that the overall county-wide safety/damage assessment information is compiled, assembled and reported in an expeditious manner. The Documentation Unit is also responsible for the detailed recording of the entire response effort and the preservation of these records during and following the disaster. The Demobilization Unit oversees the coordinated wind-down and cessation of incident activities and demobilization of incident resources.

PART 2 – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The EOC Planning Section Chief, who reports directly to the EOC Incident Commander, will coordinate activities of ESF 5.

ESF 5 INTERFACE

- The EOC Planning Section interfaces with all personnel and agencies in the EOC to obtain information relative to the incident.
- The Planning Section Chief will interface with ESF 5 at the State EOC to provide, coordinate, and share relevant disaster information and planning strategies necessary for addressing incident and disaster situations with the SEOC and all local response agencies.
- In the event of failure of the Emergency Information Management System (WebEOC), the EOC Planning Section is responsible for the mission tracking and message control center that receives all incoming messages not specifically directed to an ESF. Each message is transcribed and delivered to the appropriate agency for action, as are all interagency communications and requests. Copies of these request slips are sorted and tracked by ESF category.

PREPARATION

During the preliminary phases prior to an emergency or disaster, several preparatory tasks must be accomplished. The following represents a list of those basic preparatory actions:

- Discuss with the Incident Commander, the level of involvement in the incident for Emergency Management and the Emergency Operations Center.
- Obtain a summary of resources and agencies currently involved in the response to the incident (if any).
- Prepare an initial strategy, if possible.
- Prepare a list of all agencies, departments, and/or individuals that will be contacted and represented at the EOC for activations.
- Assemble alternative strategies.
- Identify need for use of specialized resources.
- Provide periodic predictions on incident potential.

RESPONSE

The EOC Planning Section will assist in the implementation of the EOC Planning Section SOPs by doing the following:

- Arrange for 24-hour continuity of operation of ESF 5 utilizing support agency staff as required. Provide for a shift overlap to ensure continuity of information and planning.
- Input information from the Operations Section into Arc-View and compile informational maps using extant GIS programs.
- Compile and display incident assessment and status information on the white boards in the Planning Section Conference Room; incorporate into incident action plans.
- Assemble alternative strategies.
- Identify need for use of specialized resources.
- Collect and process information regarding recovery activities while the response phase of the disaster is ongoing.
- Develop incident action plans to identify projected operational objectives and requirements for the recovery phase.
- Anticipate the types of recovery information the Operations Section will require.
- Compile information to support recovery activities.

RECOVERY

The recovery phase of an emergency or disaster places an entirely new set of duties and responsibilities upon ESF 5. The following represents a list of those basic recovery actions:

- Assist the EOC Operations Section and the EOC Infrastructure Branch in developing long-term recovery strategies; incorporate these strategies into the incident action plans.
- Work with state and federal agencies by sharing appropriate information that works to ensure coordinated recovery efforts.
- Prepare an EOC demobilization plan.

MASS CARE – ESF #6

INTRODUCTION

Emergency Support Function #6 deals with the issue of providing mass care during the response and recovery phases of a disaster.

LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

Human Services

SUPPORTING AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION:

Broward County Office of Emergency Management (EMD)
Broward County Sheriff's Office Fire Rescue
City of Hallandale Beach Law Enforcement
Community Redevelopment Authority (CRA)
Public Safety and Emergency Management

PURPOSE

To organize within The City of Hallandale Beach the capability to meet basic human needs in a disaster situation; and to outline responsibility and policy established for Mass Care and Disaster Response Services operations before, during and after a disaster, whether natural or technological.

SCOPE

ESF 6 will coordinate mass care, emergency assistance, and select human services to meet the needs of disaster survivors.

- **Mass Care:** Includes sheltering, feeding operations, emergency first aid, distribution of relief supplies, and collecting and providing information on survivors to family members.
- **Emergency Assistance:** Assistance required by individuals, families, and their communities to ensure that immediate needs beyond the scope of the traditional “mass care” services provided at the local level are addressed. These services include support to evacuations (including registration and tracking of evacuees); reunification of families; functional needs support services; and non-conventional shelter management.
- **Human Services:** Includes coordination of select programs to assist disaster survivors. These programs include disaster supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (DSNAP), disaster unemployment, and temporary disaster employment.

ESF 6 will coordinate, facilitate, and/or participate in activities to develop mass care plans, procedures, commit resources, initiate mutual aid agreements, and contract service arrangements in the effort to enhance the coordination and development of operational activities as needed and requested in support of the ESF mission.

ESF 6 is locally organized consistent with the State of Florida EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Hallandale Beach through the EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.

In addition, ESF 6 collaborates with other agencies to provide basic human services, including but not limited to:

- Coordination of sheltering activities including both pre-disaster designated shelters sites and expedient post-event sheltering may occur in other facilities not pre-designated if the primary facilities have been made unsuitable by the impact of the event.
- Collaboration with ESF 5, ESF 11, and ESF 18 regarding mass feeding sites established by responding emergency management agencies.
- Collecting and bulk distribution of emergency items to sheltered (and unsheltered persons) as well as donated goods and services, including ordering and distribution of commodities.
- Coordination of family assistance centers to provide information regarding survivors to family members.
- Providing emotional support and mental health services to persons impacted by a disaster.
- ESF 6 will collaborate for the delivery of Functional Needs Support Services (FNSS) supplies and equipment to mass care shelters and Special Needs Shelters (SpNS).

PART 2 – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The establishment of priorities and the initiation of emergency work for mass care during the response and recovery phases will be handled by ESF 6. The procedures for receiving, evaluating, prioritizing and dispatching mass care resource requests are as follows:

- The EOC Human Services Branch Director receives the resource request.
- The EOC Human Services Branch Director provides the requests to ESF 6 for evaluation.
- ESF 6 will prioritize requests based upon urgency and available resources.
- ESF 6 will then advises, in writing, an estimated completion time and provide this to the EOC Human Services Branch Director.
- If the resource request exceeds obtainable resources, a request is made to the ESF 7 (Resource Support)
- Each agency under ESF 6 shall maintain an inventory of available and obtainable resources including vehicles, equipment, material, and personnel.
- Each ESF 6 agency will be responsible for the positioning, logistics, and management of its individual resource inventory.
- Human Services is the supporting agency for ESF 6 in charge of coordinating all sheltering operations and evacuation centers for general populations in Hallandale Beach.

EMD and DOH in Broward County are the lead agencies responsible for the operation of Medical Evacuation Centers.

- Human Services is responsible for the establishment of mass feeding operations in Hallandale Beach.
- Local emergency medical services will be provided to evacuation centers and feeding sites and emergency stations may request paramedics. The following hospitals are within five miles of Hallandale Beach:

HOSPITAL NAME	ADDRESS
HCA Florida Aventura Hospital	20900 Biscayne Boulevard Aventura, FL 33180
Memorial Regional Hospital South	3600 Washington Street Hollywood, FL 33021
Memorial Regional Hospital	3501 Johnson Street Hollywood, FL 33021
Joe DiMaggio Children's Hospital	1005 Joe DiMaggio Drive Hollywood, FL 33021
Jackson North Medical Center	160 NW 170 th Street North Miami Beach, FL 33169
DaVita Aventura Kidney Center	22 SW 11th St FL 2, Hallandale Beach, FL 33009

- ESF 6 will coordinate the registration of all people who are in evacuation centers. DOH Broward will provide information on the people who are in Medical Evacuation Centers.
- The sites that have been selected as hurricane evacuation centers are school board facilities and have backup generators for emergency lighting, designated electrical outlets for emergency use, and refrigeration for food and medications. Medical Management Facilities are utilized for the placement of the electrically dependent and have backup generators with specially designated out-lets.
- Evacuation centers will be opened when an emergency requires the evacuation and sheltering of people. Coordinates the opening and closing of centers with all involved agencies. Evacuation centers are closed when it is determined that they are no longer needed or alternative arrangements have been made for persons who are unable to return to their homes.
- ESF 6 and ESF 11 will supply support for food and water supplies after the initial three-day supply at each Medical Evacuation Center has been utilized.
- Hallandale Beach police, Broward County Sheriff's Office, and contracted county security agencies will provide security.
- Each primary evacuation center should have a three-day supply of USDA bulk food stored in its facility for use during hurricane evacuations.

ESF 6 INTERFACE

- ESF 6 will coordinate directly with other Human Service agencies for support services.
- ESF 6 will coordinate through the EOC Human Services Branch Director for support from other ESFs outside of the EOC Human Services Branch.

- ESF 6 will exhaust all obtainable resources before turning a request for logistical support over to ESF 7 (Resource Support).
- The Broward County Chapter of the American Red Cross will coordinate with ESF 11 (Food and Water), and ESF 7 (Resources Support) to make provisions for resources of food, water, and ice to be distributed from mass feeding sites.

PREPARATION

During the preliminary phases prior to a disaster, the following tasks must be accomplished:

- Contact the designated ESF 6 lead and support personnel.
- Determine the scope of services that will be required from ESF 6.
- Develop and maintain a master list of the status of the evacuation centers and ensure this information is disseminated to the appropriate agencies.
- Arrange for 24-hour (or appropriate) coverage within the EOC and other designated sites where mass care services are provided. The personnel required to provide this coverage will be obtained from a roster of VOAD maintained by local NGOs and Broward County EMD.
- The ESF 6 lead agencies will establish communications with State ESF 6 contacts.
- Assess the projection for provision of services and perform a preliminary vulnerability evaluation based upon predicted conditions.
- Confirm operation of all notification and communication systems.

RESPONSE

The response phase of an incident or disaster requires that several tasks be accomplished by ESF 6. The following represents a list of those basic response actions:

- Evaluate the status and conditions of the evacuation centers to determine which centers should remain open.
- Based on information received from the Damage Assessment Teams, determine if additional mass care services are needed and in which areas.
- Receive, distribute, evaluate, and act on resource requests for ESF 6 responders from outside the county/state.
- Make arrangements to include sleeping accommodations.
- List items for inclusion of the situation reports and action plans.
- Collect data and prepare reports as determined by the EOC Operations Section Chief.

RECOVERY

The recovery phase of an incident or disaster places an entirely new set of duties and responsibilities upon ESF 6. The following represents a list of those basic recovery actions:

- Monitor the conditions of evacuees and responders and provide needed services including food and water at evacuation centers, and disaster relief centers on a priority basis.
- Receive, distribute, evaluate and act on resource requests for the impacted areas.
- List items for inclusion in briefings and action plans.
- Establish system for the utilization of mutual aid resources and personnel.
- Continue to produce situation reports for Human Services Branch Director as planned.
- Assure adequate coverage for each shift.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT – ESF #7

PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

The main function of Emergency Support Function #7, Resource Support, is to provide logistical support for the Hallandale Beach Emergency Operations Center (EOC) through the acquisition of resources such as materials, equipment, and facilities any time that the EOC is activated.

LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

Procurement Department

SUPPORTING AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

Human Services Department

Finance Department

Broward County Office of Emergency Management

Broward County Office Disaster Assistance Employee (DAE) Program

Florida Division of Emergency Management

PURPOSE

ESF 7 provides a centralized mechanism to make emergency procurement for the acquisition of needed supplies, equipment, commodities, and other resources in support of the disaster response and recovery efforts of City of Hallandale Beach officials.

SCOPE

The primary function of ESF 7 will be the emergency acquisition of resources [including the coordination of their delivery], as provided by City Ordinance. ESF 7 will identify and/or acquire the necessary resources to support disaster operations. Provide fiscal and logistical managerial and coordination support through timely and efficient acquisition and distribution of resources, purchasing, contracting, renting and leasing of supplies and equipment in support of the multi-jurisdictional, multi-organizational operations of the EOC.

ESF 7 is locally organized consistent with the State of Florida EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Hallandale Beach through the EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.

ESF 7 will:

- Coordinate with Finance, Budget office, and the Department requesting the resource regarding funding issues and record-keeping required for federal reimbursement, when applicable.
- Establish a resource tracking and accounting system, including management reports.
- Negotiate all contracts and leases required for the immediate response and recovery period.
- Coordinate the operations, accountability, and resource tracking of resources.

- Provide data to the Public Information Group for dissemination to the public
- Execute city/county logistics plan and coordinate with ESF 1 to support logistics operations.

PART 2 – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

ORGANIZATION

Resource Support is an emergency support function within the EOC Logistics Section. In addition to the lead agency for an emergency support function, there are several support agencies. The agencies that comprise ESF 7 report directly to the EOC Logistics Section Chief. The Procurement Department, as the lead agency for ESF 7, is responsible for the overall operation of the resource support function. Other identified support agencies are tasked with specific roles in support of ESF 7 based on their areas of expertise.

ESF 7 support agencies must appoint representatives who have the authority to commit and procure available and obtainable resources without requiring additional agency approval. These representatives must also have the authority to make decisions on behalf of their respective agencies.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- The EOC Logistics Section Chief and the lead agency will work cooperatively in creating and maintaining a database of names and numbers to be utilized for emergency contacts.
- The EOC Logistics Section Chief will be responsible for notifying the ESF 7 lead agency representative of any pending incident or emergency. If appropriate, the lead agency representative will alert the support agencies of the potential for an EOC activation.
- If prior warning is available, the lead agency and appropriate support agency representatives will alert those suppliers with whom agreements or contracts are currently in place.

ESF INTERFACE

ESF 7 can communicate with other Broward County Department, and the State Division of Emergency Management.

Broward County

Interface with City/County Departments to provide necessary resources which are not available to other City of Hallandale Beach Departments.

Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM)

Interface with FDEM to provide resources, assets, and/or personnel to the affected area.

PREPARATION

During the preliminary phases prior to the onset of an emergency or disaster, several preparatory tasks must be accomplished. These are:

- Contact entities with which contracts, agreements or arrangements have been made for providing resources during emergencies or disasters.

- Identify warehouses and properties that can be used for staging areas for incoming resources, resource distribution points, base camps, volunteer reception centers, warehouses, and other functions as they arise.
- Compile resource lists from EOC representative agencies.
- Perform a preliminary needs assessment based upon predicted conditions and prior experience.
- Receive resource requests for the Disaster Assistance Centers (DACs).
- Ensure that agency representatives have access to forms and systems for tracking resources once they are deployed.

*All agencies and departments that are located within the EOC or who are designated as support agencies for any ESF are responsible for keeping their own available resource lists. Agencies should have this resource information readily available during the preparation stage.

RESPONSE

Once ESF 7 has been activated, it will carry out resource support response activities by addressing the following concerns:

- Needs assessment
- Resource location and acquisition
- Distribution of resources
- Tracking of resources

RECOVERY

Once the emergency situation subsides and critical needs have been met, the EOC Logistics Section Chief and ESF 7 lead agency representative will complete the following activities:

- Conduct a call-down of last known on-site contacts for each resource that has been deployed to verify its present status and location.
- Contact all recipients of loaned equipment, supplies, or personnel and verify arrangements for return of items.
- Arrange for disposal, relocation, or storage of excess donations and supplies.
- Close facilities after verifying that all of the necessary paperwork has been completed.
- Deactivate volunteers and staff.
- Continue to compile and prepare documentation relevant to any resources received through procurement or the Statewide Mutual-Aid Agreement.
- Determine if any donors or suppliers are willing to enter into agreements for future emergencies.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL – ESF #8

PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

Emergency Support Function #8 deals with the issue of providing health and medical care during the response and recovery phases of a disaster.

LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

Florida Department of Health in Broward County (DOH Broward)

SUPPORTING AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

City of Hallandale Beach Human Services Department

City/County Fire Rescue Departments

City/County Police Departments

Broward County Office of Emergency Management

Broward County Office Disaster Assistance Employee (DAE) Program

Broward County Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (M-D VOAD)

Florida Division of Emergency Management

Hospitals (list)

Ambulance / Transportation Providers

Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)

Department of Children and Families (DCF)

Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT)

PURPOSE

To provide coordinating guidelines and identify agencies that will effectively use available medical resources during times of large natural or technological disasters.

Resources will include both personnel and specialized equipment at all levels of government and the private sector needed to relieve personal suffering and trauma, or to perform deceased identification and mortuary services operations.

SCOPE

ESF 8 will provide Public Health and Medical coordination in support of emergency incidents and events in Hallandale Beach. When individual agencies and organizations are overwhelmed, ESF #8 will coordinate additional public health and medical assistance from local, regional, state, and federal resources to meet the needs of the community.

Before, during, and immediately after a significant emergency, ESF 8 will focus primarily on public safety. Support agencies will provide services as required by the primary agency according to their normal mission tasking. Coordination and planning between all appropriate agencies will occur to ensure operational readiness in time of emergency.

ESF 8 is locally organized consistent with the State of Florida EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning,

procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Hallandale Beach through the EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.

PART 2 – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

ORGANIZATION

- Each ESF 8 corresponding agencies are responsible for identifying personnel that will be assigned to the EOC, evacuation centers and disaster relief centers.
- Coordinate the setup, maintenance, and demobilization of Medical Evacuation Centers (MECs), shelter inventory supply, and other onsite response functions.
- Provide personnel at Evacuation Centers (ECs).
- Emergency response measures may be exclusively dependent on local resources during the first 24 hours after an emergency or disaster. Preparations will be made by each ESF 8 agency to provide their own resources for this time-period.
- ESF 8 will prepare an initial inventory of available and obtainable resources for the purpose of determining where additional resources will be necessary.
- The available resources of ESF 8 will include personnel, technology, facilities, medical equipment, vehicles, and supplies.
- The obtainable resources of ESF 8 are personnel, technology, facilities, equipment, vehicles, and supplies that can be accessed directly through contractors, vendors, other agencies, governments and/or public and private groups.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The procedures for receiving, evaluating, prioritizing, and dispatching health and medical resource requests are as follows:

- The EOC Operations Section Chief receives the request from one of the EOC Operations Chiefs or a support Section Chief.
- The EOC Operations Section Chief disburses the request to ESF 8 for evaluation and prioritization.
- ESF 8 will prioritize the request urgency and available resources.
- ESF 8 will advise in writing an estimated completion time and submit to the Operations Section Chief.
- If the resource request exceeds obtainable resources, ESF 8 will attempt to locate the resource through outside sources.
- A request will then be made to ESF 7 (Resource Support).

ESF 8 INTERFACE

When activated, ESF 8 will need to interface with other ESFs within the Broward County Emergency Operations Center, most likely of which would be ESF 6 (Mass Care), ESF 9 (Search and Rescue), and ESF 17 (Animal Protection & Agriculture).

PREPARATION

During the preliminary phases prior to an incident or disaster, the following tasks must be accomplished:

- ESF 8 agencies will designate personnel to insure 24-hour continuity of operation in the Hallandale EOC and in the field/Broward EOC.
- Coordinate with the Human Services Branch and Broward EMD Vulnerable Populations Coordinator in obtaining the list that require ambulance transportation.
- The ESF 8 lead agency will establish contact with the State ESF 8 contact.
- Perform a preliminary vulnerability evaluation based upon predicted conditions.
- Confirm operation of all notification systems.

RESPONSE

The response phase of an incident or disaster requires that several tasks be accomplished by ESF 8. The following represents a list of those basic response actions:

- Obtain accurate census for health care facilities and that require evacuation by ambulance.
- Coordinate the evacuation of health care facilities with support from local and municipal fire rescue and private ambulance companies. Direct private ambulance companies in the evacuation of stretcher bound patients through the Emergency Services Branch.
- Coordinate the ambulance evacuation with Broward Fire Rescue and other supporting municipal fire rescue departments.
- Maintain contact with the State ESF 8 contact. Determine whether to request an activation of the Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT), through Broward County EMD, if necessary.
- Collect data and prepare reports as determined by the EOC Operations Section Chief.
- List items for inclusion in the situation reports and action plans.

RECOVERY

The recovery phase of an incident or disaster places an entirely new set of duties and responsibilities upon ESF 8. The following represents a list of those basic recovery actions:

- Ensure that the appropriate actions are taken to protect the health and safety of disaster victims, responders, and the public.
- If area medical facilities are damaged, prepare to transport victims in serious or critical condition to facilities outside the disaster area.
- If necessary, set-up casualty collection points.
- Monitor and report any potential or existing health concerns.
- Disseminate information to the public concerning potential and existing health hazards.
- Identify mental health needs of those affected by or responding to the disaster. Request assistance with mental health workers when deemed necessary by the Disaster Survivor Assistance Teams.
- Coordinate with the Broward County Homicide or Medical Examiner Department for the notification of next of kin.
- Assure adequate coverage of EOC representatives for each shift.

SEARCH AND RESCUE – ESF #9

PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

Emergency Support Function #9 provides for the services of urban search and rescue during the response and recovery phases of a disaster.

LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

Broward County Sheriff's Office Fire Rescue

SUPPORTING AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

City/County Fire Rescue Departments
City/County Police Departments
Broward County Sheriff's Office (BSO)
Broward County Office of Emergency Management

PURPOSE

The purpose of ESF 9 is to aid in all activities associated with search and rescue operations.

The efforts include but are not limited to:

- Conducting physical search and rescue operations in damaged/collapsed structures and transportation accidents to locate and extricate victims.
- Administering immediate medical attention for life-threatening injuries.
- Carrying out reconnaissance duties to assess damage and determine needs, then provide that information to all agencies involved, including SERT or PDA teams.
- Coordinating identification of missing persons with law enforcement.
- Performing specialized operations such as diving and technical operations such as confined space, rope, trench, and swift water rescues.
- Alerting Police and the Medical Examiners staff to deceased victims so they may extricate corpses.

SCOPE

ESF 9 provides search and rescue coordination and support services in support of emergency events in Hallandale Beach. ESF 9 can provide personnel and resources to support preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives. ESF 9 resources are used when individual agencies are overwhelmed and emergency response team requests additional fire service/search and rescue assistance.

ESF 9 is locally organized consistent with the State of Florida EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Hallandale Beach through the EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.

Search and Rescue (SAR) means the act of searching for, rescuing, or recovering by means of ground, marine or air activity any person who becomes lost, injured, or killed while outdoors or because of a natural or manmade disaster, including instances involving searches for downed aircraft when ground personnel are used. Urban Search and includes locating, extricating, and providing on-site medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures.

BSO FIRE

- Provide leadership in directing, coordinating, and integrating overall County efforts to provide search and rescue assistance to affected areas and populations.
- Staff and operate a NIMS compliant ICS command and control structure to assure that services and staff are provided to areas of need.
- Coordinate and direct the activation and deployment of County agencies search and rescue personnel, supplies, and equipment and provide certain direct resources.
- Evaluate the emergency, make strategic decisions, identify resource needs, and secure resources required for field operations.
- Monitor search and rescue emergency response and recovery operations. ESF 9 representatives or designees will coordinate all state and federal search and rescue resources into the affected areas from staging areas.
- Manage search and rescue and other emergency incidents in accordance with each department's standard operating procedures and under the direction of ESF 9 representatives or designee.
- Aid in initial needs assessment, and augment search and rescue operations through specialized response capabilities.
- Continue to reassess priorities and strategies, throughout the emergency, according to the most critical search and rescue needs.
- Demobilize resources and deactivate the ESF 9 operation upon direction from the IC as appropriate.

PART 2 – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

ORGANIZATION

- ESF 9 operates within the EOC Public Safety Branch under the EOC Operations Section Chief.
- The EOC Public Safety Branch Director is responsible for coordinating the availability and participation of designated individuals within ESF 9.
- The EOC Public Safety Branch Director will review and update this section of the Broward County CEMP as needed or annually at a minimum.
- The EOC Public Safety Branch Director will coordinate with the ESF 9 lead agency to maintain an emergency contact list.
- BSO Fire Rescue, as the lead for ESF 9, is required to establish and maintain a database of available resources.
- Designated ESF 9 personnel must have the delegated authority of their agency to commit and procure resources as needed.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The procedure for receiving, evaluating, prioritizing, and dispatching search and rescue resource requests is as follows:

1. ESF 9 may receive resource requests from the EOC Operations Section Chief, any EOC Branch Director, or any agency representative in the EOC.
2. ESF 9 prioritizes these resource requests based upon urgency and available resources.
3. ESF 9 will determine if standard Fire Rescue units can be deployed to accomplish the request.
4. If specialized units such as dive teams are required, such requests will be made to the Department's Fire Operations Center.
5. ESF 9 shall keep up to date inventories of equipment required for search and rescue, including where heavy equipment can be located in the private sector.
6. ESF 9 will annotate, in Web EOC, an estimated completion time, a list of necessary resources, and an approximate cost.
7. If the incident response exceeds available resources, a request is made to the EOC Logistics Section to secure mutual aid.
8. ESF 9 has direct link communications to the Fire Operations Center.
9. It is the responsibility of the EOC Public Safety Branch Director to monitor all resource requests aligned with ESF 9 and assure appropriate action is taken.
10. ESF 9 will interface with the EOC Public Safety Branch Director to expedite the priorities of the function.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Identification of appropriate facilities or the determination for the need for field hospital operations will be coordinated with ESF 8. Location of where to transport survivors will be determined by the Fire Rescue dispatch, based on the operational status of medical facilities.

PLACEMENT OF PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

Urban Search & Rescue (US&R) operational personnel are active-duty Fire Rescue personnel, who are accountable to the Assistant Chief of Fire Operations. The Assistant Chief of Fire Operations will assemble US&R operational personnel if deployment is needed. Their specialized equipment is maintained and stored at Fire Rescue Headquarters and can be quickly transported by land or air. An inventory of this equipment is maintained and updated weekly by the Office of the Assistant Chief of Fire Operations. The changes to the content of the inventory list are made on a quarterly basis.

COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM: Communications with field units shall be handled by standard dispatch protocols through the Fire-Rescue Communications Center.

ESF 9 INTERFACE

- **Medical:** Interface with the ESF 8 (Health and Medical) will ensure that medical concerns or situations are resolved quickly.
- **Infrastructure and Debris Removal:** Interface with ESF 3 (Public Works & Engineering) will be necessary in reaching collapsed structures.

- **Fire Fighting:** Interface with ESF 4 (Firefighting) will be essential to ensure proper deployment of Fire Rescue equipment and personnel along with requests for mutual aid if firefighting is a factor in the event.
- **Communications:** Interface with ESF 2 (Communications) will be essential for solving communication problems should established back-up systems malfunction.

PREPARATION

These readiness operations include:

- Testing of communications and notification equipment
- Review of personnel fitness and training requirements
- Review and determination of training for personnel and service animals annually.

RESPONSE

The response phase of an incident or disaster requires that several tasks be accomplished by ESF

9. The following represents a list of those basic response actions:

1. Receive requests for and deploy collapsed building search units as needed.
2. Provide verbal or written summaries to SERT and PDA teams concerning structural effects of disaster on building being searched.
3. Deploy light search and rescue teams in coordination with Fire-Rescue or 911 requests.

The collapsed building search operations will normally be performed and completed during the earliest part of response phase. Light search and rescue may continue but will be performed in line with Fire Rescue operations.

RECOVERY

The main US&R function is normally completed shortly after the occurrence of an event. The personnel trained for these operations would therefore return to their standard fire department duties and assignments. Their recovery functions would therefore be in line with the requests made of the Fire Rescue departments. There are no specific recovery phase actions assigned to the personnel in question.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS – ESF #10

PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

The purpose of Emergency Support Function #10 is to provide support and coordination in response to an actual or potential discharge or release of hazardous materials resulting from a major emergency or disaster.

LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION:

Broward County Sheriff's Office Fire Rescue

SUPPORTING AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION:

Hallandale Beach Public Works

Florida Department of Environmental Protection United States Coast Guard

United States Environmental Protection Agency

Florida Department of Health

PURPOSE

To provide a well-organized emergency service organization to rapidly mobilize and employ, in a coordinated effort, all resources available to contain and neutralize or minimize the disastrous effects of an incident involving hazardous materials. Resources from industry, local, state, federal governments, separately or in combination, may be required to cope with an emergency situation.

SCOPE

ESF 10 provides a coordinated response to hazardous material incidents transported by land, air, and water as well as from fixed facilities. Materials could be released into the environment from technological or natural disasters, causing rail accidents, highway collisions, or waterway mishaps. Fixed facilities (e.g., chemical plants, tank farms, laboratories, or nuclear facilities) that produce, use, or store hazardous materials could be damaged so severely that existing spill control apparatus and containment measures would not be effective.

ESF 10 is locally organized consistent with the State of Florida EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Hallandale Beach through the EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.

ESF 10's coordination with all supporting and other appropriate departments/agencies and organizations will be performed to ensure operational readiness in time of emergency. This could include but are not limited to actions to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a release; efforts to monitor, detect, and assess the extent of contamination (including sampling and analysis and environmental monitoring); actions to stabilize the

release and prevent the spread of contamination; analysis of options for environmental cleanup and waste disposition; implementation of environmental cleanup; and storage, treatment, disposal of oil and hazardous materials and coordination with ESF #8 regarding decontamination of injured or deceased personnel and coordination with ESF #3 for technical assistance on water, wastewater, solid waste, and disposal.

PART 2 – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The establishment of priorities and the initiation of emergency work for hazardous material incidents during the response and recovery phases are coordinated by the EOC Public Safety Branch Director.

The procedures for receiving, evaluating, prioritizing, and responding to resource requests are as follows:

1. ESF 10 receives the resource request from the EOC Public Safety Branch Director.
2. ESF 10 prioritizes based upon urgency and available resources.
3. The ESF 10 lead agency will advise in writing an estimated completion time and provide this to the EOC Public Safety Branch Director.
4. If the resource request exceeds available resources, a request is made to ESF 7 (Resource Support).

Each agency under ESF 10 shall maintain an inventory of available and obtainable resources, including vehicles, equipment, material, personnel, and facilities.

ESF 10 INTERFACE

ESF 10 may interface with any of the represented ESFs within the Hallandale Beach Emergency Operations Center, most likely of which are ESF 4 – Firefighting, ESF 8 – Health and Medical, and ESF 16 – Law Enforcement.

PREPARATION

- The Emergency Management Coordinator will maintain an emergency contact list and coordinate the necessary training, meetings, and briefing for ESF 10 agencies.
- Each agency under ESF 10 shall maintain an inventory of available and obtainable resources, including vehicles, equipment, material, personnel, and facilities.

RESPONSE

Upon notification of a hazardous materials incident, the lead local agency will perform the following functions:

- Respond to, investigate, and assume direct control of the management of hazardous materials incident.
- Determine the type and nature of the hazardous material involved. Coordinate the issuance of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) to other agencies listed in this plan, as needed.
- Determine the necessity for an evacuation, issue evacuation orders when appropriate, and identify the vulnerable zone to be evacuated.
- Notify Broward County EMD, which will make proper notification to federal and state agencies as required by federal and state laws.
- Initiate request for assistance from appropriate agencies necessary to neutralize and/or contain the hazardous materials involved.
- Give full cooperation to assisting agencies involved in determining action to be taken to contain the hazardous materials involved.
- Ensure vehicle, equipment, and personnel decontamination and monitoring when necessary.
- Hallandale Beach Fire Rescue Emergency Medical Services (EMS) will coordinate with EMC and municipal EMS for medical transportation of persons in need of such services and assist in the evacuation and transfer of patients from hospitals and nursing homes in the affected areas. Further they will assist in the evacuation of persons with special needs who are unable to evacuate themselves.

RECOVERY

Depending upon the nature of the incident, the coordinated functions provided by ESF 10 may need to continue beyond the response phase. This may require additional agencies or different personnel from within agencies to continue ongoing efforts into the recovery process. The transition of ESFs to Recovery Support Functions (RSF) from response into short-term recovery is addressed in the Recovery Plan. RSF Environment will coordinate environmental impact assessments and engage with other relevant partner leadership. The goal is to develop strategies to prioritize and implement environmental remediation and long-term recovery.

FOOD AND WATER – ESF #11

PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

Emergency Support Function #11 deals with the issue of identifying food, water, and ice needs during the response and recovery phases of a disaster.

LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION:

City of Hallandale Beach Human Services

SUPPORTING AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION:

Department of Sustainable Development

American Red Cross

Salvation Army

Broward County Office of Emergency Management

Florida Department of Health in Broward County

Florida Division of Emergency Management

City of Hallandale Beach Parks, Recreation & Open Spaces

PURPOSE

ESF 11 identifies, secures, and arranges the transportation of food, water, and ice, through various sources and means, to meet the needs of disaster survivors following a disaster, to the affected areas within Hallandale Beach, following a major disaster or emergency or other event requiring local response. These guidelines also serve the purpose of coordination amongst agencies with similar missions but separate organizational management.

SCOPE

ESF 11, in collaboration with ESF #6 and appropriate agencies, assesses special food concerns of impacted residents, and obtains food supplies and arranges for the delivery of the necessary supplies.

ESF 11 coordinates the planning, organizing, staffing, supplying, managing, and operating Points of Distribution (POD) sites. This includes the preparation and segregation of food stuffs for mass bulk distribution. Food and potable water supplies are procured in collaboration with ESF 7. In addition:

- ESF 11 will become operational when the Hallandale Beach EOC activates at Level II or higher in response to a major emergency or disaster.
- The available resources of ESF 11 refer to the personnel, technology, equipment, facilities, goods, and services that belong to the identified ESF 11 lead and support agencies.
- The obtainable resources ESF 11 refer to the personnel, technology, equipment, facilities, goods, and services which can be directly accessed by the lead or support agencies through vendors, donors, or existing agency agreements.
- ESF 11 will assess the food, water, and ice needs of the residents in the affected area following a disaster or emergency and will obtain the necessary resources.

- ESF 11 will transport the needed resources to the disaster area with the assistance of ESF 1 (Transportation) and will identify appropriate facilities for storage through the assistance of ESF 7 (Resource Support).
- ESF 11 will distribute the food, water, and ice to the disaster victims in conjunction with the ESF 6 (Mass Care) agencies.

PART 2 – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The lead agency for this ESF is the City of Hallandale Beach Parks, Recreation & Open Spaces, unless level II, then the Broward County EMD will resume lead. The EOC Incident Commander will activate ESF 11 when support of Mass Care services is deemed necessary. The EOC Logistics Section will inventory food and water supplies and if additional supplies are needed will obtain and coordinate the transportation and distribution of such supplies to active Points of Distribution (PODs) or disseminate supplies to agencies conducting mobile feeding.

ESF 11 INTERFACE

ESF 11 agencies can communicate directly with other ESF agencies within the EOC. Agencies can request assistance and resource support from each other.

RESOURCE SUPPORT

Interface with ESF 7 (Resource Support) will be necessary to coordinate the acquisition of food, water, and ice supplies if such items are not available in sufficient quantities within local inventories. The EOC Logistics Section Chief and/or ESF 7 will be the point of contact for making resource requests from Broward County EMD, who will be charged with requests to the State of Florida and/or from federal agencies.

MASS CARE

Interface with ESF 6 (Mass Care) will ensure the distribution of food, water, and ice supplies to disaster victims through fixed and mobile feeding sites such as Salvation Army Comfort Stations and American Red Cross Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs).

TRANSPORTATION

Interface with ESF 1 (Transportation) will be necessary to coordinate the transportation of food, water, and ice from warehouses and designated staging areas into the affected areas. These transportation resources will be provided by ESF 1 on a priority basis. In extreme circumstances, it may be necessary for ESF 11 to request military assistance through ESF 13 (Military Support).

PREPARATION

During the preliminary phase prior to the onset of a threatened emergency or disaster, ESF 11 must accomplish several preparatory tasks:

1. Update food, water, and ice vendor or donor lists. This list should include the location of the vendor and the product. Contact these entities to verify that necessary items will be available should the disaster strike.

2. Inventory food, water, and ice supplies of all ESF 11 agencies and of other vendors within and outside of Hallandale Beach.
3. Contact Hallandale Beach's Procurement Department who maintains a list of vendors who have agreed to provide food, water, and ice to the city during disasters.
4. Coordinate with the Hallandale Beach VOAD representative in the EOC in order to contact various private non-profit agencies that belong to Hallandale Beach VOAD who specialize in food warehousing and distribution, e.g. South Florida Food Recovery, the Salvation Army and the American Red Cross. Many of these agencies belong to their own nationwide network and can activate to supplement local food inventories.
5. Coordinate with ESF 7 agencies to identify warehouses, which could be used to stage and/or store food, water, and ice supplies.
6. Prepare analysis of anticipated food, water and ice needs and begin the process of obtaining these items if not locally available.

RESPONSE

- Once the ESF 11 agencies have been activated due to the occurrence of an emergency or disaster, they will carry out the following responsibilities:
- In coordination with ESF 6, identify the areas and number of individuals in the affected community who are in need of emergency water, food and ice.
- Identify and establish mass feeding and food and water distribution sites in cooperation with ESF 6.
- If needed, request from Broward County's Internal Services Department through ESF 7 to purchase as much food, water, and ice supplies as possible through both existing and new vendors.
- Solicit bulk donations of food, water, and ice, from the public, through ESF 15 (Volunteers & Donations), if necessary, for those items that have been deemed to be unavailable or in short supply locally.
- Coordinate with ESF 16 (Law Enforcement) and ESF 13 (Military Support) to ensure that emergency workers who are providing food, water and ice supplies to disaster victims have access into the affected areas.
- Request assistance with security at distribution and mass feeding sites to ensure that disaster victims receive these resources in an orderly and safe manner.
- Coordinate with Broward County and Environmental and Public Health to determine water contamination and the resultant need for potable water supplies within the affected communities.
- Monitor the loss of electrical power and determine its impact on food, water, and ice needs of disaster victims.
- Coordinate with ESF 1 and ESF 7 to secure refrigerated trailers and warehouse space for the distribution and storage of water, ice, and food supplies as necessary.
- Coordinate with Broward County and the State and FEMA for the provision of bulk food, water, and ice resources to augment local resources.
- In conjunction with ESF 7, ESF 1 (Transportation) and ESF 13 (Military Support) oversee the routing and distribution of incoming food, water, and ice resources.
- Establish a network of drop-off sites surrounding the affected area both inside and out where food products can be left by both individuals and vendors.

- Sort, shrink-wrap and palletize the items at the drop-off sites.
- Route trucks to the drop-off sites to pick-up the items and ship them to large Distribution Center warehouses.
- Inventory and assign the food items to their destination such as mass feeding sites, DACs, and/or tent Cities within the affected area.
- Transport the food items to their destination.
- Determine those food, water and ice shipments that can bypass the drop-off sites and Distribution Center and be routed directly to mass feeding sites, DACs and/or Tent Cities.
- Determine the need for the issuance of emergency food stamps with the Department of Children & Families (a support agency within ESF 6) and request implementation of the program if deemed appropriate.

RECOVERY

The recovery phase of an incident or disaster requires additional or varied set of duties and responsibilities for ESF 11. The following represents a list of those basic recovery actions:

- Assess the need for long-term provision of food, water, and ice supplies to the disaster victims.
- Monitor the number and location of community-based feeding sites, soup kitchens and food pantries and determine their plans for continued feeding for disaster victims.
- Identify those organizations involved in long-term feeding of disaster victims.
- Evaluate the status of warehouse food inventories.

PUBLIC UTILITIES/ENERGY – ESF #12

PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

The purpose of Emergency Support Function #12 is to provide support and coordination of response and recovery efforts for shortages and disruptions in the supply and delivery of electricity, natural gas, and other forms of energy and fuel that impact or threaten to impact the victims of a major emergency or disaster.

LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

City Hallandale Beach Public Works, Utilities & Engineering

SUPPORTING AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

Florida Power & Light (FPL)

Broward County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

Florida Department of Emergency Management (FDEM)

PURPOSE

To assess the extent of damage, provide information, and as required, coordinate the restoration of services as part of the immediate response and long-term recovery. This includes the critical infrastructure of water and wastewater, storm water, natural gas, electricity, cable, telephone, and wireless telephone services.

SCOPE

ESF 12 collects, evaluates, and shares information on utility system damage and estimations on the impact of the various utility system outages within affected areas. ESF 12 facilitates the restoration of utility systems through legal authorities and waivers and provides technical expertise to the utilities, conducts field assessments, and assists local government and private-sector stakeholders to overcome challenges in restoring utilities. ESF 12 coordinates with ESF 6 to identify emergency shelter power restoration status/needs and with support agencies and other ESFs to aid in providing resources for emergency power generation.

ESF 12 is locally organized consistent with the State of Florida EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Hallandale Beach through the EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.

Specifically, ESF 12 coordinates and facilitates the development and implementation of plans and procedures for the response and recovery to shortages and disruptions in the supply and delivery of transportation fuels, electricity, natural gas, propane, fuel oil, and other forms of energy and fuels that, impact or threatens Hallandale Beach.

Coordination and collaboration with both public and private sector suppliers and providers at the production/manufacturer and wholesale levels, to include coordination with state

ESF 12 will be important as some of the energy resources can only be influenced at the state or national level of companies and network delivery systems. Prioritizing and restoring energy resources to the community are critical and the basic building blocks to reestablishing normalcy to local commerce and household activities.

PART 2 – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

ORGANIZATION

ESF 12 operates within the EOC Infrastructure Branch, under the administration of the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director and EOC Operations Section Chief.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

ESF 12 is a function of the EOC Infrastructure Branch and falls under the supervision of the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director and will be implemented and supported by the lead and support agencies identified in the Annex. Therefore, the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director will provide the general guidance for ESF 12 during activations. ESF 12 will coordinate resources through the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.

ESF 12 INTERFACE

ESF 12 agencies can communicate directly with other ESF agencies within the EOC. Agencies can request assistance and resource support from each other.

PREPARATION

During the preliminary phases, immediately prior to the advent of an incident or potential disaster, several preparatory tasks must be accomplished. The following represents a list of those actions:

- Perform a preliminary vulnerability assessment based upon predicted incident or disaster impacts on the energy infrastructure.
- Preposition fuel and transportation resources based upon the preliminary vulnerability assessment.
- Prepare for the response phase.

RESPONSE

The response phase of an incident or disaster requires the coordinated completion of several specific actions. The following represents a list of those actions:

- Implement protective measures for facilities/infrastructure.
- Activate personnel to the EOC to support ESF 12 functions
- Provide information to the EOC on outages and critical facilities that may have been impacted.
- Conduct damage assessments following the disaster to determine level of damage to power capability and distribution systems.
- Secure hazardous line issues to include power transmission lines and gas pipelines.
- Receive, distribute, and evaluate support and response resource requests
- Notify the EOC of any potential or anticipated problems or areas of concern
- List items for inclusion in the situation reports.
- Review team rosters to ensure continuity of operation

- Coordinate with ESF 14 (Public Information) to disseminate information to the public concerning power restoration times, downed power line safety and gas leaks.
- Work with the EOC Human Services Branch to ensure that electronically dependent individuals are given priority for electricity restoration.
- Support ESF 9 (Search & Rescue) by temporarily shutting down power grids and gas lines to facilitate search and rescue efforts.
- Identify potential mitigation projects if Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) monies become available.

RECOVERY

The Recovery period is divided into three basic phases. The first phase, Short Term Recovery, begins while the Response Phase is ending. Short-term recovery can be defined as that period when the temporary restorations of daily activities are implemented. A synopsis of some of the actions taken during short-term recovery includes:

- Assess and report on the damage to power generation and distribution facilities and infrastructure. The assessment will include an estimate of the type and the extent of damages, including probable costs. This process will also provide the ability to prioritize Emergency Repairs in the post-disaster environment and begin the long-term estimation, repair, and permanent reconstruction planning process.
- Conduct emergency repairs and long-term repairs to facilities and infrastructure.
- Develop strategies for financing infrastructure and public facilities construction and repair.
- Provide enhanced infrastructure capacity to priority redevelopment areas.
- Identify opportunities to upgrade, mitigate, or even relocate infrastructure or public facilities after a disaster.

MILITARY SUPPORT – ESF #13

PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

Emergency Support Function #13 deals with the issue of providing military support during the response and recovery phases of a disaster.

LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION:

City of Hallandale Beach Office of Innovation Technology

SUPPORTING AGENCY:

Florida Department of Military Affairs
U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Coast Guard

PURPOSE

ESF 13 oversees the coordination of military resource support in times of major or catastrophic disaster and/or civil unrest. In addition, ESF 13 coordinates the planning necessary to identify the capabilities and limitations of State Military, DHS, and DoD services in advance of the emergency, so as to affect the effective and efficient utilization of military resources for assistance to civil authorities

SCOPE

ESF 13 is merely a support resource to local efforts. ESF 13 includes those organizations that operate and function within our community and may have resources available to support local effort.

ESF 13 is locally organized consistent with the State of Florida EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Hallandale Beach through the EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.

ESF 13 includes the following functions:

- A declaration of emergency by the governor of the State of Florida.
- A declaration of emergency by the President of the United States.
- A unilateral activation by Local Florida National Guard Commander in response to an immediate and focused threat to the community classified as “imminent/serious.”
- Notification by the Florida Division of Emergency Management that an incident or disaster exists or is imminent that requires the available or obtainable resources of the Florida National Guard (FLNG).

PART 2 – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The EOC Incident Commander, in cooperation with ESF 13, will coordinate through the State Emergency Coordinating Officer, at the SEOC, to the Adjutant General's Emergency Operations Center (TAG-EOC) for any action involving the Florida National Guard. The FLNG will provide a liaison officer to the Broward County EOC to coordinate all aspects of the mission assignments with the Incident Commander and ESF 13.

ESF 13 INTERFACE

The Public Safety Branch Director of the Hallandale Beach EOC and/or EOC Liaison Officer will work with them to maintain a database of names and numbers to be utilized for emergency contacts and updates. Agencies can request assistance and resource support from each other.

PREPARATION

Working with Broward County EMD, request National Guard support when necessary. The Governor of the State of Florida will mobilize the Florida National Guard upon the issuance of an Executive Order.

RESPONSE

- The FLNGs basic mission assignment will be to provide those resources necessary to support Hallandale Beach in areas of need.
- ESF 13 will convert the request into the form of a mission assignment and forward to the State ESF 13, who, in turn, will submit the mission request to TAG-EOC for action.
- In catastrophic disasters, the Governor may, at his/her discretion, request assistance from the Department of Defense. In this instance, the State Adjutant General and/or his designee will provide the liaison between State and Federal Military Force Command.

RECOVERY

ESF 13 may be requested to participate in certain emergency activities during the recovery phase of a disaster, such as logistical operations and restoration of critical infrastructure.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS – PUBLIC INFORMATION – ESF #14

PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

The purpose of Emergency Support Function #14 is to prepare, coordinate, and disseminate information regarding major emergencies and disasters to the public through various forms of media.

LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

City of Hallandale Beach Public Information Officer (PIO)

SUPPORTING AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

Broward County Sheriff's Office Fire Rescue Public Information Officer (PIO)

Other City/County Public Information Officer (PIO) (as determined)

Broward County Emergency Management Division

Florida Division of Emergency Management Public Information Officer (PIO)

FEMA Office of Emergency Information and Public Affairs (FEMA-EIPA)

PURPOSE

To provide effective public information through coordination with appropriate federal, state, and local agencies and organizations to minimize loss of life and property before, during and after an emergency or disaster.

SCOPE

ESF 14 will operate in two main functions:

- Emergency alerts and instructions distributed via the Emergency Alert System (EAS). The City of Hallandale Beach currently uses the system Everbridge, a Public Warning platform.
- Emergency Information and media affairs with the Public Information Officer (PIO)

ESF 14 is locally organized consistent with the State of Florida EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Hallandale Beach through the EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.

The primary functions of ESF 14 are:

- Disseminate emergency alerts and instructions through the Emergency Alert System (EAS)
- Collect and disseminate emergency public information.
- Warnings and alerts;
- Recommended community preparedness actions and timing;
- Actions being taken by response and recovery agencies; and
- Ongoing news related to the disaster.
- Coordination of media interface by the Public Information Officer (PIO):

- Maintain a credible, effective working relationship with the media, ensuring they have access to information;
- Work and bring together City professionals and elected leadership to communicate accurately the details of the emergency.

PART 2 – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The following steps will be carried out when preparing the release of information to the public:

- PIOs identify and respond to inquiries, data call analysis or other sources, and will recommend a course of action to the EOC Lead PIO.
- The EOC Lead PIO or designee drafts a release if needed and seek approval from the Lead PIO.
- The Lead PIO makes a decision about the release of information. This will include recommendations to the City Manager and/or Incident Commander about when the information is to be released, who will do it and where. If a press release is to be issued, the Incident Commander will review and approve all media releases prior to release.
- The Lead PIO provides primary interface with decision makers and EOC Incident Commander to approve release of emergency information.
- Once the Incident Commander approves the release, he/she should sign the release and the EOC Public Information and Communications PIO will execute delivery of the release.

ESF 14 INTERFACE

Interface with ESF 14 is accomplished through the appropriate spokespersons for each of the agencies involved in the activation of the EOC. Research of media questions and the efforts to issue emergency information requires the free access of the PIO staff to all EOC agency representatives.

The Hallandale website supplies city residents with information on how to prepare for disasters. During EOC activation a representative from COM updates the site with emergency public information drawn from media releases, media briefings, damage assessment photos, and recovery information. City Employees taking calls from residents will use the same information to answer citizen calls.

PREPARATION

The PIO function prepares itself in the following ways:

- Updates ESF and media contact names and numbers for key personnel at least semi-annually.
- Test wireless emergency notification system (Hallandale Beach Alerts) every month.
- Conducts briefings to the media every May to review procedures and brief the media on Hurricane Preparedness Month activities. Evacuation maps, shelter locations, and bus pick up points are provided to the media in formats they can

use for broadcast and printing, and then updated as needed. Their broadcast of these materials is the chief format for delivery of them to residents and visitors.

- Review and rewrite standardized and pre-scripted press releases and EAS messages following activation and exercises.
- Develop and provide evacuation maps listing areas of vulnerability, shelter locations, and bus pick-up points is provided to the media in formats they can use for broadcast, printing, and updating as needed. Their broadcast of these materials will be the chief format for delivery to residents and visitors.
- AT&T prints the Hallandale Beach Evacuation map, and basic preparedness information in the White Pages. These are updated every year with assistance from the American Red Cross.
- Research and test other methods of communicating with the public in absence of standard methods.

RESPONSE

The response phase of an incident or disaster requires the coordinated completion of several specific actions. The following represents a list of ESF 14 functions:

- The Lead PIO is responsible for the acquisition of all relevant incident or disaster information from Incident Commander. Information obtained from this source is sorted and arranged so as to be relevant for dissemination to the public-at-large.
- Proactive contact with the media anticipating questions about damage assessment, and the sheltering of victims.
- The PIO is assigned to have constant contact with or participation in the RIAT, SERT or PDA teams to handle media questions should the media also follow, and to feed information back to the EOC.
- The Mayor's Director of Communications reviews PIO rosters from other departments and request their services to relieve EOC personnel.

RECOVERY

The recovery phase of an incident or disaster places an entirely new set of duties and responsibilities upon ESF 14. ESF 14 is tasked with disseminating information regarding basic emergency functions and recovery assistance. If a presidential declaration is involved, ESF 14 and 311 serves as transitional sources of information until federal agencies have set up their public information capabilities. The following tasks will be completed:

- ESF 14 compiles contact lists and pertinent information to give to state and federal public information elements to expedite their capabilities.
- ESF 14 interfaces with EOC Human Services Branch to set up an information exchange for DACs. The EOC Public Information and Communications PIO sets up a system for delivery of information as DACs are set up.

VOLUNTEERS AND DONATIONS – ESF #15

PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

Emergency Support Function #15 is responsible for the coordination of spontaneous volunteers and donations, the latter of which may consist of monetary, in-kind, or donated goods.

LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

City of Hallandale Beach Human Services Department

SUPPORTING AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

City of Hallandale Beach CRA Department

Community / Nonprofit Services

American Red Cross

Salvation Army

PURPOSE

To coordinate efficient and effective use of unaffiliated volunteers, unaffiliated organizations, and unsolicited donated goods to support all ESFs for incidents requiring a coordinated response.

SCOPE

The goal of ESF 15 is to support affected jurisdictions in close collaboration with voluntary agencies to manage the overall influx of goods and services to the local government, voluntary agencies, and other entities. ESF 15 will collect and provide essential elements of information for public and media distribution to ESF #14.

ESF 15 is locally organized consistent with the State of Florida EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Hallandale Beach through the EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.

ESF 15 will coordinate with Broward County ESF 15 and the Florida Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster to identify and match needs identified during the needs assessment (in conjunction with ESF 6, ESF 8, and ESF 11) with volunteer resources and skill sets of those volunteers. Additionally, ESF 15 is responsible with the delivery of donated goods and services for basic needs.

PART 2 – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

ORGANIZATION

ESF 15 is an emergency support function within the EOC Logistics Section. Agencies that comprise ESF 15 report directly to the EOC Logistics Section Chief. The EOC Logistics Section

Chief will coordinate with the state ESF 15 counterpart to provide directions and information for volunteers and drivers bringing donations into the local area.

Hallandale Beach Human Services Department is the lead agency for ESF 15 and is responsible for the operations of the activities of the volunteers and donations section to include but not limited to:

- The volunteers and donations call center and website
- Coordination of solicited and unsolicited volunteers

Support agencies are tasked with specific roles within ESF 15 based on their areas of expertise. ESF 15 support agencies must appoint representatives who can work with the lead agency develop ESF 15 plans and who can accept responsibility for implementing the ESF 15 plan during emergencies or disasters. These representatives will have the authority to make decisions on behalf of their respective agencies.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- The EOC Logistics Section Chief are responsible for notifying ESF 15 of any pending incident or emergency and the location where the support agency personnel need to report if the ESF 15 plan is activated.
- ESF 15 will ensure that the volunteers and donations call center and website is appropriately staffed as well as continue to coordinate with the call center staff to ensure the receipt of donated goods and volunteers are matched with those agencies or individuals in need of the assistance.
- The EOC Logistics Section Chief and the ESF 15 lead agency will determine if the circumstances of the emergency necessitate the activation of the volunteers and donations call center and will take the appropriate steps accordingly.
- ESF 15 will prepare periodic situation reports and submit them to the EOC Logistics Section Chief.

ESF 15 INTERFACE

ESF 15 agencies can communicate directly with other ESF agencies within the EOC. Agencies can request assistance and resource support from each other.

PREPARATION

During the preliminary phases of an emergency or disaster, ESF 15 lead and support agencies must accomplish the following tasks:

- Gather donations and volunteer resource availability lists from all ESF 15 support agencies.
- Receive requests for donations and volunteer through ESF 7 (Resource Support).
- Contact entities with which agreements are in place for donations and/or volunteers to assess their current availability.
- Mobilize appropriate personnel to set-up the equipment and supplies for the Volunteers and when established, [the Donations Call Center], website, and employee & volunteer staging area.

RESPONSE

Once activated, ESF 15 will carry out their responsibilities as they pertain to the following areas:

- Volunteers and Donations call center, website, and employee & volunteer staging area.
- Resource database.
- Operation of donations warehouses and distribution sites.

VOLUNTEERS AND DONATIONS CALL CENTER

ESF 15 lead agency will manage the call center in the event of a community emergency. ESF 15 lead agency will provide the details of the information to be shared with the community on how they can assist. Each partner agency will have their call staff trained and ready within 24 hours. ESF 15 will be provided with regular reports on the call center activity.

DONATIONS SITES AND WAREHOUSE

These sites will serve as central locations for the management of unsolicited and solicited goods to address the needs of local relief agencies equitably and effectively. ESF 15 lead and support agencies, to include Broward County EMD, will be responsible for the operational activities at the donation sites. ESF 15 will manage the flow of donated goods into the City by identifying and informing the public of the needs and coordinating with ESF 14.

VOLUNTEER SERVICES

Individuals who wish to volunteer their services are encouraged to contact a local disaster relief organization through public information campaigns and by the call center staff. The volunteers and donations call center maintains information on all offers of volunteer services in the computer database. ESF 15 will conduct training and orientation programs for volunteers.

RECOVERY

Depending upon the nature of the incident, the coordinated functions provided by ESF 15 may need to continue beyond the response phase. This may require additional agencies or different personnel from within agencies to continue ongoing efforts into the recovery process. Some activities that may continue during recovery include:

- Volunteer and donations call center
- Disposition of donated goods
- Public/Media information

LAW ENFORCEMENT – ESF #16

PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

The purpose of Emergency Support Function #16 is to provide and coordinate the human, technical, equipment, facility, materials, and resources of, or obtainable by, ESF 16 agencies to support the security needs of municipal, local, state, and federal governments during a major emergency or disaster. ESF 16 is responsible for coordinating traffic, crowd control, shelter security, curfew enforcement, and the protection of critical facilities.

LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION:

City of Hallandale Beach Police Department

SUPPORTING AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION:

Broward County Sheriff's Office (BSO)

See Mutual Aid Agreements / Memorandums of Understanding from all city/county/state and tribal police departments referenced in [Hallandale Beach Emergency Management Folder](#)

PURPOSE

It is the responsibility of ESF 16 to provide and coordinate the law enforcement and security support during response and recovery phases of a disaster.

SCOPE

ESF 16 will monitor the status of law enforcement operations and assess information concerning public safety and law enforcement services for areas affected by the incident and provide it to ESF 14, and if needed, will initiate alerts, notifications and warnings as established per policies and procedures.

ESF 16 is locally organized consistent with the State of Florida EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Hallandale Beach through the EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.

ESF 16 will ensure its capabilities and resources 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.

ESF 16 will coordinate with ESF 6 to provide required security forces for sheltering operations and with ESF 8 to provide escorts for supply convoys to PODs as requested.

PART 2 – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The EOC Incident Commander will activate ESF 16 when law enforcement services are deemed necessary. The procedures for receiving, evaluating, prioritizing, and dispatching law enforcement resource requests are as follows:

- HBPD receives a resource request and notifies the EOC Public Safety Branch Director of its receipt;
- HBPD prioritizes the request(s) based upon urgency and available resources;
- HBPD will provide status updates on the Resource Request/Task Assignment board in WebEOC up to its completion; and
- If the resource request exceeds available resources, a request is made to ESF-7 (Resource Support).

ESF 16 shall maintain an inventory of available and obtainable resources, including vehicles, equipment, material, and personnel. In larger events, there may be multiple police departments represented under ESF 16, it is difficult to maintain a comprehensive inventory of equipment and manpower available in response to an incident or disaster. However, the individual resource inventories are available through the Offices of the Police Chiefs of each individual police department. Each agency will be responsible for the positioning, logistics, and management of its individual resource inventory.

ESF 16 INTERFACE

ESF 16 agencies can communicate directly with other ESF agencies within the EOC. Agencies can request assistance and resource support from each other.

PREPARATION

In conjunction with the ESF 16 agencies, the EOC Public Safety Branch Director and EOC Municipal Branch Director will maintain an emergency contact list, as well as review and provide updates to the appropriate sections of this Annex. EMD will coordinate lead and support agencies in the planning and participation of ongoing training and exercise programs to maintain a state of readiness.

RESPONSE

The response phase of an incident or disaster requires the coordinated completion of several specific actions. The following represents a list of those basic response actions for ESF 16:

- Receive, distribute, and evaluate resource requests;
- List items for inclusion in situation reports;
- Collect data and prepare reports in a designated time period established by county and state EOCs; and
- Use information gathered from the community and other agencies to help identify on-going issues, problems, concerns, and threats.

RECOVERY

The recovery phase of an incident or disaster places an entirely new set of duties and responsibilities upon ESF 16 that include:

- Receive, distribute, and evaluate data on impacted areas
- List items for inclusion in briefings and resource requests for the action plans

- Establish staging areas of mutual aid responders and deploy these teams as needed
- Ensure adequate coverage for each shift

RESTRICTED ENTRY

In circumstances where hazards remain, it may be necessary to implement restricted entry procedures, including but not limited to:

- Restricted entry for designated emergency personnel due to hazards
- Designated access depending on damages to roads or remaining hazards
- Security checkpoints that review approved identification for people to be granted access to an area including:
 - Residents
 - Business owners
 - Workers that have an approved need to be in the area (this will be determined on a case-by-case basis) including but not limited to insurance adjusters, contractors, damage assessment teams
- Curfew restrictions that usually limit access to an area during daylight hours only
- Limited time entry due to concerns about long term exposure to hazards (such as radiation) to perform necessary actions such as feeding livestock or emergency repairs

ESF 16 is responsible for setting up re-entry points and for developing a re-entry plan those addresses:

- Agencies facilitating re-entry
- Resident identification procedures if phasing is necessary
- Guidelines for permitting worker entry:
 - Critical Private Sector
 - Health and Medical Providers
 - Utilities
 - Emergency contractors
 - Pharmacy
 - Food
 - Banking
 - Gas
 - Hardware
 - Critical Public Sector
 - Tourist and Visitors Sector
- Location of re-entry points

VETERINARY CONCERNS / ANIMAL & AGRICULTURAL ISSUES – ESF #17

PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

Emergency Support Function #17 is responsible for the acquisition of resources and the coordination needed to minimize losses for animal and agriculture-related issues in all disasters. These include animal or plant disease emergency events as well as natural and technological disasters.

LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

Parks, Recreation & Open Spaces

SUPPORTING AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

City of Hallandale Beach Police Department

Broward County Animal Services Department

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

The South Florida Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

PURPOSE

Provides direction for handling animal issues before, during, and after an actual or potential disaster situation. It establishes the coordination of veterinary medicine and animal care resources in Hallandale Beach. This includes activities that may occur before, during and after an event that impacts the city:

- Domestic animals such as household pets
- Livestock
- Fisheries
- Marine life
- Agricultural crops
- Ornamental nurseries

SCOPE

ESF 17 is locally organized consistent with the State of Florida EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Hallandale Beach through the EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.

ESF 17 is locally organized consistent with the State of Florida EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Hallandale Beach through the EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.

ESF 17 is responsible for:

- Coordinating the diagnosis, prevention, and control of diseases of public health significance including the disposal of dead animals.
- In collaboration with ESF 6, will set up, staff, and manage pet-friendly shelter(s).
- Overseeing the management of animal care services and assess animal needs.

PART 2 – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The establishment of priorities and the initiation of emergency work for animal protection & agriculture during the response and recovery phases will be handled by ESF 17.

- ESF 17 will prioritize requests based upon urgency and available resources.
- ESF 17 will then advise, in writing, an estimated completion time and provide this to the EOC Human Services Branch or Infrastructure Director.
- If the resource request exceeds obtainable resources, a request is made to the ESF 7 (Resource Support)
- Each agency under ESF 17 shall maintain an inventory of available and obtainable resources including vehicles, equipment, material, and personnel.
- Each ESF 17 agency will be responsible for the positioning, logistics, and management of its individual resource inventory.
- The sites that have been selected as Pet-Friendly Evacuation Centers are school board and county facilities and have backup generators for emergency lighting.
- In larger event, Pet-Friendly Evacuation Centers will be opened when an emergency requires the evacuation and sheltering of people. Broward County EMD should be contacted for the coordinating of the opening and closing of centers with all involved agencies. Evacuation centers are closed when it is determined that they are no longer needed or alternative arrangements have been made for persons who are unable to return to their homes.
- The Animal Services Department is responsible for the registration, staffing, feeding and other activities in the pet-friendly evacuation centers.
- Hallandale Beach Police, and contracted county security agencies (Allied Security) will provide security at pet-friendly evacuation centers. Hallandale Beach Police Department (HBPD) is the lead department for coordinating security at each location.

ESF 17 INTERFACE

- ESF 17 will coordinate directly with other agencies for support services.
- ESF 17 will coordinate through the EOC Human Services Branch and Infrastructure Directors for support from other ESFs outside their respective branch.
- ESF 17 will exhaust all obtainable resources before turning a request for logistical support over to ESF 7 (Resource Support).

PREPARATION

During the preliminary phases, prior to the onset of an incident or disaster, several preparatory tasks must be accomplished:

- Maintain updated list of suppliers of goods and services to ensure that appropriate arrangements have been made to provide essential resources during and after an incident or disaster
- Compile or update a resource list from representative agencies. See compiled list in shared emergency management drive.
- Maintain personnel and equipment in a state of readiness for existing and anticipated emergency conditions to include mobilizing resources and staging them at various locations. Identify shelter locations (Broward County Listing) - See compiled list in shared emergency management drive.

RESPONSE

Once ESF 17 is activated, the following concerns will be addressed:

- Needs determination
- Resource location and acquisition
- Distribution of Resources

RECOVERY

Depending upon the nature of the incident, the coordinated functions provided by ESF 17 may need to continue beyond the response phase. This may require additional agencies or different personnel from within agencies to continue ongoing efforts into the recovery process.

BUSINESS, INDUSTRY & ECONOMIC STABILIZATION – ESF #18

PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

The objective of Emergency Support Function #18 is to minimize the number of businesses that fail to reopen due to the lack of accurate and actionable information, during and following an emergency or disaster event.

LEAD AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

Department of Sustainable Development

SUPPORTING AGENCY/DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

Community Redevelopment Authority (CRA)

The support agencies of ESF 18 consists of City departments, non-profit organizations, corporate partners, and networking organizations. Corporate partners are individual companies operating within the city.

PURPOSE

To provide for the coordinated effort of Business and Industry involved with economic mitigation, preparedness, response, and most importantly recovery in the community before, during and after a disaster or major emergency. These events include both natural and technological emergencies.

SCOPE

The physical safety and economic security of the citizens, business and industry of Hallandale Beach are issues of common concern to the public and private sectors. There are actions both entities can take together to prepare for, respond to, and quickly recover from an impact to Hallandale Beach’s business and industry. These actions will minimize business “down time” and ensure the City’s economic engine remains strong.

ESF 18 is locally organized consistent with the State of Florida EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Hallandale Beach through the EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.

ESF 18 is locally organized consistent with the State of Florida EOC, the requirements of the National Protection Framework (NPF), National Response Framework (NRF), National Recovery Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This structure supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to Hallandale Beach through the EOC to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or disaster.

All non-government members of ESF 18 are required to be trained on the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command and integrate those principles into all ESF 18 planning and response operations. The level of

participation in the EOC depends on the scope, scale, and anticipated impacts of the disaster.

ESF 18 will develop response, restoration and recovery priorities and plans for such private-sector critical lifelines such as health and medical, food processing, distribution & sale, electrical power, generation & distribution, communications, banking & insurance, fuel, building trades industry, large building supply retailers, hospitality & related service businesses, light & heavy manufacturing, and distribution.

ESF 18 will coordinating information between the EOC and the business and industry community regarding lodging vacancy rates prior to and during hurricane evacuations and facilitate the relocation of hotel guests from evacuation zones to hotels in non-evacuation zone.

ESF 18 will monitor damages, grocery store functionality, gas station functionality, hardware and home improvement store functionality, and insurance companies and adjusters in disaster areas for initial assessment and claim handling.

PART 2 – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

ESF 18 is a function of the EOC Infrastructure Branch and falls under the supervision of the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director. Therefore, the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director will provide the general guidance for ESF 18 during activations. ESF 18 will coordinate resources through the EOC Infrastructure Branch Director.

ESF 18 INTERFACE

- ESF 18 will coordinate directly with other agencies for support services.
- ESF 18 will coordinate through the Infrastructure Branch Director for support from other ESFs outside their respective branch.
- ESF 18 will exhaust all obtainable resources before turning a request for logistical support over to ESF 7 (Resource Support).

PREPARATION

The Public-Private Partnership members meet regularly to discuss issues such as lessons-learned, best practices, program development, information sharing, etc. Other activities that occur during this phase of emergency management include:

- Training: FEMA Independent Study Courses 100, 200, 660, 662, 700, 775 & 800
- Design and participation in appropriate exercises
- Business Continuity Information Network access development and partner training

RESPONSE

- Implement protective measures for their facilities/infrastructure.
- Activate command centers and/or send personnel to the EOC to support ESF 18 functions

- Provide information to the EOC on the status of grocery stores, pharmacies, and other private sector facilities.
- Conduct impact assessments following the disaster to determine level of damages to their operations and facilities and the economic impacts.
- Notify the EOC of any potential or anticipated problems or areas of concern.
- Review team rosters to ensure continuity of operation.
- Coordinate with ESF 14 (Public Information) to disseminate information to the public concerning private resumption and availability of services and products.
- The ESF 18 EOC Liaison will facilitate conference calls with the corporate partners and networking organizations to solicit information, resources, and donations.

RECOVERY

The Recovery period is divided into three basic phases. The first phase, Short Term Recovery, begins while the Response Phase is ending. Short-term recovery can be defined as that period when the temporary restorations of daily activities are implemented. The coordination of this phase of the recovery process is the direct responsibility of the Hallandale Beach EOC.

ATTACHMENTS

The list of Hallandale Beach's Departmental Support Attachments can be found in the [Emergency Management SharePoint Folder.](#)