Leadership Briefing to the Public Service Commission

April 20, 2017
Mission Statement

Working together to ensure that Florida is prepared to respond to emergencies, recover from them, and mitigate against their impacts.
Florida Statute Chapter 252

State Emergency Management Act
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

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

**Natural Hazards**
- Hurricanes
- Tornadoes
- Floods
- Drought
- Wildfires
- Severe Thunderstorms
- Severe Heat and Cold

**Technological Hazards**
- Terrorism (WMD)
- Mass Migration
- Radiological (REP)
- Hazardous Materials
- Special Events
- Transportation Accidents
State Emergency Response Team

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

- **Level 3:** Monitoring
  - Normal, day to day Situational Awareness.

- **Level 2:** Activation of SERT
  - Individual ESF’s notified and staffed according to the needs of the event.

- **Level 1:** Full-Scale Activation
  - All ESFs present with 24-hour operations as needed.
Emergency Support Functions

ESF 1: Transportation (DOT)
ESF 2: Communications (DMS)
ESF 3: Public Works (DOT)
ESF 4: Fire Fighting (DFS)
ESF 5: Info and Planning (DEM)
Emergency Support Functions

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

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

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

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

Governor

State Coordinating Officer

State Emergency Response Team Chief

Operations  Planning  Logistics  Finance/Adm.
#1 --- Local Ownership

All disasters start and end at the LOCAL level.

State and Federal entities should be prepared and ready to provide support and resources to local entities.
Under the Stafford Act and F.S. Chapter 252, only the Elected Leadership has the authority to Declare Emergencies. Only the Governor may request assistance from the President.
#3 --- Priorities in the First 72 Hours

- Secure
- Search
- Stabilize

72 Hours
#4 --- Operational Rules

1. Meet the needs of the Survivors
2. Take care of the Responders
3. See Rule One
#5 --- Standing Orders

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

- Cost Effective
- Mistake Free
- Fast

- Pick One
#7 --- Change the Outcome

- Focus on the outcome needed
- Plan the mission to achieve that outcome
- Execute the plan
- Monitor the outcome and adjust
#8 --- Use a Sledge Hammer

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

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

Coordinated waivers for overweight utility trucks and extended driver hours;

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

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

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

Coordinated conference calls for Governor with electric utilities during restoration process
Questions? ... Thank You