



ANNEX B: Emergency Response

ESF #2, #9, #10, and #16

Communications, Search and Rescue, Hazardous Materials Emergency Response, and Law Enforcement Operations

Introduction

The essence of a well-established, well-coordinated, and well-integrated emergency response is predicated on four critical functions: communications, search and rescue, hazardous materials emergency response, and law enforcement operations.

As was discussed in Annex A, the emergency *response* phase includes the mobilization of the necessary emergency services, resources, and first responders in the affected disaster area. This is most likely to include a first wave of core emergency services personnel, such as firefighters, police and ambulance crews. When conducted as a military operation, it is termed *Disaster Relief Operation (DRO)* and can be a follow-up to a non-combatant evacuation operation (NEO). They may be supported by a number of secondary emergency services, such as specialist rescue teams.

Organizational response to any significant catastrophe or disaster, whether natural or man-made, is based on existing emergency management organizational systems and processes: the Federal Response Plan (FRP) and the Incident Command System (ICS). These systems are solidified through the principles of Unified Command (UC) and Mutual Aid (MA).

Roles and Responsibilities

In the actual response to a disaster, there is a need for both discipline (structure, doctrine, process) and agility (creativity, improvisation, adaptability). Combining that particular need with the demand to build a leadership team quickly to coordinate and manage efforts as they grow beyond first responder capabilities indicates the need to devise and implement a disciplined and cumulative set of response plans that may be adapted to changing conditions and information as the event or catastrophe unfolds.

Emergency Management officials at all levels of government are responsible for planning, organizing, directing and controlling the coordination, allocation, and deployment of resources and assets so that they may be brought to bear on the incident itself. Accordingly, the following roles and responsibilities are typically associated with the emergency response function relative to the actual deployment of resources to the affected response areas.

Communications

- Identify the actual and planned actions of commercial telecommunication companies to restore services.
- Determine what assets are available and nearest to impacted area and the time required to deploy identified assets.



- Coordinate the acquisition and deployment of communication equipment, personnel, and resources to establish temporary communication capabilities within impacted area.
- Accumulate damage assessment information from Rapid Assessment Teams, telecommunication industry.
- Prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs.
- Coordinate communication support to all governmental, quasi-governmental and volunteer agencies as required.
- Understand the Regional Tactical Interoperable Communication Plan (TICP)

Search and Rescue

- Locate, extricate and extract, and provide immediate medical assistance to victims trapped in collapsed buildings.
- Coordinate with law enforcement, fire safety, and rescue personnel to establish and determine the prioritization of response in the event of multiple, simultaneously occurring search and rescue events.
- Ensure the redundancy of resources where possible to assist with extrication and extraction operations.
- Apprise incident communications center personnel of the progress and prognosis of the search and rescue operation.

HazMat Response

- Immediate and/or gross decontamination of persons exposed to toxic/hazardous substances
- Continual decontamination of first responders so that they can perform their essential functions, as necessary.
- Decontamination of service animals used by first responders.
- Continual decontamination of response equipment and vehicles.
- Secondary, or definitive, decontamination of victims at medical treatment facilities not adequately equipped to support self contained decontamination efforts.
- Decontamination of facilities.
- Environmental decontamination supporting recovery and remediation.
- MMRS teams should assist in decontamination efforts.

Law Enforcement

- Continue traditional law enforcement functions provided pre-incident.
- Account for the need to conduct expanded law enforcement needs post-incident (e.g. security, protection of citizens and property, traffic control, crowd control, management of evacuation operations, and control of re-entry into evacuated areas).
- Provide security for assessment teams deployed to the field.



Basic Emergency Response Functions and Responsibilities

There are four fundamental functional processes generally involved in an emergency response: communications, search and rescue, HazMat operations, and law enforcement operations. As with the processes identified in Annex A, these four processes are highly integrated in a virtually seamless fashion as far as the overall emergency response is concerned. *Communications*, for example, is responsible for coordinating and deploying all communication assets that may be available from a variety of sources before, during, and after an event. A breakdown in the communications function will compromise both the emergency planning and emergency response processes, thereby resulting in a less than optimal response to the catastrophe or incident. Resources, both human and material, will not be effectively deployed, hazardous materials situations may be unattended to in a timely fashion, law enforcement officers may not be dispatched to the proper locations, and search and rescue time may lose valuable time in the extrication and extraction processes if the communications operations are not performing optimally.

One of the primary objectives both during and after a disaster is to locate any and all victims in an impacted area and ensure the safety of injured and/or stranded personnel. This is the essence of the *search and rescue* function. Effective and efficient triage must be conducted and the injured must be moved to medical facilities as soon as possible, while those stranded must be transported to safe and secure areas.

Hazardous material incidents require both a speedy and effective response. The old adage that “time is of the essence” has particular applicability here. A hazardous materials release may pose serious hazard to the community, depending on type of material and the mechanism by which it is released into the environment. The ability of a response team to quickly take control of a “hazmat” release is critical in reducing the necessity of further evacuations and will also assist in reducing or preventing environmental contamination and degradation as well as the risks to public safety.

The protection of the public and incident response personnel during emergency conditions requires effective and coordinated efforts from *law enforcement* at all levels of government, whether municipal, county, regional, state, or federal. A disaster, such as a catastrophic hurricane or any other type of incident regardless of its size, duration, or magnitude, will require an ongoing, full-scale and concerted intervention by law enforcement to ensure the public’s safety until the event passes or is resolved.

Existing MOUs/MOAs

Communications

County Emergency Management Office support the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)¹. The EMAC is a congressionally ratified organization that provides form and

¹ Through EMAC a disaster impacted state can request and receive assistance from other member states quickly and efficiently, resolving two key issues upfront: liability and reimbursement.
<http://www.emacweb.org/>



structure to interstate mutual aid. Florida Statewide Mutual Aid Compact² also provides the structure for intrastate mutual aid which can be immediately dispatched critical for a catastrophic event, although with a large wide-spread disaster, adjacent regions may be impacted as well.

Search and Rescue

Local public safety functions, police and fire, have established multijurisdictional agreements in order to ensure the effective deployment of resources into those areas that are affected by resource depletion. There are teams within the state and federal teams which can be accessed through the State Division of Emergency Management and the Department of Homeland Security (See Attachment 1).

HazMat Operations

Local public safety functions, police and fire, have established multijurisdictional agreements in order to ensure the effective deployment of resources into those areas that are affected by resource depletion. These local specialized teams will be overwhelmed in a catastrophic event and trained teams from outside the region will need to be requested (See Attachment 1).

Law Enforcement

Local public safety functions, police and fire, have established multijurisdictional agreements in order to ensure the effective deployment of resources into those areas that are affected by resource depletion. Local jurisdictions have agreement within the region. The Florida Sheriff's Association through the State EOC will coordinate the dispatch of teams from around the state through mutual aid.

Suggested Support Partners:

The overall Emergency Response is supported by all Emergency Support Functions. However, it is imperative to the mission that GIS and Information Technology units support disaster response planning efforts if they do not already do so.

Basic Planning Assumptions – Emergency Response³

1. A catastrophic incident may result in large numbers of casualties and/or displaced person, possibly in the tens to hundreds of thousands.
2. The nature and scope of a catastrophic incident will immediately overwhelm State and Local response capabilities, this requires that counties understand and be able to clearly articulate their resource needs.

² http://www.floridadisaster.org/Response/Operations/EMAC/documents/SMAA_PDF%20FORM-20090212.pdf

³ Catastrophic Incident Supplement to the National Response Plan (2005)



3. A detailed and credible common operating picture reflecting critical, urgent needs and requirements may not be achievable for 24 to 48 hours after the incident. Accordingly, county response activities must begin without the benefit of a detailed or complete situation and critical needs assessment.
4. Loss of city power will only be partially met by auxiliary power sources.
5. The response capabilities and resources of the local jurisdiction (to include mutual aid from surrounding jurisdictions and response support from the State) may be insufficient and quickly overwhelmed. Local emergency personnel who normally respond to incidents may be among those affected and unable to perform their duties.
6. The assets outlined in response strategies may not be available at the time of a catastrophic event due to needs at their home institution, family requirements, etc.
7. A catastrophic incident will present a dynamic response and recovery environment requiring that response plans and strategies be flexible enough to effectively address emerging or transforming needs and requirements.
8. County, State, and Federal efforts must commence immediately in order to save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate severe damage.
9. The majority of deployment-dependent Federal response resources are not likely to provide significant lifesaving or life-sustaining capabilities until 18-36 hours post event.
10. Adequate water supplies may be compromised. Similarly, loss of city power will only be partially met by auxiliary power sources.
11. Decontamination efforts may vary based on the segment of population the owning agency is servicing.
12. The incident may result in significant to massive disruption of the area's critical infrastructure, such as energy, transportation, telecommunication, public health, and medical systems.
13. Emergency protective action recommendations to the public will likely lack detailed assessment data.

Additional Issue Points⁴

Communications

One of the major elements for any successful disaster response is effective communications. Communication networks must be integrated and varied (e.g. radio, telephone, satellite, and internet-based systems) is mandatory during a major event.

- What is the back up mechanism being employed to support communication post catastrophic event? Have agencies considered the potential loss of generators and back up systems that have been useful during smaller-scale incidents?
- Have owning agencies taken into account and mapped CI/KR that will be degraded and/or destroyed post catastrophic scenario to build redundant and/or secondary communication capabilities?
- Have owning agencies coordinated and collaborated with communication providers for pre-positioning of communication assets post event?
- Is there a clear understanding of what capabilities mobile communication assets provide?

⁴ **Failure of Initiative:** *Final Report of the Select Bipartisan Committee to Investigate the Preparation for and Response to Hurricane Katrina, 2007* and the **Florida Catastrophic Plan (Draft) 2008**



- What is our EDACS capability? Is it networked and/or linked it with other systems to provide communication capability post event?
- For owning agencies who have satellite phones, are staff familiar with their location and operation? Are they functional?
- Are “owner” agencies plans reflective of any and all changes with respect to communication expansion in their area of responsibility?
- What resources are needed within the Information Planning function to support sustained command and control efforts during and post catastrophic event?
- What is the mechanism to share information between and amongst response partners, including local, state, and federal agencies, both leading up to, during, and after the event when communication infrastructure may be damaged, degraded, or compromised completely?
- What is the redundant system in place to support information system overload during response efforts post catastrophic incident?
- What is the mechanism to handle resources that show up without request and/or coordination?
- Are the staff and designated personnel that will support catastrophic planning adequately trained in the roles and responsibilities of the position? What about back-up staff?
- How will the Information Planning function coordinate with field operations which will both fluid and dynamic in nature?
- What is the command and control structure post-event, and how does this differ from day-to-day operation and/or smaller incidents?
- What role does the Regional Coordinator play in Information Planning function?
- Understanding that plans are living documents¹, what is the mechanism to ensure that plans have been allocated and disseminated to response partners to ensure they understand their roles and responsibilities during emergency events?

Search and Rescue

- How are SAR operations coordinated?
- Are SAR personnel attached to Rapid Assessment Teams?
- Will search and rescue teams/personnel be static or dynamic
- Will there be flexible and dynamic assignment of search and rescue resources in accordance with best practice move-up and fill-in scenarios?

HazMat Operations

- How are HazMat operations coordinated based on the intensity of the event?
- How are HazMat activities prioritized during large-scale incidents and in the event of multiple simultaneous HazMat occurrences?
- Are HazMat operations coordinated with response partners?

Law Enforcement

- How are law enforcement activities prioritized during large-scaled events? Is this coordinated with response partners?



- During a catastrophic event, many elements lead to civil unrests and civil disturbances, have owning agencies accounted for this in resource requests.
- In the command and control functionality where does law enforcement fit?
- Have owning agencies prepared for continuity of operations post catastrophic event? Have locations been mapped and coordinated compared to new SLOSH and LIDAR to determine impact based on scenario?
- Have owning agencies accounted for missing manpower post incident when pre-planning for needed assets?
- What is the existing mechanism to inhibit self-deployment of assets?
- How will resources be requested post catastrophic incident? Is this coordinated?
- What is the alternative to sworn law enforcement to enforce security during response efforts?
- What is the current mechanism employed for re-entry of response partners and general public? Is this standardized?

Emergency Communications

Consistent with the national Incident Management System (NIMS), a continuous flow of critical information must be maintained among multi-jurisdictional and multi-disciplinary emergency responders, command posts, agencies and the governmental officials for the duration of the emergency response operation.

In order to accomplish this objective, each jurisdiction in the region should have a continuity of operations plan for the public safety communications including the consideration of critical components, networks, support systems, personnel and an appropriate level of redundant communication systems in the event of an emergency.

In 2009 the RDSTF conducted a capability assessment of emergency communications within the region. The gap analyses revealed that the Tampa Bay Region has multiple disparate system technologies that use 800 MHz, UHF and VHF. Hillsborough County operates on an EDACS 800 MHz System and Pinellas County operates on a Motorola 800 MHz system. Both Systems provide countywide coverage. The Hillsborough County System is used by Police and Fire. The Pinellas County System is used by all agencies throughout the County except for Clearwater Police Department which has an 800 MHz EDACS System. The Tampa Police Department operate on a UHF conventional system and are migrating to the HCSO 800 MHz System. Tampa Fire Rescue operate on a VHF conventional System.

The State of Florida operates on a 800 MHz EDACS System. There are multiple 800 MHz mutual aid conventional channels throughout the Tampa Bay Region. The Federal VHF Interop Channel is operational for federal agencies. All of the dispatch centers have access to the Florida Interoperability Network, which can tie the disparate systems together. There are multiple ACU 1000's and ACU-T's located throughout the Tampa Bay area which can also be used to tie disparate systems together. Pinellas County has 2 portable 5 channel 800 MHz trunked systems that are self contained and can be deployed with a cache of radios. Most agencies have loaner radios that can be distributed.

Each of the systems operating in the Tampa Bay Region has a variety of back-up and redundant features, which range from talk around (simplex or radio to radio) to conventional capabilities and built in failure modes. Tower failure (falling) and loss of antennae could lead to loss of



communications. All Public Safety Tower sites have back-up generators in case of power loss. Most Data Communications use commercial wireless services.

The region works directly with the State and other regions on interoperability and contingency planning. The Tampa Bay Region is currently working with the other regions to implement a 700 MHz overlay for interoperability with other regions and the State. Interoperability efforts are ongoing with the migration to P25 technology.

There are multiple efforts underway through the long term plan to migrate all 800 MHz systems throughout the Region to P25 standards based technology, which will allow disparate systems to operate together. Tampa PD is migrating to the HCSO S800 MHz System with P25 700/800 MHz P25 portables. Pinellas County is migrating the 800 MHz system to P25 technology and currently has 6 channels in North County and 4 channels in South County that are P25. Hillsborough County is migrating their system to P25 and has received funding to complete the West System.

The ***Tactical Interoperability Communication (TIC) Plan*** is an excellent resource that has detailed communications information. The Plan has been updated and is currently under review (See Appendix B-5 TIC Plan).

Operations: Roles and Responsibilities

ESF #2 Communications

Level	Primary Agency	Support Agencies
National	Department of Homeland Security/Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection/National Communications System	Department of Agriculture Department of Commerce Department of Defense Department of Homeland Security Department of the Interior Federal Communications Commission General Services Administration
State	Department of Management Services, Division of Telecommunications	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Department of Law Enforcement, Department of Community Affairs, Department of Military Affairs, Public Service Commission, Florida Civil Air Patrol, and Amateur Radio Emergency Services.
Regional		
Citrus	Citrus County Sheriff's Office	ARES Century Link Telephone Trico Communications



Level	Primary Agency	Support Agencies
Hardee	Hardee County Public Safety	Hardee County Fire/Rescue City of Wauchula City of Bowling Green Town of Zolfo Springs Hardee County Public Works Hardee County School District American Red Cross HARG United/Sprint Telephone Nextel Florida Division of Forestry
Hernando	Technology Services Department	Hernando County Sheriff's Office Hernando County 911 Division (PSAP) Hernando County Radio System Operations Division Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) BellSouth Telephone Company Sprint Telephone Company Motorola Communications & Electronics Tri-Co Communications Spring Hill Fire Rescue Dispatch (PSAP) Cingular Wireless Verizon Communications PageNet American Paging Nextel Communications City of Brooksville (PSAP)
Hillsborough	County's Operational Services and Hardware Services Section under the Information & Technology Services Department: Verizon, Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES), Sheriff's Office Communications, City of Tampa Radio Communications Section	Emergency Management Department Emergency Dispatch
Manatee	Manatee County Emergency Communications Center	Manatee County Information Services ARES/RACES Civil Air Patrol Verizon
Pasco	Pasco County Information Technology Department	Pasco County Sheriff's Office Pasco County Office of Emergency Management Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) Professional Associations Private Sector
Pinellas	Department of Emergency Communications	Emergency Management
Polk	Emergency Management Division	Information Technology Division Polk County Sheriff's Office ARES/RACES
Sumter	Sumter County Sheriff's Office	Wildwood Police Department ARES - Sumter County Chapter



Search and Rescue⁵

Response activities are actions taken just before, during, and immediately after the impact of a disaster to protect public safety and minimize physical damage. Response activities begin with disaster detection and end with the stabilization of the situation, when the risk to life and property has returned to normal levels.

Fire Rescue is responsible for three specific missions in the State Catastrophic Plan:

1. Search and Rescue
2. Hazardous Materials Response
3. Fire Suppression

Each of these areas has a plan that builds upon the Emergency Support Function 9 section of the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

Search and Rescue missions during disasters in Florida are coordinated by the Florida Division of the State Fire Marshal in its role as the lead agency for Emergency Support Function 9 at the State Emergency Operations Center. The Division of State Fire Marshal partners with several agencies, including the Florida Fire Chiefs' Association, the Florida Association of Search and Rescue, the Florida Division of Forestry, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and others, will mobilize, deploy, and support the task forces, strike teams, and individual resources that make up the Florida Urban Search and Rescue System.

Search and Rescue is a highly technical response field that requires intensive instruction and training utilizing specialized clothing and equipment. It is understood there are risks involved in using non-technical persons to perform Search and Rescue missions. In a catastrophic event, however, it is the goal of Search and Rescue to conduct a primary search as quickly as possible in order to save lives and to reduce the number of primary searches conducted by specialized Urban Search and Rescue task forces. This is done by categorizing damaged structures in a geographical area (in this instance, the U.S. National Grid squares) based on the amount of damage to structures in that specified search grid.

This categorization allows Search and Rescue management to make decisions on deployment that will maximize the efficiency of scarce resources. By utilizing assistance from other entities that may not be fully trained in or equipped for Search and Rescue, such as the National Guard, other first responders, law enforcement agencies, Federal government agencies (e.g., Department of Defense, Department of Interior), as well as local groups, such as Community Emergency Response Teams and other volunteer organizations that could be trained pre-event, more lives can be saved by assigning these non-traditional resources to areas that are categorized as needing less technically-trained resources. This provides for the deployment of the specific type of resources needed in a given area while minimizing additional risks to the non-traditional resources.

⁵ Excerpt from the Florida Catastrophic Plan (DRAFT), 2008



Table 1
ESF #9 Search and Rescue

Level	Primary Agency	Support Agencies
Federal	DOD DHS/FEMA DHS/USCG DOI	USDA/FS DOC DOD/USACE HHS DHS DOJ DOL NASA USAID
State	Department of Financial Services Division of State Fire Marshal	Florida's Fire Chiefs' Association Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Florida Wing of the Civil Air Patrol Florida Association of Search and Rescue
Regional		
Citrus	Citrus County Fire Rescue Division	City of Crystal River Fire Department Citrus County Sheriff's Office Nature Coast Emergency Medical Services Citrus County Transit Citrus County Community Support Services Division Citrus County School Board
Hardee	Hardee County Fire Rescue	Hardee County Public Works Hardee County Sheriff's Office Department of Corrections
Hernando	Hernando County Fire Rescue	Spring Hill Fire Rescue Brooksville Fire Department Tri-County Fire Department (Volunteer) High Point Fire Department (Volunteer) Hernando Beach Fire Department (Volunteer) Brooksville Police Department Hernando County Sheriff's Office Hernando County Department of Public Works Civil Air Patrol Utilities (Florida Power & Withlacoochee River Electric) US Coast Guard Auxiliary
Hillsborough	County Fire Rescue	Sheriff's Office Public Works TECO
Manatee	Manatee County Fire Chief's Association	Fire Departments in Manatee County Florida Fire Chief's Association



Level	Primary Agency	Support Agencies
Pasco	Pasco County Emergency Services Department Municipal Fire Departments	Pasco County Sheriff's Office Pasco County Public Works Department Pasco County Utilities Department Private Ambulance Services
Pinellas	Municipals fire departments and fire districts	Technical Rescue Team
Polk	Fire Rescue Division	Public Safety Department (Emergency Medical Services Division) (Emergency Management Division) Polk County Sheriff's Office Support Services Group (Communications Division) (Purchasing Division)
Sumter	Sumter County Fire Rescue	Sumter County Sheriff's Office Municipal Police Departments Lake Sumter EMS Sumter County Health Department Sumter County Public Works Department Municipal Public Works Departments Sumter County Emergency Management

Purpose, Goals, and Objectives

The goal is to conduct a primary search of impacted structures within 24 hours after impact, and complete tertiary search within 72 hours after impact.

Situation

1. More than 1 million structures within the 9 counties will be damaged to an extent that will require a primary search.
2. These structures can be categorized by location (using the U.S. National Grid search grid) and by damage to allow for the deployment of appropriately trained (also known as typed) resources within each search square.
3. Force multipliers (also know as non-traditional resources) will have to be used to meet the goal of conducting a primary search of impacted structures within the first 24 hours.

Consequences

1. The State of Florida Urban Search and Rescue will utilize the Florida Disaster Assessment Snapshot System assessment process as one tool for conducting assessments during catastrophic events.
2. Requests need to come as a mission-specific objective, not as a request for a specific resource. Use Division of State Fire Marshal Request for Assistance Form – Emergency Support Functions 4 and 9.



Triggers and Criteria

1. Airborne assets will be needed on every storm. The first priority is reconnaissance and the second will be mission-based.
2. Overflight reconnaissance will be first priority in every storm including infrared imagery if appropriate.
3. Additional satellite imagery may be requested.
4. In a Category 3 Hurricane, airborne communications and surveillance will be automatically requested. In storms lesser that Category 3, these resources may be utilized and will be ordered as needed.
 - When it becomes clear that more than 75% of available/accessible assets will be utilized, volunteers will be requested to fill certain Search and Rescue duties.
5. In a Category 3 hurricane, water assets will automatically be preset and put in place (address with Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission). Reference Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Water Deployment Plan. In storms lesser than Category 3, these resources may be utilized.
6. In a Category 3 hurricane, National Guard high-water vehicles/aviation/communications assets will be utilized. In storms lesser that Category 3, these resources may be utilized and will be ordered as needed.
7. Establish criteria for dealing with animal rescue issues (tracking and documentation).

Concept of Operations

This document will provide a basic concept of operations for the deployment of search and rescue (SAR) assets to a hurricane or other weather-related event from the State Emergency Operations Center and ensure a coordinated search and rescue effort occurs between the primary, coordinating, and supporting agencies.

Command and Management

The Florida Division of the State Fire Marshal partners with several agencies, including the Florida Fire Chiefs' Association, the Florida Association for Search and Rescue, the Florida Division of Forestry, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and others to mobilize, deploy, and support the Task Forces, Strike Teams, and individual resources that make-up the Florida Urban Search and Rescue (FUS&R) System.

In addition, the FEMA US&R Task Forces may be deployed to the State of Florida at the request of the State Fire Marshal Emergency Support Function 9 Emergency Coordinating Officer, and will be integrated into the management and coordination structure of the State, led by a Florida Urban Search and Rescue Team Leader.

The Florida Urban Search and Rescue System provides a coordinated response to disasters in both rural and urban environments. Special emphasis is placed on their ability to locate and extricate victims trapped in collapsed buildings, and from structures



ranging from light residential construction to heavy, reinforced multi-story concrete structures.

The integration of Florida Urban Search and Rescue System resources into a local area of operation or local missions involves the joint operation of the Florida Urban Search and Rescue System, in-state Mutual Aid Agreement resources, Emergency Management Assistance Compact resources, Federal Emergency Management Agency Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces, and other Federal Search and Rescue resources. This integration of resources in an affected area must be managed by an overall Incident Management Team to ensure effective operations Lead by a Florida Urban Search and Rescue Team Leader. The assignment of all Search and Rescue assets must be coordinated in order to cover the greatest area in a catastrophic incident. All Search and Rescue resources operating outside their home jurisdictions, including Federal Emergency Management Agency Urban Search and Rescue and Emergency Management Assistance Compact resources will operate under this Incident Management Team.

Inter- and Intra- Emergency Support Function Coordinating Structures

All primary agencies will participate in impending hurricane response dialogue with their counterparts within Emergency Support Function 9, as well as with other response leadership within the system.

Under the control of the Unified Command and Incident Management Teams, structures to be searched in a catastrophic event will be organized into the following four specific categories. The Florida Disaster Assessment Snapshot System will be a basis for categorizing these areas:

- **Affected:** This category includes dwellings with minimal damage to structure and/or contents. Affected homes are habitable without repairs.
- **Minor:** Minor damage encompasses a range of damage and is generally the most common type of damage. Minor damage exists when the home is damaged and uninhabitable, but may be made habitable in a short time with home repairs. Examples of minor damage would be windows or doors blown in or one foot or more of water/sewer backup in the basement.
- **Major:** Major damage exists when the home has sustained structural or significant damages, is uninhabitable, and requires extensive repairs. For example, substantial failure of structural elements of the residence, such as walls, roof, or floors might constitute major damage.
- **Destroyed:** Destroyed means the structure is a total loss or damaged to such an extent that repairs are not economically feasible. For example, a destroyed structure might be permanently uninhabitable or exhibit complete failure of major structural components, such as collapse of the foundation or roof.



The Search and Rescue Teams will be organized into three levels made up of technical and non-technical personnel. The less-damaged structures can be searched by mixed teams of technical and non-technical personnel or specifically non-technical teams.

- 100% of the structures with major damage, 10% of the destroyed structures, and 10% of structures with minor damage will be searched within the first 24 hours by technical resources.
- 90% of the structures with minor damage will be searched by operational resources within the first 24 hours.
- 100% of the affected structures will be searched by awareness resources within the first 24 hours.
- The remaining 90% of destroyed structures will be searched by a combination of resources after the first 24 hours.
- Medical facilities and hospitals will be searched by local responders.

Command, Control, and Organization

The integration of State Search and Rescue resources into an area of operation or the joint operation of State and Federal Search and Rescue resources in an affected area must be managed by an Incident Management Team to ensure effective operation. It is vitally important that the assignment of all Search and Rescue assets is coordinated in order to cover the greatest area in a widespread disaster or to provide the most efficient operation in an isolated incident. All Search and Rescue resources operating outside their home jurisdictions will operate under this management team (including Federal Emergency Management Agency Urban Search and Rescue task forces, under the leadership of a Florida Urban Search and Rescue Team Leader).

Integration of Federal Search and Rescue Assets

The Federal Government has developed several documents to guide Federal agencies that respond in support of State and local governments. The most applicable of those documents are the Catastrophic Incident Search and Rescue Addendum to the National Search and Rescue Manual and the National Response Framework Emergency Support Function 9 Search and Rescue Annex. These documents are made a part of this plan by reference.

Incident Management Team

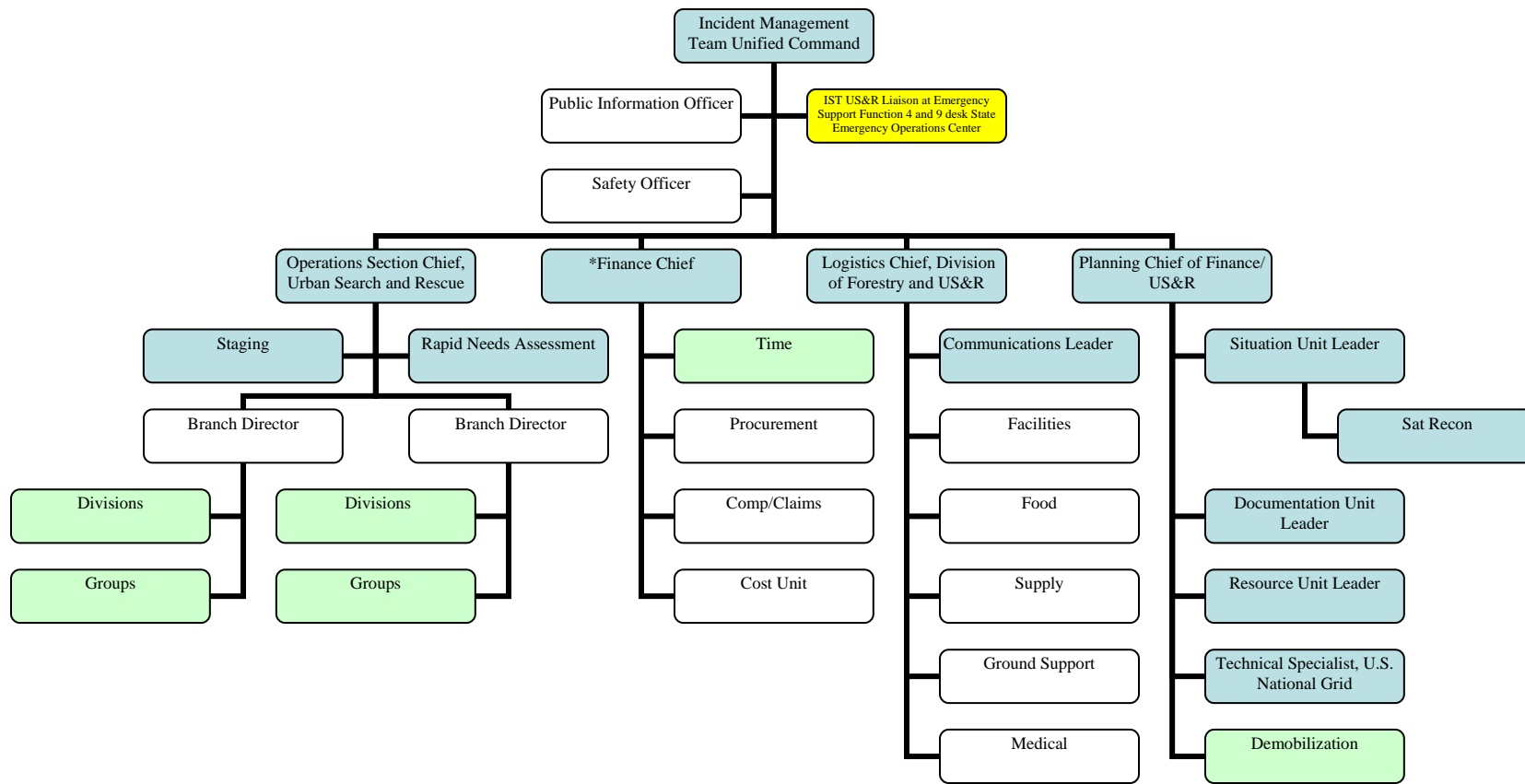
The Incident Management Team is a multi-discipline group of individuals with the sole purpose of supporting Urban Search and Rescue response to the incident/events in the State of Florida or mutual aid responses outside the boundaries of the State of Florida. The Incident Management Team will oversee all Urban Search and Rescue operations in the assigned area. The Incident Management Team will also serve as the point of contact with the State Emergency Operations Center to disseminate information between Urban Search and Rescue Operations and the State Emergency Operations



Center. The Incident Management Team will be a unified command structure between Urban Search and Rescue and Division of Forestry personnel. The following plan is to be established at the request of the State Emergency Operations Center at a location as directed by the State Emergency Operations Center. Staffing of the Incident Management Team will be based upon the magnitude of the incident/event. The planning process will begin in response to the initial need to organize the state-wide search and rescue response.



Figure 1
USAR Organization Chart





Phasing and Tasks

Pre-Incident Response/Normal Operations (Readiness Period)

The nine State of Florida Search and Rescue Task Forces routinely identify their state of readiness. Any Task Force can update a non-response status change at any time.

The Technical Rescue Teams, Type I and II teams, are identified as local and regional assets and are deployable at a moments notice, either as a stand alone or as part of an Engine Strike Team. Therefore, they are considered available status until a roll call determines otherwise.

The Florida Incident Management Team (FL-IST) personnel are queried by the Florida Association for Search and Rescue Chair or designee for their availability on an as needed basis.

Elevated Threat

The Florida Association for Search and Rescue Chair and designee participate in conference calls and coordination meetings with the State Emergency Response Plan (SERP) Chair, the State Fire Marshall and participating agencies. Based on the information from these calls/meetings, the Florida Association for Search and Rescue Chair or designee may issue advisory notices to Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces, Regional Emergency Support Function 9 Representatives, and other Search and Rescue partners (i.e., Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission).

Credible Threat (Specific Pre-incident Preparations)

It should be noted that in an event that presents itself with less than these designated lead time frames or a no-notice event, these activities will be compressed into the time available prior to deployment.

Alert Phase: 120 hours (5 days) to 96 hours (4 days)

The Florida Association for Search and Rescue Chair or designee participates in a Disaster Operations Reentry Planning session for the affected region(s), and participates in telephone conferences to discuss the situation.

Activation Phase: 96 hours (4 days) to 48 hours (2 days)

The Florida Association for Search and Rescue Chair or designee, in coordination with the State Emergency Operations Center, State Fire Marshal, and State Emergency Response Plan Chair, make the determination of the specific resources to be activated/mobilized to also include resource travel and reporting time calculations.



Pre-landfall staging area(s) are selected in concert with the State Emergency Operations Center Logistics Management/Billeting and are locked in for the identified number of personnel. Pre-landfall staging areas billeting, feeding, and other support requirements are established.

Activation Orders are generated (including a mission number) and forwarded to the assigned resources. Advisory e-mails are distributed to the Urban Search and Rescue Task Force Program Managers and the Regional Representatives. Telephone conference calls are conducted with the assigned Urban Search and Rescue Florida Incident Management Team command personnel and the Task Force Leaders of the activated Task Forces to address activation, mobilization and staging issues.

An Urban Search and Rescue Specialist (Planner) is assigned to the State Emergency Operations Center Emergency Support Function 4/9 Desk.

Staging Phase: 48 hours (2days) to 0 hours

Activated resources are on location/in-place at their assigned staging area. Florida Incident Management Team members and Task Force Leaders establish communications and coordinate activities with the State Emergency Operations Center Emergency Support Function 4/9 as necessary. The Urban Search and Rescue Specialist (State Emergency Operations Center) determines the need for additional planning support.

The selection of staging area(s) for Urban Search and Rescue resources is based on the following rationale:

- Located outside anticipated tropical storm force winds
- Good access to interstate highways

Urban Search and Rescue Resource Requirements by the Projected Hurricane Category (This is a rule of thumb and may be adjusted, as needed.)

Category 1 Hurricane:

- One (1) Rapid Needs Assessment Group
- One (1) Type III Urban Search and Rescue Task Force (Closest Task Force)

Category 2 Hurricane:

- One (1) Rapid Needs Assessment Group
- One (1) Type II Urban Search and Rescue Task Force
- Two (2) Type III Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces

Category 3, 4, or 5 Hurricane:

- One (1) Florida Incident Management Team



- One (2) Rapid Needs Assessment Groups
- Three (3) Type I Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces
- Three (3) Type II Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces
- Three (3) Type III Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces

Pre-Landfall Staging Period

Activated resources shall arrive on location/in-place at the assigned staging area no more than 48 hours or less than 12 hours in advance of the storm.

The Urban Search and Rescue Florida Incident Management Team coordinates activities with the respective National and/or Regional Incident Management Team and Incident Management Team representatives and with all Task Force Leaders from the deployed resources. The chain of command and reporting requirements will be identified.

The Urban Search and Rescue Florida Incident Management Team ensures the delivery of logistical support resources (trailers of meals, water, and supplies).

The Urban Search and Rescue Florida Incident Management Team and/or Emergency Support Function 4/9 Urban Search and Rescue Planner assigns Urban Search and Rescue Specialist Liaisons to all locations/entities, as requested.

Incident Response (Deployment)

The Urban Search and Rescue Florida Incident Management Team and Task Forces move forward to their assigned location(s) in accordance with the Authority Having Jurisdictions' (AHJ) request and/or through the State Emergency Response Plan, or affect Area Command. This will be done as per the Florida Association of Search and Rescue Urban Search and Rescue Hurricane ConOp Plan.

The Urban Search and Rescue Florida Incident Management Team identifies and reports to the local Incident Command Post/Incident Commander of the Authority Having Jurisdiction. Unless otherwise directed, the Urban Search and Rescue Florida Incident Management Team and Task Force(s) will usually integrate into or establish an Urban Search and Rescue Branch under the Operations Section of the established Incident Command System structure.

The Urban Search and Rescue Florida Incident Management Team Leader will ensure the effective coordination, interaction, and reporting occurs through the Operations Section throughout the course of the mission.

The Urban Search and Rescue Incident Management Team will encourage and help initiate Unified Command for tactical operations, as required.



The Urban Search and Rescue Incident Management Team Leader will coordinate regularly scheduled telephone conferences with the Emergency Support Function 9 Representative at the State Emergency Operations Center.

The Urban Search and Rescue Incident Management Team Leader will coordinate closely with the sponsoring agencies chiefs, usually by way of scheduled teleconferences, to keep them apprised of the common operating picture and incident situation.

The Urban Search and Rescue Florida Incident Management Team will review and develop the need for additional tactical resources or support requirements, as required for incident operations. Requests will be filled by the State Emergency Operations Center Emergency Support Function 9 and/or the Incident Management Team Logistical Section in accordance with the State Emergency Response Plan.

The Urban Search and Rescue Florida Incident Management Team will review and conduct demobilization planning for assigned resources.

Post Incident Demobilization

The Urban Search and Rescue Florida Incident Management Team will review and conduct demobilization planning for assigned resources. Requests for demobilization orders will be filled by the Emergency Support Function 9 Representative at the State Emergency Operations Center from recommendations made through the Florida Incident Management Team.

The Urban Search and Rescue Florida Incident Management Team will work with the Task Force sponsoring agencies on demobilization travel and associated issues involved with the return to home base of demobilized resources.

Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces will conclude operations, address demobilization activities, and return to home base in accordance with demobilization orders.

The Urban Search and Rescue Florida Incident Management Team will conduct an exit interview/demobilization agreement with the local Incident Commander/staff at the conclusion of all Urban Search and Rescue operations. The Urban Search and Rescue Florida Incident Management Team will conclude operations, address demobilization activities, and return to home base in accordance with demobilization orders.

Post Incident Rest and Reconstruction

Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces will conduct personnel rest periods, cache rehab, and other return-to-readiness activities, as outlined in their respective demobilization orders.



Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces will develop a detailed mission reimbursement submission within 90 days of return to home base.

Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces and Florida Incident Management Team will conduct post-mission operations reviews to identify issues for future operational improvements and forward these to the State Urban Search and Rescue Program Coordinator within 45 days of return to home base. The State Urban Search and Rescue Coordinator will submit a final review to the Urban Search and Rescue Coordinator, as designated by the State Fire Marshal and the Statewide Emergency Response Plan Chair, within two weeks of receipt of report. Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces will advise the Florida Association for Search and Rescue Chair as soon as their Task Force has returned to a full readiness status.

Hazardous Materials and Environmental Protection

In the catastrophic event such as a hurricane, the release of hazardous materials or toxic contamination is an anticipated consequence. In order to prevent further injury, the hazardous materials release must be rapidly identified and mitigated and victims exposed to the hazard must be rescued and, if necessary, decontaminated and treated.

There are eight teams in the 9-county area.

- Type II- Hillsborough, Pinellas, Manatee, Tampa, Citrus and Polk
- Type III- Hernando and Pasco

All firefighters in the region are trained at the operations level. All hazmat team members should be trained at the technician level. (The technician level for the fire service is 160-hours and for the private industry it is 40-hours.) Currently, the City of Tampa has 130 firefighters trained at the Technical Level. Pinellas County has 63 firefighters; while Hillsborough County Fire Rescue has 90. Hillsborough County Public Works has an additional 30. Hernando County has 60. Coast Guard 5. DEP has 6. Pasco County 30. (Augmented by other private entities as needed)

All fire departments have had some training in mass decontamination using the engines. Some departments provide level B suits. The type II hazmat teams have mass decontamination capabilities as does Hernando County. (The Department of Health has a mass decontamination unit in Hernando County that is capable of supplying the region.) Potential gaps include equipment not being standardized and conditions limiting sustainment of the equipment long-term (maintenance and replacement).

All hospitals have plans in place for decontamination in order to prevent cross contamination. Some dispatch centers have a checklist that assist with soliciting information regarding WMD and Hazmat releases from callers. This potential gap and there is lack of standardization in dealing with WMD incidents. Non-emergency dispatch centers have not been included in this.



Command and Control

The fire departments activate the county teams through local mutual aid and response policies. When additional resources are required this regional mutual aid is used. When a regional response cannot handle the incident, then resources are activated through the State Mutual Aid Agreement. Through the State's Mutual aid agreement there are currently 28 Type II teams and approximately 10 Type III teams statewide. In addition through the Department of Homeland Security, several stock pile tractor-trailers store equipment which can be deployed through the State EOC.

SERC has developed basic SOPs which define general operations at a WMD/Hazmat incident. Safety procedures are included in these documents. Each team will work within the ICS and Unified Command Systems. Many teams use the same check off sheets or information collection data forms that can pass information from one resource to another.

Each region has EMS capability. As part of the response, an ALS unit is dispatched. The Tox Medic program is under development through SERC. Each hazmat team trains on rescue techniques while in Level A suits and using portable stretchers or skids.

**ESF #10
Hazardous Materials Response
And Environmental Protection**

Level	Primary Agency	Support Agencies
Federal	EPA DHS/USCG	DOT GSA NRC USDA USDA/FS DOC DOD DOD/USACE DOE HHS DHS DHS/FEMA DOI DOJ DOL DOS



Level	Primary Agency	Support Agencies
State	Department of Environmental Protection	Division of Emergency Management Department of Transportation Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles Florida Department of Law Enforcement Department of Military Affairs Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Department of Health Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Department of Financial Services Division of State Fire Marshal Water Management Districts
Regional		
Citrus	Citrus County Fire Rescue Special Operations	Citrus County Health Department Citrus County Sheriff's Office Citrus County Department of Public Works Florida Division of Emergency Management Florida Department of Environmental Protection Florida Department of Health Florida Department of Transportation Florida Department of Law Enforcement Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service Nuclear Regulatory Commission Citrus County Extension Services
Hardee	Hardee County Fire Rescue Hardee County Hazmat Team	Hardee County Emergency Management Hardee County Health Department Hardee County Sheriff's Office Hardee County Public Works Bowling Green Volunteer Fire Department LEPC
Hernando	Hernando County Hazardous Materials Response Team	Hernando County Sheriff's Office Spring Hill Fire Rescue Hernando Beach Volunteer Fire Department Tri-County Volunteer Fire Department Brooksville Fire Department Hernando County Utilities Hernando County Department of Public Works Hernando County Fire Rescue High Point Volunteer Fire Department
Hillsborough	Hillsborough County Fire Rescue Municipal fire/fire rescue departments	Sheriff's Office Municipal police departments Health Department



Level	Primary Agency	Support Agencies
Manatee	Manatee County Hazmat Division	Manatee County Fire Chiefs Association Manatee County Sheriff's Office Manatee County Public Health Manatee County Department of Agricultural and Natural Resources Municipal Police Departments in Manatee County Bradenton/Sarasota Airport Authority Manatee County Solid Waste Division Port Manatee Fire Brigade
Pasco	Pasco County Office of Emergency Management	Pasco County Emergency Services Pasco County Health Department Pasco County Sheriff Office Pasco County Code Enforcement Commercial Industry Partners Pasco County Utilities Services Branch
Pinellas	County's Hazardous Material Response Team	Local fire departments and fire districts
Polk	Public Safety Department (Fire Services Division) (Emergency Management Division) (Emergency Medical Service)	Public Safety Department (Emergency Management Division) (Emergency Medical Service) Polk County Sheriff's Office Polk County Health Department Infrastructure/Growth Management Group Public Works Department (Solid Waste Division)
Sumter	Sumter County Fire Rescue	Florida Fire Chiefs Association Lake Sumter Emergency Medical Services Sumter County Public Works Department Sumter County Sheriff's Office Marion County Fire / Rescue - Haz-Mat Citrus County Public Safety Department - Haz-Mat Lake County Emergency Services - Haz-Mat Municipal Police Departments Municipal Public Works Departments Sumter County Emergency Management

Law Enforcement and Security Operations

Following an event, the incident must be assessed and secured; access must be controlled; security support must be provided to other response operations (and related critical locations, facilities, and resources); emergency public information must be provided while protecting first responders and mitigating any further public risks; and any crime/incident scene preservation issues must be addressed.

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 16 (ESF 16) is to establish procedures for the command, control, and coordination of all state and local law enforcement personnel and equipment to support impacted local law enforcement agencies. ESF 16 also establishes



procedures for the use of the Florida National Guard (ESF 13) in security missions requested by local law enforcement agencies.

Response

Evacuation: As needed, ESF 16 agencies will participate in local, regional, and/or highway lane evacuations to ensure a safe and smooth transition from the potentially impacted area. The Florida Highway Patrol will assume the role as ESF 16's Primary Agency for activities pertaining to the established plan for highway lane evacuations and coordinate all requests for law enforcement services through the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

Pre-positioning: ESF 16 will identify the number of law enforcement personnel and equipment, based on the law enforcement response matrix, available to respond anywhere in the state. ESF 16 may pre-position resources as conditions allow and for incidents such as high profile dignitary visits, trials, or public events.

Resource Coordination: The Florida Department of Law Enforcement Regional Operations Center activates its Law Enforcement Multi-Agency Coordination Group (MAC) and selects locations in the impacted area for establishing command posts to fulfill assignments requested by local law enforcement. This information is provided to all ESF 16 agencies. Mutually, ESF 16 agencies begin response and pre-positioning preparations, as required.

Search and Rescue: The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Division of Law Enforcement (FWC) will assume the role of ESF 16's Primary Agency for the coordination of all activities regarding Search and Rescue. FWC will participate and assist in the development of search and rescue plan(s) for the area of impact and coordinate with ESF 4&9 and other ESFs in the implementation of the Search and Rescue Plan.

Initial Assessments: Contact with affected Sheriffs and Chiefs will be made quickly to determine their law enforcement resource needs for the particular incident. That information is collected and transmitted to the affected Florida Department of Law Enforcement Regional Operations Center, Headquarters Command Staff, and the Mutual Aid Director.

Physical Deployment: Each ESF 16 Support Agency Emergency Coordination Officers at the State Emergency Operations Center will coordinate with Florida Department of Law Enforcement for deployment of their resources. All state law enforcement resources typically respond in numbers and types of equipment based on initial assessments made with Sheriff(s), Chief(s), and State agency operations requiring law enforcement support. Upon arrival in the area of impact, each ESF 16 Support Agency coordinates with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and their agency representative in the Law Enforcement MAC. The Emergency Services and Law Enforcement Matrices (See Appendix B-4 and B-5) are included in the back of this Annex.

Force Reductions: ESF 16 will continually assess all law enforcement support mission assignments managed by the Law Enforcement MAC and will demobilize as required. These assessments, which are done in conjunction with the respective Sheriff(s) and Chief(s), help determine the level of resources required and the duration expected. As assignments are taken



over by local law enforcement, or are no longer necessary, reductions in the number of out-of-region sheriff deputies and police officers, state law enforcement and Florida National Guard (ESF 13) personnel are taken into consideration. Unless other assignments require support, the first agency to begin withdrawal will be the Florida National Guard (ESF 13) followed by out-of-region sheriff deputies and police officers, then out-of-region state law enforcement.

Recovery

In the catastrophic event, Law enforcement support from ESF 16 will continue to be required by affected Sheriff(s) and Chief(s) into the recovery phase of an incident. Normally, by this time the majority of assignments have been assumed by local law enforcement, or are no longer required. The same requirement may continue to exist for state operations remaining active and requiring law enforcement support, but typically are similar to local law enforcement needs, as described. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement will continue to conduct assessments of all assignment requirements with the requesting agencies and will respond accordingly.

Mutual Aid

In the event of a disaster, the Florida Sheriff's Task Force and the Florida Police Chiefs' Association will dispatch representatives to the State Emergency Operations Center upon a Level II activation to coordinate response with Sheriff's Offices and Police Departments prepared to assist in the impacted area. The coordination of assignments of those responding Sheriff's Office and Police Department personnel is done at the State Emergency Operations Center in conjunction with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

State Management Team

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement establishes a Law Enforcement MAC as soon as possible in the impacted region. The Law Enforcement MAC will assume tactical management of in-place and arriving state law enforcement and mutual aid assets to assist local law enforcement. Further, if a State Management Team (SMT) is deployed to manage appropriate state response, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement will provide a representative to the SMT for liaison purposes.

Federal Resources

The National Response Framework developed by the Department of Homeland Security designates ESF 13 as the counterpart federal law enforcement Emergency Support Function to ESF 16 in the state Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Under the National Response Framework, any request for federal law enforcement personnel and support during emergencies must be made by the Governor to the U. S. Attorney General who must review and approve the request pursuant to the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act. Federal agencies that respond will coordinate closely with ESF 16, and provide liaison personnel in the State Emergency Operations Center, as well as in the Law Enforcement MAC in the impacted area. Should the Division of Emergency Management establish a SMT, a federal liaison will be assigned at that location.

The Lead agency responsible for overall command and coordination of ESF 16, and the deployment of state law enforcement assets to affected local agencies. Florida Department of Law Enforcement is responsible for staffing the State Emergency Operations Center, LE-MAC,



county government Emergency Operations Centers, and maintaining liaison with affected Sheriffs and Chiefs. Florida Department of Law Enforcement is responsible for collecting statistics such as manpower, and disaster-related deaths, etc., in accordance with the Mutual Aid Plan, will participate in investigations/task forces related to the disaster, as necessary, and gather intelligence. Florida Department of Law Enforcement also receives and responds to requests for the Florida National Guard to augment law enforcement.

Roles and Responsibilities

**ESF #16
Law Enforcement**

Level	Primary Agency	Support Agencies
Federal	DOJ	TREAS VA EPA NASA SSA USPS USDA/FS DOC DOD DOD/USACE DOE DHS DHS/USCG DOI
State	Florida Department of Law Enforcement	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Office of Agriculture Law Enforcement) Department of Business and Professional Regulation (Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco) Department of Corrections Department of Environmental Protection (Division of Law Enforcement) Department of Financial Services (Division of Insurance, Fraud, and Bureau of Fire and Arson Investigation) Florida Sheriff’s Task Force Florida Police Chief’s Association Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (Division of Florida Highway Patrol) Department of Lottery (Division of Security) Department of Military Affairs (Florida National Guard) Department of Transportation (Division of Motor Carrier Compliance) Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (Division of Law Enforcement) Department of Juvenile Justice
Regional		



Level	Primary Agency	Support Agencies
Citrus	Citrus County Sheriff's Office	Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Hardee	Hardee County Sheriffs Office	City of Wauchula Police Department City of Bowling Green Police Department Town of Zolfo Springs Police Department Hardee County School District Hardee County Public Works Hardee County Office of Emergency Management Department of Corrections
Hernando	Hernando County Sheriff's Office	Brooksville Police Department
Hillsborough	Sheriff's Office	Municipal police departments Florida Highway Patrol Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) University of South Florida Police Florida National Guard
Manatee	Manatee County Sheriff's Office	Florida Department of Law Enforcement Florida Highway Patrol Municipal Police Departments in Manatee County
Pasco (ESF 13)	Pasco County Sheriff's Office	Dade City Police Department New Port Richey Police Department Port Richey Police Department Zephyrhills Police Department Pasco County Health Department Medical Examiner's Office Traffic Operations Pasco County Emergency Services
Pinellas	Sheriff's Office	Municipal Police Departments Florida Department Of Law Enforcement Florida Highway Patrol
Polk	Polk County Sheriff's Office	Public Safety Department (Emergency Management Division) Municipal Police Departments Florida Department Of Law Enforcement Florida Highway Patrol
Sumter	Sumter County Sheriff's Office	Bushnell Police Department Wildwood Police Department Center Hill Police Department Webster Police Department Coleman Police Department

Support Agencies

Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Division of Florida Highway Patrol

- The Florida Highway Patrol will assume the role as ESF 16's Primary Agency for activities pertaining to the established plan for highway evacuations and coordinate all requests for law enforcement services through the Florida Department of law Enforcement. They will



also be responsible for providing law enforcement support for traffic control, road status closure information, high visibility patrol, communications issues, and escorts.

- Provide assistance with other assignments as required.
- In case of nuclear power plant emergencies, the Division of Florida Highway Patrol will assist in the transportation of samples for analysis, when immediate analysis is necessary.

Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Law Enforcement

- Responsible for assisting the Florida Department of Law Enforcement in the coordination of State park and state law enforcement related activities such as security patrols, search and rescue missions, hazardous material incidents, and damage assessments.
- Will assist in operations where specialized equipment maybe needed (i.e., four-wheel drive vehicles, all terrain vehicles, mobile command posts, etc.).
- Will assist in fixed post assignments and accept other law enforcement missions as required.

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Division of Law Enforcement

- Will be responsible for conducting waterborne zone enforcement/security evacuations, search and rescue, waterborne law enforcement, and patrol of rural natural areas.
- Will assist the Florida Department of Law Enforcement with communications issues, US&R, and assist in missions requiring four-wheel drive, all terrain vehicles, vessels or aircraft.
- Provide assistance in other assignments as required.
- Will provide assistance to local law enforcement and county humane societies in animal issues regarding abandoned, escaped, or captive wildlife and exotics.
- In case of nuclear power plant emergencies, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will coordinate with the Department of Health in the collection of isotope samples.
- Will assume the role of ESF 16's Primary Agency for coordination of all activities regarding Search and Rescue. They will participate and assist in the development of search and rescue plan(s) for the area of impact and coordinate with ESF 4&9 and other ESFs in the implementation of the Search and Rescue Plan.

Department of Transportation, Division of Motor Carrier Compliance

- Will be responsible for assisting in coordinating modifications to commercial vehicle restrictions regarding size, weight, registration requirements, and other commercial vehicle rules and regulations, as they pertain to the movement of relief supplies and recovery equipment.
- Establish fixed post assignments associated with Florida's transportation infrastructure; provide assistance to the Florida Highway Patrol in regional and Highway Evacuation Lane Plan evacuations, and coordinate ESF 16 missions with ESFs 1 and 3.
- Perform additional assignments as required.

Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco

- Will be responsible for assisting the Florida Department of Law Enforcement in staffing and coordination of assignments, and conducting assessments of all assignments staffed by ESF 16. Further, provide assistance in other assignments as required.



Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement

- Will be responsible for assisting Florida Department of Law Enforcement in the coordination of logistics (i.e., fuel, meals, generators, cots, etc), in support of law enforcement.
- Assist in patrol assignments and search and rescue, requiring four-wheel drive vehicles.
- Provide assistance in other assignments as required.
- In case of nuclear power plant emergencies, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services in concert with the Department of Health will assist in obtaining samples of animal food and water sources for radiological testing.
- When necessary, the Office of Agriculture Law Enforcement will also coordinate with the Department of Health in the establishment of quarantine zones.

Department of Lottery, Division of Security

- Will be available for limited logistical transport assistance to state law enforcement, as required.
- Provide other law enforcement services consistent with agency capabilities and responsibilities.

Department of Corrections

- Will be responsible for state prison evacuations, assistance to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement in county jail evacuation, debris removal, and as a source on inmate labor (on public property) consistent with agency capabilities and responsibilities.

Department of Military Affairs, Florida National Guard

- Will assist the Florida Department of Law Enforcement in providing manpower for augmenting state and local law enforcement on assignments to include, but not limited to fixed post, security patrol, assisting the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services in logistical transport, and other assignments as required, particularly involving specialized equipment such as helicopters, humvees, and trucks.
- All law enforcement requests for the Florida National Guard (FLNG) (ESF 13) assistance must be forwarded to and approved by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.
- FLNG may assist the Florida Highway Patrol during Highway Evacuation Lane Plan evacuations.

Florida Sheriffs' Task Force

- Will ensure that a representative is dispatched to the State Emergency Operations Center to assist the Florida Department of Law Enforcement in coordinating the response from other Sheriff's Offices in the state.
- Provide general law enforcement services to the impacted Sheriff(s) and Chief(s).
- Provide equipment as required to fulfill their assignments

Florida Police Chiefs' Association

- Will ensure that a representative from the Florida Police Chiefs' Association is dispatched to the State Emergency Operations Center to assist the Florida Department of Law Enforcement in coordinating the response from other police departments in the state.
- Provide general law enforcement services to the impacted sheriff(s) and chief(s), and will provide equipment as required to fulfill their assignments.



Florida Department of Financial Services, Division of Insurance Fraud and Bureau of Fire and Arson Investigation

- Will be responsible for assisting the Florida Department of Law Enforcement in staffing and coordination of intelligence gathering, search and rescue efforts with the State Fire Marshal, and post-disaster task forces and investigative efforts relating to unlicensed adjusters and fraudulent insurance claims and other insurance related crime.
- Provide assistance in other assignments as required.

Department of Juvenile Justice

- When possible, assist the Florida Department of Law Enforcement in coordinating activities and services, which may include but are not limited to:
- Transport survivors and/or supplies to disaster relief sites,
- Provide temporary housing,
- Prepare supplies for dissemination to disaster relief sites,
- Assist with the relocation of displaced citizens,
- Assist with food support services,
- Provide limited, temporary manpower for restoration and cleanup,
- Provide clerical/administrative support for command/communications centers.
- Responsible for the evacuation of juvenile offender facilities in the state.
- Provide the services of sworn youth custody officers.
- Provide staff for the dissemination of information both written and electronic as needed.

Federal ESF 13 Law Enforcement

- The National Response Framework developed by the Department of Homeland Security designates Federal ESF 13 as the counterpart federal law enforcement Emergency Support Function to the State of Florida's ESF 16 in the state Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Under the National Response Framework, any request for federal law enforcement personnel and support during emergencies must be made by the Governor to the U. S. Attorney General who must review and approve the request pursuant to the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act.
- The State of Florida's ESF 16 Federal Support Agency will coordinate closely with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, and provide liaison personnel in the State Emergency Operations Center, as well as in the Law Enforcement MAC in the impacted area.
- Should the Division of Emergency Management establish a SMT, a federal liaison will be assigned at that location

ⁱ Hurricanes Katrina and Rita After Action and Improvement Plan. (2006)