

SANCA Disaster Plan
Suncoast Aquatic Nature Center Associates, Inc. (SANCA)
at
Nathan Benderson Park
August, 2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
INTRODUCTION	4
WHY DISASTER PLANNING IS NECESSARY	4
SANCA DISASTER PLAN	4
MITIGATION	4
PREPAREDNESS	4
RESPONSE	5
RECOVERY	5
ALL-HAZARDS PLANNING	5
PURPOSE	5
SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS	6
CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS	7
ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	8
VENUE OPERATING MANAGER	8
DIRECTOR, DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	8
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	9
POST-DISASTER PREPAREDNESS COORDINATOR	9
DISASTER RELIEF PROGRAM	9
DISASTER RELIEF FUNDS	9
EMERGENCY DECLARATION PROCESS	10
AUTHORITY TO DECLARE A STATE OF EMERGENCY	10
COUNTY EMERGENCY DECLARATION PROCESS	10
STATE EMERGENCY DECLARATION PROCESS	10
PRESIDENTIAL EMERGENCY/DISASTER DECLARATION	11
CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS	11
PROTECTIVE MEASURES	12

EVACUATIONS	12
SHELTERING	12
SPECIAL NEEDS SHELTERING	12
SHELTERING PETS OR SERVICE ANIMALS	12
MAINTAINING A COMMON OPERATING PICTURE (COP)	13
PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE	13
EXERCISE AND PLAN REVISIONS	14
HSEEP COMPLIANCE AND PLAN IMPROVEMENT	14
PLAN REVIEW	15
LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS	15
REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES	16
LAWS, FLORIDA STATUTES	16
LAWS, FEDERAL STATUTES	16
ADMINISTRATIVE RULES	17
FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE	17
CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS	17
STATE EXECUTIVE ORDERS	17
FEDERAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS	17
SUPPORTING PLANS AND PROCEDURES	17
ACRONYMS	18

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Suncoast Aquatic Nature Center Associates Disaster Plan is the Organization's authoritative operations document to be used in all phases of disaster management (Mitigation, Planning, Operations, Logistics, Finance & Administration, & Recovery) to properly respond and recover from all catastrophic, major, and minor disasters. The SANCA Disaster Plan is compliant with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and incorporates the principles set forth in the Incident Command System (ICS). The SANCA Disaster Plan encompasses the strategic vision of Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8), to strengthen resiliency by involving partners at all levels to include government, non-government organizations (NGOs), and private sector resources in the planning process.

INTRODUCTION

The SANCA Disaster Plan describes the basic strategies, assumptions, operational objectives, and mechanisms through which the Organization can allocate and mobilize resources and conduct activities to support the Organization's Disaster Preparedness program through mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. The SANCA Disaster Plan is purposely designed to be flexible and adaptable. The SANCA Disaster Plan outlines the roles and responsibilities of SANCA at Nathan Benderson Park.

WHY DISASTER PLANNING IS NECESSARY?

A Disaster Plan outlines specific procedures for managing the emergency. The SANCA Disaster Plan objectives are to reduce potential consequences such as loss of life, injuries, and damage to property, and assist in the resumption of normalcy for daily life and activities.

A. Disaster Plan

Comprehensive emergency management involves phases that are coordinated and supported at all levels (Staff, Volunteers) before, during, and after an emergency situation including:

- **Mitigation:** This is an activity that when put in motion can lessen the impact of a particular disaster (e.g. Hurricane in the Gulf, Beach Patrol pulls stands back beyond expected storm surge to prevent further destruction of property). The practice of mitigation increases awareness throughout the organization and when applied greatly reduces hazard vulnerabilities.
- **Preparedness:** These activities ensure that all members of the organization react promptly and effectively during an emergency. Activities specific to preparedness include: obtaining information on threats, planning to prepare an organized response, providing disaster preparedness awareness training at all members at the Organizational Staff and Volunteers, obtaining and maintaining active staff rosters with updated

contact information, and maintain disaster checklists at all above listed levels of the Organization.

- **Response:** Response during an emergency for SANCA will include actions necessary when an emergency exists or is imminent. For the purpose of this SANCA Disaster Plan those actions include: notification to key SANCA Staff and Volunteers, and to the local law enforcement and fire department authorities who have jurisdiction over the affected area, rendering assistance to those in need after the threat has been eliminated and deemed so by local, county, or state officials, and making disaster reports.
- **Recovery:** Recovery consists of short and long-term operations to resume normal daily activities. In a perfect scenario, recovery would return the disaster location (all damaged areas) to the previous state. During this phase, essential vital infrastructure is restored to include: electrical services, water, sewer, cleared roads, etc. Disaster relief programs that exist within SANCA would become available along with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance. Both the Organizations relief program and FEMA Public Assistance will be further discussed in later section.

NOTE: Currently no permanent facilities exist at Nathan Benderson Park.

They are anticipated to come on-line from 2015-2017. As they are built, specific programs will be instituted to deal with all emergencies. They specific programs will be integrated into the SANCA Disaster Plan.

B. All-Hazards Planning

State and local emergency planning in Florida utilize an all-hazards approach to emergency management planning and so does SANCA. The all-hazards approach plans for the same consequences of all emergencies regardless of the hazard due to basic functions being similar no matter the circumstance. An all-hazards approach will adequately prepare SANCA for an efficient and effective response to all emergencies to include natural, technological, and those that are man-made.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the SANCA Disaster Plan is to:

- Develop an all-hazards planning approach that will be utilized for all threats and/or emergencies or disasters that may impact Nathan Benderson Park.
- Create a common culture of preparedness through mitigation, planning, response, and recovery throughout SANCA.

- Reduce the vulnerability of SANCA Staff and Volunteers, and NBP Athletes, Spectators and Visitors to include: the loss of life or injury, damage and loss of property that results from natural, technological, and man-made disasters.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

The primary goal of the SANCA Disaster Preparedness Program is to ensure the readiness to respond and recover from emergencies regardless of natural, technological, or man-made. Due to Florida's coastal geography, the state is vulnerable to many natural hazards, including flooding, tropical cyclones (tropical depressions, tropical storms, and hurricanes), tornados, and wildfires. Florida is also vulnerable to freezing temperatures and drought. The state of Florida is also vulnerable to communication failures, power disruptions, and infrastructure disruption and failure. Man-made hazards to the state include potential terrorist attacks and mass migration. Due to Florida's high number of facilities within the state associated with tourism Florida remains vulnerable to the above mentioned hazards.

B. Assumptions

The following general operational and demographic assumptions apply to this plan. 1.

General Operational Assumptions

- Local government will initiate actions to save lives and protect property.
- The most effective resources during emergencies and disasters are survivors. They are the first on scene and provide instant assistance to others.
- There are "notice" (e.g. hurricanes) and "no-notice" (e.g. terrorist attacks) events. Emergencies and disasters occur with or without warning.
- Emergencies and disasters will cause one or more of the following: injury and/or loss of life; damage or destruction of property; utility outages or disruptions..
- The state may stage or deploy resources prior to an impact assessment.
- Evacuation and sheltering may require regional coordination.

- Disability civil rights laws require physical accessibility of shelter facilities, effective communication using multiple methods, full access to emergency services, and modification of programs where needed. In accordance with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), evacuation shelters will offer individuals with functional needs the same benefits provided to those without functional needs. This includes safety, comfort, food, medical care, and the support of family and care givers. This assumption encompasses pre-established local emergency shelters. SANCA facilities may or may not be used as emergency sheltering facilities.
- Each state and local agency, eligible private, non-governmental and volunteer organizations will document and seek federal and state reimbursement, as appropriate, for expenses incurred during disaster operations.
- Achieving and maintaining effective community preparedness reduces the immediate demands on response organizations. This level of preparedness requires constant public awareness and education programs to ensure people take appropriate advance actions to reduce their vulnerability during at least the initial 72 hours following an emergency or disaster.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

In order to ensure that preparations by SANCA will be adequate to respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters, the SANCA Disaster Preparedness/Relief Program is charged with the responsibility of maintaining a comprehensive Organization wide program of emergency management. SANCA is responsible for coordinating its efforts with its staff and volunteers. This coordination effort is to be extended to local, state, and federal government agencies when all SANCA resources have become exhausted. In accordance with Federal Emergency Declarations, when an imminent or actual event threatens the state of Florida, the Director of the Florida Division of Emergency Management will activate the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) and recommend that the Governor declare a state of emergency.

The Florida SERT is composed of agency-appointed Emergency Coordination Officers (ECOs) and staff from state agencies, volunteer and non-governmental organizations that operate under the direction and control of the Governor and State Coordinating Officer (SCO). The Florida SERT is categorized into 18 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) that carry out coordination and completion of response and recovery activities during an emergency or disaster. The ESFs are grouped by function rather than agency, and if necessary, SANCA will utilize the ESFs to support response and recovery operations at Nathan Benderson Park. The SANCA Disaster Plan utilizes these ESFs in the event that outside agencies become involved. With the assigned designation, those

assigned to an ESF within SANCA can easily locate an outside agency counterpart with the same corresponding ESF to assist in effective and efficient response and recovery.

- Transportation (ESF #1): Assisting fellow members with basic transportation
 - Communications (ESF #2): Maintain effective two-way communication between all SANCA Staff and Volunteers regarding resource needs, damages, injured members, etc.
 - Resource Management (ESF #7): Disaster Preparedness checklists to include damage assessments, procurement requests & purchase orders, and SANCA emergency supplies.
- Food & Water (ESF #11): Assisting Staff and Volunteers if possible with food & water needs. If applicable, pre-identified Points of Distribution (PODs) are an effective way to distribute supplies to fellow members in certain areas of Nathan Benderson Park.
- Volunteers & Donations (ESF #15): SANCA Staff may, on their own free will volunteer to assist Nathan Benderson Park in recovery operations. SANCA Members may also donate supplies such as food, water, hygiene items, clothes, etc.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

SANCA has identified the following key Disaster Preparedness positions. These positions are charged with directing SANCA's response and recovery activities during and immediately following a disaster/emergency.

- 1) **VENUE OPERATING MANAGER (VOM):** Responsible for meeting the needs of SANCA and its Staff and Volunteers, Athletes, Spectators, and Visitors in the event of disasters or emergencies. If the disaster or emergency is beyond the control of SANCA, outside agencies (local, state, federal) will be called on for assistance provided a formal emergency declaration by the Governor has been issued. The CSO is authorized to delegate such powers as he or she may deem prudent for the successful response and recovery of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Department of Florida.
- 2) **Director, Disaster Preparedness:** The authorized representative of SANCA to manage and coordinate the response and recovery efforts for Nathan Benderson Park. The Director, when properly authorized by the VOM may commit SANCA resources when necessary for disaster/emergency response and recovery efforts.

- 3) **Technical Advisor, Disaster Preparedness:** The Technical Advisor of Disaster Preparedness is approved by the Director and appointed by the Venue Operating Manager. The Technical Advisor, when properly authorized may act on the behalf of the Director in his/her absence. The Technical Advisor is charged the operational components of the "boots on ground" response and recovery efforts. The Technical Advisor will confer with the Director at all times and may deploy within the Nathan Benderson Park to assist with proper and adequate response and recovery coordination efforts in the impacted area(s).
- 4) **Post Disaster Preparedness Coordinator:** The Post Disaster Preparedness Coordinator will conduct the following:
 - a. Create and maintain a member roster to include addresses, working phone numbers, and a status of residency (permanent/seasonal)
 - b. Establish a communication system to make contact with members and properly document if contact was established.
 - c. Make copies of the Disaster Relief Assistance form available to membership (will be discussed in the following section of the SANCA Disaster Plan).
 - d. Maintain direct access to the District Disaster Preparedness Chairperson.
 - e. Maintain a Post Disaster Checklist, a copy must be routed to both the District Coordinator and Department Headquarters.

DISASTER RELIEF PROGRAM

In accordance with their Operating Agreement with Sarasota County, SANCA will established this program to cover costs during and after disasters and emergencies.

DISASTER RELIEF FUNDS

Funding available from the Disaster Relief Program will be authorized only following approval by the Venue Operating Manager, appropriate SANCA Staff, and the Director of Disaster Preparedness. Financial aid will be distributed by SANCA. A complete Disaster Relief Assistance Form must be completed and routed to the Director of Disaster Preparedness. Upon review and approval, financial assistance will be authorized and properly distributed.

EMERGENCY DECLARATION PROCESS (HOW IT WORKS LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT)

At the state level, the Governor is faced with multiple challenges both in response and recovery. These decisions on how to overcome challenges are based off timely and accurate reports from designated representatives in the field. The Governor will decide on issues such as: mobilizing and deploying National Guard assets, coordinating evacuations, suspending state regulations to efficiently facilitate operations, expansion of social services, and by providing assistance to disaster survivors. An emergency declaration provides the governor or local officials with the resources necessary to recover from an emergency.

1) AUTHORITY TO DECLARE A STATE OF EMERGENCY

The authority to declare a state or local state of emergency is identified in Chapter 252, Florida Statutes. At the local level: a mayor, city manager, or board of county commissioners can declare a local state of emergency. At the state level, the Governor is empowered with this responsibility. At the national level, the President of the United States can declare a state of emergency.

2) COUNTY EMERGENCY DECLARATION PROCESS

In the event of an emergency or disaster, the impacted counties will coordinate the emergency response effort within their political jurisdictions (county and municipalities). If necessary, a county will activate the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA) for the exchange of emergency mutual aid assistance with neighboring counties and among municipalities within the county. This agreement is strictly for emergency purposes only. When the event is beyond the capacity of the local government, the county emergency management agency will request state assistance through the SERT, to be coordinated by the SERT Chief.

3) STATE EMERGENCY DECLARATION PROCESS

If the emergency or disaster has the potential to exceed the capabilities of counties or state agencies, the Governor, by executive order or proclamation, will declare a state of emergency for those impacted areas or areas in which the emergency or disaster is anticipated as defined in Section 252.36, Florida Statutes. Depending upon the type of emergency or disaster, a state of emergency will activate certain components of the Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (SANCA Disaster Plan). Such a proclamation by the Governor is also required to activate the full range of federal disaster recovery programs available to the state, and a condition for requesting interstate mutual aid. These executive orders, proclamations, and rules have the force and effect of law in congruence with Section 252.36, Florida Statutes.

The state Legislature, by concurrent resolution, may terminate a state of emergency at any time. Thereupon, the Governor shall issue an executive order or proclamation ending the state of emergency as defined by Section 252.36(2), Florida Statutes. All executive orders or proclamations shall indicate the nature of the emergency, the area(s) threatened, and the conditions which have brought the emergency about or which make possible its termination.

4) PRESIDENTIAL EMERGENCY OR MAJOR DISASTER DECLARATION

Pursuant to Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations, the Governor may request that the President of the United States issue an emergency or a major disaster declaration. Before making a request, the Governor must declare a state of emergency for Florida and ensure that appropriate state and local actions have been taken. There are two primary forms of presidential disaster declarations: an emergency declaration and a major disaster declaration.

The basis for the Governor's request for an emergency declaration must be based upon a finding that the situation:

- a. Is such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capability of the state and the affected local governments); and
- b. Requires supplementary federal emergency assistance to save lives and to protect property, public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a disaster.

The basis for the Governor's request for a major disaster declaration must be based upon a finding that:

- a. The situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capability of the state and the affected local governments); and
- b. Federal assistance under the Stafford Act is necessary to supplement the efforts of available resources of the state, local governments, disaster relief organizations, and compensation by insurance for disaster-related losses.

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

Continuity of Operations (COOP) are vital and essential functions that SANCA must continue to provide vital services throughout the emergency or disaster period. The SANCA COOP should include:

- a. Ensure the safety of employees, membership, and guests of Nathan Benderson Park.
- b. Provide for the ability to continue essential operations.

- c. Contain provisions for the protection of critical equipment, records, and other park assets.
- d. Maintain efforts that will minimize damages and losses in the park.
- e. Contain provisions for an orderly response and recovery from any incident.
- f. Serve as a foundation for the continued survival of SANCA leadership.
- g. Assure compliance with legal and statutory requirements.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

- 1) **Evacuations:** Counties may initiate their own protective measures. These measures may include ordering mandatory or voluntary evacuations, activating public shelters (including special needs shelters), and the activation of pet-friendly shelters. Contact with the appropriate county emergency management division should be established to create a list of shelters within the affected area(s).
- 2) **Sheltering:** Section 252.385(4) (a), Florida Statutes, requires that any public facility, including schools, postsecondary education facilities, and other facilities owned or leased by the state or local governments, but excluding hospitals, hospice care facilities, assisted living facilities, and nursing homes, which are suitable for use as a public hurricane evacuation shelter shall be made available at the request of the local emergency management agencies. The county emergency management agency shall coordinate with these entities to ensure that designated facilities are ready to activate prior to an emergency or disaster.
- 3) **Special Needs Sheltering:** In addition to general population sheltering, the Florida Division of Emergency Management monitors the status of the statewide inventory of Special Needs Shelters (SpNS). All shelters must meet physical and programmatic accessibility requirements as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act and Florida Accessibility Codes. Special Needs Shelters provide a higher level of attendant care than general population shelters. Persons who may require sheltering in a SpNS should contact their county emergency management division as there could be registration requirements prior to admission. A list of SpNS should also be created and maintained by SANCA.
- 4) **Sheltering Pets or Service Animals:** In collaboration with the Florida Department of Agriculture, the Florida Division of Emergency Management is responsible for addressing strategies for the sheltering of persons with pets. (See section 252.3568, Florida Statutes; see also The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 (PL 109-308, October 6, 2006 (42 U. S. C. A. 5196), which requires the governmental

jurisdictions to accommodate pets and service animals in the event of an emergency). A person with who uses a service animal must be allowed to bring his or her service animal into a general population or special needs shelter and has the right to be accompanied by a service animal in all areas of a public accommodation (See sections 252.355(3) and 413.08, Florida Statutes). In developing these strategies, the state considers the following:

- a. Locating pet-friendly shelters within buildings with restrooms, running water, and proper lighting.
- b. Allowing pet owners to interact with their animals and care for them.
- c. Ensuring animals are properly cared for during the emergency.

MAINTAINING A COMMON OPERATING PICTURE (COP)

A Common Operating Picture allows all personnel (On-Scene/Off-Scene) to have the same information about the disaster or emergency. This is accomplished through a variety of measures including: coordinated development of Incident Action Plans (IAPs), Situation Reports, and any additional plans previously developed by SANCA. This information is shared equally with all personnel through either video teleconferencing, e-mail, or conference calls.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The SANCA Disaster Plan was developed and modeled after the Florida Division of Emergency Management SANCA Disaster Plan and encompasses parts of the NATHAN BENDERSON PARK SAFETY PLAN, Version 5 previously created and implemented by SANCA. The Director of Disaster Preparedness, Technical Advisor of Disaster Preparedness, and other SANCA Staff MEMBERS are responsible for coordinating any revisions of the SANCA Disaster Plan. Format and content guidance was established by the Florida Division of Emergency Management and incorporated into all parts of the SANCA Disaster Plan necessary. SANCA maintains the SANCA Disaster Plan and will amend it to incorporate new concepts of operations, or information from lessons learned or developed through experience, events and/or training exercises.

EXERCISE AND PLAN REVISIONS

SANCA, while operating at Nathan Benderson Park, will conduct both "Notice" and "No-Notice" exercises. These may include, but are not limited to: table-top exercises, walk-through exercises, and full-scale exercises to test the responsiveness and capability of the SANCA Disaster Plan. Each exercise will test all or critical portions of the SANCA Disaster Plan, including capabilities of equipment and the membership involved at the SANCA Staff level, Venue Operating Manager, Director of Disaster Preparedness, and Technical Advisor of Disaster Preparedness. Each exercise is evaluated through interviews of the members of the SANCA Disaster Preparedness Program following the exercise and adopted into an After Action Report (AAR). Revisions will be made to the appropriate portions or parts of the SANCA Disaster Plan based on the AAR findings.

HSEEP COMPLIANCE AND PLAN IMPROVEMENT

SANCA will become compliant with the requirements of the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) which is a capabilities and performance-based exercise program which provides 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. SANCA will comply with the four HSEEP performance requirements.

- 1) Conduct an annual Training and Exercise Planning Workshop and maintain a Multiyear Training and Exercise Plan.
- 2) Ensure that there is sufficient budget authority and funding to compensate for response costs. This includes any financial assistance through the Disaster Relief Program. After the state of emergency has ceded, SANCA will continue to monitor costs associated with the event(s) and seek budget authority requests as necessary.
- 3) Identify and track all eligible federal costs incurred during and after the event(s) for potential reimbursement by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

PLAN REVIEW

A review of the SANCA Disaster Plan is conducted annually in cooperation with SANCA Staff and all members of the Disaster Preparedness Program. Changes in procedures, lessons learned from previous disaster and emergency activations, identification of improved capabilities, and deficiencies for corrective action guide any necessary revisions to the plan. Revisions to the SANCA Disaster Plan will be made through a formal rule making process that includes all members of the SANCA Disaster Preparedness Program. All members of the program are allowed open discussion on the floor to voice any objections or for clarification purposes before any amendment to the SANCA Disaster Plan are adopted by the SANCA Disaster Preparedness Program. At all times, the SANCA Disaster Plan will be published and made available online at the Nathan Benderson Park website at www.worldclassrowing.com.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

Compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and other Laws or Guidelines for Functional Needs Support Services (FNSS)

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 personal assistance services (PAS), durable medical equipment (DME), consumable medical supplies (CMS), 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 (Veterans of Foreign Wars Department of Florida) to appropriately address the safety and security needs of people with disabilities.

The state and all local governments will make every effort to comply with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and other applicable laws related to emergency and disaster-related programs, services and activities for individuals with disabilities and access and functional needs.

REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

A. Laws

1) Florida Statutes

- Chapter 14, Florida Statutes (Governor)
- Chapter 22, Florida Statutes (Emergency Continuity of Government)
- Chapter 125, Florida Statutes (County Government)
- Chapter 154, Florida Statutes (Public Health Facilities)
- Chapter 162, Florida Statutes (County or Municipal Code Enforcement)
- Chapter 166, Florida Statutes (Municipalities)
- Chapter 187, Florida Statutes (State Comprehensive Plan)
- Chapter 252, Florida Statutes (The Emergency Management Act)
- Chapter 388, Florida Statutes (Public Health)
- Chapter 943, Florida Statutes (Domestic Security)
- Chapter 1013, Florida Statutes (Educational Facilities)

2) Federal Statutes

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, which provides authority for response and recovery assistance under the Federal Response Plan, which empowers the President to direct any federal agency to utilize its authorities and resources in support of State and local assistance efforts.
- Public Law 106-390, Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to authorize a program for pre-disaster mitigation, to streamline the administration of disaster relief, to control the federal costs of disaster assistance, and for other purposes.
- The National Strategy for Homeland Security, July 16, 2002.
- Price-Anderson Amendments Act of 1988, Public Law 100-321.
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact, Public Law 104-321.
- Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135(2002) (codified predominantly at 6 U.S.C. 101-557 and in other scattered sections of the U.S.C), established the Department of Homeland Security with the mandate and legal authority to protect the American people from the continuing threat of terrorism.
- The American with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990.
- Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 11331-11352, Federal Emergency Management Food and Shelter Program.

B. Administrative Rules

1) Florida Administrative Code

- Chapter(s) 27P-2, 6,11,14,19, 20, and 21, Florida Administrative Code.
- Chapter(s) 9J-2, Florida Administrative Code.

2) Code of Federal Regulations

- 28 CFR Part 35-Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability in State and Local Government Services.
- 44 CFR Part 10-Environmental Considerations.
- 44 CFR Part 201-Mitigation Planning
- 44 CFR Part 206-Federal Disaster Assistance for Disasters Declared after Nov. 23, 1988.
- 44 CFR Part 360-State Assistance Programs for Training and Education in Comprehensive Emergency Management.

C. Executive Orders

1) State

- Executive Order 05-122 dated June 10, 2005 establishing the State Emergency Response Commission.

2) Federal

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 3: Homeland Security Advisory System.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5: Management of Domestic Incidents.
- Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness
- Executive Order 12656, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities

D. Supporting Plans and Procedures

- State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (SANCA Disaster Plan)
- State of Florida Continuity of Operations Plan
- State of Florida Emergency Operations Plan
- Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan
- State of Florida Hazard Mitigation Plan
- State of Florida Recovery Plan
- Veterans of Foreign Wars Department of Florida Disaster Operating Procedures (DOP)

ACRONYMS

AAR	After Action Report
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ARC	American Red Cross
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
CMS	Consumable Medical Supplies
COOP	Continuity of Operations
COP	Common Operating Picture
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DME	Durable Medical Equipment
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEPA	Florida Emergency Preparedness Association
FNSS	Functional Needs Support Services
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
IAP	Incident Action Plan
ICS	Incident Command System
MAT	Incident Management Assistance Team
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRF	National Response Framework
PA	Public Assistance
PAS	Personal Assistance Services
PPD-8	Presidential Preparedness Directive 8
SpNS	Special Needs Shelter
U.S.C	United States Code
U.S.C.A.	United States Code Annotated
VOM	Venue Operations Manager