Collier County

COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2025-2029

Prepared By

Collier County Emergency Management

For

Board of County Commissioners

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COLLIER COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
CEMP 2025

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Collier County

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

Executive Summary

The Collier County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) establishes a structured, all-hazards framework to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate disasters that may impact residents, visitors, and infrastructure. It aligns with the Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and follows the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to ensure an integrated, coordinated emergency response among local, state, federal, tribal, and private sector partners.

The Basic Plan consists of seven sections, providing a foundation for emergency operations:

1. **Introduction** – Purpose, scope, and applicability of the plan.
2. **Situation** – Overview of hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities.
3. **Concept of Operations** – How emergency functions are coordinated and executed.
4. **Responsibilities** – Roles of local agencies, partners, and stakeholders.
5. **Financial Management** – Guidance on disaster funding and resource allocation.
6. **Training, Exercises, and Public Awareness** – Strategies for readiness and public engagement.
7. **References and Authorities** – Legal and regulatory framework supporting emergency operations.

The plan also includes three annexes addressing specialized response and recovery functions:

- **Recovery Annex** – Outlines post-disaster recovery strategies, including restoring infrastructure, essential services, and economic stability.
- **Emergency Support Functions (ESF) Annex** – Defines the roles of ESFs in coordinating resources and operational support.
- **EOC Activation & Radiological Incident Response Annex** – Details Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation procedures for all hazards including protocols for radiological emergencies.

The Collier County CEMP supports both immediate response operations and long-term recovery efforts, ensuring a scalable, flexible approach to managing incidents of all types and magnitudes. Agencies tasked within the plan must develop Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) to maintain readiness and operational effectiveness.

By standardizing emergency management functions and fostering regional coordination, the Collier County CEMP enhances the county's ability to protect lives, property, and the environment while ensuring community resilience.

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CEMP BASIC

PLAN

2025

ABSTRACT

The Basic Plan outlines emergency management operations, prioritizing life safety, property protection, and community resilience. Aligning with state and federal guidelines, it ensures efficient disaster response and recovery for Collier County.

I.   INTRODUCTION

The Collier County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) addresses the primary threats facing the County and its residents. This plan outlines emergency situations and assigns responsibilities to relevant agencies. Each agency is provided with a general overview of its duties and is expected to develop Standard Operating Guides (SOGs) or checklists to effectively fulfill these responsibilities.

The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) consists of four sections:

1. **Basic Plan**: Outlines the CEMP's purpose, scope, and structure, defining agency responsibilities and enabling the Board to manage large-scale disasters.
2. **Annex I – Recovery & Mitigation**: Specifies tasks for immediate and long-term disaster recovery, ensuring organized rehabilitation of affected areas, with guidance from operational plans.
    o   **Local Mitigation Strategy**: Details projects and policies to reduce disaster risks and prevent future losses through pre- and post-disaster initiatives. Our County has a State & FEMA-approved Local Mitigation Strategy, which expires on April 25, 2025.
3. **Annex II – Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)**: Identifies the roles of lead and support entities in all emergency phases, aligning with federal and state plans.
4. **Annex III – Appendices**: Contains additional information supporting the CEMP.

The CEMP guides all aspects of emergency management, from preparedness and response to recovery and mitigation.

A.   Purpose

The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) addresses all phases of the emergency management cycle to effectively prevent, mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from hazards in Collier County. The plan aims to reduce loss of life, injury, and property damage from natural and man-made emergencies through a coordinated and systematic approach.

1. **Preparedness**: By analyzing past events and local vulnerabilities, the county anticipates scenarios like hurricanes and flooding, prioritizes needs, and allocates resources. Collaboration with the private sector, residents, and volunteers enhances disaster preparedness and reduces vulnerability.
2. **Response**: The CEMP guides emergency operations, scaling efforts as needed. Government officials activate the plan, while private businesses and volunteers secure assets and offer resources to support community recovery.

3. **Recovery**: Recovery efforts begin early, often during the response phase. The emergency management department assesses needs and coordinates recovery actions, focusing on restoring affected areas and implementing both short- and long-term mitigation measures.

4. **Mitigation/Prevention**: Mitigation efforts aim to reduce disaster impacts through preventive and corrective measures, guided by the county's Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS). The CEMP also promotes awareness, education, and planning to prevent emergencies, particularly those caused or worsened by inadequate regulation of facilities and land use.

By following this comprehensive approach, the CEMP ensures prompt and efficient response and recovery activities, while also fostering ongoing efforts to prevent and mitigate future disasters. The plan provides the flexibility needed for county, city, and non-governmental agencies to achieve their objectives while supporting broader state and federal efforts. By adopting the CEMP, Collier County establishes NIMS as the standard for all operations, promoting consistent training, communication, and resource management among emergency responders.

B.   Scope

The CEMP takes an all-hazards approach, addressing natural, technological, and human-caused hazards. This includes developing and maintaining specific annexes that detail response strategies for unique threats, such as wildfires, terrorism, pandemics, and other hazards identified through local assessments. These annexes ensure that Collier County is prepared for a wide range of emergencies.

The Basic Plan and its annexes define the roles, responsibilities, relationships, and protocols for coordinating incident responses between local, state, and federal agencies. Emergency responses are managed under a unified command structure to ensure cohesive and effective operations.

The plan outlines actions for both short-term and long-term recovery and mitigation following a disaster. Initially, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) coordinates recovery efforts, but specific functions—such as debris management—are later handled by the appropriate department or agency. Mitigation efforts are addressed through the county's Local Mitigation Strategy meetings and post-disaster rebuilding initiatives, ensuring continuous improvement and resilience against future disasters.

C.   Methodology

The Collier CEMP was developed through collaboration between the Collier County Emergency Management staff, agencies responsible for the twenty Emergency Support Functions, and personnel involved in recovery and mitigation.

1.   Plan Formulation

The plan is reviewed and updated annually, with additional revisions following major incidents or exercises, all of which are recorded in an update log to ensure compliance with state and federal standards. Stakeholder input and approval by appropriate authorities ensure the plan's relevance and effectiveness. The Emergency Management Director or their designee is responsible for its development, maintenance, and dissemination. Public and private entities participating in the development of this plan include those listed in Table 1 below:

Category	Entities
County Government & Agencies	Board of County Commissioners, Airport Authority, County Attorney, County Manager, Corporate Financial & Mgmt. Services Department, University of Florida IFAS, Collier County Public Schools, Property Appraiser, Florida Health Department – Collier County, Collier County Sheriff's Office, Clerk of the Courts, County Manager Operations, Public Services Department, Public Utilities Department, Growth Management Community Development Department, Transportation Management Services Department, Communications, Government & Public Affairs, Emergency Management, Community and Human Services Division, Collier County Public Schools Transportation Department, Emergency Medical Services, Medical Examiner's Office, Parks & Recreation Division
Independent Fire Districts	North Collier, Greater Naples, Immokalee
City of Naples	City of Naples Govt., Police Department, City of Naples Fire, Naples Airport Authority
City of Marco Island	Marco Island Govt., Fire Department, Police Department
City of Everglades	
Social Services	American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Meals on Wheels, WGCU-FM, Collier Community Foundation, United Way
Other Response Agencies	Civil Air Patrol, U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary

Table 1 Plan Development Participants

2.   Processes

Collier County has implemented a robust system of coordination and resource management to ensure effective emergency management and incident response. This includes:

a. **Key Processes and Systems**

- **Incident Command System (ICS)**: Collier County has adopted ICS as its standardized management system for emergency response operations.
- **Emergency Operations Center (EOC)**: The county operates an EOC to serve as a central hub for coordinating response efforts during disasters.
- **Resource Management Systems**: Collier County utilizes both manual and computerized systems to track and allocate resources, ensuring their efficient deployment.
- **Communication Systems**: The county has established a comprehensive communication network to facilitate effective communication among emergency responders and with the public.
- **Intelligence and Information Management**: Collier County monitors weather conditions, traffic patterns, and social media to gather and analyze information relevant to emergency response.

b. **Coordination Efforts**

- **Interagency Coordination**: Collier County collaborates with various agencies and organizations, including local, state, and federal governments, as well as private sector entities, to ensure a coordinated response to emergencies.
- **Public-Private Partnerships**: The county has established partnerships with private sector organizations to enhance emergency preparedness and response capabilities.
- **Community Engagement**: Collier County actively engages with the community through education, outreach, and involvement in response efforts.
- **Volunteer Coordination**: The county leans on the activities of volunteer organizations to ensure their effective contribution to emergency response.
- **Community Lifelines**
Collier County leverages community lifelines to prioritize and manage essential services and resources during emergencies, ensuring that critical needs such as food, water, and medical care are effectively met. In

conjunction with this, concepts from FEMA's Incident Support Model (ISM) may be employed to provide additional support and coordination, enhancing the overall management of information, resources and logistics in alignment with community lifelines.

By leveraging these processes, systems, and coordination efforts, Collier County is well-prepared to manage emergencies and protect the safety and well-being of its residents.

3.   Methods

Collier County employs various methods to establish its local planning process and foster community involvement in its emergency management program.

a.   **Establishing the Local Planning Process**

- **Needs Assessment**: Conduct a comprehensive assessment to identify the county's specific vulnerabilities, risks, and potential hazards. This can involve surveys, focus groups, and data analysis.
- **Hazard Analysis**: Analyze historical data and current conditions to identify potential hazards, such as hurricanes, flooding, and wildfires.
- **Risk Assessment**: Evaluate the likelihood and potential consequences of various hazards to determine the county's overall risk profile.
- **Capability Assessment**: Assess the county's existing resources, capabilities, and limitations in terms of emergency management.
- **Planning Framework Development**: Based on the assessments, develop a comprehensive planning framework that outlines the goals, objectives, and strategies for emergency management.

b.   **Promoting Local Participation**

- **Community Outreach**: Conduct outreach activities to inform the community about emergency management plans and encourage participation. This can include public meetings, workshops, and social media campaigns.

- **Community Advisory Groups**: Establish community advisory groups to provide input and feedback on emergency management plans and initiatives.
- **Public Education Campaigns**: Develop and implement public education campaigns to raise awareness about emergency preparedness and response.
- **Partnerships with Local Organizations**: Collaborate with local organizations, such as schools, businesses, and non-profit groups, to promote emergency management initiatives.

By utilizing these methods, Collier County establishes a robust local planning process and foster community involvement in its emergency management program.

4.   Promulgation Letter

Board of County Commissioners
3299 Tamiami Trail East
Naples, FL 34112
[Date: April, 2025]

DRAFT

To All Collier County Departments, Agencies, and Partners:

I am pleased to announce the formal approval and implementation of the 2025 Collier County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). This plan is crucial to our mission of protecting the lives, property, and well-being of our community in the face of natural and human-made disasters.

In alignment with the National Response Framework (NRF) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS), this plan establishes a coordinated, scalable approach to managing emergencies across all levels of government and the private sector. The integration of NRF principles and NIMS structures ensures that our response efforts are efficient, consistent, and interoperable with federal, state, and regional partners.

As required by Florida Statutes and Collier County ordinances, the CEMP provides a comprehensive framework for preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. It is designed to reduce vulnerabilities, allocate resources effectively, and guide the county through all phases of emergency management.

All departments, agencies, and partners are directed to follow the protocols and procedures outlined in the CEMP, including those related to NIMS compliance. Understanding your roles and responsibilities within this plan, and ensuring seamless coordination, is essential to our collective success. Collaboration across all sectors—government, private industry, and community organizations—is critical to safeguarding our community.

The 2025 CEMP is applicable to all emergency management operations within Collier County. It serves as our guide for managing incidents, ensuring alignment with the broader national framework, and fostering unity of effort among all stakeholders.

This plan will remain in effect until amended or replaced. Regular reviews and updates will be conducted to ensure that it reflects current risks, resources, and capabilities. I expect all departments to maintain their sections of the plan, ensure NIMS compliance, and train their personnel to execute their roles effectively.

By signing below, I affirm my commitment to the principles and practices outlined in the 2025 Collier County CEMP and expect full cooperation from all involved parties in its implementation.

[Signature]
Chris Hall
Board Chair

DRAFT

Figure 1 Sample Promulgation Letter

5.   Distribution of Changes

This plan is reviewed and updated annually, with additional revisions conducted after major incidents or exercises. Changes are documented in an update log, ensuring that all revisions align with the latest state and federal emergency management standards. This process includes stakeholder input and approval by the appropriate authorities, ensuring the plan remains current and effective. The Emergency Management Director or his/her representative is responsible for the development and maintenance of the CEMP including coordinating revisions, publishing changes and/or disseminating the CEMP.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) appendices will be reviewed by the appropriate agencies associated with the ESF. Corrections will be forwarded to Emergency Management who will distribute page changes to all recipients of the plan. Changes to the ESF appendices do not need Board of County Commissioner approval if the spirit and intent of the Basic Plan has not changed. A CEMP notification list is maintained in Appendix F to the Basic Plan and updated as required by the Collier County Emergency Management Division.

6.   Plan Maintenance

A master copy of the CEMP, with a master Record of Changes Log is maintained in Emergency Management. A comparison of the master copy with any other will allow a determination to be made as to whether the copy in question has been posted to it with all appropriate changes.

The CEMP will be reviewed and revised as needed on a yearly basis before the beginning of hurricane season, or after any event that requires the activation of the CEMP. Every four years, the CEMP is required to be reviewed and approved by the State Division of Emergency Management and re-adopted by Collier County. After the review and adoption, the Emergency Management Director will replace all older versions of the CEMP with the most recently adopted version. This includes all entities on the CEMP notification list.

7.   Planning Assumptions

  a. Disasters may occur with little or no warning and escalate beyond the capacity of a single local response organization or jurisdiction.

  b. Disasters are inherently local events, and the responsibility for response and recovery begins at the local level under the

principle of home rule. State and federal support may supplement local efforts but does not replace the authority or initiative of local jurisdictions in managing disaster operations.

c. Effective citizen and community preparedness reduces the burden on response agencies. Continuous public awareness and education are essential to ensure residents take proactive measures, particularly in the first 72 hours after a disaster.

d. Local municipalities will utilize their resources and coordinate with Collier County Emergency Management for additional support.

e. Evacuation and sheltering will be coordinated with the Board of County Commissioners, the Health Department, and the Collier County School Board, relying on regional coordination for optimal shelter operations.

f. If Collier County is tasked with "host evacuation sheltering," the Governor will issue directives through the State Emergency Operations Center.

g. Local emergency management agencies will prioritize life-saving actions and property protection while maintaining control through their emergency operations centers.

h. The State Emergency Operations Center will be activated and staffed by the State Emergency Response Team to support local efforts.

i. When state resources are depleted, additional support will be sought through interstate mutual aid and federal assistance.

j. County and State planning will focus on identifying vulnerable populations and addressing resource shortfalls. Individuals with special needs can register online with the State or contact the Collier County Emergency Management Division.

k. The Seminole and Miccosukee Tribes, with reservations in several counties including Collier, will receive assistance from the State Emergency Response Team upon request. Respecting their sovereignty, the Plan encourages early communication and collaboration with the tribes, local governments, and the State in emergency management.

l. State agencies and volunteer organizations will document and seek reimbursement for eligible expenses incurred during disaster operations.

II. SITUATION

Because of the existing and continuing possibility of the occurrence of natural, human-caused, or technological hazards within Collier County, the County must be adequately prepared to deal with, reduce vulnerability to, and recover from such emergencies and disasters. The emergency management functions must be coordinated with other local governmental and non-governmental agencies and the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) to ensure the most effective preparation and use of manpower, resources, and facilities. The figures following depict Collier County specifics.

A. Hazard Analysis

A comprehensive Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Consequence Analysis examined 23 hazards with potential impacts on Collier County. Of these, six were identified as High Risk due to their potential for widespread damage. Detailed analyses of these hazards are available in the Collier County Multi-Jurisdictional Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS), accessible on the Collier County Emergency Management website. The core hazards identified by the HIRA are listed in Table 2 below.

High Risk (≥ 3.0)	Flood Tropical Cyclones Wildfire Sea Level Rise Extreme Heat Civil Infrastructure Disruption
Moderate Risk (2.0 – 2.9)	Severe Storms (Thunderstorm, Lightning, Hail, Tornado) Drought Coastal Erosion Winter Storms and Freeze Tsunami Mass Migration Incident Nuclear Power Plant Pandemic Outbreak Major Transportation Incidents Red Tide/Algae Bloom Hazardous Materials Coastal Oil Spills Civil Disturbance Terrorism Special Events
Low Risk (< 2.0)	Sinkholes Earthquake

Table 2 Hazards Identified by the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

1. **Hazardous Materials**
   - **Probability and Severity:** Moderate to high probability due to industrial and transportation-related activities. Severity depends on the material and extent of release, ranging from localized to widespread health and environmental impacts.
   - **Vulnerable Populations:** Communities near industrial sites, major transportation routes, and facilities storing hazardous materials.
   - **Damage Information:** Incidents can cause severe health issues, environmental contamination, and costly clean-up operations, often exceeding millions of dollars per event.
   - **Frequency and Scope:** Periodic events with moderate to severe impacts, particularly in industrial zones or along highways and railroads transporting chemicals.

2. **Commercial Nuclear Power Plant Incidents**
   - **Probability and Severity:** Low probability but potentially catastrophic severity. Collier County lies within the emergency planning zones of the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant.
   - **Vulnerable Populations:** Residents within the evacuation zones, particularly those with limited mobility or access to transportation.
   - **Damage Information:** A major incident could result in long-term displacement, severe health consequences, environmental damage, and economic impacts in the billions.
   - **Frequency and Scope:** Extremely rare events but with significant national and regional implications if they occur.

3. **Civil Disturbance**
   - **Probability and Severity:** Low probability but increasing in frequency due to social and political tensions. Severity varies, with impacts ranging from minor property damage to widespread unrest.
   - **Vulnerable Populations:** Urban areas, protest hotspots, and communities with underlying socio-economic disparities.
   - **Damage Information:** Property damage can range from thousands to millions of dollars, with disruptions to local businesses and government services.
   - **Frequency and Scope:** Rare in Collier County but potential for escalation during politically charged events or resource shortages.

4. **Mass Migration**
   - **Probability and Severity:** Moderate probability, particularly during geopolitical crises or natural disasters in nearby regions. Severity depends on the scale and response capacity.
   - **Vulnerable Populations:** Migrants themselves face risks, while host communities may experience strain on resources and services.
   - **Damage Information:** Significant costs related to sheltering, medical care, and integration efforts. Long-term effects on infrastructure and community dynamics.
   - **Frequency and Scope:** Historically episodic but influenced by external crises in the Caribbean or Latin America.

5. **Coastal Oil Spills**
   - **Probability and Severity:** Low probability but potentially high severity, particularly with the Gulf of Mexico's proximity.
   - **Vulnerable Populations:** Coastal communities reliant on tourism, fisheries, and environmental resources.
   - **Damage Information:** Severe environmental degradation, economic losses in the billions, and long-term ecological impacts. Clean-up costs are substantial, often exceeding initial estimates.
   - **Frequency and Scope:** Rare but catastrophic events, with widespread regional and long-term implications.

6. **Terrorism**
   - **Probability and Severity:** Low probability but high potential severity, especially in urban centers, critical infrastructure, or during large public events.
   - **Vulnerable Populations:** Crowded venues, government facilities, and symbolic locations.
   - **Damage Information:** Potential for loss of life, structural damage, and economic disruptions, with costs ranging from millions to billions.
   - **Frequency and Scope:** Rare but with national and regional implications if an attack occurs.

7. **Exotic Pests & Diseases**
   - **Probability and Severity:** Moderate to high probability, particularly due to Florida's climate and agricultural significance. Severity depends on the pest or disease, ranging from localized outbreaks to regional infestations.

- **Vulnerable Populations:** Agricultural workers, farmers, and ecosystems reliant on native species.
- **Damage Information:** Significant agricultural losses, potentially in the millions or billions, along with ecological damage and increased pest control costs.
- **Frequency and Scope:** Annual risks with periodic severe outbreaks.

8. **Diseases & Pandemics**
- **Probability and Severity:** Moderate probability, with potentially severe impacts, ranging from localized outbreaks to global pandemics.
- **Vulnerable Populations**: Elderly, immunocompromised, low-income groups, and healthcare workers.
- **Damage Information:** Health impacts include illness and mortality, with economic losses in the billions due to healthcare costs and workforce disruptions. Strain on healthcare systems is significant during severe outbreaks.
- **Frequency and Scope:** Occasional but increasing due to global travel and climate change, with widespread and sometimes catastrophic effects.

9. **Critical Infrastructure Disruption**
- **Probability and Severity:** Moderate to high probability due to natural disasters, cyberattacks, or human error. Severity varies based on the affected infrastructure, from localized outages to regional crises.
- **Vulnerable Populations:** Entire communities, with heightened risks for those reliant on power, water, and healthcare systems.
- **Damage Information:** Economic losses, health risks, and societal disruptions can escalate rapidly, with costs in the millions to billions for recovery and resilience improvements.
- **Frequency and Scope:** Periodic disruptions with variable scope, often exacerbated by cascading effects across sectors.

10. **Special Events**
- **Probability and Severity:** Low probability but potentially high severity during large gatherings or high-profile events.
- **Vulnerable Populations:** Event attendees, staff, and nearby residents.

- **Damage Information:** Impacts may include injuries, property damage, or economic disruptions, with costs depending on the scale of the incident.
- **Frequency and Scope:** Rare occurrences but with the potential for localized or regional disruptions.

11.   **Major Transportation Incidents**

- **Probability and Severity:** Moderate probability due to road, rail, air, or waterway activity. Severity depends on the type of incident, ranging from localized to regional impacts.
- **Vulnerable Populations:** Travelers, nearby residents, and first responders.
- **Damage Information**: Loss of life, injuries, and infrastructure damage, often costing millions per event. Long-term impacts may include traffic disruptions and economic losses.
- **Frequency and Scope:** Periodic, with localized impacts that can escalate based on the incident's complexity or location.
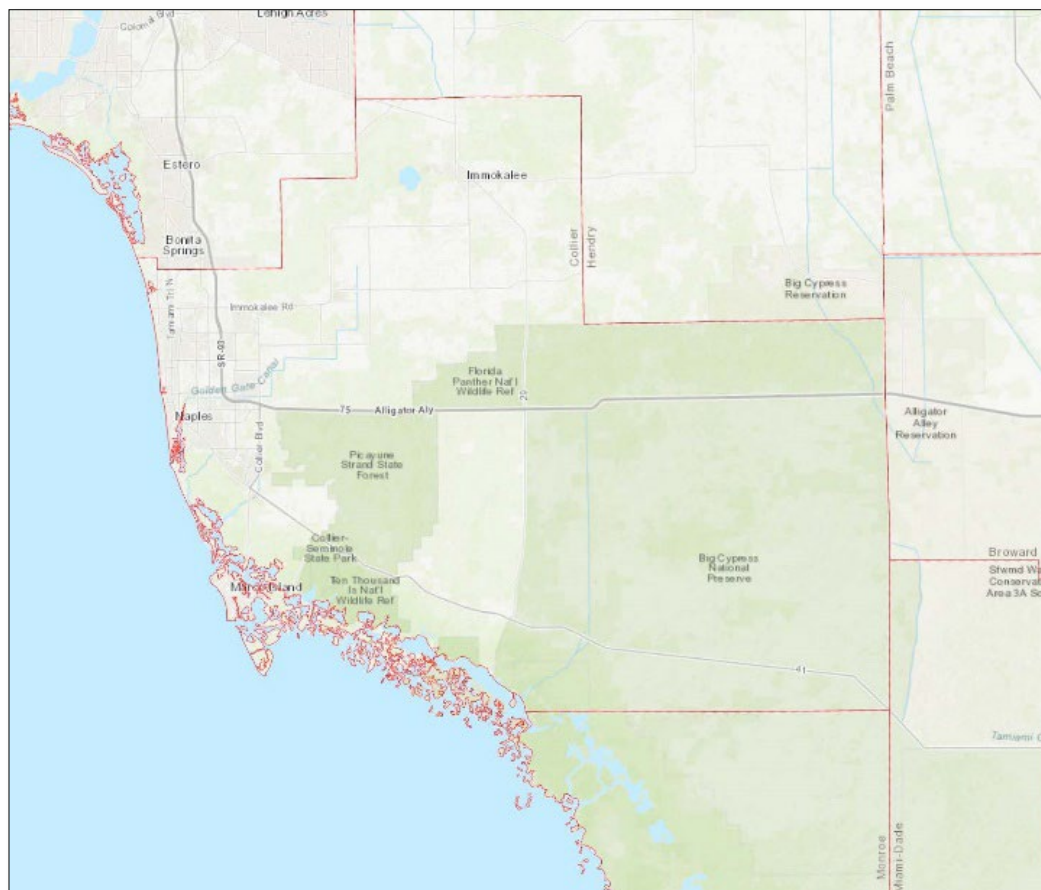
Figure 2 Boundary Map of Collier County

B.   Geographic Information

Collier County is located on the southwest coast of Florida. Both Lee and Hendry Counties border to the north, on the east by Broward and Miami-Dade Counties, on the south by Monroe County and on the west by the Gulf of Mexico.
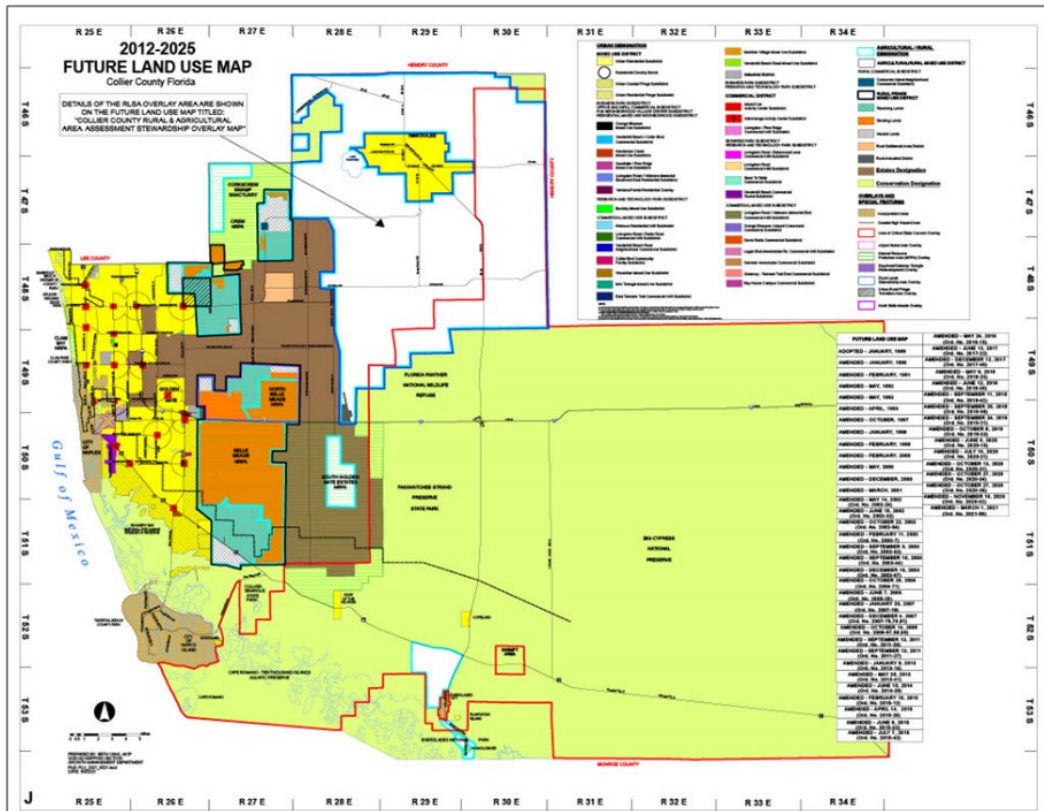
Figure 3 Future Land Use Map - Collier County

1.   Geographic Areas Description

a.   Area

Collier County covers approximately 2,026 square miles.

b.   Topography

Collier County's flat topography ranges from 0-5 feet above sea level along the coast, rising to 35-40 feet in the northeast. The average elevation is 10-11 feet, with a ridge (11-17 feet) paralleling US 41 from 4th Avenue S. in Naples to Bonita Shores.

c.   Land Use Patterns

- **Agriculture**

There is approximately 220,000 acres of farmland in Collier County. This agricultural land supports a variety of crops and livestock, contributing significantly to the local economy.

- **Commercial Area**

Four areas zoned for light industry in Collier County are located along US 41 from CR 951 to the Lee County line, CR 951 in Golden Gate, Airport and Goodlette Roads south of Golden Gate Parkway, 5th Avenue South in Naples, and Main Street (US 29) in Immokalee.

- **Urban Areas**

Collier County, Florida, is home to a diverse range of urban areas, each offering unique amenities and lifestyles. Table 3 provides more information and approximate road boundaries:

Urban Area	Description	Approximate Road Boundaries
Naples	Coastal city known for luxury resorts, upscale shopping, and beautiful beaches.	West: Gulf of Mexico; North: Immokalee Road; East: US 41; South: Gulf of Mexico
Marco Island	Barrier island with pristine beaches, upscale golf courses, and a relaxed atmosphere.	West: Gulf of Mexico; North: Marco Island Bridge; East: Gulf of Mexico; South: Gulf of Mexico
Immokalee	Rural town with a rich agricultural heritage, known for tomato production.	West: Oil Well Road; North: County Road 858; East: County Road 846; South: State Road 84
Golden Gate	Suburban community with a mix of residential and commercial areas.	West: County Road 951; North: State Road 84; East: County Road 846; South: Immokalee Road
East Naples	Rapidly growing area with diverse housing options.	West: US 41; North: State Road 84; East: County Road 846; South: Gulf of Mexico
North Naples	Popular residential area with variety of housing options, including luxury estates.	West: Interstate 75; North: County Road 84; East: County Road 951; South: Immokalee Road
Vineyards	Suburban community with a focus on family-friendly living.	West: Interstate 75; North: County Road 84; East: County Road 951; South: Immokalee Road
Pelican Bay	Prestigious residential community known for luxury homes and waterfront properties.	West: Interstate 75; North: County Road 84; East: County Road 951; South: Immokalee Road

Table 3 Description of Urban Areas in Collier County, FL

- **Development**

Collier County, Florida, is experiencing significant development in several areas, driven by factors such as population growth, economic expansion, and a

desirable lifestyle. While development presents opportunities for economic growth and improved quality of life, it also raises concerns about environmental impacts, traffic congestion, and affordable housing. Table 4 provides some of the key development areas found in Collier County:

Table 4 Development Areas of Collier County

Development Area	Type	Description	Dwellings per Acre (Approximate)
Naples	Urban Center	Luxury condominiums, retail centers, dining options, infrastructure improvements.	2-5
North Naples	Urban Area	Residential communities, shopping centers, schools.	2-4
Immokalee	Urban Area	Housing projects, commercial centers, infrastructure improvements.	1-2
East Naples	Urban Area	Residential communities, commercial centers, schools.	2-4
Marco Island	Urban Area	Hotels, resorts, residential properties.	1-3
Golden Gate	Urban Area	Housing developments, shopping centers, schools.	3-5
Ave Maria	Planned Community	Catholic-based lifestyle, offering homes, schools, parks, and amenities.	1-2
Pelican Bay	Planned Community	Luxury homes, golf courses, waterfront properties.	1-2
Vineyards	Planned Community	Family-friendly community with a variety of housing options, parks, and schools.	2-3

- **Transportation Routes**

Collier County's primary transportation routes are Interstate 75 (I-75) and US 41. I-75 offers five interchanges within the county:

- Exit 111: Immokalee Road
- Exit 107: Pine Ridge Road
- Exit 105: Golden Gate Parkway
- Exit 101: County Road 951
- Exit 80: State Road 29

US 41 serves as a local route for trucks and automobiles between Miami-Dade and Lee Counties. State Road 29 is another local route, providing north-south access from

Chokoloskee to the Collier-Hendry County line. (Figure 3 below references the future land use patterns for Collier County).

d.   Water Area

There are no major rivers within the County, but there are approximately 47 miles of coastline. Water areas are comprised of man-made lakes, canals and water retention areas except for Lake Trafford, west of Immokalee. Collier County, has several bridges spanning waterways and canals, facilitating transportation. Notable examples include bridges over the Gordon River, Cocohatchee River, and leading to the Chokoloskee community. There are no drawbridges or swinging bridges anywhere in the County.

e.   Drainage Patterns

From a high point near Immokalee, drainage flows south and southwest toward the coast, with an average slope of one foot per mile. (Figure 4 below shows the water control structures of Collier County) The notable watersheds within the county are:

- **Immokalee River Basin** is a watershed that drains into the Estero Bay system, which eventually empties into the Gulf of Mexico. The basin encompasses a significant portion of Collier County, including parts of the city of Immokalee and surrounding rural areas. The Immokalee River Basin is known for its agricultural lands, particularly for tomato production, and is a vital part of the region's ecosystem.
- **Estero Bay Watershed**: This watershed includes the Estero River Basin and encompasses a significant portion of Collier County, including parts of Naples and Estero.
- **Fakahatchee Creek Watershed**: This watershed is in the eastern part of the county and is known for its unique wetland ecosystems.
- **Gordon River Watershed**: This watershed is in the northern part of the county and drains into the Immokalee River Basin.

These watersheds play important roles in the county's ecology and hydrology, and their health and function are crucial for maintaining the region's natural resources.
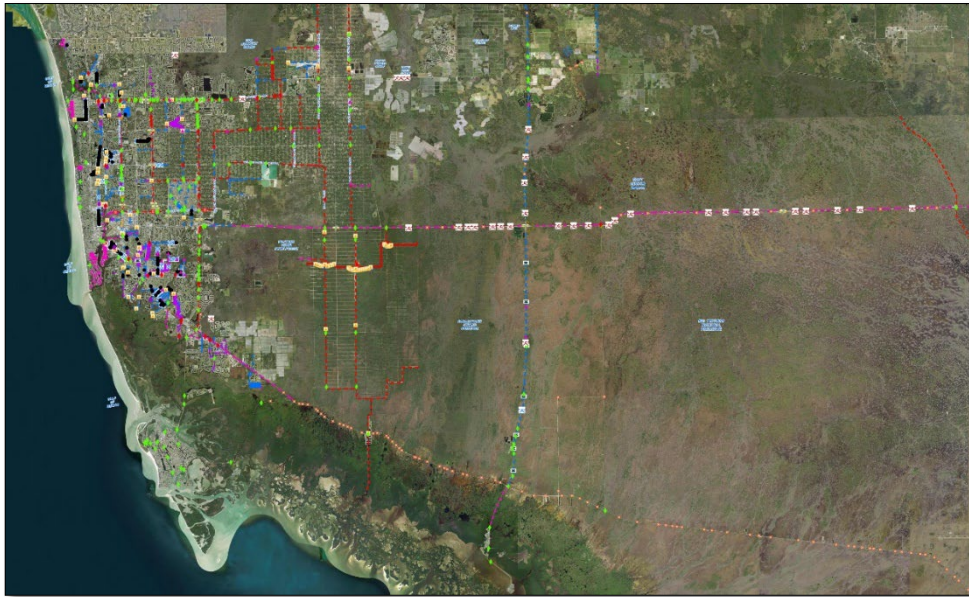
Figure 4 Water Control Structures of Collier County

f. Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Collier County, Florida, includes approximately 200,000 acres of wetlands, which are vital to the county's ecosystem. These wetlands provide critical wildlife habitats, aid in flood control, and support water quality. The following areas are considered wetland areas: Rural Estates Planning Community, the western portion of the Royal Palm community, and portions of the Corkscrew planning community.

Key protected areas include Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge, Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park, Everglades National Park, Collier-Seminole State Park, Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, and Cape Romano-Ten Thousand Islands Aquatic Preserve.

2. Vulnerable Areas

Collier County, Florida, is susceptible to twenty-three hazards, including flooding, storm surge, and wildfires. These hazards can pose significant risks to both residents and property. For a more comprehensive understanding of vulnerable areas, the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) provides detailed information on specific locations at risk and recommendations for reducing vulnerability.

a. Flooding:

- **Coastal Areas**: Naples, Marco Island, and other coastal communities are susceptible to flooding due to their

proximity to the Gulf of Mexico. Storm surge and heavy rainfall can lead to flooding in these areas.

- **Low-lying Areas**: Areas with lower elevations, such as parts of Golden Gate and Immokalee, may be prone to flooding, especially during heavy rainfall events.
- **River Basins**: The Immokalee River Basin and the Estero River Basin can experience flooding during periods of heavy rainfall.

b. **Storm Surge:**

- **Coastal Areas**: All coastal communities in Collier County are at risk of storm surge during hurricanes and tropical storms. Areas with low-lying coastal barriers or barrier islands are particularly vulnerable.
- **Estuaries and Bays**: Estuaries and bays, such as Naples Bay and Marco Island Bay, can experience storm surge flooding.

c. **Wildfire:**

- **Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)**: Areas where structures meet or are adjacent to undeveloped wildlands are at risk of wildfires. This includes parts of Golden Gate, East Naples, North Naples, and areas near Immokalee.
- **Dry Seasons**: During dry seasons, the risk of wildfires increases, especially in areas with dry vegetation and potential ignition sources.

C. **Demographics**

A thorough understanding of Collier County's demographics is crucial for effective emergency management. This section uses the most current U.S. Census data to analyze the county's diverse population, including age, language, income, and special needs. By considering these factors, we can develop targeted strategies to ensure that all residents receive appropriate support during emergencies, enhancing community resilience.

Collier County Census Data	
Population	
Population Estimates, July 1, 2024, (V2024)	N/A
Population Estimates, July 1, 2023, (V2023)	404,310
Population estimates base, April 1, 2020, (V2024)	N/A
Population estimates base, April 1, 2020, (V2022)	399,480
Population, percent change - April 1, 2020 (estimates base) to July 1, 2023, (V2023)	N/A
Population, percent change - April 1, 2020 (estimates base) to July 1, 2022, (V2022)	1.20%
Population, Census, April 1, 2020	375,752
Age and Sex	
Persons under 5 years, (percent)	4.20%
Persons under 18 years, (percent)	16.70%
Persons 65 years and over, (percent)	32.80%
Median Age (Years)	52.2
Race and Hispanic Origin	
White alone, percent	62.66%
Black or African American alone, percent	6.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent	0.15%
Asian alone, percent	1.44%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent	0.02%
Two or More Races, percent	2.12%
Hispanic or Latino, percent	27.21%
Some Other Race alone	0.40%
Population Characteristics	
Veterans, 2018-2023	23,220
Foreign born persons, percent, 2018-2023	24.90%
Housing	
Housing units, July 1, 2023, (V2024)	240,252
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2018-2023	75.80%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2018-2023	$541,500
Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2018-2023	$2,118
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2018-2023	$893
Median gross rent, 2018-2023	$1,668
Building permits, (Average) 2022-2024	4,224
Families & Living Arrangements	
Households, 2018-2022	157,921
Persons per household, 2018-2022	2.35
Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2018-2022	85.20%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2018-2022	33.30%

Table 5 Collier County Census Data (2020)

1.   Vulnerable Populations

 a.   Total Populations

The 2020 Census recorded Collier County's population at 375,752. See Table 5 for more detailed census data relating to the population.

 b.   Population Densities

As of the most recent Census data, the population density for Collier County, FL, is approximately 147 people per square mile. Housing data from July 1, 2023, shows 240,252 housing units, with a median value of $541,500 for owner-occupied homes. The owner-occupancy rate is 75.8%, and median monthly housing costs are $2,118 with a mortgage and $893 without. The median gross rent is $1,668. The average number of building permits issued between 2022 and 2024 is 4,224. Households average 2.35 persons, with 85.2% of residents having lived in the same house for the past year

 c.   Population by Age

In Collier County, the demographic distribution by age reveals a significant proportion of older residents. As of the latest data, individuals under 5 years old make up 4.2% of the population, while those under 18 years account for 16.7%. The population aged 65 years and over represents a notable 32.8%, highlighting the county's considerable senior demographic. The median age is 52.2 years, reflecting a mature population profile.

 d.   Special Needs Population

As of August 2024, approximately 568 people are registered with Collier County's Special Needs Shelter program. These individuals typically rely on oxygen or electricity and may have a medical condition that require supervision in a shelter setting. They may have mobility issues as well as transportation needs. This number represents only a small portion of those in need, as many more are often unaccounted for, especially during tropical cyclone threats. The number of registered special needs clients will often increase when threatened by a tropical cyclone.

 e.   Farm Workers

Collier County is home to an estimated 9,000 farm workers during peak agricultural seasons, particularly in the agricultural areas of Immokalee and East Naples. This demographic is primarily composed of migrant and seasonal workers who play a vital role in the county's agricultural economy. The actual number can vary depending on factors like the time of year, crop cycles, and economic conditions.

The farm worker population in these areas often faces unique challenges, including housing, healthcare access, and language barriers, which are important considerations in emergency management planning.

f.   Areas of Large Tourist Populations

During the peak tourist season from January to April, Collier County sees an influx of 70,000 to 80,000 visitors. Tourists primarily gather along the beaches and golf course communities in the Naples-Marco Island area, while eco-tourism continues to grow around Everglades City.

g.   Non-English-Speaking Populations

Collier County is increasingly cosmopolitan, with residents from diverse nations. While English is widely spoken, there are significant Hispanic and Creole-speaking populations, particularly in the agricultural areas of Immokalee and East Naples.

h.   Transient Populations

As of 2024, the estimated homeless population in Collier County is 660, based on a point-in-time count, which may not capture all individuals due to hidden or unsheltered living conditions. Many are near day-labor areas in East Naples. Additionally, around 9,000 migrant farm workers are concentrated in Immokalee and East Naples.

i.   Mobile Home Parks & Populations

Collier County has 79 mobile home parks with approximately 9,033 spaces, accommodating mobile homes, recreational vehicles, and tents. Most parks are located along or near US 41, with Immokalee hosting 30 parks (746 spaces), primarily serving agricultural workers. Population data for Immokalee is unavailable. The remaining 8,287 spaces, mainly west and south of I-75, are largely occupied by retirees and seasonal residents.

j.   Inmate Population

As of January 2023, Collier County detention facilities housed an average of 725 inmates daily. The county has no state or federal prisons. The Collier County Sheriff's Office manages the local jail, while the Naples and Marco Island Police Departments operate their own detention centers.

D.   Economic Profile

Collier County's economy is diverse and growing, driven by key sectors such as healthcare, education, tourism, and real estate. As of 2024, the county benefits

Education	
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons aged 25 years+, 2018-2022	91.50%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons aged 25 years+, 2018-2022	41.10%
Health	
With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2018-2022	6.33%
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent	14.10%
Economy	
In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2018-2022	44.80%
In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2018-2022	20.80%
Total accommodation and food services sales, 2017 ($1,000)	1,957,766
Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2017 ($1,000)	2,704,848
Total transportation and warehousing receipts/revenue, 2017 ($1,000)	214,389
Total retail sales, 2017 ($1,000)	7,302,938
Total retail sales per capita, 2017	$19,564
Transportation	
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers aged 16 years+, 2018-2022	26.3
Income & Poverty	
Median household income (in 2023 dollars), 2018-2023	$86,931.66
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2022 dollars), 2018-2022	$56,666
Persons in poverty, percent	10.50%
Businesses	
Total employer establishments, 2021	13,545
Total employment, 2021	137,021
Total annual payroll, 2021 ($1,000)	7,388,588
Total employment, percent change, 2020-2021	-2.50%
Total non-employer establishments, 2020	50,011
All employer firms, Reference year 2017	10,546
Men-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	6,182
Women-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	2,171
Minority-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	1,384
Nonminority-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	8,310
Veteran-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	725
Nonveteran-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	8,878

Table 6 US Census 2020 Economic Profile - Collier

from a robust service industry, particularly in hospitality and healthcare, bolstered by major employers like NCH Healthcare System and Arthrex. Seasonal tourism continues to play a significant role, contributing to employment and economic activity, particularly during the winter months.

Additionally, recent trends indicate a growing year-round population, which has diversified the local economy beyond its traditional seasonal base. This evolving economic landscape necessitates comprehensive emergency planning to ensure resilience and continuity in the face of potential disruptions. The following sections of this document will use the data from Table 6 highlighting the Education, Economic and Business information for Collier County.

1. **Economy**

   a. **Employment by Major Sectors**

   Collier County's major industrial sectors include tourism and hospitality, real estate and construction, healthcare, retail and wholesale trade, finance and insurance, agriculture, and education. Historically, employment has been seasonal, driven by the sub-tropical climate attracting winter tourists. However, in recent years, longer stays by the seasonal population have contributed to greater economic diversity. Table 7 below, reflects a cross-section of Collier County's top ten largest employers and highlights the diverse economic sectors that contribute to the local economy.

Company/Organization	Number of Employees	Economic Sector
NCH Healthcare System	4,500	Healthcare
Collier County Public Schools	3,200	Education
Collier County Government	2,400	Government/Public Administration
Arthrex	2,000	Manufacturing/Medical Devices
The Ritz-Carlton, Naples	1,500	Hospitality/Tourism
Walmart	1,200	Retail
Naples Community Hospital	4,500	Healthcare
Hertz	1,200	Transportation/Leasing
Publix Super Markets	1,100	Retail/Grocery
Hilton Naples	400	Hospitality/Tourism

Table 7 Top 10 Collier businesses by number of employees and economic sector

   b. **Average Property Values**

   As of July 2023, Collier County had approximately 240,252 housing units, with a 75.8% owner-occupied housing rate. The median value of these owner-occupied homes from 2018 to 2023 was $541,500. For homeowners with a mortgage, the median monthly cost was $2,118, while those without a mortgage had a median monthly cost of $893. Renters faced a median gross rent of $1,668 during the same period. The county issued an average of 4,224 building permits annually between 2022 and 2024, reflecting ongoing growth in the housing market.

   c. **Per Capita Income**

   Between 2018 and 2022, the per capita income in Collier County was $56,666. The median household income during the same period, adjusted to 2023 dollars, was $86,931.66. Despite these income levels, approximately 10.5% of the population live below the poverty line.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

This plan is based on the principle that the County bears the initial responsibility for disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. As a corollary to this principle, each level within local government will accomplish the functions for which it is responsible, requesting relief from the next higher level of government only after resources at that level are inadequate to respond to the emergency. Requests for state-level assistance will usually be initiated only after a State of Local Emergency has been declared.

  A. Organization

  1. Normal Management Structure

  The Board of County Commissioners is the chief policymaking body, overseeing the County Manager's Office, the County Attorney's Office. Under the County Manager's office are six departments with 38 divisions. The Collier County Airport Authority operates independently.

  Elected officials like the Clerk of Courts, Sheriff, Tax Collector, Supervisor of Elections, and Property Appraiser function independently but are integrated into this plan. Three Independent Fire Districts (Greater Naples, North Collier and Immokalee), Collier County Public Schools, and the Collier County Mosquito Control District also operate independently with their own plans but are incorporated into the county's plan.

  The county includes three municipalities: Marco Island, Naples, and Everglades City. The cities of Naples and Marco Island have their own emergency management, law enforcement and fire programs. The Collier County Emergency Management Division collaborates with these cities, the Sheriff's Office, Public School District, mosquito Control District, and the Independent Fire Districts to coordinate resources and personnel.
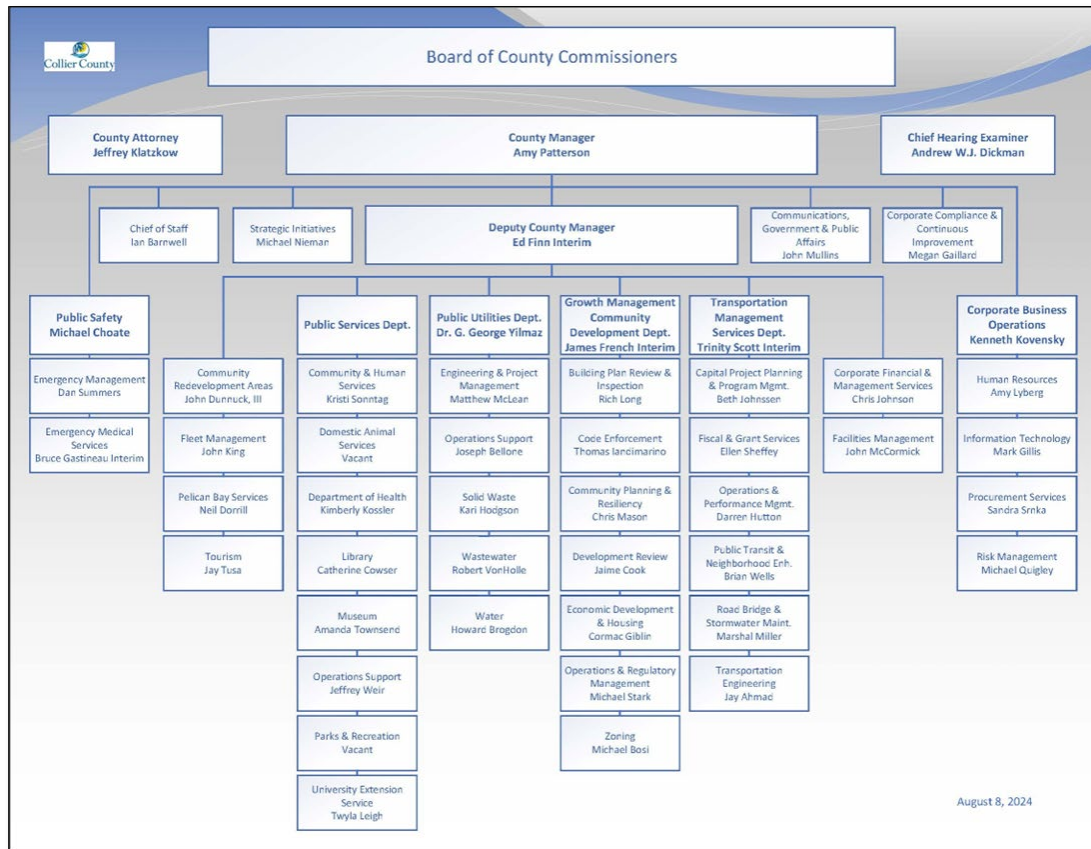
Figure 5 County Organizational Chart - Normal Operations

2. Key Government Officials

The organizational structure of Collier County government is centered around the Board of County Commissioners, which consists of five elected members and serves as the primary policymaking authority. Below are key roles and responsibilities these key roles perform:

- **Board of County Commissioners**
  - Establishes policy, ordinances, and evacuation zones.
- **County Manager**
  - Activates EOC.
  - Directs tasked organizations.
  - Reports to EOC.
  - Identifies and contacts Incident Commander.
  - Provides overall direction.
  - Directs protective actions.
  - Relocates EOC if necessary.
  - Terminates response operations.
- **County Attorney**
  - Provides legal support and prepares ordinances.
- **Collier County Public Schools**

- Sends a representative to EOC.
- Protects students.
- Evacuates students.
- Closes schools and releases students.
- Assists with transportation.
- Activates school shelters.

- **Emergency Management**
  - Notifies County Manager of emergencies.
  - Opens a WebEOC incident.
  - Notifies tasked organizations.
  - Activates EOC.
  - Manages EOC resources.
  - Coordinates logistical support.
  - Provides situation advisories.
  - Recommends protective actions.

- **Public Utilities Department**
  - Develops and maintains the Debris Management Plan.
  - Reports to EOC.
  - Provides contractor support.

- **Corporate Financial & Management Services Division**
  - Reports to EOC.
  - Disseminates a "Project Number."
  - Provides financial guidance and training.
  - Provides briefings on financial transactions.

- **Divisions under County Manager Operations**
  - Maintain financial transaction records.
  - Familiarize with Stafford Act protocols.
  - Prepare reports on costs incurred during emergencies.
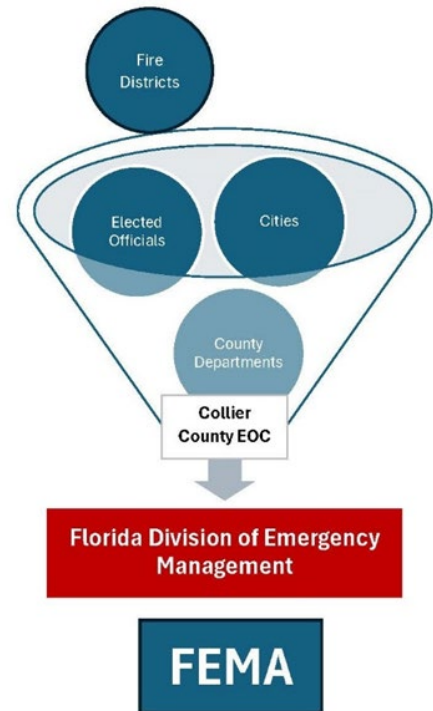
Figure 6 Representation of the relationship of the EOC as pass through to the State

3.   Emergency Management Organization System

All disaster communication and activities will be coordinated through the Collier County Emergency Operations Center. Figure 6 depicts the relationships between Collier County agencies, the Florida Emergency Management Division (FDEM), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Eligible expenses incurred by entities outside of the Board of County Commissioners are their responsibility, not the Board's nor the Emergency Operations Centers.
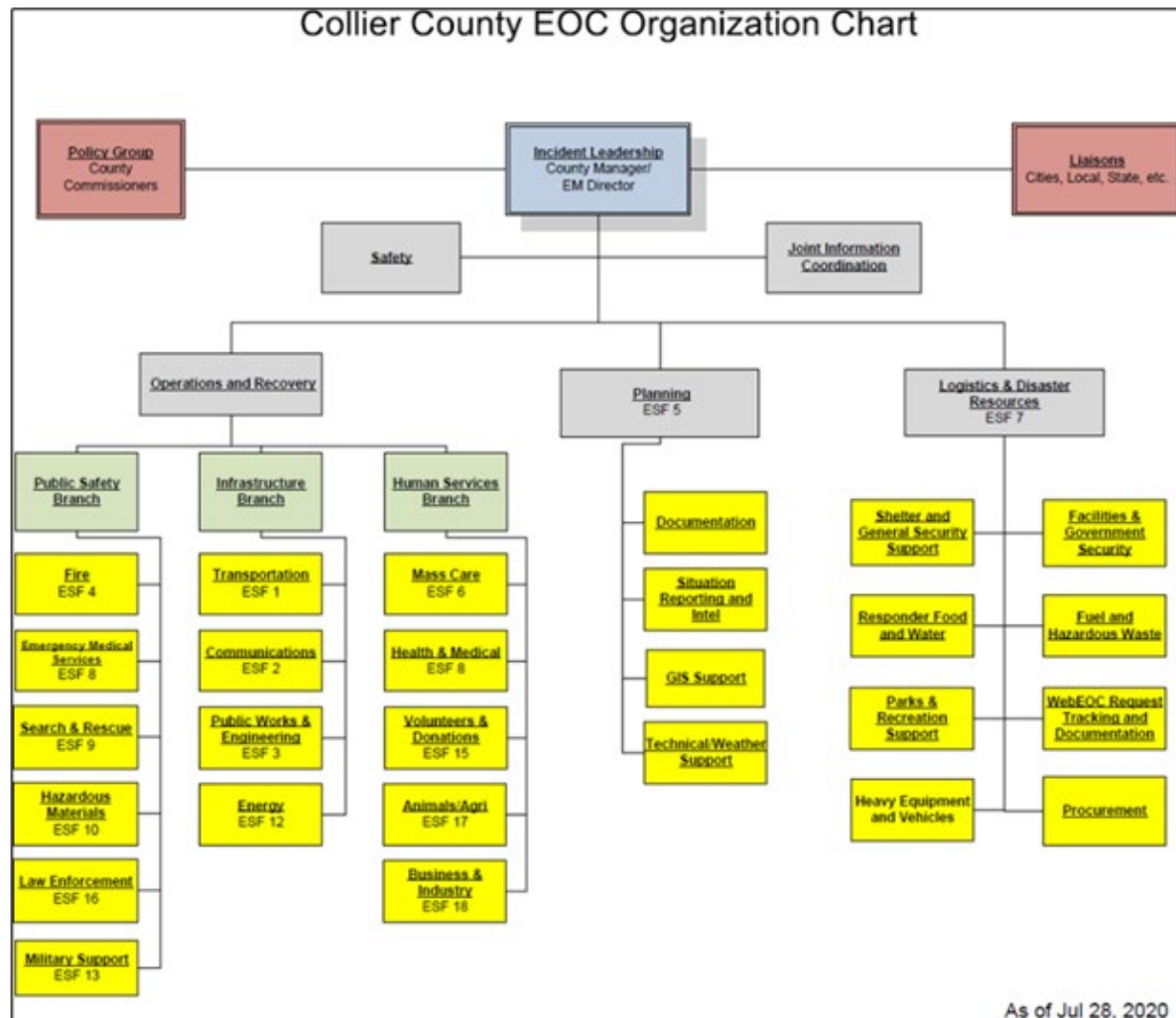
Figure 7 Collier County EOC Organization chart upon activation

a.   **EOC Role and Activation Conditions**

The EOC may serve as a command or support entity. For local incidents, it may be the single command element depending on the threat. For incidents across jurisdictions, it's activated as a command entity, often using unified command. As a unified command, it serves as the area command. In its support role, it acts as a multi-agency coordination center, supporting on-scene command policies and priorities. EOC activations can also be virtual using web-based software.

b.   Emergency Management Support Facilities

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)/MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATION CENTER US National Grid Coordinate System used: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17R				
TYPE	LOCATION	ELEVATION / Flood Zone	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
Primary	Collier Co. Emergency Services Center 8075 Lely Cultural Pkwy Naples, Florida 34113 Latitude: 26.10536335457662 Longitude: -81.69460192216081	23 ft. elevation "X" Flood Zone	111,000 sq. Under Air	EOC on the 3rd floor. Built to 175 mph winds. Two 2.5 MHz generators. Redundant telephone, satellite, and radio communications. Evacuation Zone C
First Alternate	S. Water Treatment Plant 3851 City Gate Dr. Naples, Fl. 34117 Latitude: 26.166089055415547, Longitude: -81.68446757502014	10 ft. elevation "X" Flood Zone	5,500 sq. ft.	Second-floor conference/training room. North of I-75. Evacuation Zone D
Second Alternate	Collier County Agriculture Center 14700 Immokalee Rd Naples, Florida 34117 Latitude: 26.305827644433002, Longitude: -81.59344973565352	19 ft. elevation "X" Flood Zone	300 sq. ft.	Other space within facility can be acquired if necessary. Hurricane security-film glass covering; no backup power, however, outlet installed to bring in portable unit. All communications must come from primary EOC. Evacuation Zone F
Third Alternate	Heritage Bay Government Center 15450 Collier Boulevard Naples, Florida 34120 Latitude: 26.27635650921005, Longitude: -81.6884313512922	13 ft. elevation "AE" Flood Zone	1900 sq. ft.	Hardened facility built to withstand 180 mph winds, outside of the storm surge zone. Large meeting room and smaller breakout rooms. Robust IT infrastructure. Full backup generator and battery backup. Evacuation Zone E
Fourth Alternate	Any Location that can be supported by the MACC-V			
Fifth Alternate	Remote/Virtual			

Table 8 Emergency Management COOP Locations

c.   Critical Facilities

The protection, maintenance, and operational continuity of these facilities are central to Collier County's emergency management strategy. The CEMP incorporates risk assessments and mitigation planning to minimize vulnerabilities of critical facilities from natural hazards such as hurricanes, flooding, wildfires, and other threats.

By incorporating Critical Facilities into Collier County's CEMP, the county ensures that emergency services, healthcare, utilities, and government functions remain operational during disasters, thereby safeguarding the well-being of the community. Table 9 provides an overview of Critical Facilities in Collier County that play a vital role in disaster response and recovery operations. It identifies key infrastructure necessary for emergency services, public safety,

healthcare, utilities, and essential government functions, ensuring the county's ability to effectively respond to and recover from disasters.

CRITICAL FACILITIES	
Note: A detailed, current listing is maintained at the County EOC.	
TYPE OF FACILITY	**NUMBER OF FACILITIES**
Schools: Public/Private (including charter, technical and alternative schools)	61/25
Fire/EMS Stations	33/26
Law Enforcement/Jails	3/1
Nursing Homes/ALFs/Day Surgery	12/39/16
Hospitals	7

STAGING AREAS		
TYPE/PURPOSE	**SITE**	**Latitude & Longitude**
National Guard Cantonment Area	Collier County Fairgrounds	Latitude: 26.30617734354333, Longitude: -81.5899254931739
County Logistical Staging Areas	Collier Co. Emergency Services Center	Latitude: 26.10536335457662 Longitude: -81.69460192216081
	State Farmers Market (Immokalee)	Latitude: 26.42409726900941, Longitude: -81.41145030249159
	Barron Collier High School	Latitude: 26.216667993440275, Longitude: -81.76126961598337
Debris	Evaluated on an annual basis	Various locations

LANDING ZONES (Latitude/Longitude)	
Primary EOC (PRI)	Latitude: 26.10536335457662, Longitude: -81.69460192216081
Alternate EOC	Latitude: 26.166089055415547, Longitude: -81.68446757502014
Naples Airport	Latitude: 26.1521266380993, Longitude: -81.77492614482453
Marco Island Exec Airport	Latitude: 26.000663220166835, Longitude: -81.6750025024984
Immokalee Airport	Latitude: 26.42720684700777, Longitude: -81.40396529393074
Everglades City Airport	**Latitude: 25.848612354346795, Longitude: -81.38926546017231**

Table 9 Critical Facilities

4.   Authority and Responsibility/Activation of the County Plan

a.   Declaration of Local State of Emergency:

The Board of County Commissioners (BCC) declares a Local State of Emergency and activates the County's emergency plan. If a quorum is not present, leadership authority follows the line of succession: Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, other Commissioners (alphabetically), County Manager, Clerk of Court, and Deputy County Managers. Emergency measures can be enacted by any of these officials as necessary.

b.   Plan Activation by Emergency Management:

The County Emergency Management Director or a representative may activate parts of the plan if a disaster is imminent, even before a formal declaration by the BCC. The Emergency Management Division will then

coordinate necessary protective actions and readiness guidelines. Portions of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may also be activated when an official (e.g., fire chief, law enforcement chief) requests the establishment of Area Command to manage complex incidents or resource constraints.

c.   Emergency Powers of the BCC:

Under Chapter 252.38, Collier County, Marco Island, and Naples have specific emergency powers, including:

- Ordering evacuations and establishing routes.
- Controlling access to emergency areas.
- Regulating the sale and transport of alcohol, firearms, and combustibles.
- Providing emergency housing and managing utility services.
- Managing public conduct and vehicular traffic.
- Entering contracts, hiring staff, using volunteers, and distributing supplies.
- Renting equipment and expediting public funds.

A Local State of Emergency declaration activates disaster response and recovery efforts for all affected areas. All County departments report to the BCC, while departments in Naples and Marco Island report to their respective City Councils. Coordination with the Collier County Emergency Operations Center is required for State or Federal assistance, except for reimbursement under the Federal Public Disaster Assistance Program.

5.   Activation Levels

Level	Phase	Staffing	Tasks	Notifications
4	Monitoring	• All EM Staff	• Normal Operations	
3	Enhanced Monitoring	• All EM Staff • Possible Joint Information System	• "Focused" Daily Operations • Possible WebEOC Incident Created	• EM Director • State Watch Office • County Warning Point • Selected Partner Agencies
2	Partial	• Command Staff & General Staff • EOC Functions as needed • Joint Information System	• Extended Duty Hours • Possible WebEOC Incident • Collier Information Line Activated (311)	• County Administrator • County Departments • State Watch Office • Local Media • Other Appropriate Agencies
1	Full	• All Above with Federal, State & Military Support	• Full EOC Staffing • 24-hour Operations • Web EOC Incident Created • Call Centers Activated (PSN/311) • Security Desk • JIC/Media Room	• County Administrator • County Departments/Divisions • State Watch Office • Municipal Governments • Elected Officials • External Partner Agencies

Table 10 EOC Activation Levels

6. **Differences in Management Structure**

   a. In an emergency, Collier County's organizational structure shifts to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) model, as shown in figure 7 above. This shift is done by invoking the provisions of Chapter 252 of the Florida Statutes. The Policy Group (County Commissioners) provides oversight, while Incident Leadership (County Manager/EM Director) directs operations. The structure is divided into three key sections with the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) divided among them.

7. **Lead & Support Agencies**

   Figure 8 presents a matrix of internal departments and their divisions, detailing their roles as lead or supporting agencies for each Emergency Support Function (ESF) within the Collier County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Departments such as County Manager Operations, Public Safety, Public Services, Public Utilities, Growth Management, Transportation Management, and Corporate Business Operations are listed with their respective divisions. Each ESF is represented by a column, with divisions designated as Lead ("L") or Supporting ("S") agencies. This structure clarifies departmental responsibilities, ensuring coordinated and efficient operations across functions like transportation, public works, health, mass care, and energy support. Figure 9 represents a matrix of external partner agencies and their roles as a lead or support agency.

Legend:
L = Lead Coordinating Agency
S = Supporting Agency
S* = Memorandum of Understanding (Actual or Anticipated)

County Departments and Divisions	ESF 1 - Transportation	ESF 2 - Communications	ESF 3 - Public Works & Engineering	ESF 4 - Fire Fighting	ESF 5 - Information & Planning	ESF 6 - Mass Care	ESF 7 - Resource Support	ESF 8 - Health & Medical	ESF 9 - Search & Rescue	ESF 10 - Hazardous Materials	ESF 11 - Food & Water	ESF 12 - Energy	ESF 13 - Military Support	ESF 14 - External Affairs & Public Information	ESF 15 - Volunteers & Donations	ESF 16 - Law Enforcement & Security	ESF 17 - Animals & Agriculture Issues	ESF 18 - Business, Industry & Economic Stabilization	ESF 19 - Fuels	ESF 20 - Cyber Security
County Manager Operations	S	S	S		S		S			S	S	S		S	S	S		S	S	S
Public Safety Department				S				S	S	S										
Emergency Management	S	L	S	S	L	L	L	S	S	S	L	L	L	S	L		S	S	S	S
Emergency Medical Services	S		S	S		S		S	L	S										
Fleet Management	S		S		S						S	S							L	
Pelican Bay Services			S			S													S	
Tourism																			L	
Public Services Department			S								S				S		S			
Community & Human Services						S		S												
Domestic Animal Services						S											L			
Florida Department of Health - Collier (FDOH Collier)						S		L			S			S						
Library																				
Museum																				
Operations Support																				
Parks & Recreation						S	S											S		
University of Florida Extension Service (IFAS) - Collier																	S	S		
Public Utilities Department:			L				S				L			S			S			
Engineering & Project Management																				
Operations Support							S													
Solid Waste							S			S									L	
Wastewater							S			S										
Water			S				S			S	S									
Growth Management Community Development Department	S		L		S	S				S	S	S		S	S	S				
Building Plan Review & Inspection					S															
Code Enforcement					S															
Community Planning & Resiliency					S															
Development Review																		S		
Economic Development & Housing					S													S		
Operations & Regulatory Management					S															
Zoning					S															
Transportation Management Services Department:	L		S											S						
Capital Project Planning & Program Management																		S		
Fiscal & Grant Services							S													
Operations & Performance Management																				
Public Transit & Neighborhood Enhancement	S		S		S													S		
Road & Bridge Maintenance	S				S															
Transportation Engineering	S																			
Corporate Business Operations:																		S		
Human Resources															S					
Information Technology		L																		L
Procurement Services							S													
Risk Management															S					
Supporting Offices:															S					
Communications, Government & Public Affairs		S			S	S								L	S					
Corporate Compliance & Continuous Improvement							S													S

Figure 8 Internal Agencies Lead & Support by ESF

Legend:
L = Lead Coordinating Agency
S = Supporting Agency
S*= Memorandum of Understanding (Actual or Anticipated)

External Agencies	ESF 1 - Transportation	ESF 2 - Communications	ESF 3 - Public Works & Engineering	ESF 4 - Fire Fighting	ESF 5 - Information & Planning	ESF 6 - Mass Care	ESF 7 - Resource Support	ESF 8 - Health & Medical	ESF 9 - Search & Rescue	ESF 10 - Hazardous Materials	ESF 11 - Food & Water	ESF 12 - Energy	ESF 13 - Military Support	ESF 14 - External Affairs & Public Information	ESF 15 - Volunteers & Donations	ESF 16 - Law Enforcement & Security	ESF 17 - Animals & Agriculture Issues	ESF 18 - Business, Industry & Economic Stabilization	ESF 19 - Fuels	ESF 20 - Cyber Security
Collier County Sheriff's Office CCSO)	S	S		S		S	S		S	S			S	S		L				S
Collier County Fire and EMS Chief's Association (CCFEMSA)	S	S	S	L		S		S	L	S				S	S					
Collier County Public Schools (CCPS)	S*					S					S			S			S			
American Red Cross (ARC)						S		S			S				S					
Collier County Airport Authority	S																			
Civil Air Patrol (CAP)	S*								S	S										
Clerk of Courts							S													
ARASWF		S																		
Florida Power & Light (FPL)	S		S	S								S		S						
Lee County Electric Cooperative (LCEC)			S	S								S		S						
Florida Forest Service (FFS)			S		S				S					S						
Florida Dept of Environmental Protection (FDEP)										S										
Naples Chamber of Commerce																		S		
Naples Community Hospital System (NCH)								S		S				S						
Physicians Regional Medical Center System (PRMC)								S		S				S						
The Salvation Army						S					S				S					
The United Way						S					S				S					
Florida Department of Law Enforcement	S												S			S				S
US Coast Guard Auxiliary									S	S			S							
Florida Wildlife Commission (FWC)													S			S	S			
Florida Highway Patrol (FHP)													S			S				
Florida Dept of Transportation (FDOT)																S				
US Army Corps of Engineers			S																	
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)					S		S													
Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM)					S	S	S							S						
South Florida Water Management District							S*													
First Assembly of God						S*														
St. Matthews House/Immokalee Friendship House						S*														
Harry Chapin Food Bank (Second Harvest)						S*														
Big Cypress National Preserve									S											
Collier County Citizen Corps							S								S					
City of Naples Police Department		S		S					S	S				S		S	S			
City of Marco Island Police Department			S						S	S				S		S	S			
Greater Naples Fire District				S					S	S				S						
North Collier Fire District				S					S	S				S						
Immokalee Fire District				S					S	S				S						
City of Naples Fire				S					S	S				S						
City of Marco Island Fire				S					S	S				S						

Figure 9 External Agencies roles as Lead & Support

IV.   PREPAREDNESS

A.   Preparedness Activities

1.   Overview of Preparedness Efforts

Collier County engages in a comprehensive range of preparedness activities to enhance community resilience and ensure a swift, effective response to emergencies. These activities include planning, training, public education, and resource management.

2.   Key Activities

a.   Developing and updating emergency plans and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

b.   Conducting risk assessments to identify and prioritize hazards.

c.   Coordinating with local, state, and federal agencies to align preparedness efforts.

d.   Engaging the public through awareness campaigns and community outreach.

B.   General Issues

1.   Responsibilities

a.   **Development & Maintenance Responsibilities**

The Emergency Management Director of Collier County is responsible for the development, coordination, and maintenance of the CEMP. Each agency and department involved in emergency operations must review and update their respective SOPs annually. Regular updates to the CEMP are conducted in accordance with state and federal guidelines. Any changes are documented in the Plan Update Log and disseminated to all stakeholders.

b.   **Post Disaster Preservation of Records**

All department and division directors are responsible for the protection and preservation of critical records. This includes maintaining electronic and physical backups in secure locations to ensure continuity of operations and compliance with state and federal record-keeping requirements.

c.   **Special Needs Registration Process**

Emergency Management manages the Special Needs Registry, ensuring that residents requiring assistance during evacuations and sheltering are identified and supported. Registration is promoted through public outreach, and updates are maintained regularly to reflect changes in the population. Collier County utilizes the State of

Florida Special Needs Registry as the mechanism to maintain the list. The registry can be located at: https://snr.flhealthresponse.com/.

The Human Services Program Coordinator within the Emergency Management department is responsible for maintaining the registry and coordinating all activities regarding special needs registry updates, and evacuation coordination with partner agencies.

2.   Public Awareness & Education

The Communications, Government & Public Affairs Division collaborates with the Emergency Management Division to ensure effective dissemination of critical hazard and disaster-related information to the public. Key efforts include maintaining a comprehensive distribution list of local media outlets to facilitate timely announcements for hurricane seminars, disaster preparedness, and vulnerability updates.

The Emergency Management Division also manages a public-facing website (https://bit.ly/3I1GXih) that serves as a centralized resource for educational materials and critical emergency information. The website features:

- Maps showing gas stations with generators, evacuation routes, shelter locations, storm surge inundation areas, and storm tide depth analyses.
- Details on FEMA mitigation programs available to disaster victims, governments, private non-profits, and the public.
- Emergency-specific updates, including disaster recovery center locations, points of distribution, debris pickup schedules, and legal assistance resources.

Additionally, the annual "All Hazards Guide," distributed to approximately 60,000 households, offers comprehensive information on local hazards and best practices for preparedness and mitigation. This multi-channel approach ensures broad accessibility to vital information, fostering an informed and resilient community.

a.   Public Information Process
Emergency Management and the Communications, Government & Public Affairs department collaborate to distribute timely and accurate information to the public. Public Information is disseminated through multiple channels, including social media, local news outlets, the county website, a call center (311) and community meetings.

- **NOAA Weather Radio Frequencies:**
  - Miami: 162.525 MHz
  - Ruskin/Lee EOC: 162.475 MHz
- **FM Radio Stations:**
  - WFGU/WMKO: 90.1 / 91.7 FM – Naples/Marco Island
  - WGCU: 90.1 FM – Fort Myers
  - WSRX: 89.5 FM – Naples
  - WGUF: 98.9 FM – Naples
  - WAFZ: 92.1 FM – Immokalee (Spanish)
  - WTLT: 93.7 FM – Fort Myers/Naples
  - WARO: 94.5 FM – Fort Myers/Naples
  - WOLZ: 95.3 FM – Fort Myers/Naples
  - WINK-FM: 96.9 FM – Fort Myers/Naples
  - WAVV: 101.1 FM – Naples
  - WWGR: 101.9 FM – Fort Myers
  - WSGL: 104.7 FM – Naples
  - WJPT: 106.3 FM – Fort Myers/Naples
  - WCIW: 107.9 FM – Immokalee
- **AM Radio Stations:**
  - WAFZ: 1490 AM – Immokalee (Spanish)
  - WINK-AM: 1200 AM – Fort Myers
  - WNOG: 1270 AM – Naples
  - WWCL: 1440 AM – Naples (Spanish)
  - WVOI: 1480 AM – Marco Island
  - WCNZ: 1660 AM – Marco Island
- **Television Stations:**
  - WGCU (PBS): Channel 30 – Fort Myers
  - WBBH (NBC): Channel 20 – Fort Myers
  - WZVN (ABC): Channel 26 – Fort Myers
  - WFTX (FOX): Channel 36 – Cape Coral/Fort Myers
  - WINK (CBS): Channel 11 – Fort Myers
  - WRXY (CTN): Channel 49 – Tice

Please note that station frequencies and affiliations can change over time. For the most accurate and up-to-date information, it's recommended to consult the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) database or the respective station websites.

Pre-disaster, the key messages focus on preparedness actions, evacuation routes, shelter locations, safety guidelines. Post disaster these messages will focus on the safety, security, public health and safety, as well as the locations to find disaster relief (Points of distribution, recovery centers, debris, and more).

b.   Evacuation Zone Maps Location

Evacuation zone maps are available on the Collier County website and at public facilities, including libraries and government offices. The maps are updated annually or as needed to reflect any changes in evacuation zones. The county utilizes an interactive map to help the community find their evacuation zones based on their address. These tools can be found at the Collier Emergency Management website: www.collierem.org.

3.   Training & Exercises

The Emergency Management Department schedules at least one disaster exercise annually, which may include Tabletop, Drill, Functional, or Full-Scale exercises. Participants typically include all agencies with involved in this plan.

a.   Participating Agencies

Emergency Management works with local, state, and federal agencies, non-profit organizations, and private partners to conduct training and exercises. Key participants include the Collier County Sheriff's Office, Collier County EMS, local fire districts and other partner agencies (including but not limited to non-governmental organizations, local healthcare partners, and more).

b.   Provisions for Inter-Agency Exercises

Interagency training and exercises are conducted as frequently as practical, particularly following significant updates to the Collier County CEMP, and are held at least annually to test coordination and communication among responding agencies. Scenarios include natural disasters, technological incidents, and public health emergencies. The county may also participate in the State's annual exercise.

c.   Exercise Schedule

Each spring, the Emergency Management Division updates and submits the Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP) to the State, outlining exercises based on the hazard analysis and input from the Collier County Training and Exercise Working Group. Collier County often participates in the annual statewide exercise. Agencies likely to

participate in exercises are identified in the Roles and Responsibilities overview. The exercises may take the form of the following:

- Tabletop Exercises: Focus on strategic decision-making and scenario planning.
- Functional Exercises: Test specific emergency functions such as communications and logistics.
- Full-Scale Exercises: Involve all participating agencies in a simulated emergency scenario.

d.   **Exercise Evaluation & Corrective Action**

Exercise Planning Teams should include representatives from organizations with key roles and expertise in the plans, policies, and procedures relevant to the selected scenario or hazard. Consistent with HSEEP guidance, Evaluators and Controllers may include emergency management personnel, first responders, and subject matter experts from neighboring jurisdictions, fostering regional collaboration. Similarly, Collier County agencies may support neighboring exercises in a reciprocal manner.

Following each exercise, a hot-wash is conducted to gather immediate feedback from participants. An After-Action Meeting (AAM) is recommended within 30 days to review findings and develop an After-Action Report (AAR) and Improvement Plan (IP). The AAR/IP, to be completed within 90 days, identifies strengths, areas for improvement, and specific corrective actions. Copies of the AAR/IP may be submitted to the Florida Division of Emergency Management to fulfill grant or other compliance requirements. The IP is then used to track and document progress on corrective actions to enhance preparedness.

4.   **Training**

Trained and knowledgeable personnel are critical to the effective preparation and execution of disaster plans. Individuals and agencies assigned responsibilities under this plan receive specialized training and actively participate in drills and exercises to ensure readiness.

a.   **Training Coordination**

The Collier County Emergency Management Director coordinates local training programs to ensure readiness for disaster response and recovery. This includes developing the Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP) for submission to the Florida Division of Emergency Management

(FDEM), outlining training and exercise priorities. The IPP is shared with agencies, with a focus on training within Southwest Florida.

Emergency Management coordinates training for response, recovery, and mitigation teams, including call centers, special needs registry, damage assessments, and fiscal accounting. Agencies must ensure personnel meet National Incident Management System (NIMS) requirements, maintain training rosters, and document qualifications. Specialized training is provided for tasks such as weather spotting, damage assessments, and emergency radio operations. Identification is issued to trained personnel for disaster area access, and specific agencies conduct their own training programs with support as needed.

Training Costs: State-delivered G-series and FEMA Independent Study courses are free. FEMA-resident courses include free training, lodging, and travel reimbursement, while other expenses are covered by the student or agency. Additional training costs are outlined in announcements.

The Florida Division of Emergency Management monitors and shares Federal, State, and local training opportunities, ensuring all agencies with emergency roles are informed. Training needs for State-sponsored courses are included in the IPP and submitted to FDEM.

b.   Emergency Management Training

Disaster response and recovery operations require trained personnel, including primary responders and specialized volunteer groups. Volunteer organizations may require specialized training for functions such as:

- Emergency Radio Operations
- SKYWARN (Hazardous Weather Spotting)
- Human Needs Assessment
- Community Damage/Impact Assessment
- Augmentation of Staff (e.g., EOC, staging areas)

Emergency management training for the Collier County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) ensures that all personnel are equipped to respond effectively to incidents, in alignment with the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Required courses, outlined in Table 11, cover foundational and advanced topics in

incident management, including NIMS-compliant Incident Command System (ICS) training.

Additionally, all EOC personnel must complete WebEOC training to enhance real-time coordination, situational awareness, and interoperability with partner agencies during emergencies.

Required = R Optional = O IS = Independent Study	IS 100 Intro to ICS	IS 200 ICS for Single Resources & Initial Action Incidents	IS 700 NIMS, An Introduction	IS 800 National Response Framework	ICS 300	ICS 400	G 191 ICS/EOC Interface	G 2300 Intermediate EOC Functions	IS 703 NIMS Resource Management	Web EOC
Non-Critical Personnel	R		R							O
First Line Supervisors & First Responders	R	R	R	R						O
Middle, Division and Department Management	R	R	R	R	R					O
EOC Staff & Emergency Management	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Elected Officials	R		R	R						O

Table 11 NIMS Training by Employee & Type

V.   FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

A.   Financial Management Responsibility

The County Manager's Operation is responsible for financial management during a disaster. Upon notification of an emergency, the division reports to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to support financial coordination. At the request of Emergency Management, the division obtains a designated "Project Number" from the Clerk of Court's office, which is used by all Collier County agencies under the Board of County Commissioners for tracking disaster-related expenditures.

B.   Financial Management Training & Guidance

Additionally, the division provides guidance and training on financial management procedures during disasters, ensuring that all relevant agencies understand proper documentation and reimbursement protocols. Throughout the response and recovery phases, the division also provides the Resource Manager and the County Manager with summary briefings on the status of financial transactions.

C.   Mutual Aid Agreements & Memoranda of Understanding

Collier County participates in various Mutual Aid Agreements (MAAs) and Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) to facilitate resource-sharing during disasters. These agreements define the terms under which the county can request or provide assistance, ensuring coordinated and efficient disaster response and recovery efforts.

1.   Methods for Requesting Mutual Aid

As a signatory to the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA) and other mutual aid arrangements, Collier County may request assistance when local resources are insufficient to manage a disaster effectively. Requests for mutual aid are coordinated through the Collier County Emergency Management Division and Emergency Support Function 5 (ESF-5). These requests must clearly specify the type of assistance needed, including personnel, equipment, services, and supplies, along with operational details such as deployment locations and estimated duration.

2.   Responding to a Mutual Aid Request

When another jurisdiction requests assistance, the Collier County Emergency Management Division evaluates available resources and determines the feasibility of deploying personnel or equipment. Any deployment follows established protocols, ensuring that responding personnel are trained and credentialed according to the National Incident Management System (NIMS) standards. Additionally, assisting personnel are expected to maintain proper documentation of their activities, resource usage, and associated costs.

3.   Role as Assisting Party Under Mutual Aid

As an assisting party, Collier County ensures that all mutual aid deployments comply with financial and operational guidelines. The County maintains detailed records of expenditures related to mutual aid activities, including personnel time, equipment usage, and logistical expenses. These records

support reimbursement claims under the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA), the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), and other applicable funding mechanisms. Assisting agencies are responsible for submitting reimbursement requests within the required timeframe and in accordance with federal, state, and local financial policies.

D.   Funding Agreement Execution Authorization

In Collier County, the Board of County Commissioners (BCC) is the primary authority responsible for executing funding agreements with other legal entities on behalf of the county. According to Section 2-188 of the Collier County Code of Ordinances, the BCC is responsible for executing formal contracts exceeding $50,000 that have a binding effect on the county, including revenue-generating contracts.

For contracts valued at $50,000 or less, execution authority may be delegated to county administrators or department heads, depending on the procurement policy's established thresholds and internal procedures. Agencies and departments under the BCC must adhere to these procurement policies and procedures when entering into funding agreements.

Entities within Collier County that execute funding agreements under their respective authorities include the Board of County Commissioners, agencies funded through General Revenue, independent Fire Districts, municipal governments, Collier County Public Schools, and various taxing districts. Each entity is responsible for managing its own financial agreements in accordance with county procurement policies and procedures to ensure proper oversight and accountability.

E.   Funding Sources

Collier County secures financial assistance for acquiring and maintaining emergency operations equipment, vehicles, and support facilities through a combination of local and external funding sources. The primary funding sources include Collier County General Revenue, as well as state and federal grants when available.

Key grant programs that support emergency management efforts include the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) and the Emergency Management Performance Agreement (EMPA). Additionally, Collier County pursues hazard mitigation grants and other funding opportunities from state and federal agencies to enhance disaster preparedness and resilience.

The Emergency Management Division is responsible for identifying, applying for, and managing these funding sources to ensure the county's emergency preparedness capabilities remain operational and sustainable. Table 8, Emergency Management Support Facilities, provides an overview of critical facilities, staging areas, and landing zones that benefit from these funding sources.

F.   Financial Documentation and Record Maintenance

Collier County maintains strict financial documentation and record-keeping procedures to ensure accountability and compliance during emergency operations. The county follows established protocols for processing and maintaining records of all expenditures and obligations related to manpower, equipment, and materials.

The Collier County Procurement Services Division, as outlined in Section 2-196 of the Collier County Code of Ordinances, is responsible for maintaining procurement records in accordance with Florida's Public Records Law (Chapter 119, Florida Statutes). This includes ensuring that all procurement activities related to emergency response and recovery are properly documented, tracked, and stored.

The Collier County Clerk of the Circuit Court & Comptroller oversees financial processing and reporting for all county expenditures, ensuring compliance with accounting standards and facilitating accurate financial documentation. This office is responsible for maintaining official records of all financial obligations incurred during emergency operations, including payroll, contractual agreements, and resource expenditures.

During disaster response and recovery, these agencies coordinate with the Emergency Management Division to ensure all financial transactions comply with county, state, and federal regulations. Proper documentation supports the county's eligibility for reimbursement under disaster assistance programs and ensures transparency in emergency financial management.

1.   Documentation and Reimbursement Procedures

Collier County follows established procedures to ensure proper documentation and financial accountability for all disaster-related expenditures. The Procurement Services Division, as outlined in Section 2-188 of the Collier County Code of Ordinances, is responsible for maintaining records of procurement activities, which is critical for tracking expenditures and obligations during emergency response and recovery operations.

Additionally, Chapter 38, Article I, Section 38-1 of the Collier County Code of Ordinances establishes the framework for post-disaster recovery efforts, including the formation of a Post-Disaster Recovery Task Force. This task force plays a key role in coordinating recovery operations and ensuring that all necessary documentation is maintained for reimbursement purposes.

Collier County adheres to FEMA's Public Assistance (PA) reimbursement process and applicable Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) disaster funding procedures to recover eligible expenses incurred during disaster response and recovery. FDEM serves as the administrative entity for FEMA reimbursements at the state level, ensuring that local jurisdictions receive funding for eligible response and recovery costs.

To comply with FEMA and state disaster reimbursement requirements, Collier County agencies follow these financial documentation standards:

(a) **Expense Tracking** – All disaster-related expenditures, including personnel, equipment, materials, and contracts, must be recorded and categorized according to FEMA and state reimbursement guidelines.

(b) **Procurement Compliance** – All purchases and contracts must follow federal procurement standards (2 CFR Part 200) and Collier County procurement policies to maintain reimbursement eligibility.

(c) **Damage Assessments & Cost Documentation** – Agencies must document all damage assessments, response activities, and associated costs in detail to support claims for federal and state assistance.

(d) **Submission & Reimbursement Process** – The Collier County Emergency Management Division coordinates with FDEM and FEMA to submit reimbursement claims, provide required documentation, and respond to audits or financial reviews.

Collier County also follows Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA) and Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) reimbursement protocols, ensuring that financial obligations related to mutual aid deployments are documented and submitted within required timeframes. These established procedures enable the county to maintain compliance with federal, state, and local financial policies, supporting timely and efficient disaster recovery efforts.

G.   Financial Relationship with Municipalities

In a disaster situation, each municipality, jurisdiction, and special district within Collier County functions as its own applicant for financial assistance and is

responsible for its own financial management. While Collier County coordinates emergency response and recovery efforts, each entity retains full accountability for documenting expenditures, processing reimbursements, and managing disaster-related financial obligations independently.

Each municipality, independent fire district, taxing district, and other governmental entity is responsible for:

(a) **Managing Its Own Disaster Funds** – This includes tracking response and recovery costs, ensuring compliance with federal and state funding requirements, and submitting reimbursement requests.

(b) **Applying for Public Assistance (PA) Grants** – Each jurisdiction must apply separately for FEMA Public Assistance (PA) funding and other state or federal disaster aid programs.

(c) **Maintaining Financial Records** – Municipalities and special districts must follow FEMA and Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) guidelines to properly document personnel time, equipment usage, procurement activities, and expenditures.

(d) **Ensuring Compliance with Procurement Regulations** – Each jurisdiction must adhere to federal procurement standards (2 CFR Part 200) and local procurement policies to ensure eligibility for reimbursement.

(e) **Executing Mutual Aid Financial Agreements** – If a municipality or special district provides or receives mutual aid assistance, it is responsible for tracking costs and ensuring proper billing and reimbursement under the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA) or the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

Collier County's role in financial management during disasters is primarily coordination and support, ensuring that all jurisdictions within the county have the necessary guidance to navigate reimbursement processes. However, the Collier County Board of County Commissioners (BCC) only manages financial agreements for agencies under its authority, while municipalities, independent fire districts, and other jurisdictions execute their own funding agreements.

This structure ensures that each entity maintains direct control over its financial recovery efforts while benefiting from coordinated disaster response operations across Collier County.

VI.   REFERENCES & AUTHORITIES

A.   Local Responsibilities

Collier County is responsible for developing, maintaining, and executing emergency management programs to ensure preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation capabilities, as required under Florida State Statutes Chapter 252 – Emergency Management. The Collier County Emergency Management Division, under the direction of the Board of County Commissioners (BCC), serves as the coordinating entity for disaster operations, ensuring compliance with state-mandated responsibilities outlined in F.S. 252.38.

Key responsibilities, as required under Florida State Statutes Chapter 252, include:

- **Activating and operating the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) during disasters** – Per F.S. 252.38(2)(a), Collier County is responsible for coordinating emergency operations and ensuring that emergency response resources are effectively managed.
- **Coordinating with municipalities, independent districts, and state and federal agencies** – As outlined in F.S. 252.38(1)(b), the county must integrate emergency management functions with local, state, and federal agencies to ensure a unified response.
- **Implementing emergency plans and ensuring compliance with applicable regulations** – Under F.S. 252.38(2)(b), the county is required to develop, update, and implement emergency management plans that align with state and federal guidelines.
- **Managing public information, disaster recovery programs, and financial documentation for reimbursement** – In accordance with F.S. 252.38(3)(a), Collier County must maintain proper documentation to support financial accountability and facilitate access to disaster assistance programs, including FEMA Public Assistance (PA) grants.

These statutory responsibilities ensure that Collier County can effectively prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters while maintaining compliance with Florida's emergency management laws.

B.   Ordinances & Administrative Rules (EM Activities)

Collier County's emergency management responsibilities are guided by a combination of local ordinances, resolutions, and administrative codes. These regulations establish the legal framework for preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation efforts within the county.

Key ordinances and administrative rules incorporated by reference include:

1) **Chapter 38 – Civil Emergencies (Collier County Code of Laws)**
   a) Article I. Post-Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction Management – Establishes procedures for rebuilding and recovery after a disaster.
   b) Article III. Declaration of State of Emergency – Defines the legal authority for declaring and enforcing local emergency measures.
   c) Article IV. Automotive Fuel Allocation – Regulates fuel distribution during emergencies to prioritize critical response operations.
2) **Collier County Resolution 90-286**
   a) Authorizes public works mutual aid agreements between Collier County and other Florida counties and municipalities for disaster response and infrastructure repair.
3) **Collier County Ordinance 75-19 (Coastal Construction Setback Line)**
   a) Establishes coastal development restrictions to mitigate damage from hurricanes, storm surge, and sea-level rise.
4) **Collier County Ordinance 90-31 (Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Amendment)**
   a) Regulates floodplain management, building code compliance, and mitigation measures to reduce flood-related damage.
5) **Collier County Ordinance 91-28 (Zoning Regulations Amendment)**
   a) Establishes zoning requirements that impact post-disaster reconstruction, land use restrictions, and hazard mitigation planning.
6) **Office of the County Manager, Administrative Code 5900**
   a) Defines policies regarding the Cessation of Normal Government Activities, Personnel Roles and Responsibilities during Emergencies, and Emergency Disaster Pay for county employees involved in disaster response and recovery.

These ordinances, resolutions, and administrative codes ensure that Collier County has the necessary legal framework and operational policies to effectively manage emergencies, coordinate interagency response, and comply with state and federal emergency management requirements.

C.   Statutory & Administrative Authorities (Fiscal Procedures)

Collier County follows state and federal financial procedures during disaster operations. Key authorities include:

- **Florida Statutes Chapter 252 – Emergency Management**

- o Mandates the establishment of a local emergency management agency.
- o Requires Collier County to coordinate disaster response and financial tracking for FEMA Public Assistance (PA) reimbursement.
- **The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.)**
  - o Authorizes the provision of federal disaster assistance through FEMA's Public Assistance (PA) and Individual Assistance (IA) programs.
  - o Establishes the framework for federal cost-sharing, allowing Collier County to recover eligible expenses incurred during disaster response and recovery.
  - o Defines reimbursement guidelines for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and infrastructure repairs.
- **Collier County Code of Ordinances Section 2-188 (Procurement Policies)**
  - o Outlines procurement procedures, including financial management of disaster-related expenditures.
  - o Assigns responsibility for financial documentation and compliance with Florida's Public Records Law (Chapter 119, Florida Statutes).
- **Collier County Clerk of the Circuit Court & Comptroller**
  - o Oversees financial processing and reporting for disaster-related expenditures, ensuring compliance with state and federal fiscal regulations.

D.   Supporting Plans

Collier County's emergency management efforts are supported by a combination of federal, state, and local plans, procedures, and operational guidelines that supplement the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). These documents provide a framework for disaster response, recovery, mitigation, and preparedness activities.

- Federal Plans & Guidelines:
  - o Federal Disaster Assistance Program - Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 206
  - o National Response Framework
  - o FEMA's Assistance for Governments & Private Non-Profits After a Disaster
  - o FEMA Public Assistance Policy Guide
  - o Homeland Security Presidential Directives
- State Plans & Guidelines:

- o Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- o Florida Executive Order 80-29
- o Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan
- o Statewide Regional Evacuation Study for the Southwest Florida Region
- o State of Florida Resource and Financial Management Policy and Procedures
- o Florida Department of Health - Guidelines for Special Needs Shelters
- o State of Florida Emergency Alert System (EAS) Plan
- o LEPC District 9 Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials
- o USCG Sector St. Petersburg Area Contingency Plan
- Local Plans & Policies:
  - o Collier County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)
  - o Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS)
  - o Collier County Procurement Plan
  - o Collier County Disaster Housing Strategy
  - o Collier County Fuel Spill Policy
  - o Collier County Marinas Management Plan
  - o Collier County Mobile Home Park Listing
  - o Collier Emergency Information Hotline Procedures
  - o Collier County's Points of Distribution (PODs) & Community Staging Areas (CSAs)
- Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) & Emergency Procedures:
  - o Hurricane Evacuation Procedures – SOG #1
  - o Civil Emergency Message Dissemination – SOG #3
  - o Unified Media Management – SOG #4
  - o Emergency Support Function Responsibilities – SOG #5
  - o Initial Recovery Process – SOG #8
  - o Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation – SOG #9
  - o Satellite Radio & Telephone Operations Communications – SOG #10
  - o Special Needs Registry Program – SOG #16
  - o RACES Communications Plan – SOG #21
  - o Special Needs Phone Bank – SOG #22
  - o Immokalee Recovery and Coordination Center (IRCC) – SOG #23
  - o HazMat Emergency Response – SOG #24
  - o Satellite Mutual Aid Radio Talk group – SOG #25
  - o Collier Emergency Information Hotline – SOG #27
  - o Alternate Location Activation and Testing – SOG #28
  - o Essential Personnel Family Assistance – SOG #29

- o   Emergency Refueling – SOG #30
- o   Shelter Operations – SOG #31
- o   Mutual Aid Assistance/ EMAC Requests – SOG #38
- Technical & Scientific Resources:
    - o   NOAA - Sea, Lake, Overland Surge from Hurricanes (SLOSH)
    - o   Public Service Announcements (Tropical Depression, Tropical Storm, Hurricane)

These supporting plans, guidelines, and operational procedures ensure that Collier County's emergency management framework aligns with federal, state, and local policies, facilitating effective disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation efforts.

E.   Mutual Aid & Agreements Listing

Collier County has established several Interlocal Agreements (ILAs), Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs), Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs), and Mutual Aid Agreements (MAAs) to enhance emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation efforts. These agreements facilitate cooperation between Collier County, local municipalities, state and federal agencies, and regional partners.

- **Mutual Aid Agreements (MAAs):**
    - o   Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA) – Enables Collier County to request and provide disaster assistance to other jurisdictions within Florida during emergencies and disasters.
    - o   Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) – Facilitates interstate disaster response and recovery assistance between Florida and other participating states.
    - o   Collier County Fire & Rescue Mutual Aid Agreements – Establishes coordinated fire, EMS, and hazardous materials (HazMat) response among independent fire districts, municipal fire departments, and regional partners.
    - o   HazMat Emergency Response Mutual Aid Agreement – Coordinates hazardous materials incident response and resource-sharing between Collier County and regional partners.
- **Interlocal Agreements (ILAs):**
    - o   Interlocal Agreement with the City of Marco Island for Debris Removal – Defines responsibilities and coordination procedures for post-disaster debris management operations between Collier County and Marco Island.

- o Interlocal Agreement with Lee County for Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Mutual Aid – Establishes a framework for mutual aid EMS response, including Advanced Life Support (ALS) transport and air medical support in disaster situations.
- o Interlocal Agreement with Hendry County for Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Mutual Aid – Similar to the Lee County agreement, this outlines EMS resource sharing and disaster medical response coordination between Collier and Hendry Counties.
- o Amended & Restated Interlocal Agreement for the Creation of the Collier Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) – Ensures coordinated disaster transportation planning and evacuation route management between Collier County, municipalities, and the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT).
- o Interlocal Agreement with the City of Naples for Emergency Operations Coordination – Establishes operational coordination for emergency response, resource allocation, and public safety between the City of Naples and Collier County.

- **Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs):**
  - o MOU with the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) – Defines state-county cooperation for emergency shelter operations, disaster response coordination, and public assistance grant processing.
  - o MOU for Emergency Shelter Operations – Outlines agreements with regional partners and agencies to support mass care, special needs shelters, and emergency housing operations during disasters.
  - o MOU with the Collier County Public Schools for Emergency Shelters – Establishes school facilities as designated shelters and details staffing, resource allocations, and operational responsibilities.
  - o MOU for Disaster Recovery Coordination – Establishes partnerships with regional and state agencies to facilitate post-disaster recovery planning, financial reimbursement, and long-term housing solutions.
  - o MOU with the U.S. Coast Guard & Local Maritime Agencies – Coordinates emergency response, marine search & rescue operations, and post-disaster maritime recovery.

- **Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs):**
  - o MOA for Disaster Housing Coordination – Defines roles, responsibilities, and financial management for disaster housing programs in partnership with state and federal agencies.

- o MOA for Collier County Emergency Fuel Supply & Distribution – Establishes fuel priority agreements with suppliers to maintain fuel availability for emergency response vehicles, generators, and critical infrastructure.
- o MOA with Regional Healthcare Facilities for Medical Surge Capacity – Provides an operational framework for hospitals, emergency clinics, and medical facilities to expand capacity during major disasters.

These agreements ensure that Collier County has the necessary legal, operational, and financial frameworks in place to effectively coordinate disaster response, recovery, and mitigation efforts with local, regional, state, and federal partners.

ANNEX 1

RECOVERY &

MITIGATION

2025

ABSTRACT

The 2025 Recovery Annex outlines Collier County's post-disaster recovery framework, detailing damage assessment functions, coordination with state and federal agencies, and long-term recovery priorities. This annex integrates Initial and Joint Damage Assessments (IDA/JDA), floodplain management considerations, private-sector coordination, and GIS-based data collection, ensuring a streamlined and compliant recovery process aligned with FEMA and State of Florida guidelines.

I. INTRODUCTION

Following a disaster, many critical post-disaster concerns must be addressed through a coordinated local, state, and federal effort. This section of the Collier County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) outlines the process for assessing needs and administering state and federal disaster assistance.

Disaster recovery focuses on restoring the community to pre-disaster conditions or better. Local agencies, led by Collier County Emergency Management, coordinate recovery activities with support from the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), non-profit organizations, private sector partners, and community groups.

> Note: Collier County has a State & FEMA-approved Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS), which expires on **April 25, 2025**. This LMS serves as a guiding framework for hazard mitigation efforts and is integrated into Collier County's recovery strategy to reduce future disaster risks.

The following Disaster Recovery Functions (DRFs) are essential to Collier County's recovery process:

- **Damage Assessment**: Evaluating damage to properties, infrastructure, and critical facilities to guide recovery priorities.
- **Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs)**: Providing accessible locations for disaster survivors to obtain information, apply for aid, and receive services.
- **Infrastructure and Public Assistance**: Coordinating repairs to public infrastructure and administering assistance programs.
- **Debris Management**: Removing, reducing, and disposing of disaster-related debris to support safe recovery.
- **Community Response Coordination**: Partnering with agencies, non-profits, volunteers, and the private sector to address recovery needs.
- **Unmet Needs Coordination**: Identifying and addressing gaps in assistance through collaboration with community organizations.
- **Emergency Temporary Housing**: Providing interim housing for displaced residents while long-term solutions are implemented.

These functions aim to ensure a resilient, efficient recovery process that strengthens the community against future hazards.

II. GENERAL

A. Primary Agency

The Collier County Emergency Management Division is the primary agency responsible for coordinating disaster recovery activities within the county. Under the leadership of the Emergency Management Director, the division oversees the implementation of recovery functions, ensuring collaboration with local, state, and federal partners, including the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). This coordination facilitates the efficient administration of disaster assistance and the restoration of the community.

Under the direction of the Emergency Management Director, the Emergency Management Planning Coordinator is responsible for overseeing all local mitigation activities and ensuring alignment with the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Working Group. This position works closely with municipal agencies, state partners, and community stakeholders to:

- Identify and prioritize hazard mitigation projects that address vulnerabilities exposed during disaster recovery.
- Serve as the liaison between Emergency Management and the LMS Working Group, facilitating integration of mitigation actions into local planning and recovery.
- Guide the county's applications for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grants, including post-disaster opportunities.
- Ensure that mitigation strategies complement long-term recovery objectives, particularly infrastructure resilience and flood risk reduction.

B. Recovery Primary & Support Roles

Disaster recovery in Collier County involves a coordinated effort among various primary and support agencies to ensure an efficient and comprehensive restoration process. Each agency plays a distinct role in addressing the wide-ranging impacts of a disaster, from infrastructure repair to community support services.

Primary & Support Agencies

Recovery Function	Primary Agencies (P)	Support Agencies (S)
Damage Assessment	Growth Management Community Development Department	Property Appraiser, Collier Sheriff, Public Services Department, Fire Districts
Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs)	Emergency Management	Public Services Department, Growth Management Community Development Department, American Red Cross
Infrastructure and Public Assistance	Public Services Department	Public Utilities Department, Transportation Management Services Department, Growth Management Community Development Department, Collier Sheriff
Debris Management	Public Services Department	Solid & Hazardous Waste Management, Transportation Management Services Department, Fire Districts
Community Response Coordination	Emergency Management	Collier County Community and Human Services Division, Voluntary Agencies (American Red Cross, Salvation Army), Collier Sheriff, Fire Districts
Unmet Needs Coordination	Collier County Community and Human Services Division	Salvation Army, American Red Cross, Non-Governmental Organizations (Meals on Wheels, VOAD)
Emergency Temporary Housing	Emergency Management	Public Services Department, Growth Management Community Development Department, American Red Cross

C. Recovery Roles & Responsibilities

In disaster recovery, lead and support agencies collaborate to ensure an efficient, coordinated response. The Collier County Emergency Management Division, as the lead agency, oversees recovery efforts, coordinates with local, state, and federal partners, and manages resource allocation. Support agencies, including county divisions, non-profits, and private sector partners, provide specialized expertise, resources, and direct assistance. This partnership ensures that all aspects of the community's recovery needs are met. The table below outlines the roles each agency plays in the recovery process.

Primary Agency	
Agency	**Roles and Responsibilities**
Collier County Emergency Management Division	Coordinates all recovery operations and resources; facilitates communication with local, state, and federal partners; oversees Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs).
Support Agencies	
Agency	**Roles and Responsibilities**
Collier County Division of Planning & Zoning – Building Review	Conducts structural damage assessments; enforces building codes; supports safe reconstruction efforts.
Collier County Public Utilities Division	Restores water, wastewater, and stormwater systems; ensures public utilities are safe and functional.
Collier County Transportation Management Services Division	Assesses and repairs roads, bridges, and transportation infrastructure; ensures safe access for recovery efforts.
Florida Department of Health in Collier County	Provides public health services; monitors environmental health; ensures food, water, and sanitation safety.
Collier County Code Enforcement Division	Enforces local codes for safe occupancy; identifies hazardous conditions post-disaster.
Collier County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Division	Coordinates debris removal and hazardous waste disposal; ensures efficient waste management.
Collier County Housing, Human & Veteran Services Division	Provides temporary housing solutions; supports long-term housing recovery; coordinates services for vulnerable populations.
Collier County Public Communications & Government Affairs Division	Manages public information and media relations; ensures consistent communication regarding recovery efforts.
Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)	Conduct initial neighborhood damage assessments; assist with minor debris clearance and resident support.
Voluntary Agencies Active in Disasters (VOAD)	Provide food, shelter, and emotional support; coordinate with non-profits and faith-based organizations.
Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)	**ESF 6 – Mass Care**: Provides sheltering and emergency assistance.
	ESF 8 – Public Health: Delivers medical care.
	ESF 12 – Energy: Supports utility restoration.
	ESF 14 – Public Information: Manages public communication.
Private Sector Partners	Restore critical services (utilities, telecommunications); support economic recovery efforts.
Collier County Sheriff's Office	Provides security for recovery operations; maintains public order; controls access to hazardous areas.
Collier County Fire-Rescue Districts	Conduct search and rescue; provide fire suppression and hazardous materials response.
Collier County Public Schools	Provide facilities for shelters and recovery; support continuity of education.
Faith-Based Organizations	Offer emotional and spiritual support; provide shelter, food, and recovery assistance.
Non-Profit Organizations	Deliver specialized recovery services (mental health, legal aid, financial assistance); support vulnerable populations.

1. **Recovery Liaison**

The Collier County Emergency Management Director serves as the primary liaison with the Joint Field Office (JFO) and State recovery staff. This role ensures effective coordination and communication between local, state, and federal agencies throughout the disaster recovery process.

2. **Recovery Coordinator**
The Collier County Emergency Management Director is responsible for coordinating all recovery activities between the County and its municipalities. This position ensures consistent communication, resource sharing, and alignment of recovery operations across local jurisdictions, facilitating an integrated and efficient recovery process.
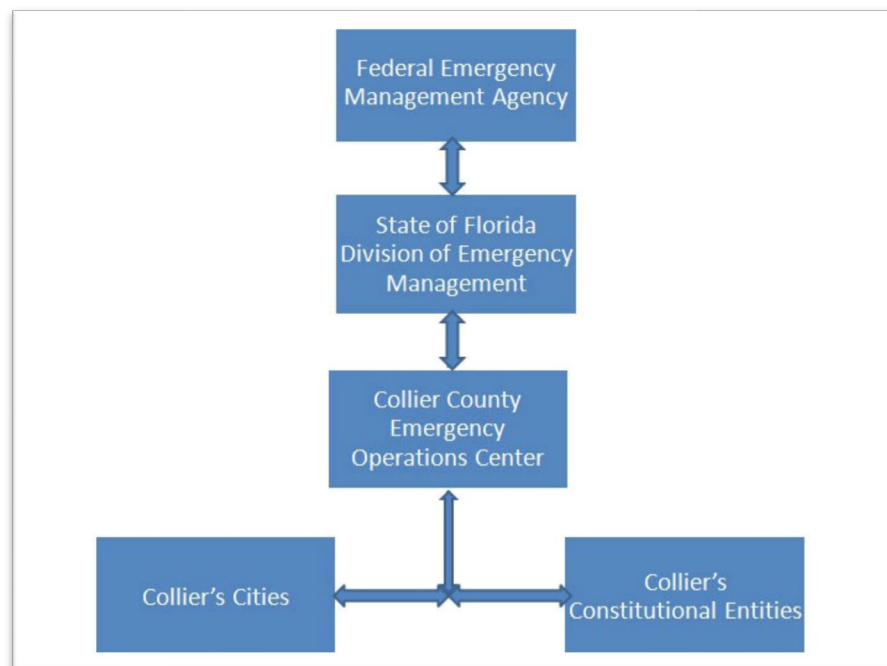
D. Recovery Coordination with Municipalities and State

Collier County's recovery operations are guided by structured coordination mechanisms that ensure efficient collaboration with municipalities and the State. The Emergency Management Director serves as the primary liaison, facilitating communication and resource sharing to support unified recovery efforts across jurisdictions.

- Information Gathering: The County employs standardized protocols for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating recovery-related information. Municipalities conduct damage assessments and submit situational reports to

the County, which are aggregated to guide resource allocation and strategic planning.

- Coordination for Assistance and Support: Procedures are established for municipalities to request recovery assistance from the County. The County, in turn, coordinates with the State to secure additional resources and support, ensuring that municipal recovery operations are adequately resourced and aligned with broader recovery objectives.
- Emergency Support Function (ESF) Coordination: Recovery activities are organized under the ESF structure, with each ESF assigned specific responsibilities for functional areas such as infrastructure, public health, and mass care. Primary and support agencies collaborate across county, municipal, and state levels to streamline recovery operations, enhance resource efficiency, and ensure continuity of services.

This comprehensive coordination framework promotes a unified, resilient recovery process that addresses the diverse needs of Collier County's communities.

E. Concept of Recovery Operations

This section should outline the process for an effective transition from response and recovery operations and administration of state and federal disaster assistance.

1. Response to Recovery Transition

The transition from response to recovery operations in Collier County is a phased and coordinated process designed to ensure continuity of operations and efficient resource management. This transition is initiated when immediate life-saving activities, hazard stabilization, and emergency protective measures are largely complete, and the focus shifts to restoring essential services, infrastructure, and community functions.

- Incident Stabilization and Initial Recovery Assessment: As response operations stabilize, damage assessments are conducted by field teams, including municipal partners and county agencies. These assessments inform the prioritization of recovery activities and identify immediate recovery needs, such as debris removal, infrastructure repair, and temporary housing.
- Activation of Recovery Functions: The Emergency Management Director oversees the activation of Disaster Recovery Functions (DRFs) and coordinates with Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) to begin recovery operations. Key recovery stakeholders, including municipal

liaisons and state partners, are engaged to align recovery efforts and ensure resource availability.

- Establishment of Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs): As part of the transition, Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) are established to provide centralized locations for public assistance, information dissemination, and coordination of state and federal recovery resources.

- Demobilization of Response Resources: Response teams are gradually demobilized as recovery operations scale up. Critical response personnel may be reassigned to support recovery activities, ensuring continuity in operations and knowledge transfer.

- Ongoing Coordination: Regular coordination meetings, situational reports, and status updates are maintained to ensure seamless communication among local, state, and federal partners throughout the transition. The Emergency Management Division continues to monitor recovery progress and adjusts operations as needed to address emerging recovery needs.

This structured transition process ensures that recovery efforts are efficiently launched without interruption, facilitating a smooth progression from emergency response to full community restoration.

2. Coordination of Recovery with State and Federal Government

Collier County coordinates its recovery efforts with federal and state partners through established protocols that ensure seamless integration with Joint Field Office (JFO) operations. The Emergency Management Director serves as the primary liaison to the JFO, facilitating direct communication and collaboration between county, state, and federal agencies.

- Unified Command and Information Sharing: Collier County participates in Unified Command structures with JFO representatives to ensure that recovery strategies align with federal and state objectives. Regular briefings, situation reports, and resource requests are shared through established communication channels, ensuring consistent information flow and situational awareness across all levels of government.

- Resource Coordination and Allocation: The County works closely with the JFO to request and manage federal and state recovery resources, including Public Assistance (PA) and Individual Assistance (IA)

programs. This coordination ensures that resources are prioritized based on the county's recovery needs and that assistance is delivered efficiently to impacted communities.

- Deployment of Liaison Officers: Designated county liaison officers are embedded within the JFO to maintain real-time communication, expedite decision-making processes, and streamline coordination of recovery efforts. These liaisons facilitate the flow of information between the County's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the JFO.

- Integration of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs): Collier County's ESF structure is aligned with federal and state ESFs, allowing for streamlined coordination across functional areas such as infrastructure restoration, public health, and housing. County ESF leads collaborate directly with their state and federal counterparts to ensure consistent recovery operations and resource sharing.

- Ongoing Recovery Planning and Reporting: Collier County actively participates in recovery planning sessions and progress reviews conducted by the JFO. This collaboration ensures that recovery goals, timelines, and resource needs are continually reassessed and adjusted to meet evolving conditions on the ground.

Through these coordinated efforts, Collier County ensures that its recovery operations are fully integrated with federal and state support systems, facilitating a unified and efficient approach to disaster recovery.

3. State and Federal Disaster Assistance Administration

Following a presidential disaster declaration, Collier County engages in a coordinated process to obtain and administer state and federal disaster assistance, ensuring that resources are efficiently allocated to support recovery efforts.

- **Damage Assessment and Documentation:**
The process begins with local damage assessments conducted by county agencies, municipalities, and partner organizations. These assessments are compiled and submitted to the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) to support the request for federal assistance. Once a presidential disaster declaration is granted, the County works with the state and federal partners to refine and finalize damage reports.

- **Activation of Public and Individual Assistance Programs:**

After the declaration, the County, in coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and FDEM, activates Public Assistance (PA) and Individual Assistance (IA) programs. PA supports the restoration of public infrastructure, while IA provides financial assistance and services to affected individuals and households. The Emergency Management Division serves as the lead agency coordinating these programs at the county level.

- **Establishment of Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs):**

The County, in collaboration with FEMA and FDEM, establishes Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) to serve as accessible locations where residents can apply for assistance, receive information, and access various support services. These centers are staffed by federal, state, and sometimes local representatives.

- **Applicant Briefings and Grant Management:**

Collier County coordinates applicant briefings for local governments, non-profits, and other eligible entities to provide detailed guidance on the application process for Public Assistance (PA) grants. These briefings outline eligibility criteria, documentation requirements, and timelines to ensure applicants are well-informed about the recovery funding process. While the County Manager's Operations oversees the administration and financial management of these grants at the county level, each applicant is responsible for managing their own documentation, grant compliance, and reporting requirements. This includes maintaining accurate records, submitting required documentation, and ensuring proper use of funds in accordance with federal and state regulations. The County provides technical assistance as needed but does not assume responsibility for individual applicants' grant management. According to FEMA those entities that should attend the applicant's briefing are:

Applicant Type	Description
State Governments	State agencies and departments involved in disaster response and recovery.
Tribal Governments	Federally recognized tribes, which can apply either directly to FEMA or through the state.
Territorial Governments	U.S. territories like Puerto Rico, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, and American Samoa.
Local Governments	Counties, cities, towns, villages, and other political subdivisions.
Special Districts and Authorities	Entities like school districts, utility districts, fire districts, flood control districts, and public hospitals.
Private Non-Profit (PNP) Organizations	Must own or operate facilities providing:
	- **Critical Services**: Education, utilities, emergency medical care, fire/rescue, communications.
	- **Essential Services**: Community centers, libraries, homeless shelters, senior centers, daycare facilities, houses of worship (with restrictions).
Certain Non-Governmental Entities	Private entities performing services of a governmental nature under contract with a public entity.

- **Resource Allocation and Project Implementation:**

Each applicant, including municipalities, non-profits, and other eligible entities, is solely responsible for managing and implementing their own recovery projects. This includes overseeing activities such as infrastructure repair, debris removal, and public facility restoration. The County does not coordinate with municipalities or other applicants on resource allocation or project implementation. Collier County is only responsible for managing its own recovery projects and ensuring compliance with applicable state and federal regulations for County-specific initiatives. All applicants are required to submit regular progress reports directly to the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to track the status of their funded projects and maintain compliance with grant requirements.

- **Auditing and Closeout:**

Each applicant is responsible for ensuring that their disaster assistance funds are used in compliance with applicable federal and state regulations. After project completion, applicants must conduct their own closeout processes, which include final reporting, audits, and financial

reconciliation. This includes maintaining accurate documentation and ensuring that all expenditures align with grant requirements. For County-managed projects, the Emergency Management Division and the Corporate Financial & Management Services Department oversee the documentation, auditing, and closeout process to ensure compliance. The County has no role in the documentation, audit, or closeout procedures for any other applicants.

This structured process ensures that state and federal disaster assistance is efficiently obtained and administered to support the recovery and resilience of Collier County.

4. Undeclared Disaster Recovery Activities

For disasters that do not meet the criteria for a state or federal declaration, Collier County follows a structured recovery process to manage local response and restoration efforts effectively. These activities are coordinated through existing county resources and partnerships to ensure a timely and efficient recovery.

- **Incident Command and Coordination**: The Incident Command System (ICS) is activated to manage response and recovery efforts. The designated Incident Commander—typically the senior on-scene official from the lead agency—coordinates activities from a Field Command Post (FCP). If the incident's scope requires additional coordination, the Collier County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be partially or fully activated to provide logistical and operational support to the field.
- **Damage Assessment**: The County deploys Damage/Impact Assessment Teams to evaluate the extent of damage to public infrastructure, private properties, and critical facilities. These assessments guide the prioritization of recovery activities and resource allocation. Municipalities are responsible for conducting their own assessments and reporting findings to ESF-5 (Planning & Intelligence) at the EOC.
- **Resource Allocation and Local Assistance**: In the absence of state or federal aid, recovery resources are managed at the county level. The County coordinates with municipal agencies, local contractors, and non-profit organizations to support activities such as debris removal, infrastructure repair, and public facility restoration. While the County

oversees its own projects, municipalities and other eligible entities are responsible for managing their individual recovery efforts.

- **Community Support and Unmet Needs Coordination**: The Collier Organizations Active in Disasters (COAD) and the Unmet Needs Committee are activated to address the essential needs of disaster-affected residents. These groups coordinate volunteer efforts, donated goods, and services to fill gaps in assistance. The Volunteer Agency and Recovery Coordinator within the Emergency Management Division leads this coordination, ensuring collaboration with municipal representatives and community organizations.

- **Public Communication and Outreach**: The County ensures consistent public messaging through the Public Communications & Government Affairs Division, providing updates on recovery progress, available resources, and safety information. Community Relations Teams are also deployed to engage directly with affected residents, identify unmet needs, and disseminate recovery information.

- **Financial Management and Documentation**: Although no federal funding is available for undeclared disasters, the County maintains thorough documentation of response and recovery expenditures. This ensures fiscal accountability and preparedness for potential reimbursement through state programs or future grant opportunities.

By leveraging local resources, partnerships, and established procedures, Collier County ensures an organized and effective recovery process for undeclared disasters, fostering community resilience and minimizing long-term impacts.

III. RECOVERY FUNCTIONS

A. Damage Assessment Functions

Damage assessment is essential for identifying the impact of a disaster and determining the need for assistance. It begins with an Initial Damage Assessment (IDA) by local teams, followed by a Joint Damage Assessment (JDA) with state and federal agencies to verify and document damages for recovery support.

1. Initial Damage Assessment

The Initial Damage Assessment (IDA) is the first step in evaluating the effects of a disaster, providing a rapid overview of damages to determine the need for additional resources.

(a). Local Agency Responsible

The Collier County Growth Management and Community Development Department is the primary agency responsible for conducting Initial Damage Assessments (IDAs). This department oversees the organization, training, and deployment of assessment teams to evaluate disaster impacts. Collier County Emergency Management leads the coordination of this information with state and federal agencies.

Collier County Emergency Management will collaborate with local Floodplain Managers to assess damage in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) following any disaster event. SFHAs are identified using FEMA's Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and include areas at high risk for flooding.

- Assist Growth Management and Building Code officials in conducting substantial damage determinations for compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

- Use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and field inspections to document affected properties.

- Ensure damage assessments include flood-related impacts from all hazards, such as hurricanes, severe storms, and other disasters.

- Provide property owners with guidance on floodplain regulations, rebuilding requirements, and potential mitigation funding options.

Floodplain Management Considerations

- Collier County Emergency Management will collaborate with Floodplain Managers to assess damage in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) following any disaster event.
- SFHAs are identified using FEMA's Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and include areas at high risk for flooding.

Floodplain Managers assist in:

- Conducting substantial damage determinations in compliance with NFIP regulations.

- Providing property owners with guidance on rebuilding requirements and mitigation funding options.

(b). Roles & Responsibilities

The Growth Management and Community Development Department manages the technical aspects of the IDA, while Emergency Management oversees coordination and reporting.

- **Growth Management and Community Development:**
  - Organizing and training assessment teams.

  - Deploying teams to affected areas.

  - Using computer software to gather and quantify damage to residential, commercial, and infrastructure properties.

  - Compiling and analyzing assessment data.

- **Collier County Emergency Management:**
  - Coordinating with municipalities, which are responsible for conducting Individual Assistance (IA) assessments in their jurisdictions.

  - Submitting IDA data to FDEM and coordinating the request for a Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) if needed.

(c). Assessment Criteria for IA and PA

During the Initial Damage Assessment (IDA), specific criteria are used to evaluate eligibility for both Individual Assistance (IA) and Public Assistance (PA) programs.

Individual Assistance (IA) Assessment Criteria:

- **Number of Homes Affected**: The total number of homes that are destroyed, suffer major damage, or are otherwise uninhabitable.

- **Extent and Type of Damage**: Classification of damage as destroyed, major, minor, or affected, based on structural integrity, utility functionality, and habitability.

- **Percentage of Affected Population**: The proportion of the population displaced or significantly impacted by the disaster.

- **Insurance Coverage**: The extent to which damages are covered by private insurance, impacting the need for federal assistance.

- **Availability of Housing Resources**: Assessment of the availability of temporary housing options in the community, such as rental properties or shelters.

- **Special Populations Impact**: The disaster's impact on vulnerable groups, including low-income households, elderly residents, and persons with disabilities.

Public Assistance (PA) Assessment Criteria:

- **Damage to Public Infrastructure:** Evaluation of damages to public facilities, such as government buildings, schools, roads, utilities, and critical infrastructure.

  - **Collier County Facilities Management** is responsible for evaluating county-owned infrastructure.

  - **Municipalities** are responsible for evaluating their own public infrastructure.

  - **Applicants** (e.g., non-profits, special districts) are responsible for conducting their own evaluations of eligible facilities.

- **Cost of Response and Recovery:** Estimation of total costs related to debris removal, emergency protective measures, and permanent restoration of public facilities.

- **Impact on Critical Services:** Assessment of disruptions to essential public services, including water, electricity, emergency response, and transportation networks.

- **Eligibility of Facilities:** Verification that damaged facilities meet FEMA eligibility criteria, including ownership, use, and function prior to the disaster.

- **Hazard Mitigation Opportunities:** Identification of opportunities for integrating hazard mitigation measures during the repair or rebuilding process.

2. Joint Damage Assessment (JDA)

The Joint Damage Assessment (JDA) is conducted after the IDA to verify and document disaster-related damages. This collaborative assessment involves local, state, and federal agencies to ensure accurate reporting for determining eligibility for assistance.

(a) Communicating Damage Assessment Information

Collier County Emergency Management is responsible for submitting IDA data to the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) using the following process:

- **Data Collection and Compilation:**

    o   Local teams collect data using standardized forms.

    o   Growth Management uses computer software to quantify damage.

- **Submission to the State:**

    o   Data is submitted to FDEM via WebEOC or other designated platforms.

- **Requesting a Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA):**

    o   If damages exceed local capacity, Emergency Management submits a formal request for a Joint PDA through WebEOC.

- **State and Federal Coordination:**

    o   FDEM reviews submissions and, if warranted, coordinates with FEMA to initiate the Joint PDA process.

    o   Collier County Emergency Management serves as the primary liaison throughout the Joint PDA.

(b) Joint PDA Coordination

The Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) team includes:

- **Local Representatives:**

    o   Collier County Emergency Management (lead coordinator).

- o   Growth Management and Community Development (local assessment coordinator).

  - o   Municipal Officials for jurisdiction-specific assessments.

- **State Representatives:**

  - o   FDEM and relevant state agencies (e.g., transportation, environmental).

- **Federal Representatives:**

  - o   FEMA (IA and PA divisions).

  - o   Small Business Administration (SBA) for economic impact assessments.

(c) Joint PDA Supporting Agencies

Several local agencies and organizations provide representatives to support the Joint PDA process, contributing specialized knowledge and resources to ensure comprehensive damage evaluations:

- **Collier County Property Appraiser's Office** – Provides property valuation data and supports structural damage assessments.

- **Collier County Facilities Management** – Evaluates damage to county-owned buildings and infrastructure.

- **Municipal Public Works and Engineering Departments** – Assess infrastructure damages within municipal jurisdictions.

- **Collier County Utilities Department** – Evaluates damages to water, wastewater, and stormwater systems.

- **Collier County Sheriff's Office** – Assesses damages to public safety facilities and infrastructure.

- **Collier County Emergency Medical Services (EMS)** – Provides assessments related to emergency medical infrastructure and response capabilities.

- **Collier County Public Schools (CCPS)** – Assesses damages to public school facilities serving as shelters or community resources.

- **Fire Departments and Districts** – Evaluate damages to fire stations and emergency response facilities.

- **Local Housing Authorities** – Provide assessments related to public and affordable housing impacts.

- **Non-Profit Organizations (e.g., American Red Cross)** – Offer input on the human impact, and community services infrastructure.

- **Private Utility Providers** – Assist in assessing damages to electrical grids, gas lines, and telecommunications infrastructure.

- **Special Districts (e.g., water management, mosquito control)** – Evaluate damages to district-owned facilities and resources.

These supporting agencies work under the coordination of Collier County Emergency Management to ensure that all sectors are accurately represented in the damage assessment process.

(d) Addressing Short- and Long-Term Recovery

Collier County employs a structured, phased approach to address both short-term and long-term recovery priorities, ensuring the community's rapid stabilization and sustainable rebuilding after a disaster.

Short-Term Recovery Priorities:

Short-term recovery focuses on restoring essential services and addressing immediate community needs within the first days to weeks following an event. Key priorities include:

- **Restoration of Critical Infrastructure and Services:**

  o Prioritize reopening of roads, bridges, and public utilities (water, electricity, wastewater, and communications).

  o Ensure the functionality of emergency services, including law enforcement, fire, EMS, and healthcare facilities.

- **Debris Management:**

  o Implement the Debris Management for rapid removal of debris from public and critical access routes.

- **Damage Assessment and Documentation:**

  o Complete Initial Damage Assessments (IDAs) and coordinate Joint Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) to support requests for state and federal assistance.

- **Sheltering and Mass Care:**

  o Provide emergency shelter, food, and medical care for displaced populations, with support from agencies like the American Red Cross and Collier County Public Schools (CCPS).

- **Public Information and Communication:**

  o Maintain transparent and consistent communication with the public through media updates, ensuring residents are informed about recovery efforts, safety advisories, and available resources.

Long-Term Recovery Priorities:

Long-term recovery addresses the rebuilding and resilience of the community over months to years, focusing on sustainable development and hazard mitigation.

- **Rebuilding Public Infrastructure and Facilities:**

  o Prioritize the repair and reconstruction of government buildings, schools, transportation systems, and utility infrastructure.

  o Integrate hazard mitigation measures during reconstruction to strengthen resilience against future disasters.

- **Economic Recovery:**

  o Support business recovery programs through partnerships with the Small Business Administration (SBA) and local economic development organizations.

  o Provide technical assistance and financial resources to help businesses reopen and retain employees.

- **Housing Recovery and Redevelopment:**

  o Address the repair, rebuilding, and replacement of damaged homes, with an emphasis on affordable housing solutions for vulnerable populations.

  o Work with local housing authorities and state partners to ensure equitable distribution of recovery resources.

- **Community Resilience and Hazard Mitigation:**

  o Update and implement the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS), incorporating lessons learned from the disaster.

  o Apply for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds to support mitigation projects aimed at reducing future risks.

- **Mental Health and Social Services:**

  o Expand access to mental health services and community support networks to address the psychological impacts of the disaster on residents and first responders.

- **Ongoing Public Engagement and Transparency:**

  o Maintain open lines of communication with the public through regular updates on recovery progress, community meetings, and opportunities for public input in rebuilding efforts.

This phased approach ensures that Collier County can effectively manage immediate recovery needs while laying the foundation for long-term resilience and sustainable growth.

B. Disaster Recovery Center (DRC)

1. DRC Coordinator

The Collier County Emergency Management Division Director holds the lead responsibility for coordinating with the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) regarding the establishment of a Disaster Recovery Center (DRC), both pre- and post-event. This coordination includes identifying suitable locations, ensuring operational readiness, and facilitating the integration of federal, state, and local recovery resources.

Pre-Event Responsibilities:

- The Emergency Management Division Manager collaborates with the FDEM to identify potential DRC sites that meet accessibility and operational requirements.

- Works with county departments, such as Facilities Management and Real Estate to identify potential locations, and Growth Management and Community Development, to ensure selected sites comply with zoning and safety regulations.

- Develops staffing plans and resource needs for DRC operations in coordination with local, state, and federal partners.

Post-Event Responsibilities:

- Coordinates with FDEM and FEMA to activate and operationalize the DRC, ensuring the timely delivery of disaster assistance to affected residents.

- Oversees logistical arrangements, including site setup, security, and accessibility accommodations.

- Acts as the primary liaison between Collier County and state/federal agencies to address any operational issues or resource needs during the DRC's operation.

The Emergency Management Division Manager ensures that all DRC operations are consistent with state and federal guidelines, providing a centralized location for disaster survivors to access recovery assistance and services.

2. DRC Support Agency

Once the Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) site is selected, the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) and FEMA assume primary responsibility for its setup, operation, maintenance, and IT infrastructure. However, local agencies provide critical support to facilitate site readiness, ensure security, and assist with public communication.

a. Local Support Roles:

1) **Collier County Growth Management and Community Development:** Assists in identifying potential DRC sites and ensures that selected

locations meet local zoning, safety, and accessibility requirements prior to State and FEMA assuming operational control.

2) **Collier County Facilities Management Division:** Provides initial site access and coordinates with State and FEMA representatives to address any local facility needs before the DRC becomes operational.

b. Communications and Public Information:

1) **Collier County Public Information Office (PIO):** Collaborates with State and FEMA Public Information Officers to disseminate information to the public regarding the DRC's location, hours of operation, and available services.

c. Law Enforcement/Security:

1) **Collier County Sheriff's Office**: Provides law enforcement support in coordination with State and FEMA security teams, ensuring the safety of staff, visitors, and resources at the DRC.

d. Janitorial and Facility Maintenance:

1) After the DRC becomes operational, FEMA and the State assume full responsibility for janitorial services and facility maintenance. Collier County will assist with any immediate local facility issues prior to the transition.

e. IT Infrastructure:

1) FEMA and the State of Florida are responsible for providing and maintaining their own IT infrastructure and internet systems within the DRC. Collier County will not be responsible for these systems.

f. Transportation and Health Support:

1) **Collier Area Transit (CAT)**: Assists in coordinating transportation services to ensure affected residents have access to the DRC.

2) **Collier County Health Department**: Provides public health oversight and collaborates with State and FEMA health resources as needed.

3. Requesting a DRC

a. Formal Request Submission:

1) Based on the verified damage assessments and identified recovery needs, the Collier County Emergency Management Division Manager submits a formal request for the establishment of a DRC to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

   The request should include:

   - The nature and extent of the disaster impacts.

   - Recommended DRC locations based on accessibility and community needs.

   - Estimated population to be served by the DRC.

   - Any specific logistical or resource requirements.

b. Coordination with State and FEMA:

1) Upon approval, FDEM and FEMA coordinate with Collier County to finalize the DRC site selection and initiate setup.

2) FDEM and FEMA assume responsibility for the physical setup, maintenance, and IT infrastructure of the DRC.

3) Collier County agencies provide support services, such as security, transportation coordination, and public communication.

c. Public Notification and DRC Operations:

1) **Public Information Coordination:**

   - The Collier County Public Information Office (PIO) works with FDEM and FEMA to inform the public about the DRC's location, hours of operation, and available services.

2) **Ongoing Monitoring and Support:**

   - Collier County Emergency Management remains the local point of contact for any issues that arise during DRC operations, coordinating with state and federal partners to ensure efficient service delivery.

4. Local Resources as Referral Services

Local referral services that support Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) operations include Collier County's 311 system, which serves as a central contact point for residents seeking information on recovery resources, DRC locations, and debris removal. The United Way of Collier and the Keys operates the 211-referral service, connecting individuals to a wide range of recovery resources such as food assistance, shelter, mental health services, and financial aid. The Collier County Human Services Department provides referrals for housing assistance, food resources, financial support, and other social services to address unmet needs during disaster recovery. Additionally, Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD) coordinate non-profit, faith-based, and community resources, acting as a central hub for referrals and support throughout the recovery process.

5. DRC Location Identification

The Collier County Emergency Management Division Manager is responsible for maintaining a list of multiple government-owned facilities throughout the County that meet federal site requirements and can be utilized as potential Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) locations. This list is regularly updated to ensure that identified facilities comply with FEMA and Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) standards, including accessibility, security, parking capacity, and adequate space for multi-agency operations. The Emergency Management Division Manager collaborates with the Collier County Growth Management and Community Development and Facilities Management Division to assess site readiness, ensure compliance with safety and zoning regulations, and verify that infrastructure needs (such as utilities and ADA accessibility) are met.

C. Infrastructure / Public Assistance

1. PA Coordinating Entity

- Collier County Emergency Management Division: Leads coordination of PA activities, including damage assessments, applicant notifications, and compliance guidance. They work closely with the FDEM to ensure all applicants are aware of meetings, and timelines.
- County Manager's Operations: Manages grants, maintains the FloridaPA account, and administers PA funds for BOCC agencies.

2. PA Supporting Agencies

Agency/Department	Roles and Responsibilities
Collier County Emergency Management Division	Notifies municipalities, non-profits, CDDs, and other entities of PA opportunities. Provides annual PA training and coordinates the Joint FEMA/State Preliminary Damage Assessment.
County Manager's Operations	Manages grants, maintains the FloridaPA account, and administers the PA program for Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) agencies. Oversees grant closeout procedures.
Growth Management Department	Provides permitting, technical assistance, and reconstruction expertise. Coordinates with the Floodplain Manager for NFIP compliance.
Finance and Administration Section (EOC)	Tracks disaster-related expenses, reports financial data, safeguards documentation (e.g., ICS Form 214), and ensures compliance with federal procurement requirements.
Facilities Management Division	Assists in identifying and preparing county-owned facilities for recovery operations and supports PA project formulation.
Municipal Governments (Marco Island, Naples, Everglades City)	Conduct local damage assessments, maintain disaster-related expenditure records, and participate in Applicants' Briefings for PA funding.
Collier County Sheriff's Office (CCSO)	Provides documentation related to law enforcement disaster response activities, equipment usage, and facility damages. Participates in PA reimbursement processes.
Collier County Public Schools (CCPS)	Tracks damage to school facilities, maintains disaster-related records, and coordinates PA applications for educational infrastructure recovery.
Independent Fire Districts	Maintain records of fire and emergency response activities, equipment use, and facility damages. Participate in the PA process for eligible reimbursements.
Non-Profit and Quasi-Governmental Agencies	Organizations like David Lawrence Center, Naples Healthcare System, and Collier Mosquito Control District track disaster-related expenses and apply for PA if eligible.
Utilities and Infrastructure Agencies	Lee County Electric Cooperative (LCEC) and similar entities document infrastructure damages and participate in PA applications for restoration costs.
Florida Department of Health - Collier	Assists in documenting public health-related disaster response costs and participates in PA applications for eligible health services and facility damages.

3. PA Concept of Operations

The Collier County Public Assistance (PA) Concept of Operations outlines the coordinated processes used to meet the requirements of the FEMA Public Assistance Program, ensuring efficient grants management, thorough

documentation maintenance, and sound accounting procedures. This structure integrates key elements of the Florida Recovery Obligation Calculation (F-ROC) program to streamline the recovery process and improve the County's ability to secure federal reimbursements.

a. Activation and Initial Documentation

1. **Incident Activation and Documentation Initiation**
   When a disaster is imminent or occurs, the Emergency Management Director activates a WebEOC event and directs all County departments to begin documenting disaster-related activities. Agencies initiate ICS Form 214 (Activity Logs) to track personnel time, equipment use, and other response activities.

2. **EOC Activation and Resource Coordination**
   Once the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated (virtually or physically), the Logistics Section manages resource requests and maintains related documentation. County Procurement simultaneously tracks expenditures, monitors budget usage, and secures supporting documentation for future reimbursement.

b. Grants Management

1. **Grants Administration Responsibilities**
   The County Manager's Operations supervises grants management for agencies under the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC). This includes maintaining the FloridaPA account, submitting Requests for Public Assistance (RPAs), and managing Public Assistance grants in accordance with FEMA guidelines.

2. **Applicants' Briefings and RPA Submissions**
   After a Presidential Disaster Declaration, the Emergency Management Division notifies eligible entities—including municipalities, non-profits, and Community Development Districts (CDDs)—of Public Assistance opportunities. These entities attend Applicants' Briefings, where they file RPAs and receive instructions on project formulation and documentation requirements.

3. **Project Worksheet (PW) Development**
   Eligible emergency work and permanent restoration efforts are documented through Project Worksheets (PWs). The Emergency Management Division coordinates with relevant County departments

(e.g., Growth Management, Facilities Management) to ensure accurate scoping and cost estimation of eligible projects.

c. Documentation Maintenance

1. **Standardized Documentation Processes (F-ROC Integration)**
   Collier County incorporates F-ROC principles to standardize documentation and ensure compliance with FEMA's requirements. This includes using structured data fields, minimizing free-text entries, and ensuring consistency across all documentation to reduce delays in the reimbursement process.

2. **Recordkeeping and Retention**
   All participating agencies are required to maintain complete records of disaster-related expenditures, including timekeeping logs, equipment usage, procurement records, and photographic evidence. These records are retained locally by each Sub-grantee (municipalities, fire districts, non-profits, etc.) and made available for audits by the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) or FEMA.

3. **Compliance with Federal Procurement Standards**
   Departments must adhere to FEMA's Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide (PAPPG) procurement and contracting standards. Collier County uses pre-approved contractors, and procurement plans compliant with federal regulations to ensure full eligibility for reimbursement.

d. Accounting Procedures

1. **Expense Tracking and Reporting**
   Collier County Procurement Services tracks all disaster-related expenses and provides regular reports on expenditure rates (burn rates). This ensures transparency and facilitates budget management throughout the disaster response and recovery phases.

2. **Eligible Cost Identification and Reimbursement**
   Prior to demobilizing the EOC, the Emergency Management Director provides guidance to agencies on eligible expenses, equipment rates, and damage estimation techniques. Initial cost estimates are compiled to prepare for the Joint FEMA/State Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA).

3. **Audit and Closeout**

Once recovery projects are complete, all documentation is submitted for audit and review by FEMA and FDEM. The **County Manager's Operations** manages the grant closeout process, ensuring all financial records are accurate and that reimbursements are processed promptly.

e. Disaster Readiness Assessment (DRA) and Continuous Improvement (F-ROC Integration)

Collier County participates in F-ROC's Disaster Readiness Assessment (DRA) to identify potential risks and gaps in PA operations. Customized abatement plans are developed to address these risks, improving overall preparedness. Continuous staff training, including F-ROC training modules, ensures that County personnel remain current on FEMA PA requirements and best practices.

4. Pre-Identification of Potential Applicants

(a) Identifying PA Applicants & Notification

The Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) is responsible for notifying eligible entities about the Public Assistance (PA) Applicant Briefing following a Presidential Disaster Declaration. This briefing provides essential information on eligibility, documentation requirements, and the process for submitting a Request for Public Assistance (RPA) through FloridaPA.org.

As part of this process, Collier County Emergency Management plays a key role in ensuring that all potential applicants within the County receive timely and accurate information regarding the briefing. Specifically, Collier County will:

- Monitor and Receive State Notifications: Collier County Emergency Management will track updates from FDEM regarding the scheduling and requirements of the Applicant Briefing.

- Disseminate Information Locally: Upon receipt of the notification from FDEM, the County will share details of the briefing, including date, time, and participation instructions, with all potential PA applicants within Collier County.

- Encourage RPA Submission: The County will remind local agencies, municipal governments, special districts, and eligible non-profits to

submit their Request for Public Assistance (RPA) through FloridaPA.org within the required 30-day window following the disaster declaration.

- Provide Technical Assistance: If necessary, the County will assist applicants by clarifying the process and directing them to FDEM resources for additional guidance.

Since the list of PA applicants is pulled from FloridaPA.org, only entities that actively submit their RPA through this portal will be considered for Public Assistance funding. Collier County Emergency Management will ensure that all local jurisdictions, agencies, and organizations are aware of this requirement and encourage timely participation.

This process ensures that all eligible entities within Collier County can access Public Assistance funding, supporting disaster recovery efforts in alignment with both State and Federal guidelines.

(b) PA Applicant Briefing Representatives

The Collier County Manager or their designee will serve as the official representative for Collier County at the Public Assistance (PA) Applicant Briefing, conducted by the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) following a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

The County Manager or designee will:

- Attend the Applicant Briefing to receive guidance on the PA program process.

- Ensure County agencies understand requirements for Request for Public Assistance (RPA) submission via FloridaPA.org.

- Serve as the primary point of contact for PA-related coordination between FDEM, FEMA, and Collier County departments.

- Disseminate briefing details to relevant County departments, municipal governments, and eligible local agencies.

- Oversee compliance with FEMA and State PA program requirements at the County level.

This ensures that Collier County remains actively engaged in the PA process and facilitates effective coordination with local jurisdictions and special districts.

(c) Recovery Scoping Meeting (PA Kickoff Meeting) Representatives

The county will designate representatives for the recovery scoping meeting (kick-off meeting) by identifying participants based on their position or title, agency, and whether infrastructure damage or disaster expenses were incurred within their areas of responsibility in response to the disaster. Suggested County participants include but are not limited to:

County Manager	Deputy County Manager	Chief of Staff
Corporate Business Operations Director	Corporate Financial Management Director	Facilities Management Director
Public Safety Director	Emergency Management Director	Emergency Management PA Coordinator
Emergency Medical Services Chief	**Public Services Department Director**	Community & Human Services Director
Department of Health Officer	Domestic Animal Services Director	Library Director
Museum Director	Parks & Recreation Director	Operations Support Manager
Public Utilities Department (PUD)Director	Engineering & Project Management Director	PUD Operations Support Director
Solid Waste Director	Wastewater Director	Water Director
Growth Management Community Development Department Director	Building Plan Review & Inspection Director	Code Enforcement Director
Community Planning & Resiliency Director	Economic Development & Housing Director	Operations & Regulatory Management Director
Zoning Director	**Transportation Management Services Department Director**	Operations & Performance Management Director
Road, Bridge & Stormwater Maintenance Director	Transportation Engineering Director	Public Transit & Neighborhood Enhancement Director
Community Redevelopment Areas Director	Fleet Management Director	Tourism Director
Pelican Bay Services Director	**Other Constitutional Offices (Sheriff, Property Appraiser, Tax Collector, & Supervisor of Elections**	**Other Special Districts or NGO's (example: School District,**

(d) Example List of Potential Applicants

In accordance with the FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide (PAPPG), the following entities may be eligible for Public Assistance (PA)

funding in Collier County following a Presidential Disaster Declaration. Eligible applicants include local governments, special districts, state agencies, private non-profit (PNP) organizations, and federally recognized tribal governments that provide essential community services. The list below provides examples of potential applicants within Collier County, though eligibility is determined on a case-by-case basis in accordance with FEMA and Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) guidelines.

Category	Potential Eligible Applicants	Description of Eligibility
County Government	Collier County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC)	Primary governing body responsible for public services and infrastructure.
Municipal Governments	City of Naples	Local government providing essential services like public works, police, and fire protection.
	City of Marco Island	Municipal entity responsible for local infrastructure, emergency services, and public facilities.
	Everglades City	Small municipality providing essential public services.
Special Districts & Authorities	North Collier Fire Control and Rescue District	Provides fire protection and emergency medical services.
	Greater Naples Fire Rescue District	Offers fire, rescue, and emergency management services.
	Immokalee Fire Control District	Provides fire protection and emergency response services.
	Collier Mosquito Control District	Controls mosquito populations to protect public health.
	Collier County Airport Authority	Manages and operates public airport facilities.
	Community Development Districts (CDDs)	Manage infrastructure and public services within specific residential and commercial developments.
Educational Institutions	Collier County Public Schools (CCPS)	Public school district responsible for K-12 education and school facility maintenance.

Category	Potential Eligible Applicants	Description of Eligibility
Law Enforcement	Collier County Sheriff's Office (CCSO)	Provides law enforcement, public safety, and emergency response services.
State Government Entities	Florida Department of Health - Collier	Provides public health services, emergency medical response, and health facility management.
	South Florida Water Management District – Big Cypress Basin	Manages water resources and flood control infrastructure in the region.
Private Non-Profit Organizations	American Red Cross - South Florida Region	Provides emergency shelter, disaster relief, and recovery assistance.
	Salvation Army of Collier County	Offers disaster relief, food assistance, and emergency shelter services.
	David Lawrence Center	Provides mental health and substance abuse services, potentially eligible for facility repairs or emergency work.
	Houses of Worship	Eligible for PA if providing essential community services such as shelter, food distribution, or emergency aid.
Utility Providers	Lee County Electric Cooperative (LCEC)	Provides electric utility services; eligible if operating public infrastructure or in partnership with a public entity.
Healthcare Providers	Naples Healthcare System	Provides medical services, potentially eligible for PA if operating as a non-profit.
Other Quasi-Governmental Entities	Pelican Bay Services Division	Manages community infrastructure and services within the Pelican Bay area.
	Collier County Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA)	Oversees redevelopment projects in designated areas to promote economic recovery and community revitalization.
Tribal Governments	Seminole Tribe of Florida	A federally recognized Indian tribe; typically applies directly to FEMA for Public Assistance.

(e) PA Applicants List Maintenance

Collier County Emergency Management ensures that the list of pre-identified potential Public Assistance (PA) applicants remains accurate and up to date by following FEMA and State guidance.

- **Guidance and Eligibility Review**

  o Emergency Management will always use the FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide (PAPPG) to determine potential PA applicants.

  o Any changes to FEMA eligibility criteria will be reviewed and incorporated into local PA planning.

- **State-Managed Applicant Tracking**

  o The official list of PA applicants is maintained through FloridaPA.org, the State of Florida's Public Assistance web portal.

  o Emergency Management will refer to FloridaPA.org to verify which entities have actively submitted Requests for Public Assistance (RPAs) and are eligible for funding.

- **Annual Review and Updates**

  o Emergency Management will conduct an annual review of local entities that may qualify for PA based on FEMA and Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) guidelines.

  o Updates will be made to ensure that all county departments, municipalities, special districts, and private non-profit (PNP) organizations that provide essential services are considered.

- **Post-Disaster Validation**

  o Following a Presidential Disaster Declaration, Emergency Management will cross-check the pre-identified list against the actual applicants in FloridaPA.org to ensure that all eligible entities are included.

  o Entities that have not applied but may be eligible will be notified and encouraged to submit an RPA within the required timeframe.

5. Identifying PA Projects

Following a Presidential Disaster Declaration, Collier County, in coordination with FDEM and FEMA, follows a structured process to identify, document, and fund Public Assistance (PA) projects. The identification of PA projects will follow the guidelines outlined in FEMA's Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide (PAPPG) to ensure compliance with federal requirements.

- **Step 1: Damage Identification & Project Initiation**

    o Local Damage Assessments: County agencies, municipalities, and special districts report disaster-related damages to Collier County Emergency Management.

    o Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA): FEMA, FDEM, and local officials validate reported damages to determine eligibility for federal assistance.

    o Applicant Briefing & RPA Submission: Eligible applicants submit a Request for Public Assistance (RPA) via FloridaPA.org within 30 days of the declaration.

- **Step 2: Project Formulation & Scope Development**

    o Recovery Scoping Meeting (RSM): FEMA assigns a Program Delivery Manager (PDMG) to guide applicants in developing their Damage Inventory (list of damages).

    o Scope of Work & Compliance Review: Projects are categorized as Emergency Work (Categories A & B) or Permanent Work (Categories C-G) and reviewed for environmental and historic preservation (EHP) compliance.

    o Project Worksheet (PW) Development: FEMA, FDEM, and applicants finalize Project Worksheets (PWs), including cost estimates and eligibility determinations.

- **Step 3: Project Approval & Funding Obligation**

    o FEMA Obligation: Approved projects receive funding through FDEM, which serves as the grant recipient responsible for disbursing funds.

    o State Disbursement: Applicants request reimbursement through FloridaPA.org, following federal and state cost-share requirements.

- **Step 4: Project Implementation & Tracking**

  o Work Execution & Compliance: Applicants complete projects per FEMA-approved scope, following federal procurement regulations.

  o Quarterly Reporting: Progress updates are submitted to FDEM to ensure compliance with grant terms.

- **Step 5: Closeout & Documentation**

  o Final Inspections & Audit Review: Upon completion, applicants submit final documentation for FDEM and FEMA review.

  o Grant Closeout: Projects are closed after verification of all expenses, and records must be retained for three years for audit purposes.

D. Debris Management

Collier County's Debris Management Strategy, as outlined in the Collier County Disaster Debris Management Plan (DDMP) 2024, ensures a coordinated, efficient, and environmentally responsible approach to debris clearance, removal, and disposal following a disaster. The strategy prioritizes public safety, access to critical infrastructure, and timely recovery efforts, while maintaining compliance with state and federal regulations, including FEMA Public Assistance guidelines and Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) requirements.

1. Debris Management Roles & Responsibilities

Collier County has a structured framework for debris removal and long-term debris management, ensuring compliance with FEMA, state, and local policies. The Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Division (SHWMD) leads coordination efforts, supported by various County departments, municipalities, and contracted firms

(a) Collier County Debris Manager (Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Division - SHWMD)

- Acts as the primary coordinator for all debris operations.

- Oversees debris removal contracts and ensures FEMA compliance.

- Works with Emergency Management to secure financial assistance and track reimbursement documentation.

(b) Emergency Management Director

- Integrates debris operations into broader disaster response efforts.

- Facilitates coordination with FDEM, FEMA, USACE, and other state/federal agencies.

- Ensures compliance with National Incident Management System (NIMS) guidelines.

(c) SHWMD Debris Team

The Debris Team consists of key personnel responsible for debris management coordination:

- Director of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management

- Manager, Waste Reduction and Recycling

- Manager, Finance & Administration

- Manager, Education & Collections

- Manager, Environmental Compliance

- Manager, Capital Improvement

(d) Debris Monitoring Firm

- Conducts truck certifications, load monitoring, and data collection for FEMA reimbursement.

- Oversees debris removal contractor compliance with state/federal regulations.

- Manages Debris Management Site (DMS) operations.

(e) Debris Removal Contractors

- Clears debris from roads, ROWs, and designated sites.

- Removes hazardous debris, including leaning trees, stumps, and white goods.

- Manages debris reduction sites and final disposal operations.

(f) Coordination with State & Federal Agencies

- FDEM provides technical support and financial oversight.

- FDEP ensures environmental compliance for debris disposal.

- FEMA & USACE provide funding assistance and technical support for debris removal and waterway clearance.

2. Debris Management Planning Process

Collier County's Debris Management Planning Process establishes a structured approach to debris clearance, collection, reduction, disposal, and environmental compliance. This process ensures efficient coordination with state and federal agencies, adherence to regulatory requirements, and maximization of FEMA reimbursement.

Key components of this process include:

- Coordination with State and Federal Agencies – Aligning debris operations with FDEM, FEMA, USACE, and regulatory partners.
- Debris Management Site (DMS) Operations – Pre-identifying temporary debris storage and reduction locations.
- Private Property Debris Removal (PPDR) – Establishing legal and operational procedures for debris clearance on private property when necessary.
- Public Information Strategy – Providing clear guidance to residents and businesses on debris collection procedures.
- Cost Recovery and Documentation – Ensuring accurate debris monitoring, reporting, and compliance to secure FEMA reimbursement.

This planning process integrates interagency coordination, environmental safeguards, and financial accountability, ensuring an effective and sustainable approach to post-disaster debris management.

(a) Debris Legal Issues and Plans

Collier County adheres to strict legal and regulatory guidelines for debris clearance and disposal.

(i) Legal Authority for Private Property Debris Removal (PPDR)

- Debris may be removed from private property only if a threat to public health and safety is present.

- The Right of Entry (ROE) process is required for FEMA reimbursement.
- Updated County Ordinances (Civil Emergency Ordinance Section 38-7) provide authority for debris staging.

(ii) Right of Entry (ROE) Process

- Property Owner Signs ROE Agreement – Permission is granted to the County for debris removal.
- Site Inspection & Compliance Review – SHWMD and legal teams verify eligibility.
- FEMA Documentation & Monitoring – Ensures proper cost tracking for reimbursement.

(iii) Environmental & Regulatory Compliance

- Pre-approval from FDEP is required for Debris Management Sites (DMSs).
- FEMA PAPPG (Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide) must be followed for federal funding eligibility.

(b) Coordinating Debris Removal with Other Entities

Collier County collaborates with local municipalities, state agencies, and federal partners to manage debris removal operations.

(i) Coordination with Local Municipalities

Collier County maintains interlocal agreements with Naples, Marco Island, and Everglades City for debris clearance and coordination:

- Marco Island – Works with the County for debris monitoring, reporting, and disposal support.
- Naples – Collaborates on evacuation route clearance and FEMA compliance.
- Everglades City – Relies on County assistance for large-scale debris operations.

(ii) State Coordination

- Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) – Oversees mutual aid and funding requests.

- Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) – Clears debris from state-maintained roads.
- Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) – Regulates debris disposal and DMS compliance.

(iii) Federal Coordination

- FEMA – Provides funding for debris removal under the Public Assistance (PA) Program.
- USACE – Assists with waterway debris removal and technical support.
- EPA & OSHA – Ensure environmental and worker safety compliance.

(iv) Pre-Positioned Contracts & Mutual Aid

- The County maintains pre-positioned debris contracts for rapid response.
- Mutual Aid Agreements enable Collier County to request additional resources from other jurisdictions.

(c) Debris Contracting Plans

Collier County utilizes pre-positioned contracts for debris removal and monitoring, ensuring compliance with FEMA PA reimbursement guidelines.

(i) Debris Removal Contractors

- AshBritt, Inc. – Primary debris removal contractor.
- CrowderGulf – Emergency response and large-scale debris management.
- Ceres Environmental Services, Inc. – Specialized debris clearance.

(ii) Debris Monitoring Firms

- Tetra Tech – Primary debris monitoring and compliance oversight firm.
- Thompson Consulting – Secondary monitoring and data verification.
- Landfall Strategies – Additional monitoring support.

(iii) FEMA & State Procurement Compliance

- Contracts must adhere to 2 CFR 200 procurement requirements.
- Competitive bidding and documentation requirements ensure funding eligibility.

(d) Debris Removal Priorities

Collier County follows a tiered priority system for debris clearance and collection, ensuring access to critical facilities, emergency routes, and essential infrastructure. These priorities are reviewed post-disaster based on damage assessments and are adjusted as needed.

(i) Emergency Road Clearance Priorities

Emergency road clearance is prioritized to ensure access for emergency responders, hospitals, shelters, and supply centers. This structured debris clearance and collection approach ensures a rapid, organized, and life-safety-focused response to disaster debris management. Top Priorities for Road Clearance:

- Fire Stations, Police Stations, and EMS Facilities
- Hospitals, Emergency Medical Clinics, and Healthcare Facilities
- Evacuation Routes and Emergency Shelters
- Critical Public Infrastructure (Water Treatment, Power, Communications, EOCs, Fuel Depots, etc.)
- Supply Points and Staging Areas for Response Operations

The County Road and Bridge Division conducts "cut and toss" operations to clear major roadways. Damage-prone areas are identified in Appendix E: Emergency Road Clearance Priorities of the Collier County DDMP 2024.

(ii) Priority Road Segments for Emergency Clearance

- High-priority roads include:
- US 41 (North and East)
- Collier Blvd (951)
- Immokalee Road (846)
- Pine Ridge Road (896)

- Golden Gate Blvd and Golden Gate Parkway
- Airport Pulling Road
- Livingston Road
- Davis Blvd (SR 84)
- Evacuation routes and major ingress/egress points

A detailed list and map of priority roadways are provided in Appendix E of the Collier County DDMP 2024.

(iii) Critical Facility Access Priorities

Once emergency road clearance is completed, debris removal is focused on providing access to key infrastructure and community resources:

- Hospitals & Healthcare Facilities
  - North Collier Hospital, NCH Baker Hospital, Physicians Regional Medical Center
- Emergency Shelters & Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs)
- Water Treatment Plants & Power Infrastructure
- Municipal Facilities & Government Offices (EOC, Command Centers, etc.)
- Schools & Public Buildings used for sheltering

(**iv) Phased Debris Collection Priorities**

After emergency access is restored, debris collection follows a phased approach:

- **Phase 1**: Removal of life-threatening hazards (leaning trees, hanging limbs, blocked roads, etc.)
- **Phase 2**: Collection of vegetative debris, large debris piles, and hazardous materials
- **Phase 3**: Curbside collection from residential areas and businesses

Residents will be notified via the County's public dashboard and PIO updates on debris collection schedules.

(v) Damage Assessment & GIS Mapping

- Windshield surveys and drone assessments determine heavily impacted areas.

- Areas with significant debris accumulation are marked and prioritized for removal.
- GIS mapping of damage concentrations helps direct resources effectively.

(e) Physical Debris Collection, Reduction and Disposal Process

Collier County follows a structured process for debris collection, reduction, and final disposal, ensuring compliance with state and federal environmental regulations, while maximizing efficiency and FEMA reimbursement eligibility.

(i) Debris Collection Process

The County's debris removal contractors will proceed with curbside collection, ensuring debris is segregated into categories to prevent contamination and facilitate disposal.

Curbside Collection Guidelines:

- Vegetative Debris (tree limbs, branches, logs)
- Construction & Demolition (C&D) Debris (wood, drywall, metal, glass)
- Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) (paint, pesticides, chemicals)
- White Goods & Electronics (refrigerators, air conditioners, TVs)

Residents will be required to separate debris properly, as contaminated debris loads may jeopardize FEMA reimbursement.

(ii) Debris Monitoring

To ensure FEMA compliance, debris removal operations will be monitored and documented from collection to disposal.

Monitoring Roles:

- Collection Monitors – Verify debris is properly collected and categorized.
- Tower (Disposal Site) Monitors – Document truck loads and disposal accuracy.

- Automated Debris Management System (ADMS) – Used for real-time tracking and electronic load ticketing.

Documentation Required for FEMA Reimbursement:

- Load tickets (Appendix F of Collier DDMP 2024)
- Truck certification numbers
- Time and location of collection
- Debris type and quantity

(iii) Pre-Identified Debris Management Sites (DMS)

Collier County maintains pre-approved Debris Management Sites (DMS) for temporary debris staging and reduction.

COUNTY AREA	WACS ID	NAME	ACREAGE	USE OF SITE	ADDRESS
CENTRAL EAST	73046	COLLIER COUNTY LANDFILL (CCLF)	20+/-	SMALL DMS	3750 WHITE LAKE BOULEVARD - NAPLES
NORTH NE	107092	CAMP KEAIS	75	MAJOR DMS	6875 ROCK SPRINGS RD, IMMOKALEE
NORTH NE	98134	COLLIER FAIRGROUNDS	4.5+	STAGING SITE	14756 IMMOKALEE RD NAPLES, FL, 34120
NORTH NE	97991	SCHOOL - 1010 18TH ST. SE	115	MAJOR DMS. ONLY IF CATEGORY 4 OR HIGHER	1010 18TH STREET SE - NAPLES
CENTRAL WEST	100582	NAPLES AIRPORT AUTHORITY SITE NO. 1	6.5	SMALL DMS AND RESIDENTIAL DROP OFF SITE	160 AVIATION DRIVE NORTH OF GATE NO. 2W
NORTH NORTHEAST	99137	TRNC - TIM NANCE RECYCLING DROP-OFF CENTER	???	SMALL DMS & RESIDENTIAL DROP OFF SITE	825 39TH AVENUE NE - NAPLES
CENTRAL WEST	100585	NAPLES AIRPORT AUTHORITY SITE NO. 4	2.5	SMALL DMS & RESIDENTIAL DROP OFF SITE	160 AVIATION DRIVE EAST OF TERMINAL DRIVE
CENTRAL WEST	99069	RESOURCE RECOVERY BUSINESS PARK	40+	MAJOR DMS	3730 WHITE LAKE BOULEVARD, NAPLES
NORTH NE	107080	SCHOOL - 2400 MOULDER DR	22.07	MAJOR DMS. ONLY IF CATEGORY 4 OR HIGHER	2400 MOULDER DRIVE
NORTH NE	98127	IMMOKALEE AIRPORT	5	SMALL DMS & RESIDENTIAL DROP OFF SITE	199 AIRPORT ROAD (700 CR 846 EAST)

Table 1 Debris Management Sites - Source Collier County Debris Management Plan 2024

DMS Selection Criteria:

- Accessibility – Ingress/Egress for large debris trucks.
- Proximity – Sites located near high-debris impact zones.
- FDEP Pre-Approval – Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) must authorize site use.
- Environmental Impact – Sites must be cleared of protected species and archaeological concerns
  - If additional sites are needed, the County's Real Property Division will negotiate Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs) with private landowners.

DMS Operations:

- Monitored by debris removal contractors and County staff.
- Used only by contracted debris haulers (not the public).
- Mapped and pre-identified by GIS for rapid activation.

(iv) Debris Reduction Methods

To minimize landfill usage and reduce hauling costs, Collier County employs multiple debris reduction methods Approved Reduction Techniques:

- Chipping & Grinding – Reduces vegetative debris 4:1.
- Incineration (If Permitted) – Reduces vegetative debris 20:1 but is currently banned in Collier County.
- Crushing – Used for Construction & Demolition (C&D) materials to facilitate landfill disposal.
- Recycling – Common for metal, concrete, asphalt, and clean wood waste.

(v) Final Debris Disposal Locations

After processing, debris is hauled to final disposal sites.

- Preferred Method: Recycling or beneficial reuse (mulch, fuel, scrap metal recovery).
- Final Landfill Site: Okeechobee Landfill (permitted for C&D disposal).
- Permitted Landfills: Any FDEP-approved landfill based on hauling cost efficiency.

Contractors must provide tipping fee options for cost-effectiveness and document landfill receipts for FEMA reimbursement.

(vi) Environmental Compliance & Site Closure

- Pre- and post-use soil & water testing required at DMS locations.
- Drone monitoring to track site changes and ensure compliance.
- Restoration of DMS sites to pre-disaster conditions before deactivation.

(f) Special Debris Removal Plans

Collier County has established specialized debris removal procedures for hazardous waste, white goods, and other debris types, ensuring compliance with state and federal environmental regulations while maintaining public safety and FEMA reimbursement eligibility.

(i) Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Removal and Disposal

HHW includes gasoline cans, aerosol spray cans, paint, lawn chemicals, batteries, fire extinguishers, fluorescent lamps, household electronics, and similar hazardous materials.

HHW Collection & Disposal Process

- HHW is collected separately from other debris categories to prevent contamination.
- Pre-identified collection points include six County Recycling Drop-off Centers for safe disposal and segregation.
- Certified hazardous waste disposal contractors manage and transport HHW to permitted disposal facilities.
- Residents are encouraged to bring HHW to designated sites before hurricanes to minimize post-storm hazardous debris exposure

Regulatory Compliance for HHW

- HHW must be removed from public property to be eligible for FEMA reimbursement.

- The County coordinates with FDEP to ensure that HHW is processed at permitted hazardous waste facilities.

(ii) White Goods Removal and Recycling

White goods include refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, heat pumps, ovens, ranges, washing machines, and dryers.

White Goods Collection & Disposal Process

- Curbside collection of white goods occurs in designated zones separate from other debris.
- Refrigerants, mercury, and compressor oils must be removed by a certified technician before recycling.
- White goods are transported to FDEP-permitted recycling facilities, where metal components are salvaged and recycled.

Regulatory Compliance for White Goods

- The County coordinates with FDEP and debris contractors to ensure that ozone-depleting substances, oils, and hazardous materials are properly removed and documented.

(iii) Right-of-Way (ROW) Stump Removal

Hazardous stumps may require removal if they meet FEMA eligibility criteria

ROW Stump Removal Process

- Stumps are removed if they pose a public safety risk and meet FEMA eligibility standards:
    - 50% or more of the root ball is exposed.
    - Stump diameter is greater than 2 feet (measured 2 feet above the ground).
    - Stump is located within the public ROW.
- Stump removal must be documented with photographs, GPS location, and eligibility justification for FEMA reimbursement.

(iv) ROW Leaners and Hangers Program

This program addresses hazardous leaning trees ("leaners") and hanging limbs ("hangers") that pose a significant public safety risk

Leaner & Hanger Removal Criteria

- A tree is considered hazardous if:
    - It leans at an angle greater than 30 degrees due to the disaster.
    - The root ball is exposed by at least 50%.
    - The tree poses an immediate threat to public safety.
- Hazardous limbs must be hanging over a public ROW and pose an immediate danger.

(v) Other Specialized Debris Removal Programs

Collier County follows specific procedures for handling specialized debris types, including:

- Waterway Debris Removal
    - Collier County coordinates with USACE and FDEP for removal of waterborne debris that obstructs navigable waterways or threatens public safety.
- Hazardous Material Spills
    - The County follows EPA and FDEP guidelines for spill response and containment of hazardous materials within disaster debris.
- Electronic Waste (E-Waste) Collection
    - E-waste is collected separately and transported to FDEP-permitted recycling centers for proper disposal.

(g) Environmental Considerations and Plans

Collier County's debris management operations prioritize environmental protection and regulatory compliance by adhering to federal, state, and local environmental standards. The County follows best practices for debris site management, disposal, and

environmental restoration to minimize negative ecological impacts while ensuring FEMA reimbursement eligibility.

(i) Environmental Compliance Regulations

Collier County's debris management activities must comply with the following federal and state regulations:

- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) – Requires FEMA to assess the environmental impact of debris removal operations.
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) – Governs the disposal of solid and hazardous waste.
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) – Requires FEMA to evaluate potential impacts on historic sites before debris removal.
- Endangered Species Act (ESA) – Ensures debris operations do not jeopardize endangered species or critical habitats.
- Clean Water Act (CWA) – Regulates the disposal of debris in water bodies and prevents pollution from debris runoff.
- Clean Air Act (CAA) – Controls air quality impacts from debris processing, including dust suppression and emissions monitoring.

Collier County works closely with FDEP, EPA, USACE, and other agencies to ensure all debris-related activities comply with environmental laws.

(ii) Debris Management Site (DMS) Environmental Monitoring

Debris Management Sites (DMSs) require strict environmental monitoring to prevent soil and water contamination.

Pre-Event Site Preparation

- Baseline soil and groundwater sampling is conducted before DMS activation.
- Environmental impact assessments determine site suitability and mitigation measures.
- FDEP approval is required before opening any DMS.

Active Monitoring During Debris Operations

- Air Quality Monitoring – Dust control measures (e.g., water spraying) are implemented.
- Water Quality Protection – Silt barriers and runoff controls prevent contamination of nearby water bodies.
- Hazardous Waste Segregation – HHW and other special debris are isolated to avoid contamination.

Site Closure & Remediation

- Post-event soil and water testing ensures no long-term contamination.
- Final site restoration includes removal of temporary infrastructure and land grading to restore pre-use conditions.
- FDEP approval is required for formal site closure.

(iii) Special Environmental Considerations

Waterway Debris Removal

- USACE is responsible for clearing debris from federally maintained waterways.
- EPA and USCG oversee hazardous material removal from coastal waters.
- The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) assists with debris clearance in drainage channels.

Wetlands and Protected Areas

- Executive Order 11990 mandates the protection of wetlands, limiting debris disposal in sensitive ecological zones.
- Wildlife surveys are conducted before debris removal near protected habitats.

Historic and Archaeological Sites

- Debris removal must comply with NHPA guidelines to prevent damage to culturally significant sites.

- Consultation with the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) is required for DMS locations near historic properties.

(iv) Recycling and Waste Reduction

Collier County prioritizes recycling and waste diversion to reduce landfill usage and environmental impact:

- Vegetative debris is chipped or ground into mulch for agricultural use.
- Construction & Demolition (C&D) materials are crushed and reused for road base or backfill.
- Metals, white goods, and electronics are sorted and sent to recycling facilities.

Collier County's debris management operations integrate environmental safeguards to comply with federal and state regulations, protect natural resources, and ensure site restoration after debris removal. These efforts help secure FEMA reimbursement, reduce long-term environmental impacts, and support community resilience.

E. Community Response Coordination

1. Community Response Coordinator

The lead responsibility for coordination with the State Community Response Coordinator in Collier County is assigned to the Emergency Management Director within the Collier County Emergency Management Division.

2. Responsibilities for Community Response Coordinator

- Serves as the primary liaison between Collier County and the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) for community response coordination.
- Ensures that local response efforts are aligned with state directives and integrated with regional mutual aid agreements.
- Facilitates communication between local municipalities, nonprofit organizations, and state agencies involved in disaster response.
- Coordinates activation and deployment of community-based response teams and volunteers as part of disaster relief efforts.

- Oversees the integration of social services, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and faith-based groups into the response framework.
- Ensures that community response operations comply with state and federal emergency management policies.

3. Groups Involved in Community Response

Collier County's Community Response Framework incorporates a broad network of local government agencies, nonprofit organizations, and private sector partners to support disaster response and recovery efforts. These groups play a crucial role in providing information, resources, and operational support during an emergency. These include but are not limited to:

Local Government Agencies:

- **Collier County Emergency Management Department**: Leads overall emergency management and coordination efforts within the county.
- **Collier County Sheriff's Office**: Provides law enforcement, security, and traffic control during emergencies.
- **Collier County Fire and Rescue Services**: Offers firefighting, rescue operations, and emergency medical services.
- **Collier County Public Utilities**: Ensures the continuity and restoration of essential services such as water and wastewater management.

State and Federal Agencies:

- **Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM)**: Collaborates with the county to provide resources, guidance, and support during disasters.
- **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)**: Offers federal assistance, funding, and coordination for large-scale disaster response and recovery.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):

- **American Red Cross**: Provides shelter, food, and emergency assistance to those affected by disasters.
- **Salvation Army:** Offers feeding programs, shelter, and emotional support services.
- **United Way of Collier and the Keys:** Coordinates volunteer efforts and distributes resources to those in need.

Community-Based Organizations:

- **Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD):** A coalition of local organizations that collaborate to provide a coordinated response to community needs during disasters.
- **Faith-Based Groups**: Various religious organizations that offer support services, including shelter, food distribution, and counseling.

Private Sector Partners:

- **Local Healthcare Facilities**: Hospitals and clinics that provide medical care and support during emergencies.
- **Utility Companies**: Organizations responsible for the restoration of power, gas, and other essential utilities.
- **Local Businesses**: Entities that may offer resources such as supplies, equipment, and facilities to support response efforts.

F. Unmet Needs Coordination

1. Unmet Needs Coordinator

The Unmet Needs Coordinator is designated as the Emergency Support Function 15 (ESF-15) Volunteer and Donations Coordinator within Collier County Emergency Management. This individual serves as the primary point of contact for connecting disaster survivors to resources addressing unmet needs during both declared and undeclared events.

2. Unmet Needs Roles & Responsibilities

The Unmet Needs Coordinator's responsibilities include:

- **Assessment:** Evaluating the specific unmet needs of disaster survivors, such as housing, medical care, and essential services.
- **Resource Coordination:** Collaborating with local, state, and federal agencies, as well as non-profit and faith-based organizations, to secure necessary resources.
- **Case Management:** Overseeing the process of assisting individuals and families through direct support or referrals to appropriate agencies.
- **Monitoring and Reporting:** Tracking the status of unmet needs cases and providing regular updates to relevant stakeholders.

3. Unmet Needs Support Agencies

Collier County partners with various organizations to support unmet needs, including:

- Faith-Based Groups: Local churches, synagogues, mosques, and other religious institutions offering shelter, food, and counseling services.
- Civic and Community-Based Organizations: Groups such as the United Way of Collier and the Keys, which provide financial assistance and volunteer support.
- Non-Profit Organizations: Entities like the American Red Cross and Salvation Army that deliver disaster relief services.
- Government Agencies: Departments such as the Florida Department of Children and Families, providing social services and assistance programs.

4. Identifying and Meeting Unmet Needs Post Disaster

The process for addressing unmet needs includes:

- Needs Assessment: Deploying assessment teams to gather information from affected communities.
- Information Collection: Utilizing hotlines, community meetings, and outreach programs to identify individual needs.
- Resource Allocation: Prioritizing and distributing resources based on the severity and urgency of identified needs.
- Follow-Up: Ensuring continuous support and adjusting assistance plans as necessary.

5. Communicating and Coordinating Unmet Needs

To prevent duplication of efforts and ensure effective service delivery:

- Regular Meetings: Holding coordination meetings with municipal representatives and partner agencies.
- Information Sharing: Maintaining centralized databases to track assistance provided and identify gaps.
- Clear Communication Channels: Establishing protocols for timely information exchange among all stakeholders.

G. Emergency Temporary Housing

1. Local Disaster Temporary Housing Coordinator

The Emergency Support Function 6 (ESF-6) Mass Care Coordinator within Collier County Emergency Management is designated as the Local Disaster Temporary Housing Coordinator. This individual is responsible for coordinating all local temporary housing operations and works directly with the Disaster Housing Task Force to address housing needs post-disaster.

2. Local Disaster Housing Task Force

The Local Disaster Housing Task Force comprises representatives from various county departments and partner organizations, including:

- Collier County Emergency Management
- Collier County Housing, Human & Veteran Services
- Collier County Growth Management Department
- Collier County Health Department
- American Red Cross
- Salvation Army
- Collier County Public Schools
- Local Faith-Based Organizations

Each member brings expertise to support the development and implementation of temporary housing solutions during disaster recovery.

3. Implementing Disaster Housing Missions

The process for implementing a Disaster Housing Mission in Collier County includes:

- **Housing Strategies**: The Task Force assesses the disaster's impact on housing and identifies suitable temporary solutions, such as:
  - Utilizing existing vacant rental properties.
  - Establishing temporary housing units in designated areas.
  - Coordinating with neighboring counties for regional housing support.
- **Expedited Permitting Process**: To facilitate rapid deployment of temporary housing, the Growth Management Department implements an expedited permitting process, which includes:
  - Streamlining permit applications for temporary structures.

- o Waiving certain fees and requirements during the emergency period.
- o Coordinating with state agencies to ensure compliance with safety standards.
- **Commercial Manufactured Home Parks with Pad Counts:** The Task Force maintains an inventory of commercial manufactured home parks within the county, detailing available pad counts to accommodate displaced residents. This inventory is regularly updated and used to match survivors with suitable temporary housing options efficiently.

ANNEX 2

EMERGENCY

SUPPORT

FUNCTIONS (ESF)

2025

ABSTRACT

The Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annex of the Collier County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) establishes a structured framework for coordinating interagency support before, during, and after a disaster by organizing response operations into functional areas. Utilizing the Lifeline Concept, the annex aligns ESFs with critical community lifelines to prioritize response efforts, enhance resource coordination, and ensure the rapid stabilization and restoration of essential services during emergencies.

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

The Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) establish a framework for coordinating interagency support before, during, and after a disaster. This structure facilitates the provision of governmental assistance within Collier County, between counties, and to the State, whether for declared disasters and emergencies under the Stafford Act or for non-Stafford Act events. Each ESF is responsible for identifying and coordinating the resources necessary to support emergency management operations across the response, recovery, and mitigation phases of a disaster.

B. Scope

Emergency Support Function (ESF) resources may be activated at any level of disaster response, including incidents of varying severity—minor, major, or catastrophic. These resources are mobilized as needed to support emergency operations based on the scope and scale of the event.

C. Standard Operating Guidance

Each Emergency Support Function (ESF) should establish standard operating guidance to ensure its ability to effectively execute assigned missions during all phases of emergency management.

D. Resource Identification

1. **Necessary Resources** – Resources essential for an effective and efficient response to an emergency or disaster.

2. Available Resources – Resources currently possessed or directly managed by Collier County, including personnel, technology, equipment, and supplies.

3. Obtainable Resources – Resources that can be acquired from external sources such as contractors, vendors, suppliers, and partner agencies. These may include personnel, technology, equipment, facilities, materials, and supplies. Resources not under the direct control of Collier County shall be coordinated through Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs), which will outline the specific resources provided and any applicable reimbursement mechanisms.

4. Resource Shortfalls – The gap between available and obtainable resources versus the necessary resources required to fulfill ESF missions.

Each ESF shall assess and document anticipated resource shortfalls as part of its standard operating procedures, categorized by disaster level (minor, major, or catastrophic). This ensures that timely and specific resource requests can be made to the State Emergency Operations Center as needed.

E. Policies

Each Emergency Support Function (ESF) shall utilize available and obtainable resources to effectively carry out its designated missions and tasks. In the event of resource shortfalls, ESFs shall coordinate with the Collier County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to facilitate formal requests for additional resources through the most appropriate channels.

II. Concept of Operations

A. General

1. Each Emergency Support Function (ESF) shall maintain duty rosters, ensuring that up-to-date contact lists for notification points of contact are readily available at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The responsible agency shall ensure that all ESF representatives notify their respective agency, region, or district upon activation of emergency operations.

2. Each ESF shall notify its personnel of actual or anticipated emergency or disaster events. For pending events, personnel shall be placed on standby and provided with duty station information.

3. Each ESF team shall be prepared to assess and respond to emergency situations by providing the following:

- Periodic situation reports;
- Identification of potential issues and recommended corrective actions;
- Response and short-term recovery plans;
- Resource requests based on immediate and long-term needs;
- Financial management updates; and
- Mutual aid coordination and options.

4. Each on-duty ESF team shall submit situation reports to ESF-5 upon request.

5. Each on-duty ESF shall track the status of resources, including available, obtainable, and committed assets.

6. Each on-duty ESF agency shall maintain accurate personnel and expense records and complete all necessary Incident Command System (ICS) forms, with a focus on ICS Form 214 (Activity Log).

7. All personnel assigned to the EOC or an ESF position shall complete WebEOC training, as provided by the Emergency Management Division, before serving as an organizational representative during an EOC activation.

B. Organization

1. Management Structure:

1. Collier County Emergency Management follows the Incident Command System (ICS) as its management structure. Each Emergency Support Function (ESF) operates within one or more of the four ICS functional areas:
2. Operations – Directs emergency response and life-safety activities.
3. Planning – Collects and analyzes data, maintains situational awareness, and supports operational decision-making.
4. Logistics – Coordinates resource acquisition, deployment, and support services.
5. Finance/Administration – Tracks expenditures, manages contracts, and ensures compliance with financial policies.
6. To enhance situational awareness, resource prioritization, and operational coordination, ESFs are organized according to the Lifeline Concept, which categorizes critical response functions into eight community lifelines.

To enhance situational awareness, resource prioritization, and operational coordination, ESFs are organized according to the Lifeline Concept, which categorizes critical response functions into eight community lifelines.

2. Lifeline Concept in Emergency Management

The Lifeline Concept is a framework designed to prioritize and stabilize essential services during disasters. Lifelines focus on key infrastructure and capabilities that are vital to saving lives, protecting property, and restoring community functionality.

By structuring ESFs within lifelines, emergency response efforts are better aligned, ensuring that critical disruptions are quickly identified and

addressed. Lifelines provide a standardized approach that integrates local, state, and federal coordination, improving response efficiency.

Collier County's eight lifelines and their corresponding ESFs are as follows:
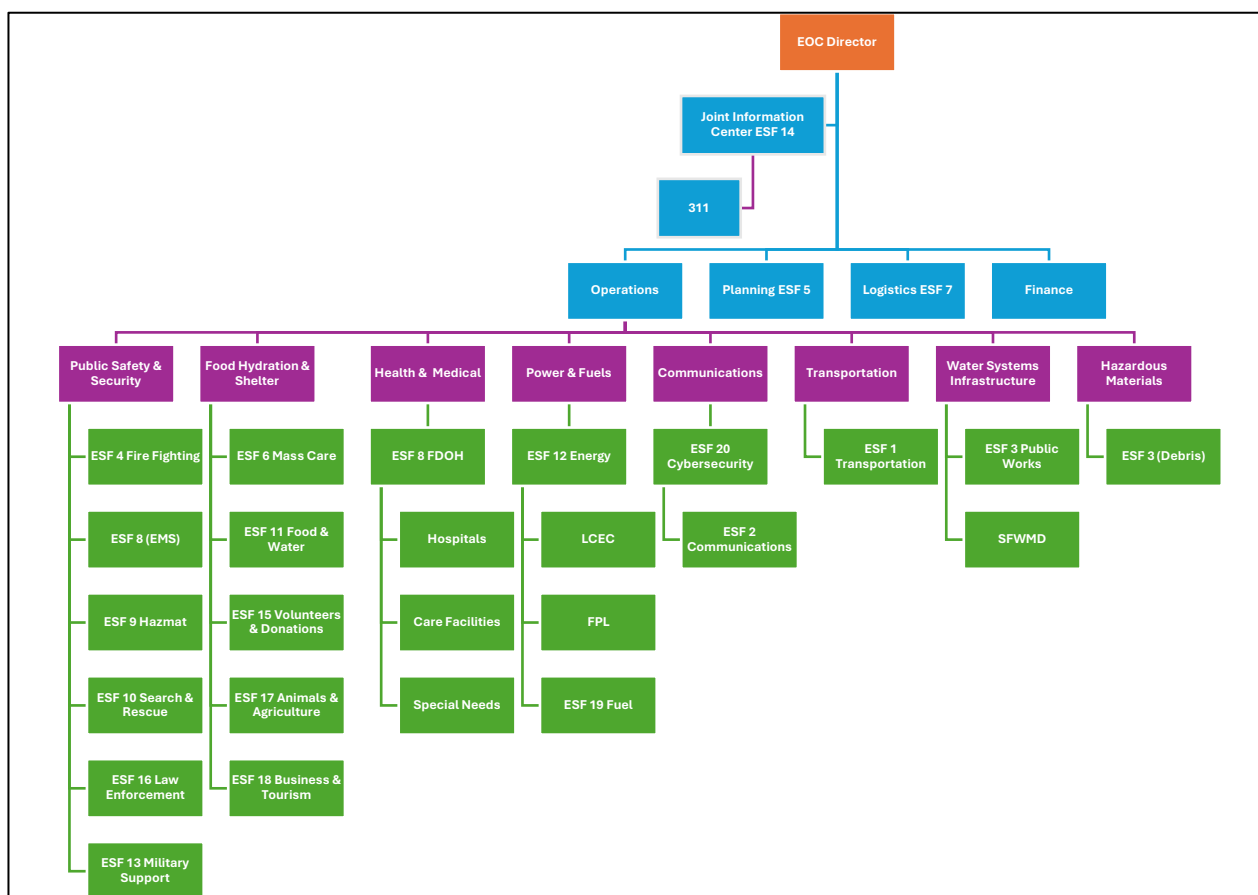
1. **Public Safety & Security** – ESFs 4 (Firefighting), 8 (EMS), 9 (Search & Rescue), 16 (Law Enforcement)
   o Focus: Emergency services, law enforcement, fire protection, and life-safety operations.
2. **Food, Hydration & Shelter** – ESFs 6 (Mass Care), 11 (Food & Water), 15 (Volunteers & Donations), 17 (Animal Protection), 18 (Business & Economic Recovery)
   o Focus: Sheltering, food distribution, hydration, and mass care services for residents and displaced populations.
3. **Health & Medical** – ESF 8 (Public Health & Medical Services)
   o Focus: Medical response, hospital coordination, disease control, and public health initiatives.

4. **Power & Fuels** – ESFs 12 (Energy), 19 (Fuels)
   - o Focus: Restoration of electrical power, fuel distribution, and critical energy infrastructure support.
5. **Communications** – ESFs 2 (Communications), 20 Cybersecurity)
   - o Focus: Telecommunications, emergency alert systems, and public information dissemination.
6. **Transportation** – ESF 1 (Transportation)
   - o Focus: Roadways, bridges, public transit, and airport operations.
7. **Water Systems Infrastructure** – ESF 3 (Public Works & Engineering)
   - o Focus: Water utilities, wastewater systems, stormwater management, and flood control.
8. **Hazardous Materials & Environmental Safety** – ESFs 3 (Debris Management), 10 (Hazardous Materials Response)
   - o Focus: Chemical and radiological hazard response, hazardous materials containment, and debris removal.

3. Application of the Lifeline Concept in Emergency Response

During an incident, Collier County Emergency Management will:

1. Assess Lifeline Stability – Identify which lifelines are degraded or disrupted, prioritizing life-saving and critical infrastructure stabilization.
2. Deploy Resources Effectively – Align ESF operations to support the most critical needs first.
3. Restore Essential Services – Work with local, state, and federal partners to bring lifelines back to operational status as quickly as possible.
4. This lifeline-based approach ensures that ESFs work in a coordinated, structured, and efficient manner to mitigate disaster impacts, protect lives, and facilitate recovery.

2. Response and Recovery Timeframes:

The Collier County Time-Delineated Schedule (incorporated by reference) serves as the official framework for coordinating response and recovery actions.

3. ESF Lead/Coordinator Responsibilities:

The Operations Section Chief shall designate an ESF Coordinator for each ESF if the primary agency representative is not present. The ESF Coordinator plays a critical role in all phases of emergency management (prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation).

ESF leadership follows a unified command approach when multiple agencies share lead responsibilities. The responsibilities of the ESF Coordinator include:

1. Coordinating ESF activities related to catastrophic incident planning and critical infrastructure preparedness.
2. Engaging in pre-incident planning and coordination with partners.
3. Maintaining ongoing communication with ESF partner agencies.
4. Conducting periodic ESF meetings, briefings, and conference calls.
5. Coordinating response efforts with relevant private-sector organizations.
6. Ensuring the annual review and revision of ESF-specific procedures, protocols, and policies in collaboration with Collier County Emergency Management.
7. Maintaining an updated database of available and obtainable resources, including personnel, equipment, and logistical assets.
8. Updating and maintaining duty rosters annually.

4. ESF Agency Authorities:

1. ESF representatives shall have the authority to commit their agency's available and obtainable resources without requiring additional managerial approval.
2. If an assigned mission exceeds an ESF's capacity, coordination with other ESFs shall occur through the Operations Section Chief.

5. Supporting Agencies:

When an ESF is activated in response to an incident, support agencies are responsible for:

1. Conducting operations under their existing authorities, expertise, and capabilities.
2. Assisting in planning efforts for both short-term and long-term incident response and recovery.

3. Supporting the development of operational plans, checklists, and standard operating procedures.
4. Assisting with situational assessments and providing critical intelligence.
5. Furnishing available personnel, equipment, and other resources as requested.
6. Providing input for periodic readiness assessments.
7. Participating in training and exercises to enhance prevention, response, and recovery capabilities.
8. Identifying emerging threats, hazards, or technology needs to improve emergency response.
9. Nominating new technologies for review and evaluation by the Emergency Management Director to enhance operational efficiency.

C. Time Delineation Schedule (TDS)

1. Preparedness Phase

All Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) shall take the following preparedness actions to ensure readiness for emergency operations:

a. Establish Contact: Each ESF shall confirm and update contact information for all agency points of contact.

b. Staffing Readiness: Ensure 24-hour staffing schedules are established, if necessary, to support prolonged operations.

c. EOC Activation Reporting: ESF personnel shall report to the Collier County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) upon confirmation of activation.

d. State Coordination: Each ESF coordinator shall establish and maintain communication with their counterpart at the State EOC to ensure alignment of operations.

e. Preliminary Vulnerability Assessment: Conduct initial assessments of potential vulnerabilities, report findings to the Collier County EOC Operations Manager, and provide estimated repair timeframes for any identified issues.

f. System Readiness: Verify the operational status of all relevant systems, infrastructure, and resources outside the EOC to ensure functionality.

g. Training & Compliance: Ensure that all ESF personnel have completed the required National Incident Management System (NIMS) training and are proficient in preparing and submitting ICS documentation.

h. WebEOC Training: ESF personnel must complete WebEOC training provided by the Collier County Emergency Management Division to ensure effective use of the system during activations.

2. Response Actions

Each Emergency Support Function (ESF) agency shall be prepared to:

a. **Resource Management**: Receive, distribute, evaluate, and take action on resource requests to support emergency operations.

b. **Damage Assessment Coordination**: Make preliminary arrangements, as appropriate, for participation in formal damage assessment activities.

c**. Information Sharing**: Provide verbal and/or written updates for situation reports (SitReps), incident action plans (IAPs), and EOC briefings.

d. **Staffing Readiness**: Monitor team rosters to ensure 24-hour operational coverage as needed.

e. **Documentation**: Maintain ICS Form 214 (Activity Log) to ensure accurate record-keeping of response actions.

f. **Transition to Recovery**: Assess recovery phase requirements and initiate a phased transition when operational conditions dictate.

3. Recovery Phase

a. Continuation of Response Actions: All Response Phase activities shall continue as necessary throughout the duration of EOC activation, which may extend beyond the initial 72-hour response phase.

b. Relief Team Coordination: ESF representatives shall continuously assess staffing needs and identify the need for relief teams to ensure sustained operations.

c. Resource Planning: Requests for additional personnel and resources shall be made based on the magnitude of the event and projected EOC activation timeframes.

D. Mitigation

1. Integration of Mitigation Strategies: Each Emergency Support Function (ESF) team shall identify and incorporate mitigation strategies to reduce future disaster impacts.

2. Risk Reduction Planning: ESFs shall assess lessons learned from past incidents and incorporate risk reduction measures into preparedness, response, and recovery planning.

3. Coordination with Partners: ESFs shall collaborate with local, state, and federal agencies, as well as the private sector and community organizations, to promote long-term resilience efforts.

4. Infrastructure & System Improvements: ESFs shall support hazard mitigation projects, policy recommendations, and structural/non-structural improvements that enhance community resilience.

E. Direction & Control

1. EOC Governance & Incident Coordination:

- The Collier County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) serves as the primary guiding document for all emergency management activities within the county.
- The Collier County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is the central coordination hub for managing emergency response and resource allocation in accordance with the CEMP, supporting annexes, and standard operating procedures (SOPs).
- All ESF activities, resource requests, mutual aid agreements, and Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) shall be processed in accordance with Collier County Emergency Management EOC policies and procedures to ensure consistency and efficiency.
- The Incident Command System (ICS) shall be used to manage operations within the EOC, ensuring a structured and scalable approach to incident coordination.

2. ESF Roles in Resource Management:

- Each ESF Lead Agency is responsible for receiving, prioritizing, and submitting resource requests through the EOC.
- All ESFs must document resource requests, approvals, and deployments using the WebEOC system or designated emergency management software.
- Requests that exceed local capacity shall be escalated to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) via State WebEOC or EM Constellation, following Florida's established resource request procedures.

3. Mutual Aid & Interjurisdictional Coordination:

- ESFs shall coordinate mutual aid support in accordance with the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA) and the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) for interstate assistance.
- Local resource sharing shall be facilitated through existing mutual aid agreements between Collier County, municipalities, and regional partners.
- When necessary, additional support may be requested through the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and private-sector partners.

4. Incident Command & Decision-Making Authority:

- The Collier County Emergency Management Director serves as the EOC Manager, providing overall policy guidance and operational direction, as outlined in the CEMP.
- The Operations Section Chief within the EOC is responsible for coordinating ESF activities and ensuring resources are allocated based on priority needs.
- If a Unified Command structure is established, the EOC will coordinate with Incident Commanders (ICs) in the field, ensuring a seamless integration of resources between the tactical response and EOC-level coordination.

5. Policy Group: Strategic Oversight and Executive Decision-Making

- The Policy Group is responsible for high-level strategic decision-making, countywide emergency declarations, and coordination with elected officials during major emergencies and disasters.

- The Policy Group does not engage in tactical incident response but instead focuses on:
    - Approving emergency declarations and countywide executive actions in coordination with the Board of County Commissioners.
    - Providing guidance on legal and financial matters affecting emergency response and recovery.
    - Coordinating with state and federal officials on disaster declarations, financial assistance, and major operational concerns.
    - Ensuring the continuity of government and critical services through executive-level coordination.
    - Authorizing the release of public information in collaboration with the Public Information Officer (PIO) and Joint Information Center (JIC).
- The Policy Group is typically composed of:
    - County Manager and Deputy County Managers
    - County Attorney or Legal Counsel
    - Collier County Emergency Management Director
    - Sheriff's Office Representative
    - Fire-Rescue Chief or Emergency Services Representative
    - Health and Medical Authority (Florida Department of Health - Collier Representative)
    - Public Information Officer (PIO) Representative
    - Other agency directors, department heads, or officials as needed based on the incident
- The Emergency Management Director serves as the primary liaison between the Policy Group and the EOC, ensuring policy decisions are effectively communicated and implemented.

6. Coordination with External Agencies & Private Sector Partners:

- ESFs shall coordinate closely with municipal emergency management offices, neighboring counties, state agencies, and federal partners based on the event's scale and severity.
- Private-sector and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners shall be integrated into planning and response efforts through pre-established agreements, ensuring resource availability and continuity of essential services.

- ESFs shall work with critical infrastructure owners, utility providers, healthcare networks, and business continuity organizations to support disaster operations and minimize economic impacts.

7. Compliance & Accountability:

- All ESF actions must comply with local, state, and federal emergency management policies, including the Collier County CEMP, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Florida Statutes (Chapter 252), and the National Response Framework (NRF).
- Financial tracking and documentation requirements shall be followed per FEMA Public Assistance (PA) program guidelines, ensuring all costs incurred are eligible for reimbursement.
- Regular EOC briefings and situation reports (SitReps) shall be conducted to ensure decision-makers have the most up-to-date information on resource availability, operational needs, and ongoing response efforts.

III. Emergency Support Function Roles & Responsibilities

Legend:
L = Lead Coordinating Agency
S = Supporting Agency
S* = Memorandum of Understanding (Actual or Anticipated)

County Departments and Divisions	ESF 1 - Transportation	ESF 2 - Communications	ESF 3 - Public Works & Engineering	ESF 4 - Fire Fighting	ESF 5 - Information & Planning	ESF 6 - Mass Care	ESF 7 - Resource Support	ESF 8 - Health & Medical	ESF 9 - Search & Rescue	ESF 10 - Hazardous Materials	ESF 11 - Food & Water	ESF 12 - Energy	ESF 13 - Military Support	ESF 14 - External Affairs & Public Information	ESF 15 - Volunteers & Donations	ESF 16 - Law Enforcement & Security	ESF 17 - Animals & Agriculture Issues	ESF 18 - Business, Industry & Economic Stabilization	ESF 19 - Fuels	ESF 20 - Cyber Security
County Manager Operations	S	S	S		S		S			S	S	S		S	S	S		S	S	S
Public Safety Department			S					S	S	S										
Emergency Management	S	L	S	S	L	L	L	S	S	S	L	L	L	S	L			S	S	S
Emergency Medical Services	S		S	S		S		S	L	S										
Fleet Management	S			S		S					S	S							L	
Pelican Bay Services			S				S											S		
Tourism																		L		
Public Services Department			S								S				S		S			
Community & Human Services						S		S												
Domestic Animal Services						S											L			
Florida Department of Health - Collier (FDOH Collier)						S		L			S			S						
Library																				
Museum																				
Operations Support																				
Parks & Recreation						S	S										S			
University of Florida Extension Service (IFAS) - Collier																	S	S		
Public Utilities Department:			L				S			L				S			S			
Engineering & Project Management																				
Operations Support							S													
Solid Waste							S			S									L	
Wastewater							S			S										
Water			S				S			S	S									
Growth Management Community Development Department	S		L		S	S				S	S	S		S	S	S				
Building Plan Review & Inspection					S															
Code Enforcement					S															
Community Planning & Resiliency					S															
Development Review																		S		
Economic Development & Housing					S													S		
Operations & Regulatory Management					S															
Zoning					S															
Transportation Management Services Department:	L		S											S						
Capital Project Planning & Program Management																		S		
Fiscal & Grant Services							S													
Operations & Performance Management																				
Public Transit & Neighborhood Enhancement	S		S		S													S		
Road & Bridge Maintenance	S						S													
Transportation Engineering	S																			
Corporate Business Operations:																		S		
Human Resources															S					
Information Technology		L																		L
Procurement Services							S													
Risk Management															S					
Supporting Offices:															S					
Communications, Government & Public Affairs		S			S	S								L	S					
Corporate Compliance & Continuous Improvement							S													S

Legend:
L = Lead Coordinating Agency
S = Supporting Agency
S* = Memorandum of Understanding (Actual or Anticipated)

ESF column key:
- ESF 1 - Transportation
- ESF 2 - Communications
- ESF 3 - Public Works & Engineering
- ESF 4 - Fire Fighting
- ESF 5 - Information & Planning
- ESF 6 - Mass Care
- ESF 7 - Resource Support
- ESF 8 - Health & Medical
- ESF 9 - Search & Rescue
- ESF 10 - Hazardous Materials
- ESF 11 - Food & Water
- ESF 12 - Energy
- ESF 13 - Military Support
- ESF 14 - External Affairs & Public Information
- ESF 15 - Volunteers & Donations
- ESF 16 - Law Enforcement & Security
- ESF 17 - Animals & Agriculture Issues
- ESF 18 - Business, Industry & Economic Stabilization
- ESF 19 - Fuels
- ESF 20 - Cyber Security

External Agencies	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Collier County Sheriff's Office (CCSO)	S	S		S		S	S		S	S			S	S		L				S
Collier County Fire and EMS Chief's Association (CCFEMSA)	S	S	S	L		S		S	L	S				S	S					
Collier County Public Schools (CCPS)	S*					S					S			S			S			
American Red Cross (ARC)						S		S			S				S					
Collier County Airport Authority	S																			
Civil Air Patrol (CAP)	S*								S	S										
Clerk of Courts							S													
ARASWF		S																		
Florida Power & Light (FPL)	S		S	S								S		S						
Lee County Electric Cooperative (LCEC)			S	S								S		S						
Florida Forest Service (FFS)			S	S	S				S					S						
Florida Dept of Environmental Protection (FDEP)										S										
Naples Chamber of Commerce																		S		
Naples Community Hospital System (NCH)							S		S					S						
Physicians Regional Medical Center System (PRMC)							S		S					S						
The Salvation Army						S					S				S					
The United Way						S					S				S					
Florida Department of Law Enforcement	S												S			S				S
US Coast Guard Auxiliary									S	S			S							
Florida Wildlife Commission (FWC)													S			S	S			
Florida Highway Patrol (FHP)													S			S				
Florida Dept of Transportation (FDOT)																S				
US Army Corps of Engineers			S																	
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)					S		S													
Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM)					S	S	S							S						
South Florida Water Management District							S*							S						
First Assembly of God						S*														
St. Matthews House/Immokalee Friendship House						S*														
Harry Chapin Food Bank (Second Harvest)						S*														
Big Cypress National Preserve										S										
Collier County Citizen Corps							S								S					
City of Naples Police Department		S		S					S	S				S		S				
City of Marco Island Police Department				S					S	S				S		S				
Greater Naples Fire District				S					S	S				S						
North Collier Fire District				S					S	S				S						
Immokalee Fire District				S					S	S				S						
City of Naples Fire				S					S	S				S						
City of Marco Island Fire				S					S	S				S						

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 1 TRANSPORTATION

2025

ABSTRACT

ESF 1 coordinates emergency transportation for evacuations, response teams, and infrastructure assessment in Collier County. Led by the Transportation Management Services Department, it ensures mobility, traffic management, and resource deployment to support disaster response and recovery.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 1 – Transportation

1. Purpose & Scope

ESF 1 is responsible for coordinating and facilitating emergency transportation requirements for county and municipal governments, and volunteer organizations. This includes ground and air transportation, traffic regulation, evacuation coordination, and infrastructure assessment for disaster response and recovery.

2. Lead & Support Agencies

- **Lead Agency:** Collier County Transportation Management Services Department

- **Support Agencies:**

    o Collier County Growth Management Community Development Department
    o Collier County Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
    o Collier County Fleet Management Division
    o Collier County Public Schools
    o Collier County Sheriff's Office
    o Collier County Airport Authority
    o Florida Power & Light
    o Civil Air Patrol
    o Collier County Fire and EMS Chiefs' Association

3. Mutual Aid & Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)

- **Mutual Aid Agreements:** All jurisdictions that have entered into the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement

- **Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs):**

    o Collier County Public Schools

    o Civil Air Patrol

4. Concept of Operations

A. General

- ESF 1 integrates into the EOC structure within the Transportation Lifeline under the Operations Section.

- This ESF is activated when transportation resources are needed for evacuation, emergency response teams, or infrastructure assessment.

- Coordination occurs with local, state, and federal agencies to ensure efficient use of resources.

B. Organizational Structure

- ESF 1 operates within the Transportation Lifeline under the Operations Section in the EOC.

  Lead Agency: Collier County Transportation Management Services Department manages coordination.

- **Support Agencies:** Provide vehicles, drivers, fuel, and security as needed.

Operations
Transportation Lifeline
ESF 1 Transportation
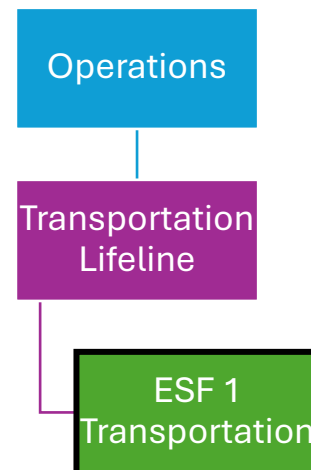
5. Responsibilities

- **Preparedness:** Maintain an inventory of emergency transportation resources, coordinate pre-planned routes, and ensure personnel readiness.

- **Response:** Deploy transportation resources for evacuations, emergency responders, and supply distribution.

- **Recovery:** Support re-entry operations, damage assessments, and restoration of transportation infrastructure.

- **Mitigation:** Identify improvements to transportation networks and update emergency plans based on past incidents.

6. ESF 1 Transportation Operational Checklists

A. Preparedness Phase

☐ Identify and coordinate special transportation requirements for individuals with special needs.
☐ Coordinate bus and driver requirements for evacuation and re-entry operations.
☐ Verify emergency transportation vehicles and driver availability.
☐ Conduct transportation vulnerability assessments.
☐ Ensure Fleet Management is on call and fuel tanks are topped off.
☐ Coordinate with airport authorities on potential closures.

B. Response Phase

☐ Deploy transportation resources as needed.
☐ Restore critical transportation lifelines.

☐ Coordinate evacuation and re-entry operations.

☐ Support local, state, and federal damage assessment teams.

☐ Activate emergency transportation resources as necessary.

C. Recovery Phase

☐ Support community access to Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs).

☐ Evaluate transportation needs for ongoing response.

☐ Coordinate transportation infrastructure repairs and reopening of roads.

D. Mitigation Phase

☐ Identify transportation infrastructure improvements to enhance disaster resilience.

☐ Update emergency transportation plans based on lessons learned.

7. Key ESF Interfaces

- **ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering** (Infrastructure clearance and repairs)

- **ESF 7 – Resource Management** (Logistical support for transportation needs)

- **ESF 11 – Food & Water** (Transport of essential supplies)

- **ESF 16 – Law Enforcement** (Traffic control and evacuation enforcement)

Version: [Date]
Reviewed by: [Agency/Official]
Next Review Date: [Scheduled Update]

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 2 COMMUNICATIONS

2025

ABSTRACT

Communications in Collier County coordinates emergency telecommunications, communications infrastructure, and 911 continuity to support response and recovery efforts.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2 – Communications

1. Purpose & Scope

ESF 2 is responsible for coordinating and maintaining emergency communications infrastructure in support of incident response, recovery, and field operations. This includes ensuring radio, telephone, data, and other communication systems remain operational across Collier County during all phases of emergency management.

2. Lead & Support Agencies

- **Lead Agencies**

    o   Collier County Information Technology Division
    o   Collier County Public Safety Communications Division
    o   Collier County Fire and EMS Chiefs' Association
    o   Collier County Sheriff's Office

- **Support Agencies:**

    o   Local and municipal government agencies
    o   Private industry communication providers
    o   Electronic media organizations
    o   Mutual aid jurisdictions

3. Mutual Aid & Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)

- **Mutual Aid Agreements:** All jurisdictions that have entered into the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement

- **Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs):** None currently

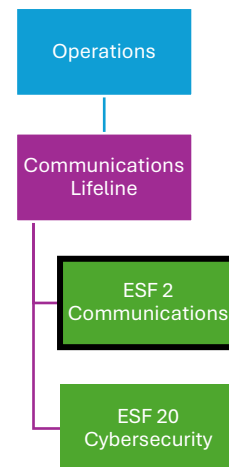**4. Concept of Operations**

A. General

- ESF 2 operates within the Communications Lifeline under the Operations Section of the EOC.

- This ESF is activated when transportation resources are needed for evacuation, emergency response teams, or infrastructure assessment.

- Coordination occurs with local, state, and federal agencies to ensure efficient use of resources.

B. Organizational Structure

ESF 2 is part of the Communications Lifeline under the Operations Section in the EOC.

- **Lead Agencies:** Oversee system-wide communications and coordinate repairs or enhancements.

- **Support Agencies:** Provide equipment, infrastructure access, and technical expertise as needed.

5. Responsibilities

- **Preparedness:**

  o Establish and maintain liaison with state, county, and municipal government agencies, private industry, and media organizations.

  o Ensure primary and backup communication systems (e.g., generators, uninterruptible power supplies) remain operational.

  o Verify operational connectivity between the Collier County EOC, State EOC, and local governments.

- **Response:**

  o Establish and maintain liaison with state, county, and municipal government agencies, private industry, and media organizations.

  o Ensure primary and backup communication systems (e.g., generators, uninterruptible power supplies) remain operational.

  o Verify operational connectivity between the Collier County EOC, State EOC, and local governments.

- **Recovery:**

  o Establish and maintain liaison with state, county, and municipal government agencies, private industry, and media organizations.

  o Ensure primary and backup communication systems (e.g., generators, uninterruptible power supplies) remain operational.

  o Verify operational connectivity between the Collier County EOC, State EOC, and local governments.

- **Mitigation:**

  o Identify long-term improvements to the communications system to enhance resilience.

  o Integrate lessons learned from previous activations into planning and system upgrades.

6. ESF 2 Communications Operational Checklists

A. Preparedness Phase

☐ Conduct system-wide tests of communication infrastructure, including EOC equipment.
☐ Notify radio system maintenance vendors of potential emergency situations.
☐ Ensure operational readiness of emergency communications at public shelters.
☐ Identify system deficiencies and request necessary repairs.
☐ Coordinate with cellular providers for additional mobile communication support.
☐ Secure Multi-Agency Communications and Coordination Vehicle (Mobile Command Unit).

B. Response Phase

☐ Confirm operational status of all primary and backup communication systems.
☐ Establish direct communication with the SEOC and local response agencies.
☐ Restore critical communications infrastructure as needed.
☐ Conduct operational status checks every four hours.

C. Recovery Phase

☐ Assess and restore communication capabilities at emergency facilities.
☐ Execute necessary repairs, replacements, or relocations of equipment.
☐ Coordinate restoration efforts with private sector providers and mutual aid agencies.

D. Mitigation Phase

☐ Identify critical infrastructure upgrades for future disaster resilience.
☐ Integrate lessons learned into communications planning.
☐ Ensure continuity of emergency communication operations through policy improvements.

7. Key ESF Interfaces

- **ESF 1 – Transportation (Support for field communication with transportation assets)**

- **ESF 5 – Planning (Situation awareness and resource tracking)**

- **ESF 7 – Resource Management (Procurement of additional communication resources)**

- **ESF 14 – Public Information (Media coordination and public messaging)**

Version: [Date]
Reviewed by: [Agency/Official]
Next Review Date: [Scheduled Update]

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 3 PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING

2025

ABSTRACT

Public Works & Engineering in Collier County supports infrastructure assessment, debris removal, and critical utility restoration to ensure community safety and recovery.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 – Public Works & Engineering

1. Purpose & Scope

ESF 3 is responsible for coordinating infrastructure and engineering services to support emergency response, recovery, and mitigation efforts. This includes damage assessment, debris removal, repair of public facilities, and maintenance of critical utilities such as water, wastewater, and solid waste management.

2. Lead & Support Agencies

- **Lead Agencies**
    - Collier County Public Utilities Department (PUD)
    - Collier County Growth Management Community Development Department
- **Support Agencies:**
    - Collier County Emergency Management Division
    - Collier County Emergency Medical Services
    - Collier County Fire & EMS Chiefs' Association
    - South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD)
    - Florida Power & Light (FPL)
    - Lee County Electric Cooperative (LCEC)
    - Collier County Fleet

3. Mutual Aid & Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)

- **Mutual Aid Agreements:**
    - Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement
    - Florida Fire Mutual Aid Agreement
    - FLAWarn Mutual Aid Agreement
- **Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs):**
    - Various agreements with contractors and vendors for emergency repairs and debris management.

4. Concept of Operations

A. General

- ESF 3 operates within the Water Systems Infrastructure Lifeline under the Operations Section of the EOC.

- Resource requests will be prioritized to restore critical infrastructure and support life-sustaining services.

- Coordination occurs with state and federal agencies, utility providers, and private contractors.

B. Organizational Structure

- ESF 3 is part of the Water Systems Infrastructure Lifeline under the Operations Section in the EOC.

- Lead Agencies: Oversee damage assessments, debris clearance, and infrastructure restoration.

- Support Agencies: Assist with utility repairs, debris removal, and technical support.

```
┌─────────────────┐
│   Operations    │
└─────────────────┘
          │
┌─────────────────┐
│  Water Systems  │
│  Infrastructure │
└─────────────────┘
          │
    ┌──────────────┐
    │ ESF 3 Public │
    │   Works &    │
    │  Engineering │
    └──────────────┘
```
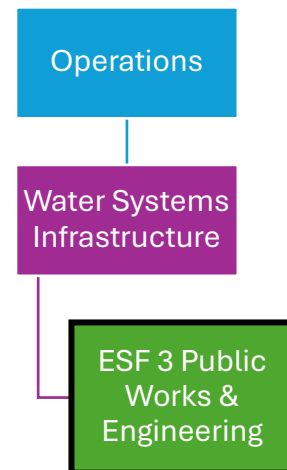
5. Responsibilities

- **Preparedness:**

  o Maintain an inventory of public works assets, heavy equipment, and repair materials.
  o Establish pre-disaster contracts for emergency services.
  o Conduct training and exercises for damage assessment teams.

- **Response:**

  o Conduct damage assessments of roads, bridges, water, and wastewater systems.
  o Remove storm debris to clear emergency routes.
  o Coordinate emergency utility repairs and debris clearance.
  o Provide support for temporary housing and emergency permitting.

- **Recovery:**

  o Restore and repair damaged infrastructure.
  o Manage long-term debris removal and hazard mitigation projects.
  o Work with FEMA and state agencies on disaster recovery assistance.

- **Mitigation:**

  o Identify and implement infrastructure improvements to enhance resilience.
  o Incorporate lessons learned from past disasters into planning efforts.

6. ESF 3 Operational Checklists

A. Preparedness Phase

☐ Ensure all public works personnel are trained on emergency response protocols.
☐ Verify emergency repair contracts are in place.
☐ Maintain fuel reserves for emergency equipment.

☐ Conduct pre-season infrastructure assessments.

B. Response Phase

☐ Deploy damage assessment teams.

☐ Remove storm debris from priority roadways.

☐ Assess and restore critical water and wastewater systems.

☐ Coordinate with law enforcement for road closures.

C. Recovery Phase

☐ Support community access to essential services.

☐ Facilitate permanent infrastructure repairs.

☐ Work with FEMA and state agencies to secure recovery funding.

D. Mitigation Phase

☐ Identify flood control and drainage improvement projects.

☐ Develop and implement hazard mitigation strategies.

☐ Participate in the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Working Group.

7. Key ESF Interfaces

- **ESF 1 – Transportation (Roadway debris removal and infrastructure repairs)**

- **ESF 7 – Resource Management (Procurement of heavy equipment and repair materials)**

- **ESF 12 – Energy (Restoration of power systems for infrastructure)**

- **ESF 16 – Law Enforcement (Traffic control and road closures)**

Version: [Date]
Reviewed by: [Agency/Official]
Next Review Date: [Scheduled Update]

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 4 FIREFIGHTING

2025

ABSTRACT

Firefighting in Collier County coordinates fire suppression, rescue operations, and resource support to protect life, property, and the environment.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 4 – Firefighting

1. Purpose & Scope

ESF 4 is responsible for coordinating firefighting and fire rescue operations during disasters, major emergencies, and large-scale incidents. This includes fire suppression, search & rescue operations, hazardous materials response, and mutual aid coordination. ESF 4 works in collaboration with other emergency services to ensure public safety, property protection, and effective incident response.

2. Lead & Support Agencies

- **Lead Agencies**

    o Collier County Fire and EMS Chiefs' Association (CCFEMSA)

- **Support Agencies:**

    o City of Naples Fire Rescue Department
    o North Collier Fire Control & Rescue District
    o Greater Naples Fire Rescue District
    o City of Marco Island Rescue Department
    o Immokalee Fire Control & Rescue District
    o Collier County Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
    o Florida Forest Service
    o Collier County Sheriff's Office
    o Collier County Emergency Management

3. Mutual Aid & Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)

- **Mutual Aid Agreements:**

    o All jurisdictions that have entered into the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement
    o Florida Fire Chiefs Association (FFCA) State Emergency Response Plan (SERP)
- **Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs):**

    o Pre-existing MOUs with fire rescue agencies for mutual aid and regional response support.

4. Concept of Operations

A. General

- ESF 4 operates within the Public Safety & Security Lifeline under the Operations Section of the EOC.

- The Fire Chief in whose jurisdiction the incident occurs retains command, with ESF 4 providing support and coordination.

- ESF 4 works in conjunction with ESF 9 (Search & Rescue), ESF 10 (Hazardous Materials), and ESF 16 (Law Enforcement) to ensure a unified emergency response.

- The Collier County Emergency Management Mobile Command Center may be dispatched to an incident site upon request.

B. Organizational Structure

- ESF 4 is part of the Public Safety & Security Lifeline under the Operations Section in the EOC.

- Fire Rescue Area Command representatives (rank of Captain or above) manage ESF 4 functions in the EOC.

- Local Fire Chiefs maintain direct operational control over incidents in their jurisdictions.

5. Responsibilities

- **Preparedness:**

    o Maintain mutual aid agreements with regional and state fire response agencies.
    o Conduct fire risk assessments and pre-identify critical wildfire-prone areas.
    o Ensure firefighting personnel and equipment are pre-positioned for emergency response.
    o Train fire personnel on disaster-specific operations, including wildfires, hazardous materials response, and urban search & rescue.

- **Response:**

    o Deploy fire suppression teams to structural fires, wildland fires, and industrial fires.
    o Support search & rescue operations in coordination with ESF 9.
    o Provide EMS support in conjunction with ESF 8 (Health & Medical).
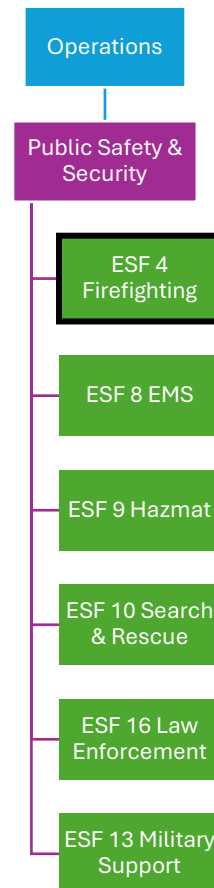
- o Coordinate with ESF 10 (Hazardous Materials) for response to chemical, radiological, and other hazardous material incidents.
- o Assist law enforcement (ESF 16) in response to active shooter, bombing, and terrorism-related incidents.
- **Recovery:**

  - o Assist in fire investigations and damage assessments.
  - o Support re-entry operations and rebuild damaged fire stations or emergency facilities.
  - o Evaluate lessons learned and update response strategies.

- **Mitigation:**

  - o Identify fire hazard reduction projects, including controlled burns and vegetation management.
  - o Enhance fire prevention programs and public education on fire safety.
  - o Support building code enhancements for fire-resistant structures.

6. ESF 4 Operational Checklists

A. Preparedness Phase

☐ Maintain situational awareness of fire risks.
☐ Ensure fire suppression equipment is maintained and ready for deployment.
☐ Verify availability of wildland and structural firefighting resources.
☐ Conduct interagency fire response planning exercises.

B. Response Phase

☐ Activate ESF 4 upon notification of EOC activation.
☐ Deploy fire suppression teams based on incident priorities.
☐ Establish staging areas for mutual aid fire responders.
☐ Coordinate fire rescue resource requests through the EOC.

C. Recovery Phase

☐ Support fire damage assessments and debris removal.
☐ Restore operational capacity for fire services in impacted areas.
☐ Work with FEMA for potential Public Assistance (PA) funding for fire service recovery.

D. Mitigation Phase

☐ Conduct post-incident reviews and update fire response plans.
☐ Identify fire infrastructure improvements to enhance resilience.
☐ Develop wildfire prevention programs with the Florida Forest Service.

7. Key ESF Interfaces

- ESF 6 – Mass Care (Fire protection support for shelters)

- ESF 8 – Health & Medical (Medical support for fire victims and injured responders)
- ESF 9 – Search & Rescue (Urban and wildland rescue operations)
- ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials (Fire response to hazardous material incidents)
- ESF 13 – Military Support (Support during National Guard activations)
- ESF 14 – Public Information (Fire-related public messaging)
- ESF 16 – Law Enforcement (Coordination during active shooter and security incidents)

Version: [Date]

Reviewed by: [Agency/Official]

Next Review Date: [Scheduled Update]

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 5 PLANNING & INTELLIGENCE

2025

ABSTRACT

Planning in Collier County supports incident management by collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information to guide response and recovery efforts.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 5 – Planning & Intelligence

1. Purpose & Scope

ESF 5 is responsible for collecting, analyzing, and distributing situational information to support response and recovery operations. This includes maintaining situational awareness, developing Incident Action Plans (IAPs), coordinating resource requests, and ensuring proper documentation of disaster-related activities. ESF 5 serves as the central point for intelligence gathering and operational planning in coordination with local, state, and federal agencies, ensuring that mission assignments and resources are managed effectively.

2. Lead & Support Agencies

- **Lead Agencies**

  - Collier County Emergency Management Division

- **Support Agencies:**

  - Collier County Communications, Government & Public Affairs Division
  - Collier County Growth Management Community Development Department
  - Collier County Information Technology Division
  - Collier County Public Utilities Department
  - Collier County Sheriff's Office
  - Municipal emergency management offices
  - Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM)

3. Mutual Aid & Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)

- **Mutual Aid Agreements:**

  - All jurisdictions that have entered into the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement
- **Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs):**

  - Coordination agreements with GIS and data analysis partners
  - Pre-established MOUs with regional emergency planning agencies.

4. Concept of Operations

A. General

- ESF 5 operates within the Planning Section under the EOC Command Structure.

- This function supports situational awareness, intelligence gathering, and incident documentation during disaster activations.

- ESF 5 ensures proper coordination and communication between the EOC, SEOC, FEMA, municipalities, and regional emergency partners.

B. Organizational Structure

- ESF 5 operates under the Planning Section within the EOC.

- The Planning Section Chief manages overall ESF 5 activities, supported by specialized units, including:

  o Situation Unit: Collects and analyzes disaster intelligence.

  o Resource Unit: Tracks deployment of personnel, equipment, and facilities.

  o Documentation Unit: Maintains incident records and action reports.

  o Demobilization Unit: Develops EOC phase-down/demobilization plans.
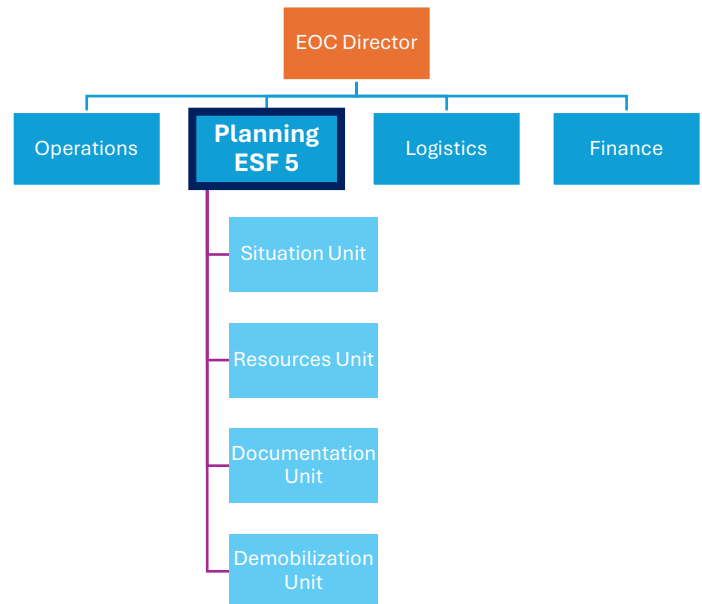
5. Responsibilities

- **Preparedness:**

  o Maintain up-to-date hazard analyses, demographic data, and evacuation studies.
  o Ensure EOC staff and emergency response agencies are trained on planning procedures and documentation processes.
  o Conduct hurricane vulnerability assessments and pre-incident impact forecasting.
  o Maintain and update emergency planning software, GIS mapping, and critical facility inventories.

- **Response:**

  o Develop EOC Action Plans (EAPs) and provide operational briefings.
  o Monitor NOAA Weather Radio and provide impact forecasting and incident potential analysis.
  o Coordinate and distribute situation reports (SitReps) to local, state, and federal agencies.

- o   Maintain real-time situational awareness dashboards using GIS and field reports.
- o   Process resource requests and damage assessment reports for FEMA and state agencies.
- o   Oversee Joint Information Center (JIC) coordination with ESF 14 (Public Information).

- **Recovery:**

  - o   Activate and support the Recovery Task Force, as directed by the County Manager.
  - o   Coordinate requests for Joint Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs).
  - o   Support the establishment of Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) and Points of Distribution (PODs).
  - o   Conduct economic impact assessments to support Small Business Administration (SBA) disaster assistance requests.
  - o   Develop long-term recovery plans and after-action reports (AARs).

- **Mitigation:**

  - o   Assess lessons learned from previous disasters to enhance future response strategies.
  - o   Identify opportunities for hazard mitigation projects in coordination with the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Working Group.
  - o   Facilitate state and federal hazard mitigation grant applications.
  - o   Promote land-use planning and building code recommendations to reduce disaster vulnerability.

6. ESF 5 Operational Checklists

A. Preparedness Phase

☐ Update and maintain GIS hazard maps and risk assessments.
☐ Ensure real-time data-sharing capabilities between the EOC and field teams.
☐ Conduct training for emergency planners on EOC planning cycles and situational reporting.
☐ Maintain pre-disaster population impact models.
☐ Ensure access to NOAA Weather Radio, WebEOC, and other intelligence tools..

B. Response Phase

☐ Develop and distribute the Incident Action Plan (IAP) at each EOC briefing.
☐ Monitor and report storm characteristics and disaster impact projections.
☐ Establish the Joint Information Center (JIC), when necessary.
☐ Complete and transmit SitReps to the SEOC and FEMA.
☐ Activate damage and impact assessment teams.

C. Recovery Phase

☐ Facilitate the transition from response to recovery operations.

☐ Establish Disaster Recovery Information Centers (DRICs) for public assistance applications.

☐ Work with FEMA on disaster declarations and Individual Assistance (IA) programs.

☐ Track economic losses and business recovery needs.

D. Mitigation Phase

☐ Assess and update the Collier County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

☐ Work with state and federal agencies to enhance disaster mitigation efforts.

☐ Improve critical infrastructure planning and GIS-based risk modeling.

7. Key ESF Interfaces

- ESF 2 – Communications (Coordination of real-time information-sharing systems)
- ESF 7 – Resource Management (Tracking of resource allocations and logistics)
- ESF 8 – Health & Medical (Support for medical surge planning)
- ESF 9 – Search & Rescue (Integration of situational intelligence for field operations)
- ESF 14 – Public Information (Management of JIC operations and public messaging)
- ESF 15 – Volunteers & Donations (Coordination of volunteer resource tracking)

Version: [Date]
Reviewed by: [Agency/Official]
Next Review Date: [Scheduled Update]

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 6 MASS CARE

2025

ABSTRACT

Mass Care in Collier County coordinates sheltering, feeding, and essential humanitarian services for disaster survivors. It ensures the provision of temporary housing, pet sheltering, and support for individuals with access and functional needs.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 6 – Mass Care

1. Purpose & Scope

ESF 6 is responsible for coordinating and providing mass care services, including sheltering, feeding, first aid, and disaster welfare information for disaster-affected populations. This function also addresses special needs sheltering, temporary housing strategies, and the transition from response to recovery. ESF 6 ensures that disaster victims have access to temporary refuge, basic sustenance, and critical support services in coordination with government agencies, non-profit organizations, and community partners.

2. Lead & Support Agencies

- **Lead Agencies**

  - Collier County Emergency Management Division
  - American Red Cross – Collier County Chapter

- **Support Agencies:**

  - Collier County Domestic Animal Services
  - Florida Department of Health – Collier
  - Collier County Emergency Medical Services
  - Collier County Fire and EMS Chiefs' Association
  - Collier County Community & Human Services
  - Collier County Parks and Recreation Division
  - Collier County Public Schools
  - Collier County Sheriff's Office
  - The Salvation Army
  - St. Matthew's House & Immokalee Friendship House
  - I HOPE
  - Harry Chapin Food Bank (Second Harvest)
  - First Assembly of God

3. Mutual Aid & Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)

- **Mutual Aid Agreements:**

  - All jurisdictions that have entered into the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement

- **Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs):**

  - Collier County Disaster Mental Health Task Force
  - Pre-established agreements with faith-based and community organizations for sheltering and feeding operations.

4. Concept of Operations

A. General

- ESF 6 operates within the Food, Hydration & Shelter Lifeline under the Operations Section of the EOC.
- Shelters shall be managed in accordance with American Red Cross (ARC) standards and Collier County emergency sheltering guidelines.
- The Salvation Army's Standard Operating Procedures shall be used for comfort stations and mass feeding sites.
- ESF 6 coordinates with ESF 11 (Food & Water) and ESF 8 (Health & Medical) to provide essential services at mass care sites.

B. Organizational Structure

- ESF 6 is part of the Food, Hydration & Shelter Lifeline under the Operations Section in the EOC.

- Lead Agencies: Oversee sheltering, mass feeding, and disaster welfare services.

- Support Agencies: Assist with staffing, logistics, and resource distribution.
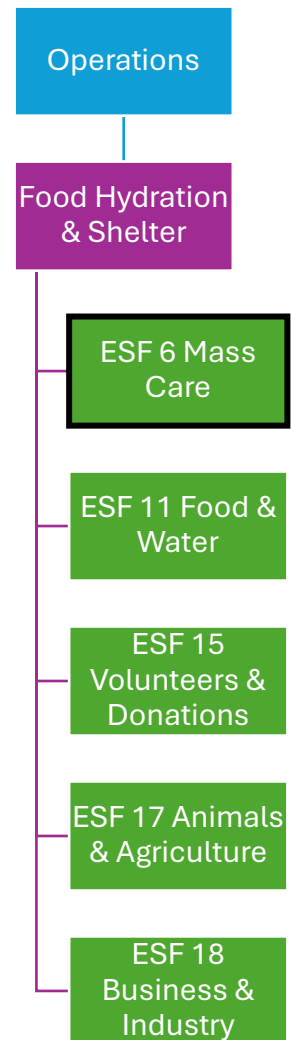
5. Responsibilities

- **Preparedness:**

  - Maintain a current listing of shelter sites and mass care resource lists.
  - Pre-identify Points of Distribution (POD) sites for emergency supplies.
  - Ensure special needs shelters are staffed and equipped in accordance with Florida Health Department guidelines.
  - Conduct training and exercises for mass care teams.
  - Develop public education and outreach programs to encourage community preparedness.
- **Response:**

Operations

Food Hydration & Shelter

ESF 6 Mass Care

ESF 11 Food & Water

ESF 15 Volunteers & Donations

ESF 17 Animals & Agriculture

ESF 18 Business & Industry

- Open and operate public shelters and mass feeding centers.
- Provide temporary housing for displaced individuals (short-term and transitional housing).
- Coordinate the distribution of food, water, and essential supplies to shelters and community relief sites.
- Establish comfort stations where disaster victims can access basic services.
- Ensure mental health and social service support is available to shelter residents.
- Coordinate with ESF 12 (Energy) for power restoration to shelters and mass care facilities.
- Work with ESF 16 (Law Enforcement) for security at mass care sites.

- **Recovery:**

  - Monitor and assess shelter populations and transition evacuees to long-term housing solutions.
  - Coordinate the provision of temporary and permanent housing.
  - Support the reopening of grocery stores, pharmacies, and essential service providers to phase out POD sites.
  - Provide crisis counseling and social services to disaster-affected individuals.
  - Conduct after-action reviews and update sheltering and mass care strategies.

- **Mitigation:**

  - Identify strategies to reduce shelter deficits and increase shelter capacity.
  - Enhance building codes for shelter facilities to improve disaster resilience.
  - Promote public education and awareness to reduce shelter demand.

6. ESF 6 Operational Checklists

A. Preparedness Phase

☐ Identify and maintain primary and backup shelter locations.
☐ Ensure mass care supply caches are stocked and available.
☐ Verify transportation resources for evacuees (in coordination with ESF 1 – Transportation).
☐ Train shelter managers and mass feeding site coordinators.
☐ Conduct public outreach on personal preparedness and sheltering procedures.

B. Response Phase

☐ Open and staff general population and special needs shelters.
☐ Deploy mass feeding sites in coordination with non-profit and faith-based organizations.
☐ Monitor shelter conditions and resource needs.

☐ Establish Points of Distribution (PODs) for food, water, and emergency supplies.

☐ Ensure medical support and mental health services are available in shelters.

☐ Coordinate with ESF 16 (Law Enforcement) for security at shelters.

C. Recovery Phase

☐ Support the transition of evacuees from shelters to temporary or permanent housing.

☐ Provide case management services for disaster-affected individuals.

☐ Close and consolidate shelters as housing solutions become available.

☐ Conduct after-action reviews and update mass care plans.

D. Mitigation Phase

☐ Identify opportunities to enhance shelter capacity and resilience.

☐ Strengthen infrastructure at designated shelters.

☐ Improve community engagement and preparedness programs to reduce mass care needs.

7. Key ESF Interfaces

ESF 1 – Transportation (Evacuation transportation and access to shelters)

ESF 5 – Planning & Intelligence (Situation reports and shelter status tracking)

ESF 8 – Health & Medical (Medical care and mental health services in shelters)

ESF 11 – Food & Water (Provision of food and potable water)

ESF 12 – Energy (Power supply and restoration at mass care sites)

ESF 14 – Public Information (Public messaging on shelter locations and availability)

ESF 15 – Volunteers & Donations (Coordination of volunteer staffing and donated supplies)

ESF 16 – Law Enforcement (Security at mass care and sheltering sites)

Version: [Date]
Reviewed by: [Agency/Official]
Next Review Date: [Scheduled Update]

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 7 RESOURCE SUPPORT

2025

ABSTRACT

Resource Support (Logistics) in Collier County coordinates the procurement, distribution, and management of critical resources, equipment, and personnel during disasters. It ensures timely support for response and recovery operations through logistics planning and resource allocation.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 7 – Resource Support

1. Purpose & Scope

ESF 7 is responsible for coordinating the procurement, allocation, and distribution of emergency resources to support response and recovery operations. This includes securing supplies, managing logistics, establishing Points of Distribution (PODs), and maintaining financial accountability for all disaster-related expenditures. ESF 7 ensures that emergency responders and disaster-affected populations receive the necessary resources in an efficient and timely manner, using local, state, federal, and private sector resources as needed.

2. Lead & Support Agencies

- **Lead Agencies**

  o Collier County Emergency Management Division
  o Collier County Corporate Financial & Management Services Division
  o Collier County Procurement Services

- **Support Agencies:**

  o Collier County Sheriff's Office
  o Cities of Naples and Marco Island
  o Collier County Public Utilities Department
  o Collier County Facilities Management Division
  o Collier County Parks and Recreation Division
  o Collier County Road Maintenance Division

3. Mutual Aid & Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)

- **Mutual Aid Agreements:**

  o All jurisdictions that have entered into the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement

- **Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs):**

  o Agreements with private vendors, suppliers, and logistics partners for emergency resource procurement and transportation.

4. Concept of Operations

A. General

- ESF 7 operates within the Logistics Section under the EOC Command Structure.
- Resource requests are prioritized based on life safety, incident stabilization, and property preservation needs.

- Emergency responders (county departments, municipalities, and private organizations) must use all available and obtainable resources before requesting assistance from ESF 7.
- The Emergency Management Director and Logistics Section Manager determine which facilities, resource receiving areas, checkpoints, and warehouses should be activated.
- All resource requests must be submitted through WebEOC before escalation to the state.

B. Organizational Structure

- ESF 7 is part of the Logistics Section in the EOC.

- Lead Agencies: Manage procurement, supply chain logistics, and financial tracking.

- Support Agencies: Provide warehousing, transport, and security for resources.
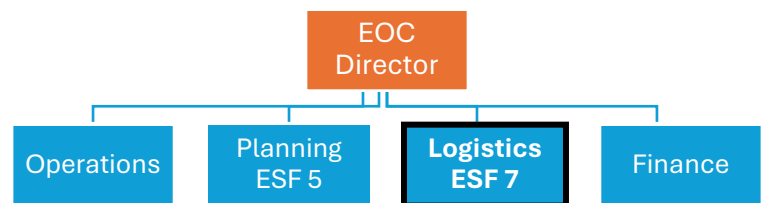
5. Responsibilities

- **Preparedness:**

    o Maintain resource inventories, vendor lists, and emergency supply caches.
    o Identify potential warehouses and staging areas for emergency resources.
    o Establish MOUs with suppliers, fuel vendors, and transport companies.
    o Develop pre-disaster financial procedures for emergency procurement.
    o Conduct logistics training and exercises for emergency response personnel.

- **Response:**

    o Activate resource management operations at the EOC.
    o Process resource requests and distribute emergency supplies.
    o Establish Points of Distribution (PODs) for critical supplies.
    o Manage the receipt, inventory, and tracking of bulk resources at designated staging areas.
    o Secure additional resources through procurement, donations, or mutual aid.
    o Coordinate with ESF 16 (Law Enforcement) to provide security at PODs and warehouses.

- **Recovery:**

    o Contact recipients of loaned equipment and arrange for its return.
    o Relocate, dispose of, or store excess donated resources.

- o   Deactivate warehouses and logistics support teams.
- o   Ensure all financial documentation and procurement records are completed for FEMA reimbursement.
- o   Determine if suppliers and donors are willing to enter into long-term agreements for future disasters.

- **Mitigation:**

  - o   Improve resource tracking systems and inventory management.
  - o   Strengthen supply chain resilience by diversifying vendors and transportation options.
  - o   Pre-position critical supplies in strategic locations to reduce response time.
  - o   Identify and address gaps in emergency procurement procedures.

6. ESF 7 Operational Checklists

A. Preparedness Phase

☐ Identify and maintain resource inventories and vendor contracts.

☐ Ensure warehouses and staging areas are available for activation.

☐ Train personnel on WebEOC resource request procedures.

☐ Conduct pre-season procurement and supply chain assessments.

B. Response Phase

☐ Activate logistics and procurement operations at the EOC.

☐ Receive and route resource requests through WebEOC.

☐ Determine the need to activate Points of Distribution (PODs).

☐ Track and distribute procured, donated, and mutual aid resources.

☐ Coordinate transportation and security for emergency supplies.

C. Recovery Phase

☐ Close out resource distribution operations.

☐ Reconcile all procurement and financial records.

☐ Return or properly dispose of unused or excess supplies.

☐ Conduct after-action reviews and update resource management plans.

D. Mitigation Phase

☐ Develop strategies for improving emergency procurement efficiency.

☐ Strengthen vendor agreements and supply chain redundancies.

☐ Identify alternative distribution methods to improve resilience.

7. Key ESF Interfaces

ESF 1 – Transportation (Coordination for resource transport and fuel supply)

ESF 2 – Communications (Support for WebEOC and logistics coordination systems)

ESF 6 – Mass Care (Provision of supplies to shelters and mass feeding sites)

ESF 11 – Food & Water (Distribution of food and water resources)

ESF 12 – Energy (Coordination for fuel and power resources)

ESF 16 – Law Enforcement (Security for PODs, warehouses, and staging areas)

Version: [Date]

Reviewed by: [Agency/Official]

Next Review Date: [Scheduled Update]

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 8 HEALTH & MEDICAL

2025

ABSTRACT

Health & Medical in Collier County coordinates medical care, public health services, and emergency medical response during disasters. It supports hospitals, special needs shelters, disease surveillance, and mental health services to protect community health and safety.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 – Health & Medical

1. Purpose & Scope

ESF 8 is responsible for coordinating health, medical, and human services during and after a disaster. This includes emergency medical services, public health measures, disease control, mass casualty response, mental health support, and fatality management. ESF 8 also addresses special needs populations and collaborates with community-based organizations to ensure comprehensive public health support.

2. Lead & Support Agencies

- **Lead Agencies**
  - Florida Department of Health – Collier County

- **Support Agencies:**
  - Collier County Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
  - Collier County Fire & EMS Chiefs' Association
  - Collier County Community & Human Services Division
  - Collier County Medical Examiner's Office
  - American Red Cross – Collier County Chapter
  - Collier County Emergency Management Division
  - Domestic Animal Services Division
  - NCH Healthcare System
  - PRMC Healthcare System
  - Collier County Mosquito Control District
  - Collier County Sheriff's Office
  - Collier County Public Utilities Department

3. Mutual Aid & Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)

- **Mutual Aid Agreements:**
  - All jurisdictions that have entered into the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement

- **Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs):**
  - Pre-established agreements with hospitals, medical providers, and mental health organizations for emergency healthcare support.

4. Concept of Operations

A. General

- ESF 8 operates within the Health & Medical Lifeline under the Operations Section of the EOC.
- Coordination is established between healthcare providers, EMS agencies, state health officials, and local emergency management to ensure continuity of care.
- ESF 8 ensures the public has access to medical treatment, mental health services, disease prevention, and emergency social services.

B. Organizational Structure

- ESF 8 is part of the Health & Medical Lifeline under the Operations Section in the EOC.

- Lead Agency: Oversees all public health, emergency medical, and fatality management activities.

- Support Agencies: Assist with medical staffing, emergency transport, and disease control operations.
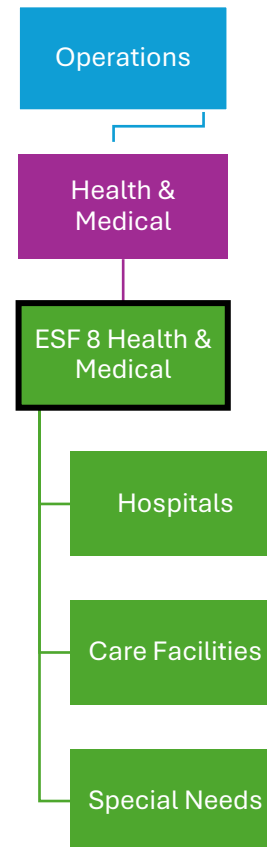
5. Responsibilities

- **Preparedness:**

  - Maintain an inventory of available medical facilities, emergency medical supplies, and surge capacity plans.
  - Identify and pre-plan alternate medical treatment sites and triage centers.
  - Coordinate mass casualty training and exercises for healthcare providers and first responders.
  - Establish special needs registries for individuals requiring medical assistance during evacuations.
  - Ensure that potable water supply, waste management, and sanitation services are in place for shelters and response facilities.

- **Response:**

  - Activate emergency medical transport for mass casualty incidents.
  - Coordinate medical support at shelters, including special needs shelters.

- o   Monitor and control communicable diseases and other public health threats.
- o   Oversee the disposition of fatalities in coordination with the Medical Examiner's Office.
- o   Deploy mental health teams for psychological first aid to affected populations and responders.
- o   Provide emergency prescription assistance and essential medical services.
- o   Work with ESF 16 (Law Enforcement) for victim identification and next-of-kin notification.
- o   Coordinate with ESF 3 (Public Works) and ESF 12 (Energy) for ensuring water, sewage, and power infrastructure support to healthcare facilities..

- **Recovery:**

  - o   Conduct health and safety inspections of food, water, and pharmaceuticals exposed to hazards.
  - o   Monitor and report any environmental health concerns or infectious disease outbreaks.
  - o   Support long-term community mental health and crisis counseling programs.
  - o   Assist in re-establishing healthcare services and restoring hospital operations.
  - o   Provide post-disaster public health messaging in coordination with ESF 14 (Public Information).

- **Mitigation:**

  - o   Identify strategies to increase medical surge capacity and healthcare resilience.
  - o   Improve emergency plans for special needs populations and vulnerable groups.
  - o   Strengthen building codes and healthcare facility protections against disasters.
  - o   Enhance disease surveillance and outbreak prevention programs.

6. ESF 8 Operational Checklists

A. Preparedness Phase

☐ Maintain updated healthcare facility and EMS contact lists.
☐ Ensure sufficient stockpiles of emergency medical supplies.
☐ Train personnel on mass casualty incident protocols and disease control measures.
☐ Coordinate special needs shelter preparedness.
☐ Develop public health messaging for disaster preparedness.

B. Response Phase

☐ Activate emergency medical services and public health response teams.

☐ Deploy mobile medical teams to impacted areas.

☐ Monitor for potential disease outbreaks and environmental health risks.

☐ Coordinate fatality management operations with the Medical Examiner's Office.

☐ Provide crisis counseling and mental health support services.

C. Recovery Phase

☐ Ensure sanitary conditions in shelters and Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs).

☐ Conduct health and safety inspections for water, food, and consumables.

☐ Restore essential public health and healthcare services.

☐ Assist communities in addressing long-term healthcare recovery needs..

D. Mitigation Phase

☐ Develop improvements in medical surge capacity.

☐ Enhance hazard-resistant healthcare infrastructure.

☐ Strengthen disease surveillance and control programs.

7. Key ESF Interfaces

ESF 6 – Mass Care (Medical support for shelters and displaced populations)

ESF 11 – Food & Water (Public health inspections of food and water sources)

ESF 12 – Energy (Power restoration to hospitals and critical medical facilities)

ESF 14 – Public Information (Health and safety public messaging)

ESF 16 – Law Enforcement (Security for medical facilities and victim identification)

ESF 17 – Animals & Agriculture (Animal-related disease monitoring and zoonotic outbreak control)

Version: [Date]

Reviewed by: [Agency/Official]

Next Review Date: [Scheduled Update]

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 9 SEARCH & RESCUE

2025

ABSTRACT

Search & Rescue in Collier County coordinates the location, extraction, and medical stabilization of individuals in distress. It supports urban, water, and wilderness rescue operations through specialized teams and resources.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 9 – Urban Search & Rescue

1. Purpose & Scope

ESF 9 is responsible for coordinating search and rescue (SAR) operations in Collier County, including urban, wilderness, marine, and technical rescue efforts. This function ensures the rapid deployment of trained personnel and resources to locate, extricate, and provide medical aid to individuals in distress following an emergency or disaster.

2. Lead & Support Agencies

- **Lead Agencies**

  - Collier County Fire and EMS Chiefs' Association (CCFEMSCA)

- **Support Agencies:**

  - City of Naples Fire Rescue Department
  - North Collier Fire Control & Rescue District
  - Greater Naples Fire Rescue District
  - City of Marco Island Rescue Department
  - Collier County Emergency Medical Services
  - Florida Forest Service
  - Civil Air Patrol
  - Big Cypress National Preserve
  - Collier County Sheriff's Office
  - Collier County Emergency Management Division
  - Municipal Police Departments
  - Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
  - United States Coast Guard (USCG)
  - USCG Auxiliary Marco Flotilla
  - USCG Auxiliary Naples Flotilla
  - Immokalee Fire Control & Rescue District
  - Mutual Aid Jurisdictions under the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement and Florida Fire Chiefs Association (FFCA) State Emergency Response Plan

3. Mutual Aid & Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)

- **Mutual Aid Agreements:**

  - All jurisdictions under the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement
  - Florida Fire Chiefs Association Statewide Emergency Response Plan (SERP)

- **Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs):**

  o   Pre-established agreements with regional and federal SAR teams, law
      enforcement agencies, and federal partners for search and rescue support.

4. Concept of Operations

A. General

- ESF 9 operates under the Public Safety &
  Security Lifeline within the Operations Section
  of the EOC.
- The Collier County Fire & EMS Chiefs'
  Association leads SAR coordination,
  deployment, and resource management.
- Search and Rescue operations will prioritize
  life-saving efforts, stabilization of hazardous
  environments, and victim extrication.
- Coordination occurs with local, state, and
  federal SAR resources to conduct rescue
  operations in urban, wilderness, and marine
  environments.

B. Organizational Structure

- Lead Agency: Collier County Fire & EMS
  Chiefs' Association manages SAR operations,
  including urban search & rescue (USAR),
  technical rescue, and water-based SAR
  missions.

- Support Agencies: Assist in deploying personnel, conducting search operations,
  providing medical support, and coordinating air and marine rescue efforts.
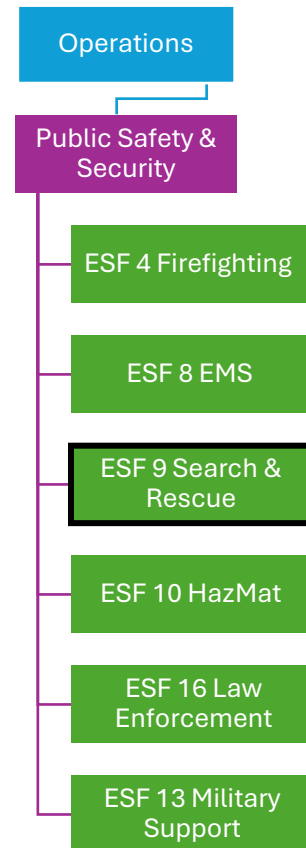
5. Responsibilities

- **Preparedness:**

  o   Maintain an inventory of SAR personnel, equipment, and staging locations.
  o   Conduct training and exercises with SAR teams, law enforcement, and
      emergency medical personnel.
  o   Identify high-risk areas and pre-plan SAR operations for major hazards.
  o   Develop agreements with federal and state SAR agencies for coordinated
      response.

- **Response:**

  o   Deploy SAR teams based on priority needs and incident severity.

- o Coordinate with ESF 8 (Health & Medical) for triage and medical treatment of rescued victims.
  - o Establish staging areas and deploy mutual aid resources as required.
  - o Provide aerial, marine, and land-based search capabilities.
  - o Implement evacuation and public safety measures as needed.
- **Recovery:**

  - o Conduct secondary searches for missing individuals in affected areas.
  - o Assist with body recovery efforts in coordination with the Medical Examiner.
  - o Provide support for damage assessment teams and community re-entry operations.

- **Mitigation:**

  - o Evaluate lessons learned from SAR operations and update response plans accordingly.
  - o Enhance public education and training on disaster survival and personal preparedness.
  - o Improve SAR capabilities and equipment for future response efforts.

6. ESF 9 Operational Checklists

A. Preparedness Phase

☐ Maintain SAR team rosters, equipment inventories, and deployment plans.
☐ Conduct SAR training and multi-agency exercises.
☐ Identify potential SAR challenges based on hazard assessments.

B. Response Phase

☐ Activate ESF 9 and deploy SAR resources as needed.
☐ Establish staging areas and coordinate rescue operations.
☐ Provide situation updates and coordinate with mutual aid partners.

C. Recovery Phase

☐ Conduct secondary searches for missing persons.
☐ Support body recovery operations in coordination with the Medical Examiner.
☐ Assist in damage assessments and public safety operations.

D. Mitigation Phase

☐ Review after-action reports and update SAR response protocols.
☐ Enhance community awareness and preparedness initiatives.
☐ Strengthen interagency coordination for future SAR missions.

7. Key ESF Interfaces

ESF 3: Public Works & Engineering – Debris clearance for search and rescue access.

ESF 4: Firefighting – Fire suppression and hazardous environment stabilization.

ESF 6: Mass Care – Coordination for evacuated and rescued individuals.

ESF 8: Health & Medical – Triage and emergency medical support for rescued individuals.

ESF 10: Hazardous Materials – Coordination for rescues in contaminated environments.

ESF 15: Volunteers & Donations – Coordination of volunteer search efforts and donations.

ESF 16: Law Enforcement – Security and law enforcement support for SAR operations.

Version: [Date]
Reviewed by: [Agency/Official]
Next Review Date: [Scheduled Update]

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 10 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

2025

ABSTRACT

Hazardous Materials in Collier County coordinates the response to hazardous material spills, leaks, and releases. It ensures containment, mitigation, and public safety through specialized teams and environmental protection efforts.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10 – Hazardous Materials

1. Purpose & Scope

ESF 10 is responsible for coordinating the detection, response, containment, and cleanup of hazardous materials in Collier County before, during, and after a disaster. This function ensures public safety, environmental protection, and coordination of hazardous materials response efforts.

2. Lead & Support Agencies

- **Lead Agencies**
  - Collier County Transportation Services Department (Pollution Control)

- **Support Agencies:**
  - Collier County Emergency Management Division
  - Collier County Emergency Medical Services Division
  - Collier County Risk Management Division
  - Collier County Procurement Services Division
  - Collier County Public Utilities Department
  - Collier County Fire & EMS Chiefs' Association
  - Collier County Sheriff's Office
  - NCH Healthcare System
  - Physicians Regional Healthcare System
  - United States Coast Guard
  - Florida Department of Environmental Protection
  - Local Emergency Planning Council of the Southwest FL Regional Planning Council
  - Civil Air Patrol

3. Mutual Aid & Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)

- **Mutual Aid Agreements:**
  - Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement
- **Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs):**
  - Agreements with Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) approved hazardous materials response/cleanup companies.4. Concept of Operations

A. General

- ESF 10 operates under the Public Safety & Security Lifeline within the Operations Section of the EOC.

- The Collier County Transportation Services Department (Pollution Control) leads hazardous materials response, containment, and cleanup efforts.

- The Collier County Hazardous Materials/WMD District Response Team (DRT) provides specialized response capabilities.

- Coordination occurs with local, state, and federal hazardous materials response agencies to manage hazardous substance releases, oil spills, and chemical threats.

B. Organizational Structure

- Lead Agency: Collier County Transportation Services Department (Pollution Control) manages hazardous materials response and remediation.

- Support Agencies: Assist in incident command, decontamination, medical treatment, environmental assessment, and public safety operations.

5. Responsibilities

- **Preparedness:**

  o Maintain a countywide hazardous materials inventory and database.
  o Conduct hazardous materials training and exercises for first responders.
  o Establish procedures for hazardous materials spill containment and decontamination.
  o Identify designated hazardous materials response teams and cleanup contractors.

- **Response:**

  o Deploy the Collier County Hazardous Materials/WMD District Response Team (DRT) as needed.
  o Coordinate with ESF 8 (Health & Medical) for decontamination and medical treatment of exposed individuals.
  o Implement evacuation and shelter-in-place procedures as directed by incident command.
  o Support fire suppression operations for chemical-related fires.
  o Work with state and federal agencies for hazardous materials spill mitigation.
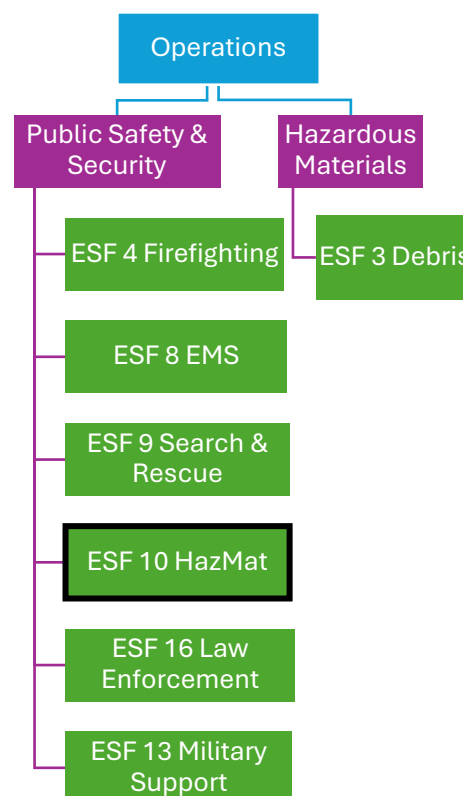
- **Recovery:**

  - Oversee hazardous materials site cleanup and waste disposal.
  - Ensure proper environmental remediation and restoration.
  - Provide public health and safety information regarding hazardous exposure risks.
  - Conduct damage assessments and coordinate cost recovery efforts.

- **Mitigation:**

  - Develop policies to reduce hazardous materials risks in the community.
  - Improve hazardous materials storage and containment regulations.
  - Enhance capabilities for rapid hazardous materials response and containment.

6. ESF 10 Operational Checklists

A. Preparedness Phase

☐ Maintain hazardous materials response plans and resource inventories.
☐ Conduct training and exercises for first responders and hazardous materials teams.
☐ Ensure agreements are in place with hazardous materials cleanup contractors.

B. Response Phase

☐ Activate ESF 10 and deploy hazardous materials response teams.
☐ Implement evacuation or shelter-in-place orders as needed.
☐ Coordinate with state and federal agencies for hazardous spill containment.

C. Recovery Phase

☐ Oversee hazardous materials site cleanup and environmental remediation.
☐ Ensure proper disposal of contaminated materials.
☐ Assess and mitigate long-term public health risks.

D. Mitigation Phase

☐ Improve hazardous materials storage and risk reduction strategies.
☐ Enhance community awareness and preparedness for hazardous materials incidents.

7. Key ESF Interfaces

- ESF 3: Public Works & Engineering – Infrastructure repairs and debris management.
- ESF 4: Firefighting – Fire suppression for hazardous materials incidents.
- ESF 8: Health & Medical – Decontamination and medical treatment for hazardous exposure.
- ESF 14: Public Information – Public messaging regarding hazardous materials risks.

- ESF 16: Law Enforcement – Security, traffic control, and enforcement of evacuation orders.

Version: [Date]
Reviewed by: [Agency/Official]
Next Review Date: [Scheduled Update]

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 11 FOOD & WATER

2025

ABSTRACT

ESF 11 in Collier County coordinates the assessment, procurement, and distribution of food, water, and ice after a disaster. It ensures residents, responders, and shelter occupants have access to safe and sufficient resources during response and recovery.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11 – Food & Water

1. Purpose & Scope

ESF 11 is responsible for coordinating the assessment, procurement, and distribution of food, water, and ice in Collier County following a disaster. This function ensures that residents, emergency responders, and shelter occupants have access to safe and sufficient food and water resources during response and recovery operations.

2. Lead & Support Agencies

- **Lead Agencies**

  - Collier County Emergency Management Division

- **Support Agencies:**

  - American Red Cross
  - The Salvation Army
  - Collier County Public Schools
  - Florida Department of Health – Collier
  - Collier County Facilities Management Division
  - Collier County Public Utilities Department
  - Mutual aid partners under the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement

3. Mutual Aid & Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)

- **Mutual Aid Agreements:**

  - Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement

- **Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs):**

  - Agreements with food suppliers, water distributors, and emergency relief organizations for coordinated disaster response efforts

4. Concept of Operations

A. General

- ESF 11 operates under the Food, Hydration & Shelter Lifeline within the Operations Section of the EOC.
- The Collier County Emergency Management Division leads efforts to assess needs, secure resources, and coordinate distribution of food and water supplies.
- Coordination occurs with state and federal agencies, non-profit relief organizations, and private sector partners to ensure effective food and water distribution.

- ESF 11 works closely with ESF 6 (Mass Care), ESF 8 (Health & Medical), and ESF 15 (Volunteers & Donations) to integrate relief efforts.

B. Organizational Structure

- Lead Agency: Collier County Emergency Management Division manages food and water supply operations.
- Support Agencies: Assist in procuring, distributing, and monitoring food, water, and ice availability.

5. Responsibilities

- **Preparedness:**

    o Develop estimates of food, water, and ice needs based on disaster projections.
    o Identify pre-designated distribution sites for food and water relief operations.
    o Maintain agreements with vendors and relief organizations for emergency food and water supplies.
    o Conduct training and exercises for food and water distribution operations.

- **Response:**

    o Activate distribution sites and mass feeding operations based on impact assessments.
    o Coordinate with ESF 6 (Mass Care) to identify shelter food and water needs.
    o Work with ESF 12 (Energy) to monitor power outages affecting food and water distribution.
    o Ensure food and water safety measures are in place through coordination with ESF 8 (Health & Medical).
    o Manage incoming food and water donations in collaboration with ESF 15 (Volunteers & Donations).

- **Recovery:**

    o Continue food, water, and ice distribution operations until local supply chains stabilize.
    o Monitor and support community-based feeding sites, food pantries, and soup kitchens.

- o Assist in the transition to long-term recovery services such as FEMA Disaster Services and American Red Cross assistance programs.
- **Mitigation:**
  - o Identify strategic storage locations for food and water supplies to improve readiness.
  - o Develop public education campaigns on household food and water preparedness.
  - o Improve logistical coordination for food and water distribution in disaster scenarios.

6. ESF 11 Operational Checklists

A. Preparedness Phase

☐ Identify food, water, and ice needs for disaster scenarios.
☐ Maintain agreements with vendors and relief organizations for emergency food supply.
☐ Designate and pre-plan distribution sites for efficient resource allocation.

B. Response Phase

☐ Activate ESF 11 and coordinate food and water distribution operations.
☐ Ensure food safety and potable water standards in coordination with ESF 8.
☐ Work with ESF 6 to support mass care feeding operations.

C. Recovery Phase

☐ Monitor food and water availability as local supply chains recover.
☐ Support community-based feeding programs for long-term assistance.

7. Key ESF Interfaces

- ESF 3: Public Works & Engineering – Coordination for water supply infrastructure.
- ESF 6: Mass Care – Support for food and water needs in emergency shelters.
- ESF 8: Health & Medical – Food and water safety monitoring and public health advisories.
- ESF 12: Energy – Coordination on power outages affecting food storage and water systems.
- ESF 14: Public Information – Public communication regarding food and water availability.
- ESF 15: Volunteers & Donations – Coordination of donated food and water resources.

Version: [Date]
Reviewed by: [Agency/Official]
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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 12 ENERGY

2025

ABSTRACT

Energy in Collier County coordinates the restoration of power, fuel, and utility services during disasters. It works with utility providers to assess outages, prioritize critical infrastructure, and ensure energy resilience.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 12 – Energy

1. Purpose & Scope

ESF 12 is responsible for coordinating the restoration of energy systems, including electricity and fuel supplies, in Collier County following a disaster. This function ensures rapid assessment and prioritization of energy system repairs and works to restore normal service as quickly as possible.

2. Lead & Support Agencies

- **Lead Agencies**

  o   Collier County Emergency Management Division

- **Support Agencies:**

  o   Florida Power & Light (FPL)
  o   Lee County Electric Cooperative (LCEC)
  o   Collier County Growth Management Community Development Department
  o   Florida Public Service Commission
  o   Mutual aid partners under the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement

3. Mutual Aid & Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)

- Agreements with public and private utility providers for energy restoration support.

4. Concept of Operations

A. General

- ESF 12 operates under the Power & Fuels Lifeline within the Operations Section of the EOC.

- The Collier County Emergency Management Division serves as the primary coordinating entity for energy restoration efforts.

- Coordination occurs with state and federal energy agencies, public and private utilities, and infrastructure support organizations.

- Prioritization of energy restoration is based on critical infrastructure, emergency response needs, and public safety requirements.

B. Organizational Structure

- Collier County Emergency Management Division oversees all energy restoration operations.

- Support Agencies: Assist in assessing damage, restoring power, and ensuring continuity of fuel supply for emergency operations.
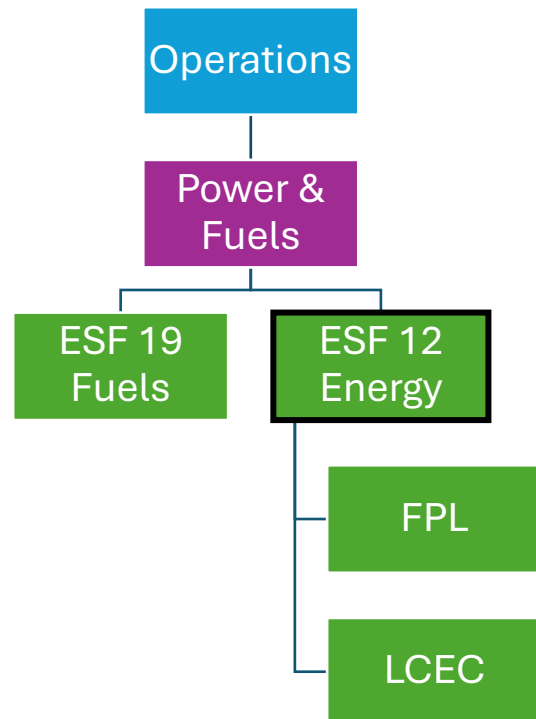
5. Responsibilities

- **Preparedness:**

  - Conduct preliminary vulnerability assessments to identify energy infrastructure at risk.
  - Develop power contingency plans for critical facilities.
  - Establish pre-disaster agreements with utility providers and fuel suppliers.
  - Preposition generator resources at designated staging areas.

- **Response:**

  - Evaluate energy system damages using post-disaster assessments and field reports.
  - Coordinate with ESF 3 (Public Works) to prioritize repairs to energy infrastructure.
  - Facilitate fuel transportation and distribution to meet emergency demands.
  - Work with utility providers to implement their emergency power restoration plans.

- **Recovery:**

  - Continue coordinating energy restoration efforts for affected communities.
  - Identify long-term mitigation projects for improved energy system resilience.
  - Conduct power validation checks at Special Needs Shelters to ensure sustained power for medically dependent individuals.
  - Assist with public communication efforts to keep residents informed of restoration progress.

- **Mitigation:**

  - Enhance backup power generation for essential services.
  - Strengthen fuel supply chain resilience to prevent shortages.

> o Identify infrastructure improvements to reduce vulnerabilities to power outages

6. ESF 12 Operational Checklists

A. Preparedness Phase

☐ Maintain energy provider contact lists and agreements.
☐ Conduct vulnerability assessments of the energy grid.
☐ Ensure availability of backup power sources for critical infrastructure..

B. Response Phase

☐ Activate ESF 12 and deploy energy assessment teams.
☐ Coordinate power restoration with utility companies.
☐ Arrange fuel deliveries for emergency services.

C. Recovery Phase

☐ Assess long-term infrastructure needs for energy restoration.
☐ Validate power availability for medically dependent individuals in Special Needs Shelters, ensuring restored electrical service.
☐ Support public outreach and recovery assistance programs.

D. Mitigation Phase

☐ Improve redundancy in critical energy supply systems.
☐ Develop long-term energy resilience plans

7. Key ESF Interfaces

- ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering: Supports repairs to energy-related infrastructure.
- ESF 6 – Mass Care: Ensures power supply for shelters and feeding sites.
- ESF 8 – Health & Medical: Prioritizes power restoration for hospitals and medical facilities.
- ESF 14 – Public Information: Provides updates on power restoration and fuel availability.
- ESF 16 – Law Enforcement: Secures fuel distribution and utility work zones.

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Reviewed by: [Agency/Official]
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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 13 MILITARY SUPPORT

2025

ABSTRACT

Military Support in Collier County coordinates military assistance for security, response, and recovery operations. It facilitates support for law enforcement, logistics, and mass care during declared emergencies.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 13 – Military Support

1. Purpose & Scope

ESF 13 is responsible for coordinating military support for security, response, and recovery operations in Collier County, including its municipalities. This ESF facilitates military assistance during declared emergencies, supporting law enforcement, logistics, and mass care operations.

2. Lead & Support Agencies

- **Lead Agencies**

  - Collier County Emergency Management Division

- **Support Agencies:**

  - Collier County Sheriff's Office
  - City of Marco Island Police Department
  - City of Naples Police Department
  - Mutual Aid Partners (Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement participants)

3. Mutual Aid & Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)

- **Mutual Aid Agreements:**

  - Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement

- **Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs):**

  - MOUs between local law enforcement and military units for emergency support

4. Concept of Operations

A. General

- ESF 13 operates under the Public Safety & Security Lifeline within the Operations Section of the EOC.
- The Incident Commander, in coordination with ESF 13, will process military support requests through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
- The Florida National Guard (FNG) may be activated to assist with law enforcement, logistical support, security, and critical infrastructure protection.
- Military assistance is contingent upon Governor authorization and request approval through the SEOC.

B. Organizational Structure

- Lead Agency: Collier County Emergency Management Division handles coordination of military assistance requests.
- Support Agencies: Assist in law enforcement, logistics, and mass care efforts.

5. Responsibilities

- **Preparedness:**

  - Maintain updated contact lists and agreements with military agencies.
  - Conduct training and exercises with military partners.
  - Ensure personnel readiness and compliance with NIMS/ICS.

- **Response:**

  - Activate ESF 13 upon EOC activation.
  - Deploy military resources for law enforcement and logistics.
  - Maintain situational awareness and provide updates to the EOC and SEOC.

- **Recovery:**

  - The Florida National Guard will operate Points of Distribution (PODs) for up to 72 hours before transferring operations to local jurisdictions.
  - Military support may continue for security, infrastructure stabilization, and humanitarian assistance.

- **Mitigation**:
  - Review after-action reports and implement improvements.
  - Develop policies and agreements for future military integration in emergency response.
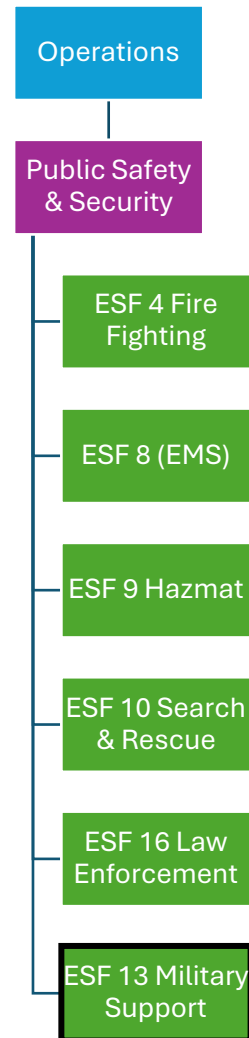
6. ESF 13 n   Operational Checklists

A. Preparedness Phase

☐ Maintain agency contact lists.
☐ Conduct training exercises.

☐ Identify available resources.

☐ Ensure personnel readiness and NIMS compliance.

B. Response Phase

☐ Activate ESF 13 during EOC activation.

☐ Deploy resources as needed.

☐ Maintain situational awareness and provide updates.

C. Recovery Phase

☐ Support damage assessments.

☐ Coordinate restoration of services and infrastructure.

☐ Identify long-term recovery and mitigation opportunities.

D. Mitigation Phase

☐ Review after-action reports.

☐ Identify policy or infrastructure improvements for risk reduction

7. Key ESF Interfaces

- ESF 1: Transportation – Military assistance with logistics and road clearance.
- ESF 2: Communications – Maintain secure communications for deployed units.
- ESF 3: Public Works & Engineering – Support debris removal and critical infrastructure protection.
- ESF 4: Firefighting – Provide security for fire operations if needed.
- ESF 6: Mass Care – Assist in sheltering and supply distribution.
- ESF 8: Health & Medical – Provide logistical and security support for medical operations.
- ESF 9: Urban Search & Rescue – Augment search and rescue operations.
- ESF 11: Food & Water – Assist in emergency food and water distribution.
- ESF 16: Law Enforcement – Coordinate security and enforcement support.

Version: [Date]

Reviewed by: [Agency/Official]

Next Review Date: [Scheduled Update]

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 14 PUBLIC INFORMATION

2025

ABSTRACT

Public Information in Collier County coordinates the dissemination of timely and accurate information before, during, and after disasters. It ensures clear, coordinated messaging through social media, press releases, emergency alerts, and public briefings to protect lives and maintain public confidence.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14 – Public Information

1. Purpose & Scope

ESF 14 is responsible for coordinating the dissemination of accurate and timely public information before, during, and after a disaster. The goal is to save lives, minimize damage, and maintain public confidence by ensuring clear, coordinated messaging across multiple platforms, including social media, press releases, emergency alerts, and public briefings.

2. Lead & Support Agencies

- **Lead Agencies**

  - Collier County Communications, Government and Public Affairs Division

- **Support Agencies:**

  - Collier County 311
  - Collier County Sheriff's Office PIO
  - Collier County Fire and EMS Chiefs' Association PIO
  - Public Utilities Department PIO
  - South Florida Water Management District PIO
  - Public Services Department PIO
  - Florida Department of Health – Collier County PIO
  - Transportation Management Services Department PIO
  - Florida Forest Service PIO
  - City of Marco Island PIO
  - City of Naples PIO

3. Mutual Aid & Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)

- **Mutual Aid Agreements:**

  - Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement

- **Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs):**

  - Agreements with local, state, and federal agencies to coordinate public information dissemination.

4. Concept of Operations

A. General

- ESF 14 operates within the Communications & Information Lifeline under the EOC Manager in the EOC.

- The Collier County Communications & Public Affairs Division serves as the primary coordination point for public messaging during an emergency.
- Public information efforts will be coordinated with the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and the Joint Information Center (JIC) when activated.
- The Collier Emergency Information Hotline (311) will be staffed to provide accurate, real-time information to residents.
- The Emergency Alert System (EAS), social media, websites, and media briefings will be used for public notifications.

B. Organizational Structure

- Lead Agency: Collier County Communications, Government and Public Affairs Division manages all public information and media coordination.
- Support Agencies: Provide PIO staff, assist with information verification, and coordinate messaging across multiple communication platforms.
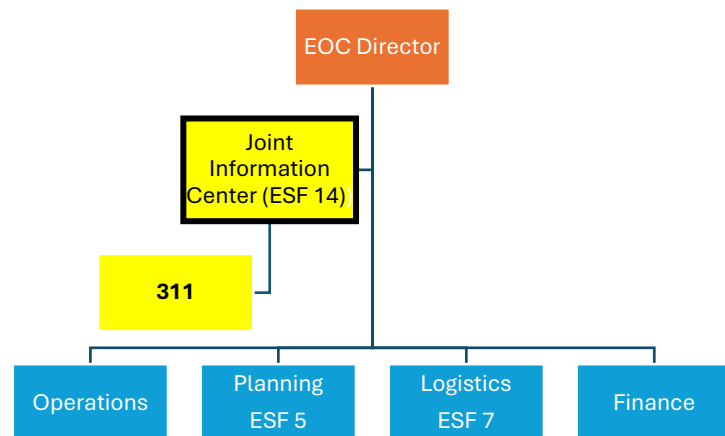
5. Responsibilities

- **Preparedness:**

  - Maintain a Public Information Officer (PIO) network across local agencies.
  - Train personnel on public messaging procedures and Joint Information System (JIS) operations.
  - Ensure messaging capability in English, Spanish, and Haitian Creole for accessibility.
  - Test and update emergency communication systems, including social media, hotlines, and websites.

- **Response:**

  - Activate the Joint Information Center (JIC) if necessary.
  - Coordinate public warnings, evacuation notices, and emergency instructions.
  - Monitor media and social media outlets for misinformation and provide corrections as needed.
  - Provide real-time updates through all available communication channels.
  - Staff and operate the Collier Emergency Information Hotline (311).

- **Recovery:**

      ○ Continue providing accurate recovery-related information to the public.

      ○ Establish public outreach at Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs).

      ○ Issue updates on disaster assistance programs and infrastructure restoration.

- **Mitigation**:
  - ○ Evaluate public information effectiveness after incidents and update messaging strategies.
  - ○ Develop educational materials on disaster preparedness and resilience.
  - ○ Conduct public awareness campaigns before disaster seasons (hurricane season, wildfire season, etc.).

6. ESF 14 Operational Checklists

A. Preparedness Phase

☐ Establish and maintain agency contact lists.
☐ Conduct PIO training and exercises.
☐ Verify operability of Emergency Alert System (EAS), social media, and hotlines.
☐ Ensure bilingual/multilingual capabilities for public messaging.

B. Response Phase

☐ Activate ESF 14 upon EOC activation.
☐ Deploy PIO resources to the Joint Information Center (JIC).
☐ Issue public alerts and coordinate media briefings.
☐ Monitor and correct misinformation in media reports.

C. Recovery Phase

☐ Provide public updates on disaster recovery resources.
☐ Maintain emergency websites and hotlines.
☐ Support information dissemination at Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs).

D. Mitigation Phase

☐ Conduct public outreach and preparedness education campaigns.
☐ Improve communication strategies based on after-action reports

7. Key ESF Interfaces

- ESF 1: Transportation – Public messaging on road closures and evacuation routes.
- ESF 2: Communications – Coordination of emergency alerts and hotline operations.
- ESF 6: Mass Care – Dissemination of shelter locations and assistance programs.
- ESF 8: Health & Medical – Public health advisories and emergency medical information.
- ESF 11: Food & Water – Communication of food and water distribution sites.
- ESF 16: Law Enforcement – Coordination of security-related public messaging.

Version: [Date]
Reviewed by: [Agency/Official]
Next Review Date: [Scheduled Update]

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 15 VOLUNTEERS & DONATIONS

2025

ABSTRACT

Volunteers & Donations in Collier County coordinates the receipt, management, and distribution of volunteer resources and donated goods. It ensures effective allocation to support response and recovery efforts while meeting the actual needs of affected communities.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 15 – Volunteers & Donations

1. Purpose & Scope

ESF 15 coordinates the receipt, management, and distribution of volunteers and donated goods and services to support response and recovery efforts in Collier County. This function ensures that volunteer resources are effectively allocated and that donations meet the actual needs of affected communities.

2. Lead & Support Agencies

- **Lead Agencies**
    - Collier County Emergency Management Division

- **Support Agencies:**
    - Collier County Communications, Government and Public Affairs Division
    - Collier County Citizen Corps
    - Collier County Risk Management Division
    - Collier County Facilities Management Division
    - Collier County Fire & EMS Chiefs' Association
    - American Red Cross
    - Disaster Ready Collier County (DRCC)
    - Collier Disaster Alliance (CDA)
    - Communities of the Everglades Disaster Recovery Group (CEDR)
    - Immokalee Unmet Needs Coalition (IUNC)
    - Collier Community Foundation (CCF)

3. Mutual Aid & Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)

- **Mutual Aid Agreements:**
    - Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement

- **Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs):**
    - Agreements with regional and national volunteer organizations
    - Coordination agreements with private sector and non-profits for donation management.

4. Concept of Operations

A. General

- ESF 15 operates under the Human Services Branch within the Operations Section of the EOC.

- The Collier County Emergency Management Volunteer Coordinator will oversee volunteer coordination at the EOC.
- A Donations Liaison will coordinate with the Logistics Section to manage donated goods.
- Volunteer and donation management will be closely integrated with ESF 6 (Mass Care), ESF 7 (Resource Support), and ESF 14 (Public Information) to ensure efficiency.

B. Organizational Structure

- Lead Agency: Collier County Emergency Management Division oversees all volunteer and donation coordination activities.
- Support Agencies: Assist in receiving, managing, and distributing volunteer resources and donated goods.

5. Responsibilities

- **Preparedness:**
  - o Maintain a volunteers and donations database for efficient tracking.
  - o Develop training programs for volunteer management.
  - o Establish agreements with non-profits and private sector partners for resource distribution.
  - o Conduct public outreach campaigns on effective disaster donations.
- **Response:**
  - o Activate ESF 15 upon EOC activation.
  - o Deploy volunteer coordination teams to disaster-affected areas.
  - o Establish Volunteer Reception Centers (VRCs) to manage spontaneous volunteers.
  - o Work with ESF 7 to allocate donated goods efficiently.
- **Recovery:**
  - o Coordinate long-term volunteer resources for rebuilding efforts.
  - o Manage the transition of donated goods to community organizations.
  - o Provide public information on available assistance programs.
- **Mitigation**:
  - o Develop policies for improved volunteer and donation management.

o Conduct post-disaster evaluations to enhance future response effectiveness.

6. ESF 15 Operational Checklists

A. Preparedness Phase

☐ Maintain and update volunteer and donation contact lists.
☐ Conduct training sessions for volunteer management teams.
☐ Identify and establish donation storage facilities.

B. Response Phase

☐ Activate ESF 15 and assign roles for volunteer/donation coordination.
☐ Deploy Volunteer Reception Centers (VRCs).
☐ Manage spontaneous volunteers and donations through established processes.

C. Recovery Phase

☐ Transition long-term volunteer resources to community-based recovery programs.
☐ Relocate excess donated goods to appropriate organizations.

D. Mitigation Phase

☐ Review after-action reports and improve coordination strategies.
☐ Strengthen partnerships with organizations for future disaster response.

7. Key ESF Interfaces

- ESF 6: Mass Care – Support in sheltering operations and volunteer assistance.
- ESF 7: Resource Support – Coordination of donated goods and services.
- ESF 8: Health & Medical – Volunteer medical personnel coordination.
- ESF 14: Public Information – Communication of volunteer and donation needs.
- ESF 16: Law Enforcement – Security support at donation and volunteer reception centers.

Version: [Date]
Reviewed by: [Agency/Official]
Next Review Date: [Scheduled Update]

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 16 LAW ENFORCEMENT

2025

ABSTRACT

Law Enforcement in Collier County coordinates law enforcement, security, and traffic management during emergency response and recovery. It includes enforcing curfews, securing damaged areas, escorting emergency personnel, and ensuring public safety.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 16 – Law Enforcement

1. Purpose & Scope

ESF 16 is responsible for coordinating law enforcement, security, and traffic management operations in Collier County during emergency response and recovery efforts. This function includes enforcing curfews, securing damaged areas, providing escorts for emergency personnel, and ensuring public safety.

2. Lead & Support Agencies

- **Lead Agencies**
  - Collier County Sheriff's Office

- **Support Agencies:**
  - Big Cypress National Preserve
  - Collier County Emergency Management Division
  - City of Naples Police Department
  - City of Marco Island Police Department
  - Collier County Parks and Recreation Rangers

3. Mutual Aid & Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)

- **Mutual Aid Agreements:**
  - Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) Mutual Aid Plan
  - Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement

- **Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs):**
  - MOU between the Big Cypress National Preserve and the Collier County Sheriff's Office.

4. Concept of Operations

A. General

- ESF 16 operates under the Emergency Services Branch within the Operations Section of the EOC.
- The Collier County Sheriff's Office (CCSO) is responsible for managing law enforcement activities and serving as the liaison with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.
- Law enforcement agencies will work with ESF 6 (Mass Care), ESF 8 (Health & Medical), ESF 13 (Military Support), and ESF 14 (Public Information) to ensure coordination of public safety operations.

B. Organizational Structure

- Lead Agency: Collier County Sheriff's Office manages all law enforcement and security functions during emergencies.
- Support Agencies: Assist in securing disaster areas, enforcing emergency regulations, and maintaining public order.

5. Responsibilities

- **Preparedness:**

  - Identify and establish traffic control points along evacuation routes.
  - Develop security plans for emergency shelters, mass care sites, and supply distribution centers.
  - Preposition law enforcement resources based on risk assessments.
  - Notify tow truck operators and stage wreckers along evacuation routes.
  - Conduct training exercises for disaster response scenarios.

- **Response:**

  - Activate ESF 16 upon EOC activation.
  - Deploy officers to shelters, mass care sites, and critical infrastructure.
  - Enforce curfews and restrict access to hazardous areas.
  - Secure damaged buildings, hospitals, and utility sites.
  - Escort emergency response personnel and essential supply convoys.
  - Arrest individuals engaged in looting, price gouging, or other criminal activity.

- **Recovery:**

  - Conduct damage and security assessments in affected areas.
  - Assist in search and rescue operations as needed.
  - Report hazards such as gas leaks, downed power lines, and hazardous materials.
  - Support repopulation efforts by ensuring public safety before residents return.
  - Assist in the restoration of critical infrastructure, utilities, and supply chains.

- **Mitigation**:
  - Evaluate response performance and update emergency operations plans.
  - Enhance security measures for high-risk areas.

Operations

Public Safety & Security

ESF 4 Firefighting

ESF 8 EMS

ESF 9 Hazmat

ESF 10 Search & Rescue

ESF 16 Law Enforcement

ESF 13 Military Support

- o   Improve traffic control infrastructure for future disasters.
- o   Conduct public awareness campaigns on disaster safety and crime prevention.

6. ESF 16 Operational Checklists

A. Preparedness Phase

☐ Maintain updated law enforcement resource lists.
☐ Identify critical evacuation routes and security zones.
☐ Conduct interagency training and exercises.

B. Response Phase

☐ Activate ESF 16 and deploy law enforcement personnel.
☐ Establish security at shelters, mass care sites, and disaster supply distribution centers.
☐ Manage traffic control and enforce curfews as required.
☐ Secure impacted areas and assist in emergency operations.

C. Recovery Phase

☐ Conduct security patrols and assist in restoring public order.
☐ Support damage assessments and hazard reporting.
☐ Provide law enforcement presence in repopulated communities.

D. Mitigation Phase

☐ Review after-action reports and update response protocols.
☐ Strengthen traffic and security infrastructure in disaster-prone areas.
☐ Educate the public on crime prevention during emergencies.

7. Key ESF Interfaces

- ESF 6: Mass Care – Security at shelters and evacuation centers.
- ESF 8: Health & Medical – Law enforcement support for medical operations.
- ESF 13: Military Support – Coordination of National Guard law enforcement assistance.
- ESF 14: Public Information – Coordination of public messaging related to law enforcement actions..

Version: [Date]
Reviewed by: [Agency/Official]
Next Review Date: [Scheduled Update]

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 17 ANIMALS & AGRICULTURE

2025

ABSTRACT

ESF 17 - Animals & Agriculture in Collier County coordinates the rescue, sheltering, and care of animals during disasters. It supports pet evacuation, livestock protection, and veterinary services to safeguard animal welfare and public health.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 17 – Animals & Agriculture

1. Purpose & Scope

ESF 17 is responsible for coordinating resources and support for domestic animals, livestock, and wildlife before, during, and after a disaster. This includes evacuation, sheltering, medical care, and reunification efforts while ensuring public health safety related to animals.

2. Lead & Support Agencies

- **Lead Agencies**

    o   Collier County Domestic Animal Services Division (CCDAS)

- **Support Agencies:**

    o   Collier County Parks & Recreation Division
    o   Collier County Public Utilities Department
    o   Collier County Public Services Department
    o   University of Florida IFAS Extension, Collier County
    o   Collier County Emergency Management Division
    o   Collier County Sheriff's Office

3. Mutual Aid & Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)

- **Mutual Aid Agreements:**

    o   Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement

- **Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs):**

    o   Agreements with veterinary services, animal shelters, and livestock organizations for emergency animal response.

4. Concept of Operations

A. General

- ESF 17 operates under the Human Services Branch within the Operations Section of the EOC.
- Collier County Domestic Animal Services Division (CCDAS) leads efforts for animal sheltering, emergency medical care, and rescue operations.
- Coordination occurs with ESF 6 (Mass Care), ESF 8 (Health & Medical), ESF 11 (Food & Water), and ESF 15 (Volunteers & Donations) to integrate animal support with human relief efforts.

- Pet-Friendly Shelters will be managed in coordination with ESF 6, ensuring pets remain with their owners during evacuations..

B. Organizational Structure

- Lead Agency: CCDAS oversees animal-related response efforts.
- Support Agencies: Assist in operations related to sheltering, feeding, medical care, and public information for animal safety.

5. Responsibilities

- **Preparedness:**

  - Develop and implement pet shelter operations in disaster situations.
  - Coordinate with special needs shelters to address pet care for medically dependent individuals.
  - Conduct public outreach campaigns on animal disaster preparedness.
  - Establish agreements with veterinary and animal welfare organizations.

- **Response:**

  - Activate Disaster Animal Response Teams (DART) for animal rescue, medical care, and sheltering.
  - Coordinate with ESF 11 (Food & Water) and ESF 15 (Volunteers & Donations) for supply distribution.
  - Provide quarantine measures and zoonotic disease control in coordination with ESF 8 (Health & Medical).
  - Deploy resources for search and rescue of displaced and injured animals.
  - Assess damage to livestock and commercial animal facilities.

- **Recovery:**

  - Consolidate and close temporary shelters as animal needs decrease.
  - Reunite lost animals with their owners.
  - Support long-term sheltering, feeding, and veterinary care as needed.
  - Dispose of animal carcasses and waste to mitigate public health risks.
  - Work with ESF 8 to monitor public health concerns related to animals.

- **Mitigation**:
  - Develop long-term strategies for animal sheltering and emergency care.
  - Improve pet-friendly sheltering capabilities in coordination with ESF 6.

   ○ Conduct after-action reports to identify areas for improvement.

6. ESF 17 Operational Checklists

A. Preparedness Phase

☐ Develop pet sheltering and evacuation plans.
☐ Establish partnerships with veterinary and animal welfare organizations.
☐ Conduct training and exercises for Disaster Animal Response Teams (DARTs).
☐ Identify and preposition animal care resources.

B. Response Phase

☐ Activate ESF 17 and deploy resources to support animal rescue and sheltering.
☐ Coordinate food, water, and medical care for animals in shelters.
☐ Provide public information on pet-friendly shelters and animal safety..

C. Recovery Phase

☐ Reunite lost animals with their owners and manage long-term sheltering needs.
☐ Monitor animal-related public health concerns in coordination with ESF 8.
☐ Support waste disposal and environmental sanitation related to animals..

D. Mitigation Phase

☐ Improve infrastructure for pet-friendly shelters.
☐ Update disaster plans based on after-action reports.
☐ Strengthen public education campaigns on disaster preparedness for pets and livestock.

7. Key ESF Interfaces

- ESF 6: Mass Care – Support for pet-friendly shelters and displaced animal owners.
- ESF 8: Health & Medical – Zoonotic disease control and animal-related public health concerns.
- ESF 9: Search & Rescue – Coordination for animal rescue operations.
- ESF 11: Food & Water – Provision of animal food and hydration supplies.
- ESF 14: Public Information – Communication regarding animal safety and sheltering.
- ESF 15: Volunteers & Donations – Coordination of donated animal supplies and volunteer support.
- ESF 16: Law Enforcement – Security at animal shelters and enforcement of pet-related regulations.
- ESF 18: Business & Industry – Coordination with agricultural businesses and livestock operations.

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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 18 BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

ABSTRACT

Business & Economic Stabilization in Collier County coordinates business access, damage assessment, and economic recovery after a disaster. It supports businesses, agriculture, and tourism by providing critical information, resources, and coordination to resume operations.

2025

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 18 – Business & Industry

1. Purpose & Scope

ESF 18 is responsible for coordinating business access, damage assessment, economic recovery, and industry support in Collier County following a disaster. This function ensures that businesses, agricultural enterprises, and tourism sectors receive critical information, resources, and coordination support to resume operations.

2. Lead & Support Agencies

- **Lead Agencies**

  o Collier County Tourism Division
  o Collier County Emergency Management Division

- **Support Agencies:**

  o Greater Naples Chamber of Commerce
  o Naples, Marco Island, Everglades Convention and Visitors Bureau
  o University of Florida IFAS Extension

3. Mutual Aid & Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)

- **Mutual Aid Agreements:**

  o Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement

- **Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs):**

  o Agreements with local businesses, tourism organizations, and agricultural industry groups for disaster coordination and economic recovery support.

4. Concept of Operations

A. General

- ESF 18 operates under the Economic Recovery Lifeline within the Operations Section of the EOC.
- The Collier County Tourism Division and Emergency Management Division lead efforts to support business continuity, secure property, and assist in damage assessments.
- Coordination occurs with state and federal business assistance programs, chambers of commerce, and tourism/hospitality organizations to assess impacts and support economic recovery.
- Priority is given to businesses providing critical services, including fuel stations, grocery stores, hotels, and medical supply providers.

B. Organizational Structure

- Lead Agency: Collier County Tourism Division coordinates business and industry disaster recovery efforts.
- Support Agencies: Assist in tracking damage, securing economic recovery resources, and disseminating business impact information

5. Responsibilities

- **Preparedness:**

    o Develop procedures for business re-entry and damage assessment coordination.
    o Maintain an inventory of available lodging and hotel accommodations before and after an emergency.
    o Encourage businesses to register online with Florida Virtual Business Emergency Operations Center (FLVBEOC) to access disaster information and state-level business support.
    o Identify alternate business locations with backup power to ensure continuity of essential services.
    o Conduct outreach and training for business continuity planning and economic resilience strategies.

- **Response:**

    o Facilitate checkpoint clearance for businesses needing to access damaged properties.
    o Provide businesses and tourism operators with real-time updates on power outages, road conditions, and recovery resources.
    o Assist agribusiness and corporate damage assessment teams in identifying economic losses.
    o Maintain a database of private sector restoration activities and coordinate with state and federal disaster assistance programs.
    o Work with ESF 14 (Public Information) to provide clear guidance to businesses on reopening procedures.

- **Recovery:**

    o Coordinate with tourism and business organizations to assess economic impact and recovery priorities.
    o Assist businesses in applying for federal and state recovery assistance programs (e.g., SBA Disaster Loans, FEMA Public Assistance).
    o Support the relocation of businesses severely impacted by disasters.

```
Operations
    |
Food Hydration
 & Shelter
    |
    ├── ESF 6 Mass Care
    |
    ├── ESF 11 Food & Water
    |
    ├── ESF 15 Volunteers & Donations
    |
    ├── ESF 17 Animals & Agriculture
    |
    └── ESF 18 Business & Industry
```

- o Help businesses develop long-term strategies for disaster resilience.
- **Mitigation**:
  - o Promote pre-disaster economic planning to enhance business resilience.
  - o Encourage businesses to adopt continuity of operations plans (COOPs).
  - o Support infrastructure improvements to reduce disaster impacts on key economic sectors.
  - o Conduct after-action reviews to improve future disaster business recovery strategies.

6. ESF 18 Operational Checklists

A. Preparedness Phase

☐ Maintain a business registry for disaster communication and coordination.
☐ Develop a process for business access and damage assessment coordination.
☐ Identify alternate work sites with backup power for business continuity.

B. Response Phase

☐ Activate ESF 18 and coordinate business access for damage assessment.
☐ Provide real-time updates on power outages, infrastructure damage, and economic impacts.
☐ Assist agribusinesses and corporate teams with damage reporting.

C. Recovery Phase

☐ Assist businesses in applying for economic recovery assistance.
☐ Develop strategies for restoring tourism, commercial, and agricultural sectors.
☐ Track private sector restoration efforts and provide ongoing recovery updates.

D. Mitigation Phase

☐ Promote business continuity planning and disaster preparedness.
☐ Encourage businesses to strengthen supply chains and emergency backup systems.
☐ Work with industry groups to identify long-term mitigation opportunities.

7. Key ESF Interfaces

- ESF 14: Public Information – Dissemination of economic recovery information.
- ESF 16: Law Enforcement – Coordination of business access and security for impacted commercial areas.
- ESF 17: Animal Issues – Support for agricultural recovery and livestock protection..
- ESF 16: Law Enforcement – Security at animal shelters and enforcement of pet-related regulations.

- ESF 18: Business & Industry – Coordination with agricultural businesses and livestock operations.

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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 19 FUELS

2025

ABSTRACT
Fuel Support in Collier County coordinates fuel supply, storage, and distribution before, during, and after disasters. It ensures emergency response agencies, critical infrastructure, and essential services have the necessary fuel to sustain operations.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 19 – Fuels

1. Purpose & Scope

ESF 19 is responsible for coordinating fuel supply, storage, and distribution in Collier County before, during, and after a disaster. This function ensures that emergency response agencies, critical infrastructure, and essential services have access to necessary fuel resources for continued operations.

2. Lead & Support Agencies

- **Lead Agencies**

    o   Collier County Solid & Hazardous Waste Division

- **Support Agencies:**

    o   Collier County Emergency Management Division
    o   Collier County Fleet Management Division
    o   Collier County Sheriff's Office
    o   Florida Power & Light (FPL)
    o   Lee County Electric Cooperative (LCEC)
    o   Florida Department of Environmental Protection
    o   Florida Department of Transportation
    o   Local Fuel Distributors and Retailers

3. Mutual Aid & Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)

- **Mutual Aid Agreements:**

    o   Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement

- **Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs):**

    o   Agreements with fuel suppliers, distributors, and critical infrastructure providers for emergency fuel resupply and storage.

4. Concept of Operations

A. General

- ESF 19 operates under the Infrastructure Systems Lifeline within the Operations Section of the EOC.
- The Collier County Solid & Hazardous Waste Division is responsible for fuel coordination and resource management.
- Fuel availability and distribution will be prioritized for first responders, healthcare facilities, evacuation routes, and essential government operations.

- Coordination will occur with state and federal agencies, private fuel suppliers, and local emergency response partners to ensure continued fuel access.

B. Organizational Structure

- Lead Agency: Collier County Solid & Hazardous Waste Division manages fuel coordination, logistics, and emergency resupply efforts.
- Support Agencies: Assist in fuel storage, transportation, distribution, and infrastructure assessments.

5. Responsibilities

- **Preparedness:**

  o Maintain fuel supply inventories for emergency operations.
  o Identify critical fuel storage locations and ensure backup power capabilities for fuel stations.
  o Establish agreements with fuel suppliers and distributors to ensure emergency resupply.
  o Conduct fuel demand assessments for essential services and emergency response.

- **Response:**

  o Coordinate with fuel suppliers to prioritize emergency resupply efforts.
  o Ensure fuel access for first responders, shelters, and healthcare facilities.
  o Work with ESF 3 (Public Works) to restore infrastructure necessary for fuel distribution.
  o Monitor and report fuel shortages, distribution delays, and supply chain issues.

- **Recovery:**

  o Continue fuel support operations for disaster recovery efforts.
  o Assist in restoring fuel infrastructure and supply chains.
  o Evaluate long-term fuel needs for critical facilities and public services.

- **Mitigation**:
  o Identify resiliency measures for fuel storage and distribution.
  o Develop plans for alternative fuel sources and emergency reserves.
  o Strengthen agreements with fuel suppliers to ensure future continuity.
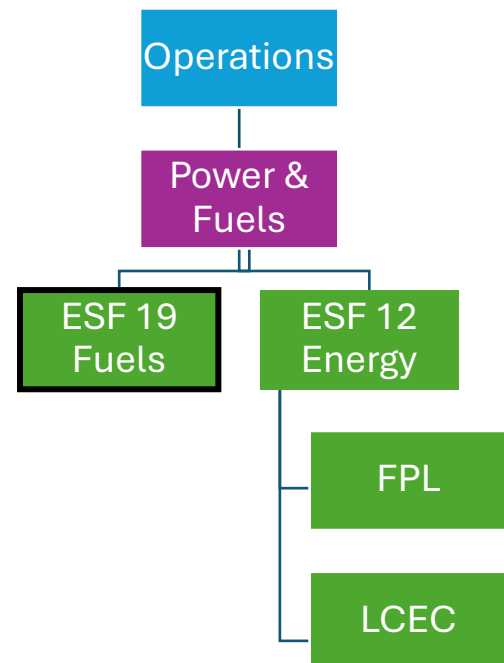
6. ESF 19 Operational Checklists

A. Preparedness Phase

☐ Maintain updated fuel supply inventories and storage locations.
☐ Establish agreements with fuel suppliers and transport providers.
☐ Identify backup power sources for fuel stations and critical infrastructure.

B. Response Phase

☐ Activate ESF 19 and coordinate emergency fuel distribution.
☐ Prioritize fuel resupply for emergency responders and critical infrastructure.
☐ Monitor and report fuel shortages and distribution delays.

C. Recovery Phase

☐ Support fuel resupply for long-term recovery operations.
☐ Restore damaged fuel infrastructure and supply chains.

D. Mitigation Phase

☐ Strengthen fuel storage and distribution resilience.
☐ Develop long-term fuel supply agreements for future emergencies.

7. Key ESF Interfaces

- ESF 3: Public Works & Engineering – Fuel resupply for infrastructure restoration.
- ESF 6: Mass Care – Fuel support for sheltering operations.
- ESF 8: Health & Medical – Fuel prioritization for hospitals and healthcare facilities.
- ESF 12: Energy – Coordination with power utilities for fuel-dependent infrastructure.
- ESF 14: Public Information – Public communication regarding fuel availability and conservation.

Version: [Date]
Reviewed by: [Agency/Official]
Next Review Date: [Scheduled Update]

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 20 CYBERSECURITY

2025

ABSTRACT

Cybersecurity in Collier County coordinates cybersecurity monitoring, incident response, and recovery to protect government networks, critical data, and emergency communication systems before, during, and after disasters.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 20 – Cybersecurity

1. Purpose & Scope

ESF 20 is responsible for coordinating cybersecurity monitoring, incident response, and recovery for Collier County's information technology infrastructure. This function ensures the protection of government networks, critical data, and emergency communication systems before, during, and after a disaster.

2. Lead & Support Agencies

- **Lead Agencies**

  - Collier County Information Technology Division

- **Support Agencies:**

  - Collier County Emergency Management Division
  - Collier County Sheriff's Office Cybercrime Unit
  - Collier County Communications, Government and Public Affairs Division
  - Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE)
  - Florida Digital Services (State ESF 20)
  - Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)

3. Mutual Aid & Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)

- **Mutual Aid Agreements:**

  - Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement

- **Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs):**

  - Agreements with state and federal cybersecurity agencies for cyber threat intelligence sharing and response coordination.

4. Concept of Operations

A. General

- ESF 20 operates under the Communications Lifeline within the Operations Section of the EOC.
- The Collier County Information Technology Division leads cybersecurity incident prevention, response, and recovery efforts.
- ESF 20 will coordinate with local, state, and federal cybersecurity agencies to detect, assess, and mitigate cyber threats affecting Collier County operations.
- Cybersecurity response will prioritize government networks, emergency communications, public safety systems, and critical infrastructure operations.

B. Organizational Structure

- Lead Agency: Collier County Information Technology Division manages cyber incident response and mitigation efforts.
- Support Agencies: Assist in monitoring threats, responding to incidents, and ensuring public communication regarding cybersecurity threats.

5. Responsibilities

- **Preparedness:**

  o Establish cyber threat monitoring and reporting procedures.
  o Maintain cybersecurity awareness training for government agencies and emergency responders.
  o Ensure incident response plans and backup data procedures are in place.
  o Coordinate cybersecurity exercises and penetration testing to identify vulnerabilities.

- **Response:**

  o Detect and mitigate cyber threats affecting county operations.
  o Coordinate with state and federal cybersecurity agencies for threat intelligence sharing.
  o Provide incident response and forensic analysis to contain security breaches.
  o Maintain public communication on cyber threats in coordination with ESF 14 (Public Information).

- **Recovery:**

  o Restore impacted government IT systems and services.
  o Conduct post-incident analysis and security improvements.
  o Provide technical support for agencies recovering from cyberattacks.
  o Maintain incident logs and reports for after-action review.

- **Mitigation**:
  o Enhance cyber resilience through security upgrades and risk assessments.
  o Implement multi-factor authentication and network segmentation for critical systems.
  o Develop long-term strategies to reduce vulnerabilities to cyber threats.
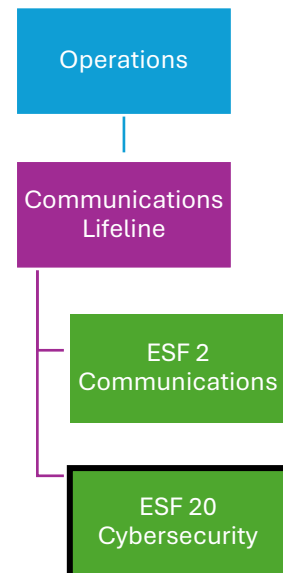
6. ESF 20 Operational Checklists

A. Preparedness Phase

☐ Maintain cybersecurity response procedures and IT system backups.

☐ Conduct cybersecurity training and awareness programs for county staff.

☐ Monitor potential cyber threats through intelligence-sharing platforms.

B. Response Phase

☐ Activate ESF 20 and deploy cybersecurity response teams.

☐ Investigate and mitigate cybersecurity incidents affecting critical systems.

☐ Coordinate with state and federal cyber agencies for response and intelligence sharing.

C. Recovery Phase

☐ Restore compromised IT systems and infrastructure.

☐ Conduct post-incident analysis and implement security improvements.

D. Mitigation Phase

☐ Implement enhanced security controls and cyber risk assessments.

☐ Strengthen IT system redundancies and cyber resilience planning.

7. Key ESF Interfaces

ESF 2: Communications – Cybersecurity of emergency communication networks.

ESF 6: Mass Care – Protection of personal data in shelters and disaster relief systems.

ESF 8: Health & Medical – Security of health data systems and medical communications.

ESF 14: Public Information – Public messaging regarding cyber threats and mitigation.

ESF 16: Law Enforcement – Coordination with cybercrime investigations and digital forensics.

Version: [Date]

Reviewed by: [Agency/Official]

Next Review Date: [Scheduled Update]

ANNEX A
ALL HAZARDS EOC
ACTIVATION
ANNEX

2025

ABSTRACT
The EOC Activation Annex outlines a structured framework for activating the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in Collier County, ensuring a coordinated response to various hazards. It defines activation levels, roles and responsibilities, decision-making criteria, and hazard-specific response actions, emphasizing efficiency, interagency collaboration, and public safety to mitigate disaster impacts.

EOC Activation Annex

1. Introduction

Purpose & Scope

This annex establishes a streamlined approach to Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activations in Collier County, ensuring a coordinated response to various hazards. It outlines activation triggers, operational coordination, and hazard-specific response actions. The goal is to improve efficiency, reduce response time, and enhance communication between agencies to mitigate the impact of emergencies on the community.

EOC Activation Levels

- **Monitoring (Level 4)** – Normal Operations

- **Enhanced Monitoring (Level 3)** – Low-risk situations where the EOC remains on standby. This includes tracking potential threats, issuing early warnings, and maintaining communication with partner agencies to ensure preparedness.

- **Partial Activation (Level 2)** – Moderate-risk scenarios where key Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) are activated. This may include pre-positioning resources, heighten situational awareness, and implementing preliminary response measures to support local agencies.

  - Area Command may be activated independently or in conjunction with the EOC when multiple large-scale incidents require multi-agency fire/EMS coordination, regional SAR deployment, or cross-jurisdictional hazardous materials response.

- **Full Activation (Level 1)** – Major disasters or incidents requiring a full-scale EOC response. All relevant ESFs are activated, incident management operations are fully implemented, and coordination with state and federal agencies is initiated.

  - Area Command will be activated when multiple fire/EMS agencies are involved in a countywide disaster response, such as a hurricane, mass casualty event, or large-scale wildland fire.

Key Authorities & Responsibilities

- **Incident Commander**: Leads EOC operations, making strategic decisions and ensuring coordination among all activated functions.

- **ESFs**: Provide specialized functional support for response and recovery, such as public safety, transportation, communications, and public health.

- **State & Federal Partners**: Support EOC efforts as needed, assisting in resource allocation, disaster declarations, and funding support.

2. Concept of Operations

Activation Triggers & Decision-Making

- National Weather Service advisories - The EOC uses NWS advisories, watches, and warnings to determine the appropriate activation level. Specific triggers include:

  - **Tropical Storm/Hurricane Watches & Warnings** – If a storm is forecasted to impact the region, the EOC may move to Partial or Full Activation, depending on the storm's intensity, projected path, and local vulnerability.

  - **Severe Thunderstorm & Tornado Warnings** – These warnings may prompt Monitoring or Partial Activation, with rapid deployment of emergency response teams as necessary.

  - **Flash Flood Warnings** – Could trigger shelter activations, roadway closures, and increased situational awareness to mitigate life-threatening flood conditions.

  - **Excessive Heat, Freeze, or Extreme Cold Warnings** – May require coordination for public safety messaging, opening of warming or cooling shelters, and assistance to vulnerable populations.

- **State/Federal emergency declarations** - When a state or federal emergency is declared, the EOC activates as needed to align with broader response efforts and secure additional resources.

- **Local hazard impact assessments** - Incident commanders evaluate local damage reports, infrastructure status, and resource needs to determine appropriate response levels.

Coordination Between Agencies

- Establishing Unified Command between local, state, and federal agencies to ensure a cohesive response strategy.

- Strengthening public-private partnerships to protect infrastructure, maintain supply chains, and assist with emergency response logistics.

- Implementing mutual aid agreements to facilitate resource sharing among neighboring jurisdictions and agencies.

Area Command in Multi-Incident Coordination

In situations involving multiple large-scale incidents competing for the same resources, Area Command may be established as an intermediary between on-scene Incident Commanders (ICs) and the EOC.

- Area Command provides strategic oversight, resource allocation, and operational consistency across multiple incidents.

- It is particularly useful for wildfires, major structure fires, hazardous materials releases, and disaster medical operations requiring countywide EMS coordination.

- The Collier County Fire/EMS Chiefs, in coordination with the EOC Manager, determine when Area Command is activated. In major disasters, activation may be recommended by the EOC Operations Section Chief.

EOC Roles & Responsibilities

- **Operations Section**: Manages field response teams, allocates resources, and ensures timely execution of emergency plans.

- **Planning Section**: Develops and updates Incident Action Plans (IAPs), conducts situational analysis, and provides long-term recovery recommendations.

- **Logistics Section**: Identifies and secures essential resources such as personnel, equipment, and shelter supplies.

- **Finance/Admin Section**: Tracks costs, manages financial reimbursements, and ensures compliance with disaster funding requirements.

- **Area Command Interaction with EOC**

  o Area Command operates as part of the EOC structure or as a separate field-based command post, depending on the scale and geographic distribution of incidents.

  o It works closely with ESF 4 (Firefighting), ESF 8 (Health & Medical), ESF 9 (Search & Rescue), and ESF 10 (Hazardous Materials) to prioritize response operations.

- When activated, Incident Commanders operating under Area Command submit resource requests through Area Command, which prioritizes and relays them to the EOC for fulfillment.

- When Unified Area Command is established, it includes representatives from Fire, EMS, Law Enforcement, and Emergency Management.

3. General Response Procedures

Public Warning & Notification

- Utilizing the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) to disseminate time-sensitive warnings.

- Engaging in social media and press briefings to provide regular updates to the public.

- Activating community notification systems to ensure residents receive emergency instructions via phone, email, and text alerts.

Communications & Situational Awareness

- ESF-2 (Communications) ensures the integrity of communication networks and provides backup systems if necessary.

- GIS mapping technology is used for tracking incidents, damage assessments, and response operations.

- Routine situational updates are provided to key stakeholders to ensure decision-makers have real-time information.

Evacuation & Shelter Coordination

- Mass care shelters are activated based on demand, ensuring accessibility for displaced individuals.

- Special Needs Registry coordination guarantees medical and mobility-impaired individuals receive necessary accommodations.

- Transportation support is arranged for vulnerable populations who require assistance evacuating.

Critical Infrastructure & Utility Protection

- Collaborating with power and water utilities to prevent service disruptions and prioritize restoration efforts.

- Conducting rapid assessments of critical transportation routes to maintain emergency access.

- Prioritizing fuel and supply deliveries to first responders and essential services.

4. EOC Activation Decision Support
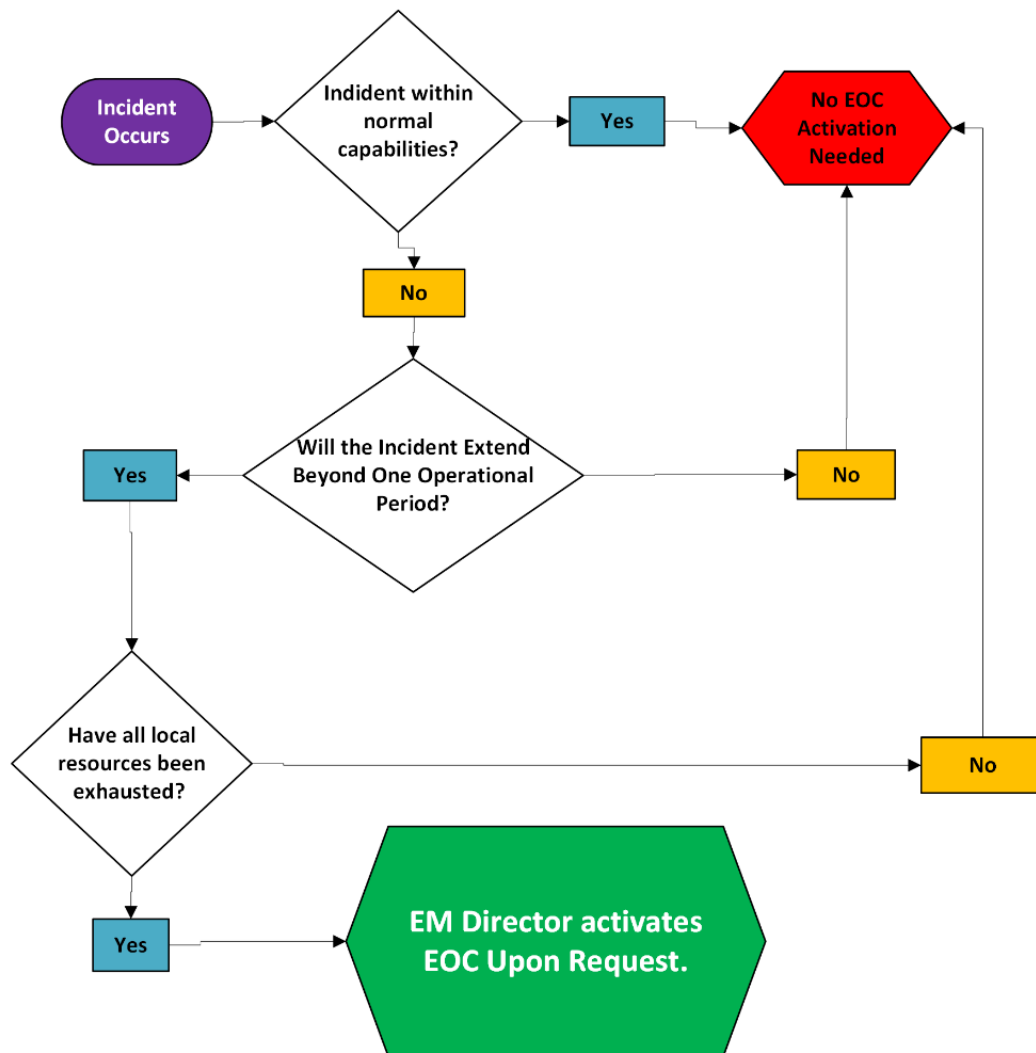
- **EOC Activation Decision Flow Chart**
  To assist in determining the appropriate level of EOC activation, the following flow chart provides a visual decision-making guide:
- **EOC Activation Matrix**
  The following matrix provides a structured approach to categorizing different emergency scenarios and their corresponding EOC activation levels:

- **When to Activate Area Command**

    o   If multiple simultaneous fires, mass casualty events, or hazardous materials releases occur, Area Command should be activated.

    o   If local fire/EMS resources are exhausted and out-of-county mutual aid is needed, Area Command will facilitate coordination with the State Emergency Response Plan (SERP).

    o   If a hurricane or large-scale evacuation event overwhelms local EMS transport resources, Area Command will manage countywide EMS coverage and hospital coordination.

Hazard	Activation Level	ESFs Activated	Lifelines Activated	Description of Tasks
Extreme Cold/Freeze	Level 3 - Monitoring Phase	ESF 6, ESF 14	Food, Hydration & Shelter	Monitor conditions, coordinate shelter openings, disseminate information.
Thunderstorm/Lightning/Tornado	Level 3 to Level 1 (Depending on Severity)	ESF 5, ESF 6, ESF 14, ESF 16	Public Safety & Security, Communications, Transportation	Monitor storm potential, issue warnings, request shelter openings, provide damage assessment.
Drought	Level 3 - Monitoring Phase	ESF 5, ESF 6	Water Systems Infrastructure	Monitor drought impacts, coordinate response efforts.
Tropical Storm/Hurricane	Level 3 to Level 1 (Pre-landfall, Response, Recovery)	ESF 1, ESF 3, ESF 4, ESF 6, ESF 8, ESF 9, ESF 14, ESF 16, ESF 7	Public Safety & Security, Transportation, Health & Medical	Conduct preparedness, issue evacuation orders, open shelters, coordinate emergency response.
Terrorism (CBRNE, Cyber, Explosive, etc.)	Level 3 to Level 1 (Depending on Threat Level)	ESF 2, ESF 4, ESF 5, ESF 6, ESF 8, ESF 10, ESF 13, ESF 16, ESF 17, ESF 18	Public Safety & Security, Communications, Health & Medical, Energy, Water Systems	Monitor threats, coordinate intelligence sharing, establish unified command, secure infrastructure.

Hazard	Activation Level	ESFs Activated	Lifelines Activated	Description of Tasks
Wildfire	Level 3 to Level 1 (Depending on Fire Severity)	ESF 4, ESF 5, ESF 6, ESF 8, ESF 10, ESF 13, ESF 14, ESF 16	Public Safety & Security, Health & Medical, Energy	Monitor fire conditions, activate firefighting response, coordinate evacuations.
Flooding (Storm Surge & Inland)	Level 3 to Level 1 (Depending on Severity)	ESF 1, ESF 3, ESF 4, ESF 5, ESF 6, ESF 8, ESF 10, ESF 14, ESF 16	Public Safety & Security, Transportation	Monitor flood threats, issue warnings, coordinate evacuations.
Radiological Incident (Turkey Point NPP)	Level 3 to Level 1 (Depending on Severity)	ESF 5, ESF 6, ESF 8, ESF 10, ESF 11, ESF 14, ESF 16, ESF 17	Public Safety & Security, Health & Medical, Food, Water Systems	Monitor radiological threats, support protective actions, assess contamination impacts.
Coastal Erosion/Sea Level Rise	Level 3 - Monitoring Phase	ESF 3, ESF 5, ESF 6, ESF 14	Public Safety & Security, Infrastructure	Monitor erosion trends, coordinate mitigation efforts.
Extreme Heat	Level 3 - Monitoring Phase	ESF 6, ESF 14	Health & Medical, Food, Hydration & Shelter	Monitor extreme heat events, issue public advisories.
Hazardous Materials Incident	Level 3 to Level 1 (Depending on Impact)	ESF 10, ESF 5, ESF 6, ESF 8, ESF 14	Public Safety & Security, Health & Medical	Monitor hazardous material releases, coordinate response.
Critical Infrastructure Failure	Level 3 to Level 1 (Depending on Impact)	ESF 5, ESF 7, ESF 12, ESF 14	Public Safety & Security, Communications, Energy	Monitor infrastructure disruptions, coordinate emergency response.
Public Health Emergency	Level 3 to Level 1 (Depending on Severity)	ESF 8, ESF 5, ESF 14	Health & Medical, Public Safety & Security	Monitor health threats, issue advisories, coordinate medical response.
Transportation Incident	Level 3 to Level 1 (Depending on Incident)	ESF 1, ESF 5, ESF 9, ESF 14	Public Safety & Security, Transportation	Monitor and respond to major transportation incidents.

Hazard	Activation Level	ESFs Activated	Lifelines Activated	Description of Tasks
Oil Spill	Level 3 to Level 1 (Depending on Spill Size)	ESF 10, ESF 5, ESF 14	Water Systems, Public Safety & Security	Monitor oil spills, coordinate containment and cleanup.
Nuclear Incident (Other than NPP)	Level 3 to Level 1 (Depending on Incident)	ESF 10, ESF 5, ESF 14	Public Safety & Security, Water Systems	Monitor nuclear incidents, coordinate protective measures.
Mass Migration	Level 3 to Level 1 (Depending on Migrant Surge)	ESF 5, ESF 16, ESF 14	Public Safety & Security, Communications	Monitor migration trends, coordinate humanitarian response.
Civil Disturbance	Level 3 to Level 1 (Depending on Severity)	ESF 5, ESF 16, ESF 14	Public Safety & Security	Monitor and respond to civil unrest events.
Earthquake	Level 3 to Level 1 (Rare but Monitored)	ESF 5, ESF 14	Public Safety & Security, Infrastructure	Monitor seismic activity, coordinate emergency response.
Tsunami	Level 3 to Level 1 (Rare but Monitored)	ESF 5, ESF 14	Public Safety & Security, Infrastructure	Monitor tsunami threats, issue evacuation orders.
Sinkholes	Level 3 to Level 1 (Rare but Monitored)	ESF 5, ESF 14	Public Safety & Security, Infrastructure	Monitor sinkhole activity, coordinate engineering response.
Winter Storm	Level 3 - Monitoring Phase	ESF 5, ESF 14	Public Safety & Security, Infrastructure	Monitor winter weather events, issue advisories.
Dam/Levee Failure	Level 3 to Level 1 (Depending on Severity)	ESF 5, ESF 3, ESF 14	Public Safety & Security, Infrastructure	Monitor dam/levee conditions, coordinate mitigation efforts.

4. Hazard-Specific Response Actions

Hurricanes

- Pre-landfall evacuations are issued based on storm surge models and wind projections.

- Shelter activation ensures safe locations for displaced residents.

- Post-landfall damage assessments prioritize response efforts and recovery planning.

Flooding

- Flood response teams are deployed to assist with sandbag distribution and drainage monitoring.

- Coordination with the South Florida Water Management District ensures appropriate water release strategies.

- Debris clearance teams remove blockages to improve floodwater flow.

Wildfires

- Establishing firebreaks and controlled burns to limit fire spread.

- Evacuating at-risk communities to ensure public safety.

- Leveraging mutual aid agreements to acquire additional firefighting resources.

Terrorism & Cyber Threats

- Strengthening intelligence-sharing networks through the Joint Terrorism Task Force.

- Conducting cyber resilience planning to mitigate the impact of cyberattacks on emergency services.

Severe Weather (Tornadoes, Lightning, Extreme Cold)

- Disseminating early warnings and activating emergency response teams.

- Assessing storm damage for rapid response and recovery efforts.

- Opening warming centers to provide shelter during extreme cold events.

Hazardous Materials Incidents

- Immediate containment procedures are implemented to prevent hazardous substance spread.

- Decontamination operations are established for affected individuals and emergency responders.

- Air and water quality monitoring ensures public safety and determines potential environmental impacts.

- Coordination with ESF-10 (HazMat) and regional hazardous material response teams for expert intervention.

- Public information campaigns are launched to inform residents about potential exposure risks and safety measures.

Infrastructure Failures (Power, Water, Transportation)

- Emergency restoration teams are deployed to address power outages and damaged water systems.

- Prioritization of repairs to critical infrastructure, including hospitals, emergency shelters, and public safety buildings.

- Alternative power solutions such as backup generators and mobile power units are coordinated for essential services.

- Rapid assessment of transportation systems to identify and clear road obstructions, ensuring emergency vehicle access.

- Coordination with utility providers and transportation agencies to streamline repairs and minimize disruption to the community.

5. Recovery & Transition to Normal Operations

Initial Damage Assessments

- Coordinating with local building officials to assess structural integrity.

- Conducting Joint Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDA) with FEMA to determine funding eligibility.

- Implementing debris management plans to facilitate cleanup efforts.

Resource Demobilization & Debriefing

- Gradual reduction of EOC activation levels as the situation stabilizes.

- Conducting after-action reviews to improve future response operations.

- Restocking emergency supplies to ensure readiness for future incidents.

Long-Term Recovery Considerations

- Hazard Mitigation Planning – Evaluating long-term strategies to reduce risks and vulnerabilities in future disasters through improved building codes, land-use planning, and resilient infrastructure investments.

- Infrastructure Resilience Projects – Securing funding for rebuilding efforts, focusing on strengthening utilities, transportation networks, and public facilities to withstand future hazards.

- Community Recovery Task Force Engagement – Partnering with local, state, and federal agencies, along with non-profit organizations and private-sector partners, to address economic recovery, housing needs, and community well-being.

- Social Services & Mental Health Support – Coordinating resources for disaster survivors, including crisis counseling, financial assistance programs, and workforce recovery initiatives.

After-Action Reporting & Plan Improvement

- Documentation of Response Activities – Comprehensive record-keeping of response operations, including resource allocation, key decisions, and identified challenges.

- Lessons Learned & Best Practices – Conducting post-incident debriefings with all stakeholders to assess response effectiveness, identifying gaps, and recommending improvements.

- Annual Review & Plan Updates – Ensuring the EOC Activation Annex remains up to date with emerging risks, policy changes, and technological advancements to enhance future emergency preparedness.

- Training & Exercises – Implementing drills and simulations to validate plan effectiveness and ensure emergency personnel are prepared for various disaster scenarios.
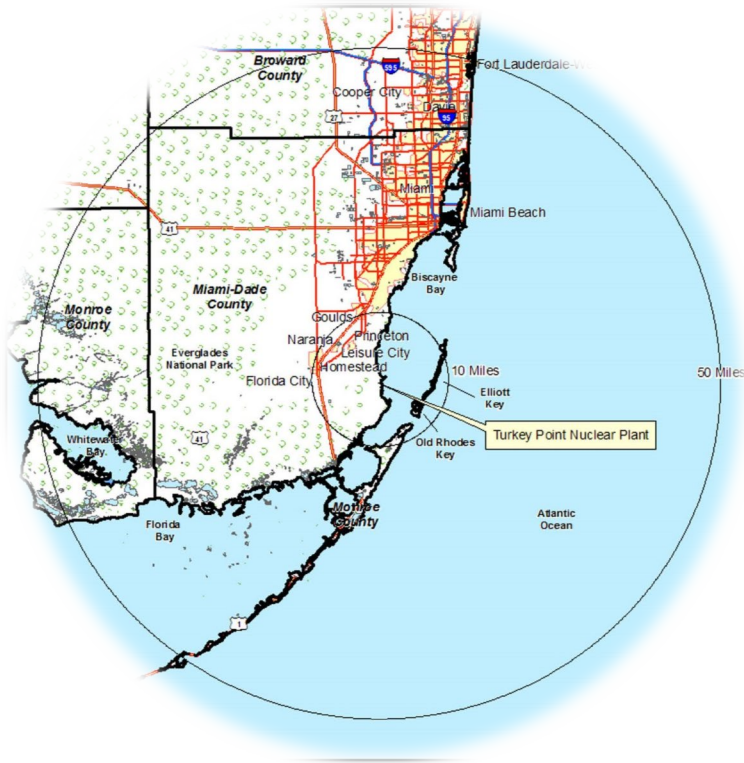
ANNEX B
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE (INGESTION PATHWAY) PLAN

2025

ABSTRACT

The Collier County Radiological Emergency Annex defines the county's roles in preparedness, response, and recovery for a radiological emergency from the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant. It establishes coordination with local, state, and federal agencies to ensure public safety, implement protective actions, and support community recovery.

Executive Summary

The Collier County Radiological Emergency Annex outlines the county's roles and responsibilities in preparedness, response, and recovery for a radiological emergency originating from the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant. It establishes coordination mechanisms with local, state, and federal agencies to ensure public safety, implement protective actions, and support community recovery efforts.

How to Use This Plan

This Radiological Emergency Annex is a supplement to the Collier County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and provides guidance specific to radiological incident response. While this annex outlines unique aspects of a radiological emergency, all disaster operations will follow the procedures established in the CEMP Basic Plan. Key elements from the Basic Plan that apply to this annex include:

- Local State of Emergency (LSE) Declaration – The process for declaring an LSE by the Board of County Commissioners is detailed in the Collier County Municipal Code, Chapter 38, Section 38-59 (link).
- Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Staffing – Primary Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) are listed in Figure 12 (page 28), while supporting agencies are shown in Figure 13 (page 29). Each lead agency is responsible for rostering relief shifts.
- Direction and Control – The county operates under a unified command structure in most activations, as described in page 30 of the Basic Plan.
- Resource Request Process – The Resource Request Flowchart is provided on page 40 for reference.
- Mobilization and Deployment – Procedures for activating and deploying county resources are outlined on page 67.
- Evacuation Zones – The county's designated evacuation zones are detailed on page 45.

This annex should be used in conjunction with the CEMP Basic Plan to ensure a coordinated and effective response to radiological emergencies.

Background

In accordance with Florida Administrative Code 27P-6.0025, Collier County has developed a Radiological Emergency Plan for Nuclear Power Plants to ensure public safety in the event of a radiological incident.

This plan provides a detailed framework for protecting the public from potential health effects associated with a radiological emergency at a commercial nuclear power plant. Only counties within a 50-mile radius of a commercial nuclear facility are required to develop such a plan.

The plan has been developed with direct assistance from the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) and is incorporated into the appropriate site plan within the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP) section of the State Emergency Response Plan.

This plan complies with the requirements outlined in the Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants (NUREG-0654/FEMA REP-1, Rev. 1) (link).

For final approval, this plan (or annex) will be submitted to both the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for review.

I.   Introduction

The Turkey Point Nuclear Generating Station is a twin-reactor nuclear power facility located two miles east of Homestead, Florida, adjacent to Biscayne National Park. The facility is approximately 25 miles (40 km) south of Miami and is situated near the southernmost edge of Miami-Dade County. The plant is owned and operated by Florida Power & Light (FPL).

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) defines two Emergency Planning Zones (EPZs) around nuclear power plants to ensure timely and effective public safety measures in the event of an incident:

Plume Exposure Pathway Zone – Extends 10 miles (16 km) from the plant and focuses on airborne radioactive contamination, including exposure and inhalation risks.

Ingestion Exposure Pathway Zone – Extends 50 miles (80 km) from the plant and addresses radioactive contamination in food and water supplies.

While the EPZs are often depicted as circular areas, their actual shapes vary based on geographic, demographic, and environmental factors that influence radiological dispersion.

A.   Collier County's Role in the Ingestion Pathway Zone

Approximately 70 square miles of Collier County (about 3.5% of the county's total land area) fall within the 50-mile Ingestion Pathway Zone for Turkey Point Nuclear

Generating Station. Collier County, located on Florida's southwest coast, is bordered by:

- North – Lee and Hendry Counties
- East – Broward and Miami-Dade Counties
- South – Monroe County
- West – Gulf of Mexico

As Florida's largest county in land area east of the Mississippi River, Collier County spans approximately 2,025 square miles of land and 112 square miles of inland surface water. Forty-six percent of the county consists of national parkland, located entirely within the ingestion pathway zone. However, no significant agricultural industry exists within the county's portion of the zone, reducing concerns about contaminated food production.

B.   Population and Seasonal Variability

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) estimated that the South Florida region's population in 2020 was approximately 2,383,742, accounting for 11% of Florida's total population.

Collier County experiences significant seasonal population increases, particularly during the winter months (January and February) when traffic volume peaks. This surge is attributed to:

- **Winter Residents ("Snowbirds")** – Individuals who live in other parts of the country but reside in Southwest Florida for one to five months annually. These residents own homes or secure long-term rentals in the region. During peak months, winter residents may increase the local population by up to 22%, contributing to higher traffic congestion.
- **Tourists** – Visitors to the region include both short-term vacationers and business travelers. Tourism peaks occur in both winter (January–March) and summer (July–September).
- **Migrant Workers** – Seasonal agricultural laborers contribute to increased traffic during planting and harvest seasons.

Most winter visitors travel by private vehicle, leading to increased demand on roadways and highways, particularly in coastal areas. Tourists traveling by air often utilize rental cars, further impacting local transportation networks.

This demographic and seasonal variability must be considered when planning for a radiological emergency, as increased population density can affect evacuation routes, emergency response capabilities, and public communication strategies.

C.   Purpose

This annex outlines the strategies and actions necessary to minimize the impact of radioactive exposure on the public and to prevent contamination of agricultural resources in the event of an incident at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant. It establishes a coordinated framework for planning and response efforts by local officials and assigns specific roles and responsibilities to various emergency response organizations.

This plan is an integral component of Collier County's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and is supported by other relevant annexes.

D.   Plan Maintenance

The Emergency Management (EM) Director holds overall responsibility for emergency planning and the oversight of this annex. The plan will be reviewed annually and distributed to the appropriate response agencies.

Additionally, the plan may be updated as needed to reflect changes in policies, standard operating procedures, laws, and regulations. Reproduction of this document, in whole or in part, is prohibited without prior approval from Collier County Emergency Management.

E.   Situation & Assumptions
1.   Situation

The Ingestion Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) for nuclear power plants extends 50 miles from the facility. The 50-mile EPZ associated with the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant affects four counties in South Florida.

In the event of a radioactive release from the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant, radiological contaminants may settle on crops, vegetation, livestock, surface water bodies, and ground surfaces.

The State of Florida, with support from federal agencies, is responsible for implementing protective actions if a radiological incident results in contamination of human food supplies or animal feed.

Decisions regarding protective actions are generally based on potential releases to the environment, radiological measurements, laboratory analyses, and integrated dose projections within the affected pathway.

Protective action guidance to help the public minimize exposure to contaminated foodstuffs is available through multiple official sources.

Moderate to heavy rainfall may increase the deposition of radioactive contaminants, potentially leading to higher surface contamination levels and necessitating additional protective actions within the EPZ.

Radionuclides in the ingestion pathway can pose long-term contamination risks. Once deposited in soil, certain radionuclides may be absorbed by vegetation, including crops, fruit trees, grains, and forage, potentially affecting future harvests.

2.   Assumptions

Collier County will receive notifications and situational updates regarding emergency incidents at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant through the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) State Watch Office. Collier County will aid as requested to support emergency response efforts.

FDEM will deploy All-Hazards Incident Management Team (AHIMT) personnel along with representatives from the Florida Department of Health (FDOH) Bureau of Radiological Control to coordinate state response efforts. Additional state and federal agencies will also conduct assessments during the emergency. Ingestion Pathway Counties will receive technical guidance from the Bureau of Radiological Control and other state and federal agencies to support informed decision-making.

In multi-jurisdictional emergencies that exceed local response capabilities or when the Governor determines public safety is at risk, the State of Florida may assume primary responsibility for emergency response. This can be enacted through an Executive Order under the provisions of Section 252.36, Florida Statutes.

If a State of Florida Executive Order is issued, Collier County Emergency Management will continue to coordinate local emergency response operations. If needed, the issuance of a Local State of Emergency will be coordinated with the Collier County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC).

F. Hazard Analysis

Collier County is within the 50-mile Ingestion Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) for the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Facility, located in Miami-Dade County. Within this EPZ, radiological contaminants from a nuclear incident could impact food and water sources, potentially leading to public health concerns.

The primary risk associated with Collier County's location in the EPZ is the ingestion of radiologically contaminated food, water, and other agricultural products. While direct exposure risks within Collier County are minimal due to the county's distance from the plant, contamination of surface water, livestock feed, and commercial food products remains a key concern.

Protective actions may be necessary in response to a radiological release, including food and water advisories, agricultural restrictions, and decontamination procedures. Technical guidance from the Florida Department of Health (FDOH) Bureau of Radiological Control and federal agencies will support decision-making for protecting public health and minimizing contamination risks.

This annex provides a framework for Collier County's coordination with state and federal agencies in monitoring, assessing, and mitigating ingestion pathway contamination.

II. Radiological Response Organization
A. Collier County Emergency Management (CCEM)
Collier County Emergency Management (CCEM) is the lead agency for disaster response operations within the county. Collier County does not receive Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) funding and has no dedicated REP staff. In the absence of a designated REP coordinator, the Director of Emergency Management or a designee assumes REP responsibilities, which include:

1. Serving as the county's primary contact for mutual aid requests via WebEOC.
2. Coordinating the reception and care of evacuees from risk counties.
3. Supporting state and federal agencies in implementing protective measures to prevent public consumption of contaminated food.
4. Disseminating protective action information to the public.
5. Assisting state and federal agencies in identifying commercial sites, agricultural producers, processors, and logistics locations for response efforts.

6. Supporting state and federal agencies in controlling or restricting the distribution of contaminated food.
7. Distributing pre-printed agricultural emergency preparedness information to residents, the agriculture industry, and NGOs.
8. Assisting the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), Collier County Public Utilities Department (PUD), and municipal water departments in implementing protective actions for contaminated potable and non-potable water.
9. Providing support for state and federal sampling site operations.
10. Offering local agricultural industry expertise to state and federal agencies.
11. Assisting state and federal agencies with personnel and resources for sample collection.
12. Supporting state and federal agencies in the distribution and allocation of animal feed and water.
13. Assisting state and federal agencies with radiological monitoring and laboratory analysis services.
14. Alerting, notifying, and activating county departments, agencies, and personnel as directed by county leadership.
15. Coordinating with local organizations, including University Extension Services, law enforcement, farmers, ranchers, businesses, and volunteer agencies.

B. State of Florida

The State of Florida supports local government operations during emergencies unless the scope of the incident requires increased state action. The Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) coordinates this support through the All-Hazards Incident Management Team (AHIMT) from the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The state's response and recovery framework, based on functional support groups, integrates broad participation from state agencies and aligns with federal response and recovery structures.

1. Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM)
   a) Serves as the lead state agency for coordinating emergency response and recovery efforts.
   b) Receives initial incident notifications from Turkey Point via the State Watch Office (24/7 monitoring).
   c) Oversees the development and implementation of state and county emergency response plans.

d) Provides command and control of state emergency response resources.

e) Notifies and coordinates with state and county response agencies.

f) Supports federal, state, and local emergency coordination efforts

2.   Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Radiation Control

The Bureau of Radiation Control (BRC) is the lead state agency for assessing health hazards in radiological emergencies, as designated by Chapter 404, Florida Statutes. Additional assistance may be requested through the Southern Mutual Radiation Assistance Plan and the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

a) Provides technical expertise in public health and radiation-related emergencies.

b) Conducts offsite radiological surveillance, monitoring, and hazard assessments.

c) Makes protective action recommendations for the 10-mile plume exposure pathway.

d) Analyzes air, water, and food samples within the 50-mile ingestion exposure pathway.

e) Assists with reentry and recovery decision-making.

3.   Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC)

a) Conducts evacuation and enforcement of restricted zones in deep and shallow waterways.

b) Coordinates maritime patrol activities with state and county law enforcement agencies.

c) Works alongside the U.S. Coast Guard, which has jurisdiction over official waterway closures.

4.   Florida Highway Patrol (FHP)

a) Provides traffic control and law enforcement support during evacuations.

b) Assists with transportation of radiological samples for analysis when needed.

c) Supports state and county emergency law enforcement coordination.

5.   Florida Department of Agriculture

a)   Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS) – Commissioner

   (1) Supports ingestion pathway protective measures for food, water, and agricultural safety.

   (2) Evaluates contamination risks and advises on food supply protection strategies.

   (3) Assists in coordinating radiological monitoring of agricultural products

  b) **DACS – Division of Forestry**

   (1) Through an intergovernmental agreement with DOH, provides aircraft and pilots for radiation surveys and transportation of emergency personnel and environmental samples.

C. Federal Government

Federal assistance for state and local governments during radiological incidents follows the National Response Framework. The federal government provides support as requested by the State of Florida.

 1. **Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)**

  a) Serves as the primary federal authority for onsite nuclear power plant activities.

  b) Assesses and ensures compliance with emergency preparedness standards.

  c) Performs independent incident assessments, evaluates offsite consequences, and provides recommendations.

  d) Deploys technical experts to the licensee's facility when necessary.

  e) Acts as the Coordinating Federal Agency for incidents involving NRC-licensed facilities.

 2. **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

  a) Assists with field radiological monitoring and sampling.

  b) Provides guidance for non-plant-related recovery and reentry efforts.

 3. **Department of Energy**

  a) Maintains extensive radiological monitoring equipment and personnel resources.

  b) Provides support for offsite radiological assessments and emergency response.

  c) Can be requested to assist Turkey Point in accordance with the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan (FRMAP).

 4. **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)**

     a) Coordinates the federal multiagency response to radiological incidents in line with the National Response Framework (NRF).

     b) Provides nontechnical federal assistance to support state and local response efforts.

     c) Facilitates state requests for federal aid, ensuring the appropriate agencies address specific needs.

D. **Private Corporations**

1. **Florida Power & Light (FPL)**

Florida Power & Light (FPL) is responsible for the initial response and management of incidents at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant (TPNPP). Responsibilities include notifying and coordinating with federal, state, and local agencies, assessing the incident's scope, and developing protective actions and response strategies.

     a) Emergency Preparedness & Planning – Develop, maintain, and implement the Turkey Point Radiological Emergency Plan in compliance with regulatory requirements.

     b) Incident Management – Assess, classify, and respond to emergencies, ensuring appropriate protective actions are taken.

     c) Notification & Coordination – Communicate with federal, state, and local agencies, providing timely updates and recommendations.

     d) Public & Environmental Safety – Monitor radiological conditions, support protective measures, and provide technical expertise.

     e) Recovery & Support – Assist in post-incident recovery efforts in coordination with state and federal agencies.

2. **Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INPO)**

     a) Supports nuclear utilities by coordinating emergency personnel, equipment, and operational analysis.

     b) Provides a dedicated emergency call number and maintains an Emergency Response Center for industry-wide coordination.

     c) Works with the Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI) and Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) to share emergency information.

3. **American Nuclear Insurers (ANI)**

     a) Ensures nuclear power plants comply with liability insurance requirements for radiological incidents.

     b) Coordinates notification procedures and liability coverage in case of a nuclear accident.

   4. **DOE Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS)**

     a) Provides emergency medical consultation and response for incidents involving radiation exposure.

     b) Offers training and simulation exercises related to radiation safety and medical management

   5. **Bechtel Power Corporation**

     a) Contracted for design engineering expertise, specialized equipment, and technical support during radiological emergencies.

III. **Command & Control**

 A. **General**

In accordance with Collier County Code Chapter 38 (Civil Emergencies) and Florida Statute 252.38, Collier County Emergency Management is responsible for directing, coordinating, and managing the county's disaster response efforts. To fulfill its role under Annex H of the Collier County Ingestion Pathway Plan, the county may activate various response and recovery facilities in collaboration with governmental and private sector partners.

 B. **Concept of Operations**

   1. **Intermediate Phase**

     a) The Intermediate Phase begins once the radiological release is controlled, and environmental measurements are available to guide Protective Actions. This phase may overlap with the Early and Late Phases, lasting from weeks to months, with a dose projection period of one year. Protective actions continue until they are deemed no longer necessary.

     b) **Food and Water Safety**: Products that may enter the human food chain (e.g., vegetation, fruits, milk, animal feed, and water) will be held until sampling and analysis confirm their safety. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), through ESF-17 support teams, will coordinate this effort at the local level.

     c) **Ingestion Exposure Pathway Emergency Response**: Emergency response operations focus on identifying and mitigating contaminated areas within the Ingestion Exposure Pathway:

(1) The State may request aerial surveys ("Fly Over") by federal agencies to assess contamination levels.

(2) Once a contamination footprint is identified, the State will conduct sampling and may request federal assistance for verification.

(3) Upon confirmation of contamination, Protective Actions will be implemented to restrict the use of affected food and water to safeguard public health.

(4) The State coordinates emergency response operations, with federal support as needed.

(5) County emergency management agencies serve as the operational lead for response and recovery, working alongside state and federal farm service agencies, extension services, and development authorities.

2. Protective Actions

a) Protective actions announced by the State and counties may require modifications to food production, processing, and distribution pathways in affected areas both within and beyond the Ingestion Exposure Pathway EPZ.

b) Protective actions will be determined based on known releases, radiological measurements, laboratory analyses, and integrated dose projections.

c) Protective actions will only be recommended when state and federal agencies have documented measured contamination levels and assessed the health, economic, and social impacts. The public within the Exposure EPZs will be informed through the Emergency Alert System (EAS), public service announcements, news releases, and local media. Key audiences for ingestion exposure protective actions include the public, dairies, farmers, food processors, distributors, and water suppliers.

d) Farm animals within the Ingestion Exposure Pathway EPZ should be sheltered, with priority given to dairy livestock. They must be fed from stored feed and covered water sources to prevent radiological contamination. Grazing should only resume upon State Agriculture Response Team (SART) approval. The State will provide protective action recommendations to counties, with county emergency management agencies responsible for

implementation. Protective measures may include, but are not limited to:

- **(1)** Removing livestock from pastures and placing them on stored feed.
- **(2)** Quarantining potentially contaminated milk.
- **(3)** Restricting access to contaminated water supplies.
- **(4)** Washing all harvested produce.

e) Guidance from the Bureau of Radiation Control (BRC) and the Florida Department of Agriculture should be obtained before implementing these measures to ensure effectiveness under actual conditions.

f) Personal protective equipment (PPE) requests will be submitted to FDEM via WebEOC. Collier County Emergency Management is responsible for the safety of public safety personnel, ensuring PPE is distributed to county response teams as needed.

3.   Recovery Actions

Collier County's radiological recovery efforts will focus on restoring public safety, critical infrastructure, environmental integrity, and economic stability. The following actions will guide the recovery process:

a) **Re-Entry Actions** – Coordinating phased re-entry based on radiological assessments and safety guidelines.

b) **Damage Assessment** – Conducting detailed damage assessments for county government, private businesses, and agricultural sectors.

c) **Financial Assistance** – Facilitating federal and private reimbursement, property acquisition, and relocation of affected agricultural and commercial resources.

d) **Resource Distribution** – Managing the distribution of essential supplies to impacted areas.

e) **Restoration of Essential Services** – Reestablishing power, water, transportation, and communications infrastructure.

f) **Relief Services** – Providing humanitarian aid, mental health support, and emergency assistance to affected populations.

g) **Public Health Restoration** – Restoring medical services, sanitation, and contamination monitoring.

h) **Environmental Management** – Addressing animal control, natural resource restoration, and contamination cleanup.

       i) **Agricultural Regulation** – Evaluating local agricultural policies to ensure safe food production and land use.

       j) **Economic Redevelopment** – Agriculture – Supporting the recovery and revitalization of the agricultural sector.

       k) **Economic Redevelopment** – Local Community – Facilitating business recovery and long-term economic resilience.

       l) **Hazard Mitigation** – Implementing risk reduction strategies to prevent future radiological impacts.

       m) **Risk and Hazard Assessment** – Reassessing radiological hazards and updating local preparedness plans.

       n) **Sheltering & Long-Term Housing** – Establishing temporary and permanent housing solutions for displaced residents.

IV. **Emergency Classification System**

    A. **General**

Four Emergency Classification Levels (ECLs) are established: Notification of Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency, and General Emergency. While these levels are typically progressive, an emergency may escalate immediately to any classification based on the nature and severity of the incident.

    B. **Emergency Classification Levels (ECL)**

       1. **Notification of Unusual Event**

          a) **Class Description:** A condition that has occurred or is in progress, indicating a potential degradation of safety at the plant.

          b) **Release Potential:** No offsite radiological release is expected unless the situation worsens, and safety systems degrade further.

          c) **Purpose:** To ensure initial offsite notification, place operations staff on heightened readiness, facilitate the systematic assessment of the event, and prepare for potential response actions.

       2. **Alert**

          a) **Class Description:** An event that involves an actual or potential substantial degradation of plant safety systems.

          b) **Release Potential:** Any radioactive release is expected to be minimal, remaining well below Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Protective Action Guide (PAG) exposure levels, with no significant offsite impact.

c) **Purpose:** To ensure emergency personnel are available to respond if conditions worsen, initiate confirmatory radiation monitoring if needed, and provide offsite authorities with real-time status updates.

3. **Site Area Emergency**
   a) **Class Description:** An event involving the actual or likely failure of key plant safety functions necessary for public protection.
   b) **Release Potential:** Radiological releases may approach Protective Action Guide (PAG) exposure levels, but are expected to remain within onsite boundaries.
   c) **Purpose:** To activate and staff emergency response centers, deploy monitoring teams, ensure personnel required for near-site evacuations are in position, coordinate with offsite authorities, and provide public updates through government agencies.

4. **General Emergency**
   a) **Class Description:** A severe event involving actual or imminent substantial core degradation or meltdown, with a potential loss of containment integrity.
   b) **Release Potential:** A radiological release is expected to exceed Protective Action Guide (PAG) exposure levels offsite.
   c) **Purpose:** To initiate protective actions for the public, conduct continuous assessment using plant data and offsite monitoring, implement additional response measures as needed, coordinate with offsite authorities, and provide public updates through government agencies.

V. **Notification & Activation**

A. **Notification, Mobilization & Activation**

1. **Collier County**

The State Watch Office will issue the initial notification via the Everbridge mass notification system to EOC leadership and the Collier County Sheriff's Warning Point regarding an emergency at Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant (TPNPP). The Collier County Sheriff's Office (CCSO) operates a 24-hour emergency communications center located at 8075 Lely Cultural Parkway, Naples, FL 34113.

Upon notification of an emergency at TPNPP, the Emergency Management Director or designee will notify:

- Deputy County Manager
- Director of Communications, Government & Public Affairs
- Chief of Emergency Medical Services
- Director, Florida Department of Health – Collier

The EOC activation level will be determined based on direction from the County Manager and the nature of the emergency. Once activated, the EOC will serve as the central coordination hub for operational, logistical, and administrative response efforts. The EOC is located at 8075 Lely Cultural Parkway, Naples, FL 34113.

The EOC may be activated preemptively upon direction from the Director of Emergency Management, with concurrence from the County Manager, to support ICS/NIMS operations at a local or regional level. The EOC may remain active 24/7 throughout the emergency until a reduced operational schedule is deemed appropriate.

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) will provide primary staffing for EOC operations.

- 24-hour operations support may be requested via WebEOC for an All-Hazards Incident Management Team (AHIMT).
- Outgoing staff will conduct briefings for incoming personnel to maintain situational awareness and response continuity.
- If inter-county resources are required, EM personnel will notify primary ESF representatives, who will be responsible for alerting and activating their designated support agencies.
- The Emergency Management Division will maintain ESF rosters and conduct recall notifications as needed.

2.   Collier County Actions by Emergency Classification Level (ECL)

All activations are conditional based on the power plant conditions. For more details, refer to the Collier County CEMP, Basic Plan (Page 33) for EOC activation levels and associated actions.

    a)   Unusual Event (No Activation)

        (1)   Emergency Management staff will monitor notifications and updates.

    b)   Alert (No Activation)

        (1)   Emergency Management staff will continue to monitor conditions.

(2)   Collier County Public Information Officer (PIO) may be placed on alert.

c)   Site Area Emergency (Monitoring/Partial)

(1)   Selected ESFs activated as needed.

(2)   Joint Information Center (JIC) may be activated, and pre-scripted public information releases prepared.

(3)   Everbridge and Alert Collier messages may be issued to the public.

d)   General Emergency (Partial/Full, if Necessary)

(1)   Appropriate ESFs activated as required.

3.   Public Notification

Public notifications will be coordinated between the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) State Watch Office, risk counties, host counties, and ingestion pathway counties. Collier County Emergency Management (EM), or a designated representative, will issue Collier County-specific notifications using multimedia platforms.

a)   Multilingual Public Notifications:

The Collier County Sheriff's Communication Center utilizes Language Line Services and Vioance and has multilingual staff to assist with public message translation. Protective action notifications will be broadcast via the following radio and TV stations:

b)   Radio Stations:

(1)   Golden Gate – WNPL AM 1460

(2)   Immokalee – WAFZ FM 92.1, WCIW FM 107.9, WAFZ AM 1490

(3)   Marco Island – WMKO FM 91.7, WVOI AM 1480

(4)   Naples – WGUF FM 98.9, WNOG AM 1270, WAVV FM 101.1, WSGL FM 104.7, WARO FM 94.5, WSOR FM 90.9, WAYJ FM 89.5

c)   Television Stations:

(1)   Naples Comcast TV Cable

(2)   Marco Island TV Cable

(3)   WXCW (CW Network)

(4)   WZVN (ABC Network)

(5)   WXDT LP, WZDT LP, WANA LD, WHDN CD

d)   Agricultural Community Notification:

Collier County Emergency Management will partner with the Collier County Agricultural Extension Office (IFAS) to notify ranchers, dairy farmers, and grove producers of an emergency at Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant.

e) **NOAA Weather Radio – Emergency Alert System (NWR-EAS):** NWR-EAS receivers are in hospitals, schools, government offices, and nursing homes across the county. The system is activated by Collier County EOC through the National Weather Service (NWS) Miami.

f) **Public Alerting Systems:**

   (1) **Everbridge Notification System (Alert Collier)**

   May be used for public alerts and updates.

   (2) **Boater Advisories**

   The U.S. Coast Guard Station Fort Myers will issue advisories on Marine VHF Channel 16, directing boaters to tune to a designated emergency channel (e.g., 22A) for further instructions.

   (a) The National Park Service (NPS), Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), and Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) will be invited to the EOC to assist in notifying boaters, recreational water sports participants (kayakers, scuba divers, snorkelers), and campers in National Park areas of any emergency at Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant (TPNPP).

   (b) **Collier County Parks & Boat Ramps**
   - *Lake Trafford Park* – 6001 Lake Trafford Rd, Immokalee, FL 34142 | (239) 657-4449
   - *Bayview Park* – 1500 Danford Street, Naples, FL 34112 | (239) 252-4000
   - *Caxambas Park* – 909 Collier Court, Marco Island, FL 34145 | (239) 642-0004
   - *Cocohatchee River Park* – 13531 Vanderbilt Drive, Naples, FL 34104 | (239) 514-3752
   - *Collier Boulevard Boat Ramp* – 3620 Collier Blvd., Naples, FL 34113 | (239) 252-4000

- *Golden Gate Boat Ramp* – 3300 Santa Barbara Blvd., Naples, FL 34116 | (239) 252-6128
- *Goodland Boat Ramp* – 750 Palm Point Drive, Goodland, FL 34140 | (239) 389-4247
- *Mar-Good Harbor Park* – 321 Pear Tree Avenue, Goodland, FL 34140 | (239) 252-4000
- *Port of the Islands Marina* – 525 Newport Dr, Naples, FL 34114 | (239) 642-3133
- *Isles of Capri Paddlecraft Park* – 3620 Collier Blvd., Naples, FL 34113 | (239) 252-4000

g)   Public Information & Notification Platforms

Residents can obtain emergency and general information through 3-1-1 or the Collier County Emergency Information Hotline (239-252-8444).

(1)   Hotlines & Call Centers:
- **(a)**   Collier County Emergency Information Hotline – (239-252-8444)
- **(b)**   Collier County Emergency Management Main Line – (239-252-3600)
- **(c)**   3-1-1 Call Center – General public information

(2)   Online & Social Media Updates:
- **(a)**   Twitter: @CollierEM
- **(b)**   Facebook: Collier County Emergency Management
- **(c)**   Collier County Emergency Management Website
- **(d)**   Collier County Government Website
- **(e)**   Alert Collier (Everbridge Notification System)

(3)   Public Alerts & Messaging:
- **(a)**   **Code Red** – County-wide opt-in emergency notification system (Operated by Collier County Sheriff's Office)
- **(b)**   **Press Releases** – Adjusted as needed to dispel rumors, clarify information, and modify response actions.
- **(c)**   Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) – Handle public inquiries and monitor trends in concerns for improved messaging.

VI.   Emergency Communications

Effective and redundant communication is critical for coordinating emergency response activities among the State Watch Office, risk counties, host counties, ingestion counties, and local agencies. To ensure reliable and continuous communication, Collier County Emergency Management maintains multiple communication systems and testing protocols.

A.   Communications Systems

Collier County employs multiple independent communication methods to ensure redundancy and reliability during radiological emergencies. The following systems may be used depending on availability and operational needs:

1. **Commercial Telephone** – Standard wired and wireless telephone lines.
2. **State Emergency Satellite Communications System (ESATCOM)** – Satellite-based phone and radio communication for statewide emergency coordination.
3. **Secure e-mail Systems** – Utilized for formal correspondence and documentation.
4. **Cellular Telephone** – Mobile phone networks providing voice and data communication.
5. **Collier County SLERS (Statewide Law Enforcement Radio System)** Dedicated statewide two-way radio system for emergency operations.
6. **WebEOC** – Web-based crisis information management system for real-time emergency coordination.
7. **Facsimile (Fax)** – Used as a backup for transmitting critical documents.
8. **Public Information Systems**:
   a) **Everbridge (Alert Collier)** – County's mass notification system for emergency alerts.
   b) **Social media (Twitter/Facebook)** – Used to disseminate public information and emergency updates.

B.   Communication Testing & Reliability

To ensure operational readiness, all communication systems shall be tested at least quarterly. Routine system checks include:

System	Testing Frequency
Commercial Telephone	Quarterly

System	Testing Frequency
WebEOC	Quarterly
ESATCOM	Quarterly
Collier SLERS	Quarterly
Cellular Telephone	Quarterly
Facsimile	Quarterly
Twitter/Facebook	Quarterly
Everbridge (Alert Collier)	Quarterly

Additionally, live drills and exercises will be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of these systems in a simulated emergency environment.

C. **Communications During Emergencies**

1. **Primary Communication:**

The State Watch Office will serve as the central hub for disseminating emergency alerts and coordinating response actions.

2. **Backup Communication:**

If primary systems fail, secondary methods such as ESATCOM, WebEOC, or SLERS will be activated.

3. **Emergency Response Coordination**:

Direct communication links between Collier County's Emergency Operations Center (EOC), State EOC, and FPL's Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) will be maintained for real-time situational awareness.

VII. **Public Education & Information**

Public education and timely dissemination of information are critical to ensuring Collier County residents understand Turkey Point emergency planning measures and appropriate actions to take in the event of a radiological emergency.

A. **Public Outreach & Educational Materials**

Collier County Emergency Management, in coordination with Florida Power & Light (FPL), will provide informational resources to the public upon request, including:

1. **"Important Information for Turkey Point Neighbors"**

A guide detailing emergency planning measures for communities near Turkey Point. (Available at: bit.ly/3rchrA3)

2. **"Agriculture and Nuclear Power in Florida"**
A brochure addressing the impacts of radiation on agriculture and food safety. (Posted on the Collier County Emergency Management website: bit.ly/3rchrA3)

Educational materials will be made available via:
- Collier County Emergency Management's website and social media platforms
- Public libraries, community centers, and agricultural extension offices

3. **Public Inquiry & Emergency Information Hotline**
During a radiological event or heightened public interest, Collier County residents are likely to seek information through established communication channels. To address public concerns:

    a) **Collier County's 3-1-1 System –** Serves as the primary point of contact for general inquiries related to Turkey Point and emergency procedures.

    b) **Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Call Center Activation**

        (1) If call volume increases significantly, 3-1-1 staff will report to the EOC Call Center to manage public inquiries.

        (2) The EOC Call Center will provide official updates, protective action guidance, and clarify misinformation in coordination with Public Affairs and Emergency Management staff.

    c) **After-Hours Public Information**

        (1) If the situation stabilizes after duty hours, the EOC Call Center will transition to an automated recording at (239-252-8444), providing pre-recorded emergency information.

        (2) Updates will also be posted on official county websites and social media channels.

B. Media Education
In the event of an actual or rumored situation at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) that may impact businesses or residents of Collier County, a Joint Information Center (JIC) and/or the Emergency Information Hotline (CEIH) may be activated at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to address public concerns and ensure the dissemination of timely, accurate, and coordinated information.

1. **Joint Information Center (JIC) Activation**

The JIC serves as the centralized coordination point for media relations and public information. It will be activated at the EOC based on the scale of the event and public/media interest.

a) The JIC may be activated physically or virtually to ensure efficient communication and coordination among all public information officers (PIOs).

b) If activated, the JIC will work in close coordination with state and federal agencies, FPL, and local partners to provide consistent messaging.

c) The Collier Emergency Information Hotline (CEIH), staffed by 3-1-1 operators at the EOC Call Center, will assist in handling public inquiries.

2. **Press Briefings**

a) Should a Press Briefing be required, the primary media briefing area will be the third-floor media room of the EOC.

b) Press briefings will be coordinated by the lead Public Information Officer (PIO), with subject matter experts (SMEs) available as needed.

3. **JIC Staffing and Coordination**

The JIC will operate under the National Incident Management System (NIMS) framework, ensuring seamless information sharing and message consistency across all response partners. At a minimum, the JIC should include PIO representatives from the following agencies, either physically or virtually.

a) **Primary JIC Members:**

(1) Collier County Emergency Management

(2) Collier County Communications, Government & Public Affairs Division

(3) Florida Department of Health – Collier County

(4) Collier County Sheriff's Office

(5) Municipal PIO representatives (as applicable)

(6) Florida Power & Light (FPL)

b) **Additional JIC Support Personnel (Activated as Needed):**

(1) Local hospitals

(2) Collier County EMS

(3) Fire agencies

(4) State and federal agencies (if required)

4. **Media Monitoring & Rumor Control**

To ensure accurate information dissemination and mitigate misinformation, the JIC will implement active media monitoring and rumor control efforts, including:

a) **Media & Social Media Monitoring:**
   (1) JIC staff will monitor television, radio, print, and online media for reports on the event.
   (2) The Collier County Communications Team will track social media platforms (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Nextdoor, and local forums) for public concerns, misinformation, and trending narratives.
   (3) Incorrect or misleading information will be flagged and addressed promptly through official statements and press briefings.

b) **Rumor Control & Public Inquiries:**
   (1) A dedicated rumor control specialist within the JIC will be assigned to track and counteract misinformation.
   (2) The Emergency Information Hotline (CEIH) at the EOC Call Center will handle public inquiries and direct callers to verified information sources.
   (3) Frequent FAQs and updates will be posted to Collier County's official website, social media pages, and public information channels to proactively address common concerns.

c) **Coordination with State & Federal Agencies:**
   (1) The JIC will coordinate messaging with FPL, Florida Emergency Management, FEMA, and the NRC to maintain message consistency across all jurisdictions.
   (2) Pre-scripted key messages will be used to ensure that official responses remain uniform and aligned with emergency response agencies.

d) **Corrections & Updates:**
   (1) Erroneous reports will be corrected quickly through official press releases, social media updates, and direct outreach to media outlets.
   (2) A real-time message tracking system will be used to ensure updates are documented and synchronized across agencies.

By proactively monitoring media and addressing misinformation, Collier County can maintain public confidence and prevent panic or confusion during a radiological event.

VIII. Emergency Facilities & Equipment

A. Emergency Facilities

1. Collier County Logistical Staging Area (LSA)

In alignment with FPL's emergency response structure, Collier County will activate a Logistics Staging Area (LSA) to coordinate resources and personnel deployment.

- The Emergency Management Director or designee shall oversee LSA setup and operations in coordination with tasked agencies
- The LSA may be activated during a Site Area Emergency or General Emergency, but activation may occur for lower classifications at the discretion of Emergency Management.
- This facility may serve as the Federal Resource Center (FRC) if required.

Primary LSA Locations:

- Immokalee Airport/Racetrack – 165 Airpark Blvd, Immokalee, FL 34142
- Collier County Fairgrounds – 751 39th Ave NE, Naples, FL 34120

LSA Functions Include:

- Staging of emergency response personnel and equipment
- Distribution of radiological protection equipment
- Decontamination area for emergency response teams (if necessary)
- Temporary housing of federal, state, or local response teams

Alternate facilities may be designated if operational needs require relocation.

2. Collier County Airports

Consistent with FPL's emergency planning structure, Collier County airports may serve as staging locations for air assets supporting radiological response operations, including Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) aircraft.

Primary Airport Facilities:

- Naples Airport – 160 Aviation Dr. N, Naples, FL 34104
- Immokalee Airport (IMM) – 165 Airpark Blvd, Immokalee, FL 34142
- Marco Island Executive Airport – 2005 Mainsail Dr. #1, Naples, FL 34114

- Miami-Dade Training and Transition Airport (TNT) – 54575 Tamiami Trail E, Ochopee, FL 34141
  - Features:
    - 10,499-ft precision approach runway
    - High-Intensity Runway Lights (HIRL) and Instrument Landing System (ILS)
    - Administrative office for coordination of emergency flight operations

Air-Support Command Post (ASCP):

May be established based on the incident scale and need for aerial operations. FPL and state/federal partners may deploy aircraft for radiological plume tracking and assessment, using these locations for operational support.

- Includes county, state, and federal aviation coordinators.
- Managed by Collier County Emergency Management.

3.   Reception Area

To align with FPL's emergency planning, Collier County will designate a Reception Center for evacuees requiring radiation screening, decontamination, and assistance.

- Primary Site: Paradise Coast Sports Complex (Off City Gate Drive)
- Alternate Sites: Additional community centers across the county Reception Centers may be activated to:
- Conduct radiological screening for displaced populations.
- Provide medical triage and decontamination services as needed.
- Offer sheltering and coordination with state and federal relief efforts.

4.   Emergency Services Center

The Collier County Emergency Services Center (ESC) serves as a centralized coordination facility for emergency response.

- 8075 Lely Cultural Parkway, Naples, FL 34113
  The ESC houses:
- Emergency Operations Center (EOC) – Primary incident command center
- Emergency Medical Services (EMS) headquarters & resource warehouse
- Sheriff's Substation
- Joint Information Center (JIC) & Emergency Information Hotline (CEIH)

This facility integrates emergency response efforts with state and federal agencies, ensuring alignment with FPL's radiological emergency plan.

B. Emergency Radiological Equipment

In coordination with FPL and federal response agencies, Collier County maintains a stockpile of radiological monitoring equipment to support emergency operations within the 50-mile EPZ.

Equipment Type	Quantity	Function
Ludlum Model 26-1 Integrated Friskers	8	Portable contamination survey instruments for personnel screening
CDV-139 Low Range Dosimeters	100	Measures low-range radiation exposure for emergency workers
CDV-742 High Range Dosimeters	100	Monitors high-range radiation exposure in extreme conditions
CDV-750 Dosimeter Chargers	30	Resets dosimeters for continued use
LMS 44-9 Pancake Style G-M Probes	22	Detects contamination on personnel, equipment, and surfaces

IX. Incident Assessment

Effective incident assessment is critical to determining the extent of a radiological release, its impact on public health, and necessary protective actions.

A. Radiological Assessment & Monitoring Requests

The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Director shall coordinate with the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) to request the deployment of radiation monitoring teams to Collier County. These teams will be tasked with assessing potential contamination of:

1. Drinking water supplies
2. Surface water and groundwater sources
3. Soil, crops, and agricultural products
4. Deposition of airborne radioactive materials on critical infrastructure

B. Radiation Monitoring & Response Teams

Upon request, the State EOC will coordinate with:

1. Florida Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control (BRC)
2. Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC)

3. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT)
4. Florida Power & Light (FPL) Environmental Monitoring Teams
5. Collier County Environmental Health

C. **Assessment Methodology**

Assessment operations may include:

1. **Airborne Radiation Sampling** – Deploying fixed and mobile air sampling units to measure radioactive particulates and gases.
2. **Water Contamination Testing** – Collecting and analyzing drinking water and well water samples for radioactive isotopes.
3. **Soil & Surface Monitoring** – Using portable radiation detectors and sample collection for lab analysis.
4. **Aerial Radiological Surveys** – Deploying airborne monitoring teams (via fixed-wing aircraft or helicopters) to map radiation deposition over large areas.
5. **Mobile Radiation Labs & Field Teams** – Conducting on-site field analysis of contamination levels.

D. **Data Sharing & Protective Action Recommendations**

1. Radiation monitoring data will be shared with FPL's Emergency Operations Facility (EOF), the State EOC, and the Collier County EOC.
2. The Collier County EOC, in coordination with the SEOC and FPL, will assess the data to determine if protective actions are needed, such as:
   a) Water supply restrictions
   b) Food and agricultural product bans
   c) Shelter-in-place or evacuation orders for impacted areas

E. **Long-Term Environmental Monitoring**

1. If contamination is detected, long-term environmental monitoring will be coordinated through state and federal agencies, including the EPA, FEMA, and NRC.
2. Recovery efforts will follow established radiological decontamination protocols to restore critical infrastructure and public resources.

X. **Protective Response**

Collier County, as an ingestion pathway county, does not utilize a siren system for radiological emergencies. Instead, public alerts and warnings will be disseminated through the AlertCollier mass notification system, which includes landline phones, cell phones, and email notifications. Additionally, Collier County Emergency Management may

coordinate with the National Weather Service (NWS) or the Collier County Sheriff's Office Dispatch to activate the Emergency Alert System (EAS), ensuring emergency notifications are broadcast through television, radio, and NOAA weather radios.

A. **Protective Actions for Public Safety:**
1. Residents may be advised to avoid consuming locally sourced food, water, milk, and livestock products until further testing determines safety.
2. Public guidance may include avoiding homegrown produce, well water, and freshly harvested fish or game from affected areas.
3. Temporary restrictions on commercial food distribution, dairy farming, fishing, and livestock grazing may be implemented to prevent contaminated products from entering the food supply.

B. **Contamination Monitoring & Food Safety Controls:**
1. Environmental monitoring will assess soil, water, crops, livestock, and food products for contamination.
2. If contamination is detected, protective actions may include restricting agricultural activity, issuing food consumption advisories, and temporarily halting food product distribution.
3. Farmers and ranchers may be advised to shelter livestock, use stored feed, and prevent exposure to contaminated surface water to limit ingestion of radionuclides.
4. Water testing will be conducted to determine the safety of public water systems, private wells, and surface water sources.
5. If necessary, additional monitoring will assess airborne deposition and its impact on food and water supplies.

C. **Evacuation & Movement Control:**
1. The Collier County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Director will request a radiological expert to advise on protective actions, including food and water safety measures.
2. Whenever possible, this advisor will be physically present at the EOC. If in-person presence is not feasible, the advisor may participate remotely via secure virtual conferencing platforms, such as GoToMeeting or an equivalent system.

D. **Expert Advisory Support:**
1. The Collier County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Director will request a radiological expert from the Florida Bureau of Radiation Control or another qualified agency to advise on protective actions.

2. Whenever possible, this advisor will be physically present at the EOC. If in-person presence is not feasible, the advisor may participate remotely via secure virtual conferencing platforms, such as GoToMeeting or an equivalent system.

XI. Medical & Public Health Support

Hospitals and the Florida Department of Health – Collier (DOH-Collier) do not have designated radiological response teams for incidents at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant (TPNPP). Radiological incident response is coordinated at the state level by the Florida Department of Health's Bureau of Radiation Control.

Hospitals in Collier County maintain radiation detection equipment for managing medical isotopes, which may be used in the event of a radiological emergency. Additionally, radiation safety officers within hospital radiology departments can serve as initial subject matter experts (SMEs) until specialized personnel arrive. The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) or DOH-Collier may request a Regional Emergency Response Advisor (RERO) or another state-level expert to assist the Collier County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) by providing technical guidance and situational assessments regarding conditions at TPNPP.

If individuals requiring decontamination present at hospitals, all emergency departments (EDs) are equipped with dedicated decontamination rooms capable of capturing runoff water from the decontamination process. However, hospitals do not have specialized radiological response equipment beyond standard radiation safety measures used in clinical operations.

Collier County Hospitals:

Physicians Regional Medical Center – Collier Blvd
8300 Collier Blvd., Naples, FL 34114
(239) 354-6000

Physicians Regional Medical Center – North
1285 Creekside Blvd., Naples, FL 34109
(239) 260-6631

Physicians Regional Medical Center – Pine Ridge
6101 Pine Ridge Rd., Naples, FL 34119
(239) 348-4000

NCH North Hospital Campus
11190 Health Park Blvd., Naples, FL 34110
(239) 799-2216

NCH Downtown Baker Hospital Campus
350 7th Street South, Naples, FL 34102
(239) 799-2216

XII.   Establishing Re-Entry, Return Areas & Recovery

Following a radiological incident, the Risk County (Miami-Dade) will provide the Collier County Emergency Operations Center (CCEOC) with protective action recommendations and guidance on re-entry, return, recovery, and/or relocation. Upon receiving this information, the CCEOC Joint Information Center (JIC) will disseminate updates to the public via press releases and social media to ensure clear and timely communication.

A.   Re-Entry

Re-entry refers to the controlled process of allowing access to previously restricted zones. The Risk County (Miami-Dade) will inform the Collier County EOC about re-entry procedures, timelines, and safety measures for any restricted areas.

B.   Return Areas

The return phase focuses on re-establishing normalcy within affected areas by repopulating communities and restoring economic activity. Areas designated for return will have been verified as safe, with radiation levels reduced to near-normal background levels, posing no long-term exposure risks.

1.   The county will coordinate with state emergency officials to verify safe areas and establish boundary zones.

2.   Local law enforcement will remove traffic control measures in return areas while continuing security enforcement in restricted zones, with state support as needed.

3.   The county will coordinate the exact timing of re-entry with local and state officials to ensure an orderly process.

4.   The County Public Information Officer (PIO) will advise returning residents that while it is safe to live in the area, isolated low-level radiation pockets may require ongoing food safety measures and monitoring.

C.   Recovery

The recovery phase begins once public areas are fully accessible and radiological conditions have returned to normal background levels. During this period, an extensive environmental assessment will be conducted, and findings will be shared with federal agencies and insurance providers to facilitate assistance and claims processing.

1.   The county will conduct damage assessments and report findings to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

2. The county will coordinate the establishment of recovery centers in collaboration with the SEOC.
3. Infrastructure restoration and environmental remediation will be planned and executed in partnership with state agencies to return the county to pre-event conditions.
4. The county will coordinate with the SEOC to facilitate access to federal assistance programs and insurance claims processing for affected residents and businesses.

XIII. **Radiological Emergency Response Training, Exercises & Drills**

A. **All Hazards Training**

Collier County Emergency Management provides all-hazards training to partner agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to maintain National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliance. Emergency Support Function (ESF) staff also participates in annual exercises designed to enhance the skills of individuals who may be assigned to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) during an all-hazards activation.

The State of Florida Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan identifies additional radiological training opportunities that Collier County may request for local responders. Additional training resources are available at www.FirstResponderTraining.gov.

B. **All Hazards Exercises & Drills**

As an ingestion pathway county, Collier County is required to conduct a radiological drill or exercise every odd-numbered year. In accordance with state and federal guidelines, radiological training may be substituted for the biennial exercise if deemed appropriate.

The Collier County Emergency Management Director will determine the type, scope, and format of the radiological training, exercise, or drill to be conducted, ensuring alignment with regulatory requirements and emergency preparedness objectives.

XIV. **References**

A. **County**

1. Collier County Chapter 38 of the Code of Laws (Civil Emergencies)

B. **State**

1. Information for Farmers, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Florida, in cooperation with the Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, Department

of Defense, Disaster Handbook for Extension Agents, March 1983. (WINCO: Westinghouse Idaho Nuclear Company)

2. Florida State Statute Chapter 252 – Division of Emergency Management

3. State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) – Annex to the State of Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan

4. Governor's Executive Order 80-29, April 14, 1980 (Disaster Preparedness)

5. State of Florida Bureau of Radiation Control, Florida Department of Health – Radiological Emergencies Standard Operating Procedures

6. Southern Mutual Radiological Assistance Plan (SMRAP) – Southern States Emergency Response Council

7. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

C. Federal

1. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services – Accidental Radioactive Contamination of Human Food and Animal Feeds: Recommendations for State and Local Governments, prepared by the Center for Devices and Radiological Health, USFDA, issued August 1998

2. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services – Supporting Document for Guidance Levels for Radionuclides in Domestic and Imported Foods, Docket No. 2003D-0558, July 2004

3. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, 40 CFR 141

4. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – Guidance on Offsite Emergency Radiation Measurement Systems, Phase I - Airborne Release, FEMA REP-2, July 1987; Phase 2 - The Milk Pathway, FEMA REP-12, September 1987

5. FEMA – Guidance on Offsite Emergency Radiation Measurement Systems, Phase 3 - Water and Non-Dairy Food Pathway, WINCO-1012, October 1984; Guidance Memorandum IN-1

6. FEMA – Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program Manual, June 2013

7. Executive Orders of the President – HSPD-5, HSPD-8

8. NUREG-0654 / FEMA-REP-1, Rev. 1 – Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants

9. National Response Framework, Second Edition, May 2013
10. Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR 50) – Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities
11. Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR 350) – Review and Approval of State and Local Radiological Emergency Plans and Preparedness

D.   Florida Power & Light (FPL) Radiological Response Plan

1. FPL Radiological Response Plan – Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant
2. FPL Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures (EPIPs) – Protocols for radiological incident response
3. FPL Coordination with Collier County Emergency Management – Communications and protective action coordination procedures

XV. Attachments
A. Florida Nuclear Power Plants

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS
STATE OF FLORIDA

Legend

⊛ Plants

☐ 10 Miles

☐ 50 Miles

B.   Agriculture & Nuclear Power Brochure

2021

AGRICULTURE
&
NUCLEAR POWER
IN FLORIDA

The State of Florida, in cooperation with Florida Power & Light and Southern Company, are providing this pamphlet to the agriculture community within a 50 mile area of a nuclear power plant.
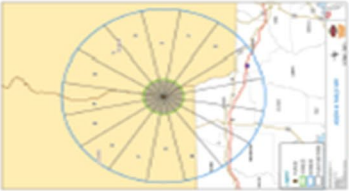
This pamphlet explains actions that may be necessary to protect yourself, your family, your crops, and your farm animals in the event of a radiological event in your area.

TAKE TIME TO EDUCATE YOURSELF & YOUR FAMILY ON THIS IMPORTANT TOPIC

COUNTY CONTACT INFORMATION:

Breward County:
211

St. Lucie County:
Public Information Line
772-460-4357

Martin County:
Emergency Management
772-287-1652

Palm Beach County:
Office of Agricultural Economic Development, Palm Beach County Cooperative Extension Service
561-233-1715
Emergency Management
561-712-6400

Okeechobee County:
Emergency Management
863-763-3212

Indian River County:
Emergency Management Information Line
772-226-3900
Recorded Information Line
772-226-3927

Miami-Dade County:
County Contact Center
311
(305) 468-5900

Monroe County:
Emergency Management
(305) 289-6018
County Information Hotline
1-800-955-5504

State of Florida
Florida Emergency Information Line
(only activate during emergencies)
1-800-342-3557
www.FloridaDisaster.org

POTENTIALLY AFFECTED COUNTIES IN THE INGESTION PATHWAY ZONE

Farley Nuclear Power Plant:
Bay
Calhoun
Gadsden
Holmes
Jackson
Liberty
Washington

St. Lucie Nuclear Power Plant:
Brevard
Glades
Highlands
Indian River
Martin
Okeechobee
Osceola
Palm Beach
St. Lucie

Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant:
Collier
Broward
Miami-Dade
Monroe

ADDITIONAL PROTECTIVE ACTIONS INCLUDE:

- Standing crops – Contamination will either wash off or dissipate to safe levels during the growing process.

- Small grains – Stored grain can be made safe by milling and polishing or storing the contaminated grain until the radioactivity dissipates.

- Fruits and vegetables – Some fruits and vegetables may be eaten after washing, removing the outer layer of leaves or skin and washing the remainder with soap and water.

- Roots and tubers – Potatoes and carrots can generally be eaten after they are peeled.

If food crops or other food products must be destroyed, they will be collected and treated as radioactive waste and transported to specific storage facilities.

For information on harvesting, storing and decontaminating your crops and land contact your local agriculture extension agent.

Prepared by the Florida Division of Emergency Management in cooperation with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Power and Light, and Southern Company.

For more information visit www.floridadisaster.org

Radiation is invisible, tasteless and odorless. We are constantly exposed to natural or man-made sources of radiation. Radiation occurs naturally, from sunlight, water, soil and the materials we use to build our homes. Manmade radiation comes from sources such as x-rays, medical tests and industrial products including smoke detectors. This natural and manmade radiation is called background radiation.

Nuclear power plants are designed to operate safely. However, an accident could potentially be serious enough to result in a release of radioactive materials.

Federal authorities have established two emergency zones as the basis for planning to protect the public. Residents living within a 10-mile radius of the plant should be aware of protective measures to prevent direct exposure in the event of a radioactive release. People within a 50-mile radius should be aware of protective measures against eating and drinking potentially contaminated foods and liquids. This 50-mile area is called the **"Ingestion Pathway Zone."**

An accidental release of radiation into the atmosphere has the potential to impact you, your family, your livestock and the quality and marketability of your farm products. The information in this pamphlet, along with the instructions you will receive from radio and television stations, will help minimize the effects a radiological event could have on your farm or ranch.

IF AN EMERGENCY OCCURS

In the event of a radiological emergency at a nuclear power plant, several methods will be used to warn the public. Within the 10-mile area, sirens, radio and television outlets, and emergency vehicles' loudspeakers provide warning to area residents. Outside the 10-mile area, radio and television outlets, and in some cases door-to-door notification, serve as primary warning to area residents.

State and county emergency response organizations will determine protective actions to be taken, and you will be kept informed. Do not take actions unless emergency officials advise you to do so.

During the emergency, state and county officials will release information to the media on a regular basis. This information will include the latest status on the emergency and actions that are being taken to protect you, your family, and your farm. The local agricultural extension agent will also be a resource for emergency information and protective actions.

Additionally, your county's Citizens Information Line may be activated. There will be a toll free number that citizens can call and receive official information on the status of the emergency. This information will be broadcast on local television and radio with emergency alerts.

PROTECTING YOURSELF AND YOUR FARM

In the event of a radiological emergency that involves the release of radioactivity into the environment, you will be advised of actions to prevent the contamination of milk, water, and food products. Additionally, state and local governments will take actions to prevent the consumption of contaminated products.

The main cause for exposure to radiation for individuals within 50 miles from a nuclear power plant radiological emergency is the consumption of contaminated foods, such as milk, fresh fruits, vegetables, processed products and water.

PROTECTING YOUR FARM ANIMALS

Farm animals will not normally be evacuated during a radiological emergency, so sheltering is the most effective way to limit contamination.

Protecting your animals can be done in several ways:

• Place the animals in an enclosed shelter and close doors and windows, if possible. Limit entry of rain water into the structure. Provide for adequate air supply to prevent overheating and suffocation. Shelter dairy animals first.

• Prevent contact with radioactive contamination if the animals must remain outside, as much as possible. For example, pack the animals closely in an outdoor pen or herd them into a ravine, road underpass, cave, culvert or wooded area.

• Avoid surface and standing water.

• Avoid allowing animals to graze unless directed to by your extension agent or other state or local officials.

MILK

The most critical food product within 50 miles is milk because of the rapid distribution from the cow to the consumer, the short period of time it takes for contamination to appear and the potential effects on children.

Protective actions that can be taken are:

• Remove and shelter dairy animals from contaminated pasture and provide a substitute of uncontaminated stored feed.

• Store or relocate contaminated milk to facilities that will process the milk and store it to allow the radiation to deteriorate.

PROTECTING FARMLAND AND CROPS

The actual length of time the land should remain uncultivated depends upon the amount and types of radioactive material that settled on the land.

Emergency officials will:

• Take the samples to determine the type and levels of contamination to recommend treatment procedures or alternative uses of the land.

DO NOT TAKE THESE PROTECTIVE ACTIONS UNLESS EMERGENCY OFFICIALS ADVISE YOU TO DO SO

C.   Agricultural Facilities & Ingestion Pathway Zone
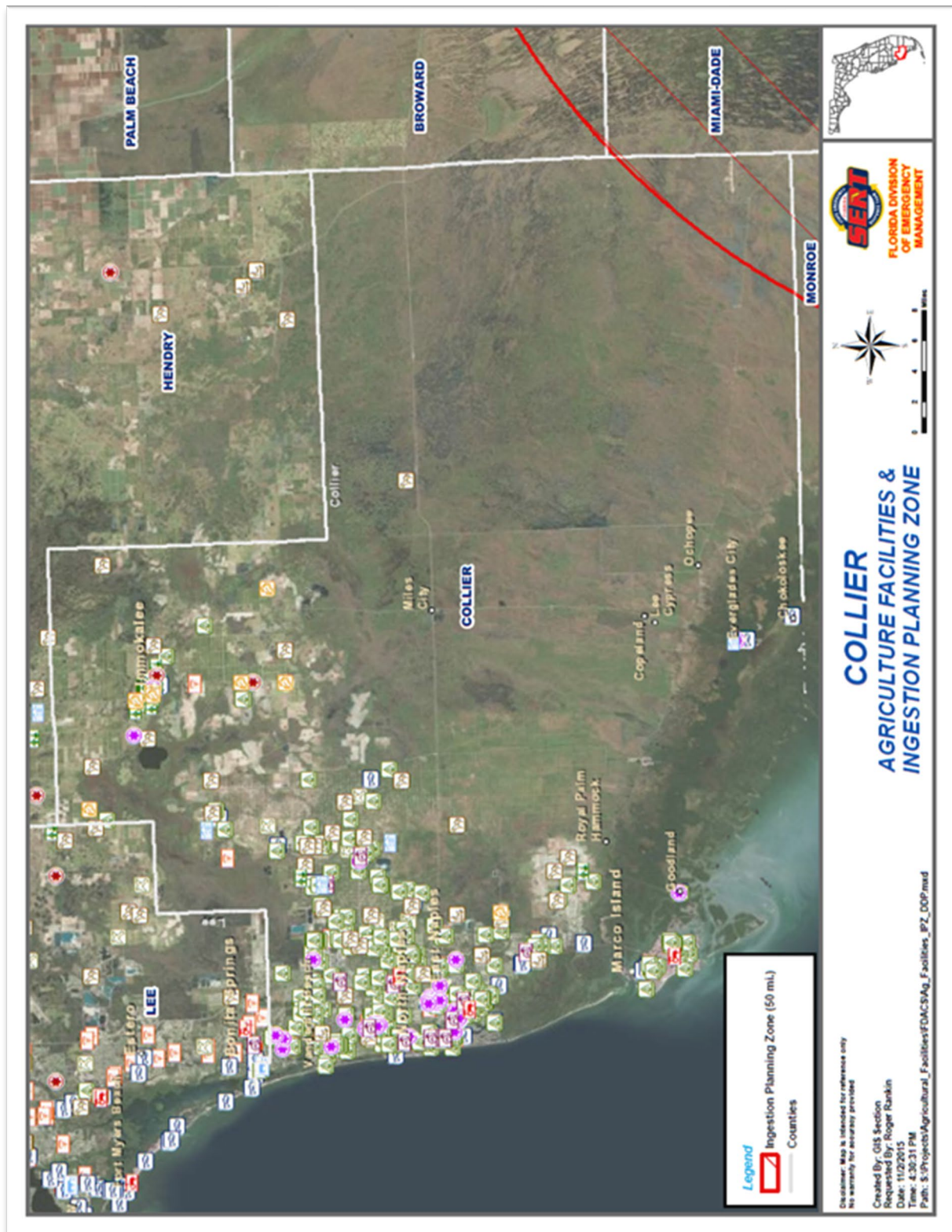
D. Collier County Transportation & Evacuation Routes
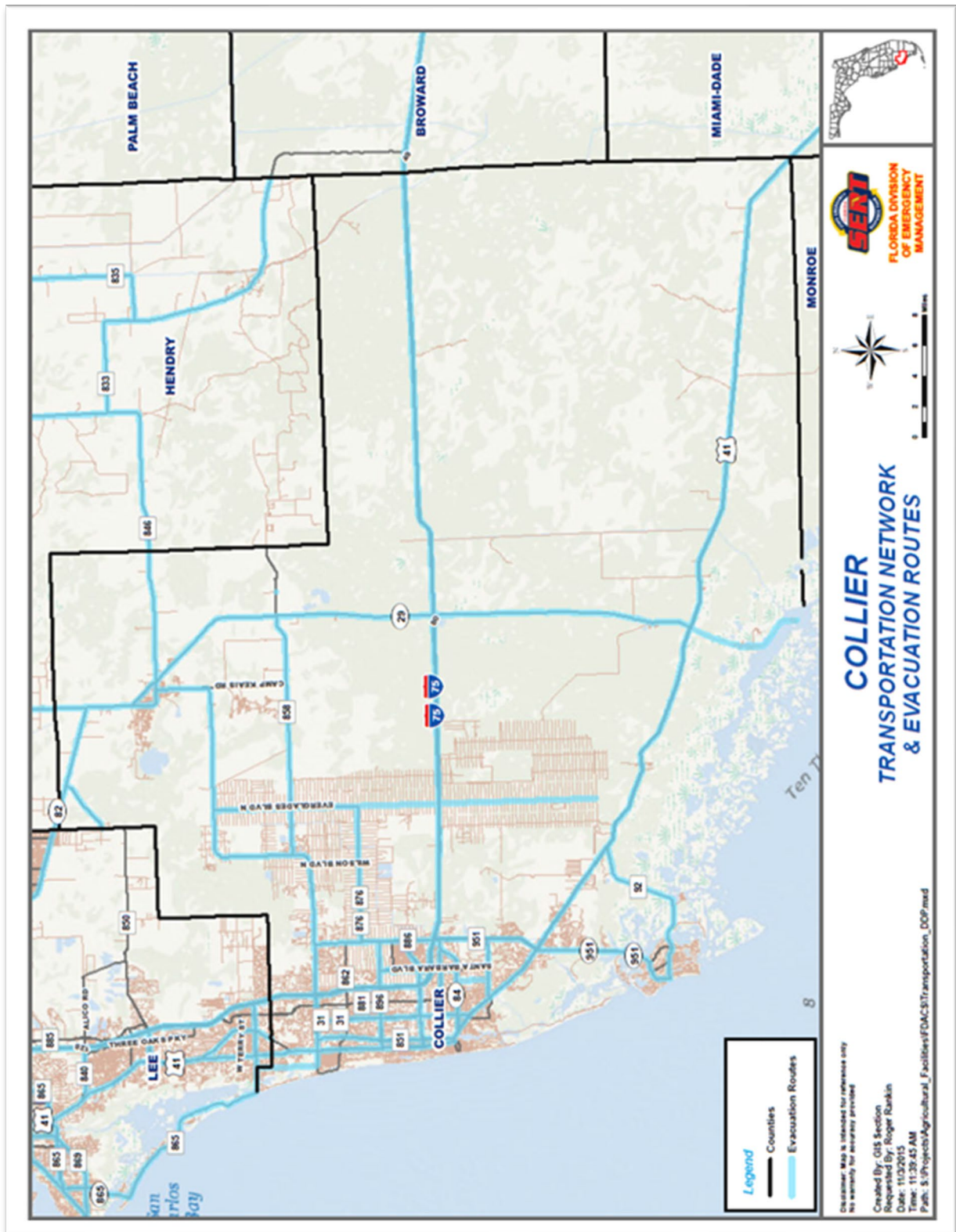
E.   Collier County Public Water Facilities
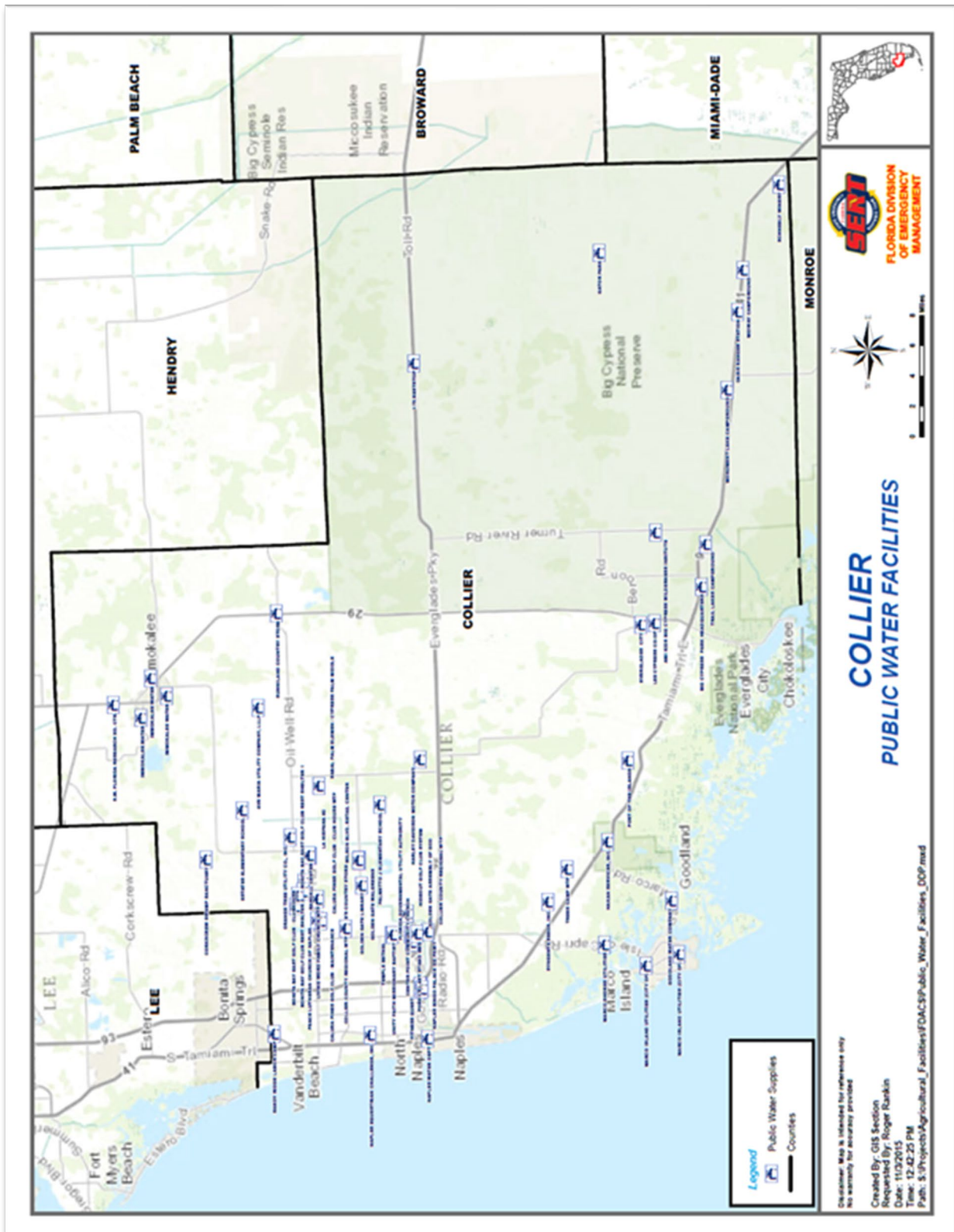
F.   Collier County Navigable Waterways
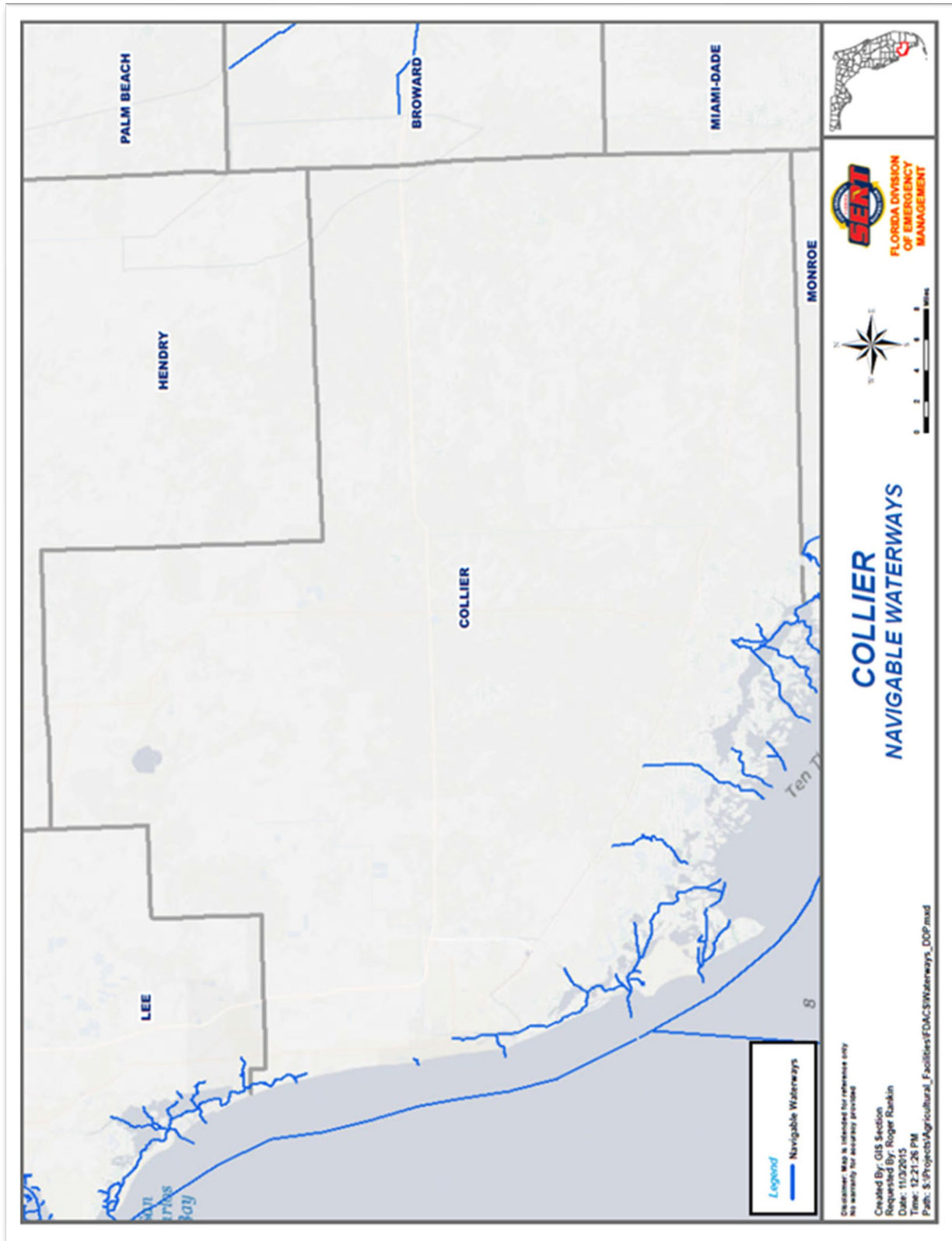
APPENDICES

2025

ABSTRACT

The appendices of the Collier County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) provide essential references to support the core plan. They include a Glossary of Terms and Acronyms for clarity, a Record of Changes to track revisions, and a List of Forms for operational use. A Sample Local State of Emergency (LSE) Declaration ensures standardized emergency declarations, while the CEMP Distribution List identifies key stakeholders. The FEMA Lifelines Fact Sheet aligns local response efforts with federal frameworks. These resources enhance the plan's clarity, accessibility, and effectiveness.

Glossary of Terms

This glossary defines key terms used in the **2025 Collier County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)** to ensure clarity and consistency in emergency management operations.

A

- Activation Levels – Defined stages of Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation, ranging from monitoring to full-scale response.

- All-Hazards Approach – A comprehensive strategy for managing all types of emergencies, including natural, technological, and human-caused hazards.

- Annex – A supplemental section of the CEMP providing detailed procedures for specific emergency functions.

- Area Command – A coordination structure used when multiple incidents require centralized management.

B

- Basic Plan – The core document outlining Collier County's emergency management framework, responsibilities, and response strategies.

- Business Continuity Plan (BCP) – A plan outlining how businesses and organizations maintain essential functions during and after an emergency.

C

- Community Lifelines – FEMA's framework for stabilizing essential services during disasters, including communications, transportation, and healthcare.

- Continuity of Government (COG) – A plan ensuring that essential government functions continue during and after an emergency.

- Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) – A strategy ensuring government and agency operations continue during a disaster.

- Critical Infrastructure – Facilities, services, and utilities essential to public safety, economy, and national security.

D

- Damage Assessment – The process of evaluating the extent of disaster-related destruction to infrastructure and property.

- Debris Management – The clearance, removal, and disposal of debris after a disaster to restore public safety.

- Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) – A facility where disaster survivors can access assistance and services.

E

- Emergency Operations Center (EOC) – The centralized location for coordinating disaster response and resource management.

- Emergency Support Function (ESF) – Functional areas of emergency response, such as transportation, communications, and health services.

- Evacuation Route – Pre-designated roadways and transportation corridors used to move people away from hazard areas.

F

- Financial Management – Policies for tracking disaster-related expenditures and applying for reimbursement.

- Floodplain Management – Strategies for reducing flood risk through land use planning and construction regulations.

H

- Hazard-Specific Annex – A section of the plan detailing procedures for responding to specific threats, such as hurricanes or wildfires.

- Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) – The process of analyzing potential hazards, their likelihood, and impact on Collier County.

- Host Shelter – A facility in a safe location outside the disaster area used to house evacuees.

I

- Incident Command System (ICS) – A standardized organizational structure for managing emergency incidents.

- Individual Assistance (IA) – FEMA programs providing aid to individuals affected by disasters.

- Infrastructure Resilience – The ability of critical facilities (hospitals, power grids, water systems) to withstand and recover from hazards.

L

- Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) – A multi-jurisdictional plan for reducing disaster risks and securing mitigation funding.

M

- Mass Care – Emergency services, including sheltering, feeding, and family reunification for disaster survivors.

- Mitigation – Actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk from hazards.

N

- National Incident Management System (NIMS) – A federal framework for coordinating emergency response across agencies and jurisdictions.

- Non-Congregate Sheltering – Housing solutions (e.g., hotels, dormitories) for disaster survivors who cannot stay in traditional shelters.

P

- Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) – An initial evaluation of disaster-related damages to determine the need for federal assistance.

- Public Assistance (PA) – FEMA funding program for rebuilding public infrastructure after a disaster.

R

- Recovery Annex – A section of the plan outlining strategies for short- and long-term disaster recovery.

- Resiliency – The ability of a community to recover quickly from disasters and adapt to future risks.

- Resource Management – The allocation and tracking of personnel, equipment, and supplies during an emergency.

S

- Shelter-in-Place – A protective action advising residents to stay indoors during a hazard event rather than evacuating.

- Special Needs Shelter (SpNS) – A designated facility providing medical support for individuals with functional or medical needs.

- State Emergency Response Team (SERT) – The Florida-based team coordinating disaster response at the state level.

- Standard Operating Guide (SOG) – A detailed procedural document for carrying out emergency response functions.

- Storm Surge – An abnormal rise in sea level caused by hurricanes or coastal storms.

T

- Temporary Debris Management Sites (TDMS) – Locations designated for storing and processing disaster debris.

- Triage – The process of prioritizing medical care based on severity of injuries during a mass casualty event.

U

- Unified Command – A structure allowing multiple agencies to work together under a single leadership framework during complex incidents.

- Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) – Teams specializing in locating and rescuing victims in collapsed structures.

V

- Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) – A network of nonprofit organizations providing disaster relief services.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADPAC – Animal Disaster Preparedness Advisory Committee

ALF – Assisted Living Facility

ALT – Alternative

ARC – American Red Cross

ARES – Amateur Radio Emergency Services

ARRL – American Radio Relay League

ARASWF – Amateur Radio Association of Southwest Florida

ASD – Collier County Administrative Services Department

BOCC – Board of County Commissioners

CEMP – Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

CAP – Civil Air Patrol

CCEM – Collier County Emergency Management

CCFCA – Collier County Fire Chiefs' Association

CCSO – Collier County Sheriff's Office

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations

CIEH – Collier Emergency Information Hotline

COAD – Community Organizations Active in Disaster

COG – Continuity of Government Plan

CoMI – City of Marco Island

CoN – City of Naples

COOP – Continuity of Operations Plan

CPA – Closest Point of Approach

CR – County Road

CRS – Community Rating System

DART – Domestic Animal Response Team

DOH – Department of Health

DRC – Disaster Recovery Center

DRIC – Disaster Recovery Information Center

DRU – Disaster Response Unit

EAP – EOC Action Plan

EAS – Emergency Alert System

EGC – Everglades City

EM – Emergency Management

EMS – Emergency Medical Services

EOC – Emergency Operations Center

ESATCOM – Emergency Satellite Communications

ESF – Emergency Support Function

FDEM – Florida Division of Emergency Management

FDLE – Florida Department of Law Enforcement

FDOT – Florida Department of Transportation

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

FHP – Florida Highway Patrol

F-ROC – Florida Recovery Obligation Calculation

FPL – Florida Power & Light

FS – Florida Statutes

GIS – Geographic Information System

GNFD – Greater Naples Fire Rescue District

GMD – Growth Management Department

HAZMAT – Hazardous Materials

HM – Hazard Mitigation

HSUS – Humane Society of the United States

HSPD – Homeland Security Presidential Directive

IA – Individual Assistance

IAP – Incident Action Plan

ICS – Incident Command System

IFCD – Immokalee Fire Control District

JIC – Joint Information Center

LCEC – Lee County Electric Cooperative

LE – Law Enforcement

MARS – Military Affiliate Radio System

MIFD – Marco Island Fire-Rescue Department

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding

NAD – North American Datum

NCFR – North Collier Fire Control & Rescue District

NETC – National Emergency Training Center

NFIP – National Flood Insurance Program

NFR – Naples Fire-Rescue Department

NIMS – National Incident Management System

NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NWSFO – National Weather Service Forecast Office

OMB – Office of Management and Budget

PA – Public Assistance

PAPPG – Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide

PIO – Public Information Office

PL – Public Law

PPE – Personal Protective Equipment

PRI – Primary

PSA – Public Safety Announcement

PSD – Collier County Public Services Department

PSN – People with Special Needs

PUD – Collier County Public Utilities Department

PW – Project Worksheet

RACES – Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service

RDSTF – Regional Domestic Security Task Force

REP – Radiological Emergency Preparedness

RMD – Collier County Risk Management Division

SEOC – State Emergency Operations Center

SERT – State Emergency Response Team

SFWMD – South Florida Water Management District

SITREP – Situation Report

SLOSH – Sea, Lake, Overland Surge from Hurricanes

SMART – Strategic Metropolitan Assistance and Recovery Teams

SOG – Standard Operating Guide

SOP – Standard Operating Procedure

SpNS – Special Needs Shelter

SR – State Road

SWO – State Watch Office

TDS – Time-Delineated Schedule

TH – Temporary Housing

TTY – Teletype

USACE – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USNG – United States National Grid

VOAD – Voluntary Organizations Assisting in Disaster

RECORD OF REVISIONS

REVISION NUMBER	DATE OF REVISION	DATE ENTERED	ACTION
Change 1	9/17/12	9/17/12	Replaced pages 34, 49 & 57 to Basic Plan -Replaced ESFs 3 and 10 entirely
Change 2	9/24/12	9/24/12	Replaced ESF 8 entirely
Change 3	1/16/13	1/16/13	Replaced Basic Page 48
Change 4	5/14/13	5/14/13	Added/included U of Fla IFAS to ESF's 17 & 18 and inserted IFAS into pgs 18 & 34.
Change 5	10/24/13	10/25/13	Change Collier Health terminology to Florida Department of Health-Collier in both Appendix 1, ESF 8 and Annex G
Change 6	11/26/13	11/26/13	Page 60, added Floodplain Mgr to Recovery Task Force. Page 63, added Floodplain, etc., info and expanded GMD's info for Recovery Information Center. Page 68-69, added Floodplain Management Plan to strategy in para 6 and expanded NFIP info in para 7. Appdx 1, ESF-14, added under Responsibilities para 9. Added Attachment 2.
Change 7	1/6/14	1/8/14	Resolution – City of Marco Island adoption the Collier CEMP
Change 8	3/10/14	3/10/14	Added to Annex A's assumptions and EM Responsibilities the activation process of the Skywarn Weather Spotters.
Change 9	12/16/14	12/16/14	Annex E - Added 4 Aug 2014 rain event to page 13.
Change 10	8/6/15	8/6/15	Updated the names of the merged fire districts throughout the Basic Plan. Updated Basic Plan, Fig.19, Notification & Warning System.
Change 11	1/9/2017	1/9/2017	Updated terminology in Annex C-Wildfire.
Change 12	3/9/2017	3/9/2017	Cell phone numbers removed from EM listing in Annex H.
			Appendix 1 to Basic - Added Landmark

Change 13	8/30/2017	8/30/2017	Hospital to ESF-8
Change 14	12/15/2017	12/15/2017	Annex E updated to reflect Hurricane Irma Impact
Change 15	7/28/2020	7/28/2020	Annex G- Pandemic removed and Annex H changed to Annex G- Ingestion Pathway Response
Change 16	9/1/2020	9/1/2020	New Annex H, Damage/Impact Assessment, added
Change 17	1/13/2022	1/13/2022	Annex G, Ingestion Pathway updated addressing the new crosswalk
Change 18	3/17/2022	3/17/2022	Updated plan throughout with the new organizational designations. Updated inventory and demographic information.
Change 19	2 Nov 2022	2 Nov 2022	Updated the whole plan to address changes on the County's organization chart.
Change 20	03/05/2025	3/05/2025	The 2025 update improves clarity, efficiency, and alignment with State requirements. Key changes include: • Reorganized structure for better readability. • Merged annexes to streamline response and recovery. • Mitigation Annex merged into recovery, because the county has an approved LMS plan. • Aligned with State and FEMA guidelines. • Updated hazard assessment with new risks categorized by level. • Enhanced recovery, mitigation, and EOC operations. • Incorporated new data and communication strategies. • Formalized plan maintenance and review process.

Appendix D: List of Forms

Form 214 (pg 1 & 2) County Use

Collier County

Individual Daily Activity Report

Emergency Work Categories: A) Debris Removal B) Emergency Protective Measures
Permanent Work Categories: C) Roads and Bridges D) Water Control E) Buildings and Equipment F) Utility Systems G) Recreational & Other
Use the "edit location" column if the location you need is not listed.

VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT ACTIVE (DRIVER / OPERATOR ONLY) - HOURS ONLY

Category	Equipment ID#	Vehicle Equipment Description	Work Location	Edit Location	Start Time	End Time	Total Time	Event Related

Total Non-Event Related Hours:

Total Event Related Hours:

MATERIALS USED (ATTACH RECEIPTS/INVOICES)

Category	Item Description and Purpose	Invoice/Receipt Number	Work Order #	Amount	Event Related

I CERTIFY THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS ACCURATE

Employee Signature:

Reviewer Signature:

Page 2 of 2

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Collier County Damage Assessment Report

Type/Total	Major	Minor	Affected
Total	0	0	0
Residential			
Commercial			
Collier County	0	0	0
Residential			
Commerical			
Everglades City	0	0	0
Residential			
Commercial			
Marco Island	0	0	0
Residential			
Commerical			
Naples	0	0	0
Residential			
Commercial			

Damage Assessment Residential Summary Report

Jurisdiction	Destroyed	Major	Minor	Affected	Est. Damage Cost
Totals					
Collier County					
Everglades City					
Marco Island					
Naples					

FEMA Public Assistance (PA) Forms

Request for Public Assistance Form

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Federal Emergency Management Agency
REQUEST FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

OMB Control Number 1660-0017
Expires November 30, 2023

Paperwork Burden Disclosure Notice
Public reporting burden for this data collection is estimated to average 15 minutes per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and submitting this form. This collection of information is required to obtain or retain benefits. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless a valid OMB control number is displayed in the upper right corner of this form. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing the burden to: Information Collections Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW., Washington, DC 20472, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0017) **NOTE: Do not send your completed form to this address.**

Privacy Act Statement
Authority: FEMA is authorized to collect the information requested pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, §§ 402-403, 406-407. 417, 423, and 427, 42 U.S.C. 5170a-b, 5172-73, 5184, 5189a, 5189e; The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Public Law No. 111-5, § 601; and "Public Assistance Project Administration," 44 C.F.R. §§ 206.202, and 206.209.

APPLICANT (Political subdivision or eligible applicant)   DATE SUBMITTED

COUNTY (Location of Damages. If located in multiple counties, please indicate)

APPLICANT PHYSICAL LOCATION

STREET ADDRESS

CITY	COUNTY	STATE	ZIP CODE

MAILING ADDRESS (If different from Physical Location)

STREET ADDRESS

POST OFFICE BOX	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE

Primary Contact/Applicant's Authorized Agent	**Alternate Contact**
NAME	NAME
TITLE	TITLE
BUSINESS PHONE	BUSINESS PHONE
FAX NUMBER	FAX NUMBER
HOME PHONE (Optional)	HOME PHONE (Optional)
CELL PHONE	CELL PHONE
E-MAIL ADDRESS	E-MAIL ADDRESS
PAGER & PIN NUMBER	PAGER & PIN NUMBER

Did you participate in the Federal/State Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)? ☐ YES   ☐ NO

Private Non-Profit Organization?   ☐ YES   ☐ NO

If yes, which of the facilities identified below best describe your organization?

Title 44 CFR, part 206.221(e) defines an eligible private non-profit facility as: "... any private non-profit educational, utility, emergency, medical or custodial care facility, including a facility for the aged or disabled, and other facility providing essential governmental type services to the general public, and such facilities on Indian reservations." "Other essential governmental service facility means museums, zoos, community centers, libraries, homeless shelters, senior citizen centers, rehabilitation facilities, shelter workshops and facilities which provide health and safety safety services of a governmental nature. All such facilities must be open to the general public."

Private Non-Profit Organizations must attach copies of their Tax Exemption Certificate and Organization Charter or By-Laws. If your organization is a school or educational facility, please attach information on accreditation or certification.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY: FEMA -   -DR-   -   FIPS#   DATE RECEIVED

FEMA Form FF-104-FY-21-131 (formerly 009-0-49)
(5/21)

FEMA Force Account Labor Form

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

FORCE ACCOUNT LABOR SUMMARY

PAGE _____ OF _____

OMB. Control Number: 1660-0017
Expires: November 30, 2023

PAPERWORK BURDEN DISCLOSURE NOTICE

Public reporting burden for this data collection is estimated to average .5 hours per response. The burden estimates includes time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and submitting this form. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless a valid OMB control number is displayed on this form. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing the burden to: Information Collections Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW, Washington,. DC 20472-3100, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0017). **NOTE: Do not send your completed questionnaire to this address.**

APPLICANT	PA ID #	PROJECT #	DISASTER
LOCATION/SITE		CATEGORY	PERIOD COVERING
DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED			

NAME

DATES AND HOURS WORKED EACH WEEK

JOB TITLE	DATE								TOTAL HOURS	COSTS			
										HOURLY RATE	BENEFIT RATE/HR	TOTAL HOURLY RATE	TOTAL COSTS
NAME	REG.												
JOB TITLE	O.T.												
NAME	REG.												
JOB TITLE	O.T.												
NAME	REG.												
JOB TITLE	O.T.												
NAME	REG.												
JOB TITLE	O.T.												

TOTAL COSTS FOR FORCE ACCOUNT LABOR REGULAR TIME _____ $

TOTAL COST FOR FORCE ACCOUNT LABOR OVERTIME _____ $

I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION ABOVE WAS OBTAINED FROM PAYROLL RECORDS, INVOICES, OR OTHER DOCUMENTS THAT ARE AVAILABLE FOR AUDIT.

CERTIFIED	TITLE	DATE

FEMA Form FF-104-FY-21-137 (formerly 009-0-123)
(05/21)

FEMA Force Account Equipment Summary Report

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Federal Emergency Management Agency
FORCE ACCOUNT EQUIPMENT SUMMARY RECORD

PAGE _____ OF _____

OMB. Control Number: 1660-0017
Expires: November 30, 2023

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APPLICANT	PA ID #	PROJECT #	DISASTER
LOCATION/SITE		CATEGORY	PERIOD COVERING

DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT	EQUIPMENT CODE NUMBER	OPERATOR'S NAME	DATES AND HOURS USED EACH DAY								COSTS		
INDICATE SIZE, CAPACITY, HOURSEPOWER, MAKE AND MODEL AS APPROPRIATE			DATE								TOTAL HOURS	EQUIPMENT RATE	TOTAL COST
			HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS			
			GRAND TOTAL										

I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM PAYROL RECORDS, INVOICES, OR OTHER DOCUMENTS THAT ARE AVAILABLE FOR AUDIT.

CERTIFIED	TITLE	DATE

FEMA Form FF-104-FY-21-141 (formerly 009-0-127)
(05/21)

FEMA Materials Summary Form

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

MATERIALS SUMMARY RECORD

PAGE _____ OF _____

OMB. Control Number: 1660-0017
Expires: November 30, 2023

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APPLICANT	PA ID #.	PROJECT #.	DISASTER
LOCATION/SITE		CATEGORY	PERIOD COVERING

DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED

VENDOR	DESCRIPTION	QUAN.	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE	DATE PURCHASED	DATE USED	INFO FROM (CHECK ONE)	
							INVOICE	STOCK

GRAND TOTAL _____

CERTIFIED	TITLE	DATE

FEMA Form FF-104-FY-21-138 (formerly 009-0-124)
(05/21)

FEMA Contract Work Summary Record Form

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

CONTRACT WORK SUMMARY RECORD

PAGE _____ OF _____

OMB. Control Number: 1660-0017

Expires: November 30, 2023

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DATE	PA ID #	PROJECT #	DISASTER

LOCATION/SITE		CATEGORY	PERIOD COVERING

DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED

DATES WORKED	CONTRACTOR	BILLING/INVOICE NUMBER	AMOUNT	COMMENTS- SCOPE
		GRAND TOTAL		

I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM PAYROLL, INVOICES, OR OTHER DOCUMENT THAT ARE AVAILABLE FOR AUDIT.

CERTIFIED	TITLE	DATE

FEMA Form FF-104-FY-21-140 (formerly 009-0-126) (05/21)

FEMA Rented Equipment Summary Record

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

RENTED EQUIPMENT SUMMARY RECORD

PAGE _____ OF _____

OMB. Control Number: 1660-0017
Expires: November 30, 2023

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| APPLICANT | | | PA ID # | | PROJECT # | | DISASTER | |
| LOCATION/SITE | | | | | CATEGORY | | PERIOD COVERING | |

DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT Indicate size, Capacity, Horsepower Make and Model as Appropriate	DATES AND HOURS USED	RATE PER HOUR		TOTAL COST	VENDOR	INVOICE NO.	DATE AND AMOUNT PAID	CHECK NO.
		W/OPR	W/OUT OPR					
		GRAND TOTAL						

| CERTIFIED | | TITLE | | DATE |

I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM PAYROLL RECORDS, INVOICES, OR OTHER DOCUMENTS THAT ARE AVAILABLE FOR AUDIT.

FEMA Form FF-104-FY-21-139 (formerly 009-0-125) (05/21)

FEMA Applicant Benefits Calculation Worksheet

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Federal Emergency Management Agency
APPLICANT'S BENEFITS CALCULATION WORKSHEET

OMB. Control Number: 1660-0017
Expires: November 30, 2023

PAPERWORK BURDEN DISCLOSURE NOTICE
Public reporting burden for this data collection is estimated to average .5 hours per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and submitting this form. This collection of information is not required to obtain or retain benefits. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless a valid OMB control number is displayed in the upper right corner of this form. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing the burden to: Information Collections Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW., Washington, DC 20472, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0017) **NOTE: Do not send your completed form to this address.**

APPLICANT		PA ID #
DISASTER	PROJECT #	

FRINGE BENEFITS (by %)	REGULAR TIME	OVERTIME
HOLIDAYS		
VACATION LEAVE		
SICK LEAVE		
SOCIAL SECURITY		
MEDICARE		
UNEMPLOYMENT		
WORKER'S COMP.		
RETIREMENT		
HEALTH BENEFITS		
LIFE INS. BENEFITS		
OTHER		
TOTAL IN % ANNUAL SALARY		

COMMENTS

I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION ABOVE WAS TRANSCRIBED FROM PAYROLL RECORDS OR OTHER DOCUMENTS WHICH ARE AVAILABLE

NAME	TITLE	DATE

FEMA Form FF-104-FY-21-135 (formerly 009-0-128)
(05/21)

FEMA Project Worksheet Form

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

OMB. Control Number: 1660-0017
Expires: November 30, 2023

PROJECT WORKSHEET

PAPERWORK BURDEN DISCLOSURE NOTICE

Public reporting burden for this data collection is estimated to average 1.30 hours per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and submitting this form. This collection of information is not required to obtain or retain benefits. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless a valid OMB control number is displayed in the upper right corner of this form. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing the burden to: Information Collections Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW., Washington, DC 20472, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0017) **NOTE: Do not send your completed form to this address.**

DISASTER FEMA - -DR-	PROJECT #	PA ID #	DATE	CATEGORY

DAMAGED FACILITY	WORK COMPLETE AS OF ____ : ____ %

APPLICANT	COUNTY

LOCATION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE

DAMAGE DESCRIPTION AND DIMENSIONS

SCOPE OF WORK

Does the Scope of Work change the pre-disaster conditions at the site? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Special Considerations issues included? ☐ YES ☐ NO   Hazard Mitigation proposal included? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Is there insurance coverage on this facility? ☐ YES ☐ NO

PROJECT COST

ITEM	CODE	NARRATIVE	QUANTITY/UNIT	UNIT PRICE	COST
				TOTAL COST	

PREPARED BY	TITLE	SIGNATURE
APPLICANT REP.	TITLE	SIGNATURE

FEMA Form FF-104-FY-21-133 (formerly 009-0-91)
(05/21)

FEMA Damage Inventory Template

Appendix E: Sample Local State of Emergency Declaration

PROCLAMATION/RESOLUTION NO. [Year] -_____

PROCLAMATION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF COLLIER COUNTY TO DECLARE A STATE OF EMERGENCY FOR ALL TERRITORY WITHIN THE LEGAL BOUNDARIES OF COLLIER COUNTY INCLUDING ALL INCORPORATED AND UNINCORPORATED AREAS.

WHEREAS, [Disaster Name] has the potential for causing extensive damage to public utilities, public buildings, public communication systems, public streets and roads, public drainage systems, commercial and residential buildings and areas; and

WHEREAS, Collier County Emergency Management officials are recommending that a "State of Local Emergency" be declared due to the threat of [Disaster Name]; and

WHEREAS, Section 252.38(3)(a)(5), *Fla. Stat*., and Collier County Ordinance Nos. 84-37, 2001-45, 2002-50, 2007-49, 2011-34, 2017-38, and 2018-37 (codified at Sections 38-56 through 38-72 in the Collier County Code of Laws and Ordinances) provide for a political subdivision such as Collier County to declare a State of Local Emergency and to waive the procedures and formalities otherwise required of political subdivisions by law pertaining to:

1. Performance of public work and taking whatever prudent action is necessary to ensure the health, safety and welfare of the community;
2. Entering into contracts;
3. Incurring obligations;
4. Employment of permanent and temporary workers;
5. Rental of equipment;
6. Utilization of volunteer workers;
7. Acquisition and distribution, with or without compensation, of supplies, materials and facilities;
8. Appropriation and expenditure of public funds.

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA, in Special Session this [Date of Special Session Day, Month Year, that [Disaster Name] poses a serious threat to the lives and property of residents of Collier County, that voluntary evacuation is encouraged, and that a State

of Local Emergency be declared, effective immediately for all territory in the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Collier County.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board of County Commissioners hereby exercises its authority pursuant to Collier County Ordinance Nos. 84-37, 2001-45, 2002-50, 2007-49, 2011-34, 2017-38, and 2018-37 and waives the procedures and formalities required by law of a political subdivision, as provided in Section 252.38(3)(a)(5), *Fla. Stat*., including authorization for Procurement Director to waive existing purchasing card limitations during the declared emergency.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board of County Commissioners hereby declares that during an emergency it shall be unlawful and an offense against the County for any person operating within the County to charge more than the normal average retail price for any merchandise, goods or services sold during the emergency. The average retail price as used herein is defined to be that price at which similar merchandise, goods or services were being sold during the 30 days immediately preceding the emergency or at a mark-up which is a larger percentage over wholesale cost than was being added to wholesale cost prior to the emergency. The waiver and re-imposition of the state gas tax(es) shall not factor as to gasoline/petroleum products sales prices.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that pursuant to Collier County Ordinance No. 2002-50, Section One, this proclamation declaring a state of emergency shall activate the disaster emergency plans applicable to the County and shall be the authority for the use or distribution of any supplies, equipment, materials or facilities assembled or arranged to be made available pursuant to such plans.

THIS PROCLAMATION/RESOLUTION ADOPTED after motion, second, and majority vote favoring same this [Date of Adoption Day, Month Year].

ATTEST: BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
CRYSTAL K. KINZEL, CLERK   COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: _____   By: _____
              , Deputy Clerk   Chris Hall, Chairman

Approved as to form and legality:

_____
Jeffrey A. Klatzkow, County Attorney

Appendix F: CEMP Distribution List

Note: A single official paper copy of the plan is maintained in the County Manager's Office. The electronic version, hosted on the Emergency Management website, serves as the legally recognized version of the plan. The following agencies will be notified of any updates to the CEMP.

Collier County
- Board of County Commissioners
- Collier County Sheriff's Office
- Clerk of Courts (Board Minutes)
- Supervisor of Elections
- Collier County Property Appraiser
- Collier County Public Schools
- Collier County Tax Collector
- Collier County Mosquito Control
- County Manager
- County Attorney
- Collier County Airport Authority
- Collier County Court Administration
- Collier County Domestic Animal Services Division
- Collier County Emergency Management Division
- Collier County Emergency Medical Services
- Collier County Growth Mgt Community Development Department
- Collier County Transportation Services Department
- Collier County Public Services Department
- Collier County Public Utilities Department
- Collier County Main Library (Reference Section)
- Collier County Medical Examiner
- Collier County Corporate Financial & Management Division
- Collier County Pollution Control Division
- Collier County Communications, Government & Public Affairs Division

City of Marco Island
- City of Marco Island Police Dept.
- Marco Island Fire Department

City of Naples
- Naples Police Department
- Naples Fire Department
- Naples Airport Authority

Everglades City
- Everglades City - Mayor's Office

Independent Fire Departments
- North Collier Fire and Rescue Fire District
- Greater Naples Fire Rescue District
- Immokalee Fire Control District

State Agencies
- Big Cypress Basin, SFWMD
- State of Florida, DEM-Region 6 Coordinator
- State of Florida, Florida Forest Service
- State of Florida, Division of Emergency Management (for distribution to other State agencies)
- Florida Department of Health - Collier
- Florida National Guard

Other Agencies
- American Red Cross – Florida Southern Gulf Chapter
- Salvation Army - Naples
- Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council
- National Park Services (Everglades City)
- Physicians Regional Healthcare System (Pine Ridge and Collier Blvd - EOC Representative)
- Naples Community Healthcare System (Disaster Preparedness - Representative)

Appendix G: FEMA Community Lifelines Fact Sheet

Homeland Security

Fact Sheet

COMMUNITY LIFELINES

Why lifelines?

- FEMA developed the community lifelines construct to increase effectiveness in disaster operations and better position the Agency to respond to catastrophic incidents

- Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society

- When disrupted, decisive intervention (e.g., rapid service re-establishment or employment of contingency response solutions) is required

- During initial response, priority efforts focus on *stabilizing community lifelines*.

- Lifelines provide an outcome-based, survivor-centric frame of reference that assists responders with:
  - Root Cause Analysis
  - Interdependencies
  - Prioritization
  - Ease of Communication

How were lifelines developed?

- FEMA released initial guidance *(Lifelines Toolkit)* introducing the lifelines construct in February 2019, followed by significant stakeholder outreach and feedback including:
  - State and Local Emergency Managers
  - Interagency Partners
  - Private and Non-Profit Stakeholders

- Construct was validated during responses to Hurricanes Michael, Florence, and Dorian, Super Typhoon Yutu, Alaska Earthquake, and during Shaken Fury full-scale exercise.

- Lessons learned from exercises, operations, and stakeholder feedback resulted in refinement and improvement to the construct.

- *National Response Framework (NRF) 4th Edition* formalized lifelines in national response policy

- Enhanced Lifelines guidance *(Lifelines Toolkit 2.0)* released to support NRF Publication.
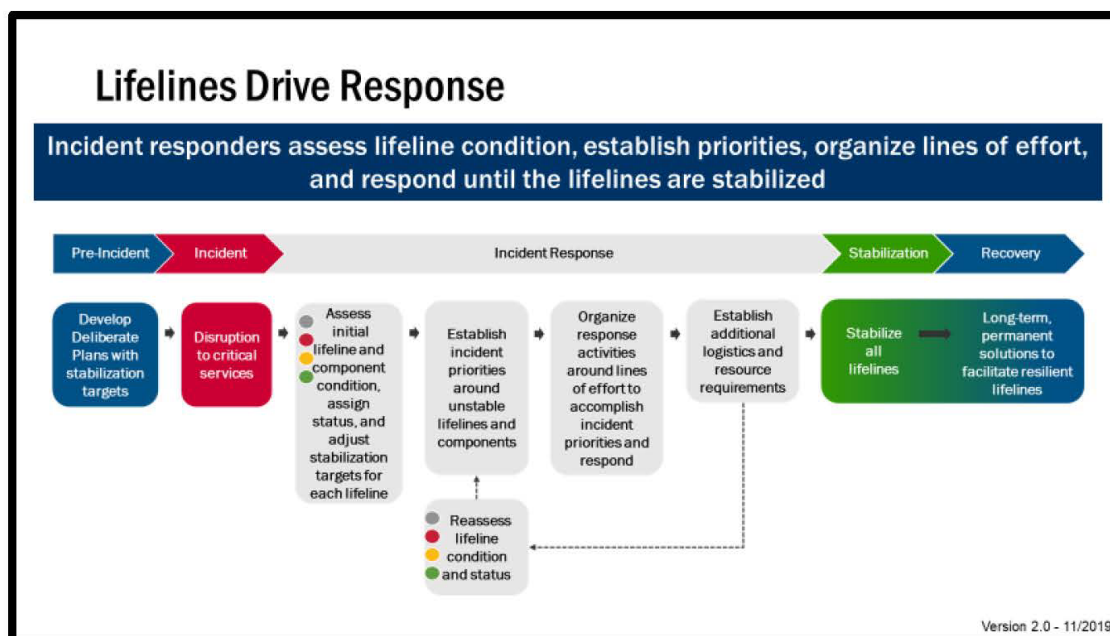
See the Lifelines Toolkit at:
https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/177222

If you have any questions or feedback, please email them to: Lifelines@fema.dhs.gov