

I. Agency Programs

A. Agency Mission and Organization

1. Please briefly describe your agency's mission, goals, objectives, and programs. Please use components 2–4 from the Long-Range program plan (LRPP) when appropriate.

Agency Mission

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

Goals

Goal 1: Ensure that communities are prepared to respond to and resist disaster.

Objectives

Objective 1A: Improve Florida's ability to prepare for all hazards.

Objective 1B: Improve Florida's ability to respond to and recover from all hazards.

Programs

Chapter 252, F.S. authorized the creation of the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) which provides for the planning and implementation of the state's response to natural and manmade hazards, the planning and implementation of the efforts to recover from natural and manmade disasters, and the mitigation of natural and manmade hazards. In addition, Chapter 252, F.S., also authorizes the DEM to provide for the common defense of Floridians' lives and property, and to protect the public peace, health, and safety. Furthermore, DEM is charged with implementing programs whose goal is to avoid or reduce the impacts of natural or manmade disasters, decrease the time and resources needed to recover from the impacts of disasters, and discourages actions which increase the state's vulnerability to disasters.

Section 252.32, F.S. authorizes the creation of “a state emergency management agency to be known as the "DEM," to authorize the creation of local organizations for emergency management in the political subdivisions of the state, and to authorize cooperation with the Federal Government and the governments of other states.”

Division-Wide Programs

Emergency Management Accreditation Program

The ability of our communities to respond to and recover from natural and man-made disasters is of vital importance to public health and safety and quality of life. The Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) is a voluntary accreditation process for the state and local programs responsible for disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. This program is managed by the National Emergency Management Association. (<http://www.emaponline.org/index.cfm>)

Accreditation is a means of demonstrating, through onsite program assessment and documentation, by an independent team of emergency management professionals, that a program meets national standards. EMAP is designed to foster continuous improvement in emergency management capabilities. Annual review and updates of documentation and processes are conducted to ensure continued accreditation status. Florida's Emergency Management program was the first state in the nation to apply for and receive this national accreditation. In late 2008, the DEM will be pursuing re-accreditation.

Recovery Programs

Disaster Reservist Program

The DEM does not have sufficient numbers of trained disaster specialists to manage and recover from a major or catastrophic disaster. The DEM has initiated a Disaster Reservist program to quickly provide additional human resources to support the states' actions in a disaster. The DEM's Human Services Office is soliciting applications from Florida residents who have an interest in disaster assistance employment. Adults with the time and commitment to complete the required training are considered for this program. In times of disaster, reservists who are called to active duty must have the ability to commit a minimum of 30 consecutive days of service. Reservists must also be able to deploy to other areas of the State and may be required to work non-traditional hours (including holidays and weekends).

Reservists may be activated in times of catastrophic, Presidentially Declared Disasters, where additional human resources may be necessary to manage and recover from the disaster event. In the event of a Disaster Reservist Activation, Reservist staff will be called up in an order that corresponds with their level of training and experience. At a minimum, applicants must complete the Disaster Reservist Basic Training Courses and submit a completed State Employment Application along with proof of education to the DEM, Reservist Cadre Manager, where a background and reference check will be completed.

During the year, the DEM may conduct training sessions specifically for reservists. This training will be both introductory and program specific. Topics covered are: Damage Assessment, Response and Recovery Operations, Recovery Centers, Mitigation Efforts, Donations, and utilization of volunteers and Community Relations. Courses beginning in IS are Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Independent Study Courses. Links have been provided below for these training opportunities.

Disaster Reservist Basic Training Series

- IS-7: A citizen's Guide to Disaster Assistance
- IS-100: Introduction to the Incident Command System
- IS-200: ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incident
- IS-700: National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- IS-800: National Response Plan (NRP)

Upon completion of these courses, a copy of the certificates must be submitted to the Disaster Reservist Cadre Manager along with a State of Florida Employment Application, copies of Social Security Cards and Drivers Licenses. FEMA provides a certificate of completion for each Independent Study Course. After review of these documents, notification of acceptance into the Florida Disaster Reservist program and/or certification of the Professional Disaster Reservist Series will be sent.

Disaster Reservist Advanced

These courses are optional, but completion is encouraged.

- IS-317: Introduction to Community Emergency Response Teams
- G-275: Emergency Operations Center Management and Operations
- G-628: Human Services Training

Professional Development Series (PDS)

The Professional Development Series includes seven Emergency Management Institute independent study courses that provide a well-rounded set of fundamentals for those in the emergency management profession. Many students build on this foundation to develop their careers. This Reservist Program will be established and maintained pursuant to Chapter 252.311(3), F.S.

Fire Management Assistance Grant Program

Fire Declarations are issued by the FEMA after the State's request for federal assistance for an uncontrolled fire, or complex of fires, which constitute a threat of disaster to the public safety and/or to improved property. FEMA Assistance; however, will not be provided to eligible applicants unless total costs exceed an established Fire Cost Threshold.

For Calendar Year 2008, the Fire Cost Threshold is \$990,907 for an Individual Fire Declaration. There may be multiple fire declarations within a calendar year. The Cumulative Cost Threshold from the beginning of a Calendar Year is three times the Individual Fire Cost Threshold. As of the time that the Cumulative Fire Cost Threshold is met by the State, any Fire Declarations with open incident periods, as well as any subsequent Fire Declarations, will be eligible for FEMA assistance. The Fire Cost Threshold will be adjusted by FEMA annually.

State and local government agencies seeking FEMA/State Fire Management Assistance for eligible costs are required to file a Request for Fire Management Assistance with the DEM within 30 days after the close of the Incident Period.

Individual Assistance Program

After the President signs the disaster declaration that includes individual assistance programs, it is important to inform individuals and businesses through press releases and community relations efforts that Federal and State programs are available to assist them in recovery efforts. To make it easy for the affected individuals to apply for assistance, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has set-up a tele-registration process using a toll free number (1-800-621-3362 or TDD 1-800-462-7585) to the National Information Processing Center. Once applicants have completed the tele-registration process, they are automatically referred to certain programs and notified by mail about the availability of other programs.

A person whose primary residence has been damaged due to a disaster may qualify for various forms of federal disaster assistance. When the damage assessment teams go into the field, they estimate the degree of damage to the home, evaluate the victim's insurance coverage and determine the habitability of the home. Businesses damaged by a disaster may be eligible for certain individual assistance programs as provided by the Small Business Administration (SBA) who offers disaster loans for both physical damages and economic injury.

There is a wide range of opportunities available for individuals to receive federal, state, local and private assistance, including the following:

- Disaster Recovery Centers (Federal, State and private)
- Human Needs Assessment Teams (Federal, State, local and private)
- Community Relations (Federal, State, local and private)
- Federal Assistance to Individuals and Households (Federal and State)
- Minimal Repair Program (Federal and State)
- Mobile Homes or Other Readily Fabricated Dwellings (Federal and State)
- Temporary Disaster Housing (Federal and State)
- SBA Program (Federal)
- Disaster Unemployment Assistance (Federal and State)
- Crisis Counseling (State)
- Farm Service Agency (Federal)
- Income Tax Service (Federal)
- Legal Assistance (Private)
- Unmet Needs (State, local and private)
- Food Coupons (Federal and State)
- Cora Brown Fund (Private)
- The Florida Reservist Program (State)
- Citizen Corps (State, local)
- Community Emergency Response Team (State, local)
- Florida Department of Insurance (State)
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program (State)

Other Needs Assistance (ONA) Program

The Other Needs Assistance Grant Program provides grants to help families meet serious needs and necessary expenses that are not covered by other government assistance programs, insurance, or other conventional forms of assistance. At present, grant amounts can be made up to \$28,800 (adjusted annually in accordance with the consumer price index). Financial aid can be provided under the following categories: medical expenses, transportation costs, replacement of essential property, protective measures, and funeral expenses. Seventy five percent of the costs are funded by FEMA and 25 percent by the state and/or local government.

Public Assistance Program

Public assistance is that part of disaster relief through which the federal government supplements the efforts of state and local governments to restore the public infrastructure of the disaster area to pre-disaster function or design. These efforts primarily address the restoration of public facilities or services which have been damaged or destroyed. After a Presidential Declaration there are two types of public assistance authorized: "emergency" and "permanent" work. Emergency work includes disaster debris removal (Category A) and emergency protective measures for the public safety, to protect improved property, and/or to maintain operation of essential facilities (Category B). Permanent work involves actions necessary for the restoration of disaster-damaged facilities owned by State/ local governments and by certain private non-profit organizations that provide governmental-type services such as roads/bridges (Category C), water control facilities (Category D), buildings/equipment (Category E), utility systems (Category F), and parks, recreational or other facilities that do not fit in the other Categories (Category G).

Method of Funding

Public Law 93-288, as amended, has streamlined the funding methods for Public Assistance projects. Currently, there are two types of grants (funding methods) available based on the cost of the project, Large Project Grants and Small Project Grants. The grants must be used to restore public or private nonprofit facilities to their pre-disaster function or design.

For Calendar Year 2008, a Large Project grant is approved when the total project estimated cost to restore an eligible public facility is \$60,900 or more. A Small Project grant is approved when the total estimated project cost to restore an eligible facility is less than \$60,900. Funding for Large Projects will be adjusted and be reimbursed based upon actual costs to complete the approved scope of work for the projects. Funding for Small Projects is based upon estimated costs for the restoration project which is funded immediately to the Applicant without any subsequent required accounting of costs.

Also, there are two voluntary funding options related to approved projects that the applicant may request: 1) an "Alternate Project" for reduced federal assistance for any improvement not related to the disaster when the applicant determines that it is not in the best public interest to restore a disaster-damaged facility; and, 2) an "Improved Project" if the applicant decides to exceed the original design and function in the restoration of a disaster-damaged facility for which the federal assistance would be limited to the federal share of the original approved project estimate.

Mitigation Programs

Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

The Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMAP) was created pursuant to Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 United State Code 4104c), as amended by the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-325), and the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-264). The purpose of this program is to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insured under the National Insurance Program, whether the structure is a repetitive loss or not. Therefore, any insured structure with one or more losses is eligible for assistance.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is authorized by Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (PL 93-288 as amended). It is a partnership that is designed to assist states, local governments, private non-profit organizations, and Indian Tribes in implementing long-term hazard mitigation measures following a major disaster declaration.

The HMGP is similar in nature to the Public Assistance Program authorized by Section 406 of the Robert Stafford Act. Public Assistance funds allow an eligible applicant to incorporate mitigation measures into the repair of an existing damaged structure and infrastructure if the measures are cost-effective or required by code. Mitigation funded under Public Assistance is only for public structures and infrastructures damaged by the disaster. The HMGP can fund mitigation measures to protect public or private property, as long as they are in compliance with the program's guidelines. However, it is more appropriate to fund mitigation measures for public property damage in a disaster under Section 406 before applying for assistance under the HMGP.

It is beneficial to consider the agency's definition to hazard mitigation when completing an application. FEMA defines hazard mitigation as an action intended to reduce repetitive losses from future natural disasters. In this context, "repetitive" refers to similar types of losses caused by a recurring natural hazard. The term "losses" refers to expenditures for the repair or replacement of public and private property, and for the relief of personal loss or other hardship. Post-disaster projects that simply repair and reconstruct damaged property to pre-disaster conditions are not eligible. Rather than mitigating loss, these types of projects serve to perpetuate a cycle of damage, reconstruction and repeated damage.

The objectives of the HMGP are:

1. To prevent future losses of lives and damage to property due to disasters;
2. To implement state or local hazard mitigation plans;
3. To enable mitigation measures to be implemented during immediate recovery from a disaster; and

4. To provide funding for previously identified mitigation measures that benefit the disaster area.

Although the HMGP is federally funded, the program is administered through a partnership arrangement with the Department of Community Affairs (DCA). The DEM is the lead state administrative agency but it is supported by the Divisions of Housing and Community Development and Community Planning, as well as the Florida Housing Finance Corporation, Florida Coastal Management Program and the Communities Trust Program. In this capacity, the key responsibilities of the state are to:

- Solicit and review HMGP proposals from applicants;
- Prepare and submit and proposals to the FEMA in accordance with procedures set forth in the State HMGP proposals from applicants; and
- Manage the HMGP and the funds available under the program.

The state is the grantee of the Governor's Authorized Representative funds. The Governor's Authorized Representative serves as the grant administrator for all funds provided under the HMGP, as well as funds authorized under other disaster programs. While the Governor's Authorized Representative has signatory authority for all disaster assistance programs, the State Coordinating Officer manages the HMGP through the State Mitigation Officer.

The state's HMGP Administrative Plan governs how projects are selected for funding. There are certain minimum criteria designed to ensure that the most cost-effective and appropriate projects are selected. Sub-grantees (eligible applicants) submit completed project applications to the state for its review and evaluation. Qualified projects within funding availabilities are then forwarded to the FEMA for eligibility and funding approval.

National Flood Insurance Program

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is a pre-disaster flood mitigation and insurance protection program designed to reduce the exalting cost of disasters. The NFIP, which is a voluntary program, provides a quid pro quo approach to floodplain management, which makes federally backed flood insurance available to residents and business owners in communities that agree to adopt and adhere to sound flood mitigation measures that guide development in its floodplains.

The State of Florida has over 18 million residents and 80 percent of them live or conduct business along or near its coastline. A significant portion of the remaining residents and business live or conduct commerce near many of the state's historical rivers and other inland floodplains. These residents and business are concerned about protecting their lives and property from future flooding. This is evidenced by the fact that 95 percent of all Florida communities participate in the NFIP. As of November 30, 2007, there were 2,198,686 flood insurance policies in Florida, representing 41% of the total policies in effect nationwide. These policies represented \$454,405,774,000 of insurance coverage, which is the first line of recovery after a flood disaster.

In Florida, the Governor has designated the DEM as the state coordinating agency for the NFIP. The State Assistance Office for the National Flood Insurance and Flood Mitigation Assistance Programs in partnership with the FEMA Region IV staff, conducts coordination activities, and provides technical assistance on pre and post-disaster flood mitigation related activities to NFIP participating communities. This coordination primarily relates to construction and development activities and serves a vital intergovernmental link between and among local communities, state and regional agencies, as well as federal agencies, especially the FEMA. Additionally, the provision of timely and accurate technical assistance to residents and building trade specialists (architects, builders, contractors and developers, engineers, realtors, surveyors, and others) is vital to the implementation of compliant flood loss reduction techniques and strategies required by various agencies. This technical assistance consists of on-site reviews, workshops and seminars, providing answers to questions, as well as sharing appropriate federal and state publications as requested. This office also serves as the state's repository for Flood Insurance Rate Maps. As such, this office maintains a file of all receded or superseded Flood Insurance Rate Maps that are used to assist insurance agents in properly rating structures based upon dates of construction.

The implementation of pre-disaster mitigation incentives, such as the Community Rating System Program and the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program, serve Florida's residents and businesses that continue to experience high growth and development. Florida local communities constitute the largest number of participants in the Community Rating System, which provides a comprehensive approach to flood mitigation. In fact, this high level of Community Rating System participation supports the implementation of the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program, which is targeted toward the reduction of repetitive flood loss structures, and requires a Flood Mitigation Plan often prepared by Community Rating System participating communities.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program is a nationwide competitive federal grant program developed to assist governments at the State and Local levels, including Indian Tribal governments, with the implementation of cost-effective hazard mitigation activities prior to disasters. The intent of this program is to reduce overall risk to people and property, while also minimizing the cost of disaster recovery. This proactive program aims to reduce natural and technological risks to populations and structures before the next disaster occurs.

Repetitive Flood Claims

The Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) grant program provides funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under the NFIP that have had one or more claim payments for flood damages. The long-term goal of the RFC is to reduce or eliminate claims under the NFIP through mitigation.

Residential Construction Mitigation Program

The Residential Construction Mitigation Program (RCMP) receives \$7 million annually from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Trust Fund (Section 215.559, F.S.). Of that amount:

- 40% (\$2.8 million) is designated for the Mobile Home Tie-Down Program. Based on legislative directive, the DEM provides the funding directly to Tallahassee Community College (TCC). By statute, TCC prepares a separate report for the Governor and the Legislature on these directives.
- 10% (\$700,000) is designated for Hurricane Research to be conducted by Florida International University (FIU) to continue the development of an innovative research of full-scale structural testing to determine inherent weakness of structures when subjected to hurricane force winds and rain, leading to new technologies, designs and products.
- 50% (\$3.5 million) is to be used to improve the wind resistance of residences through loans, subsidies, grants, demonstration projects, direct assistance, and cooperative programs with local and federal governments. The program is developed in coordination with the RCMP Advisory Council, whose members represent insurance, homebuilders, manufactured homes, and local governments.

Severe Repetitive Loss Pilot Program

The Severe Repetitive Loss Pilot Program (SRL) provides funding to reduce or eliminate claims under the NFIP. The SRL funds mitigation projects, which result in the greatest savings to the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF) in the shortest period of time, based on a Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR). These projects are funded based on having at least four claims over \$5,000 each and the cumulative amount exceeding \$20,000 or having 2 separate claims that exceed the market value of the building.

Preparedness Programs

Emergency Management Preparedness Assistance (EMPA) Base Grant Program

Beginning in 1993, the Florida Legislature appropriated funds from the EMPA Trust fund to assist each county with the enhancement of its emergency management capabilities. Each of Florida's 67 counties receives an equal share of approximately \$7 million dollars annually from these funds. In addition, each county also receives Emergency Management Performance Grant funds from the FEMA to further support emergency capabilities and operations. These funds are distributed based on the population estimates for each county and require a minimum of 50/50 local match. There is no application process for the award of these funds; however, to receive the full complement of funds available, each county is required to have at a minimum, a full time professional Emergency Management Coordinator.

Emergency Management Preparedness Assistance (EMPA) Competitive Grant Program

Funds from the EMPA Trust Fund are appropriated to support an annual competitive grant program for projects that will further state and local emergency management objectives. These funds are awarded annually, following a Notice of Funding Availability, to eligible applicants for competitively selected project applications under two separate award programs. The Emergency Management Competitive Grant program is designed to assist state or regional agencies, local governments, and private non-profit organizations. The Municipal Competitive Grant Program is earmarked for project proposals from municipalities only. Eligible applicants are legally constituted municipalities that are a signatory of the current Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement.

Hazardous Materials Planning & Awareness – State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) for Hazardous Materials

On October 17, 1986, in response to a growing concern for safety around chemical facilities, Congress enacted the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA), also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The Act has had a far-reaching influence on issues relating to hazardous materials. EPCRA contains five sections which cover issues associated with the manufacture, use, exposure, transportation, and public education of hazardous materials. It is the mission of the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) and State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) to implement EPCRA in the State of Florida and mitigate the effects of a release or spill of hazardous materials.

The State Emergency Response Commission is responsible for implementing federal EPCRA provisions in Florida and serving as a technical advisor and information clearinghouse for state and federal hazardous materials programs. The Florida DEM is the lead agency responsible for implementing EPCRA and provides staff support to the SERC. The Commission conducts quarterly public meetings in varying locations throughout the state. Currently, SERC membership comprises 23 Governor-appointed individuals who represent the interests of state and local government, emergency services, industry, and the environment.

Hazardous Materials Planning and Prevention Program

The Hazardous Materials Planning and Prevention Program consist of the following three sections: Verification Unit; Compliance Review Unit; and the Risk Management Planning Program Unit.

The Verification Unit provides technical assistance to facilities regarding compliance with the Federal and State Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Acts (EPCRA). There are numerous reporting requirements that subject facilities must adhere to and requires constant technical assistance and review. Staff also maintains a database of all the reporting facilities and their chemical inventories.

The Compliance Review Unit serves as the planning unit within the bureau. As required by Section 303, EPCRA, each Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) must prepare and submit an emergency plan consistent with the criteria developed by the National Response Team known as the NRT-1 and NRT-1A. These plans are reviewed by staff and approved by the State Emergency Response Commission annually. In addition, this unit is responsible for the review and approval of hazards analyses prepared for each county depicting the worst-case scenario if a chemical release were to occur at a facility containing one or more extremely hazardous substances. This unit serves as the main point of contact for LEPC staff. Finally, this unit is also responsible for reviewing local government comprehensive emergency management plans to ensure compliance with Rule Chapter 9G-6, Florida Administrative Code.

The Risk Management Planning Unit provides technical assistance and conducts facility audits to ensure subject facilities are compliant with Florida's Accidental Release Prevention and Risk Management Planning Act (Chapter 252, Part IV, F.S.). The Unit implements rules promulgated by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 that requires facilities that have one or more of specifically identified hazardous substances to develop a Risk Management Program. The program ensures facilities are prepared to respond, prevent, and detect accidental releases

associated with the regulated substances. Facilities are required to prepare and file a Risk Management Plan that includes a description of the facility's Hazard Assessment, Accidental Release Prevention Programs, and an Emergency Response Program.

Hurricane Program

The Hurricane Program provides the residents and visitors the most up-to-date information on storm surge areas and evacuation routes in the event of a disaster such as a hurricane.

United States Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Program

The Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act of 1990, the first major reauthorization of the 1974 Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, established the Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) grants program. It was intended that these grants would: enhance implementation of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA); and encourage a comprehensive approach to planning and training for emergency response situations; and increase State, local, Territorial, and Indian tribal effectiveness in safely and efficiently handling hazardous materials incidents. HMEP grant awards are made for both planning and training; approximately 40 percent of funds are for planning and 60 percent for training. All grants go initially to the "subgrantee," i.e., one of the 66 states, territories, or Indian tribes who received funds in 2007. As provided by federal law, at least 75 percent of planning grant money must be passed through to Local Emergency Planning Committees and 75 percent of training funds must benefit local firefighter, law enforcement, or other public responder groups.

In January 1993, the State Emergency Response Commission established the Training Task Force (TTF) to address the requirements of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act grant program. Since its inception the Task Force's responsibilities have been expanded to include the development of responder training guidelines, coordination with various responder groups to ensure that required hazardous materials training is available, establishment of a uniform classification system for hazardous materials incidents and examination of the need and feasibility of hazardous materials area response teams.

Response Programs

Domestic Security Program

Florida's Domestic Security program is implemented in cooperation with state and local governments and key private sector partners to ensure a plan designed to integrate multi-agency needs yet remain focused on one state mission. In support of this, Florida built an inclusive structure, designed to encourage and facilitate multi-jurisdictional and multi-disciplinary participation at all levels of government. Florida's structure provides a forum to facilitate communication between municipalities and counties, and state government and industry; provides consistency in response protocols, equipment and training, and interoperable communications among local and state response agencies; provides a governance mechanism that promotes consensus and ensures that local, state, and federal initiatives are working in support of a common goal.

Florida's structure has three primary and equally vital components:

Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF) - Each RDSTF consists of local representatives from disciplines involved in prevention and response, including: law enforcement, fire/rescue, emergency medical services, emergency management, hospitals, public health, schools and businesses. The RDSTFs work together with the Chief of Domestic Security, to prepare for, prevent, and respond to terrorist events.

Domestic Security Oversight Council (DSOC) - Established to review and provide guidance to the state's domestic security prevention, preparedness and response activities, to review and provide guidance to the RDSTFs and to make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature regarding expenditure and allocation of resources related to the state's counter terrorism and domestic security efforts. The DSOC formally approves and directs state adoption of the Homeland Security Strategy.

State Working Group for Domestic Preparedness - Representatives and subject matter experts from the Regional Task Forces, Urban Area Security Initiatives (UASI) and other key agency liaisons come together by function to address domestic security issues surfaced by the RDSTFs, or the DSOC.

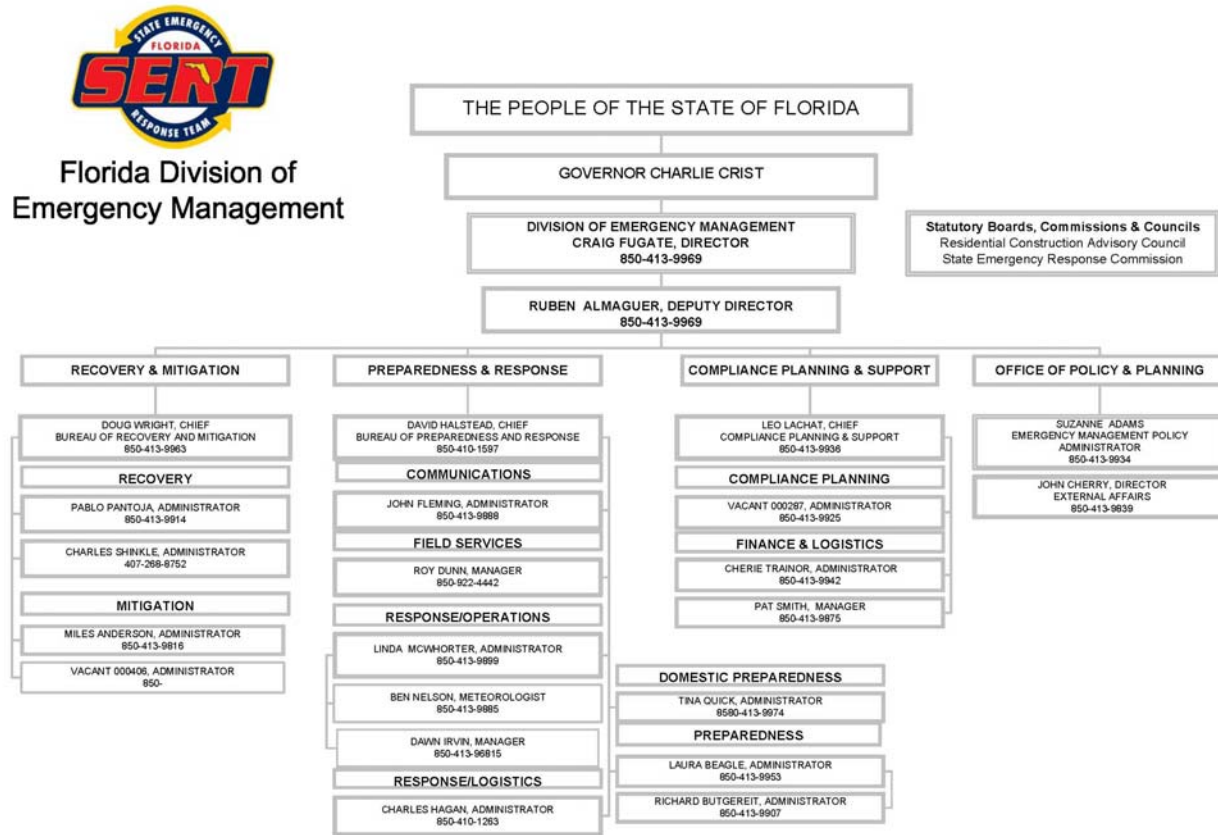
Florida Citizen Corps Program

Florida Citizen Corps is a program designed to help families and communities to be safer, stronger, and better prepared to respond to any kind of disaster. Citizen Corps embraces the personal responsibility to be prepared; to get training in first aid and emergency skills; and to volunteer to support local emergency responders, disaster relief, and community safety. The key component of the Citizen Corps program is the Community Emergency Response Teams.

Hurricane Shelter Survey and Retrofit Program

This program is designed to eliminate the statewide hurricane evacuation shelter space deficit and create shelter space for use during emergencies. As the population of the state increases, the DEM is consistently faced with a shelter space deficit. Since 1993, the DEM has been directed by statute to address the statewide deficit of safe public hurricane shelter space. Under this directive, the DEM established a multi-faceted strategy which includes survey of existing facilities to identify those that are appropriately designed and located to serve as public hurricane shelters; survey new facilities for their potential suitability as public hurricane evacuation shelters; providing guidance on enhanced hurricane protection construction techniques for new construction; and recommending retrofits of existing public hurricane evacuation shelters to improve their ability to house evacuees in severe weather events.

2. Please provide the agency organizational structure information required in Schedule X (Organizational Structure) of the Legislative Budget Request (LBR).



6/6/2008

3. When did you last perform a comprehensive internal organizational structural review?

In early 2007 in response to Executive Order 07-01 issued by Governor Crist the Florida DEM completed an extensive review of its organizational structure and operations. This review was completed to ensure the DEM’s ability to effectively prepare, respond, recover, mitigate and effectively serve the people of Florida as mandated by Chapter 252, F.S., the State’s Emergency Management Act. The overarching theme for the review was based on the idea of “Enhancing Our Ability to Serve the People of Florida.” The DEM is governed by the following mission statement: “Working together to ensure that Florida is prepared to respond to emergencies, recover from them, and mitigate against their impacts.” To meet its mission, the number one mandate for the DEM is to care for the victims who are impacted by natural and/or human generated disasters with the goal of changing

outcomes for all Floridians and visitors. It was within these principles that the DEM brought forward a number of bold and positive reorganizational recommendations and initiatives, which were designed to enable the DEM to build on an already solid foundation of excellence, and to move aggressively to further enhance its operational capacities.

Over the first two months of 2007 the Deputy Director, newly appointed by Governor Crist, interviewed each Bureau Chief and critical staff members, including the Office of Policy and Planning, to assess the following questions:

What are the duties and responsibilities of each area?

What works well within each area?

What does not work well within each area?

What are the needs, not wants to better serve the state?

What changes are recommended to enhance the DEM's administrative and operational capabilities?

In addition, every employee within the DEM was offered the opportunity to meet with the Deputy Director one-on-one, or via email, to discuss or provide input regarding their issues and reorganization recommendations. Outreach for ideas included a secured suggestion box for any employee to submit ideas, comments, and/or recommendations anonymously. During this two-month period, over 60 employees took the opportunity to provide valuable information. This process achieved its objective of providing each and every employee an opportunity to share their ideas concerns and thoughts without fear of retribution or retaliation.

The Deputy Director also sought information from key stakeholders outside the DEM. All 67 County Emergency Management Directors were solicited for the comments and/or suggestions. The Deputy Director personally interviewed more than twenty (20) County Emergency Managements Directors/Managers and received input from eight (8) other County Emergency Management Directors/Managers via email or telephone conversations.

The review process also included an extensive review of the organizational composition of the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) and local emergency management operations. Other areas examined included the DEM's span and control and the distribution of workload.

This proposed reorganization and recommendations were set forth to enable the DEM's organizational structure to be more easily understood by the general public and it will clearly represent how the DEM does business on a day-to-day basis. Ultimately the reorganization was asked to be withdrawn from consideration by the House and Senate staff in the spring of 2007.

B. A list of all advisory committees, including those established in statute and those established by managerial initiative; their purpose, activities, composition, and related expenses; the extent to which their purposes have been achieved; and the rationale for continuing or eliminating each advisory committee. (s. 11.906(15), F.S.)

1. Complete Exhibit 1 below for each of your agency’s advisory committees as defined in s. 20.03(3), (7), (8), (9), (10), and (12), F.S., as well as those created through executive order that existed in Fiscal Year-07.

Exhibit 1: Advisory Committees

Advisory Committee Name and Composition	Year Created	Date of Meetings During Fiscal Year 2006-07	Authorization (e.g., cite the specific statute, managerial initiative, executive order)	Purpose and Activities	Fiscal Year 2006-07 Revenues (by fund source)	Fiscal Year 2006-07 Expenses – Please include travel, staff and other expenses (by fund source)	Achievements Accomplished in Fiscal Year 2006-07	Consequences of Abolishment
<p>Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program Advisory Council a.k.a. RCMP Advisory Council</p> <p>Composition: As directed in statute, membership consists of: a representative designated by the Chief Financial Officer, a representative designated by the Florida Home Builders Association, a representative designated by the Florida Insurance Council, a representative designated by the Federation of Manufactured Home Owners, a representative designated by the Florida Association of Counties, and a representative designated by the Florida Manufactured Housing Association.</p>	<p>1999</p>	<p>07/31/2006 10/13/2006 02/21/2007 05/23/2007</p>	<p>215.559, F.S. Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program</p>	<p>This council was formed after Hurricane Andrew to provide sophisticated and reliable actuarial methods for residential property insurance holders. The DEM administers the council.</p>	<p>A small amount of program resources allocated by the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Trust Fund, (215.555, F.S.) are dedicated to the management the RCMP, including the administration of its advisory council.</p>	<p>A small amount of program resources allocated by the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Trust Fund, (215.555, F.S.) are dedicated to the management the RCMP and administration of the advisory council. Council members are not paid for their services or participation. Although members are eligible to receive reimbursement for approved travel expenses incurred in attending the quarterly meetings, most members of the council decline compensation. Staff time is not tracked specifically regarding administration of the advisory council. DEM staff incurred some travel expenses for meetings held outside of Tallahassee.</p>	<p>The advisory council reviewed submissions for the RCMP competitive grant process and prioritized the roster of projects which they recommended to receive funding under the program. For example, some of the projects awarded funds during FY 2006-07 included the Florida Coastal Monitoring Program, Blueprint for Safety, the Mitigation Incentives Database, retrofits for low-to-moderate income homes, and research projects examining wind resistant residential construction, as well as hurricane loss reduction devices and techniques.</p>	<p>The advisory council helps ensure that projects selected for funding represent the full community of interests involved in hurricane loss reduction, in support of project selection criteria and guiding principles. If the council were abolished entirely, the DEM would lose important input from a range of experts, and the direction of the RCMP itself would be less certain without council interaction, stakeholder expertise and feedback. If the council were abolished, it would slow down and burden DEM staff administering the competitive grants portion of the RCMP.</p>

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<p>Domestic Security Oversight Council</p> <p>Council consists of: Executive Director of Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Director of Division of Emergency Management, Attorney General, Commissioner of Agriculture, State Surgeon General, Commissioner of Education, State Fire Marshal, Adjutant General of the Florida National Guard, State Chief Information Officer, Sheriff, Police Chief & Special Agent In Charge serving as co-chair of a RDSTF, 2 from Florida Fire Chief's Association, Florida Police Chief's Association, Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Chair of Statewide Domestic Security Intelligence Committee, Florida Hospital Association, Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council, Florida Emergency Preparedness Association and Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Council</p> <p>Other non-voting members may attend and participate in meetings.</p>	<p>2001</p>	<p>07/12/2006</p> <p>11/16/2006</p> <p>01/17/2007</p> <p>06/14/2007</p>	<p>Chapter 943, F. S.</p>	<p>The Council oversees the seven RDSTFs that determine prevention, planning and training strategies, and equipment purchases for domestic security. The DEM Director serves on this council along with the Commissioner of the Department of Law Enforcement, the Secretary of the Department of Health, the State Fire Marshal, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Consumer Services.</p> <p>The RDSTF is a body that was formed as a coordinating body for the seven (7) regions within the state of Florida.</p>	<p>SHSGP \$24,853,000</p> <p>SHSGP Admin \$737,000</p> <p>LETP \$18,610,000</p> <p>UASI \$53,470,000</p> <p>MMRS \$1,626,310</p> <p>BZPP \$1,701,000</p> <p>TSGP \$1,776,140</p> <p>EMPG \$7,479,004</p>	<p>Travel expenses and salaries are paid by various state, regional and local agencies, if reimbursements are submitted. Other participating agencies do not submit reimbursement requests to DEM.</p>	<p>Prevent, preempt and deter acts of terrorism</p> <p>Implementation of the Florida Law Enforcement Exchange</p> <p>Intel Fusion Centers.</p> <p>Protect Florida citizens, visitors and critical infrastructure</p> <p>Agriculture Safety and Defense</p> <p>Protection of Critical Infrastructure</p> <p>Prepare for terrorism response missions</p> <p>RDSTF Specialty Response Teams</p> <p>Ambulance Deployment Plan</p> <p>Exercises</p> <p>Urban Search and Rescue Training Facility</p> <p>Respond in an immediate, effective and coordinated manner; focused on victims of the attack</p> <p>Regional Response Teams</p> <p>Medical Surge</p> <p>Recover quickly and restore our way of life following an event</p>	<p>No interdisciplinary executive oversight of the use of DHS funds.</p>

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<p>State Emergency Response Commission for Hazardous Materials</p> <p>Commission members are appointed by the Governor. The commission has 23 designated membership categories such as representatives from state agencies (DEP, DOT, and FDLE etc.), the Governor's Office, professional organizations such as the Florida Fire Chiefs Association, the Florida Association of Counties etc. and private industry organizations such as the Phosphate Industry, the Petroleum Industry, and the Utility Industry etc.</p>	<p>1987</p>	<p>7/14/2006; 10/6/2006; 1/4/2007; 4/13/2007</p>	<p>The Commission was established by Governor's Executive Order #05-122 and implements the Federal provisions of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act and the Risk Management Planning requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Executive Order 05-122 outlines the membership and responsibilities of the Commission. Chapter 252, Part II, F.S. and Rule 9G-14, Florida Administrative Code outlines the fees and procedures to implement this program. Chapter 252, F.S., Part IV and Rule 9G-21, Florida Administrative Code outlines the fees and authority to implement the requirements of the Risk Management Planning Program, s 112(r)(7) of the Clean Air Act. The Secretary of the DCA serves as Chair of the Commission and the Director of the DEM serves as Alternate Chairman. DEM is very active with this group, Craig Fugate, serves on this Commission and Tim Date is the primary contact person.</p>	<p>The Commission was established by Governor's Executive Order and implements the Federal provisions of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act and the Risk Management Planning requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The Secretary of the DCA serves as the Chair of the Commission and the Director of the DEM serves as Alternate Chairman. The DEM is very active with this group, Director Craig Fugate serves on this Commission and Sheri Powers is the primary contact person</p>	<p>Fees collected from facilities subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act for 2006-07 are \$2,318,890. Collected fees from facilities subject to the Risk Management Planning Program for 2006-07 are \$357,179. These funds are placed in the Operating Trust Fund</p>	<p>\$28,555.00</p>	<p>Completed and adopted Hazardous Materials Awareness Level Training Program Update; Completed a capability assessment of Florida's Regional Hazardous Materials Response Teams; developed a Model Cost Recovery Ordinance as a guidance document for local governments to recover costs associated with a hazmat response; raised hazardous materials awareness by proclaiming and promoting January 21 - 27, 2007 as Hazardous Materials Awareness Week.</p>	<p>Abolishment of this Commission would require the Governor to take on this role independently and implement the federal Community Right-To-Know Act.</p>

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<p>Citizens Corps Task Force</p> <p>Composition of the Task Force:</p> <p>DEM, Volunteer Florida, Florida Emergency Preparedness Association, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Florida Campus Compact, State Fire Marshal, American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Florida Voluntary Agencies Active in Disasters, Florida Interfaith Networking in Disasters, Florida Association of Volunteer Centers, Florida Sheriff's Association, DOH, Florida Department of Elder Affairs, Center for Independent Living, Florida Broadcasters Association, Florida Crime Prevention Association, Florida Police Chief's Association, Florida Industries of Florida, and the Florida League of Cities</p>	<p>June 2003</p>	<p>10/16/2006 04/25/2007</p>	<p>Florida Executive Order 03-105</p>	<p>This council was established by Governor's Executive Order. It is co-chaired by the Director of the DEM and Volunteer Florida. More than 40 state, nonprofit, and federal agencies meet regularly to further the role of Florida's Citizen Corps programs, which is a system of local volunteers who assist communities during times of disaster.</p>	<p>Homeland Security Grant Funds – Citizen Corps Fiscal Year 2006 – Total Award \$825,770.00.</p> <p>Fiscal Year 2007 - Total Award \$625,584.00.</p>	<p>Fiscal Year 2006 - \$645,268.00 was passed through to the local level to support Citizen Corps and CERT programs. The remaining \$ 180,502.00 was used to support the state's management of the program, which included salaries and all indirect cost.</p> <p>Fiscal Year 2007 - \$473,950.00 was passed through to the local level to support Citizen Corps and CERT programs. The remaining \$125,116.00 was used to support the state's management of the program, which included salaries and all indirect cost.</p>	<p>Florida trained 26,299 new Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) members and formed 10 Citizen Corps Councils and 36 new CERT teams in Fiscal Year 06-07. CERT members participated in various refresher and advanced training courses and distributed Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) kits to all newly trained members. The Citizen Corps, CERT, Neighborhood Watch and Crime Watch programs have participation in 45 of Florida's 67 Counties. In addition, Florida CERT has made great strides with involving youth in volunteer efforts and are actively working to form partnerships with the Department of Education, Board of Governors and 4-H Foundation.</p> <p>Supporting programs and initiatives in community preparedness and response include:</p> <p>Volunteer in Police Service Programs (VIPS), Medical Reserve Corps Programs (MRC), Fire Corps Programs (FC), Teen CERT, "My Safe Florida" campaign, State Agreement with Boy Scouts to serve in disaster recovery, Hazardous Weather Awareness Week, Hazardous Materials Awareness Week and Florida Volunteer Month.</p>	<p>Florida is at risk for both natural and man-made disasters, ranging from wildfires, to tornadoes and hurricanes. In addition, Florida is not excluded from man-made hazards such as hazardous spills, nuclear accidents, and terrorism related activities. Of Florida's estimated 19 million citizens 80% live along Florida's coastline. Florida understands the importance of volunteers after Hurricane Andrew devastated South Florida in 1992 and emergency response capabilities were overwhelmed. With the establishment of CERTs, MRC, VIPS and Neighborhood Watch programs, citizens can provide immediate assistance to victims and collect disaster information to support first responder efforts in the immediate hours following a disaster. The Citizen Corps programs serves as a catalyst to educate and prepare citizens in local communities, assures that resources are utilized effectively to eliminate duplication of services and facilitates efficient communication. In order to effectively deal with serious threats Florida must prepare and enable citizens to take a more active role in personal and public safety. The Citizen Corps programs are vital to the survival of Florida citizens, businesses and the economy.</p>

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<p>Local Emergency Planning Committees</p> <p>The State Emergency Response Commission approves committee member nominations made by the Local Emergency Planning Committees.</p> <p>The Local Emergency Planning Committees have 18 designated membership categories such as elected local officials, law enforcement, firefighting, health, environmental etc.</p>	<p>1988</p>	<p>7/13/2006 10/5/2006; 1/3/2007; 4/12/2007</p>	<p>Managerial Initiative</p>	<p>The committees provide hazardous materials training opportunities and conduct planning and exercise activities in each of the 11 planning districts. Through a contract with the DEM, each committee is administratively staffed by the Florida Regional Planning Councils.</p>	<p>Local Emergency Planning Committees do not generate revenues but receive funding from the fees collected from facilities subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act to fulfill their contractual requirements.</p>	<p>A portion of the funds associated with their annual agreement can be used for travel.</p>	<p>Trained 2,556 public sector employees in hazardous materials response; conducted 4 hazardous materials multi-jurisdictional/multi-functional exercises; updated 11 Local Emergency Planning Committee Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plans;</p>	<p>Abolishment of the Local Emergency Planning Committees would result in failing to comply with Sections 301, 304 and of the federal Community Right-To-Know Act. In addition, there would be less planning and training opportunities for first responders and emergency planners related to hazardous materials response. This may impact response capabilities and increase the danger to the public.</p>

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<p>State Hazard Mitigation Plan Advisory Team (SHMPAT)</p> <p>Composition: Chaired by the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (DEM) Membership includes state agencies through their Emergency Coordinating Officers, representatives from the Regional Planning Councils, the Florida League of Cities, the Florida Association of Counties, Water Management Districts, Local Mitigation Strategy Working Groups, private non-profit groups (PNPs) such as the Red Cross, Florida Alliance for Safe Homes (FLASH), the Florida Chapter of the American Planning Association, federal agencies and the education community.</p>	<p>2002</p>	<p>04/20/2007 05/15/2007 05/22/2007 06/14/2007</p>	<p>Managerial initiative, consistent with: 252.35, F.S., Emergency management powers; DEM. 252.44, F.S., Emergency mitigation.</p> <p>Existence of the advisory team enables compliance with Federal regulations: 44 CFR 201 Mitigation Planning</p>	<p>This multi-agency group is responsible for developing a state mitigation plan to reduce the effects of future disasters.</p>	<p>DEM expenses for administering the SHMPAT are funded as part of the eligible planning and management (administrative) costs allowable under the FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant program and the HMGP (HMGP).</p>	<p>DEM expenses for administering the SHMPAT are funded as part of the eligible planning and management (administrative) costs allowable under the FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant program and the HMGP (HMGP). Administrative expenses incurred by the DEM included staff time and travel for DEM staff attending the advisory team meetings. For non-DEM participants and attendees, time and travel expenses are not reimbursed.</p>	<p>The SHMPAT is the primary group involved in the 2007 revision planning process of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan. Federal regulations required the update of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan to be completed and approved by FEMA in August 2007.</p>	<p>The functions performed by the SHMPAT must be carried out, one way or another. Florida avoids making some mistakes by involving the necessary, relevant stakeholders from every level and every aspect of mitigation. When mitigation activities are not well coordinated among all necessary stakeholders, some mitigation activities may actually result in a worse hazard than they started with. (Sometimes the solution is indeed worse than the problem.) FEMA requires that all state mitigation plans be maintained and updated, with an official review being conducted every three years. The SHMPAT is Florida’s mechanism for accomplishing Plan updates, coordinating State and Local Mitigation Strategies, and demonstrating certain requirements for Standard and Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan status have been met.</p>

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<p>State Working Group on Domestic Preparedness</p> <p>Executive Committee is comprised of:</p> <p>Co-Chairs FDLE DEM</p> <p>Vice-Chairs FDSFM FDOH FDOACS</p> <p>State Working Group is comprised of the following committees:</p> <p>Planning/Operations</p> <p>Equipment/Logistics</p> <p>Health Medical Hospital EMS</p> <p>Training</p> <p>Interoperable Communications</p> <p>Exercise</p>	<p>1998</p>	<p>09/28/2006</p> <p>01/12/2007</p> <p>03/30/2007</p> <p>06/07/2007</p>	<p>Managerial Initiative</p>	<p>The State Working Group on Domestic Preparedness plays a vital role in the State of Florida’s Domestic Security Program. It consists of an Executive Board and six committees.</p> <p>The Executive Board of the State Working Group on Domestic Preparedness (SWG) is composed of voting and non-voting representatives. The representatives are appointed from five principal state agencies charged with domestic security responsibilities. This group will function as an executive committee and will be known as the Unified Coordinating Group</p> <p>The State Working group is comprised of six committees. Each committee has designated Co-Chairs that will serve on the Executive Board as voting members. DEM serves as a co-chair and voting member on each of the committees. Each committee uses a unified approach to all of the Domestic preparedness issues to help Florida prepare, protect, mitigate and recover from any terrorist attack on this state.</p>	<p>SHSGP \$24,853,000</p> <p>SHSGP Admin \$737,000</p> <p>LETP \$18,610,000</p> <p>UASI \$53,470,000</p> <p>MMRS \$1,626,310</p> <p>BZPP \$1,701,000</p> <p>TSGP \$1,776,140</p> <p>EMPG \$7,479,004</p>	<p>Travel expenses and salaries are paid by various state, regional and local agencies, if reimbursements are submitted. Other participating agencies do not submit reimbursement requests to DEM.</p>	<p>1) Alternate Medical Treatment Site (ATMS) Plan: Provides needed surge for patient treatment and care and envisions the use of existing facilities that can be established following catastrophic mass casualty incidents.</p> <p>2) Florida Interoperability Network (FIN) Project: Established a statewide radio over IP Network which connects approximately 226 communication centers from local, state and federal agencies.</p> <p>3) South Florida Catastrophic Planning: Consist of two phase implementation – phase one was the development of hazard-specific annexes to county CEMP plans for impacts; second phase focused on the development of a scenario based catastrophic plan for south Florida.</p> <p>4) Ambulance Deployment Plan: Developed as a result of lessons learned from 2004 and 2005 hurricane seasons and out-of-state assistance provided following Hurricane Katrina. This plan facilitates the mobilization/coordination of large-scale ambulance deployment in response to any type of incident.</p> <p>5) Pandemic Influenza Annex to Florida’s Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan: Developed a strategy that would integrate current requirements, consolidate various exercise tracks, and provide a coordinated statewide exercise plan. Developed web-based exercise system that allows local communities to select from 12 major objectives to exercise plans/procedures.</p> <p>6) 4 Asset-Typed Public Health Response Teams •Epidemiological Strike Team •Environmental Health Strike Team •Special Needs Shelter Team •Disaster Behavioral Health Assessment Team</p> <p>7) Asset Tracking System: Web-based inventory system for response resources.</p> <p>8) Statewide Critical Infrastructure Strategy: Secure server interface that allow all participating agencies including non-law enforcement agencies including fire rescue and emergency management to access the system.</p> <p>9) Seven Regional exercises which centered on the Target Capabilities List and one Executive level exercise that focused on policy and procedures and include the Governor and his staff.</p>	<p>Inability to bring together subject matter experts (SME) from the local/state agencies.</p> <p>Interdisciplinary partners would no longer have an venue to determine best available/cost effective solutions to complicated issues when dealing with domestic security/preparedness</p> <p>The state’s ability to leverage information in a timely fashion, and relying on strong partnerships among and across disciplines and jurisdictions will produce our greatest weakness to combat threats if this group is abolished.</p>

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<p>Florida Comprehensive Hurricane Damage Mitigation Advisory Council</p> <p>Council consists of: a representative of a lending institution, residential property insurers, and home builders, faculty member of a state university, 2 members of the House of Representatives, 2 member of the Senate, Chief Executive Officer of the Federal Alliance for Safe Homes, Inc., senior officer of the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, executive director of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation and the Director of the Director of Emergency Management.</p>	<p>2006</p>	<p>Administered by DFS</p>	<p>Section 215.5586, F.S. (SB 1980)</p> <p>DEM Director is outlined as a member in statute.</p>	<p>The My Safe Florida Home Program was established to help Floridians identify how they can strengthen their homes against hurricanes and to reduce hurricane damage exposure. The program offers free inspections and mitigation grants not to exceed \$5,000. Any amount up to \$5,000 must be matched on a dollar-for-dollar basis by the applicant.</p>	<p>Administered by DFS</p>	<p>Administered by DFS</p>	<p>Administered by DFS</p>	<p>Administered by DFS</p>

1. Complete Exhibit 2 below by supplying Fund Source, Number of OPS, and Number of Vacancies for each Budget Entity.

Exhibit 2: Revenue Sources and Amounts by Budget Entity

	Fiscal Year 2005-2006	Fiscal Year 2006-2007	Fiscal Year 2007-2008
Budget Entity Title	Pre-Hazard Mitigation	Pre-Hazard Mitigation	Pre-Hazard Mitigation
Budget Entity Number	52600100	52600100	52600100
Number of FTE	9 (5 vacancies)	9 (0 vacancies)	9 (1 vacancy)
Number of OPS	0	0	0
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	General Revenue	General Revenue	General Revenue
Total Amount	\$84,475	\$87,644	\$90,954
Fund Source (local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.			
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund	Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund	Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund
Total Amount	\$72,958	\$75,561	\$78,325
Fund Source (local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.	Annual Surcharge Fee on Residential and Commercial Insurance Policy	Annual Surcharge Fee on Residential and Commercial Insurance Policy	Annual Surcharge Fee on Residential and Commercial Insurance Policy
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	Grants and Donations Trust Fund	Grants and Donations Trust Fund	Grants and Donations Trust Fund
Total Amount	\$12,496	\$12,765	\$13,013
Fund Source (local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.	Federal Funds through the FEMA-92-DR, Florida Power and Light, Southern Nuclear Operating Company, FEMA Funds, United State Department of Transportation, State Funds as identified disaster payments, private relief funds for disaster victims, General Revenue, or other revenue sources, interest earnings. DHS	Federal Funds through the FEMA-92-DR, Florida Power and Light, Southern Nuclear Operating Company, FEMA Funds, United State Department of Transportation, State Funds as identified disaster payments, private relief funds for disaster victims, General Revenue, or other revenue sources, interest earnings. DHS	Federal Funds through the FEMA-92-DR, Florida Power and Light, Southern Nuclear Operating Company, FEMA Funds, United State Department of Transportation, State Funds as identified disaster payments, private relief funds for disaster victims, General Revenue, or other revenue sources, interest earnings. DHS

	Fiscal Year 2005-2006	Fiscal Year 2006-2007	Fiscal Year 2007-2008
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	Operating Trust Fund	Operating Trust Fund	Operating Trust Fund
Total Amount	\$8,294	\$8,482	\$8,655
Fund Source (local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.	One time filing fee and annual registration fees assessed on business that produce, use, or store hazardous materials	One time filing fee and annual registration fees assessed on business that produce, use, or store hazardous materials	One time filing fee and annual registration fees assessed on business that produce, use, or store hazardous materials
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	Federal Emergency Management Program Support Trust Fund	Federal Emergency Management Program Support Trust Fund	Federal Emergency Management Program Support Trust Fund
Total Amount	\$13,939,175	\$13,957,462	\$17,976,034
Fund Source (local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.	FEMA Grants	FEMA Grants	FEMA Grants
Budget Entity Title	Emergency Planning	Emergency Planning	Emergency Planning
Budget Entity Number	52600200	52600200	52600200
Number of FTE	51 (8 vacancies)	51 (7 vacancies)	51 (4 vacancies)
Number of OPS	10	15	16
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	General Revenue	General Revenue	General Revenue
Total Amount	\$3,551,005	\$55,224,454	\$2,867,353
Fund Source (local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.			
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund	Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund	Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund
Total Amount	\$15,989,745	\$14,589,330	\$14,292,601
Fund Source (local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.	Annual Surcharge Fee on Residential and Commercial Insurance Policy	Annual Surcharge Fee on Residential and Commercial Insurance Policy	Annual Surcharge Fee on Residential and Commercial Insurance Policy
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	Grants and Donations Trust Fund	Grants and Donations Trust Fund	Grants and Donations Trust Fund
Total Amount	\$4,418,396	\$4,453,108	\$4,504,390
Fund Source (local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.	Federal Funds through the FEMA-92-DR, Florida Power and Light, Southern Nuclear Operating Company, FEMA Funds, United	Federal Funds through the FEMA-92-DR, Florida Power and Light, Southern Nuclear Operating Company, FEMA Funds, United	Federal Funds through the FEMA-92-DR, Florida Power and Light, Southern Nuclear Operating Company, FEMA Funds, United

	Fiscal Year 2005-2006	Fiscal Year 2006-2007	Fiscal Year 2007-2008
the amount from each source.	State Department of Transportation, State Funds as identified disaster payments, private relief funds for disaster victims, General Revenue, or other revenue sources, interest earnings. DHS	State Department of Transportation, State Funds as identified disaster payments, private relief funds for disaster victims, General Revenue, or other revenue sources, interest earnings. DHS	State Department of Transportation, State Funds as identified disaster payments, private relief funds for disaster victims, General Revenue, or other revenue sources, interest earnings. DHS
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	Operating Trust Fund	Operating Trust Fund	Operating Trust Fund
Total Amount	\$121,491	\$126,714	\$133,617
Fund Source (local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.	One time filing fee and annual registration fees assessed on businesses that produce, use, or store hazardous materials	One time filing fee and annual registration fees assessed on businesses that produce, use, or store hazardous materials	One time filing fee and annual registration fees assessed on businesses that produce, use, or store hazardous materials
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	Federal Emergency Management Program Support Trust Fund	Federal Emergency Management Program Support Trust Fund	Federal Emergency Management Program Support Trust Fund
Total Amount	\$4,755,303	\$7,238,845	\$7,703,073
Fund Source (local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.	FEMA Grants	FEMA Grants	FEMA Grants
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	United States Contributions Trust Fund	United States Contributions Trust Fund	United States Contributions Trust Fund
Total Amount	\$0	\$114,307,675	\$1,800,000
Fund Source (local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.	FEMA Grants	FEMA Grants	FEMA Grants
Budget Entity Title	Emergency Recovery	Emergency Recovery	Emergency Recovery
Budget Entity Number	52600300	52600300	52600300
Number of FTE	33 (6 vacancies)	39 (3 vacancies)	39 (5 vacancies)
Number of OPS	122	94	98
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	General Revenue	General Revenue	General Revenue
Total Amount	\$236,048	\$181,128	\$189,547
Fund Source (local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect			

	Fiscal Year 2005-2006	Fiscal Year 2006-2007	Fiscal Year 2007-2008
the amount from each source.			
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund	Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund	Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund
Total Amount	\$355,496	\$374,321	\$392,675
Fund Source (local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.	Annual Surcharge Fee on Residential and Commercial Insurance Policy	Annual Surcharge Fee on Residential and Commercial Insurance Policy	Annual Surcharge Fee on Residential and Commercial Insurance Policy
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	Grants and Donations Trust Fund	Grants and Donations Trust Fund	Grants and Donations Trust Fund
Total Amount	\$136,226,632	\$122,560,138	\$79,774,304
Fund Source (local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.	Federal Funds through the FEMA-92-DR, Florida Power and Light, Southern Nuclear Operating Company, FEMA Funds, United State Department of Transportation, State Funds as identified disaster payments, private relief funds for disaster victims, General Revenue, or other revenue sources, interest earnings. DHS	Federal Funds through the FEMA-92-DR, Florida Power and Light, Southern Nuclear Operating Company, FEMA Funds, United State Department of Transportation, State Funds as identified disaster payments, private relief funds for disaster victims, General Revenue, or other revenue sources, interest earnings. DHS	Federal Funds through the FEMA-92-DR, Florida Power and Light, Southern Nuclear Operating Company, FEMA Funds, United State Department of Transportation, State Funds as identified disaster payments, private relief funds for disaster victims, General Revenue, or other revenue sources, interest earnings. DHS
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	Operating Trust Fund	Operating Trust Fund	Operating Trust Fund
Total Amount	\$8,192	\$8,415	\$8,616
Fund Source (local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.	One time filing fee and annual registration fees assessed on businesses that produce, use, or store hazardous materials	One time filing fee and annual registration fees assessed on businesses that produce, use, or store hazardous materials	One time filing fee and annual registration fees assessed on businesses that produce, use, or store hazardous materials
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	Federal Emergency Management Program Support Trust Fund	Federal Emergency Management Program Support Trust Fund	Federal Emergency Management Program Support Trust Fund
Total Amount	\$376,995	\$396,465	\$414,872
Fund Source (local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.	United States Contributions Trust Fund	United States Contributions Trust Fund	United States Contributions Trust Fund
Total Amount	\$1,134,928,362	\$938,981,214	\$982,209,098
Budget Entity Title	Emergency Response	Emergency Response	Emergency Response
Budget Entity Number	52600400	52600400	52600400
Number of FTE	18 (1 vacancy)	18 (1 vacancy)	18 (0 vacancy)

	Fiscal Year 2005-2006	Fiscal Year 2006-2007	Fiscal Year 2007-2008
Number of OPS	0	0	0
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	General Revenue	General Revenue	General Revenue
Total Amount	\$485,232	\$456,606	\$474,532
Fund Source (local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.			
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund	Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund	Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund
Total Amount	\$201,729	\$206,087	\$1,106,236
Fund Source (local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.	Annual Surcharge Fee on Residential and Commercial Insurance Policy	Annual Surcharge Fee on Residential and Commercial Insurance Policy	Annual Surcharge Fee on Residential and Commercial Insurance Policy
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	Grants and Donations Trust Fund	Grants and Donations Trust Fund	Grants and Donations Trust Fund
Total Amount	\$134,639	\$137,610	\$141,368
Fund Source (local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.	Federal Funds through the FEMA-92-DR, Florida Power and Light, Southern Nuclear Operating Company, FEMA Funds, United State Department of Transportation, State Funds as identified disaster payments, private relief funds for disaster victims, General Revenue, or other revenue sources, interest earnings. DHS	Federal Funds through the FEMA-92-DR, Florida Power and Light, Southern Nuclear Operating Company, FEMA Funds, United State Department of Transportation, State Funds as identified disaster payments, private relief funds for disaster victims, General Revenue, or other revenue sources, interest earnings. DHS	Federal Funds through the FEMA-92-DR, Florida Power and Light, Southern Nuclear Operating Company, FEMA Funds, United State Department of Transportation, State Funds as identified disaster payments, private relief funds for disaster victims, General Revenue, or other revenue sources, interest earnings. DHS
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	Operating Trust Fund	Operating Trust Fund	Operating Trust Fund
Total Amount	\$88,276	\$91,250	\$94,620
Fund Source (local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.	One time filing fee and annual registration fees assessed on businesses that produce, use, or store hazardous materials	One time filing fee and annual registration fees assessed on businesses that produce, use, or store hazardous materials	One time filing fee and annual registration fees assessed on businesses that produce, use, or store hazardous materials
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	Federal Emergency Management Program Support Trust Fund	Federal Emergency Management Program Support Trust Fund	Federal Emergency Management Program Support Trust Fund
Total Amount	\$617,902	\$629,610	\$642,534
Fund Source	Federal Emergency Management	Federal Emergency Management	Federal Emergency Management

	Fiscal Year 2005-2006	Fiscal Year 2006-2007	Fiscal Year 2007-2008
(local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.	Program Grant	Program Grant	Program Grant
Budget Entity Title	Hazardous Materials and Compliance Planning	Hazardous Materials and Compliance Planning	Hazardous Materials and Compliance Planning
Budget Entity Number	52600500	52600500	52600500
Number of FTE	21 (1 vacancy)	21 (4 vacancies)	21 (2 vacancies)
Number of OPS	1	0	0
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	General Revenue	General Revenue	General Revenue
Total Amount	\$107,852	\$112,229	\$116,981
Fund Source (local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.			
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund	Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund	Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund
Total Amount	\$104,039	\$106,807	\$109,929
Fund Source (local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.	Annual Surcharge Fee on Residential and Commercial Insurance Policy	Annual Surcharge Fee on Residential and Commercial Insurance Policy	Annual Surcharge Fee on Residential and Commercial Insurance Policy
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	Grants and Donations Trust Fund	Grants and Donations Trust Fund	Grants and Donations Trust Fund
Total Amount	\$22,467	\$22,822	\$23,171
Fund Source (local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.	Federal Funds through the FEMA-92-DR, Florida Power and Light, Southern Nuclear Operating Company, FEMA Funds, United State Department of Transportation, State Funds as identified disaster payments, private relief funds for disaster victims, General Revenue, or other revenue sources, interest earnings. DHS	Federal Funds through the FEMA-92-DR, Florida Power and Light, Southern Nuclear Operating Company, FEMA Funds, United State Department of Transportation, State Funds as identified disaster payments, private relief funds for disaster victims, General Revenue, or other revenue sources, interest earnings. DHS	Federal Funds through the FEMA-92-DR, Florida Power and Light, Southern Nuclear Operating Company, FEMA Funds, United State Department of Transportation, State Funds as identified disaster payments, private relief funds for disaster victims, General Revenue, or other revenue sources, interest earnings. DHS
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	Operating Trust Fund	Operating Trust Fund	Operating Trust Fund
Total Amount	\$2,477,174	\$2,520,255	\$2,564,178
Fund Source	One time filing fee and annual	One time filing fee and annual	One time filing fee and annual

	Fiscal Year 2005-2006	Fiscal Year 2006-2007	Fiscal Year 2007-2008
(local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.	registration fees assessed on businesses that produce, use, or store hazardous materials	registration fees assessed on businesses that produce, use, or store hazardous materials	registration fees assessed on businesses that produce, use, or store hazardous materials
Name of Fund General Revenue or Trust Fund	Federal Emergency Management Program Support Trust Fund	Federal Emergency Management Program Support Trust Fund	Federal Emergency Management Program Support Trust Fund
Total Amount	\$71,057	\$73,300	\$75,903
Fund Source (local, state, federal, professional operating fees, taxes and fines) If a fund has multiple sources, please reflect the amount from each source.	Federal Emergency Management Program Grant	Federal Emergency Management Program Grant	Federal Emergency Management Program Grant
DEM Total	\$1,319,395,430	\$1,276,940,297	\$1,117,806,579

D. The effect of federal intervention or loss of federal funds if the agency, program, or activity is abolished. (s. 11.906(14), F.S.)

1. In the following table (Exhibit 3), please describe the type and amount of interaction your agency and its programs have with the federal government.

Exhibit 3: Description of Agency and Federal Interaction

	Description of Federal Interaction
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	The DEM on behalf of the State of Florida acts as the State Coordinating Agency for the FEMA.
Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP)	The COOP program is administered by the DEM. Although the program is not mandated by Federal Law, Federal Preparedness Circular 65 (FPC 65) of 26 July, 1999, provides guidance on COOP programs and encourages participation at all levels of government. Federal funding for county COOP programs is directed through DEM.

Exhibit 3: Description of Agency and Federal Interaction

	Description of Federal Interaction
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	The DEM on behalf of the State of Florida acts as the State Coordinating Agency for the FEMA.
Emergency Management Constellation (EM Constellation)	The DEM on behalf of the State of Florida acts as the State Administrative Agency for the Homeland Security. This program is managed by the DEM and is funded through the DHS.

Exhibit 3: Description of Agency and Federal Interaction

	Description of Federal Interaction
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	The DEM on behalf of the State of Florida acts as the State Coordinating Agency for the FEMA.
Florida Catastrophic Planning (FLCP)	FLCP is a collaborative initiative between the DEM and the FEMA.

Exhibit 3: Description of Agency and Federal Interaction

Description of Federal Interaction	
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	The DEM on behalf of the State of Florida acts as the State Coordinating Agency for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
Disaster Reservist Program	<p>The DEM does not have sufficient numbers of trained disaster specialists to manage and recover from a major or catastrophic disaster. The DEM has initiated a Disaster Reservist program to quickly provide additional human resources to support the states' actions in a disaster. The DEM's Human Services Office is soliciting applications from Florida residents who have an interest in disaster assistance employment. Adults with the time and commitment to complete the required training are considered for this program. In times of disaster, reservists who are called to active duty must have the ability to commit a minimum of 30 consecutive days of service. Reservists must also be able to deploy to other areas of the State and may be required to work non-traditional hours (including holidays and weekends).</p> <p>Reservists may be activated in times of catastrophic, Presidentially Declared Disasters, where additional human resources may be necessary to manage and recover from the disaster event. In the event of a Disaster Reservist Activation, Reservist staff will be called up in an order that corresponds with their level of training and experience.</p> <p>At a minimum, applicants must complete the Disaster Reservist Basic Training Courses and submit a completed State Employment Application along with proof of education to the DEM, Reservist Cadre Manager, where a background and reference check will be completed.</p> <p>During the year, the DEM may conduct training sessions specifically for reservists. This training will be both introductory and program specific. Topics covered are: Damage Assessment, Response and Recovery Operations, Recovery Centers, Mitigation Efforts, Donations, and utilization of volunteers and Community Relations. Course beginning in IS are Federal Emergency Management Agency Independent Study Courses. Links have been provided below for these training opportunities.</p> <p>Disaster Reservist Basic Training Series</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IS-7: A citizen's Guide to Disaster Assistance • IS-100: Introduction to the Incident Command System • IS-200: ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incident • IS-700: National Incident Management System (NIMS) • IS-800: National Response Plan (NRP) <p>Upon completion of these courses, a copy of the certificates must be submitted to the Disaster Reservist Cadre Manager along with a State of Florida Employment Application, copies of your Social Security Card and Drivers License. Federal Emergency Management Agency Provides a certificate of completion for each Independent Study Course.</p> <p>After review of these documents, you will be notified of your acceptance into the Florida Disaster Reservist program and/or certification through the Professional Disaster Reservist Series.</p> <p>Disaster Reservist Advanced</p> <p>These courses are optional, but completion is encouraged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IS-317: Introduction to Community Emergency Response Teams • G-275: Emergency Operations Center Management and Operations • G-628: Human Services Training <p>Professional Development Series (PDS)</p> <p>The Professional Development Series includes seven Emergency Management Institute independent study courses that provide a well-rounded set of fundamentals for those in the emergency management profession. Many students build on this foundation to develop their careers. This Reservist Program will be established and maintained under the Florida State Statutes 252.311(3)</p>

Exhibit 3: Description of Agency and Federal Interaction

	Description of Federal Interaction
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	The DEM on behalf of the State of Florida acts as the State Coordinating Agency for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
Fire Assistance	<p>Fire Declarations are issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) after the State’s request for federal assistance for an uncontrolled fire, or complex of fires, which constitute a threat of disaster to the public safety and/or to improved property. FEMA Assistance, however, will not be provided to eligible applicants unless total costs exceed an established Fire Cost Threshold.</p> <p>For Calendar Year 2008, the Fire Cost Threshold is \$990,907 for an Individual Fire Declaration. There may be multiple fire declarations within a calendar year. The Cumulative Cost Threshold from the beginning of a Calendar Year is three times the Individual Fire Cost Threshold. As of the time that the Cumulative Fire Cost Threshold is met by the State, any Fire Declarations with open incident periods, as well as any subsequent Fire Declarations, will be eligible for FEMA assistance. The Fire Cost Threshold will be adjusted by FEMA annually.</p>

Exhibit 3: Description of Agency and Federal Interaction

	Description of Federal Interaction
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	The DEM on behalf of the State of Florida acts as the State Coordinating Agency for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
Individual Assistance Program	<p>After the President signs the disaster declaration that includes individual assistance programs, it is important to inform individuals and businesses through press releases and community relations efforts that Federal and State programs are available to assist them in recovery efforts. To make it easy for the affected individuals to apply for assistance, the DHS has set-up a tele-registration process using a toll free number (1-800-621-3362 or TDD 1-800-462-7585) to the National Information Processing Center. Once applicants have completed the tele-registration process, they are automatically referred to certain programs and notified by mail about the availability of other programs.</p> <p>A person whose primary residence has been damaged due to a disaster may qualify for various forms of federal disaster assistance. When the damage assessment teams go into the field, they estimate the degree of damage to the home, evaluate the victim’s insurance coverage and determine the habitability of the home. Businesses damaged by a disaster may be eligible for certain individual assistance programs as provided by the SBA who offers disaster loans for both physical damages and economic injury.</p> <p>There is a wide range of opportunities available for individuals to receive federal, state, local and private assistance, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Recovery Centers (Federal, State and private) Human Needs Assessment Teams (Federal, State, local and private) Community Relations (Federal, State, local and private) Federal Assistance to Individuals and Households (Federal and State) Minimal Repair Program (Federal and State) Mobile Homes or Other Readily Fabricated Dwellings (Federal and State) Temporary Disaster Housing (Federal and State) SBA Program (Federal) Disaster Unemployment Assistance (Federal and State) Crisis Counseling (State) Farm Service Agency (Federal) Income Tax Service (Federal) Legal Assistance (Private) Unmet Needs (State, local and private) Food Coupons (Federal and State) Cora Brown Fund (Private) The Florida Reservist Program (State) Citizen Corps (State, local) Community Emergency Response Team (State, local) Florida Department of Insurance (State) CDBG Program (State)

Exhibit 3: Description of Agency and Federal Interaction

	Description of Federal Interaction
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	The DEM on behalf of the State of Florida acts as the State Coordinating Agency for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
Other Needs Assessment	The Other Needs Assistance Grant Program provides grants to help families meet serious needs and necessary expenses that are not covered by other government assistance programs, insurance, or other conventional forms of assistance. At present, grant amounts can be made up to \$28,800 (adjusted annually in accordance with the consumer price index). Financial aid can be provided under the following categories: medical expenses, transportation costs, replacement of essential property, protective measures, and funeral expenses. Seventy five percent of the costs are funded by Federal Emergency Management Agency and 25 percent by the state and/or local government.

Exhibit 3: Description of Agency and Federal Interaction

	Description of Federal Interaction
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	The DEM on behalf of the State of Florida acts as the State Coordinating Agency for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
Public Assistance Program	<p>Public assistance is that part of disaster relief through which the federal government supplements the efforts of state and local governments to restore the public infrastructure of the disaster area to pre-disaster function or design. These efforts primarily address the restoration of public facilities or services which have been damaged or destroyed. After a Presidential Declaration there are two types of public assistance authorized: "emergency" and "permanent" work. Emergency work includes disaster debris removal (Category A) and emergency protective measures for the public safety, to protect improved property, and/or to maintain operation of essential facilities (Category B). Permanent work involves actions necessary for the restoration of disaster-damaged facilities owned by State/ local governments and by certain private non-profit organizations that provide governmental-type services such as roads/bridges (Category C), water control facilities (Category D), buildings/equipment (Category E), public utility systems (Category F), and parks, recreational or other facilities that do not fit in the other Categories (Category G).</p> <p>Typically a Presidential Declaration is based on the per capita impact to the State; the amount is \$1.24 per capita starting October 1, 2007. This rate changes annually based on the Consumer Price Index. Similarly, a county is added to the declaration based on the per capita impact in the county, \$3.11 starting October 1, 2007.</p> <p>Method of Funding Public Law 93-288, as amended, has streamlined the funding methods for Public Assistance projects. Currently, there are two types of grants (funding methods) available based on the cost of the project, Large Project Grants and Small Project Grants. The grants must be used to restore public or private nonprofit facilities to their pre-disaster function or design.</p> <p>For Calendar Year 2008, a Large Project grant is approved when the total project estimated cost to restore an eligible public facility is \$60,900 or more. A Small Project grant is approved when the total estimated project cost to restore an eligible facility is less than \$60,900. Funding for Large Projects will be adjusted and be reimbursed based upon actual costs to complete the approved scope of work for the projects. Funding for Small Projects is based upon estimated costs for the restoration project which is funded immediately to the Applicant without any subsequent required accounting of costs.</p> <p>Also, there are two voluntary funding options related to approved projects that the applicant may request: 1) an "Alternate Project" for reduced federal assistance for any improvement not related to the disaster when the applicant determines that it is not in the best public interest to restore a disaster-damaged facility; and, 2) an "Improved Project" if the applicant decides to exceed the original design and function in the restoration of a disaster-damaged facility for which the federal assistance would be limited to the federal share of the original approved project estimate.</p>

Exhibit 3: Description of Agency and Federal Interaction

	Description of Federal Interaction
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	The DEM on behalf of the State of Florida acts as the State Coordinating Agency for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA)	<p>The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program was created as part of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act (NFIRA) of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 4101) with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the NFIP.</p> <p>FEMA provides FMA funds to assist States and communities implement measures that reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the NFIP.</p> <p>Three types of FMA grants are available to States and communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Grants to prepare Flood Mitigation Plans. Only NFIP-participating communities with approved Flood Mitigation Plans can apply for FMA Project grants • Project Grants to implement measures to reduce flood losses, such as elevation, acquisition, or relocation of NFIP-insured structures. States are encouraged to prioritize FMA funds for applications that include repetitive loss properties; these include structures with two or more losses each with a claim of at least \$1,000 within any ten-year period since 1978. • Technical Assistance Grants for the State to help administer the FMA program and activities. Up to ten percent (10%) of Project grants may be awarded to States for Technical Assistance Grants. The DEM administers the FMA program at the State level. The DEM reviews submitted projects to verify appropriateness, consistency with State and local mitigation strategies, benefit costs, eligibility and completeness before submitting the project to FEMA. Throughout the process, the DEM supports local governments by providing technical assistance, outreach activities, financial and contract management, and project closeouts.

Exhibit 3: Description of Agency and Federal Interaction

	Description of Federal Interaction
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	The DEM on behalf of the State of Florida acts as the State Coordinating Agency for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	<p>FEMA’s HMGP provides grants to States and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. Authorized under Section 404 of the Stafford Act and administered by FEMA, HMGP was created to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters. The program enables mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster.</p> <p>FEMA’s mitigation grants, including HMGP, are provided to eligible Applicant States/Tribes/Territories that, in turn, provide sub-grants to local governments. HMGP funding is only available to applicants that reside within a Presidentially declared disaster area.</p> <p>The amount of funding available for the HMGP under a particular disaster declaration is limited. The program may provide a State with up to 7.5% of the total disaster grants awarded by FEMA. States that meet higher mitigation planning criteria may qualify for a higher percentage (up to 20%) under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.</p> <p>FEMA can fund up to 75% of the eligible costs of each project. The State or grantee must provide a 25% match, which can be fashioned from a combination of cash and in-kind sources. Funding from other Federal sources cannot be used for the 25% share, with one exception: funding provided to States under the CDBG program from the Department of HUD can be used to meet the non-federal share requirement.</p> <p>The DEM reviews each application for program eligibility, completeness, project feasibility, cost effectiveness and environmental compliance, and after the award manages the project until its completion. Projects generally receive approval by the State/FEMA within 24 months following the disaster declaration. The performance period for an HMGP project is up to three years from the date of the award.</p> <p>The DEM administers the HMGP at the State level. The DEM reviews submitted projects to verify appropriateness, consistency with State and local mitigation strategies, benefit costs, eligibility and completeness before submitting the project to FEMA. Throughout the process, the DEM supports local governments by providing technical assistance, outreach activities, financial and contract management, and project closeouts</p>

Exhibit 3: Description of Agency and Federal Interaction

	Description of Federal Interaction
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	The DEM on behalf of the State of Florida acts as the State Coordinating Agency for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
Local Mitigation Strategy	<p>Some FEMA Mitigation grant programs require local governments to have a FEMA-approved Local Mitigation Plan as a condition for receiving federal disaster assistance and mitigation grants for projects in their communities. Local Mitigation Plans must be reviewed and reapproved by FEMA every five years.</p> <p>Local mitigation plans are required for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) • Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant program • Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grant program • Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) grant program

Exhibit 3: Description of Agency and Federal Interaction

	Description of Federal Interaction
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	The DEM on behalf of the State of Florida acts as the State Coordinating Agency for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	<p>DEM is the designated state coordinating agency for the NFIP. The State Assistance Office for the National Flood Insurance and Flood Mitigation Assistance Programs, in partnership with FEMA Region IV staff, conducts coordination activities, and provides technical assistance on pre and post-disaster flood mitigation related activities to NFIP participating communities. This coordination primarily relates to construction and development activities and serves a vital intergovernmental link between and among local communities, state and regional agencies, and federal agencies.</p> <p>Additionally, the provision of timely and accurate technical assistance to residents and building trade specialists (architects, builders, contractors and developers, engineers, realtors, surveyors, and others) is vital to the implementation of compliant flood loss reduction techniques and strategies required by various agencies. This technical assistance consists of on-site reviews, workshops and seminars, providing answers to questions, as well as sharing appropriate federal and state publications as requested.</p>

Exhibit 3: Description of Agency and Federal Interaction

	Description of Federal Interaction
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	The DEM on behalf of the State of Florida acts as the State Coordinating Agency for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)	<p>FEMA's Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program provides funds to states, territories, Indian tribal governments, communities, and universities for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects prior to a disaster event. Funding these plans and projects reduces overall risks to the population and structures, while also reducing reliance on funding from actual disaster declarations. PDM grants are to be awarded on a competitive basis and without reference to state allocations, quotas, or other formula-based allocation of funds.</p> <p>FEMA's mitigation grants, including PDM, are provided to eligible Applicant States/Tribes/Territories that, in turn, provide sub-grants to local governments. The Applicant (the Florida DEM) selects and prioritizes applications developed and submitted to them by local jurisdictions to submit to FEMA for grant funds.</p> <p>Only the State emergency management agency or a similar office (i.e., the office that has primary emergency management responsibility) of the State, as well as Federally-recognized Indian tribal governments, are eligible to apply to FEMA for assistance as Applicants under this program. FEMA requires each State, Territory, or tribal Government to designate one agency to serve as the Applicant for the PDM program.</p> <p>All Applicants must have a FEMA-approved State/tribal Standard or Enhanced hazard mitigation plan by the application deadline, to be eligible to apply for project grant funding under the PDM program in accordance with 44 CFR Part 201.</p> <p>The DEM administers the PDM program at the State level. The DEM reviews submitted projects to verify appropriateness, consistency with State and local mitigation strategies, benefit costs, eligibility and completeness before submitting the project to FEMA. Throughout the process, the DEM supports local governments by providing technical assistance, outreach activities, financial and contract management, and project closeouts.</p>

Exhibit 3: Description of Agency and Federal Interaction

	Description of Federal Interaction
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	The DEM on behalf of the State of Florida acts as the State Coordinating Agency for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC)	<p>The Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) grant program was authorized by the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-264), which amended the National Flood Insurance Act (NFIA) of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001, et al).</p> <p>Up to \$10 million is available annually for FEMA to provide RFC funds to assist States and communities reduce flood damages to insured properties that have had one or more claims to the NFIP.</p> <p>FEMA's mitigation grants, including RFC, are provided to eligible Applicant States/Tribes/Territories that, in turn, provide sub-grants to local governments. The Applicant selects and prioritizes applications developed and submitted to them by local jurisdictions to submit to FEMA for grant funds.</p> <p>FEMA's Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) grant program provides funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under the NFIP that have had one or more claim payments for flood damages. The long-term goal of RFC is to reduce or eliminate claims under the NFIP through mitigation activities that are in the best interest of the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF).</p> <p>RFC funds may only mitigate structures that are located within a State or community that can not meet the cost share or management capacity requirements of the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program.</p> <p>FEMA's RFC grants are awarded nationally without reference to State allocations, quotas, or other formula-based allocation(s) of funds. The RFC program is subject to the availability of appropriation funding.</p> <p>All RFC grants are eligible for up to 100% Federal assistance. No match is required. The DEM administers the RFC program at the State level. The DEM reviews submitted projects to verify appropriateness, consistency with State and local mitigation strategies, benefit costs, eligibility and completeness before submitting the project to FEMA. Throughout the process, the DEM supports local governments by providing technical assistance, outreach activities, financial and contract management, and project closeouts.</p>

Exhibit 3: Description of Agency and Federal Interaction

	Description of Federal Interaction
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	The DEM on behalf of the State of Florida acts as the State Coordinating Agency for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
Severe Repetitive Loss Pilot Program	<p>The Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) grant program was authorized by the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004, which amended the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to provide funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures insured under the NFIP.</p> <p>The definition of severe repetitive loss as applied to this program was established in section 1361A of the National Flood Insurance Act, as amended (NFIA), 42 U.S.C. 4102a. An SRL property is defined as a residential property that is covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments (including building and contents) over \$5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds \$20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments (building payments only) have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. <p>For both (a) and (b) above, at least two of the referenced claims must have occurred within any ten-year period, and must be greater than 10 days apart.</p> <p>The long-term goal of the SRL program is to reduce or eliminate claims under the NFIP. The SRL program will fund mitigation projects, which will result in the greatest savings to the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF) in the shortest period of time, based on a Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR) using Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-approved methodology to conduct the Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA).</p> <p>Participation in this program is voluntary. The SRL program differs from other FEMA mitigation grant programs in that those property owners who decline offers of mitigation assistance will be subject to increases in their insurance premium rates.</p> <p>Cost share: FEMA may contribute up to 75 percent Federal funding for the amount approved under the grant award to implement approved activities. Any State or federally recognized Indian Tribal government that has taken actions to reduce the number of repetitive loss properties, including severe repetitive loss properties, and has a FEMA-approved State Mitigation Plan that specifies how it has and how it intends to reduce the number of such repetitive loss properties is eligible to receive an increased Federal cost share of up to 90 percent of the Federal funding for SRL grants.</p> <p>The DEM administers the SRL program at the State level. The DEM reviews submitted projects to verify appropriateness, consistency with State and local mitigation strategies, benefit costs, eligibility and completeness before submitting the project to FEMA. Throughout the process, the DEM supports local governments by providing technical assistance, outreach activities, financial and contract management, and project closeouts.</p>

Exhibit 3: Description of Agency and Federal Interaction

	Description of Federal Interaction
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	The DEM on behalf of the State of Florida acts as the State Coordinating Agency for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
State Mitigation Strategy	<p>FEMA requires the State to have a FEMA-approved State Hazard Mitigation Plan as a condition for receiving federal disaster assistance and mitigation grants. This plan must be updated every three years, with Florida’s plan being created in 2004, and updated and reapproved in 2007. Without Florida having a current, FEMA-approved State Hazard Mitigation Plan, no projects in Florida would be eligible for the following grant programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) • Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program • Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) program • Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) program • Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program [Although not required for grant eligibility, having the plan reduces the non-federal cost share match requirement.] <p>The DEM’s planning and management activities for the State Mitigation Strategy (including the State Hazard Mitigation Plan) are primarily funded via eligible planning grants and management costs under applicable federal mitigation grant programs</p>

Exhibit 3: Description of Agency and Federal Interaction

	Description of Federal Interaction
U.S. Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	The DEM on behalf of the State of Florida acts as the State Administrative Agency for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
Domestic Security Grants: State Homeland Security Grant Program UASI Citizen Corps Buffer Zone Protection Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program UASI Non-Profit Grants Emergency Management Performance Grants Transit Security Grants Public Safety Interoperable Grants	<p>These grant programs are managed by the Florida DEM and are funded through the DHS. These funds are pass-through grants to state, regional and local government entities, as well as non-profit organizations and consultants. The state has the responsibility for running the programs for planning, training and exercises as well as for contracting to all local and state agencies for these funds. The DEM is then responsible to monitor all sub-recipients and conduct financial monitoring of each of the program.</p> <p>The DEM is the single point of contact for the DHS grants and is subject to audit, monitoring, gap analysis, etc., by DHS on each of the grants listed.</p>

Exhibit 3: Description of Agency and Federal Interaction

	Description of Federal Interaction
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	The DEM on behalf of the State of Florida acts as the State Coordinating Agency for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
GIS/LiDAR	<p>Under House Bill 7121, the DEM received funding to update all 11 regional evacuation studies. As part of the process, new coastal LiDAR data will be gathered under separate contract and provided to update coastal surge/flood modeling tools including SLOSH. The SLOSH model processing will be conducted by the National Weather Service.</p> <p>The Coastal LiDAR project is funded through HMGP.</p> <p>HMGP funds are only available following a Presidential disaster declaration, which must be requested by the Governor. The DEM prepares Florida's request for Presidential disaster declaration.</p> <p>If DEM were abolished, another state agency/office would have to assume the responsibilities associated with securing a Presidential disaster declaration.</p> <p>The HMGP is administered by the State. HMGP priorities are set by the State under each disaster declaration that includes authorized HMGP assistance.</p>

Exhibit 3: Description of Agency and Federal Interaction

	Description of Federal Interaction
U.S. Department of Transportation	
Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) grants	The DEM receives funding from the U. S. Department of Transportation to enhance hazardous materials training and planning activities in the State of Florida. The Department of Transportation requires that at least 75% of this funding be given to the Local Emergency Planning Committees.

Exhibit 3: Description of Agency and Federal Interaction

	Description of Federal Interaction
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	
Hurricane Program	The DEM on behalf of the State of Florida acts as the State Coordinating Agency for the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The Hurricane Program is administered by the DEM, with partial funding by the Federal Emergency Management Agency via the Emergency Management Performance Grant program.

Exhibit 3: Description of Agency and Federal Interaction

	Description of Federal Interaction
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	
Risk Management Planning	The DCA received delegation from the EPA to implement the Accidental Release Prevention Program under s. 112(r) (7) of the Clean Air Act. The Governor of Florida is responsible for implementing the requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986. Executive Order #05-122 designates the DCA, DEM as the primary agency for coordinating and providing staff support for the emergency planning and prevention requirements of the Acts. This resulted in a working relationship between the Department and the EPA in the regulation of these programs.

Exhibit 3: Description of Agency and Federal Interaction

	Description of Federal Interaction
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)	
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	The DCA has a direct working relationship with FEMA in implementing the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program and Plan as outlined by NUREG-0654 published by the NRC and FEMA.

2. In the following table (Exhibit 4), please describe whether abolishing the agency, programs, or activities could result in federal intervention, loss of federal funds, or other consequences.

Exhibit 4: Consequences of Abolishment

	Federal Interaction	Loss of Federal Funding	Other Consequences, including effects on local governments, the private sector, and/or citizens
United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS)			
Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)	<p>The COOP program is administered by the DEM. Although the program is not mandated by Federal Law, Federal Preparedness Circular 65 (FPC 65) of 26 July, 1999, provides guidance on COOP programs and encourages participation at all levels of government. Federal funding for county COOP programs is directed through DEM.</p> <p>If DEM were abolished, DHS would have to find another state entity to administer the program, which involves funneling Federal funds to counties in order for their COOP programs to be administered.</p>	<p>The State COOP program is not federally funded; however, Federal funds that are distributed to counties are channeled through DEM; the loss of such funding would prohibit counties from developing/testing their plans and identifying any shortfalls.</p>	<p>The loss of this program would eliminate the expertise in providing leadership and guidance to other state agencies and counties in the preparation and review of their respective COOP plans.</p>

Exhibit 4: Consequences of Abolishment

	Federal Interaction	Loss of Federal Funding	Other Consequences, including effects on local governments, the private sector, and/or citizens
<p>Emergency Management Constellation (EM Constellation)</p>	<p>The DEM on behalf of the State of Florida acts as the State Administrative Agency for the DHS. This program is managed by the DEM and is funded through the DHS.</p>	<p>These federal funds could be at risk and the State of Florida could lose the ability to respond as referenced in Chapter 252, F.S.</p>	<p>This messaging and information software is intended to provide secure access to information pertinent to disaster events and allows communication between county, city and state agencies and the State Emergency Operation Center.</p>

Exhibit 4: Consequences of Abolishment

	Federal Interaction	Loss of Federal Funding	Other Consequences, including effects on local governments, the private sector, and/or citizens
<p>Florida Catastrophic Planning (FLCP)</p>	<p>FLCP is a collaborative initiative between the DEM and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.</p> <p>If DEM were abolished, FEMA would have to find another state agency to spearhead local, state, federal, and private sector coordination in planning for a potential catastrophic disaster that may impact the state.</p>	<p>If this program or DEM were abolished, federal funding, if it were to continue, would have to be directed to another state agency. This agency would have to establish policies and procedures that meet Federal guidelines to ensure a continuation of Federal funding. Otherwise, the process of planning for an inevitable catastrophe in this state would cease.</p>	<p>The abolishment of the FLCP program would be detrimental to the citizens and economy of Florida. Should a catastrophic event affect the state, it is estimated that millions of Floridians could be displaced for a significant period of time, and economic impacts will affect the nation as well as the state. Lessons learned from the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina illustrate the importance of a catastrophic planning program.</p>

Exhibit 4: Consequences of Abolishment

	Federal Interaction	Loss of Federal Funding	Other Consequences, including effects on local governments, the private sector, and/or citizens
Damage Assessment Process	In the aftermath of a disaster, individual damage assessments must be performed. Each type of assessment is designed to quantify the eligible damages, which have occurred in the community. Damage Assessment Teams are deployed to assess the damage and involve state, federal and local government. To conduct an accurate damage survey, local governments must have capable Damage Assessment Team members who have been identified and trained in advance. The composition of the Damage Assessment Teams will vary depending on the severity, type of damage, and the availability of personnel. One of the most important elements in response to an emergency or disaster is the damage assessment. This process is essential in determining what happened, what the effects are, which areas were hardest hit, what situations must be given priority and what types of assistance are needed (e.g., local, state, or federal). Emergency response can be more effective, equipment and personnel can be better used, and help can be provided quicker if a thorough damage assessment is performed.	If these teams are not deployed, the eligibility of federal disaster assistance under the Stafford Act as amended in Public Law 93-288 could not be determined. This would result in a loss of all federal disaster recovery programs including the Public Assistance Program for State and local governmental agencies and the Individual Assistance programs to assist disaster victims. In the last five years for the Public Assistance Program alone, there have been 17 Disaster, Emergency, and Fire Declarations for federal assistance with eligible costs incurred by approximately 4000 State and local government units (many counted in more than one Declaration) with approximately \$9 Billion in damages in approximately 70,000 federally-approved projects for emergency and restoration work for damaged public infrastructure. There are a substantial number of unfinished Large Projects that will take at least another four years to complete to obtain the relief funding. This does not include any future damages from increased projected major storm events.	The major consequence affecting state, local governments and private non-profit organizations that provide governmental-type services would be the loss of the federal contribution to these eligible costs in the various Declarations. The Federal share in these incurred costs by the governmental applicants in the last five years in the FEMA Recovery programs was 90% of the 2004 Hurricane Declarations with damages of \$2,551,127,770; 100% of the 2005 Hurricane Declarations with damages of \$2,073,751,855 and 75% of other storm damages and the seven fire Declarations with damages of \$25,442,052. In other words, the \$4,650,321,677 in federal share assistance for Declaration-related costs incurred by the State and local governmental would have been solely borne by these governmental units. The above loss of assistance does not include the federal assistance to the disaster victims in the Individual Assistance Programs which would have to be borne by the victims or the State in relief programs. The loss of federal funding to the state, its political subdivisions, and eligible private non-profit organizations would be devastating to the recovery efforts, in particular causing economic hardships in the extreme to the affected communities and to the state as a whole.

Exhibit 4: Consequences of Abolishment

	Federal Interaction	Loss of Federal Funding	Other Consequences, including effects on local governments, the private sector, and/or citizens
Disaster Reservist Program	<p>The DEM does not have sufficient numbers of trained disaster specialists to manage and recover from a major or catastrophic disaster. The DEM has initiated a Disaster Reservist program to quickly provide additional human resources to support the states' actions in the disaster recovery.. The DEM's Human Services Office is soliciting applications from Florida residents who have an interest in disaster assistance employment. Adults with the time and commitment to complete the required training are considered for this program. In times of disaster, reservists who are called to active duty must have the ability to commit a minimum of 30 consecutive days of service. Reservists must also be able to deploy to other areas of the State and may be required to work non-traditional hours (including holidays and weekends).</p>	<p>Loss of federal funding for State Disaster Reservists would adversely affect deployment of necessary State personnel for recovery activities to determine eligibility of federal disaster assistance under the Stafford Act as amended in Public Law 93-288. This could result in a loss of timely assistance in the approved federal disaster recovery programs including: 1) the Public Assistance Program for State and local governmental agencies for infrastructural restoration; and, 2) the Individual Assistance programs to assist disaster victims in their Disaster recovery. These Reservists are essential to the State operation of the recovery programs for which the State does not maintain staff for disaster administration requirements.</p>	<p>The Disaster Reservist Program reduces the need of the State from incurring the additional costs of private consultants being hired to work in the recovery process.</p> <p>Local communities would have to burden the survivors with response and recovery tasks instead of caring for their families and property.</p> <p>Providing assistance for immediate response and recovery, including life-safety would be delayed and at greater fiscal cost to the State and the taxpayers, as well as delayed psychological recovery of the entire community.</p>

Exhibit 4: Consequences of Abolishment

	Federal Interaction	Loss of Federal Funding	Other Consequences, including effects on local governments, the private sector, and/or citizens
<p>Individual Assistance</p>	<p>Small Business Administration Once implemented, the SBA program can offer low interest loans to individuals and businesses for refinancing, repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of damaged property (real and personal). Loans may be available to businesses which have suffered an economic impact as a result of the disaster. A SBA declaration can be made independently or in concert with a Presidential Disaster Declaration. There must be a minimum of twenty-five homes or businesses with 40 percent or more uninsured losses and/or five businesses with substantial economic or physical losses.</p> <p>Disaster Unemployment Assistance Individuals unemployed as a result of a major disaster, and not covered by regular state or private unemployment insurance programs, will be eligible for unemployment benefits. The weekly compensation received will not exceed the maximum amount of payment under Florida's Unemployment Compensation Program, and may be provided until an individual is re-employed or up to twenty-six weeks after the major disaster is declared (whichever is shorter).</p> <p>Farm Service Agency (FSA) Low interest disaster loans are made available to farmers, ranchers and agricultural operators for physical or production losses. Loans of up to 80 percent of actual production loss or 100 percent of the actual physical loss, with a maximum indebtedness of \$500,000, may be made to either the tenant or owner of the agricultural business.</p> <p>Temporary Disaster Housing In the event of a Presidentially declared disaster, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) managed Temporary Housing Program may be authorized in order to meet the housing needs of survivors. The program has several components including:</p> <p>Mortgage and Rental Assistance Program Applicable for individuals or families who have received written notice of eviction or foreclosure due to financial hardship caused by a disaster. Provided to homeowners or renters whose dwelling is determined unlivable as a direct result of a disaster.</p> <p>Minimal Repair Program Provides money for owner occupied, primary residences which may have sustained minor damage, and are unlivable as a direct result of a disaster.</p> <p>Mobile Homes or Other Readily Fabricated Dwellings When all other avenues are exhausted, FEMA may initiate the mobile home program. Such homes are moved to, or near, the disaster site and set up.</p>	<p>The abolishment of these Individual Assistance Programs will result in loss of federal assistance intended to help restore State Disaster victims to a safe, sanitary and secure status, and to minimize economic losses caused by Disasters.</p>	<p>Other Consequences including effects on local governments, the private sector, and/or citizens: There are other consequences that will drive the loss of federal funding directly affecting individuals. Local governments, small businesses, and citizens would no longer have available federal funding to recover to pre-disaster conditions.</p>

Exhibit 4: Consequences of Abolishment

	Federal Interaction	Loss of Federal Funding	Other Consequences, including effects on local governments, the private sector, and/or citizens
Other Needs Assessment	<p>The Other Needs Assistance Grant Program provides grants to help families meet serious needs and necessary expenses that are not covered by other government assistance programs, insurance, or other conventional forms of assistance. At present, grant amounts can be made up to \$28,800 (adjusted annually in accordance with the consumer price index). Financial aid can be provided under the following categories: medical expenses, transportation costs, replacement of essential property, protective measures, and funeral expenses. Seventy five percent of the costs are funded by FEMA and twenty-five percent by the state and/or local government.</p>	<p>The abolishment of the Other Needs Assessment Program could also result in the loss of Federal assistance to Disaster victims in their recovery from declared disaster events. Federal assistance under this program in the last five years has been \$670,834,150. Disaster victims would not have the ability to meet essential expenses for medical, transportation, and protective measures costs resulting from the Disaster; nor have essential property replaced to continue functioning in the community.</p>	<p>Other Consequences include significant economic effects on local governments, the private sector, and/or citizens as a whole in the local communities. The loss of federal funding directly affecting these disaster victims will affect the local governments, small businesses, and community as a whole to recover to pre-disaster conditions.</p>

Exhibit 4: Consequences of Abolishment

	Federal Interaction	Loss of Federal Funding	Other Consequences, including effects on local governments, the private sector, and/or citizens
Public Assistance	<p>Public assistance is that part of disaster relief provided through the federal government sharing in the efforts of state and local governments to restore the public infrastructure of the disaster area to pre-disaster function or design. These efforts primarily address the restoration of public facilities or services which have been damaged or destroyed. After a Presidential Declaration there are two types of public assistance authorized: "emergency" and "permanent" work. Emergency work includes disaster debris removal (Category A) and emergency protective measures for the public safety, to protect improved property, and/or to maintain operation of essential facilities (Category B). Permanent work involves actions necessary for the restoration of disaster-damaged facilities owned by State/ local governments and by certain private non-profit organizations that provide governmental-type services such as roads/bridges (Category C), water control facilities (Category D), buildings/equipment (Category E), public utility systems (Category F), and parks, recreational or other facilities that do not fit in the other Categories (Category G). Federal assistance is also available for Declared Emergencies and Fires.</p>	<p>If the State participation with the federal disaster assistance under the Stafford Act as amended in Public Law 93-288 could not be maintained, there would be a resultant loss of all federal disaster recovery programs including the Public Assistance Program for State and local governmental agencies and the Individual Assistance programs to assist disaster victims in future disaster events. In the last five years for the Public Assistance Program alone, there have been 17 Disaster, Emergency, and Fire Declarations for federal assistance with eligible costs incurred by approximately 4000 State and local government units (many counted in more than one Declaration) with approximately \$9 Billion in damages in approximately 70,000 federally-approved projects for emergency and restoration work for damaged public infrastructure. There are a substantial number of unfinished Large Projects that will take at least another four years to complete to obtain the relief funding. If this program is discontinued by the State, these projects could not receive previously approved federal assistance thereafter as well as not be able to obtain any available federal assistance for future damage events which are projected to be on the increase.</p>	<p>The major consequence affecting state, local governments and private non-profit organizations that provide governmental-type services would be the loss of the federal contribution to these eligible costs in the various Declarations. The Federal share in these incurred costs by the governmental applicants in the last five years in the FEMA Recovery programs was 90% of the 2004 Hurricane Declarations with damages of \$2,551,127,770; 100% of the 2005 Hurricane Declarations with damages of \$2,073,751,855 and 75% of other storm damages and the seven fire Declarations with damages of \$25,442,052. In other words, the \$4,650,321,677 in federal share assistance for Declaration-related costs incurred by the State and local governmental would have been solely borne by these governmental units. The loss of federal funding to the state, its political subdivisions, and eligible private non-profit organizations for currently approved incomplete projects, and for future damages, would be devastating to the State's recovery efforts, in particular causing economic hardships in the extreme to the affected communities and to the state as a whole.</p>

Exhibit 4: Consequences of Abolishment

	Federal Interaction	Loss of Federal Funding	Other Consequences, including effects on local governments, the private sector, and/or citizens
Flood Mitigation Assistance Program	<p>FEMA’s mitigation grants, including FMA, are provided to eligible Applicant States/Tribes/Territories that, in turn, provide sub-grants to local governments. The Applicant selects and prioritizes applications developed and submitted to them by local jurisdictions to submit to FEMA for grant funds.</p> <p>Only the State emergency management agency or a similar office (i.e., the office that has primary emergency management or floodplain management responsibility) of the State, as well as Federally-recognized Indian tribal governments, are eligible to apply to FEMA for assistance as Applicants under this program. FEMA requires each state, territory, or tribal government to designate one agency to serve as the applicant for the FMA program.</p> <p>If DEM were abolished, another entity would need to administer the FMA program for Florida to continue federal funding opportunities.</p> <p>If the program itself were abolished at the state level, FEMA would have no mechanism to administer the FMA program. Those funds would not be available, either to the state or local governments.</p>	<p>If the program disappeared, the State (and its local governments) would lose federal grant funds that would normally be received under the FMA program.</p> <p>For example, \$1,676,390 in federal funds was awarded via FMA grants for mitigation projects in Florida during the 2007 grant cycle.</p>	<p>FEMA’s mitigation grants, including FMA, are provided to eligible applicant states that, in turn, provide sub-grants to local governments. Private individuals and private non-profit organizations are not eligible as sub-applicants, but relevant state agencies or local governments (as sub-applicants) can apply for projects on their behalf.</p> <p>The State provides technical assistance to local governments and other sub-grantees on application completion, benefit cost analysis, as well as appeals assistance for projects submitted to FEMA that might not have been approved.</p> <p>DEM has a long standing, solid relationship and history of working with both FEMA and with local jurisdictions.</p> <p>Neither FEMA nor local jurisdictions have the time or resources to deal directly with each other. Without the State in its role as intermediary and advocate, the process would slow to a crawl, deadlines and opportunities would be missed, and local communities would not receive the assistance they need.</p> <p>If another agency had to pick up the program, the learning curve and requirements would be tremendous, and the working relationship DEM currently has with FEMA would have to be rebuilt from scratch. If the program were moved from DEM, Florida’s communities, citizens, and economy would suffer during the transition.</p> <p>If the program were abruptly discontinued, the State would be unable to fulfill contractual obligations and closeouts of existing FMA projects.</p>

Exhibit 4: Consequences of Abolishment

	Federal Interaction	Loss of Federal Funding	Other Consequences, including effects on local governments, the private sector, and/or citizens
<p>Hazard Mitigation Grant Program</p>	<p>HMGP funds are only available following a Presidential disaster declaration, which must be requested by the Governor. The DEM prepares Florida’s request for Presidential disaster declaration.</p> <p>If DEM were abolished, another state agency/office would have to assume the responsibilities associated with securing a Presidential disaster declaration for each disaster impacting Florida.</p> <p>FEMA regulations require each eligible State, Territory, or Tribal government (if not included under the State declaration) to designate one agency to serve as the Grantee for the program. FEMA’s Applicant Eligibility guidance indicates the designated Grantee should be the State emergency management agency or a similar State office (i.e., the office that has primary emergency management or floodplain management responsibility).</p> <p>The HMGP is administered by the State. HMGP priorities are set by the State under each disaster declaration that includes authorized HMGP assistance.</p> <p>If DEM were abolished, another entity would need to administer the HMGP for Florida to continue federal funding opportunities.</p> <p>If the program itself were abolished at the state level, FEMA would have no mechanism to administer the HMGP in the aftermath of a disaster. Those post-disaster funds would not be available, either to the State or local governments.</p>	<p>If a Presidential disaster declaration were not requested and secured, no federal HMGP money would be available in the aftermath of a disaster.</p> <p>If the program were abolished, the State – along with all of the local governments impacted by disaster – would lose crucial funds needed to rebuild and recover those communities devastated by disaster, and to use the opportunity to enact mitigation measures designed to make those communities more resistant and resilient against future disasters.</p> <p>The actual amount of post-disaster funds available from FEMA varies by disaster, in proportion to the cumulative amount of eligible disaster damages and related costs that may be eligible for federal reimbursement.</p> <p>Florida is eligible to receive \$543,315,909 in HMGP funds from the 2004 & 2005 hurricanes and the 2006 & 2007 tornadoes.</p>	<p>FEMA’s mitigation grants, including HMGP, are provided to eligible Applicant States that, in turn, provide sub-grants to local governments. Individuals or businesses are not allowed to apply directly to the State or FEMA, but eligible local governments (as sub-applicants) can sponsor projects on behalf of individuals and businesses in their communities</p> <p>Abolishing the program would have a devastating impact on disaster-affected communities trying to recover. HMGP funds emphasize mitigation measures during recovery, so the rebuilt community is more resistant and resilient against future disasters.</p> <p>The State provides technical assistance to local governments and other sub-grantees on application completion, benefit cost analysis, as well as appeals assistance for projects submitted to FEMA that might not have been approved.</p> <p>DEM has a long standing, solid relationship and history of working with both FEMA and with local jurisdictions.</p> <p>Especially in the aftermath of disaster, neither FEMA nor local jurisdictions have the time or resources to deal directly with each other. Without the State in its role as intermediary and advocate, the process would slow to a crawl, deadlines and opportunities would be missed, and local communities would not receive the assistance they need.</p> <p>If another agency had to pick up the program, the learning curve and requirements would be tremendous, and the working relationship DEM currently has with FEMA would have to be rebuilt from scratch. If the program were moved from DEM, Florida’s communities, citizens, and economy would suffer during the transition.</p> <p>If the program were abruptly discontinued, the State would be unable to fulfill contractual obligations and closeouts of existing HMGP projects.</p>

Exhibit 4: Consequences of Abolishment

	Federal Interaction	Loss of Federal Funding	Other Consequences, including effects on local governments, the private sector, and/or citizens
Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)	<p>FEMA's mitigation grants, including PDM, are provided to eligible Applicant States/Tribes/Territories that, in turn, provide sub-grants to local governments. The Applicant (the Florida DEM) selects and prioritizes applications developed and submitted to them by local jurisdictions to submit to FEMA for grant funds.</p> <p>Only the State emergency management agency or a similar office (i.e., the office that has primary emergency management responsibility) of the State, as well as Federally-recognized Indian tribal governments, are eligible to apply to FEMA for assistance as Applicants under this program. FEMA requires each state, Territory, or tribal government to designate one agency to serve as the applicant for the PDM program.</p> <p>If DEM were abolished, another entity would need to administer the PDM program for Florida to continue federal funding opportunities.</p> <p>If the program itself were abolished at the state level, FEMA would have no mechanism to administer the PDM program. Those funds would not be available, either to the state or local governments.</p>	<p>If the program disappeared, the State (and its local governments) would lose federal grant funds that would normally be received under the PDM program.</p> <p>Florida has been awarded \$16,561,741 in PDM federal grants since 2005.</p>	<p>FEMA's mitigation grants, including PDM, are provided to eligible Applicant States that, in turn, provide sub-grants to local governments. Private individuals and private non-profit organizations are not eligible as sub-applicants, but relevant State agencies or local governments (as sub-applicants) can apply for projects on their behalf.</p> <p>The State provides technical assistance to local governments and other sub-grantees on application completion benefit cost analysis, as well as appeals assistance for projects submitted to FEMA that might not have been approved.</p> <p>DEM has a long standing, solid relationship and history of working with both FEMA and with local jurisdictions.</p> <p>Neither FEMA nor local jurisdictions have the time or resources to deal directly with each other. Without the State in its role as intermediary and advocate, the process would slow to a crawl, deadlines and opportunities would be missed, and local communities would not receive the assistance they need.</p> <p>If another agency had to pick up the program, the learning curve and requirements would be tremendous, and the working relationship DEM currently has with FEMA would have to be rebuilt from scratch. If the program were moved from DEM, Florida's communities, citizens, and economy would suffer during the transition.</p> <p>If the program were abruptly discontinued, the State would be unable to fulfill contractual obligations and closeouts.</p>

Exhibit 4: Consequences of Abolishment

	Federal Interaction	Loss of Federal Funding	Other Consequences, including effects on local governments, the private sector, and/or citizens
Local Mitigation Strategy	<p>Local jurisdictions are required to have FEMA-approved Local Mitigation Plans to be eligible for federal mitigation grant programs. Local Mitigation Plans must be reviewed and reapproved by FEMA every five years.</p> <p>If DEM were abolished, another agency would have to pick up the program requirements for updating the State Hazard Mitigation Plan in coordination and conjunction with Local Mitigation Plans, as well as working to secure FEMA's approval of the plans.</p>	<p>If the program or agency were to disappear, disrupting the ongoing process of Local Mitigation Plans being created, revised and approved, local jurisdictions in Florida would no longer be eligible to compete for and receive federal funds via FEMA mitigation grant programs.</p> <p>The DEM's planning and management activities for the Local Mitigation Strategy are primarily funded via eligible planning grants and management costs under applicable federal mitigation grant programs.</p> <p>The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 authorizes up to 7% of available HMGP funds for State, Tribal, or local planning purposes. Also, funds from the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program may be used to develop mitigation plans, and the FMA program provides annual grant funds for flood mitigation planning.</p>	<p>If DEM were abolished, all technical assistance and support activities provided by the program would either have to be delivered through another agency/mechanism, or that much needed assistance would no longer be available to the local level.</p> <p>FEMA requires that updates of Local Mitigation Plans must demonstrate that progress has been made in the past five years, to fulfill commitments outlined in the previously approved plan.</p> <p>Without local mitigation plans, local governments would no longer be eligible for a number of FEMA mitigation grant programs. Without FEMA mitigation grant funding, many local mitigation activities would not occur, putting Florida's communities, individuals, and economies at greater risk for disaster.</p>

Exhibit 4: Consequences of Abolishment

	Federal Interaction	Loss of Federal Funding	Other Consequences, including effects on local governments, the private sector, and/or citizens
National Flood Insurance Program	<p>The U.S Congress established the NFIP with the passage of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. The NFIP is a federal program enabling property owners in participating communities to purchase insurance as protection against flood losses in exchange for State and community floodplain management regulations that reduce future flood damages.</p> <p>Without the program or the agency at the State level, FEMA would have to use another mechanism for program delivery.</p>	<p>NFIP participation is a requirement for a number of federal flood mitigation grant programs. In some cases, NFIP participation on the State or local level results in a decreased cost share burden to sub-applicants receiving flood mitigation grants.</p>	<p>The State of Florida has over 18 million residents and 80 percent of them live or conduct business along or near its coastline. A significant portion of the remaining residents and business live or conduct commerce near many of the state's historical rivers and other inland floodplains. These residents and business are concerned about protecting their lives and property from future flooding.</p> <p>Approximately 95 percent of all Florida communities participate in the NFIP. As of November 2007, there were 2,198,686 flood insurance policies in Florida. These policies represented \$454,405,774,000 of insurance coverage, which is the first line of recovery after a flood disaster.</p>

Exhibit 4: Consequences of Abolishment

	Federal Interaction	Loss of Federal Funding	Other Consequences, including effects on local governments, the private sector, and/or citizens
Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC)	<p>FEMA's mitigation grants, including RFC, are provided to eligible Applicant States/Tribes/Territories that, in turn, provide sub-grants to local governments. The Applicant selects and prioritizes applications developed and submitted to them by local jurisdictions to submit to FEMA for grant funds.</p> <p>Only the State emergency management agency or a similar office (i.e., the office that has primary emergency management or floodplain management responsibility) of the State, as well as Federally-recognized Indian tribal governments, are eligible to apply to FEMA for assistance as Applicants under this program. FEMA requires each State, Territory, or tribal Government to designate one agency to serve as the Applicant for the RFC program.</p> <p>The Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) grant program provides funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under the NFIP that have had one or more claim payments for flood damages. The long-term goal of RFC is to reduce or eliminate claims under the NFIP through mitigation activities that are in the best interest of the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF).</p> <p>If DEM were abolished, another entity would need to administer the RFC program for Florida to continue federal funding opportunities.</p> <p>If the program itself were abolished at the state level, FEMA would have no mechanism to administer the RFC program. Those funds would not be available, either to the State or local governments.</p>	<p>If the program disappeared, the State (and its local governments) would lose federal grant funds that would normally be received under the RFC program.</p> <p>For example, \$1,773,604 in federal funds was awarded via RFC grants for mitigation projects in Florida during the 2007 grant cycle</p>	<p>FEMA's mitigation grants, including RFC, are provided to eligible Applicant States that, in turn, provide sub-grants to local governments. Private individuals and private non-profit organizations are not eligible as sub-applicants, but relevant State agencies or local governments (as sub-applicants) can apply for projects on their behalf.</p> <p>The State provides technical assistance to local governments and other sub-grantees on application completion, benefit cost analysis, as well as appeals assistance for projects submitted to FEMA that might not have been approved.</p> <p>DEM has a long standing, solid relationship and history of working with both FEMA and with local jurisdictions.</p> <p>Neither FEMA nor local jurisdictions have the time or resources to deal directly with each other. Without the State in its role as intermediary and advocate, the process would slow to a crawl, deadlines and opportunities would be missed, and local communities would not receive the assistance they need.</p> <p>If another agency had to pick up the program, the learning curve and requirements would be tremendous, and the working relationship DEM currently has with FEMA would have to be rebuilt from scratch. If the program were moved from DEM, Florida's communities, citizens, and economy would suffer during the transition.</p> <p>If the program were abruptly discontinued, the State would be unable to fulfill contractual obligations and closeouts of existing RFC projects</p>

Exhibit 4: Consequences of Abolishment

	Federal Interaction	Loss of Federal Funding	Other Consequences, including effects on local governments, the private sector, and/or citizens
Severe Repetitive Loss Program (SRL)	<p>FEMA's mitigation grants, including SRL, are provided to eligible Applicant States/Tribes/Territories that, in turn, provide sub-grants to local governments. The Applicant selects and prioritizes applications developed and submitted to them by local jurisdictions to submit to FEMA for grant funds.</p> <p>Only the State emergency management agency or a similar office (i.e., the office that has primary emergency management or floodplain management responsibility) of the State, as well as Federally-recognized Indian tribal governments, are eligible to apply to FEMA for assistance as Applicants under this program. FEMA requires each State, Territory, or tribal Government to designate one agency to serve as the Applicant for the SRL program.</p> <p>If DEM were abolished, another entity would need to administer the SRL program for Florida to continue federal funding opportunities.</p> <p>If the program itself were abolished at the state level, FEMA would have no mechanism to administer the SRL program. Those funds would not be available, either to the State or local governments.</p>	<p>If the program disappeared, the State (and its local governments) would lose federal grant funds that would normally be received under the SRL program.</p> <p>This grant program has just been initiated. FEMA currently has \$9.4 million in federal funds allocated to mitigate properties in Florida via the SRL program.</p>	<p>FEMA's mitigation grants, including SRL, are provided to eligible Applicant States that, in turn, provide sub-grants to local governments. Private individuals and private non-profit organizations are not eligible as sub-applicants, but relevant State agencies or local governments (as sub-applicants) can apply for projects on their behalf.</p> <p>The State provides technical assistance to local governments and other sub-grantees on application completion, benefit cost analysis, as well as appeals assistance for projects submitted to FEMA that might not have been approved.</p> <p>DEM has a long standing, solid relationship and history of working with both FEMA and with local jurisdictions.</p> <p>Neither FEMA nor local jurisdictions have the time or resources to deal directly with each other. Without the State in its role as intermediary and advocate, the process would slow to a crawl, deadlines and opportunities would be missed, and local communities would not receive the assistance they need.</p> <p>If another agency had to pick up the program, the learning curve and requirements would be tremendous, and the working relationship DEM currently has with FEMA would have to be rebuilt from scratch. If the program were moved from DEM, Florida's communities, citizens, and economy would suffer during the transition.</p> <p>If the program were abruptly discontinued, the State would be unable to fulfill contractual obligations and closeouts of existing PDM projects.</p>

Exhibit 4: Consequences of Abolishment

	Federal Interaction	Loss of Federal Funding	Other Consequences, including effects on local governments, the private sector, and/or citizens
State Mitigation Strategy	<p>FEMA requires the State to have a current, FEMA-approved State Hazard Mitigation Plan as a condition for receiving any FEMA mitigation grant program assistance. The plan must be updated and approved by FEMA every three years. FEMA requires that plan updates must demonstrate that progress has been made in the past three years, to fulfill commitments outlined in the previously approved plan.</p> <p>If DEM were abolished, another agency would have to pick up the program requirements for updating the State Hazard Mitigation Plan in coordination and conjunction with Local Mitigation Plans, as well as working to secure FEMA’s approval of the plans.</p>	<p>If the program or agency were to disappear, resulting in Florida not having a current, FEMA-approved State Hazard Mitigation Plan, the State and its local governments would risk losing all grant funds that would normally be received via FEMA mitigation grant programs.</p> <p>The DEM’s planning and management activities for the State Mitigation Strategy (including the State Hazard Mitigation Plan) are primarily funded via eligible planning grants and management costs under applicable federal mitigation grant programs.</p> <p>The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 authorizes up to 7% of available HMGP funds for State, Tribal, or local planning purposes. Also, funds from the (PDM) program may be used to develop mitigation plans, and the FMA program provides annual grant funds for flood mitigation planning.</p>	<p>The State Mitigation Strategy is a coordinated stakeholder effort involving state agencies, private businesses, Indian tribes, and local and federal governments. The goal of this effort is to coordinate all hazard mitigation programs statewide with the ultimate goal of reducing hazard impacts in our communities.</p> <p>If DEM were abolished, all technical assistance and support activities provided by the program would either have to be delivered through another agency/mechanism, or that much needed assistance would no longer be available to the local level.</p>

Exhibit 4: Consequences of Abolishment

	Federal Interaction	Loss of Federal Funding	Other Consequences, including effects on local governments, the private sector, and/or citizens
GIS/LiDAR	<p>Under House Bill 7121, the DEM received funding to update all 11 regional evacuation studies. As part of the process, new coastal LiDAR data will be gathered under separate contract and provided to update coastal surge/flood modeling tools including SLOSH. The SLOSH model processing will be conducted by the National Weather Service.</p> <p>The Coastal LiDAR project is funded through HMGP.</p> <p>HMGP funds are only available following a Presidential disaster declaration, which must be requested by the Governor. The DEM prepares Florida’s request for Presidential disaster declaration.</p> <p>If DEM were abolished, another state agency/office would have to assume the responsibilities associated with securing a Presidential disaster declaration.</p> <p>The HMGP is administered by the State. HMGP priorities are set by the State under each disaster declaration that includes authorized HMGP assistance.</p>	<p>The Legislature finds that hurricane evacuation planning is a critical task that must be completed in the most effective and efficient manner possible. Appropriated funds may be used to update current regional evacuation plans and shall incorporate current transportation networks, behavioral studies, and vulnerability studies. In addition, funds may be used to perform computer-modeling analysis on the effects of storm-surge events. Procurement of technologies to perform the updates and computer modeling must comply with the provisions s. 287.057, F.S.</p>	<p>Florida DEM has initiated an effort that will ultimately result in the update of the Regional Evacuation Studies for the State. This process will require updates to the coastal surge modeling tools with more current accurate elevation data, i.e., LiDAR.</p>

Exhibit 4: Consequences of Abolishment

	Federal Interaction	Loss of Federal Funding	Other Consequences, including effects on local governments, the private sector, and/or citizens
U. S. Department of Transportation			
Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) grants	The DEM receives funding from the U. S. Department of Transportation to enhance hazardous materials training and planning activities in the State of Florida. The U.S. Department of Transportation requires that at least 75% of this funding be given to the Local Emergency Planning Committees.	Loss of approximately \$450,000 of Federal Funding.	Loss of federal funding would significantly reduce the amount of hazardous materials planning and training opportunities provided to state, regional and local public sector employees. The loss of this funding would result in first responders being less prepared to protect the citizens of Florida from the impact of incidents involving hazardous materials.

Exhibit 4: Consequences of Abolishment

	Federal Interaction	Loss of Federal Funding	Other Consequences, including effects on local governments, the private sector, and/or citizens
<p>Hurricane Program</p>	<p>The Hurricane Program is administered by the DEM, with partial funding by the FEMA via the Emergency Management Performance Grant program.</p> <p>If DEM were abolished, FEMA would have to find another state entity to administer the program.</p>	<p>A loss of Federal funding would inhibit the administration of Florida's Hurricane Program. Funding from FEMA totals \$4,573,440</p>	<p>With the ever-changing population and a state that has experienced over 40 percent of all land falling hurricanes in the U.S., it is imperative that residents have the most up-to-date information on storm surge areas and evacuation routes in the event of a disaster such as a hurricane. Abolishment of this program would lose state-level expertise in the area of hurricane planning and all-hazards evacuations.</p>

Exhibit 4: Consequences of Abolishment

	Federal Interaction	Loss of Federal Funding	Other Consequences, including effects on local governments, the private sector, and/or citizens
<p>U. S. Department of Environmental Protection</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Management Planning • Florida Emergency Planning & Community Right-To-Know Act 	<p>The DCA received delegation from the EPA to implement the Accidental Release Prevention Program under s. 112(r) (7) of the Clean Air Act. The Governor of Florida is responsible for implementing the requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986. Executive Order #05-122 designates the DCA, DEM as the primary agency for coordinating and providing staff support for the emergency planning and prevention requirements of the Acts. This resulted in a working relationship between the Department and the EPA in the regulation of these programs.</p> <p>Federal guidelines dictate that the Governor act as the State Emergency Response Commission if he/she does not appoint a SERC.</p>	<p>This program is not federally funded. The program is funded by the annual fees collected from facilities subject to reporting.</p>	<p>Abolishment of these state programs would result in a loss of approximately \$2.5 million in annual fees collected from facilities subject to reporting under these programs. The loss of program funds would adversely impact the implementation of these programs and the safety of the citizens of Florida.</p>

Exhibit 4: Consequences of Abolishment

	Federal Interaction	Loss of Federal Funding	Other Consequences, including effects on local governments, the private sector, and/or citizens
Nuclear Regulatory Commission			
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	<p>The DCA has a direct working relationship with FEMA in implementing the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program and Plan as outlined by NUREG-0654 published by the NRC and FEMA.</p> <p>Federal guidelines dictate that states establish and maintain radiological emergency plans and improve emergency preparedness associated with nuclear power plants.</p>	<p>This program is not federally funded. The program is funded by the Nuclear Power Plants.</p>	<p>Radiological Emergency Preparedness would continue within Florida; however, the state would lose the planning expertise provided by the Department to help local and other state agencies in preparedness and response to potential and actual incidents related to life/safety issues involving the nuclear power plants in the state of Florida. In the event that either the utilities or local/state agencies are unable to adequately ensure public safety for a nuclear power plant incident, the utility could possibly lose its license.</p>

Exhibit 4: Consequences of Abolishment

	Federal Interaction	Loss of Federal Funding	Other Consequences, including effects on local governments, the private sector, and/or citizens
U.S. Department of Homeland Security			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Homeland Security Grant Program • Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) • Citizen Corp • Buffer Zone • Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program • UASI Non-Profit Grants • Transit Security Grants • Emergency Management Performance Grants 	<p>The DEM on behalf of the State of Florida acts as the State Administrative Agency for the DHS. These grant programs are managed by the DEM and are funded through the U.S. DHS. These funds are pass-through grants to state, regional and local government entities, as well as non-profit organizations and consultants.</p>	<p>More than \$100,000,000 of federal funds could be at risk and the State of Florida could lose the ability to respond as referenced in Chapter 252, F.S.</p> <p>The Coordination for planning, training and exercising together as a state and our ability to rapidly respond to a threat of terrorism would also be lost.</p>	<p>80% of the funds are pass-through to local governments as well as non-profit organizations. These entities would be at risk of receiving these funds.</p>

E. A statement of any statutory objectives intended for each program and activity, the problem or need that the program and activity were intended to address, and the extent to which these objectives have been achieved. (s. 11.906(6), F.S.)

- In the following table (Exhibit 5), please describe the statutory objectives for each program and activity under the agency’s budget entities (if statutory objectives are not applicable, please write “NA”), the problem or need the program and activity were intended to address, and the extent to which these objectives have or have not been achieved. Please complete a table for each budget entity.

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities	52600200 Domestic Preparedness Grant Program
Statutory Citations and Objectives	N/A
Problem/Need Intended to Address	DHS requires that within 45 days of receiving the awards, funds are obligated to local recipients. Since the legislature meets only once a year that has been a continuing problem.
Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i>	DEM/FDLE holds a funding conference once a year ahead of the release of the awards from DHS. All projects are identified and put before the legislature for approval prior to the state being notified of the amount awarded through the grants. Since we hold an approved list for funding even prior to receiving budget authority, DHS accepts this as proof that we have obligated those funds within the stated time period.
Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i>	Objectives have been achieved.

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

<p>Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities</p>	<p>52600200 Emergency Management Accreditation Program</p>
<p>Statutory Citations and Objectives</p>	<p>s. 252.32, F.S. – Policy and Purpose. (1) Because of the existing and continuing possibility of the occurrence of emergencies and disasters resulting from natural, technological, or manmade causes; in order to ensure that preparations of this state will be adequate to deal with, reduce vulnerability to, and recover from such emergencies and disasters; to provide for the common defense and to protect the public peace, health, and safety; and to preserve the lives and property of the people of the state, it is hereby found and declared to be necessary:</p> <p>(d) To authorize the establishment of such organizations and the development and employment of such measures as are necessary and appropriate to carry out the provisions of ss. 252.31-252.90.</p> <p>(e) To provide the means to assist in the prevention or mitigation of emergencies which may be caused or aggravated by inadequate planning for, and regulation of, public and private facilities and land use.</p>
<p>Problem/Need Intended to Address</p>	<p>The Emergency Management Standard by EMAP is designed as a tool for continuous improvement for Emergency Management programs. The ability of our communities to respond to and recover from natural and man-made disasters is of vital importance to public health and safety and quality of life. The Emergency Management Accreditation Program, or EMAP, is a voluntary accreditation process for the state and local programs responsible for disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. This program is managed by the National Emergency Management Association. (http://www.emaponline.org/index.cfm)</p> <p>Accreditation is a means of demonstrating, through onsite program assessment and documentation, by an independent team of emergency management professionals, that a program meets national standards. EMAP is designed to foster continuous improvement in emergency management capabilities. Annual review and updates of documentation and processes are conducted to ensure continued accreditation status. Florida's Emergency Management program was the first state in the nation to apply for and receive this national accreditation.</p>
<p>Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>The DEM was the first State in the nation to be fully accredited in 2003. The DEM will be pursuing reaccreditation in late 2008. This accreditation process helps us remain compliant with the provisions set forth in Chapter 252, F.S. as well as to provide us a process to continually improve our operations.</p>
<p>Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Objectives have been achieved.</p>

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

<p>Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities</p>	<p>52600200 Emergency Management Preparedness Assistance (EMPA) Base Grant Program</p>
<p>Statutory Citations and Objectives</p>	<p>Section 252.373 (2), F.S. requires that the Department shall allocate funds from the Emergency Management, Preparedness, and Assistance Trust Fund to local emergency management agencies and programs pursuant to criteria specified in rule. Rule 9G-19.004 sets forth rule for Base Grant Eligibility. Rule 9G-19.005 sets forth the rule for the Base Grant Distribution Formula. Rule 9G-19.006 sets forth the rule regarding the reallocation of Base Grant Funds</p>
<p>Problem/Need Intended to Address</p>	<p>In 1993, the legislature established the Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund. The trust fund, funded by surcharges on certain insurance policies is used to fund emergency management activities. These activities include staff salaries, expenses related to disaster activation, and the purchase of supplies.</p>
<p>Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Due to these funds, each county at a minimum has an Emergency Management staff to respond to any type of an emergency. These funds allow each of the 67 counties to not only staff, but fund the necessary expenses related to the operation of the county Emergency Operation Center. Performance Measure: Entities with Enhanced Capabilities</p>
<p>Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Objectives have been achieved. Performance Measure: Entities with Enhanced Capabilities</p>

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

<p>Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities</p>	<p>52600200 Emergency Management Preparedness Assistance (EMPA) Competitive Grant Program</p>
<p>Statutory Citations and Objectives</p>	<p>Section 252.373 (1) (b) Requires that funds from the EMPA Trust Fund be used for projects that will promote public education on disaster preparedness and recovery issues, enhance coordination of relief efforts of statewide private sector organizations, and improve the training and operations capabilities of agencies assigned lead or support responsibilities in the state comprehensive emergency management plan.</p> <p>Rule 9G 19.007-19.011 & 19.014 Sets forth the rules for the program as required in Chapter 252, F.S.</p>
<p>Problem/Need Intended to Address</p>	<p>In 1993, the legislature established the Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund. The trust fund (funded by surcharges on certain insurance policies) is used to fund emergency management projects. The intent of these projects is to further state and local emergency management objectives.</p>
<p>Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>State, regional and local agencies, as well as private non-profit organizations submit applications and many eligible applicants receive funds to enhance emergency management. These projects consist of promoting solutions for removing barriers to emergency preparedness.</p> <p>Performance Measure: Entities with Enhanced Capabilities</p>
<p>Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>The 2008 legislature (for FY 2008/09) did not appropriate funds for this program. Therefore, the current round of applications will not be funded.</p> <p>Performance Measure: Entities with Enhanced Capabilities</p>

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

<p>Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities</p>	<p>52600300 Fire Assistance Program</p>
<p>Statutory Citations and Objectives</p>	<p>Title 44/Code of Federal Regulations, 44CFR204 implementing Stafford Act (Public Law 93-288 as amended). 252.311(2) & (3) F.S. Intent to provide rapid disaster relief and promote recovery capability. 252.32(1.a) & (2) F.S. Authorizing cooperation and coordination with federal relief programs. 252.34(4.d&e) F.S. Responsibilities include rapid disaster recovery of persons and property. 252.35(1&2.a.3) F.S. Coordination powers for federal post-disaster relief. 252.35(2) (n) F.S. Implementation of training programs for implementing disaster relief. 252.37(1&5.a) F.S. State matching requirement for federal recovery assistance.</p>
<p>Problem/Need Intended to Address</p>	<p>Federal Assistance for uncontrolled wildfires that threaten disaster with regard to the public safety and improved property.</p>
<p>Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Within the last three years, DEM has obtained, and is the process of administering \$25,442,052.24 in federal grant assistance for sharing State and local firefighting and related emergency work costs in Fire Declarations 2638, 2684, 2687, 2689, 2690, 2692, & 2696 for uncontrolled fires threatening the public safety and improved property.</p>
<p>Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Objectives have been achieved.</p>

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

<p>Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities</p>	<p>52600100 Flood Mitigation Assistance Program</p>
<p>Statutory Citations and Objectives</p>	<p>Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 42 United State Code 4104c, as amended by the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-325) Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-264).</p> <p>s. 252.311 (2), F.S. It is the intent of the Legislature to reduce the vulnerability of the people and property of this state; to prepare for efficient evacuation and shelter of threatened or affected persons; to provide for the rapid and orderly provision of relief to persons and for the restoration of services and property; and to provide for the coordination of activities relating to emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation among and between agencies and officials of this state, with similar agencies and officials of other states, with local and federal governments, with interstate organizations, and with the private sector.</p>
<p>Problem/Need Intended to Address</p>	<p>The federal Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program was created with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the NFIP.</p> <p>FEMA provides FMA funds to assist States and communities implement measures that reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the NFIP.</p> <p>The State of Florida has over 18 million residents, and 80 percent of them live or conduct business along or near its coastline. A significant portion of the remaining residents and business live or conduct commerce near many of the state's historical rivers and other inland floodplains.</p> <p>According to the National Flood Insurance Program's official website (www.floodsmart.gov): Floods are the most common natural disaster in the United States. They've caused nearly \$24.5 billion in U.S. flood losses in the last 10 years. There is a 26 percent chance of experiencing a flood during the life of a 30-year mortgage in high-risk flood areas. However, losses due to flooding are not covered under typical homeowner's and business insurance policies.</p> <p>The DEM administers the FMA program at the State level. The DEM reviews submitted projects to verify appropriateness, consistency with State and local mitigation strategies, benefit costs, eligibility and completeness before submitting the project to FEMA. Throughout the process, the DEM supports local governments by providing technical assistance, outreach activities, financial and contract management, and project closeouts.</p>
<p>Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>The State of Florida received \$3,336,053 in federal funds for 13 Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) projects in 2005. In 2006, fourteen FMA projects were awarded for a total of \$3,746,423. 2007 FMA projects numbered 6, for a total of \$1,676,390 in federal funds that year.</p>
<p>Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Objectives have been achieved.</p>

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

<p>Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities</p>	<p>52600100 Hazard Mitigation Grant Program</p>
<p>Statutory Citations and Objectives</p>	<p>Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (PL 93-288 as amended). Rule 9G-22. F.A.C. s. 252.311 (2), F.S., It is the intent of the Legislature to reduce the vulnerability of the people and property of this state; to prepare for efficient evacuation and shelter of threatened or affected persons; to provide for the rapid and orderly provision of relief to persons and for the restoration of services and property; and to provide for the coordination of activities relating to emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation among and between agencies and officials of this state, with similar agencies and officials of other states, with local and federal governments, with interstate organizations, and with the private sector.</p>
<p>Problem/Need Intended to Address</p>	<p>FEMA's HMGP provides grants to States, local governments, and Indian tribes for long-term hazard mitigation projects following a major disaster declaration. A key purpose of the HMGP is to ensure that the opportunity to take critical mitigation measures to protect life and property from future disasters is not lost during the recovery and reconstruction process following a disaster. Although it is federally funded, the HMGP is administered by the State. HMGP priorities are set by the State under each disaster declaration that includes authorized HMGP assistance. The State provides technical assistance to local governments and other sub-grantees on application completion, benefit cost analysis, as well as appeals assistance for projects submitted to FEMA that might not have been approved.</p>
<p>Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Florida is eligible to receive \$543,315,909 in HMGP funds in FEMA from the 2004 & 2005 hurricane seasons and the 2006 tornadoes. Performance Measure: Dollars Saved by Mitigating Repetitive Losses</p>
<p>Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Objectives have been achieved. Performance Measure: Dollars Saved by Mitigating Repetitive Losses</p>

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

<p>Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities</p>	<p>52600500 Hazardous Materials Planning & Awareness – State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) for Hazardous Materials</p>
<p>Statutory Citations and Objectives</p>	<p>Executive Order 87-57 (Created Commission) Executive Order 94-138 (Continued Commission) Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Title III, "Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986." s. 252.81 – 252.90, F.S., FLORIDA EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT, establishes Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act and Risk Management Planning Act implementation requirements. Rule 9G-14, F.A.C.</p>
<p>Problem/Need Intended to Address</p>	<p>The FLORIDA EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT was implemented to establish a State Emergency Response Commission for hazardous materials, Local Emergency Planning Committees, a system to record facilities subject to reporting requirements and a system for providing hazardous materials information to the public.</p>
<p>Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>The State Emergency Response Commission for hazardous materials and the Local Emergency Planning Committees administer and coordinate the hazardous materials planning and awareness requirements in the State of Florida. The Florida DEM is responsible for administration of a fee based system for facilities subject to reporting requirements.</p> <p>Performance Measure: Community Right-To-Know Requests Fulfilled</p>
<p>Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Objectives have been achieved.</p> <p>Performance Measure: Community Right-To-Know Requests Fulfilled</p>

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

<p>Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities</p>	<p>52600500 Hazardous Materials Planning and Prevention Program</p>
<p>Statutory Citations and Objectives</p>	<p>Executive Order 87-57 (Created Commission) Executive Order 94-138 (Continued Commission) Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Title III, "Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986." s. 252.81 – 252.90, F.S., FLORIDA EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT, establishes Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act and Risk Management Planning Act implementation requirements. Rule 9G-14, F.A.C.</p>
<p>Problem/Need Intended to Address</p>	<p>To ensure that facilities subject to the accidental release and planning components are meeting the requirements of the program.</p>
<p>Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>The Florida DEM implemented and is responsible for administration of a system that ensures facilities subject to the program are meeting the program requirements. Performance Measure: Percent of Known facilities in compliance with hazardous materials planning program</p>
<p>Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Objectives have been achieved. Performance Measure: Percent of Known facilities in compliance with hazardous materials planning program</p>

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

<p>Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities</p>	<p>52600200 Planning & Preparedness Program</p>
<p>Statutory Citations and Objectives</p>	<p>s.252.311 (3), F.S., identifies the intent of the legislature to promote the state’s emergency preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation capabilities through enhanced planning. s. 252.35 (2)(a), F.S., directs the preparation and maintenance of the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. s. 252.35 (2)(a) 8,(c), & (d), F.S., requires the DEM to provide assistance to local political jurisdictions in preparing emergency management plans, and for the periodic review of these plans.</p>
<p>Problem/Need Intended to Address</p>	<p>This program addresses the need for continuous comprehensive emergency planning at the state and local jurisdictional levels of government. Such planning must be continuous in order to reflect the growth of the State’s population, especially populations living in coastal areas and persons with special needs.</p>
<p>Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>s.252.35 (2)(a)8, F.S., requires the DEM to submit a copy of the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Governor on February 1 of every even-numbered year. Rule 9G-6.006 (2), F.A.C., requires the DEM to review each county’s comprehensive emergency management plan every four years to ensure the compliance criteria set forth in forms CEMP-001 and CEMP-002 are met.</p>
<p>Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Objectives have been achieved.</p>

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

<p>Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities</p>	<p>52600200 Hurricane Shelter Survey and Retrofit Program</p>
<p>Statutory Citations and Objectives</p>	<p>s. 252.35 (a) (2), F.S. – Emergency Management Powers – Florida DEM: Include a shelter component that includes specific regional and interregional planning provisions and promotes coordination of shelter activities between the public, private, and nonprofit sectors. This component must, at a minimum: contain strategies to ensure the availability of adequate public shelter space in each region of the state; establish strategies for refuge-of-last-resort programs; provide strategies to assist local emergency management efforts to ensure that adequate staffing plans exist for all shelters, including medical and security personnel; provide for a post disaster communications system for public shelters; establish model shelter guidelines for operations, registration, inventory, power generation capability, information management, and staffing; and set forth policy guidance for sheltering people with special needs.</p> <p>s. 252.385 (1), F.S. -- Public shelter space.-- It is the intent of the Legislature that this state not have a deficit of safe public hurricane evacuation shelter space in any region of the state by 1998 and thereafter.</p> <p>215.559 (2) (b), F.S. -- Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program.-- Three million dollars in funds provided in subsection (1) shall be used to retrofit existing facilities used as public hurricane shelters. The department must prioritize the use of these funds for projects included in the September 1, 2000, version of the Shelter Retrofit Report prepared in accordance with s. 252.385(3), and each annual report thereafter. The department must give funding priority to projects in regional planning council regions that have shelter deficits and to projects that maximize use of state funds.</p>
<p>Problem/Need Intended to Address</p>	<p>The Florida Legislature in 1993 recognized that there was a statewide deficit of hurricane shelter space. The Legislature directed the DEM to develop strategies to ensure availability of adequate public hurricane shelter space. Five years into the survey program the statewide shelter space deficit began to rise as very few designated public hurricane shelters were found to be appropriately designed or located. In 2000, the statewide hurricane shelter space deficit was estimated to be about 1.5 million spaces, with every region having a deficit.</p>
<p>Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Since 1995, the DEM has completed an initial survey of the state. The DEM's survey staff and private-sector consultant surveyors have performed more than 3,538 hurricane shelter surveys since 1995. This completed the initial (or baseline) survey of the state, and the DEM is now continuing into the follow-on surveys to update older data. These surveys included both current buildings in local inventories, as well as additional buildings that could potentially increase local hurricane shelter capacities. The surveys have directly led to selection of safer hurricane shelters, decommissioning (or phasing-out) of vulnerable buildings, and provided valuable information used for selecting effective retrofit projects.</p> <p>Significant progress has also been made toward reducing, and ultimately eliminating, the deficit of safe public hurricane shelter space. As of January 2008, statewide in Florida, 994,369* hurricane shelter spaces have been created through a combination of retrofitting and use of enhanced wind design and construction standards. Since 2000, the statewide hurricane shelter space deficit has been reduced by about 70 percent with five (5) regions reporting surplus capacity.</p> <p>*-2008 Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan</p> <p>Performance Measures: Hurricane Shelter Spaces Created Public Hurricane Shelters Evaluated</p>
<p>Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>The statewide hurricane shelter space deficit has not been eliminated as of 2008. The explanation is that the shelter space reduction process relies on both time and available resources. Resources to continue the survey process and to identify both “as-is” shelter capacity, as well as effective retrofit candidates. Shelter retrofitting relies on availability of funds to accomplish the retrofits, and local agencies that have the resources available to manage the projects. The DEM’s strategy also relies upon construction of new school facilities to the Florida Building Code’s “public shelter design criteria.” School construction is typically a multi-year process. The current trend is that about 90,000 spaces are being added per year to the statewide inventory. If this trend continues, the statewide deficit may be eliminated by about 2015.</p> <p>Performance Measures: Hurricane Shelter Spaces Created Public Hurricane Shelters Evaluated</p>

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

<p>Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities</p>	<p>52600300 Individual Assistance Program</p>
<p>Statutory Citations and Objectives</p>	<p>Title 44 /Code of Federal Regulations 44CFR 206, implementing Stafford Act (Public Law 93-288 as amended). 252.311(2) & (3) F.S. Intent to provide rapid disaster relief and promote recovery capability. 252.32(1.a) & (2) F.S. Authorizing cooperation and coordination with federal relief programs. 252.34(4.d&e) F.S. Responsibilities include rapid disaster recovery of persons and property. 252.35(1&2.a.3) F.S. Coordination powers for federal post-disaster relief. 252.35(2) (n) F.S., Implementation of training programs for implementing relief. 252.37(1&5.a) F.S. State matching requirement for federal recovery assistance.</p>
<p>Problem/Need Intended to Address</p>	<p>Assistance to disaster victims as a result of declared disasters for individual and household grants are SBA low-interest loans to individuals and businesses, disaster unemployment assistance, temporary disaster housing, unmet needs assessment, crisis counseling, food coupons, legal assistance, and other essential needs. These grants are 100% federally funded.</p>
<p>Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Within the last five years, Federal disaster assistance, under the Stafford Act for disaster relief, has been obtained for disaster victims in the Individual and Household Grant and Housing Assistance Programs alone by the State's participation in the Individual Assistance Programs for disaster recovery.</p> <p>Performance Measure: Financial Agreements funded and Managed (Recovery & Mitigation)</p>
<p>Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Objectives have been achieved.</p> <p>Performance Measure: Financial Agreements funded and Managed (Recovery & Mitigation)</p>

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

<p>Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities</p>	<p>52600300 Disaster Reservist Team</p>
<p>Statutory Citations and Objectives</p>	<p>252.311(2)&(3) F.S. Intent to provide rapid disaster relief and promote recovery capability. 252.32(1.a)&(2) F.S. Authorizing cooperation and coordination with federal relief programs. 252.34(4.d&e) F.S. Responsibilities include rapid disaster recovery of persons and property. 252.35(1&2.a.3) F.S. Coordination powers for federal post-disaster relief. 252.35(2) (n) F.S. Implementation of training programs for implementing relief. 252.37(1&5.a) F.S. State matching requirement for federal recovery assistance.</p>
<p>Problem/Need Intended to Address</p>	<p>Immediate supplementation of increased needed staff to implement the State's participation in the federal disaster relief provided under the Stafford Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, in the Public Assistance and Individual Assistance Programs for declared Disasters, Emergencies, and Fires.</p>
<p>Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Use of deployed State disaster reservists has reduced the immediate need, and has enhanced the State's ability to initiate disaster recovery programs with federal assistance, until needed OPS personnel can be hired.</p>
<p>Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Objectives have been achieved.</p>

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

<p>Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities</p>	<p>52600100 National Flood Insurance Program</p>
<p>Statutory Citations and Objectives</p>	<p>s. 252.311 (2), F.S., It is the intent of the Legislature to reduce the vulnerability of the people and property of this state; to prepare for efficient evacuation and shelter of threatened or affected persons; to provide for the rapid and orderly provision of relief to persons and for the restoration of services and property; and to provide for the coordination of activities relating to emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation among and between agencies and officials of this state, with similar agencies and officials of other states, with local and federal governments, with interstate organizations, and with the private sector.</p> <p>National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973</p>
<p>Problem/Need Intended to Address</p>	<p>The NFIP (NFIP) is a federal program enabling property owners in participating communities to purchase insurance as a protection against flood losses in exchange for State and community floodplain management regulations that reduce future flood damages. This insurance is designed to provide an insurance alternative to disaster assistance to reduce the escalating costs of repairing damage to buildings and their contents caused by floods.</p> <p>The State of Florida has over 18 million residents, and 80 percent of them live or conduct business along or near its coastline. A significant portion of the remaining residents and business live or conduct commerce near many of the state's historical rivers and other inland floodplains.</p> <p>According to the National Flood Insurance Program's official website (www.floodsmart.gov): Floods are the most common natural disaster in the United States. They've caused nearly \$24.5 billion in U.S. flood losses in the last 10 years. There is a 26 percent chance of experiencing a flood during the life of a 30-year mortgage in high-risk flood areas. However, losses due to flooding are not covered under typical homeowner's and business insurance policies.</p> <p>The DEM of is the state coordinating agency for the NFIP in Florida.</p>
<p>Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>95% of all Florida communities participate in the NFIP.</p> <p>As of November 30, 2007, there were 2,198,686 flood insurance policies in Florida, representing 41% of the total policies in effect nationwide. These policies represented \$454,405,774,000 of insurance coverage, which is the first line of recovery after a flood disaster.</p>
<p>Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Objectives have been achieved.</p>

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

<p>Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities</p>	<p>52600300 Other Needs Assistance</p>
<p>Statutory Citations and Objectives</p>	<p>Title 44 /Code of Federal Regulations 44CFR 206, implementing Stafford Act (Public Law 93-288 as amended). 252.311(2)&(3) F.S. Intent to provide rapid disaster relief and promote recovery capability. 252.32(1.a)&(2) F.S. Authorizing cooperation and coordination with federal relief programs. 252.34(4.d&e) F.S. Responsibilities include rapid disaster recovery of persons and property. 252.35(1&2.a.3) F.S. Coordination powers for federal post-disaster relief. 252.35(2) (n) F.S. Implementation of training programs for implementing relief. 252.37(1&5.a) F.S. State matching requirement for federal recovery assistance.</p>
<p>Problem/Need Intended to Address</p>	<p>Assistance to families for meeting serious needs and necessary expenses that are not covered by other government assistance programs, insurance, or other conventional forms of assistance. Financial aid can be provided under the following categories: medical expenses, transportation costs, replacement of essential property, protective measures, and funeral expenses to facilitate disaster recovery within the affected communities.</p>
<p>Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Within the last five years, \$670,834,150 in Federal disaster assistance, under the Stafford Act for disaster relief, has been obtained for disaster victims by the State's participation in the Other Needs Program for disaster recovery.</p>
<p>Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Objectives have been achieved.</p>

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

<p>Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities</p>	<p>52600300 Public Assistance Program</p>
<p>Statutory Citations and Objectives</p>	<p>Title 44 /Code of Federal Regulations, Part 206 (44CFR206) implementing Stafford Act (Public Law 93-288 as amended). 252.311(2)&(3) F.S. Intent to provide rapid disaster relief and promote recovery capability. 252.32(1.a)&(2) F.S. Authorizing cooperation and coordination with federal relief programs. 252.34(4.d&e) F.S. Responsibilities include rapid disaster recovery of persons and property. 252.35(1&2.a.3) F.S. Coordination powers for federal post-disaster relief. 252.35(2) (n) F.S. Implementation of training programs for implementing relief. 252.37(1&5.a) F.S. State matching requirement for federal recovery assistance.</p>
<p>Problem/Need Intended to Address</p>	<p>Federal assistance for timely recovery to the State and local governmental units in storm-debris removal, in emergency protective measures for the protection of the public safety and improved property, and in the restoration of public infrastructure damaged by Declared Disaster events.</p>
<p>Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Within the last five years, the State Public Assistance Program has obtained, and is in the process of administering, \$4,624,879,625 in federal share relief of State and local governmental disaster costs in eight Disaster Declarations (1539-Hurricane Charley, 1545-Hurricane Frances, 1551-Hurricane Ivan, 1561-Hurricane Jeanne, 1595-Hurricane Dennis, 1602-Hurricane Katrina, 1609-Hurricane Wilma, & 1679-Severe Storms/Tornados) and two Emergency Declarations (3220-Hurricane Katrina Sheltering & 3259-Hurricane Rita). Performance Measure: Financial Agreements funded and Managed (Recovery & Mitigation)</p>
<p>Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Objectives have been achieved. Performance Measure: Financial Agreements funded and Managed (Recovery & Mitigation)</p>

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

<p>Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities</p>	<p>52600100 Repetitive Flood Claims Program</p>
<p>Statutory Citations and Objectives</p>	<p>s. 252.311 (2), F.S. It is the intent of the Legislature to reduce the vulnerability of the people and property of this state; to prepare for efficient evacuation and shelter of threatened or affected persons; to provide for the rapid and orderly provision of relief to persons and for the restoration of services and property; and to provide for the coordination of activities relating to emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation among and between agencies and officials of this state, with similar agencies and officials of other states, with local and federal governments, with interstate organizations, and with the private sector.</p> <p>Section 1323 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 42 U.S.C. 4030, as amended by the Flood Insurance Reform Act 2004, Public Law 108-264</p>
<p>Problem/Need Intended to Address</p>	<p>The purpose of FEMA's Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) grant program is to fund mitigation activities that reduce flood damages and, consequently, flood claim payments, prioritized in the order that will result in the greatest savings to the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF) in the shortest period of time.</p> <p>Up to \$10 million is available annually for FEMA to provide RFC funds to assist States and communities reduce flood damages to insured properties that have had one or more claims to the NFIP.</p> <p>FEMA's RFC grants are awarded nationally without reference to State allocations, quotas, or other formula-based allocation(s) of funds. The RFC program is subject to the availability of federal appropriation funding.</p> <p>The State of Florida has over 18 million residents, and 80 percent of them live or conduct business along or near its coastline. A significant portion of the remaining residents and business live or conduct commerce near many of the state's historical rivers and other inland floodplains.</p> <p>According to the National Flood Insurance Program's official website (www.floodsmart.gov): Floods are the most common natural disaster in the United States. They've caused nearly \$24.5 billion in U.S. flood losses in the last 10 years. There is a 26 percent chance of experiencing a flood during the life of a 30-year mortgage in high-risk flood areas. However, losses due to flooding are not covered under typical homeowner's and business insurance policies.</p> <p>As of April 2007, Florida had 9008 repetitive loss properties with damages totaling \$420,389,550.</p> <p>The DEM administers the RFC program at the State level. The DEM reviews submitted projects to verify appropriateness, consistency with State and local mitigation strategies, benefit costs, eligibility and completeness before submitting the project to FEMA. Throughout the process, the DEM supports local governments by providing technical assistance, outreach activities, financial and contract management, and project closeouts.</p>
<p>Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>In 2006, ten Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) mitigation projects were granted, with \$3,617,628 in federal funds, while in 2007 the RFC grant projects numbered 6, for \$1,773,604 in funds. Five of the six RFC program sub-applications submitted to FEMA for the FY08 year have been selected for further review. These applications were deemed by FEMA to be eligible, cost-effective and technically feasible.</p> <p>Performance Measures: Dollars Saved by Mitigating Repetitive Losses Communities Supported to Mitigate (Prevent) Hazards Repetitive Loss Structures Mitigated</p>
<p>Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Objectives have been achieved.</p> <p>Performance Measures: Dollars Saved by Mitigating Repetitive Losses Communities Supported to Mitigate (Prevent) Hazards Repetitive Loss Structures Mitigated</p>

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

<p>Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities</p>	<p>52600100 Residential Construction Mitigation Program</p>
<p>Statutory Citations and Objectives</p>	<p>Section 215.559, F. S., (funds from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Trust Fund) s. 252.311 (2), F.S., It is the intent of the Legislature to reduce the vulnerability of the people and property of this state; to prepare for efficient evacuation and shelter of threatened or affected persons; to provide for the rapid and orderly provision of relief to persons and for the restoration of services and property; and to provide for the coordination of activities relating to emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation among and between agencies and officials of this state, with similar agencies and officials of other states, with local and federal governments, with interstate organizations, and with the private sector.</p>
<p>Problem/Need Intended to Address</p>	<p>The Florida Legislature annually allocates funding for the RCMP to be used to improve the wind resistance of residences through loans, subsidies, grants, demonstration projects, direct assistance, and cooperative programs with local and federal governments.</p> <p>The competitive grant program is developed in coordination with the RCMP Advisory Council, whose members represent insurance, homebuilders, manufactured homes, and local governments.</p>
<p>Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>As required, the Annual Report of the Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program (including activities the RCMP) is submitted to the Florida Legislature at the beginning of each calendar year.</p> <p>Performance Measure: Communities Supported to Mitigate (Prevent) Hazards</p>
<p>Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Objectives have been achieved.</p> <p>Performance Measure: Communities Supported to Mitigate (Prevent) Hazards</p>

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

<p>Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities</p>	<p>52600100 Severe Repetitive Loss Program</p>
<p>Statutory Citations and Objectives</p>	<p>s. 252.311 (2), F.S., It is the intent of the Legislature to reduce the vulnerability of the people and property of this state; to prepare for efficient evacuation and shelter of threatened or affected persons; to provide for the rapid and orderly provision of relief to persons and for the restoration of services and property; and to provide for the coordination of activities relating to emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation among and between agencies and officials of this state, with similar agencies and officials of other states, with local and federal governments, with interstate organizations, and with the private sector.</p> <p>Section 1361A of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4102a, as amended by the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004, Public Law 108-264</p>
<p>Problem/Need Intended to Address</p>	<p>FEMA’s Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) grant program was designed to provide funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to SRL structures insured under the NFIP. SRL applies only to residential properties.</p> <p>As of July 2007, there were 480 residential properties in Florida that qualified as Severe Repetitive Loss properties defined by the federal program.</p> <p>FY 2008-2009 is the first year for the SRL program.</p> <p>According to the National Flood Insurance Program’s official website (www.floodsmart.gov): Floods are the most common natural disaster in the United States. They’ve caused nearly \$24.5 billion in U.S. flood losses in the last 10 years. There is a 26 percent chance of experiencing a flood during the life of a 30-year mortgage in high-risk flood areas. However, losses due to flooding are not covered under typical homeowner’s and business insurance policies.</p> <p>The DEM administers the SRL program at the State level. The DEM reviews submitted projects to verify appropriateness, consistency with State and local mitigation strategies, benefit costs, eligibility and completeness before submitting the project to FEMA. Throughout the process, the DEM supports local governments by providing technical assistance, outreach activities, financial and contract management, and project closeouts.</p>
<p>Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Performance Measures: Dollars Saved by Mitigating Repetitive Losses Communities Supported to Mitigate (Prevent) Hazards Repetitive Loss Structures Mitigated</p>
<p>Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Objectives have been achieved.</p> <p>Performance Measures: Dollars Saved by Mitigating Repetitive Losses Communities Supported to Mitigate (Prevent) Hazards Repetitive Loss Structures Mitigated</p>

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

<p>Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities</p>	<p>52600500 United States Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Program</p>
<p>Statutory Citations and Objectives</p>	<p>Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act of 1990 (the first major reauthorization of the 1974 Hazardous Materials Transportation Act) s. 252.81 – 252.90, F.S., FLORIDA EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT Rule 9G-14, F.A.C., establishes Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act and Risk Management Planning Act implementation requirements.</p>
<p>Problem/Need Intended to Address</p>	<p>The United States Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant Program provides hazmat planning and training funds to support planning by and training of public sector hazmat employees and first responders. The purpose is to increase a hazmat employee's safety awareness and be an essential element in reducing hazmat incidents.</p>
<p>Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>The United States Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant Program provides hazardous materials planning and training funds to the State of Florida (Grantee). The State of Florida passes through the required amount of funding to the eleven Local Emergency Planning Committees in the state to conduct planning and training activities for hazmat planners and first responders. The Local Emergency Planning Committees are required, via contractual agreement, to submit quarterly progress reports and a final close-out report. The reports provide details on hazmat planning project accomplishments and training activities such as the type/level of training and the number of personnel trained.</p> <p>Performance Measure: Local Organizations Supported to Enhance Hazardous Materials Compliance Planning</p> <p>Objectives have been achieved.</p>
<p>Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Performance Measure: Local Organizations Supported to Enhance Hazardous Materials Compliance Planning</p>

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

<p>Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities</p>	<p>52600400 Emergency Alert System</p>
<p>Statutory Citations and Objectives</p>	<p>Section 252.35 (2) (a)6, F.S.: Requires that the DEM establish a system of communications and warning to ensure that the state's population and emergency management agencies are warned of developing emergency situations and can communicate emergency response decisions.</p>
<p>Problem/Need Intended to Address</p>	<p>Ensure that all 67 counties have a working emergency alert system and warnings can be sent in mass to the citizens of the state. Tight coordination is needed with all public and private entities to ensure the signal goes out and reaches the population it is intended to reach.</p>
<p>Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>The DEM conducts weekly tests to ensure that the system is in working order. If a problem arises, our technicians work internally with the system and travel externally to the sites to correct any problems on the system. With the hard work of DEM staff and our public and private partners, the objectives have been met and will continue to be met.</p>
<p>Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Objectives have been achieved.</p>

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

<p>Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities</p>	<p>52600100 Local Mitigation Strategy</p>
<p>Statutory Citations and Objectives</p>	<p>s. 252.311 (2), F.S., It is the intent of the Legislature to reduce the vulnerability of the people and property of this state; to prepare for efficient evacuation and shelter of threatened or affected persons; to provide for the rapid and orderly provision of relief to persons and for the restoration of services and property; and to provide for the coordination of activities relating to emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation among and between agencies and officials of this state, with similar agencies and officials of other states, with local and federal governments, with interstate organizations, and with the private sector.</p> <p>44 CFR Part 201, Hazard Mitigation Planning (specifically 201.6, Local mitigation Plans)</p>
<p>Problem/Need Intended to Address</p>	<p>Some FEMA Mitigation grant programs require local governments to have a FEMA-approved Local Mitigation Plan as a condition for receiving federal disaster assistance and mitigation grants for projects in their communities.</p> <p>Local mitigation plans are required for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) • Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant program • Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grant program • Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) grant program <p>Local Mitigation Plans must be reviewed and reapproved by FEMA every five years. The first counties that developed plans approved in 2004 are coming up for review in the near future, and the DEM is providing technical assistance and other guidance to facilitate updates and re-approval from FEMA.</p>
<p>Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Currently, all 67 counties in Florida have been FEMA approved</p>
<p>Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Objectives have been achieved.</p>

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

<p>Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities</p>	<p>52600100 Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program</p>
<p>Statutory Citations and Objectives</p>	<p>s. 252.311 (2), F.S., It is the intent of the Legislature to reduce the vulnerability of the people and property of this state; to prepare for efficient evacuation and shelter of threatened or affected persons; to provide for the rapid and orderly provision of relief to persons and for the restoration of services and property; and to provide for the coordination of activities relating to emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation among and between agencies and officials of this state, with similar agencies and officials of other states, with local and federal governments, with interstate organizations, and with the private sector.</p> <p>Section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5133</p>
<p>Problem/Need Intended to Address</p>	<p>FEMA's Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program is a nationwide competitive federal grant program developed to assist governments at the State and Local levels, including Indian Tribal governments, with the implementation of cost-effective hazard mitigation activities prior to disasters. The intent of this program is to reduce overall risk to people and property, while also minimizing the cost of disaster recovery.</p> <p>PDM grants are awarded by FEMA on a nationally competitive basis and without reference to state allocations, quotas, or other formula-based allocation of funds. In other words, there is no guarantee that Florida will receive any PDM funds in any given year.</p> <p>The State provides technical assistance to local governments and other sub-grantees on application completion, benefit cost analysis, as well as appeals assistance for projects submitted to FEMA that might not have been approved. The DEM's assistance ensures that PDM applications submitted from Florida have the best chance possible when competing nationally to receive PDM project funding.</p>
<p>Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>The State of Florida received Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program awards in 2004, 2005 and 2007. In 2004, the State received \$14,309,852 in federal funding for 29 projects. In 2005, the State received federal funding in the amount of \$15,888,021 for 25 mitigation activities. In 2007 Florida received \$673,719.75 to support 5 projects, which included 2 planning grants, 2 retrofit projects, and 1 technical assistance grant to the State. Over the years, these funds have allowed local communities in Florida to fund a variety of mitigation projects including drainage, shutter and other wind-retrofit measures.</p> <p>For FY2008 PDM applications, the State was commended by FEMA on the improved level of applications submitted. Of the thirty-six sub-applications submitted, one was selected for further review (for state set-aside funding); two have been wait-listed; sixteen were deemed eligible, cost-effective, and feasible, (but scored lower than those selected for further review and were therefore unfunded at this time.)</p> <p>Although only one project (submitted for FY2008) was selected for further review, FEMA stated that the State scored well since a high number of its applications were considered eligible (although unfunded.) The two wait-listed projects will be considered as/if funds become available and the sixteen unfunded projects are expected to be re-submitted in the next funding cycle.</p> <p>Performance Measure: Communities Supported to Mitigate (Prevent) Hazards</p>
<p>Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Objectives have been achieved.</p> <p>Performance Measure: Communities Supported to Mitigate (Prevent) Hazards</p>

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

<p>Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities</p>	<p>52600200 Public Information Program</p>
<p>Statutory Citations and Objectives</p>	<p>s. 252.35 (2) (i) – Emergency Management Powers – DEM: Institute statewide public awareness programs. This shall include an intensive public educational campaign on emergency preparedness issues, including, but not limited to, the personal responsibility of individual citizens to be self-sufficient for up to 72 hours following a natural or manmade disaster. The public educational campaign shall include relevant information on statewide disaster plans, evacuation routes, fuel suppliers, and shelters. All educational materials must be available in alternative formats and mediums to ensure that they are available to persons with disabilities.</p>
<p>Problem/Need Intended to Address</p>	<p>Ensure that Floridians and our visitors are prepared for all hazards that may affect the State of Florida. Public Education and outreach is vital to ensure that people know where to go to get information about preparedness issues and personal responsibility during disasters.</p>
<p>Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Through two specific initiatives the DEM has had great success in getting the preparedness message out statewide. The first is Hazardous Weather Awareness Week that is held during the spring of each year. One of the goals of Hazardous Weather Awareness Week is to promote a culture of preparedness throughout the State. This includes distribution of the "Florida Hazardous Weather Guide" to middle school classrooms along with an essay contest, children's books in elementary school classrooms, and a poster contest for fourth and fifth grader students. Also, as a part of the campaign, there is a statewide "Tornado Drill" conducted by the Florida offices of the National Weather Service. This is a statewide outreach which also has a great educational component.</p> <p>Another initiative is the DEM's "Get A Plan!" campaign. With a simple theme calling on Floridians to "GET A PLAN!", the campaign is targeted toward residents who have the means and ability to be prepared in the event of a major storm, but are not. The campaign continues to include television and radio advertisements, billboards and a new first-of-its-kind web-based family and business planning tool located at www.FloridaDisaster.org. This is an all-hazards campaign that urges Floridians to be prepared all the time, not just during hurricane season. In 2006 with a public opinion survey showing that as many as one-third of all Floridians are less prepared than they should be in the event of a major hurricane the DEM and the Florida Association of Broadcasters unveiled an unprecedented public opinion and outreach campaign to promote hurricane preparedness across Florida. The multi-million dollar project, originally called for by Gov. Jeb Bush during his 2006 State of the State address, is the largest, most comprehensive public education effort on hurricane preparedness in Florida history.</p>
<p>Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Initial objectives have been achieved. The DEM plans to continue to build on this program and do additional behavioral studies to judge its effectiveness.</p>

Exhibit 5: Statutory Objective by Budget Entity

<p>Budget Entity and Related Programs and Activities</p>	<p>52600100 State Mitigation Strategy</p>
<p>Statutory Citations and Objectives</p>	<p>s. 252.311 (2), F.S. It is the intent of the Legislature to reduce the vulnerability of the people and property of this state; to prepare for efficient evacuation and shelter of threatened or affected persons; to provide for the rapid and orderly provision of relief to persons and for the restoration of services and property; and to provide for the coordination of activities relating to emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation among and between agencies and officials of this state, with similar agencies and officials of other states, with local and federal governments, with interstate organizations, and with the private sector.</p> <p>44 CFR Part 201, Hazard Mitigation Planning</p>
<p>Problem/Need Intended to Address</p>	<p>FEMA requires the State to have a FEMA-approved State Hazard Mitigation Plan as a condition for receiving federal disaster assistance and mitigation grants. This plan must be updated every three years, with Florida's plan being created in 2004, and updated and reapproved in 2007.</p> <p>Without Florida having a current, FEMA-approved State Hazard Mitigation Plan, no projects in Florida would be eligible for the following grant programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) • Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program • Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) program • Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) program • Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program [Although not required for grant eligibility, having the plan reduces the non-federal cost share match requirement.] <p>The DEM's planning and management activities for the State Mitigation Strategy (including the State Hazard Mitigation Plan) are primarily funded via eligible planning grants and management costs under applicable federal mitigation grant programs.</p>
<p>Evidence That Objectives Have Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Florida's State Hazard Mitigation Plan was created and approved in 2004. The plan was updated in 2007 as required and received approval from FEMA.</p>
<p>Explanation As to Why Objectives Have Not Been Achieved <i>(If applicable, please cite corresponding performance measure from Section II)</i></p>	<p>Objectives have been achieved.</p>

F. An assessment of the extent to which the jurisdiction of the agency and its programs overlap or duplicate those of other agencies and the extent to which the programs can be consolidated with those of other agencies. (s. 11.906(7), F.S.)

- In the following table (Exhibit 6), please identify any major programs or activities, internal or external to your agency, which provide similar, overlapping, and/or duplicative services or functions or are provided at the same location. Please do not include programs that provide administrative services (e.g., human resources, information technology).**

Exhibit 6: Program and Activities Similarity, Overlap, and/or Duplication

Program or Activities	Nature and Extent of Similarity, Overlap, and/or Duplication	Extent to Which Program Can Be Consolidated With Those of Other Agencies
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) State agency: DEM Federal agency: FEMA Primary funding source: FEMA post-disaster grants (Federal)	The HMGP is a FEMA post-disaster grant program administered by the DEM. This program assists states, local governments, private non-profit organizations and Indian Tribal governments by enabling mitigation measures to be implemented during the recovery from a presidentially declared disaster. The HMGP can be used to fund projects to protect either public or private property, as long as the projects fit within the State and Local Mitigation Strategies. Individuals and private businesses are not allowed to apply directly to the State or FEMA, but eligible local governments and private non-profit organizations can apply on their behalf.	Although many of these programs are earmarked for the same purpose, each program has its own set of rules and regulations depending on the funding source – federal, state or local. The federal government imposes many layers of regulations for grantees to comply with. Although the programs can not be intertwined, an effort to use them in conjunction with each other should be further explored to maximize benefit to the local communities and to further verify and eliminate duplication of benefit.
Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program State agency: DEM Federal agency: FEMA Primary funding source: FEMA pre-disaster mitigation grants (Federal)	Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program: The PDM program is a FEMA mitigation grant program administered by the DEM. This program provides funds to states, local communities and Indian Tribal governments for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects prior to a disaster event. Funding these plans and projects reduces overall risks to the population and structures, while also reducing reliance on funding from actual disaster declarations. State-level agencies and institutions, local governments and Indian Tribal governments are eligible to apply. Private non-profit organizations and institutions may not apply directly to the State or FEMA, although eligible entities may apply on their behalf.	
Residential Construction Mitigation Program (RCMP) State agency: DEM Federal agency: N/A Primary funding source: Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund (State)	Residential Construction Mitigation Program (RCMP): Eligible activities include mobile home tie-down, hurricane research, improvements to the wind resistance of residences through loans, subsidies, grants, demonstration projects, direct assistance, and cooperative programs with local and federal governments. The RCMP is administered by the DEM.	

Exhibit 6: Program and Activities Similarity, Overlap, and/or Duplication

Program or Activities	Nature and Extent of Similarity, Overlap, and/or Duplication	Extent to Which Program Can Be Consolidated With Those of Other Agencies
<p>My Safe Florida Home (MSFH) Program State agency: Department of Financial Services (DFS) Federal agency: N/A Primary funding source: Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund (State)</p> <p>Community Development Block Grants Disaster Recovery Program State agency: DCA Federal agency: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Primary funding source: HUD (Federal)</p>	<p>My Safe Florida Home Program (MSFH): The MSFH Program is a state funded program designed to reduce insurance costs by making homes more resistant to wind damage. This program was created to specifically provide hardening and mitigation funding to hedge against future disaster damage. The MSFH program is administered by the Department of Financial Services.</p> <p>The Community Development Block Grants Disaster Recovery Program provides federal grant funds from the U.S. Department of HUD to local governments for housing, infrastructure, mitigation and other recovery needs. The DCA is responsible for the administration of the Small Cities CDBG Program.</p>	<p>Although many of these programs are earmarked for the same purpose, each program has its own set of rules and regulations depending on the funding source – federal, state or local. The federal government imposes many layers of regulations for grantees to comply with.</p> <p>Although the programs can not be intertwined, an effort to use them in conjunction with each other should be further explored to maximize benefit to the local communities and to further verify and eliminate duplication of benefit.</p>

Exhibit 6: Program and Activities Similarity, Overlap, and/or Duplication

Program or Activities	Nature and Extent of Similarity, Overlap, and/or Duplication	Extent to Which Program Can Be Consolidated With Those of Other Agencies
<p>Hazardous Materials Prevention Program State agency: DEM Federal agency: N/A Primary funding source: Fees collected and deposited into the Operating Trust Fund.</p> <p>Hurricane Program State agency: DEM Federal agency: FEMA Primary funding source: FEMA</p> <p>Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program State agency: DEM Federal agency: N/A Primary funding source: Nuclear Power Plants</p>	<p>Although the Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services have hazardous materials programs, there is no duplication and overlap of programs.</p> <p>One aspect of the program deals with technical assistance in evacuations which are also a task of DOT</p> <p>The Department of Health’s (DOH) Bureau of Radiation Control serves as a technical expert on radiological health hazards and is considered a responding agency while the Department of Community Affairs’ program is planning-oriented and a coordination point for all stakeholders in emergency response..</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>These programs cannot be consolidated, although DEM and DOT work together regarding evacuations and evacuation planning. The difference is that DOT’s focus is on road conditions while DEM is focused on the citizens that may be asked to evacuate or who are evacuating an area.</p> <p>N/A</p>

G. Agency programs or functions that are performed without specific statutory authority. (s. 11.906(16), F.S.)

1. In the following table (Exhibit 7), please identify any programs or activities administered by your agency that are not specifically authorized by statute. This could include programs or activities that are enacted by executive order, managerial initiative, or under the general statutory authority. Please describe the purpose and rationale for performing these programs or functions, what authority the program or function is performed, and the potential effect of their abolishment or transfer to another agency.

Exhibit 7: Programs or Activities Not Specifically Authorized by Statute

Program or Function	Purpose of Program/Activities	Under What Authority is This Program or Function Performed? (Executive Order, Managerial Initiative, General Statutory Authority, etc.)	Rationale for Providing Program/Activities in Your Agency	Potential Effect of Abolishing or Transferring Program/Activities to Another Agency
State Administrative Agency (SAA) The DEM’s role as the State Administrative Agency (SAA) for U.S. Department of Homeland Security funding.	Coordinate all activities, including pass through funds to state and local agencies for the grants awarded by the DHS.	The Governor directs the DEM via letter to DHS that the DEM will act as State Administrative Agency.	The DEM is best suited to coordinate with the variety of agencies across disciplines for these funds.	Placing federal funding of more than \$100,000,000 annually is at risk.

Exhibit 7: Programs or Activities Not Specifically Authorized by Statute

Program or Function	Purpose of Program/Activities	Under What Authority is This Program or Function Performed? (Executive Order, Managerial Initiative, General Statutory Authority, etc.)	Rationale for Providing Program/Activities in Your Agency	Potential Effect of Abolishing or Transferring Program/Activities to Another Agency
Hurricane Program	To coordinate the development and update of Florida’s eleven regional hurricane evacuation studies and serve as the evacuation technical expert during emergency and non-emergency situations	HB 7121 – Chapter 2006-71 Laws of Florida	The State of Florida’s Hurricane Program is modeled after the National Hurricane Program, which is under FEMA	Potential loss of Federal funding used toward the continued improvement and refinement of the regional evacuation studies as well as the loss of staff with proficiency in evacuations. Such staff also contributes to the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan’s evacuation component, which is required by Florida Statutes.

Exhibit 7: Programs or Activities Not Specifically Authorized by Statute

Program or Function	Purpose of Program/Activities	Under What Authority is This Program or Function Performed? (Executive Order, Managerial Initiative, General Statutory Authority, etc.)	Rationale for Providing Program/Activities in Your Agency	Potential Effect of Abolishing or Transferring Program/Activities to Another Agency
Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP)	To review and provide technical guidance to other state agencies and counties in the development of their respective COOP plans..	Executive Order 01-262 (September 11, 2001) Executive Order 01-300 (October 11, 2001)	The release of Executive Order 01-262 on September 11, 2001 re-enforced the State government agencies' requirement to prepare disaster preparedness plans under Chapter 252.365, F.S., through their designated Emergency Coordination Officers (ECOs). The ECO's report to the State Emergency Response Team, which is headed by DEM.	There would be a loss of expertise in providing guidance to other state agencies and local emergency management agencies in the development of their COOP plans.

Exhibit 7: Programs or Activities Not Specifically Authorized by Statute

Program or Function	Purpose of Program/Activities	Under What Authority is This Program or Function Performed? (Executive Order, Managerial Initiative, General Statutory Authority, etc.)	Rationale for Providing Program/Activities in Your Agency	Potential Effect of Abolishing or Transferring Program/Activities to Another Agency
Catastrophic Planning	To plan for the response to and recovery from a catastrophic disaster that may impact the state such as a Category 5 hurricane striking a major metropolitan area (South Florida) and a failure of the Herbert Hoover Dike surrounding Lake Okeechobee	This is a collaborative initiative between DEM and FEMA.	Catastrophic planning deals with planning in the event of a catastrophic disaster within the State. The DEM is the agency charged with preparing for, responding to, recovering from, and mitigating against emergencies and disasters.	Should a catastrophic event affect the state, it is estimated that millions of Floridians could be displaced for a significant period of time, and economic impacts will affect the nation as well as the state. Lessons learned from the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina illustrate the importance of a catastrophic planning program.

Exhibit 7: Programs or Activities Not Specifically Authorized by Statute

Program or Function	Purpose of Program/Activities	Under What Authority is This Program or Function Performed? (Executive Order, Managerial Initiative, General Statutory Authority, etc.)	Rationale for Providing Program/Activities in Your Agency	Potential Effect of Abolishing or Transferring Program/Activities to Another Agency
LiDAR	Appropriated funds may be used to update current regional evacuation plans and shall incorporate current transportation networks, behavioral studies, and vulnerability studies. In addition, funds may be used to perform computer-modeling analysis on the effects of storm-surge events."	HB 7121 – Chapter 2006-71 Laws of Florida	DEM has initiated an effort that will ultimately result in the updates of the Regional Evacuation Studies for the state. This process will require updates to the coastal surge modeling tools with more current and accurate elevation data, i.e. LiDAR.	Current storm surge zones for the State of Florida are based upon low resolution and outdated elevation data. Additionally, these historic data are incomplete within certain areas of coastal Florida. Abolishing or transferring these activities would result in inconsistent and out-dated storm surge zones for the State of Florida.

Exhibit 7: Programs or Activities Not Specifically Authorized by Statute

Program or Function	Purpose of Program/Activities	Under What Authority is This Program or Function Performed? (Executive Order, Managerial Initiative, General Statutory Authority, etc.)	Rationale for Providing Program/Activities in Your Agency	Potential Effect of Abolishing or Transferring Program/Activities to Another Agency
Critical Facilities Inventory	GIS works with the counties in Florida to consolidate and verify the accuracy of the critical facilities in the State that could potentially be impacted in a domestic security event or natural disaster. To assist in emergency response and planning, the GIS Lab, working with local, state, and federal agencies maintains shelters, emergency operations centers, critical facilities, and hazardous material facilities datasets.	County EMPA/EMPG Base Grant Scope of Work	"Critical facilities" are defined as those structures from which essential services and functions for victim survival, continuation of public safety actions, and disaster recovery are performed or provided. Shelters, emergency operation centers, public health, public drinking water, sewer and wastewater facilities are examples of critical facilities. Though not explicitly included in the definition, supporting life-line infrastructure essential to the mission of critical facilities must also be included in the inventory when appropriate.	In the time of response to either a natural disaster or a domestic security event, a common operational picture is required. Under the model of the State Emergency Response Team, GIS is uniquely positioned to work across jurisdictional and organizational boundaries to ensure critical facilities data is coordinated with all local, county, state, and federal governments, private industries, and non-profit and volunteer organizations, and to identify and fill in gaps. As no other entity fulfills this mission, or is able to fulfill this mission, abolishing or transferring this activity would result in inconsistent data from location to location, duplication of effort, and lack of availability when needed, resulting in no common operational picture for emergency response and planning.

II. Agency Performance

A. The performance measures for each program and activity as provided in s. 216.011, F.S., and three (3) years of data for each measure that provides actual results for the immediately preceding two (2) years and projected results for the current fiscal year. (s. 11.906(1), F.S.)

B. An explanation of factors that have contributed to any failure to achieve the approved standards. (s. 11.906(2), F.S.)

1. Please provide performance information required in Exhibit II (Performance Measures and Standards) and Exhibit III (Performance Measure Assessment) of the Long-Range Program Plan (LRPP) for the immediately preceding two (2) fiscal years and projected results for the current fiscal year.

Department: Department of Community Affairs	Department No.: 52
Program: Emergency Management	Code: 52600000
Service/Budget Entity: Pre-Disaster Mitigation	Code: 52600100

NOTE: Approved primary service outcomes must be listed first.

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2005-06 (Words)	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2005-06 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2005-06 (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2006-07 (Numbers)	Actual Performance FY 2006-07 (Numbers)	Requested Standards for FY 2007-08 (Numbers) ¹
Dollars Saved by Mitigating Repetitive Losses	\$6.6 million	\$21.6 million	\$15 million	\$36.8 million	\$15 million
Communities Supported to Mitigate (Prevent) Hazards	175	254	175	216	175
Repetitive Loss Structures Mitigated	20	71	20	51	20

¹ We have adopted our requested standards for Fiscal Year 2007-08 in the absence of any formally approved standards for this period.
Florida Division of Emergency Management

Department: Department of Community Affairs Department No.: 52

Program: Emergency Management	Code: 52600000
Service/Budget Entity: Emergency Planning	Code: 52600200

NOTE: Approved primary service outcomes must be listed first.

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2005-06 (Words)	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2005-06 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2005-06 (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2006-07 (Numbers)	Actual Performance FY 2006-07 (Numbers)	Requested Standards for FY 2007-08 (Numbers) ²
Percent of counties with an above average capability rating to respond to emergencies	65%	89%	65%	65%	78%
Hurricane Shelter Spaces Created	40,000	24,737	25,000	34,061	25,000
Applicants Provided Technical Assistance	9,000	9,596	9,000	9,000	9,000
Personnel Trained in Emergency Preparedness	11,000	43,473	11,000	8,967	11,000
Plans, Reports, and Procedures Maintained	200	573	550	550	550
Mutual Aid Signatories Maintained	600	674	600	670	600
Public Hurricane Shelters Evaluated	200	190	200	173	200
Entities with Enhanced Capabilities	630	1,485	630	1602	630

² We have adopted our requested standards for Fiscal Year 2007-08 in the absence of any formally approved standards for this period.
Florida Division of Emergency Management

Department: Department of Community Affairs Department No.: 52

Program: Emergency Management	Code: 52600000
Service/Budget Entity: Emergency Recovery	Code: 52600300

NOTE: Approved primary service outcomes must be listed first.

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2005-06 (Words)	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2005-06 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2005-06 (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2006-07 (Numbers)	Actual Performance FY 2006-07 (Numbers)	Requested Standards for FY 2007-08 (Numbers) ³
Average number of months required to completely recover from a disaster	60	60	60	60	60
Post-Disaster Recovery Projects	5,000	57,611	5,000	5,430	5,000
Financial Agreements Funded and Managed (Recovery and Mitigation)	460	37,974	460	1,758	460
Projects Requiring National Environmental Policy Act Review	225	935	225	425	225
Post-Disaster Assessments Conducted	75	165	75	1,720	75
Outreach Team Members Deployed	200	245	200	64	200

³ We have adopted our requested standards for Fiscal Year 2007-08 in the absence of any formally approved standards for this period.
Florida Division of Emergency Management

Department: Department of Community Affairs	Department No.: 52
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Program: Emergency Management	Code: 52600000
Service/Budget Entity: Emergency Response	Code: 52600400

NOTE: Approved primary service outcomes must be listed first.

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2005-06 (Words)	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2005-06 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2005-06 (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2006-07 (Numbers)	Actual Performance FY 2006-07 (Numbers)	Requested Standards for FY 2007-08 (Numbers) ⁴
Percent of events in which the affected population is warned within an appropriate Timeframe in relation to the disaster/event (% within # of min)	96% w/in 10 min	98% w/in 10 min	97% w/in 10 min	97% w/in 10 min	97% w/in 10 min
Days Activated at Level 2 or Above	100	142	100	98	100
Incidents Reported to the State Warning Point	8,400	7,794	8,400	7,845	8,400
Requests for State Assistance (a)	700	535 (a)	700	351	700
Population in National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio Transmission	17 million	17.9 million	17.5 million	18.3 million	17.5 million

(a) Exhibit III was mistakenly left out of the Fiscal Year 2007/08 Long Range Program Plan relating to the actual performance numbers for FY 2005/06. The number is substantially lower due to the receipt of requests from local government agencies within Florida as well as EMAC requests from other states. These requests are recorded through the State Warning Point and the tracking system (Lotus Notes Tracker) during disaster events.

⁴ We have adopted our requested standards for Fiscal Year 2007-08 in the absence of any formally approved standards for this period.
Florida Division of Emergency Management

Department: Department of Community Affairs	Department No.: 52
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Program: Emergency Management	Code: 52600000
Service/Budget Entity: Hazardous Materials Compliance Planning	Code: 52600500

NOTE: Approved primary service outcomes must be listed first.

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2005-06 (Words)	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2005-06 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2005-06 (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2006-07 (Numbers)	Actual Performance FY 2006-07 (Numbers)	Requested Standards for FY 2007-08 (Numbers) ⁵
Percent of known facilities in compliance with hazardous materials planning programs	92%	95%	92%	95%	92%
Local organizations supported to enhance hazardous materials compliance planning	70	78	70	77.25% (a)	70
Community Right-To-Know Requests Fulfilled (Hazardous Materials)	200	218	200	248	200
Hazardous Materials Facility Audits Completed	170	206	170	190	170
Hazardous Materials Planning Financial Agreements Maintained	70	88	70	73.25 (b)	70

- (a) The actual performance number for FY 2006/07 was mistakenly listed as a percentage. The correct number of local organizations supported to enhance hazardous materials compliance planning is 70.
- (b) The actual performance number for FY 2006/07 was mistakenly listed as an average. The correct number of hazardous materials planning financial agreements maintained is 70.

Note: The Inspector General’s assessment data and conclusions were provided to the division.

⁵ We have adopted our requested standards for Fiscal Year 2007-08 in the absence of any formally approved standards for this period.
Florida Division of Emergency Management

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Community Affairs
Program: Emergency Management
Service/Budget Entity: Emergency Planning
Measure: Public hurricane shelters evaluated

Action:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of Measure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards | |

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
200	190	(10)	(%5)

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) | |

Explanation:

The number of staff vacancies inhibited the ability to evaluate 200 public shelters.

External Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission | |

Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Recommendations:

Management will attempt to fill the vacant staff positions.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Community Affairs
Program: Emergency Management
Service/Budget Entity: Emergency Planning
Measure: Hurricane shelter spaces created

Action:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of Measure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Measure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards | |

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
40,000	24,737	(15,263)	(38%)

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) | |

Explanation:

External Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission | |

Explanation:

Increase in cost per space for sheltering.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Recommendations:

Standard adjusted down to 25,000 for FY 2007-08 due to increase in cost per space for sheltering.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Community Affairs
Program: Emergency Management
Service/Budget Entity: Emergency Response
Measure: Incidents reported to the State Warning Point

Action:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of Measure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards | |

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
8,400	7,794	(606)	(%7)

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) | |

Explanation:

External Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission | |

Explanation:

Number of incidents reported is dependent on local events.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Recommendations:

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Community Affairs
Program: Emergency Management
Service/Budget Entity: Emergency Response
Measure: Incident Reported to the State Warning Point

Action:

- Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure Revision of Measure
 Performance Assessment of Output Measure Deletion of Measure
 Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
8,400	7,845	(555)	(6.6%)

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Explanation:

External Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission | |

Explanation:

Number of incidents reported is dependent on local events.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Recommendations:

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Community Affairs
Program: Emergency Management
Service/Budget Entity: Emergency Planning
Measure: Public Hurricane Shelters Evaluated

Action:

- Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure Revision of Measure
- Performance Assessment of Output Measure Deletion of Measure
- Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
200	173	(27)	(13.5%)

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- Personnel Factors Staff Capacity
- Competing Priorities Level of Training
- Previous Estimate Incorrect Other (Identify)

Explanation:

External Factors (check all that apply):

- Resources Unavailable Technological Problems
- Legal/Legislative Change Natural Disaster
- Target Population Change Other (Identify)
- This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
- Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission

Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

- Training Technology
- Personnel Other (Identify)

Recommendations:

Management will attempt to fill the vacant staff positions.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Community Affairs

Program: Emergency Management

Service/Budget Entity: Emergency Recovery

Measure: Outreach Team Members Deployed

Action:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of Measure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards | |

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
200	64	(136)	(32%)

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Explanation:

The number of deployments is determined by the magnitude of the event and length of time necessary to complete the mission.

External Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission | |

Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Recommendations:

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Community Affairs

Program: Emergency Management

Service/Budget Entity: Emergency Response

Measure: Days Activated at Level 2 or above

Action:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of Measure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards | |

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
100	98	(2)	(2%)

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Explanation:

The number of days activated is determined by the number of events and length of time to complete the mission.

External Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission | |

Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Recommendations:

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Community Affairs
Program: Emergency Management
Service/Budget Entity: Emergency Response
Measure: Requests for State Assistance

Action:

- Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure
- Performance Assessment of Output Measure
- Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards
- Revision of Measure
- Deletion of Measure

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
700	351	(349)	(50%)

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- Personnel Factors
- Competing Priorities
- Previous Estimate Incorrect
- Staff Capacity
- Level of Training
- Other (Identify)

Explanation:

The number of requests for state assistance is determined by local governments and is only requested when their resources are not adequate to fulfill the need of the citizens.

External Factors (check all that apply):

- Resources Unavailable
- Legal/Legislative Change
- Target Population Change
- This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
- Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
- Technological Problems
- Natural Disaster
- Other (Identify)

Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

- Training
- Personnel
- Technology
- Other (Identify)

Recommendations:

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Community Affairs

Program: Emergency Management

Service/Budget Entity: Emergency Planning

Measure: Personnel Trained in Emergency Preparedness

Action:

- Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure Revision of Measure
- Performance Assessment of Output Measure Deletion of Measure
- Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
	11,000	8,967	

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- Personnel Factors Staff Capacity
- Competing Priorities Level of Training
- Previous Estimate Incorrect Other (Identify)

Explanation:

The number of staff vacancies inhibited the ability to provide all levels of training.

External Factors (check all that apply):

- Resources Unavailable Technological Problems
- Legal/Legislative Change Natural Disaster
- Target Population Change Other (Identify)
- This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
- Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission

Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

- Training Technology
- Personnel Other (Identify)

Recommendations:

C. *The process by which an agency actively measures quality and efficiency of services it provides to the public. (s. 11.906(10), F.S.)*

1. Please define your customer.

The DEM has many customers. A large majority of the programs administered by the DEM are funded through federal agencies, with the majority of the funds being passed through to many entities. These entities (our customers) are local governments, regional and state agencies, private non-profit organizations, county school boards, state colleges and universities, community colleges and private consultants

2. Please explain how you define customer satisfaction.

The DEM strives to effectively and efficiently deliver the services expected from our customers in a timely manner. Staying within the guidelines of state and federal grant eligibility requirements, the DEM is committed to the prompt management of contracts. These services, including contract execution, reviewing deliverables, and making prompt payments are essential to fostering customer satisfaction.

3. Please describe the process by which your agency actively measures quality and efficiency of services to the public.

As the DEM continues to evolve and grow as an agency after becoming a direct reporting entity to the Executive Office of the Governor in 2006, customer service is an area that is receiving increased attention. The DEM serves County Emergency Management Directors and the general public at large. Currently the DEM allows questions and inquiries to be submitted through our website at www.FloridaDisaster.org and via phone. Inquiries are assigned to staff and tracked and responded to in a timely manner. Each year to ensure we are providing good customer service to County Emergency Management Agencies, the DEM holds a yearly two day seminar entitled, "Current Issues in Emergency Management", whereby all counties come to the State Emergency Operations Center and engage in face to face dialogue with DEM officials on successes, failures, and areas of improvement needed to improve our customer service. The DEM is currently engaged in a strategic planning process which includes specific emphasis on customer service and new processes the DEM could use to track and improve our service to our end users and the general public. New initiatives and ways to secure information on our level of customer service are planned for implementation in the summer of 2008.

4. In the following table (Exhibit 8), please provide information on any other measures of agency performance, for example, internal measures, information tracked in strategic plans, or reported to the federal government, for each budget entities' related programs that measure quality and efficiency of services.

Exhibit 8: Other Measures of Agency Performance

Budget Entity and Program	Measure	Source of Measure	Fiscal Year 2006-07 Performance
DEM/Hazard Mitigation	Dollars saved by mitigating repetitive losses	Long-Range Program Plan (Fiscal Years 2008-2009 Through 2012-2013)	\$36.8 million
DEM/Hazardous Materials	Percentage of known facilities in compliance with hazardous materials planning programs	Long-Range Program Plan (Fiscal Years 2008-2009 Through 2012-2013)	95%
DEM/Response	Percentage of counties with an above average capability rating to respond to emergencies	Long-Range Program Plan (Fiscal Years 2008-2009 Through 2012-2013)	65%
DEM/Recovery	Average number of months required for communities to completely recover from a disaster	Long-Range Program Plan (Fiscal Years 2008-2009 Through 2012-2013)	60 months
DEM/Response	Percent of events in which the affected population is warned within an appropriate time frame in relation to the disaster/event	Long-Range Program Plan (Fiscal Years 2008-2009 Through 2012-2013)	97% within 10 minutes

D. The promptness and effectiveness with which the agency disposes of complaints concerning persons affected by the agency. (s. 11.906(3), F.S.)

1. Please describe the processes your agency uses to resolve complaints concerning persons affected by the agency, including tracking complaints for promptness, responding to complaints, and referring complaints to the appropriate agency unit or other agency.

In general, the DEM does not receive complaints rather it receives general inquiries or questions. Many times the Governor's Office will forward inquiries to the DEM for response. These inquiries are received by telephone, U.S. Mail, through the website (www.floridadisaster.org) or in person. The DEM's External Affairs staff will answer all communications received through www.FloridaDisaster.org. If the External Affairs staff cannot answer the inquiry or complaint, he/she will forward it to the appropriate bureau or Office of General Counsel for response.

If the complaint or inquiry is received via U.S. Mail, the complaint or inquiry will be received by personnel assigned to the Director's Office. Personnel will date/time stamp the document, and forwarded to the appropriate bureau or Office of General Counsel for response.

Excel software is used to track complaints.

Based on the nature of the complaint or inquiry, the director's office assigns all e-mail and correspondence to the appropriate bureau. The goal is to have the DEM's subject matter expert ensure an accurate and timely response.

Complaints and inquires will be forward to the appropriate bureau for response. If the complaint involves legal action, the matter will be forwarded to the Office of General Counsel for response. Complaints or inquires may be responded to in writing or by telephone depending on the circumstances. E-mail responses are reviewed by the bureau chief's staff, legal office, and/or director prior to release. Formal letters are reviewed by the director's office and legal office. Depending on the nature of the complaint or inquiry, the DEM will respond anywhere between 1 to 10 days.

E. An assessment of the extent to which the agency has corrected deficiencies and implemented recommendations contained in reports of the Auditor General, the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, legislative interim studies, and federal audit entities. (s. 11.906(9), F.S.)

1. Please include audit information required in Schedule IX (Major Audit Findings and Recommendations) of the Legislative Budget Request (LBR) to provide information on the action taken by your agency to address each recommendation included in reports issued by the Auditor General, the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, legislative committees, and federal audit entities in the past three fiscal years. For each report, if corrective actions were not taken, please explain why not.

The following reports were issued during the previous three fiscal years: 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007				
AUDITING ENTITY	REPORT NUMBER	PERIOD COVERED	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	SUMMARY OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN
Auditor General	2005-097	July 2002- January 2004	<p>FINDING # 4: To provide non-state entities with information needed to comply with the FSAA, State agencies should include all appropriate information in awarding documents that establish the relationship with the non-state entity.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: State agencies should ensure adequate procedures are in place to verify that all appropriate information needed by non-state entities to comply with the FSAA is included in awarding documents that establish relationships with non-state entities. To assist non-state entities in locating pertinent FSAA information, State agencies should consider including in each awarding document, EOG's FSAA Web site address or a link thereto. Additionally, EOG and other State agencies should consider implementing additional training and guidance to ensure State agency personnel have sufficient knowledge and understanding of the practical application of the FSAA.</p>	Since July 1, 2004, the Department has taken steps to assure that the OOU agreements and contracts will be subject to the same routing and approval processes as other Department programs.
Auditor General	2005-097	July 2002- January 2004	FINDING # 6: State agency monitoring policies and procedures should be enhanced to ensure	The OIG has established a process to determine which entities received financial assistance

The following reports were issued during the previous three fiscal years: 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007

AUDITING ENTITY	REPORT NUMBER	PERIOD COVERED	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	SUMMARY OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN
	(Refer to 2005-158 #04-086 for related finding.)		<p>FRP's are timely received and appropriately reviewed, corrective actions are taken, and reliable information is available for future program funding and policy decisions. Additionally, State agencies should design on-site monitoring procedures relative to perceived risks after taking into consideration procedures and findings of independent auditors.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: State agencies should ensure adequate State Financial Assistance (SFA) monitoring policies and procedures are in place and operating effectively. To assist in identifying those non-state entities required to submit FRP, EOG and the other State agencies should consider implementing a means (possibly Web-based) for non-state entities to certify whether they have expended SFA in excess of the FSAA threshold and will submit a FRP. Additionally, State agencies should design their on-site monitoring procedures relative to perceived risks after taking into consideration procedures and findings of independent auditors.</p>	through the DCA and should either submit the required reports or certify that they did not meet the threshold. This determination is made using payment records obtained from the Department of Financial Services and FLAIR.
Auditor General	2005-158 (Refer to 2006-152 #05-081 and 2007-146 #06-070 for related	July 2003- June 2004	<p>FINDING # FA 04-082: FDCA charged payments to employees for unused leave as direct costs to various Federal programs contrary to OMB Circular A-87.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: We recommend that the FDCA establish procedures to charge unused leave payments as a general administrative expense allocated to all activities of the FDCA as an</p>	The unused leave payments for 2006-2007 were charged to the indirect cost funding source in the Administrative TF at 6-30-07.

The following reports were issued during the previous three fiscal years: 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007

AUDITING ENTITY	REPORT NUMBER	PERIOD COVERED	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	SUMMARY OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN
	findings.)		indirect cost. We also recommend that the FDCA reimburse the programs listed above for the charges related to unused leave.	
Auditor General	2005-158 (Refer to 2006-152 #05-082 for related finding.)	July 2003 - June 2004	<p>FINDING # 04-083: FDCA did not maintain complete and accurate records in the Florida Accounting Information Resource Subsystem (FLAIR) Property Subsystem (FDCA property records) for equipment purchased with SDPES Program funds.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: We recommend that the FDCA enhance procedures to ensure that all equipment purchased with SDPES funds and retained by FDCA is properly identified and properly recorded in the FLAIR Property Subsystem.</p>	The originating office and the purchasing office will have to make a concerted effort in order to identify the items that stay in the possession of DCA and let the property analyst know. This is a follow-up issue that the property analyst must stay on top of to ensure that items get tagged in a timely manner by contacting the originating unit to check status. These items are in the process of being tagged.
Auditor General	2005-158 (Refer to 2006-152 #05-083 and 2007-146 #06-073 for related findings.)	July 2003 - June 2004	<p>FINDING # FA 04-084: FDCA did not complete basic monitoring procedures to ensure equipment distributed to subrecipients was properly accounted for and utilized for appropriate purposes, and to ensure that subrecipients are fulfilling Program requirements.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: We recommend that the FDCA implement procedures for monitoring subrecipients and ensure that subrecipients provide annual reports.</p>	The DEM respectfully acknowledges the audit finding and recommendation and as stated in the exit interview will continue to balance the adequacy of its monitoring activities with the overall effectiveness and strategic goals of the federal grant program and the state's overall Domestic Security Strategy.
Auditor General	2005-158	July 2003 - June 2004	FINDING # FA 04-085: FDCA did not have adequate procedures for coding equipment distributions (expenditures) to subrecipients to ensure that such expenditures were accurately	We have no objection to these payments being considered assistance to local governments. The disbursements to vendors are segregated in the accounting system using grant and object code

The following reports were issued during the previous three fiscal years: 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007

AUDITING ENTITY	REPORT NUMBER	PERIOD COVERED	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	SUMMARY OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN
			<p>reported on its Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA).</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: FDCA should maintain appropriate accounting records to facilitate a summarization of the amount of Federal assistance provided to other entities and should accurately report this information on FDCA's SEFA.</p>	<p>identifiers, which can be expanded to further define to whom the payments are made; this will be implemented with future payments. This cost code expansion could improve the visibility of the amounts distributed to other entities by segregating the expenditures as "assistance to local governments, state agencies."</p>
Auditor General	2005-158 (Refer to 2005-097 #6 for related finding.)	July 2003 - June 2004	<p>FINDING # FA 04-086: FDCA has not established procedures to identify subrecipients that are required to have an audit completed or ensure that all subrecipients audits with findings are submitted to FDCA.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: We recommend that FDCA implement procedures to determine which of its subrecipients are required to have an audit completed and to ensure that those audit reports with findings are submitted.</p>	<p>Program staff have participated in JAD sessions to develop the Department wide audit tracking component for the Grant Management Information System due to go online February 2006. The OIG has established a process to determine which entities received financial assistance through the DCA and should either submit the required reports or certify that they did not meet the threshold. This determination is made using payment records obtained from the Department of Financial Services and FLAIR.</p>
Auditor General	2005-158	July 2003 - June 2004	<p>FINDING # FA 04-087: FDCA did not always appropriately document the effects of noncompliance reported in subrecipient audit reports or issue management decisions to ensure that corrective actions were taken.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: We recommend that FDCA ensure that established procedures pertaining to the review and follow-up of subrecipient audit findings are consistently applied and properly documented.</p>	<p>Subrecipients are reviewed on a case-by-case basis regarding the receipt, review, and follow-up and will correctly document the effects of noncompliance or initiate appropriate follow-up and required management decision where applicable based upon audit needs. The DCA Inspector General's Office that handles this function reviews approximately 700 audits per year.</p>

The following reports were issued during the previous three fiscal years: 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007

AUDITING ENTITY	REPORT NUMBER	PERIOD COVERED	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	SUMMARY OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN
Auditor General	2005-158	July 2003 - June 2004	<p>FINDING # FA 04-088: FDCA monitoring procedures did not provide for a determination as to whether FEMA PA subgrantees complied with applicable requirements regarding suspension and debarment.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: FDCA should enhance monitoring procedures to include a determination as to whether subrecipients complied with the suspension and debarment requirements.</p>	<p>We have informed the subgrantee that they could not use Debarred Contractors in our agreements. The Request for Large Project Final Inspection form the applicant fills out now has the question: "DEBARRED, SUSPENDED AND INELIGIBLE CONTRACTORS, HAVE NOT BEEN USED".</p>
Auditor General	2006-038	March 2005 - August 2005	<p>FINDING # 1: COOP plans prepared by Executive Branch agencies and submitted to the DEM for approval did not in all instances meet the requirements outlined in Florida law or the DEM's COOP Implementation Guidance and not all plans had been approved as of August 2005.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: The DEM should work with the State and county agencies to complete and approve all State agency COOP plans as required by Florida law and the DEM's COOP Implementation Guidance to help ensure continuation of State agency mission critical functions in the event of a major disruption or disaster.</p>	<p>1) Continued guidance will be provided to each state agency that has not had its COOP plan approved. 2) Training classes and workshops have been provided and will continue to be provided to assist each state agency in the development of its plan. 3) Technical assistance will continue to be provided to each state agency regarding training and exercising of its COOP plan. Several points of clarification are necessary in response to this finding. First, Section 252.365, F.S., provides no specific time frame for the DEM's approval of disaster preparedness plans. As the audit notes, the only specific time frame identified in statute is the agencies' deadline to complete and submit the plans. Given the limited resources available and the far-reaching implications of the plans, the DEM has made a significant effort to ensure that state agencies understand COOP concepts and requirements, and to review and provide specific comments on the plans. As noted in our response above, the DEM is committed to continuing this</p>

The following reports were issued during the previous three fiscal years: 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007

AUDITING ENTITY	REPORT NUMBER	PERIOD COVERED	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	SUMMARY OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN
				effort.
Auditor General	2006-038	March 2005 - August 2005	<p>FINDING # 2: DEM procedures to ensure that State agency IT disaster recovery plans are complete and viable needed improvement. Not all agency plan testing had been completed or performed annually as of June 2005, and some agency plans lacked evidence of being updated since the original version was prepared.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: The DEM should resume the IT disaster recovery plan review and approval process to ensure that all 38 State agency IT disaster recovery plans have been completed and approved. The DEM should also update the IT disaster recovery plan guidance to include a methodology for tracking changes. The State agencies should satisfy all requirements, including periodic testing and change management requirements, and follow the DEM's methodology to indicate that the plan has been updated, to ensure that the plans are current and effective. Also, the DEM should address the comprehensiveness of the IT disaster recovery testing in its guidance or seek clarification in the applicable STO rule.</p>	<p>1) Legislative clarification should be proposed regarding whether IT Disaster Recovery Plans (ITDRP) are to be incorporated into each agency COOP. Section 252.365, F.S., does not reference ITDRP's. 2) The agency(s) with the subject matter experts (SME) to review the ITDRP's should be identified by the state. The DEM does not possess this expertise and does not have the resources to develop that expertise. Once this SME entity is established, that entity should provide guidance on exercising and testing ITDRP's. 3) Should the Legislature determine that the COOP is the appropriate document to house the ITDRP information, the COOP guidance can be updated to include information from the SME entity regarding ITDRP requirements.</p>
Auditor General	2006-038	March 2005 - August 2005	<p>FINDING # 3: DEM procedures for providing guidance and approval of State agency COOP and IT disaster recovery plans needed improvement.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: The DEM should enhance its COOP guidelines to address the above-</p>	<p>1) Clarification will be provided within the Implementation Guidance regarding the definition of an "approved plan". 2) Documentation of each agency's COOP status will be kept within a database that will be created to assist each state agency in developing and</p>

The following reports were issued during the previous three fiscal years: 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007

AUDITING ENTITY	REPORT NUMBER	PERIOD COVERED	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	SUMMARY OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN
			<p>listed deficiencies and clarify the submission requirements and the review and approval process that State agencies are expected to follow for COOP planning, including, as a subset, IT disaster recovery planning. Additionally, the DEM should clarify the role of the COOP coordinator in relation to the emergency coordinating officer and alternate roles, and make any necessary adjustments to its guidelines, such as further defining specific job duties, where necessary.</p>	<p>updating its COOP plan. Should the Legislature determine that the COOP is the appropriate vehicle for the ITDRP requirements, this status will be included in the database if provided to the DEM by the ITDRP reviewing entity, as determined by the proposal in Finding No. 2. 3) Definitions, as well as the roles and responsibilities of the COOP coordinator, will be enhanced within the Implementation Guidance. 4) The Implementation Guidance will also be modified to enhance information on the development of each agency's COOP.</p>
Auditor General	2006-038	March 2005 - August 2005	<p>FINDING # 4: DEM COOP Implementation Guidance concerning the DEM's periodic review of the State agency COOP plans needed clarification, and the periodic review was not addressed in existing Florida law.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: The DEM should review its guidelines and seek further clarification of the nature, frequency, and scope of required periodic COOP plan assessments, and, as appropriate, make recommendations for statutory changes to the Legislature with respect to periodic reviews of the COOP plans.</p>	<p>Section 252.365, F.S., does not provide for a periodic review cycle for the COOP's. The DEM will consider legislative action to include a periodic review cycle. It should be noted that there are no recurring resources available to support this effort.</p>
Auditor General	2006-038	March 2005 - August 2005	<p>FINDING # 5: Distribution controls protecting the nonpublic contents of COOP and IT disaster recovery plans needed improvement.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: The DEM should review the COOP Implementation Guidance, the IT</p>	<p>Plan control guidance will be provided on the following: 1) A specific reference to the exemption from the public records requirements will be provided in Implementation Guidance. 2) COOP Plans are considered security systems documents and therefore are considered to obtain</p>

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			<p>disaster recovery plan guidance, STO rules, and Florida law relating to nonpublic records and background checks, and establish additional procedures within the COOP and IT disaster recovery plan review and approval process to ensure the protection of nonpublic information contained within these documents.</p>	<p>confidential information.</p>
Auditor General	2006-095	January 2004 - August 2005	<p>FINDING # 1: The DEM's verification and payment processing procedures for reimbursing FEMA did not provide adequate assurance that amounts were appropriate prior to payment.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: The DEM should develop and implement verification and payment processing procedures that provide reasonable assurance that reimbursements made to FEMA represent valid obligations of the State. These procedures should incorporate timely sampling of both individual claims payments and applied refunds.</p>	<p>Despite the administrative limitations and tremendous work loads of the staff, the audit only revealed a minimal error rate regarding individual claims. As a result, re-examining payments can cost the State more monies and risk the potential of slowing down payments. The DEM will continue to review and revise as necessary, its verification of the process. This verification process involves contacting applicants for each disaster and determining if they have actually received FEMA financial assistance within the Other Needs Assistance (ONA) program. ONA is a component program of the Individual and Households program. This program requires a State match which the State has agreed to provide to FEMA. The DEM will work with FEMA to document the procedures that FEMA utilizes in determining the monthly invoice that is sent to the State for payment of the State's 25 percent match. Further, the DEM will work with FEMA to develop a reporting mechanism that shows how refunds are determined & applied to the current billing in as much detail as practical.</p>
Auditor	2006-095	January 2004	<p>FINDING # 2: The DEM's agreed-upon</p>	<p>FEMA used a default system whereby applicants</p>

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General		- August 2005	<p>replacement amount for destroyed automobiles sometimes resulted in FEMA payments to individuals in excess of the pre-disaster value of automobiles.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: The DEM should continue to work with FEMA to ensure that the amounts to be paid for destroyed automobiles is reasonable in relation to the pre-disaster value of the automobile.</p>	<p>who were eligible for automobile replacement were given the default value, regardless of the cost of the vehicle. This was done in order to expedite the repayment of the victims during times of great need. Using the default values is allowable under the federal system. To rectify this, the State is developing a revised State Management Plan (SAP) that will address the automatic use of default values for not only vehicle, but any other item eligible for reimbursement under the IHP program. This plan is under development and will be forwarded to the Auditor General's attention once it is completed. This SAP will require policy decisions as to the legitimacy of sacrificing speed for accuracy. We are reviewing policy to determine if items eligible under the ONA program should be discontinued, such as generators.</p>
Auditor General	2006-134	June 2005-September 2005	<p>FINDING # 1: Improvements were needed in the Department's entity-wide security program.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: The Department should enhance its information resource security program by formally approving and implementing appropriate policies, procedures, and controls, including the designation of positions of special trust and the associated background checks. Furthermore, management should promote ongoing security awareness through adequate training programs.</p>	<p>The Department, as noted during the audit, does possess policies and procedures that have not yet been formally approved. The Department has now created an IT governance body that will begin the review and approval process of updated policies and procedures. The Department will review and consider the implementation of an IT security awareness program for employees and IT staff. The Department will review the requirement for designation of positions with special trust.</p>

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Auditor General	2006-134	June 2005-September 2005	<p>FINDING # 2: Deficiencies were noted in certain security controls protecting the EMTraker System.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: The Department should implement appropriate action to correct the network security control features to enhance the safeguarding of Department IT resources.</p>	The Department will install the suggested equipment required to enhance the safeguarding of Department IT resources no later than June 30, 2006.
Auditor General	2006-134	June 2005-September 2005	<p>FINDING # 3: Environmental control improvements were needed at the Department's data center housing various operational systems, such as EMTraker.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: The Department should proceed with efforts to establish a data center environment that contains the proper environmental controls to ensure the safety of its computer equipment.</p>	The Department has committed to moving the server room assets to the Shared Resource Center. This is currently scheduled to be completed by June 30, 2006.
Auditor General	2006-134	June 2005-September 2005	<p>FINDING # 4: Improvements were needed in the Department's Information Systems Development Methodology (ISDM).</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: The Department's current ISDM should be expanded to include all applicable aspects of recommended practices within the STO rules, to ensure that a proper IT life cycle process is established.</p>	The Department will expand the current ISDM to include those applicable aspects of the recommended practices within the STO rules.
Auditor General	2006-152	July 2004 - June 2005	FINDING # FA 05-003: FDCA did not have procedures to reconcile CDBG grant balances, draws, and disbursements recorded within the	CDBG contracts are entered in HUD's online IDIS system. Each entry is assigned a unique identification number. That ID number is then

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			<p>State's accounting records (FLAIR), the U S Department of HUD Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS), and FDCA's grant tracking and accounting systems.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: We recommend FDCA implement procedures to ensure that reconciliations between the grant balances, draws, and disbursements recorded in FLAIR, IDIS and the grant tracking and accounting systems are timely completed and appropriate adjustments are made to the applicable systems.</p>	<p>entered in the GRITS (Grants Record Information Tracking System) system and when a subgrantee requests funds, CDBG staff note on the Request for Payment (and on the attached Request for Funds by line item activity) that is forwarded to Finance and Accounting, the ID number from which the funds should be drawn. (It should be noted that CDBG staff initiate the contract set up in IDIS and provide closeout data relating to accomplishments and beneficiaries. CDBG staff do not have access to the draw down functions. HUD requires a separation of duties, and Finance and Accounting makes all draws for subgrantee contracts. Also, GRITS is not an accounting or financial system; it is a grants management tool used to track grant management information.) The CDBG program recently reconciled the draw-downs in GRITS to the draws made in IDIS. Staff found instances where the funds drawn in IDIS did not agree with CDBG requests.</p> <p>This information has been provided to the Finance and Accounting section for follow-up. Staff also provided a listing of the IDIS identification numbers that are associated with all grants, and gave Finance and Accounting staff access to the GRITS system. CDBG staff plan to reconcile IDIS to GRITS on a quarterly basis. CDBG staff already reconcile GRITS to monthly reports provided by Finance and Accounting and to detailed reports that are provided annually for the purpose of preparing the Annual Performance Report. When the CDBG information does not</p>

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				<p>match Finance and Accounting information, staff will work together to resolve the problem. In addition, staff plan to contact HUD to determine what reports could be run by the Finance and Accounting Section to facilitate reconciliation. And, staff plan to arrange HUD training on IDIS that is geared toward financial reporting and reconciliation. At this time, the FDCA Finance and Accounting office has several reconciling procedures in place to make sure all records are correct.</p> <p>All contracts are posted to grant ledgers and state appropriation ledgers to monitor state budget authority and grant cash balances. The FDCA Finance and Accounting office presently reconciles grant and state appropriation ledgers to the FLAIR system on a monthly basis. The FDCA Finance and Accounting office also prepares a form 272 quarterly that is sent to HUD to reconcile to their records the amount of draws that we have processed. The FDCA Finance and Accounting office prepares a form 269 when the grant is closed to report the total expenditures to HUD. A formal reconciliation of all expenditures and draws is also performed at that time. Currently, the Finance and Accounting office is working with the program staff to implement a procedure to reconcile FLAIR records to IDIS.</p>
Auditor General	2006-152 (Refer to	July 2004 - June 2005	FINDING # FA 05-081: FDCA charged payments to employees for unused leave as direct costs to various Federal programs contrary to OMB	The unused leave payments for 2006-2007 were charged to the indirect cost funding source in the Administrative TF at 6-30-07.

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	2005-158 #04-082 and 2007-146 #06-070 for related findings.)		Circular A-87. RECOMMENDATION: We again recommend that FDCA establish procedures to charge unused leave payments as a general administrative expense allocated to all activities of the FDCA as an indirect cost. We also recommend that FDCA reimburse the programs listed above for the charges related to unused leave payments.	
Auditor General	2006-152 (Refer to 2005-158 #04-083 for related finding.)	July 2004 - June 2005	FINDING # FA 05-082: FDCA did not maintain complete and accurate records in the Florida Accounting Information Resource Subsystem (FLAIR) Property Subsystem (FDCA property records) for equipment purchased with SDPESP funds. RECOMMENDATION: We recommend that the FDCA follow established procedures for recording equipment to ensure that all equipment purchased with SDPESP funds and retained by the FDCA is properly identified and recorded in the FLAIR Property Subsystem.	1) The 5 items not recorded are now in the property subsystem. 2) The untagged item is now tagged. 3) This item is in the system (CA004910). 4) The improperly recorded amount has been corrected. 5) The three items are being updated to reflect the current information needed. We are attempting to follow our own procedures and supervisor to perform spot checks of property to ensure up to date information is being added when necessary.
Auditor General	2006-152 (Refer to 2005-158 #04-084 and 2007-146 #06-073 for related	July 2004 - June 2005	FINDING # FA 05-083: FDCA did not always execute appropriate agreements with subrecipients which included all required award information. Additionally, FDCA did not implement adequate procedures for monitoring subrecipients. RECOMMENDATION: We continue to recommend that FDCA implement adequate procedures for monitoring subrecipients to ensure	The FDCA recognizes the desirability of having appropriate and timely documentation of equipment which has been purchased by the Department and provided to the subrecipient entities throughout the state. We also recognize the need for an appropriate level of monitoring of that equipment. Toward that end, Memoranda of Understanding were developed with the multiple recipient entities to cover bulk equipment

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	findings.)		<p>that equipment is properly accounted for and utilized in accordance with SDPESP requirements. We also recommend that FDCA enhance efforts to ensure that all Federal subrecipients are informed of applicable Federal information and requirements, including completion of a reconciliation of distributed equipment to agreements.</p>	<p>purchases made by the Department and the subsequent distribution of that equipment. Of the 31 items listed on the auditor's spreadsheet, 3 actually have executed agreements in place, and 3 more subrecipients have received, but have not returned their agreements. 23 of the remaining 25 relate to a single item covered by one bid solicitation - 23 custom EMS tow vehicles valued at \$63,500 each. (The invoice for 13 of these vehicles incorrectly refers to them as trailers.) These vehicles were originally to be provided to the FDOH (Florida Department of Health) for distribution to the appropriate local EMS entities.</p> <p>Legal concerns from FDOH resulted in considerable time delays and subsequently their refusal to handle the vehicles, resulting in the FDCA's need to coordinate with the 23 subrecipients individually. FDCA concurs with the finding relating to monitoring and will ensure more complete documentation in the agreement files relating to the equipment's status and use. The FDCA is currently incorporating into the MOU agreement template used for this purpose the recommendations cited in this audit relating to the CFDA references and federal audit requirements. A subrecipient Monitoring Procedure is in draft form and will be implemented upon concurrence among the relevant parties within FDCA, with input from FDHS.</p> <p>Once the monitoring procedure has been</p>

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				<p>determined, relevant language will be included in the revised MOU, and each of the remaining 27 subrecipients will be provided with the agreed upon MOU. It is relevant to note that these equipment payments and resulting MOU requirements occurred during the months of, and immediately following the 2004 hurricane season when FDCA staff who are responsible for the DHS funds/activities covered by this audit were responding to four federally-declared disasters. The FDCA will continue to make every effort to ensure an appropriate level of accountability for the equipment purchases provided to subrecipients.</p>
Auditor General	2006-152 (Refer to 2007-146 #06-078 for related finding.)	July 2004 - June 2005	<p>FINDING # FA 05-084: Final inspections were not completed on a significant number of large Public Assistance (PA) projects as of November 2005.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: We recommend that FDCA take steps to complete the final inspections. Additionally, we recommend FDCA implement procedures to ensure that future final inspections are completed in a timely manner.</p>	<p>The State Public Assistance Officer has delegated the responsibility for large Public Assistance project final inspections to the Lead Deputy Public Assistance Officer (DPAO) in the Long Term Recovery Office (LTRO) in Orlando, FL. The lead DPAO will be assisted by a DPAO for the Panhandle Area of Responsibility (AOR), Central AOR and Southwest AOR. Each of these DPAO's will, in conjunction with their FEMA counterparts, supervise Final Inspection teams. Currently, 5 teams have been formed in the Panhandle AOR, and 5 in the Central AOR. To better address the workload, the Central AOR will be increased to 15 teams, and 5 additional teams will be formed in the Southwest AOR with the phasing down of the Hurricane Wilma project formulation activities. Each team consists of at least one State Public Assistance Coordinator</p>

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				<p>(PAC) and a FEMA Closeout Specialist. A Public Assistance Closeout Process document adhering to the guidance as set forth in 44 CFR and the State Administrative Plan has been developed and distributed to each Final Inspection Team. This document outlines the Closeout Process, Standard Operating Procedures, material requirements, and Applicant, State and FEMA responsibilities. Training for the Final Inspection teams has been conducted on the Public Assistance Closeout Process and the Joint Tool Kit. State Public Assistance Coordinators are contacting all applicants with Requests for Final Inspection on file and setting up appointments to explain the Final Inspection Process and the applicant's responsibility. At the same time, they are also scheduling individual project Final Inspections. Current status is as follows: 40 Final Inspections complete, and 21 Final Inspections are in progress. The plan addressed above has not yet been successfully implemented due to the lack of staff. Hurricanes Katrina and Wilma required the State and federal staff who would otherwise perform Final Inspections to be redirected to the new disasters. These are identified on the State Management Administrative Cost (SMAC) Project Worksheets (PW's) 5 Public Assistance Coordinators (PAC's) and 24 PACs for Hurricane Wilma. This SMAC PW requires two levels of FEMA headquarters review, the million dollar queue and a special SMAC review. These reviews are not done concurrently, but</p>

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				<p>sequentially. DEM will not be able to add these staff until the SMAC PW is approved by FEMA. We have had a deficit of 29 staff since Hurricane Wilma impacted the state.</p> <p>FEMA estimates that each of their close-out staff can average 2 Final Inspections per week. We believe this is a conservative estimate, however the State's PACS have other duties and the new ones will be inexperienced, so this average will likely not be exceeded for the first 4 months. Had the State received timely approval for the 29 needed staff, an additional 290 Final Inspections could have been performed during the last 5 months.</p>
Auditor General	2006-152	July 2004 - June 2005	<p>FINDING # FA 05-085: FDCA paid for costs not allowable for the HMGP.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: We recommend that FDCA exercise care to ensure that all HMGP payments are sufficiently reviewed to prevent payments for disallowed costs. Additionally, we recommend that FDCA continue to take actions to obtain reimbursement for the overpayment.</p>	<p>The Mitigation Section has reviewed the Audit Finding concerning questionable cost paid to a subgrantee. We concur with the finding and have instituted the following corrective action. The Mitigation Staff, by March 10, 2006 will prepare a letter to the subgrantee requesting repayment in the sum of \$102,592.99 for disallowable cost that was paid to the subgrantee in error. These cost include \$102,517.43 that represented the non-federal match share of the project and \$75.56 for meals. The Mitigation Staff will request that referenced funds be returned to FDCA by July 14, 2006. The HMGP current Standard Operating Guidelines provides that payments will not be processed unless they have all appropriate review and concurrence as demonstrated by a reviewer's respective initials or signature. This</p>

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				serves as a system of checks and balances. However, in the case of this grant all appropriate initials and signatures were not secured and disallowable cost were processed. In response, no future request for reimbursements will be processed unless all appropriate initials and signatures are obtained.
Auditor General	2006-152 (Refer to 2007-146 #06-071 for related finding.)	July 2004 - June 2005	<p>FINDING # FA 05-086: Required reports were not always accurate and properly supported.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: We recommend that FDCA strengthen its compilation and review procedures applicable to FSR's to ensure that all reports are accurate and fully supported by appropriate accounting records.</p>	<p>FINDING NO. FA 05-086: The HMGP has developed a tracking form that will be shared with Finance and Accounting to provide a more detailed account of actual global match projects and the associated HMGP contract for which they provide match. The tracking form will provide updated information and the appropriate support documentation for the Financial Status Reports. Additionally, HMGP staff has conferred with Finance and Accounting regarding the reporting of disaster 1300 (Floyd) on Financial Status Report with disaster 1306 (Irene). It has been mutually agreed that beginning April 2006, a separate report will be filed for each disaster.</p>
Auditor General	2007-146 (Refer to 2006-152 #05-073 for related finding.)	July 2005 - June 2006	<p>FINDING # FA 06-003: FDCA did not have procedures to reconcile CDBG grant balances, draws, and disbursements recorded in the State's accounting records (FLAIR) with the U.S. Department of HUD Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS).</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: FDCA staff corrected the differences in IDIS subsequent to audit inquiry. However, we recommend that FDCA develop</p>	<p>CDBG balances, draws, and disbursements recorded in the State's Accounting system (FLAIR) have been fully reconciled by the Accounting office to the U.S. Department of HUD Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS). Finance & Accounting and CDBG staff have attended a HUD training session on IDIS that was geared to financial reporting and reconciliation. These procedures were developed and fully implemented during the</p>

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			procedures to reconcile CDBG grant balances, draws, and disbursements recorded in FLAIR with IDIS.	state fiscal year 2006-2007; thereby fully correcting the reconciliation issues that the DCA had that resulted in an audit finding. The corrective action for this finding was fully implemented.
Auditor General	2007-146	July 2005 - June 2006	<p>FINDING # FA 06-069: FDCA did not have procedures in place to ensure that correct indirect cost rates were used in calculating indirect cost charges to Federal grants.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: Subsequent to audit inquiry, FDCA staff recalculated the indirect costs applying the correct indirect rates and made adjustments to correct the over and undercharges. However, we recommend that FDCA establish procedures to verify that rates used to calculate indirect costs are in accordance with the approved indirect cost rate agreements.</p>	The overstatement of the departmental indirect cost rate was corrected in August 2006 and these adjustments were included in the official submission of the financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006. As previously stated, the administrative assessment is applied cumulatively against the wage base for the applicable fiscal year. It is our normal operating procedure to perform a final analysis of the indirect cost collections for all grants prior to grant closure. Even though the incorrect rate was applied, before final closure, the refund for the over collection would have been restored.
Auditor General	2007-146 (Refer to 2006-152 #05-081 and 2005-158 #04-082 for related findings.)	July 2005 - June 2006	<p>FINDING # FA 06-070: FDCA charges payments for unused leave as direct costs to various Federal programs, contrary to Federal regulations.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: We recommend that FDCA establish procedures to charge unused leave payments, including 24-hour leave payments, as a general administrative expense (indirect cost) allocable to all FDCA activities.</p>	The unused leave payments for 2006-2007 were charged to the indirect cost funding source in the Administrative TF at 6-30-07.
Auditor General	2007-146	July 2005 - June 2006	FINDING # FA 06-071: Weaknesses existed in FDCA and DEM procedures to prepare and review	The corrective action for this finding was implemented September 2006 by the Finance &

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	(Refer to 2006-152 #05-086 for related finding.)		<p>required reports for completeness and accuracy. DEM did not accumulate and provide to FDCA actual local and global match portions of the recipient share outlays for HMG. Additionally, DEM did not fairly state the status of a similar finding in the Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings (SSPAF).</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: We recommend that FDCA and DEM enhance procedures for the preparation, review, and submission of required Federal reports. We also recommend that DEM determine the actual local and global match portions for all HMG grants.</p>	<p>Accounting staff responsible for preparation of federal reports and started including the indirect cost information on the quarterly report submitted to the requesting federal agency. Also, the accounting office is now utilizing the local/global match information on the federal report submission when received from the Hazard Mitigation unit. The corrective action for this finding was implemented September 30, 2006 and was partially implemented for the Quarterly Reporting Period of January 1, 2007 through March 31, 2007. The corrective action plan previously proposed is still effective.</p>
Auditor General	2007-146	July 2005 - June 2006	<p>FINDING # FA 06-072: FDCA had not established procedures to ensure that vendors had not been debarred or suspended from receiving Federal funds. Additionally, FDCA did not have procedures in place to determine whether the articles, materials, or supplies procured for the HSC were mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States (The Buy American Act).</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: We recommend that FDCA develop written policies and procedures for the required Federal procurement and suspension and debarment rules and the Buy American Act. Additionally, we recommend that FDCA take steps to ensure that future procurements are made in compliance with the applicable regulations.</p>	<p>The corrective action for this finding, by the DCA Purchasing Office, is checking each request to compare the vendor listed with the Federal Government's Excluded Parties List. This is done electronically by inputting the vendor name into the excluded parties list system on-line. The procurement procedure has not been updated at the current time to include this step but is intended to be updated in the near future.</p>
Auditor	2007-146	July 2005 -	FINDING # FA 06-073: Material noncompliance	The DEM has implemented a desk top

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General	(Refer to 2006-152 #05-083 and 2005-158 #04-084 for related findings.)	June 2006	<p>and reportable conditions disclosed in the prior audit, regarding the communication of required information, including applicable CFDA numbers, to subrecipients and other State agencies for equipment distributions and the implementation of adequate procedures for monitoring the subrecipients and other State agencies, continued to exist during the 2005-06 fiscal year.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: DEM staff indicated that the contract management vacancies have been filled and existing staff are providing necessary training to ensure compliance with all laws, rules, and procedures. DEM staff further indicated that staff is working toward maintaining and monitoring all contracts. We recommend that DEM continue its efforts to ensure that all subrecipients and other State agencies are informed of applicable Federal information and requirements, and that procedures are implemented to ensure that all subrecipients and other State agencies are properly monitored.</p>	<p>monitoring process. Each of the DEM's contract recipients was emailed a desk top monitoring form with a request for return in approximately two weeks. The DEM has completed an onsite monitoring visit to the Tampa UASI and has scheduled an onsite monitoring to Miami UASI. Our intent is to conduct the remaining UASI monitoring visits by mid August 2007. Staff will continue to monitor as set forth in our monitoring procedure (see attached Procedure, Standard Operating Guide and monitoring forms). The corrective action plan previously proposed is still effective.</p>
Auditor General	2007-146	July 2005 - June 2006	<p>FINDING # FA 06-074: DEM did not have written procedures regarding the receipt and review of programmatic status and closeout reports from subrecipients and other State agencies and did not always obtain and review such reports.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: We recommend that DEM establish and implement written procedures for obtaining status and closeout reports from subrecipients and other State agencies to ensure</p>	<p>The DEM is currently drafting a Standard Operating Guide that includes obtaining the status and closeout report for sub-recipients. Our intent is to meet our estimated corrective action date of March 1, 2008. The corrective action plan previously proposed is still effective.</p>

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			that these entities comply with applicable Program requirements and achieve performance goals. We also recommend that DEM timely obtain and review required programmatic status and closeout reports.	
Auditor General	2007-146	July 2005 - June 2006	<p>FINDING # FA 06-075: DEM did not always obtain from subrecipients required documentation for advances or provide such documentation to FDCA for payment processing. Additionally, FDCA did not always ensure that subgranted advance payments were properly coded in FLAIR.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: We recommend that DEM and FDCA establish procedures to ensure that all required information is obtained prior to advancing moneys to subgrantees and to ensure that such transactions are properly coded in FLAIR.</p>	Finance & Accounting subrecipient ledgers have been modified to include a field to record payments related to advances. This modification was completed in February 2007. This field is now reconciled to the advance payment object code identifier in the state accounting system to ensure that payments received from the program areas classified as advances are properly recorded. Fortunately, we have not had a large disaster to actually implement the revised agreement. We continue to follow-up on advances to obtain adequate documentation when not provided as required. The corrective action plan previously proposed is still effective.
Auditor General	2007-146	July 2005 - June 2006	<p>FINDING # FA 06-076: Ineligible costs were paid from the PA Program.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: In response to our inquiries, FDOT initiated actions to correct the erroneous payment. We recommend that DEM and FDCA ensure that all PA payments are sufficiently reviewed to prevent payments for unallowable costs. We recommend that FDOT ensure that requests for reimbursement are made only for eligible costs.</p>	Program areas are responsible for approving allowable costs prior to payment submission. The corrective action for this finding was fully corrected. The corrective action plan previously proposed is still effective. The DCA and DEM cannot identify any refund processed to resolve this. DEM to confer with the DOT to resolve.
Auditor	2007-146	July 2005 -	FINDING # FA 06-077: Duplicate payments were	The corrective action for this finding was fully

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General		June 2006	<p>paid from PA Program funds.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: FDCA indicated that they have since employed more staff, reorganized duties of several personnel, and eliminated the posting backlog. We recommend that FDCA adhere to established procedures for processing payment requests to ensure that duplicate payments are not made. Additionally, we recommend that FDCA and DEM ensure that reimbursements are obtained for the noted overpayments.</p>	<p>implemented. As of March 2006, the Accounting office ceased processing payment request before posting to subrecipient ledgers. This changed process was temporarily made to expedite cash relief to impacted disaster relief subrecipients. The procedure should eliminate the possibility of the same payment being submitted and processed more than once. The corrective action for this finding was fully implemented by the DCA, Finance and Accounting Office.</p>
Auditor General	2007-146 (Refer to 2006-152 #05-084 for related findings.)	July 2005 - June 2006	<p>FINDING # FA 06-078: Reportable conditions disclosed in the prior audit regarding the completion of final inspections continued to exist during the 2005-06 fiscal year.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: We recommend that DEM allocate the necessary resources to ensure the completion of all required final inspections as soon as practicable.</p>	<p>There have been some minor improvements in this finding, however we remain hostage to the FEMA Long Term Recovery Office. The corrective action plan previously proposed is still effective.</p>
Auditor General	2007-146	July 2005 - June 2006	<p>FINDING # FA 06-079: FDCA and DEM did not adequately review subrecipient requests for reimbursement prior to approval and payment to ensure that amounts paid were appropriate and met applicable compliance requirements.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: We recommend that FDCA and DEM develop and implement effective procedures to ensure that a proper review is conducted for all payments charged to the</p>	<p>Program areas are responsible for approving allowable costs prior to payment submission. The corrective action for this finding was fully corrected. The corrective action plan previously proposed is still effective. The corrective action for this finding was fully implemented on April 2, 2007, which was the first business day of the month, with the implementation of a payment checklist form and creation of a grants management tool.</p>

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AUDITING ENTITY	REPORT NUMBER	PERIOD COVERED	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	SUMMARY OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN
			<p>Program. Additionally, we recommend that DEM enhance the instructions provided to subrecipients regarding the specific types of documentation required to be submitted with the reimbursement requests.</p>	
Auditor General	2007-146	July 2005 - June 2006	<p>FINDING # FA 06-080: Payroll costs were not always distributed in accordance with the Staffing Plan approved by the FEMA.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: We recommend that FDCA follow established procedures to ensure that the Federal programs are charged for payroll costs in accordance with the Staffing Plan approved by FEMA.</p>	<p>As of July 2006, Finance & Accounting fully utilized the DCA Enterprise System to record and distribute all salary charges related to all FTE and OPS positions. The staffing plan designated allocations are outlined in the Enterprise System by position to allow for proper salary recording and redistributions.</p>
Auditor General	2007-146	July 2005 - June 2006	<p>FINDING # FA 06-081: DEM procedures were not adequate to ensure that all Program payments to subrecipients were allowable and met applicable matching requirements and that documentation was maintained to demonstrate compliance. Additionally, inconsistencies were noted in the documentation used to calculate matching expenditures.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: We recommend that DEM enhance its procedures to ensure that matching requirements are met and properly documented and that ineligible costs are not reimbursed or included as matching expenditures.</p>	<p>The following actions were fully implemented by April 2, 2007, which was the first business day of the month: 1) quality Control Unit; 2) request for Reimbursement/Advance Payment checklist; and 3) the Development and Noticing of the Grant Management Tool. The corrective action for calculating and reporting match expenditures was implemented September 30, 2006 and was partially implemented for the Quarterly Reporting Period of January 1, 2007 through March 31, 2007. The corrective action plan previously proposed is still effective.</p>
Auditor General	2007-146	July 2005 - June 2006	<p>FINDING # FA 06-082: DEM did not ensure adequate monitoring and follow-up activities were</p>	<p>The corrective action for this finding was fully implemented on April 1, 2007 with the</p>

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			<p>conducted and documented for Program subrecipients.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: We recommend that DEM enhance procedures to provide specific guidance on the frequency and documentation required for monitoring and follow-up activities.</p>	<p>implementation of an enhanced inspection process.</p>
US Dept. of Home-land Security-FEMA	By Leon Snead & Company, P.C.	Open declarations at September 30, 2002	<p>FINDING # A.1: The grantee did not have effective controls over payments of federal funds to ensure that grant managers had received the appropriate documentation prior to authorizing payments of federal funds. Further, the grantee's procedures for making payment of federal funds under small projects needs to be improved to ensure that the payments are made timely.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: The grantee should be required to: 1) emphasize to its grants managers the importance of following existing payment procedures and contract requirements with subgrantees to ensure that all reimbursements are supported with sufficient documentation; 2) determine if the three subgrantees have support to demonstrate that the \$13.8 million disbursed without required certifications were used timely and for authorized purposes, and obtain refunds of federal funds if appropriate; 3) determine how the \$1.8 million in advanced funding to the City of Opa-Locka was expended and request a refund for any funds used for unauthorized purpose; 4) follow up with the four subgrantees to determine if interest was earned on the advances and remit</p>	<p>1) This was an area that was identified as in need of improvement by the State, and procedures were implemented in two software programs to ensure compliance. First, present checkpoints were established in FL PAPERS for the pre-2004 disasters including a Quality Control (QC) checkpoint. The purpose of the QC checkpoint is to ensure all payment and contract processes are followed. FL PAPERS is our electronic signature and data management software that removes much of the paper from the PA process, and instead manages all processes electronically, making it much easier to ensure full compliance with all federal and state requirements. For the 2004 hurricanes, www/FloridaPA.org was established to preclude payment without a signed contract or with insufficient documentation. The "Floridapa" portal is a much improved use of the basic premise of FL PAPERS, with a more robust protocol for ensuring all payment and contract requirements are managed electronically, and correctly. Additionally, the State Public Assistance program has been revised to duplicate the FEMA procedure of assigning PA Coordinators (PACs) to be responsible for</p>

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			<p>interest earned to FEMA pursuant to 44 CFS 13.21; and 5) implement procedures to timely identify obligations made by FEMA and ensure that state/subgrantee agreements are timely executed to facilitate payments to subgrantees under small projects as soon as practicable after FEMA's approval of the projects.</p>	<p>monitoring a number of subgrantees in a geographic area as a single point of contact. This monitoring will be reviewed by a supervisor. 2) Miami-Dade County - Every Large Project, except one, was 100% complete when written, and the other one was 99% complete when written. Final inspection reports were prepared for all Large Projects for this applicant, with a net overrun. There was no chance of premature payment or interest earned for Large Projects for this applicant in this disaster. Also, for specific payment #13, the amount asked by the applicant on the request for reimbursement was less than the payment processed. A letter will be prepared to the county to request they return any interest earned on this advance. For future reference, Floridapa.org will not let this happen now as payments can not exceed the amount requested up to the eligible amount and cannot exceed that amount. Dept of Bus & Prof Reg had only one Large Project approved and payment was not made until 3-15-93, 6 1/2 months after the disaster. There is no likelihood that Emergency Work by this state agency was not completed before this date. Manatee County's first payment on Large Projects was not made until over one year after the disaster was declared, 5 Large Projects were involved. One was a partial payment on a Category A; one was a Category B; one was for Category D; two were Category D, sediment removal. Again, there was no likelihood of the subgrantee receiving funds prematurely. 3) The City of Opa-Locka was</p>

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				<p>seriously behind in receiving project transfer funds under the PA program when payment was made on these projects. A letter will be prepared to the City to request they return any interest earned on this advance. Final Inspection Reports have been formulated for five of the eleven projects involved in the advance of funds. The use of funds received for these projects was verified to be for authorized purposes and the projects closed. Final Inspection Requests along with documentation of eligible costs have been provided by the applicant for 4 additional projects in the advance and final inspections are scheduled for April 2005. The applicant is in the process of organizing documentation to provide for the 2 remaining projects' final inspections and have submitted a summary of documentation for each PW showing expenditure of funds. 4) Letters are being prepared for Miami-Dade County and the City of Opa-Locka to request refund of any interest earned. Article VIII.C.5 of the Disaster Relief Funding Agreement requires: "Sugrantee shall pay over to the Grantee any interest earned on advances for remittance to the FEMA as soon as practicable." 5) For the 2004 Hurricanes, www.FloridaPA.org was established to identify approved Project Worksheets (PW's) with a signed contract and place them in the Financial Specialist Payment queue. Daily uploads show newly obligated projects and mark them for payment until the total eligible amount is paid. Both obligated P.2s and executed agreements are uploaded into www.FloridaPA.org, where they</p>

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				<p>are automatically matched, and listed in the Financial Specialist's payment queue. The queue is visible to all PA staff for follow-up on payments not processed. FloridaPA.org also identifies those applicants who have not returned their agreements signed, and provides for a blast e-mail reminding them that they need to return their agreements to us signed. Until we have an executed agreement on file, it is impossible to make a payment to that applicant. Additionally, the State Public Assistance Program has been revised to duplicate the FEMA procedure of assigning PACs to be responsible for monitoring a number of subgrantees in a geographic area as a single point of contact. This monitoring will identify approved PW's in pre-2004 disasters and will be reviewed by a supervisor.</p>
US Dept. of Home-land Security-FEMA	By Leon Snead & Company, P.C.	Open declarations at September 30, 2002	<p>FINDING # A.2: The grantee was not monitoring project activities effectively and monitoring activities performed by the grantee frequently were not documented in the project files. RECOMMENDATION: The grantee should be required to: 1) implement procedures to effectively monitor subgrantee activities to ensure enforcement of program requirements, the documentation of key monitoring activities and appeal processing actions, and the proper closeout of HM and PA projects; 2) develop personnel staffing procedures for the PA and HM programs that fix responsibility for overseeing a subgrantee's activities to a single grant manager, and ensure that the assigned grant manager is fully informed of all subgrant activities related to the respective</p>	<p>1) The State has taken proactive steps to ensure program requirements, documentation, appeals, and closeout procedures have been put in place to ensure total compliance with all federal regulations. Where appropriate, one program manager is assigned to an applicant to reduce any confusion or duplication of effort. Appeals are now managed in Floridapa, and follow all procedures for notifications and processing. Inappropriate management of an appeal listed in the audit reflects the actions of one employee, and not the PA section as a whole. Hundreds of appeals have been managed since this time in the appropriate manner. All staff have been retrained on the proper management of an applicant appeal. Lastly, standard operating procedures have been</p>

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			<p>program; 3) provide justification and support for changing the HM projects' scope-of-work, including the basis for selecting the substituted properties that were acquired under the HM projects; 4) implement procedures to ensure that all future changes to the scope-of-work for HM projects are approved in advance by FEMA; 5) recoup the unauthorized payments of \$597,855 made to Walton and Holmes Counties; and 6) implement procedures for documenting actions taken in response to appeals and ensure that such actions comply with FEMA requirements.</p>	<p>updated to ensure no substitutions on a scope of work can take place outside of a formal process, not verbal agreements. Again, SOP's have been revisited to ensure this will be followed. 2) This was an issue with the management of the 5% HMGP initiative grants. To rectify this, one grants manager has been assigned to all 5% initiatives. On all other HMGP projects, there is one grants manager assigned to each. Also, in the PA section, each grants manager is assigned a certain number of applicants to manage all of their project worksheets. 3) The subgrantee asked the State for permission to substitute a number of properties from the approved list agreed upon by the State (grantee) and FEMA, with those on the County's waiting list. Verbal discussions with FEMA staff led the Grantee to believe we had permission to proceed. This should have been followed up with a formal request to the Regional Director requesting this scope change in writing. This did not happen, and the subgrantee proceeded with the work approved by the State. To ensure this will not happen again, the State has revised its Standard Operating Guidelines and the State HMGP Administration Plan to be consistent with FEMA's policy on performance periods and changes in Scope of Work. Additionally, a single Project Manager is assigned to each project to eliminate the duplication of activities and provide a higher degree of accountability for each project. 4) The State has revised its Standard Operation</p>

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				<p>Guidelines and the State HMGP Administration Plan to be consistent with FEMA's policy on performance periods and changes in Scope of Work. The grantee believes that this work was secured by the subgrantee in the appropriate manner for work that was verbally approved by the State and FEMA, and was therefore authorized work.</p> <p>The work was for mitigating structures that were susceptible to flooding and were in the floodplain. The funds were expended properly for these activities, and the State does not agree that they should be recouped from these counties for the work performed.</p>
US Dept. of Home-land Security-FEMA	By Leon Snead & Company, P.C.	Open declarations at September 30, 2002	<p>FINDING # B.1: The grantee did not accurately report the non-Federal share of disaster costs in their Financial Status Reports for the period ending September 30, 2002. This was because the grantee did not systematically collect the local matching share of program outlays incurred by subgrantees to facilitate the periodic preparation of financial status reports.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: The grantee should be instructed to develop procedures to capture the local matching share of program outlays incurred by subgrantees to use when preparing the Financial Status Report (SF 269).</p>	In some cases, the non-federal share was not appropriately represented on the SF 269. Actions have been taken to ensure that all staff include the non-federal share on the SF 269.
US Dept. of Home-land Security-FEMA	By Leon Snead & Company, P.C.	Open declarations at September 30, 2002	FINDING # B.2: Draw-downs of Federal funds for State Management Grants significantly exceeded the amounts obligated for certain disasters. The grantee needed to improve its	1) The State has implemented a new process in order to maintain accurate accounts of management costs. Upon receipt of the management cost obligation, the Mitigation

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			<p>internal controls over funds management to prevent the draw down of excessive federal funds for use under such grants.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: The grantee should be required to: 1) implement sufficient internal controls to ensure that draw-downs of Federal funds do not exceed amounts obligated for state management grants and 2) refund the federal funds improperly drawn down and used for state management grant purposes that exceed the FEMA amount obligated for such grants under the various disasters.</p>	<p>section will enter the information from the obligation into the existing financial database (Financial Emergency Response System) as a project. On a monthly basis, the Department's Finance and Accounting section will provide a report of actual expenses to the Mitigation Section. The financial database will be updated with the actual expenses such that a balance report may be maintained. A copy of the balance report will be provided to the DEM's Finance and Logistics section for their review. On a quarterly basis, the Mitigation Section will confer with the DEM's Finance and Logistics' section to determine if additional management cost funding is needed. Additionally, the State is working with the Regional Office to address excessive draw-downs by closing out all open Management cost projects and requesting additional unobligated funds that remain in the respective disaster event. 2) State staff has met with FEMA staff and jointly determined that instead of refunding the funds which were improperly drawn down, the State would request closeout of current management cost grants and request funding for expenditures which exceeded the obligations.</p>
US Dept. of Home-land Security-FEMA	By Leon Snead & Company, P.C.	Open declarations at September 30, 2002	FINDING # B.3: The grantee needs to implement sufficient management controls to ensure that charges to state management grants are consistent with FEMA approval. This is also necessary to ensure that expenditures funded under the statutory administrative cost allowance are not improperly charged to a state management grant.	1) The State is now implementing a procedure which ensures that expenditures charged to the state management grant are approved by FEMA. This procedure requires state staff to review reports provided by Finance and Accounting which outline expenditures within a grant and compare it to the management grant obligation

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			<p>RECOMMENDATION: The grantee should be required to: 1) implement sufficient controls over expenditures allocable to FEMA funded activities to assure that expenses charged to a State Management Grant have been approved by FEMA and 2) remove the duplicate charge of \$2,900 from the state management grant account for the HM program that has been funded under the statutory administrative cost allowance.</p>	<p>provided by FEMA. 2) The current State of Florida Accounting system mandates that overtime costs initially be recorded in the same cost identifier as regular salary costs. The appropriate Finance and Accounting staff then moves the overtime charge according to the employee's funding identifiers to the appropriate administrative costs allocation. This charge is not a duplicate but was moved accordingly in the subsequent financial period to the appropriate funding source.</p>
US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development – Inspector General	2006-AT-1014	December 2004 - March 2006	<p>FINDING # 1: The State did not have adequate procedures to prevent possible duplicate disaster recovery payments to recipients. Program files lacked evidence that the State verified whether recipients used disaster recovery funds for activities reimbursed by the FEMA, SBA, or other sources.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: The grantee should be required to: 1) develop and implement procedures to ensure that CDBG disaster recovery funds will not be used for activities reimbursed by the FEMA, SBA, or other program or source and maintain supporting documentation in its files and 2) ensure the implemented procedures are operating as intended, and that supporting documentation is maintained in State files.</p>	<p>Members of the Department's staff met with HUG OIG on July 20, 2005 to discuss established risk assessment procedures and established monitoring and fraud prevention procedures. In addition, HUD OIG staff agreed to make presentations at the Department's Disaster Recovery Initiative (DRI) implementation workshops to 'set the tone' for appropriate use of funds and make grant recipients aware of the penalties resulting from any misuse of funds. The Department pursued information on financial resources provided to DRI grant recipients by the FEMA, the SBA (SBA), insurance providers, and other agencies during the early stages of program implementation. However, privacy concerns and the timing of application and award processes prevented access to comprehensive information. Therefore, it is necessary to rely on 'other resources' information provided by our grant recipients. Consequently, the 2004 DRI Action Plan and application form clearly state that the funds are not to be used to supplant other funding</p>

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				<p>AND that their duplication of benefit will result in disallowed expenditures. Local governments were required to certify that no other funding was available to meet the particular need for which the funding was sought. In addition, DRI contract management staff conduct a two-phased monitoring of each local government's financial system. Phase-one, which is performed during the first six months of the local government's agreement period, verifies that CDBG funds, as well as other funds necessary for the completion of approved projects, have been incorporated into the local budget and verifies that the grantee has a financial record keeping system sufficient to maintain an audit trail. Phase-two monitoring, which is conducted after 30% or more of funds have been requested, serves to confirm that expenditures are in compliance with program requirements and verifies the audit trail through a sampling process. A final monitoring is conducted at close-out of the project. The Department's Inspector General's Office conducts a review of each grant recipient's annual audit, which will include the expenditure of DRI funds as well as other resources received by the local government. Direct beneficiaries are required to provide documentation of financial assistance received from other sources or certify that no other financial resources are available. In addition, grantees are required to have direct beneficiaries sign the FEMA "Authorization to Release Confidential Information" form, which is then processed to verify receipt of FEMA, SBA,</p>

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<p>AUDITING ENTITY</p>	<p>REPORT NUMBER</p>	<p>PERIOD COVERED</p>	<p>SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</p>	<p>SUMMARY OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN</p>
				<p>insurance and any other disclosed financial resource. The Department will review current written procedures to ensure all verification processes are documented.</p>

III. Compliance

A. The extent to which the agency has encouraged participation by the public in making its rules and decisions as opposed to participation solely by those it regulates and the extent to which public participation has resulted in rules compatible with the objectives of the agency. (s. 11.906(4), F.S.)

1. Please describe below how your agency obtains input from the public regarding potential rules or other issues affecting the agency. Also, please describe how this input is incorporated into rule-making and other agency decisions.

All rulemaking issues and public meetings are advertised and held in accordance with Section 120.525, F.S. The DEM also solicits comments from the public via the DEM's website (www.floridadisaster.org).

B. The extent to which the agency complies with public records and public meetings requirements under Chapters 119 and 286, F.S., and s. 24, Article 1 of the State Constitution. (s. 11.906(11), F.S.)

1. Please describe your agency's process for complying with public records and meeting requirements. For example, please describe your policy for handling public records requests, process for advertising public meetings, and any other mechanisms, such as training programs, in place to ensure compliance with public record and public meeting requirements.

Public Records Requests

At all times, the DEM will comply with 119, F.S.. Any person who wishes to inspect public records may do so, at reasonable times, under reasonable conditions, and under supervision of the custodian of records or his or her designee. Requests for access to public records will be handled promptly. The DEM will also follow the guidance provided in DCA Administrative Procedure 1004.2, updated in 2007, which addresses public records requests and provides detailed guidance and information to DEM employees on how to process such a request. DEM employees are instructed to refer anyone requesting a public record to the designated Public Records/Open Government contact person in the Office of General Counsel. The Office of General Counsel will notify the External Affairs Officer if any request is from a reporter or member of the news media and coordinate with him or her to provide a timely response. Depending on the nature of the request, the DEM will inform the requestor of the amount of time it may take to fulfill the request, including any cost associated duplicating the records. The DEM seeks to provide responses promptly, unless the request requires extensive research or archived material. The Public Records Officer will make arrangements for inspection and copying of records. The DEM will furnish copies, or certified copies, of the requested records upon payment of fees as prescribed under Chapter 119.

Lastly, the DEM will consult with the Governor's Office of Open Government at any time there is a question about the state's public records policy and refer to the latest addition of the Government-In-The-Sunshine Manual prepared by the Office of the Attorney General.

Advertising Public Meetings

The DEM complies with the advertising requirements prescribed in Florida Statutes for all public meetings. Generally, the DEM advertises the following:

Rule Adoption In accordance with Chapter 120, F.S., the DEM will publish a notice of adoption, amendment, or repeal of any rule at least 28 days prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal in the Florida Administrative Weekly. At the time of publication, the rule is made available for inspection and copying by the public. A copy of the notice is mailed to all persons named in the rule and to all persons who, at least 14 days prior to the mailing, have made requests to the DEM for advance notice of the proceeding.

Procurement Any competitive solicitation will be noticed in MyFloridaMarketPlace. The solicitation states the date, time, and location the evaluation committee will meet to select a successful bidder. A notice will also be posted on the DEM's website – www.FloridaDisaster.org. The meetings will be held at the DEM's headquarters that is open to the public. At least one DEM employee will take notes/minutes of the meeting. Audio recorders may be used at the meetings to record the proceedings and will be made available upon request.

Other Public Meetings A notice is published in the Florida Administrative Weekly at least 14 days prior to the date of the public meeting. The notice states the time, date, location, and purpose of the meeting, as well as information about how to request accommodation if needed. A notice will also be posted on the DEM's website – www.FloridaDisaster.org. The meetings are held in a public building or private building, such as a hotel, that is open to the public. At least one DEM employee will take notes/minutes of the meeting. Audio recorders may be used at the meetings to record the proceedings and will be made available upon request.

All notices for public meetings are processed through the Office of General Counsel to ensure compliance with statutes, rules, and regulations.

Training Mechanisms

DEM employees are notified of online training opportunities. Additionally, staff will be asked to attend public records and public meeting workshops conducted in the Capitol area. Additionally, at least one assistant general counsel in the Office of General Counsel attends the Florida Ethics Conference and Attorney General's Sunshine Summit each year. The attorney attending these events will share the information with other staff.

C. The extent to which the agency has complied with applicable requirements of state law and applicable rules regarding purchasing goals and programs for small and minority-owned businesses. (s. 11.906(5), F.S.)

1. Please provide the dates that your agency's most recent minority business enterprise utilization plan was submitted to and approved by the Department of Management Services' Office of Supplier Diversity. Also, please describe the extent to which the goals outlined in the plan have been achieved.

The DCA, the DEM's administrative arm submitted its 2007-2008 minority business enterprise utilization plan on September 25, 2007 and received email notification from the Office of Supplier Diversity, advising that our plan had been reviewed and was approved effective March 24, 2008.

The DCA operates under Governor's Executive Order 99-281, which was signed on November 9, 1999, and is commonly referred to as the One Florida Initiative/Program. As one of the Governor's agencies, we are prohibited from using racial or gender set-asides, preferences or quotas when making state contracting decisions. Since the inception of the One Florida Initiative, the DCA has increased its spending with certified small minority and woman-owned business enterprises from \$1,037,274 (SFY98-99) to \$4,001,602 (SFY05-06). The goal of our program is to increase our spending with certified small minority and woman-owned business enterprises each fiscal year to the best of our ability. While there has been some variability from year to year, overall the DCA has experienced significant growth over the life of the One Florida Program. Expenditures each year are dependent upon program needs for goods and services, outside approvals to move forward with certain purchases, and an increased availability of goods and services from Department of Management Services' State Term Contracts. The DCA realized large increases in expenditures with certified small minority and woman-owned businesses for SFY04/05 (26%) as well as 05/06 (22%) as compared to expenditures made the previous year due to heavy hurricane seasons with large increases in overall spending. With 06/07 hurricane season being almost non-existent our spending returned to a more normal level.

IV. Alternative Program Delivery Options

- A. An assessment of less restrictive or alternative methods of providing services for which the agency is responsible which would reduce costs or improve performance while adequately protecting the public. (s. 11.906(8), F.S.)

The DEM is uniquely positioned to offer the response capabilities of the state to its citizens under our role as the lead and coordinating entity for the State Emergency Response Team (SERT). As shown during Hurricane Andrew and re-emphasized during the 2004 and 2005 hurricane season, the public in times of disaster turns to their government to provide life-saving and life sustaining support. The DEM and the response component of the team provides immediate search and rescue support, law enforcement security, National Guard, food, water and other logistical support. The DEM accomplishes this through the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and its support functions, coordinated by the DEM, but each support function is lead by a state agency.

The way to improve performance would be to utilize today's technology (electronic reporting) to provide the most efficient and cost effective program management.

The DEM also has the lead in direct contact with FEMA and requested direct federal support and financial reimbursements for response and recovery.

B. The extent to which alternative program delivery options, such as privatization, outsourcing, or insourcing, have been considered to reduce costs or improve services to state residents. (s. 11.906(12), F.S.)

1. In the following table (Exhibit 9), please list any alternative methods of providing services, or any alternative program delivery options that are currently planned, are currently under consideration, or have recently had been considered and rejected. When applicable, please include information from Schedule XII: Outsourcing or Privatization of a Function Business Case in the Legislative Budget Request (LBR).

Exhibit 9: Alternative Program Delivery Options

Major Program Affected	Description of alternative methods of providing services	Benefits (e.g. cost savings, improved service)	Adverse Effects (e.g., increased costs, fewer service recipients)	Implemented, Currently Planned, Under Consideration, or Rejected?	If Rejected, Explain Why
Mitigation Grant Programs	Outsourcing of grant management to private vendors/contractors.	Smaller State employee workforce.	Increased costs (cost prohibitive) – The costs for contractors to provide the services that would be necessary are much higher than the amount of federal funding allocated for state/local management costs to administer the programs. Unacceptable lack of oversight of contractor performance and inability to verify contractual services rendered and/or billed. Dissatisfaction from the local level regarding lack of expertise and lack of grant management experience by private contractors.	Rejected	For FEMA’s mitigation grant programs, the eligible applicant for the state must be a state agency or office. Much of the DEM’s role could not be privatized because the authority and responsibility for emergency management mitigation activities rests with the State. Privatization of the mitigation grant programs would cost more, provide less service and expertise when/where it was needed most. Audits of post-disaster outsourcing of grant management functions in other state following a major disaster have not been favorable.

Exhibit 9: Alternative Program Delivery Options

Major Program Affected	Description of alternative methods of providing services	Benefits (e.g. cost savings, improved service)	Adverse Effects (e.g., increased costs, fewer service recipients)	Implemented, Currently Planned, Under Consideration, or Rejected?	If Rejected, Explain Why
Public Assistance	Outsource	Reduce backlog of final inspections an complete close-outs	Increased costs	Implemented	n/a
Public Assistance	Outsource	Improved services in that existing state staff can focus on 04/05 disasters final inspections and close-outs while the private vendor writes project worksheets and handles new disaster work.	Increased costs	Planned	n/a

2. What provisions has the agency made to allow agency customers and the public to electronically access agency data, information, and services?

Mitigation.org

The DEM is currently building an electronic information system that will be used comprehensively in managing all mitigation grants. Mitigation.org will manage submission of grant applications, technical and programmatic reviews of applications, funding allocations, contract initiation, project management, quarterly reports, and project and contract close-outs using an internet interface database. This system will transmit contracts to the applicant, record correspondence, and process request for payments. Pursuant to the Florida Electronic Signature Act of 1996, the system will support secure digital signatures that allows the DEM to acquire electronic signatures from sub-grantees on funding agreements, correspondence and related forms, thereby expediting the recovery process and demonstrating a greater efficiency in processing grants, increased service to the client and a substantial decrease in administrative costs (personnel time, postage, copying, storage).

Mitigation applicants will be able to track project progress through the application phase. Applicants will automatically be reminded of important milestones and reporting deadlines. All reporting required by grantees will be submitted online using Mitigation.org. These features will drastically reduce the burden to DEM staff as well as its customers by reducing the amount of verbal and paper communications needed to implement mitigation grant programs.

Internet

The Mitigation section of the DEM's website provides program information, technical assistance, guidelines, forms, examples, checklists, fact sheets, manuals, presentations, outreach materials, and other electronic references. The DEM's website also provides Notices of Funding Availability for Mitigation grants, application deadlines, status updates, and available workshops and training to assist sub-applicants with the Mitigation grants process.

To make the process easier, faster and less confusing for local governments and other sub-applicants to apply for Mitigation grants, the DEM has recently developed an application that may be used for both the HMGP (HMGP) and the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program. This decreases the paperwork/application burden on the sub-applicant and increases the likelihood of a local project being funded because its eligibility will be considered under multiple grant programs.

Web-based applications for Public Safety Interoperable Communication Grants were established and utilized during the recent funding cycle.

Mitigation eGrants System

The FEMA has developed a web-based, electronic grants (eGrants) management system to allow States, Federally-recognized Indian Tribal governments, territories, and local governments to apply for and manage their mitigation grant application processes electronically. The eGrants system was designed to be an intuitive, user-friendly system that follows the paper application requirements and processes.

The eGrants system reduces the time and paperwork involved in the application process and at full development (currently in progress) will manage the grant process through the entire grant life cycle from submission of an application to grant closeout.

The DEM uses the Mitigation eGrants system and strongly encourages sub-applicants to submit their paperwork to the DEM via the eGrants system as well. The DEM's website provides links to many Mitigation eGrants resources available via the FEMA website, including eGrants user guides, fact sheets, online training courses, application forms, and FEMA's eGrants Helpdesk.

State Emergency Response Commission

The State Emergency Response Commission's webpage allows the public to access program information regarding the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act as well as the Risk Management Planning Program. In addition, you can download report forms used to meet reporting requirements for the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act. Finally, meeting packages, agendas and various reports are also available. Currently, the DEM is working to develop a web-based reporting system that would allow facilities to comply with the reporting requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act.

www.floridadisaster.org

This is the DEM portal for the public and emergency management professionals to access data including but not limited to: maps, program information, bureau information, Get A Plan application, Florida watches, warnings and weather information, web access to EMConstellation mission tracking tool, daily situation and flash reports, DEM newsletter, Training and Exercise calendar and much more. All information and tools are provided free of charge.

www.floridapa.org

The floridapa.org software system provides an electronic means to track, monitor, reimburse, process appeals, handle time extensions, improved and alternate projects, small project close-outs and final inspections, all of which are crucial components to the State's ability to handle some 60,000 project worksheets and payments to cities, counties and not for profit organizations that incurred damage from the disasters that have occurred since 2004.

3. Please describe the policies and procedures that the agency uses to ensure the security of data submitted and/or retrieved by agency customers and the public.

The DCA, the DEM's administrative arm, exchanges data with agencies and customers, and provides data to the public. Many measures are prescribed to ensure both security and confidentiality. We operate a secure File Transfer Protocol (FTP) site utilizing Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) technology for exchange of encrypted data where required. We restrict access to secure data such as social security numbers of employees and contractors in our application software that is utilized by both employees and customers, and we restrict secure data on our websites while still supporting the open government initiative with full disclosure of public records. Where public records contain secure data, this data is redacted.

4. When developing, competitively procuring, maintaining, or using electronic information or information technology, how does the agency ensure that state employees with disabilities have comparable access to and are provided with the same information and data as state employees who do not have disabilities?

The DEM is required under the "Americans with Disabilities Act", Florida's "Accessible Electronic Information Act" and other Florida Statutes to provide equal access to information disseminated by the DEM. The goal of the DEM is to ensure all employees and members of the public have equal access to our information. This is accomplished by ensuring our web sites are compliant and printed information is available in alternative formats (Braille, large print, compact disc, et al). The DEM has established the Office of Statewide Disability Coordinator to advocate for people with disabilities in all functions/responsibilities of the DEM.

C. Recommendations to the committee for statutory, budgetary, or regulatory changes that would improve the quality and efficiency of services delivered to the public, reduce costs, or reduce duplication. (s. 11.906(13), F.S.)

- In the following table (Exhibit 10), please list any recommendations from your agency for statutory changes that would improve the quality and efficiency of services, reduce costs, or reduce duplication. For each recommendation, please indicate what statutes would need to be changed, an approximate timeline for implementation of the proposed changes, the estimated benefits to be achieved through the changes, and any possible adverse consequences of the proposed changes, and how improvements would be achieved.

Exhibit 10: Statutory Changes

Recommended Statutory Change	Statute That Would Need to Be Changed	Timeline for Implementation	Benefits (e.g., cost savings, improved service)	Adverse Effects (e.g., increased costs, fewer service recipients)	How Improvements Would Be Achieved
Per Chapter 2006-70, Laws of Florida, the DEM is recommending that Chapter 252 F.S.,(and other statutes) be amended to reflect that the DEM is a separate budget entity and is not subject to control, supervision, or direction of the DCA. Any law that requires the DCA (through the DEM) to do an act should be replaced with DEM.	Chapter 252, F.S.	FY 2008/09	Improved service	None	Amending Chapter 252, F. S.

Below is a Summary of the Proposed Legislation for the 2008 Legislative Session

1. Amends s. 110.120 (3), F.S.

Summary:

During any disaster communication is a vital component in enabling responders to effectively reach affected areas and in getting information out to the general public. However, many times immediately following a disaster in the affected areas many modes of communication may be disrupted. This proposed change to s. 110.120, F.S. would allow employees of state agencies who have been assigned an amateur radio license to be granted a leave of absence with pay for a maximum of 15 days per year to utilize their skills in assisting the State Emergency Response Team in specialized disaster relief services.

Draft Legislation:**110.120 Administrative leave for disaster service volunteers.**

(3) LEAVE OF ABSENCE.-- An employee of a state agency who is a certified disaster service volunteer of the American Red Cross or an individual who has been assigned an amateur radio license may be granted a leave of absence with pay for not more than 15 working days in any 12-month period to participate in specialized disaster relief services for the American Red Cross or the State Emergency Response Team. Such leave of absence may be granted upon the request of the American Red Cross and upon the approval of the employee's employing agency. A licensed amateur radio operator may be granted leave upon the approval of the employee's employing agency. An employee of a state agency who is a certified disaster service volunteer of the American Red Cross and is granted leave under this section shall not be deemed to be an employee of the state for purposes of workers' compensation. Leave under this act may be granted only for services related to a disaster occurring within the boundaries of the State of Florida, except that, with the approval of the Governor and Cabinet, leave may be granted for services in response to a disaster occurring within the boundaries of the United States.

2. Amends s. 215.20, 215.22, 215.372 and 215.373, F.S.**Summary:**

The Florida Legislative Committee on Intergovernmental Relations (LCIR) released a report approved by its members in June 2007 analyzing the Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund. Within the report, there were several suggestions that they recommended to the Legislature to consider. The DEM would like to propose the following changes in the statutes to address the lack of growth in this trust fund commiserate of Florida's population growth since its inception:

- Add the Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund to those funds exempted under s. 215.22, F.S. from being subject to the 7 percent service charge under s. 215.20, F.S.
- Amend s. 252.372, F.S. to broaden the base of policies which the fee is imposed on to include all insurance policies.
- Amend s. 252.373, F.S. to increase the annual surcharge at the rate of inflation.

This proposal would seek to provide a more equitable distribution of this surcharge to all citizens and to increase the amount of funding coming into the trust fund for emergency management activities statewide. It is important to note that the fees or types of policies this surcharge affects has not been modified since this trust funds inception. Much has changed since the inception of this trust fund and expectations of state and local emergency management officials have been heightened. It is important that we make sure emergency management at all levels is funded adequately so we can respond to our citizens needs if a disaster occurs.

Draft Legislation:

To be developed once direction is established from the Governor's Office.

3. Creates s. 216.181 (2) (j), F.S.**Summary:**

The DEM proposes an amendment to s. 216.181, F.S. regarding approved budgets for operations and fixed capital outlay. The DEM plans to undertake a long-term initiative to reduce OPS positions and, where possible, convert them to full-time equivalent (FTE) positions. Many of the positions that are hired during the recovery and mitigation phases of a disaster have the potential to be hired as time limited career service employees

with benefits. In 2004, the DEM lost OPS employees because of pay disparities and other related employee retention issues. This turnover which was largely within our recovery and mitigation areas, the loss of employees directly results in our citizens not getting reimbursements and assistance in as timely a manner. Many of those leaving the DEM left to work for the FEMA in the same type of position. However, with FEMA they received a larger salary and benefits in a time limited position. The DEM would propose adding language in this statute that would allow submission of an amendment to adjust its full-time equivalent positions, salary rate, and related budget authority to provide sufficient infrastructure and administrative support through July 1, 2011 for these types of positions. The majority of the funding for these positions comes from federal dollars related to disasters and in staffing plans for these disasters benefits are contemplated in the financial figures. The DEM seeks the ability to come before the Legislative Budget Commission and convert disaster related OPS positions to time limited FTE positions that would run until funding for these positions are exhausted. This would reduce the turnover in these positions and allow the DEM to maintain a more stable staff in regards to the recovery and mitigation phases of a disaster.

This would advance the Governor's agenda by providing better service to those affected by disasters in Florida. Additionally, mitigation and recovery were noted areas of concern in the Governor's Citizen Review Panel report regarding the Florida DEM. Finally, this would advance the agency's mission to recover from and mitigate against disasters and their impacts.

Draft Legislation:

216.181 Approved budgets for operations and fixed capital outlay.

(2) Amendments to the original approved operating budgets for operational and fixed capital outlay expenditures must comply with the following guidelines in order to be approved by the Governor and the Legislative Budget Commission for the executive branch and the Chief Justice and the Legislative Budget Commission for the judicial branch:

(j) Notwithstanding paragraph (f), the DEM is authorized to submit an amendment to adjust its full-time equivalent positions, salary rate, and related budget authority to provide sufficient infrastructure and administrative support. This paragraph expires July 1, 2011.

4. Creates s. 252.35 (2) (w), F.S.

Summary:

This proposed legislation would amend s. 252.35, F.S. to include additional responsibilities to the DEM under its duties contained in ss. 252.31-252.90, F.S. This proposed legislation would put the requirement in statute that the DEM must procure and position supplies, medicines, and materials to meet the needs of our most vulnerable and economically disadvantaged citizens in the aftermath of a disaster. Additionally, it would require that the DEM lease or own a facility sufficient to stockpile emergency response commodities for citizens in the aftermath of a disaster. With the creation of House Bill 7121 in 2006, the DEM was tasked to create the State Logistics Response Center. This facility was opened in 2007 in Orlando, Florida. This proposed language would codify in statute the DEM's responsibility to within its duties contained in ss. 252.31-252.90, F.S. to lease this facility and procure and position supplies for our most vulnerable and economically disadvantaged disaster victims.

This proposed addition to the DEM's responsibilities in statute will make the leasing of a facility to position procured commodities for our most vulnerable and economically disadvantaged disaster victim's part of our responsibility in law as required by the legislature on House Bill 7121 in 2006 in the creation of the State Logistics Response Center. This bill is not intended to supplant the personal responsibility of our citizens to prepare; its intent is to insure the state has a facility stocked with adequate supplies to make sure those who cannot afford or are not able to get needed

supplies are served in a quick and efficient manner by the state following a disaster. This legislation would further our mission to prepare for disasters and respond to them.

Draft Legislation:

252.35 Emergency management powers; DEM.

(1) The DEM is responsible for maintaining a comprehensive statewide program of emergency management. The DEM is responsible for coordination with efforts of the Federal Government with other departments and agencies of state government, with county and municipal governments and school boards, and with private agencies that have a role in emergency management.

(2) The DEM is responsible for carrying out the provisions of ss. 252.31-252.90. In performing its duties under ss. 252.31-252.90, the DEM shall:
(w) Procure and position supplies, medicines, materials, and equipment. The DEM shall lease facilities sufficient to stockpile emergency response commodities sufficient to meet the needs of its most vulnerable and economically disadvantaged citizens following a disaster.

5. Creates s. 812.014 (1)(c), 817.022, F.S.

Summary:

This legislation proposed by the DEM amends s.812.014 and 817.022, F.S. This legislation first proposes to amend s. 812.014, F.S. which defines instances of “theft”. The amendment to this legislation would include depriving others of emergency relief supplies during a declared state of emergency by the Governor within the definition of “theft”. Also, this statute would be amended to make emergency relief supplies provided by the state during a declared of emergency by the Governor that are stolen a criminal offense in which the offender commits grand theft in the second degree, which is punishable as a felony of the second degree.

Finally, this legislation would seek to create s.817.022, F.S. which would make it a first degree misdemeanor to willfully and knowingly provide false information in obtaining or attempting to obtain emergency relief supplies.

This makes it clear to those who might try and deprive others of needed relief supplies or steal relief supplies during a disaster that the state will prosecute them to the fullest extent of the law.

Draft Legislation:

812.014 Theft.

(1) A person commits theft if he or she knowingly obtains or uses, or endeavors to obtain or to use, the property of another with intent to, either temporarily or permanently:

(c) Deprive others of emergency relief supplies during a declared state of emergency by the Governor.

13. Emergency relief supplies provided by the State during a declared state of emergency by the Governor.

817.022 False information to obtain emergency assistance or supplies. During a declared state of emergency by the Governor, a person who willfully and knowingly provides false information in obtaining or attempting to obtain emergency relief supplies commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. [not exceeding 1 year imprisonment and a \$1,000 fine].

6. Creates s. 252.64 (a), F.S.**Summary:**

During any disaster, volunteers are a key resource to enable the state to effectively respond and recover. Upon analysis of disaster related statutes in other states, the DEM feels it would be wise for the state to adopt laws regarding benefits under the Worker's Compensation Act or Workers' Occupational Diseases Act. This proposed legislation would clearly identify volunteer employees of the state and those that are eligible for benefits under these two acts only if the following conditions are met:

- The claimant was deployed by an agency under the direction of the state coordinating officer or deputy state coordinating officer during a declared state of emergency.
- The claimant suffered injury or death during an authorized mission by the State Emergency Response Team Chief. The computation of benefits payable under either of those Acts shall be based on the income commensurate with comparable State employees doing the same work or income from the person's regular employment, whichever is greater.
- The agency within the Emergency Support Function (ESF) of the State Emergency Response Team responsible for the deployment of the volunteer shall be liable for compensation of benefits.

The DEM feels this legislation would be wise to more clearly identify and limit those volunteers who are authorized to and may make claims under the Worker's Compensation Act or Workers' Occupational Diseases Act against the state.

This proposal is good government due to the fact that it ensures that only volunteers authorized by state agencies and Emergency Support Functions (ESF's) of the State Emergency Response Team can make claims under the Worker's Compensation Act or Workers' Occupational Diseases Act against state agencies.

Draft Legislation:**252.64 Emergency management volunteers.**

(a) Emergency management volunteers who, while engaged in a disaster, suffer disease, injury or death, shall, for the purposes of benefits under the Workers' Compensation Act or Workers' Occupational Diseases Act only, be deemed employees of the State, if: (1) the claimant was deployed by an agency under the direction of the state coordinating officer or deputy state coordinating officer; and (2) the claimant suffered injury or death during an authorized mission by the State Emergency Response Team Chief. The computation of benefits payable under either of those Acts shall be based on the income commensurate with comparable State employees doing the same work or income from the person's regular employment, whichever is greater. The agency within the Emergency Support Function (ESF) of the State Emergency Response Team responsible for the deployment of the volunteer shall be liable for compensation of benefits.

7. Creates s. 252.370, F.S.**Summary:**

The DEM has determined that in order to ensure effective and ongoing coordination of local, state and federal preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation for natural disasters, acts of terrorism, including technological or man-made disasters, it is essential to organize an advisory

body. This body would consist of subject matter experts in the areas of emergency management, law enforcement, fire services, emergency medical services, hospital care, disabilities, state and local government, public health, meteorology, technology, water management and retail business to provide guidance and make recommendations to the DEM related to funding and other emergency management issues. These findings would directly relate to all phases of emergency management, including, but not limited to, programmatic, legislative and rule making initiatives.

Therefore the DEM seeks to create s. 252.370, F.S. which would designate the creation of the Emergency Management Advisory Council.

This is an example of good government and bringing together individuals from multiple disciplines to collaborate on setting the future course of statewide emergency management initiatives in the future. Additionally, this would lead to furthering the Governor's agenda and the DEM's overall mission.

Draft Legislation:

252.370 The Emergency Management Advisory Council.

(1) The Emergency Management Advisory Council is created, which shall be chaired by the director of the DEM.

(2) The members of the council shall be appointed by the Governor. The Governor may allow appointments of legislative members to be completed by the Senate President and Speaker of the House of Representatives. Members shall be appointed to 4-year terms, and such terms shall expire on June 30. However, a term of less than 4 years may be used to ensure that:

1. No more than 5 members' terms expire during the same calendar year. A member whose term has expired shall continue to service on the council until such time as a replacement is appointed. A vacancy on the council shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term in the same manner as the original appointment. No member may serve for the more than the remaining portion of a previous member's unexpired term, plus two consecutive 4-year terms of the member's own appointed thereafter.
2. The council is authorized to appoint ad hoc advisory committees as necessary.
3. Members of the council shall receive no compensation, but may, within existing DEM resources, receive reimbursement for travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061.

(3) The Advisory Council will provide a report of its activities and findings to the Governor, Speaker of the House and Senate President no later than July 1st of each year.

8. Amends 316.2397 (3), F.S.

Summary:

The DEM would request to amend s. 316.2397, F.S. which permits certain entities to operate emergency lights and sirens in an emergency. It is important to note that in Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 dated December 17, 2003 the term "first responder", "refers to those individuals who in the early stages of an incident are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, and the environment, including emergency response providers as defined in section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101), as well as emergency management, public health, clinical care, public works, and other skilled support personnel (such as equipment operators) that provide immediate support services during prevention, response, and recovery operations."

Many emergency management personnel around the state are required to respond to a variety of no notice events where it is imperative that they reach the scene in a timely manner to begin response activities on behalf of the state. Additionally, this amendment would also allow county and municipal emergency management officials with approval of the lead executive of their governmental body to operate emergency lights and operate sirens in an emergency situation.

This would enhance the DEM's mission to respond in a timely manner to a variety of disaster related events along with its counterparts at the local level.

Draft Legislation:

316.2397 Certain lights prohibited; exceptions.

(3) Vehicles of the fire department and fire patrol, including vehicles of volunteer firefighters as permitted under s. 316.2398, vehicles of medical staff physicians or technicians of medical facilities licensed by the state as authorized under s. 316.2398, ambulances as authorized under this chapter, and buses and taxicabs as authorized under s. 316.2399 are permitted to show or display red lights. Vehicles of the fire department, fire patrol, police vehicles, and such ambulances and emergency vehicles of municipal and county departments, public service corporations operated by private corporations, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Transportation, the DEM and other authorized local and state emergency management officials with the approval of the lead executive of their governmental body, and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services as are designated or authorized by their respective department or the chief of police of an incorporated city or any sheriff of any county are hereby authorized to operate emergency lights and sirens in an emergency. Wreckers, mosquito control fog and spray vehicles, and emergency vehicles of governmental departments or public service corporations may show or display amber lights when in actual operation or when a hazard exists provided they are not used going to and from the scene of operation or hazard without specific authorization of a law enforcement officer or law enforcement agency. Wreckers must use amber rotating or flashing lights while performing recoveries and loading on the roadside day or night, and may use such lights while towing a vehicle on wheel lifts, slings, or under reach if the operator of the wrecker deems such lights necessary. A flatbed, car carrier, or rollback may not use amber rotating or flashing lights when hauling a vehicle on the bed unless it creates a hazard to other motorists because of protruding objects. Further, escort vehicles may show or display amber lights when in the actual process of escorting overdimensioned equipment, material, or buildings as authorized by law. Vehicles of private watch, guard, or patrol agencies licensed pursuant to Chapter 493 may show or display amber lights while patrolling condominium, cooperative, and private residential and business communities by which employed and which traverse public streets or highways.

9. Amends s. 401.245(2) (b), F.S.

Summary:

This is a technical revision to s. 401.245, F.S. to strike DCA and insert DEM. The Director of the DEM has historically served as a representative on the Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council. In July of 2006, the DEM became a separate budget entity and was no longer subject to control, supervision, or direction by DCA in any manner including, but not limited to, personnel, purchasing, transactions involving personal property, and budgetary matters. See Chapter 2006-70. Therefore, this technical correction is needed to reflect this change.

Draft Legislation:

401.245 Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council.

(2) (a) No more than 15 members may be appointed to this council. Members shall be appointed for 4-year terms in such a manner that each year the terms of approximately one-fourth of the members expire. The chair of the council shall be designated by the secretary. Vacancies shall be filled for the remainder of unexpired terms in the same manner as the original appointment. Members shall receive no compensation but may be reimbursed for per diem and travel expenses.

(b) Representation on the Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council shall include: two licensed physicians who are "medical directors" as defined in s. 401.23(15) or whose medical practice is closely related to emergency medical services; two emergency medical service administrators, one of whom is employed by a fire service; two certified paramedics, one of whom is employed by a fire service; two certified emergency medical technicians, one of whom is employed by a fire service; one emergency medical services educator; one emergency nurse; one hospital administrator; one representative of air ambulance services; one representative of a commercial ambulance operator; and two laypersons who are in no way connected with emergency medical services, one of whom is a representative of the elderly. Ex officio members of the advisory council from state agencies shall include, but shall not be limited to, representatives from the Department of Education, the Department of Management Services, the State Fire Marshal, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the Department of Transportation (DOT), and the DCA DEM.

10. Proposal to study Special Risk Retirement Designation for Emergency Managers

Summary:

The DEM would request that the Florida Legislative Committee on Intergovernmental Relations in cooperation with the Department of Management Services conduct an actuarial study and analysis of the need and fiscal impact of inclusion of all state and local emergency management personnel in the Special Risk Retirement Class of the Florida Retirement System.

It is important to note that in Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 dated December 17, 2003 the term "first responder", "refers to those individuals who in the early stages of an incident are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, and the environment, including emergency response providers as defined in section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101), as well as emergency management, public health, clinical care, public works, and other skilled support personnel (such as equipment operators) that provide immediate support services during prevention, response, and recovery operations."

Many emergency management personnel currently work side by side with first responders following a disaster. Most of these first responders are included in the Special Risk Retirement Class of the Florida Retirement System. This study would establish economic impacts to state and local governments, along with recommending credentialing and other requirements for emergency management personnel that they would be required to obtain to be included in the Special Risk Retirement Class of the Florida Retirement System.

Draft Legislation:

To be developed once direction is established from the Governor's Office.

Additional Items Not Included in our Original Legislative Package:

Amends s. 252.40 (1)(a), F.S.

Summary: Based upon recent meetings with the attorney for the Seminole Tribe and Seminole EM we request consideration to amend s. 252.40 to, F.S. to allow the State to enter into a mutual aid agreement with federally recognized Indian tribes. Without a statutory change, we cannot execute a

mutual aid agreement with the tribal governments. Also of note is the fact that the State of Michigan amended its emergency management statute to allow the state to enter mutual aid agreements with its federally recognized tribes.

Draft Legislation:

252.40 Mutual aid arrangements.

(1) The governing body of each political subdivision of the state is authorized to develop and enter into mutual aid agreements within the state for reciprocal emergency aid and assistance in case of emergencies too extensive to be dealt with unassisted. Copies of such agreements shall be sent to the DEM. Such agreements shall be consistent with the state comprehensive emergency management plan and program, and in time of emergency it shall be the duty of each local emergency management agency to render assistance in accordance with the provisions of such mutual aid agreements to the fullest possible extent.

(a) The state may also enter into mutual aid or reciprocal aid agreements or compacts with federally recognized tribal nations. A compact entered into pursuant to this subsection is limited to the exchange of personnel, equipment, and other resources in times of emergency, disaster, or other serious threats to public health and safety. The arrangements shall be consistent with the Florida comprehensive emergency management plan.

Amends s. 255.25 (7)

Summary: During the 2005 Hurricane Season, the DEM leased two warehouses to store bottled water. The warehouses were leased via a purchased order -- one in July, and the other in November of 2005. As many are aware, the procurement/leasing statutes and rules are suspended during an executive order. Because there were no significant storms during the 2006 Hurricane Season, the 120 day clock started ticking once the declared state of emergency was lifted. Within the confines of Chapter 255, F.S., the DEM had to find a way to continue to lease these facilities. This was problematic since the State Logistics Response Center (SLRC) didn't exist at the time and we had nowhere to store the water.

Draft Legislation:

255.25 Approval required prior to construction or lease of buildings.

(7) This section does not apply to any lease having a term of less than 120 consecutive days for the purpose of securing the one-time special use of the leased property or property leased by the DEM during a declared state of emergency. This section does not apply to any lease for nominal or no consideration.

2. In the following table (Exhibit 11), please list any recommendations from your agency for budgetary changes that would improve the quality and efficiency of services, reduce costs, or reduce duplication. For each recommendation, please describe the changes proposed, the timeline for implementation, and the advantages and disadvantages of the changes. Do not list proposed budgetary increases unless they are anticipated to result in measurable long-term cost savings.

Exhibit 11: Budgetary Changes

Recommended Budgetary Change	Timeline for Implementation	Benefits (e.g., cost savings, improved service)	Adverse Effects (e.g., increased costs, fewer service recipients)	Funding Source (if increase, what is the source?)	How Improvements Would Be Achieved
Provide OPS employees some level of benefits	July 2009	Improved service to the public and local jurisdictions due to more effective and efficient temporary employees	Increased initial cost which would be partially offset by the cost of constantly training OPS personnel.	Federal dollars recognized from State management cost for managing disasters as grantee for FEMA	Federal and State rules for disaster assistance are very technical and concise. It takes on average 3 – 6 months to train an employee how to perform damage assessment, write project worksheets, complete versions, do monitoring, conduct inspections, validate expenditures and complete close-outs, often involving millions of dollars for one project

3. In the following table (Exhibit 12), please list any recommendations from your agency for regulatory changes that would improve the quality and efficiency of services, reduce costs, or reduce duplication. For each recommendation, please describe the changes proposed, the timeline for implementation, and the advantages and disadvantages of the changes.

Exhibit 12: Regulatory Changes

Recommended Regulatory Change	Timeline for Implementation	Benefits (e.g., cost savings, improved service)	Adverse Effects (e.g., increased costs, fewer service recipients)	Funding Source (If increase, what is the source?)	How Improvements Would Be Achieved
None					