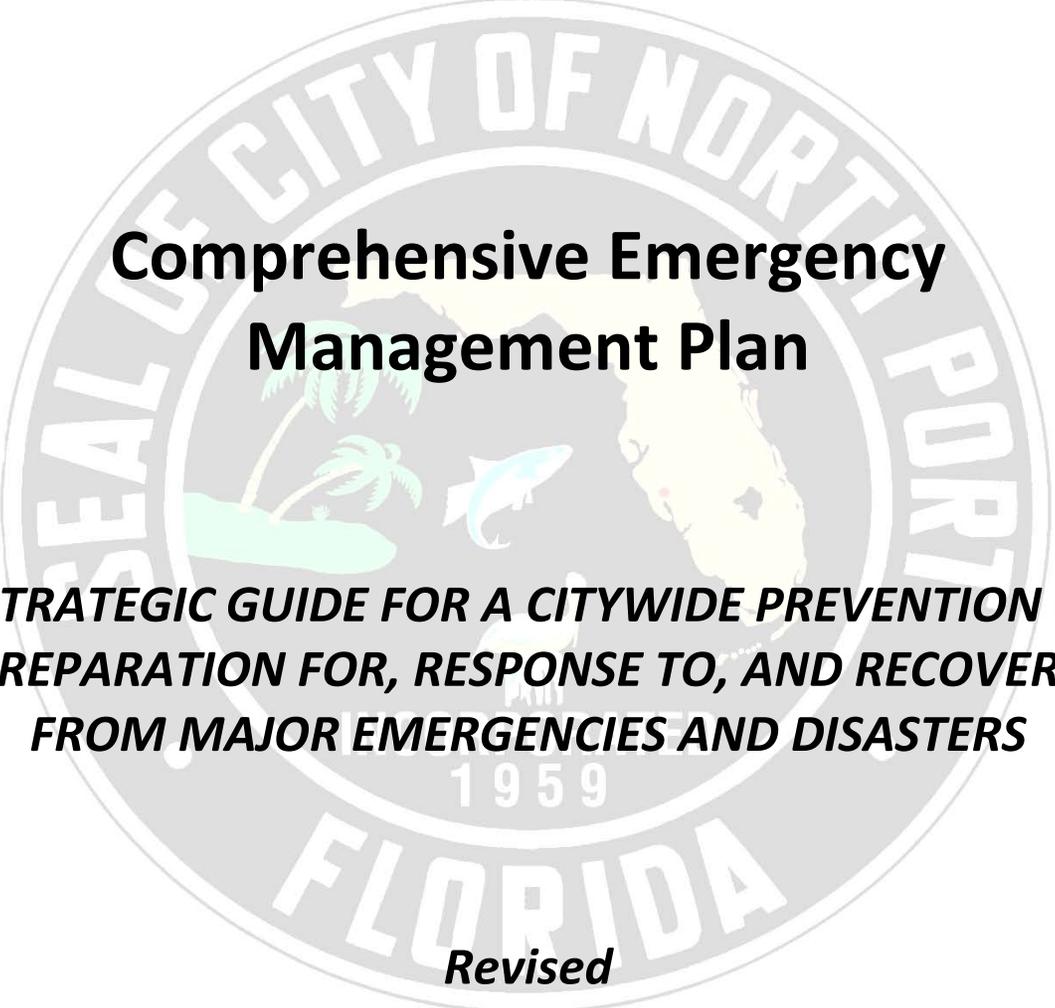


Exhibit A
The City of North Port, Florida

The seal of the City of North Port, Florida, is a circular emblem. It features a central map of Florida with a palm tree on the left and a fish on the right. The text "SEAL OF THE CITY OF NORTH PORT" is written around the top inner edge, and "FLORIDA" is written around the bottom inner edge. The year "1959" is centered at the bottom of the seal.

**Comprehensive Emergency
Management Plan**

***A STRATEGIC GUIDE FOR A CITYWIDE PREVENTION OF,
PREPARATION FOR, RESPONSE TO, AND RECOVERY
FROM MAJOR EMERGENCIES AND DISASTERS***

***Revised
2019***

Prepared By:

***City of North Port Fire Rescue
Division of Emergency Management***

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE CITY OF NORTH PORT COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN - 2019

- i. [DISTRIBUTION](#).....6
- ii. [RECORD OF CHANGES](#).....7
- iii. [EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#).....8

BASE PLAN

- I. [INTRODUCTION](#).....9
 - A. Purpose
 - B. Scope
 - C. Methodology
- II. [SITUATION](#).....13
 - A. Hazard Analysis
 - B. Geographic Information
 - C. Demographic Information
 - D. Economic Profile
 - E. Emergency Management Support Facilities
- III. [METHOD OF OPERATIONS](#).....36
 - A. Organization
 - B. Level of Emergencies
 - C. Department Responsibilities
 - D. Emergency Support Function to City Department Crosswalk
 - E. Demobilization
- IV. [PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES](#).....57
 - A. General Issues
 - B. Public Awareness and Education
 - C. Training
 - D. Exercise
 - E. Continuity of Operations Planning
 - F. Resource Management

V. [RESPONSE ACTIVITIES](#).....64

- A. General Issues
- B. Evacuation
- C. Special Needs Program
- D. Facilities Needing Attention During Evacuation
- E. Re-Entry
- F. Sheltering
- G. Mutual Aid Agreements and Memorandum of Understanding
- H. Communications
- I. Fuel
- J. Community Emergency Response Team
- K. Public Emergency Notification

VI. [FISCAL MANAGEMENT](#).....76

IX. [AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES](#).....

X. [GLOSSARY](#).....

XI. [ACRONYMS](#).....

XII. [LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES](#).....

ANNEXES

- A. Recovery
- B. Mitigation
- C. Wildfire Operations
- D. Flood Warning and Response
- E. Utilities Disruption and Restoration
- F. Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response
- G. Terrorism
- H. Dam Response
- I. Cold Weather Emergencies
- J. Hazardous Weather Response
- K. Tropical Cyclone Response

APPENDICES

- A. Sample Emergency Ordinance of State of Local Emergency
- B. Incident Command System General Guidelines and Position Mission Statements
- C. City of North Port Resolution 06-R-10, Implementing National Incident Management System
- D. City of North Port Resolution 01-R-44, Adopting the Statewide Mutual Assistance Agreement
- E. City of North Port Resolution 2016-R-02 adopting the Sarasota County Unified Local Mitigation Strategy as the formal guide for the City of North Port's hazard mitigation activities in accordance with Public Law 106-390, the Federal Disaster Mitigation act 2000 (44 CFR §201.6), and the Florida Administrative Code rule 9-g22
- F. City of North Port Resolution 2018-R-31 adopting the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan as the Formal Guide for the City of North Port's Emergency Management Activities
- G. Crisis Communication and Public Information
- H. Debris Management

i. DISTRIBUTION

- 1 each North Port City Commissioners
- 3 North Port City Manager
- 1 North Port City Attorney
- 2 North Port City Clerk
- 1 North Port Emergency Manager
- 1 each North Port City Department Directors
- 1 North Port Public Library
- 2 Sarasota County Emergency Management
- 1 Florida Division of Emergency Management

iii. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of North Port is vulnerable to a variety of natural, man-made and technological hazards that can potentially threaten the citizens, businesses, and environment. The *City of North Port Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan* (CEMP) establishes the framework to ensure that the City will be adequately prepared to deal with these hazards. The CEMP outlines the general roles and responsibilities of City departments when preparing for, responding to, or recovering from a large-scale emergency or disaster. The CEMP also coordinates emergency and disaster activities with volunteer organizations and businesses that serve the City of North Port. To ensure consistency between the City's CEMP and Sarasota County's CEMP (as well as State guidelines), much of the language contained in this Plan is drawn from the County's Plan, which is then adapted to meet the City's specific needs.

The CEMP addresses all four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. These phases parallel activities set forth in three key documents: the Sarasota County CEMP, State of Florida CEMP and the National Response Framework (NRF). The City of North Port CEMP also describes how resources from local, State, Federal, national and other sources will be coordinated to supplement City resources for disaster response.

The CEMP is divided into three sections: The Base Plan, Hazard-Specific Annexes, and Appendices. The following is a brief description of the CEMP.

1. The Base Plan - The Base Plan describes, in general terms, how the City of North Port will mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the impacts of a large-scale emergency or disaster. The Base Plan contains sections that address specific operations and planning areas such as: an analysis of the hazards which the City may encounter, the responsibilities of the City government, method of operations, and financial policies that will be adhered to during times of emergency or disaster.
2. The Hazard Specific Annexes - The CEMP contains annexes that are specific to hazards that require special action.
3. The Appendices - These are sample documents, guidelines, or procedures which support the CEMP.

BASE PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose. The CEMP establishes a framework for an effective system of comprehensive emergency management for:

1. Reducing loss of life, injury and property damage and loss resulting from natural or man-made emergencies;
2. Preparing for prompt and efficient response and recovery activities to protect lives and property impacted by emergencies;
3. Responding to emergencies with the effective use of all relevant plans and resources deemed appropriate;
4. Recovering from emergencies by providing for the rapid and orderly implementation of restoration and rehabilitation programs for persons and properties affected by emergencies; and
5. Assisting in awareness, recognition, education, prevention and mitigation of emergencies that may be caused or aggravated by inadequate planning for, and regulation of, public and private facilities and land use.

B. Scope.

1. The CEMP establishes the basic policies, assumptions and strategies for a comprehensive all-hazards Citywide emergency management program.
2. The CEMP is Citywide in scope and encompasses coordination with its municipal jurisdictions and other special.
3. The CEMP provides an all-hazard organizational structure to emergency operations.
4. The CEMP establishes basic direction and control for all levels of disasters creating a consistent unified approach to emergency management.
5. The CEMP is functional in a multi-jurisdictional setting where cross coordination is required.
6. The CEMP assigns specific functional responsibilities to appropriate local departments and agencies, as well as private sector groups and volunteer

organizations, and defines means of prioritizing and coordinating with municipal, state, and federal partners to maximize resource utilization.

7. The CEMP prioritizes protection of human life as a priority, with the preservation and protection of property being the second priority.
8. The CEMP provides a format for the shift of focus of the EOC from Response to Recovery and Mitigation. Long-range recovery and mitigation is addressed by the ability of the EOC to continue operations in a modified form, after the response phase has been terminated.
9. The CEMP establishes an effective format for emergency management by identifying the types of hazards that can occur within the City; determining the City's vulnerability to diverse types of disasters, and identifying the most threatening so that appropriate preparedness, mitigation and planning steps can be taken and addressing each phase of the emergency management cycle:
 - a. **Preparedness:** Preparedness actions utilize lessons learned and best practices from previous disasters, locally and elsewhere, to determine what is likely to occur during types of and intensity of disasters. Typical community needs can be identified and prioritized. Adequate planning pre-determines the best utilization of resources in responding to needs. Identification and training of personnel for roles and responsibilities during the disaster is included in this phase. It involves working with the private sector, residents and volunteer organizations to assist them in pre-disaster education and planning activities to lessen the impact of disasters.
 - b. **Response:** The response phase is the operational implementation of the CEMP. The county responds to emergencies by activating its plan, incrementally increasing response as needed, giving direction and control to the emergency management effort and looking ahead to recovery. Response actions are conducted in accordance with the National Incident Management System. During response, decision-making will be implemented utilizing the City's emergency response organizational structure found in the Method of Operations in this Plan.
 - c. **Recovery:** The recovery phase begins after life safety and property preservation have been addressed. Recovery actions can occur simultaneously during the response phase. The emergency management organization initiates procedures to assess needs and resources, establish priorities, review state and federal aid criteria

and coordinate with representatives from both levels of government. Once the extent of the recovery effort is determined, the appointed recovery team members determine how best to manage the specific activities, what resources and personnel will be required and what other actions are needed to return the impacted areas to normal operations as quickly as possible. Assessment of both short and long-term mitigation measures takes place during this phase and the “after action” evaluation process is conducted.

- d. **Mitigation:** This phase involves identifying preventative and/or corrective measures and actions to prevent or limit bodily injury, loss of life or property damage from disasters. It includes policy issues as well as structural projects within government and the private sector. A separate Local Mitigation Strategy serves as the guidance document for both pre-disaster mitigation planning and post-disaster recovery.

C. Methodology.

1. Planning Process

The CEMP is a dynamic document that adapts to changes in local policies, state and federal guidance, and after-action recommendations from exercises and real-world incident. The City of North Port considers the CEMP to be a living document and as such the plan is to be regularly updated to reflect these changes and to ensure compliance with the State of Florida and the National Incident Management System. The City Manager shall determine whether changes to the plan are substantive to a level that would require Commission approval within one business day of any changes that he makes by memo. All changes are tracked and provided to every book regardless. The CEMP will be presented to the City Commissioners for approval at every update cycle required by the Florida Division of Emergency Management which are typically every four years. Local ordinances, state and federal statutes, regulations and priorities provide the foundation for the CEMP. Development is further guided by best practices and lessons learned.

2. Implementation Process:

Implementation of the CEMP involves the following actions:

- a. A promulgation letter from the North Port City Commission displayed at the front of this document.

- b. Signed Concurrence acknowledging and accepting plan responsibilities displayed at the front of this document.
- c. A distribution list of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is displayed at the front of this document.
- d. The Emergency Manager is responsible for ensuring that all changes have been distributed to recipients of the CEMP. The distribution list displayed at the front of this document is used to verify that all appropriate persons/offices are copied.
- e. The City Manager will communicate any changes to the CEMP directly to the Commission within one business day of any changes that he makes.
- f. A Record of Changes Log displayed at the front of this document is used to record all published changes as those holding copies of the CEMP receive them. The holder of the copy is responsible for making the appropriate changes and updating the Log.
- g. A master copy of the CEMP, with a master Record of Changes Log, is maintained in Emergency Management. A comparison of the master copy with any other will allow a determination to be made as to whether the copy in question has been posted to it with all appropriate changes.

II. SITUATION

A. Hazard Analysis

The City of North Port has exposure to numerous and diverse types of hazards. This Section will attempt to identify the threat posed by each to assist planners in anticipating future needs. The hazards are listed in the sequence identified by the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) CEMP Review Criteria.

Table 1: Hazard Analysis

Hazard Category	Hazard Evaluation				
	Frequency	Vulnerability	Exposure	Risk (Potential for Loss)	
High Winds from Tropical Cyclone Events	<p>The City of North Port has only been indirectly affected by a tropical cyclone event. However, The City of North Port (Port Charlotte statistical area) has been exposed to 54 hurricanes/tropical storms since 1871¹.</p> <p>The hurricanes of the 2004 and 2005 seasons had some minimal to moderate impact on the City. The City was included in the Presidential Declarations for Hurricanes Charley, Frances, Ivan, Jeanne (2004) and Wilma (2005); and Tropical Storm Gabrielle (2001). In 2008, the City activated for TS Fay, but quickly demobilized when the storm turned in a southerly direction missing the City. A comparable situation occurred in 2012 with Tropical Storm Isaac.</p>	<p>Injured and/or entrapped persons and the loss of life. Mass traffic congestion and other evacuation-related issues. Temporary and long-term sheltering needs. Private property loss. Damage to City infrastructure. Lost business revenue, with accompanying unemployment and loss of tax revenue. Fire, hazardous materials releases, search and rescue operations related to storm activity. Looting and increased crime due to economic conditions created by long-term recovery. Potential loss of water and/or sewer service.</p>	<p>A Gulf Coast landfall is one of the three most likely Florida hurricane tracks based on planning models. Among the hazards analyzed in this section, hurricane activities pose the greatest threat to the broadest population in North Port.</p>	Frequency	Low to Moderate
				Vulnerability	Low to Moderate
				Exposure	Moderate
				Risk	Moderate

¹ <http://www.hurricanecity.com/city/portcharlotte.htm>.

Hazard Category	Hazard Evaluation				
	Frequency	Vulnerability	Exposure	Risk (Potential for Loss)	
	In September 2017, the City experienced minor disruptions because of Hurricane Irma. Power outages, localized flooding and vegetative debris were among the key impacts.				
Storm Surge from Tropical Cyclone Events (See Figure 1 Hurricane Evacuation Level, which are built from SLOSH models)	The City of North Port has never been affected by storm surge from a tropical cyclone; however, areas adjacent to the tributaries of the Myakka River are subject to tidal influences, which themselves are affected by storm surge.	Injured and/or entrapped persons and the loss of life. Mass traffic congestion and other evacuation-related issues. Temporary and long-term sheltering needs. Private property loss. Damage to City infrastructure. Lost business revenue, with accompanying unemployment and loss of tax revenue. Fire, hazardous materials releases, search and rescue operations related to storm activity. Looting and increased crime due to economic conditions created by long-term recovery. Potential loss of water and/or sewer service.	<p>Since the updated storm surge maps in 2017, all North Port is still in at least one storm surge zone. Areas west of I-75 are most susceptible; and the risk of storm zone increases in proximity to the Myakka River, and to the Gulf of Mexico.</p> <p>The Holiday Park Mobile Home community is in Evacuation Level B.</p> <p>Several City-owned critical infrastructures are also located in the storm surge areas:</p> <p><u>B Zone</u> - Utilities' Water Treatment Plant, Utilities' Wastewater Treatment Plant, Fire Station 82 and Police Department's District 2 substation, Family Service Center, Property Maintenance Yard (fueling station)</p> <p><u>C Zone</u> - Utilities' Hillsborough and Southwest water booster stations.</p> <p><u>D Zone</u> - Municipal Complex (City Hall, Fire Station 81, Police Department and Mullen's Center), Fire Stations 83, 84 and 85, Utilities' central office, Utilities' Northeast water booster station, Public Works Complex (fueling station)</p>	Frequency	Low to Moderate
				Vulnerability	Low to High
				Exposure	Moderate
				Risk	Moderate
Floods (See Figure 2)	At least 750 residences were affected for more than a week in the City due to continued major flooding on the Myakka River and Myakkahatchee Creek from the Spring Flooding Event of 2003.	Possible evacuation of residents. Temporary sheltering and congregate feeding. Evacuation traffic and traffic related to road closures. Property and infrastructure damage. Loss of business revenue. Possible search and rescue operations. Possible shutdown of water treatment facilities. Possible contamination of water systems. Possible waste water system overload.	Seasonal flooding is a re-occurring issue in Florida, most specifically for those areas which are near the Florida coast, adjacent to bays or inlets, or which contain river systems. Per the risk analysis of the Sarasota County Emergency Management, increased development causes an increase in flooding risk due to the interruption of the natural swamp	Frequency	Moderate to High
				Vulnerability	Low to High
				Exposure	Moderate
				Risk	Moderate

Hazard Category	Hazard Evaluation				
	Frequency	Vulnerability	Exposure	Risk (Potential for Loss)	
			<p>and marsh systems ability to mitigate the excess water. The City of North Port fits all the criteria of a flood prone area.</p> <p>The Community Rating System (CRS) is a set of flood mitigation initiatives set forth by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), which allows participating communities to participate in and initiate programs which reduce the flood hazard in the community. For each initiative, there are points that can be awarded, which equate to a Class when enough points are gained by the community. The City of North Port is an active member of the Community Rating System under the National Flood Insurance Program. At this writing, the City of North Port stands at a Class 6 in the Community Rating System under the National Flood Insurance Program. This equates to a 15% saving on flood insurance for policy holders in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) in both the City and the County.</p>		
Hazardous Material Spills	<p>On February 2, 2004, a gasoline tanker traveling on I-75 exploded over the Myakkahatchee Creek bridge. An unknown amount of gasoline and diesel fuel entered the creek but was contained prior to reaching the main drinking water intake at the Water Treatment Plant.</p> <p>Two nearly identical gasoline tanker accidents occurred in 2016 on I75. Contamination was limited to the local area, however a threat to the City's drinking supply resulted in closure of the Water Treatment Plant and purchase of water from the Peace River system.</p>	<p>Area evacuation and related traffic issues. The possibility of significant numbers of people being injured or becoming ill due to the hazardous materials release. Temporary sheltering of evacuated residents. Adequate equipment and trained personnel for hazardous materials containment and disposal. Adequate disposal facilities. Possible contamination of surface water, and source water for the water treatment plant.</p>	<p>There are few end users of large amounts of industrial or agricultural chemicals and other hazardous materials in North Port. The only fixed facilities using Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS), as defined by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), are owned and operated by the City of North Port Utilities Department. Other fixed facilities subject to federal reporting have been identified and maintained in Fire Rescue's records' management system. Significant amounts of a wide variety of hazardous materials are transported on I-75. It is considered the leading risk area for hazardous materials incidents in the County. Significant amounts of hazardous materials transit through North Port on US 41.</p> <p>The Sarasota County Fire Department is first responding to hazardous materials incidents in the City of North Port.</p>	Frequency	Low
				Vulnerability	Moderate
				Exposure	Moderate
				Risk	Moderate
Commercial Nuclear Power Plant Incidents	<p>North Port is not within the Emergency Planning Zone or Ingestion Pathway Zone of a</p>	<p>North Port may receive a request to assist in furnishing mutual aid under provisions of the Florida Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement. Should an incident be of such magnitude as to require the evacuation of Tampa Bay,</p>	<p>Evacuees from a mishap at Florida Power Corporation nuclear generating facility at Crystal River, might arrive in Sarasota County seeking shelter.</p>	Frequency	Low
				Vulnerability	Low
				Exposure	Low

Hazard Category	Hazard Evaluation				
	Frequency	Vulnerability	Exposure	Risk (Potential for Loss)	
	nuclear generating facility, thus is not considered at risk.	traffic control could be an issue.		Risk Low	
Civil Disturbance	The City of North Port has no history of civil disturbance.	The vulnerability of businesses on US 41 to looting. The possibility that North Port might be requested to furnish mutual aid.	The City does not face some of the challenges present in other Florida communities where conflict exists between cultural groups. Similarly, Sarasota County has had no recent incident of civil disorder of any significance.	Frequency	Low
				Vulnerability	Low
				Exposure	Low
				Risk	Low
Mass Immigration	<p>There is no evidence that concerns caused by mass immigration has impacted the City of North Port. However, recent events along the Southwest coast of Florida indicate the potential for an event.</p> <p>In July 2007, 30 refugees from Cuba landed on Little Gasparilla Island; June 2007, 33 migrants from Cuba arrived on Sanibel Island; and in December 2006, 25 Cuban refugees landed on Longboat Key.</p>	<p>The City of North Port does not have a coastline for landings. However, if the refugees boated up the Myakka River or Myakkahatchee Creek, the City would be directly impacted.</p> <p>Otherwise, the City may provide mutual aid support to Charlotte and/or Sarasota counties for medical and/or law enforcement assistance.</p>	<p>While mass immigration to Florida from the Caribbean, Central America and South America has increased dramatically since 1980, the City is too far north and inland to directly receive arriving "boat people," and is not a likely settlement site.</p>	Frequency	Low
				Vulnerability	Low
				Exposure	Low
				Risk	Low
Coastal Oil Spill	<p>The City of North Port does not include any portion of the Gulf of Mexico's coast. However, given the tidal influence on the Myakka River, if a spill were to occur in the Gulf, there exists a potential for product to flow up the Myakka River towards the City.</p> <p>The City of North Port was not impacted by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in 2010 which affected numerous interests to the north of Sarasota County in the Gulf of Mexico.</p>	<p>Economic impact due to temporary loss of recreational activities in Charlotte Harbor. Furnishing mutual aid support to communities on Charlotte Harbor.</p> <p>Regarding proposed drilling off the Gulf coast of Florida, the US Department of the Interior's Minerals Management Service (MMS) states "[f]or the foreseeable future any proposed development operations within 100 miles of the coast of Florida would be only for the development of natural gas fields. Even if a blowout were to occur, no oil would be released. Any pipelines proposed would carry only dry natural gas." They do indicate one potential for a worse case situation would be if the supply vessel carrying diesel oil to the drilling rig lost all its diesel during transfer operations - this could result in a spill of about 1,800 bbl. The MMS can and has required mitigation</p>	<p>Traffic exists along Florida's Gulf Coast which could allow for a mishap to occur. The hazardous materials release could enter parts of Charlotte Harbor, but it is more likely that existing currents would move the release past the Harbor. A hazardous materials release in the Gulf would be responded to by Federal and State authorities. Public Works may receive mutual aid requests or be involved in environmental damage response to properties located on the Charlotte Harbor shoreline, City of Venice or unincorporated Sarasota and/or Charlotte counties.</p>	Frequency	Low
				Vulnerability	Low
				Exposure	Low
				Risk	Low

Hazard Category	Hazard Evaluation				
	Frequency	Vulnerability	Exposure	Risk (Potential for Loss)	
		during past drilling operations to minimize this remote possibility.			
Extreme Temperatures	<p>Freeze conditions in Florida are seasonal and relatively predictable.</p> <p>Florida Severe Freeze 2000 for which Sarasota County was included in the declared counties.</p> <p>The last significant winter storm to occur in Sarasota County was the “no name” storm in March 1993.</p>	<p>Temporary sheltering of lower income persons whose homes may lack adequate heating capability. Increased utility costs to the City of North Port in maintaining City facilities with adequate heating for workers and the public.</p> <p>In 2012, a coalition of services for the homeless began to establish freezing weather shelters at local churches. These facilities open when the National Weather Service posts a freeze watch for our area.</p>	<p>There are few agriculture interests within the City which might suffer economic loss. Some temporary shortages of utility resources might take place. Potable water lines have frozen in past years causing a water service disruption to some houses.</p>	Frequency	Low
				Vulnerability	Low
				Exposure	Low
				Risk	Low
Brush, Wildfires and Forest Fires	<p>Brush or forest fires are generally seasonable during late winter to spring and predictable based on weather conditions.</p> <p>Sarasota County was included in the declared counties for the Florida Extreme Fire Hazard in 1998.</p> <p>The largest wildfire in the City was experienced in May 2017 during which more than 1000 acres with the City’s boundaries were burned and an additional 4000 acres just outside the City limits.</p>	<p>Wildland-Urban interface fuel loading is high, as compared to normal. Area evacuation and traffic control. Temporary sheltering of evacuees. Mutual aid support to other impacted communities, or requests for assistance to North Port.</p> <p>See Tables 3 and 4 Seasonal KBDI Values for Florida Forest Service’s South Region and Sarasota County as a measure that conditions are favorable for the occurrence and spread of wildfires.</p>	<p>As the population density increases, the probability factor will decrease, but the impact factor will increase. The scattered development within the City, and the lack of land clearance, creates an environment in which many residences are grouped in relatively isolated areas surrounded by forested land. There is a history of arsonist activity in South Sarasota County. The possibility of an accidental fire caused by construction equipment, or controlled burning by contracts is a possibility.</p> <p>The City of North Port Fire Rescue participates in the Firewise program to mitigate the effects of wildfires. Four communities Harbor Isles, La Casa, Riverwalk Mobile Home Village, and Woodland Estates have met the requirements of the program.</p>	Frequency	Moderate to High
				Vulnerability	Moderate to High
				Exposure	Moderate to High
				Risk	Moderate to High
Thunder Storms and Tornadoes	<p>Heavy rains, winds and storm action are common in Florida.</p> <p>On May 24, 2012, an EF-0 tornado affected residences in the Highland Ridge Community of North Port. No injuries were</p>	<p>Possible area evacuation. Road blockage from debris. Temporary sheltering of small numbers of persons whose residences became significantly damaged by the storm or winds. The possible loss of water and/or sewer service.</p>	<p>North Port is not located in an area with a high incident of tornado activity. Tornadoes are common occurrences with thunderstorms. Florida has the second highest record of tornadoes in the United States.</p>	Frequency	Low
				Vulnerability	Low to Moderate
				Exposure	Moderate

Hazard Category	Hazard Evaluation				
	Frequency	Vulnerability	Exposure	Risk (Potential for Loss)	
	<p>reported, but an estimated \$50,000 in damages was recorded.</p> <p>In January 2015, a Myakka State Forest Ranger reported tornado damage to a ranger station and a mobile home trailer at around 3:50 a.m. A subsequent NWS storm survey classified the tornado as an EF-0.</p>		<p>Given the number of mobile homes in the City and adjoining areas, there exists significant exposure should a tornado move through the region.</p>	<p>Risk</p> <p>Low to Moderate</p>	
Drought	<p>Droughts are occurring with frequency in Southwest Florida.</p> <p>The Keetch-Byram drought index typically indicates a severe value during the spring season.</p> <p>The US Drought Monitor indicates the State ranges from Abnormally to Exceptionally Dry, with Sarasota County on the upper scale of drought conditions.</p>	<p>Necessary slow-down in planned city projects due to water restrictions. Assistance to residents on well-water supply systems. Increased responses to wildfire events. Potential damage to residential and commercial structures, and City infrastructure.</p>	<p>Droughts generally impact the most on agricultural-based communities. Water restrictions and enforcement might be required. Droughts have an impact on wildfires.</p> <p>The Florida Forest Service has analyzed weather data over a 35-year period was examined to determine average Keetch-Byram drought index (KBDI) values for each region of Florida on a seasonal basis. These average KBDI values are given in the following table as the "NORMAL" classification. Departures from this average value were related to fire activity to determine the breakpoints for the other classes. (See tables 2 and 3).</p>	Frequency	Moderate to High
				Vulnerability	Moderate to High
				Exposure	Moderate to High
				Risk	Moderate to High
Sinkholes and Subsidence	<p>Sinkholes of a significant magnitude are an infrequent occurrence.</p> <p>Since July of 1981, Sarasota County and the jurisdictions within have recorded seven sinkhole events, all less than ten feet in diameter, and each was centered on a specific property. Of the seven Subsidence Incident Reports in Sarasota County, only one occurred in the last seven years. Reported on July 7, 2013 several small holes were reported after heavy rainfall. The</p>	<p>Property loss. Damage to the infrastructure. Area evacuation, closure, traffic control and security.</p>	<p>Allowing for the vastness of the City limits, the probability of a sinkhole development threatening property is very significant. Sinkhole development could require area security to prevent members of the public from risk.</p>	Frequency	Low
				Vulnerability	Low to Moderate
				Exposure	Low
				Risk	Low

Hazard Category	Hazard Evaluation				
	Frequency	Vulnerability	Exposure	Risk (Potential for Loss)	
	maximum dimensions were 2-8' wide with no property damage.				
Terrorism	There is no specific reason to believe that a terrorist type of occurrence is anticipated.	Potential mass casualties. Public panic. Environmental concerns.	One tactic of terrorists is to target "innocent" person rather than a specific group for which hostility exists. The news media would inundate the City should it be the focal point of an incident. The City does not possess targets of interest to an international terrorist; however, an individual with a hatred of local government, or a disgruntled employee may pose a greater risk to the security of City facilities, staff and visitors.	Frequency	Low
				Vulnerability	Moderate to High
				Exposure	Low
				Risk	Low
Exotic Pests and Diseases	The City of North Port has not had any known reports of such diseases or pests, but the threat exists on a consistent basis.	Infectious disease control. Quarantine for livestock or people. Need for many treatment agents. Disposal of deceased animals.	Exotic threats and diseases are a pervasive threat to the agricultural interests in the City. This biological hazard is associated with any insect, animal, or pathogen that could pose an economic or health threat. The Mediterranean fruit fly and citrus canker are two examples of this threat. There is also a possibility for the importation of pathogens that could have a negative effect on the livestock industry.	Frequency	Low
				Vulnerability	Low
				Exposure	Low
				Risk	Low
Disease and Pandemic Outbreaks	The City of North Port has not had any known reports of such diseases or outbreaks, but the threat exists on a consistent basis. The City of North Port was not significantly impacted by the H1N1 Pandemic in 2009 or the Ebola event of 2014.	Economic loss. Mass casualty/fatality. Infectious disease control. Disproportionate effects on elderly and children. Disposal of diseased livestock/agricultural stock. Need for mass feeding. Mass care. Quarantine of people and/or livestock. Large number of treatment agents	The City is vulnerable to epidemic on a constant basis. Although the threat is minimal, an epidemic is still possible. With tourists coming in from all over the world during the months of October through April, there is an increased vulnerability during this time. The environment is regularly monitored for diseases and pathogens by local and state agencies.	Frequency	Low
				Vulnerability	Moderate
				Exposure	Low
				Risk	Low
Critical Infrastructure Disruption	Utility disruptions are an infrequent event, typically arising from a severe weather event, an accidental cutting through of a transmission line by a contractor or nesting bird. On January 12, 2015 components of an osprey nest contacted high voltage wires which started a fire at the top of an electrical pole on Greenwood Avenue between	Evacuation. Sheltering. Mass feeding. Mass casualty. Large scale contamination. Contamination of water supply. Decontamination. Economic loss. Agricultural loss. Inability of public safety officials to communicate. Civil unrest. Inability to provide critical support functions at medical facilities.	This technological hazard is a consistent threat in the City. This hazard may become present through an accident, sabotage, or terrorism. This hazard includes, but is not limited to, utility disruptions and communications system failures. This hazard can cause other hazardous incidents to occur. These may include, but are not limited to, hazardous material spills, delay of medical operations, and loss of ability to provide power or communications, and loss of ability to provide utility services.	Frequency	Low
				Vulnerability	Moderate
				Exposure	Low
				Risk	Low

Hazard Category	Hazard Evaluation				
	Frequency	Vulnerability	Exposure	Risk (Potential for Loss)	
	Greenway Drive and S. Sumter Boulevard in North Port. The fire caused damage to the feeder lines resulting in a secondary emergency – that of a power outage impacting 3,510 FPL customers including traffic lights at several intersections and the City of North Port municipal complex. Telephone lines to Sarasota County 9-1-1 were overwhelmed and callers were unable to reach the North Port Police dispatch center.				
Special Events	The City of North Port has no history of dignitary visits, cultural events, or a significant impact from spring break.	Public safety resources overwhelmed. Potential for terrorism, mass casualty, civil unrest.	<p>With Special Events, the need for additional logistics and manpower to handle the possibility of large crowds increases significantly. The possibility for acts of terrorism or civil disobedience in these events also increase.</p> <p>The North Port High School’s Performing Arts Center is the second largest theater in Sarasota County. With 1,023 seats, it presents unique challenges during an emergency.</p> <p>The City-sponsored July 4th celebration attracts more than 5,000 attendees.</p> <p>A spring training complex for the Atlanta Braves will be situated in the West Villages-section of the City. The stadium will have 6,200 fixed seats and 2,200 berm seating along with suites.</p>	Frequency	Low
				Vulnerability	Low
				Exposure	Low
				Risk	Low
Dam Failure	The Peace River Manasota Regional Water Supply Authority has constructed a 6-billion-gallon reservoir adjacent to their water treatment plant on US 17 in Desoto County. As this is a relatively new facility, there is no history of incidents; however,	Possible evacuation of residents. Temporary sheltering and congregate feeding. Evacuation traffic and traffic related to road closures. Property and infrastructure damage. Loss of business revenue. Possible search and rescue operations. Possible shutdown of water treatment facilities. Possible contamination of water systems. Possible waste water system overload.	Based on the construction of the retention walls and the distance from the reservoir, the effects on the City of North Port may be minimal.	Frequency	Low
				Vulnerability	Low
				Exposure	Low
				Risk	Low

Hazard Category	Hazard Evaluation				
	Frequency	Vulnerability	Exposure	Risk (Potential for Loss)	
	similar type reservoirs have experienced retention wall cracks, but no failures.				
Major Transportation Incidents	Motor vehicle accidents are a frequent occurrence on the roadways in North Port. However, most which are minor in nature, and have minimal impact on the City.	Traffic rerouting issues. Environmental impacts from release of hazardous materials.	In the City of North Port, I-75 extends from mile marker 171 (Charlotte County line) to 185 in an east to west direction. Exits are at mile marker 179 (Toledo Blade Blvd.), and mile marker 182 (Sumter Blvd.). This is a two-lane roadway in each direction, with a posted speed limit of 70 mph. US 41 extends from Cranberry Blvd. (Charlotte County line) to Ortiz Blvd. This is a two-lane roadway, with a posted speed limit of 45 mph. Significant amounts of a wide variety of hazardous materials are transported on I-75. It is considered the leading risk area for hazardous materials incidents in the County. Significant amounts of hazardous materials transit through North Port on US 41.	Frequency	Moderate
				Vulnerability	Moderate
				Exposure	Moderate
				Risk	Low to Moderate

Figure 2: Sarasota County Hurricane Evacuation Levels
(2017 Revision)

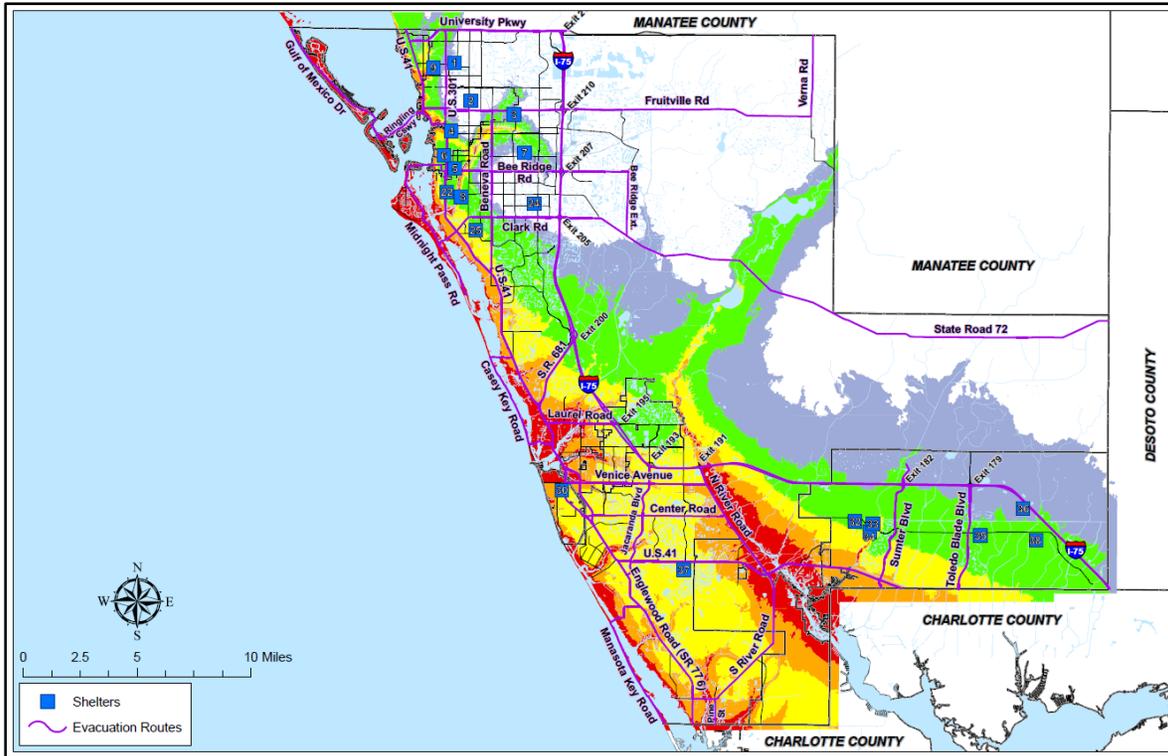


Table 3: Seasonal KBDI Values in the Southern Region of Florida²

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Very low	0-230	0-260	0-150	0-220
Low	231-300	261-340	151-200	221-270
Normal	301-490	341-550	201-350	271-420
Moderate	491-630	551-700	351-450	421-510
Severe	631-800	701-800	451-800	511-800

² Florida Forestry Service, <http://www.freshfromflorida.com/Divisions-Offices/Florida-Forest-Service/Wildland-Fire/Keetch-Byram-Drought-Index-KBDI/Regional-Seasonal-Drought-Classification>

**Table 4: Seasonal KBDI Values for Sarasota County³
Monthly Average from 2014 to 2017**

Year	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
2014				295
2015	454	537	339	413
2016	291	445	340	493
2017	375	453	179	411

[Note regarding Tables 5 and 6: The Keetch-Byram drought index (KBDI) is a continuous reference scale for estimating the dryness of the soil and duff layers. The index increases for each day without rain (the amount of increase depends on the daily high temperature) and decreases when it rains. The scale ranges from zero (no moisture deficit) to 800. The range of the index is determined if there is eight inches of moisture in a saturated soil that is readily available to the vegetation.

For different soil types, the depth of soil required to hold 8 inches of moisture varies (loam = 30", clay = 25" and sand = 80"). A prolonged drought (high KBDI) influences fire intensity largely because more fuel is available for combustion (i.e. fuels have a lower moisture content). In addition, the drying of organic material in the soil can lead to increased difficulty in fire suppression.

High values of the KBDI are an indication that conditions are favorable for the occurrence and spread of wildfires, but drought is not by itself a prerequisite for wildfires. Other weather factors, such as wind, temperature, relative humidity and atmospheric stability, play a significant role in determining the actual fire danger.⁴

North Port Fire Rescue references the KBDI when making operational decisions on staffing, resource availability, dispatch procedures, etc.

B. Geographic Information

1. Area in Square Miles. The City of North Port occupies 104 square miles of southeast Sarasota County midway between the cities of Sarasota and Fort Myers, east of the Gulf of Mexico.
2. Topography of the Land. Sarasota County consists of a lying coastal plain. The City of North Port is generally consistent with the County at large.
3. Land Use Patterns. The City of North Port is a predominant low density

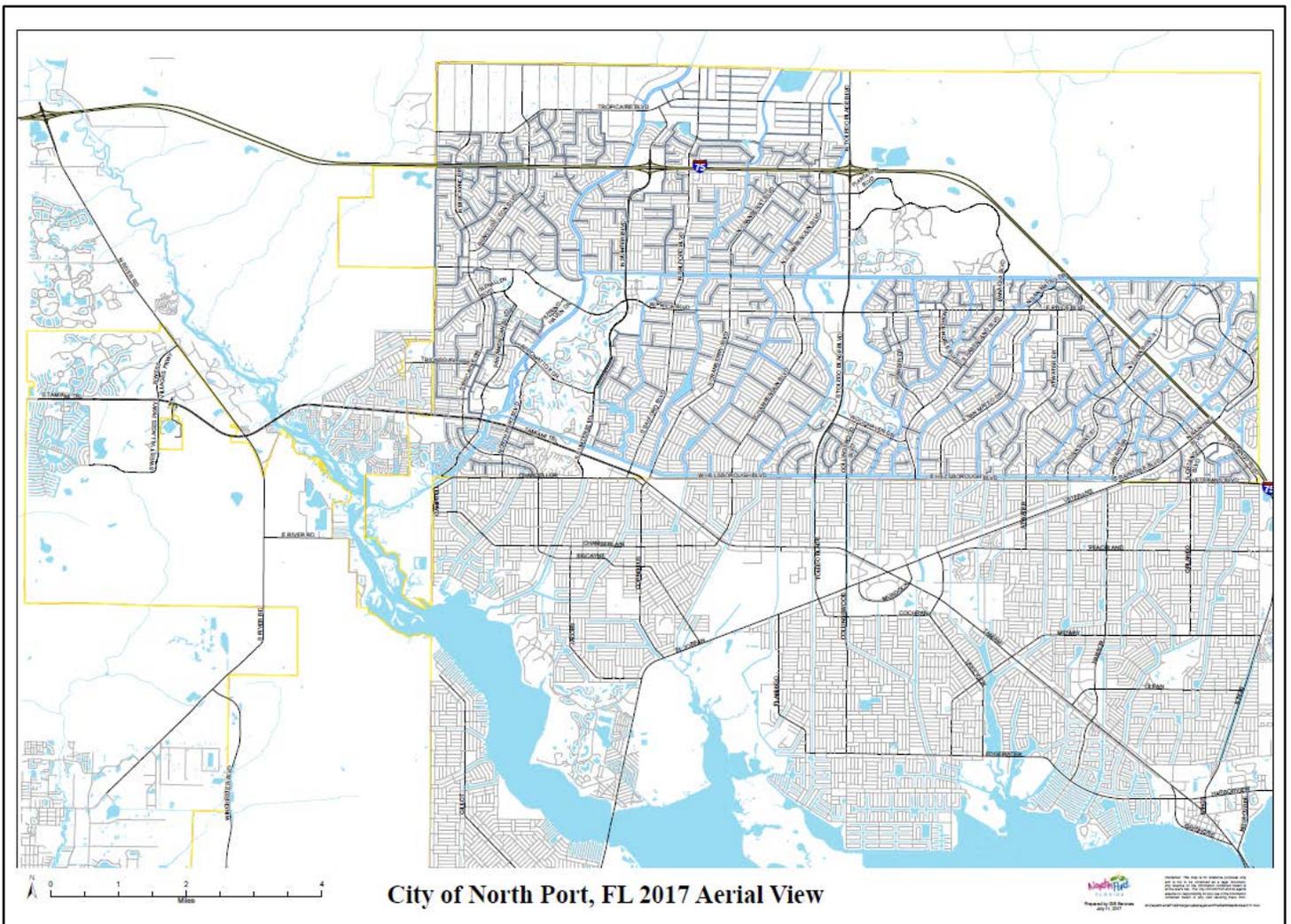
³ Florida Forestry Service. Pre-Fall 2014 data not available.

residential community. Medium and high-density development is planned, primarily for the southwestern portion of the City, north-central areas, and extreme eastern part of North Port. Agricultural/estates are planned for the areas north of the I-75 corridor. Commercial, industrial and professional developments are generally co-located along major roads.

Recreational/open space, public land and activity centers are generally adjacent to medium and high-density areas. Two portions of the City consist of approximately 10,000 acres of the Myakka River State Forest.

4. Water Area. Total area not available, see Figure 5 for map.

Figure 5: City of North Port Water Bodies



5. Drainage Patterns. Generally, drainage takes place into the Myakkahatchee Creek (Big Slough), Myakka River and toward the swamps and marshes located along Charlotte Harbor. A concern of emergency planners is the disruption of normal drainage caused by development and the reliance on controlled canal and lock systems.
6. Environmentally Sensitive Areas. All Federal and State lands are considered environmentally sensitive by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, as are areas continuous with river systems, bays and harbors.
 - i. Little Salt Spring is an archaeological and paleontological site located at 6701 West Price Boulevard. On July 10, 1979, it was added to the U.S. National Register of Historic Places. The Rosenstiel School's Division of Marine Affairs manages an underwater archeological and ecological preserve. Donated to the University in 1982, the spring is surrounded by undisturbed native hydric hammock containing several rare and endangered plant and animal species.

During early prehistoric times (12,000–7,000 years ago) the sinkhole was an oasis in the peninsula that attracted seasonal hunters and gatherers. The site has produced the second-oldest dated artifact ever found in the southeast United States — a sharpened wooden stake some 12,000 years old. Little Salt Spring contains some of the oldest cultural remains in the United States.

The unique anoxic water that fills most of the sinkhole (below 5 meters/16 feet depth) has preserved a great range of organic materials including wood, textile fragments, hair, skin and brain tissue dating back to the Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic stages of Florida's prehistory, ca. 9,500–7,000 radiocarbon years ago. Archaeological remains exist both in the spring basin and the "27 meters/90 feet ledge," a natural cavern at that depth below the spring surface.⁵

- ii. Immediately to the west of 6664 West Price Boulevard (roughly across the road from Little Salt Spring), exists a Native American burial ground for the Timucuan peoples dating back 12,000 to 40,000 years. The platted property is owned by the School Board of Sarasota County and Sarasota County government.

⁵ <http://www.rsmas.miami.edu/groups/little-salt-spring>

- iii. Warm Mineral Springs, 12200 San Servando Ave, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, as one of the most important underwater archaeological sites in America. As for the buildings and cyclorama, these are recommended by the State of Florida that they are eligible to list on the State Register and may also be eligible for the National Register (but neither is completed as of this update). The City of North Port did add the entire Warm Mineral Springs property (water and buildings) to the City's historic register in 2017.

Warm Mineral Springs is considered a health spa, visited by thousands of people seeking the warm soothing mineral waters believed to be helpful in healing many ailments. Fifty years ago, William Royal, the first diver to ever venture below the surface, discovered extinct animal bones, stalactite formations, and human remains. The archaeological world initially dismissed his findings as a farce because, according to fossil records, it was believed that man arrived in Florida no earlier than seven thousand years ago. For the last forty years, several archaeological projects have been conducted in and around Warm Mineral Springs resulting in many outstanding discoveries. The most astonishing was the discovery of a ten-thousand-year-old human skull still containing brain matter.

When the Indians arrived, Warm Mineral Springs was a giant pit surrounded by a huge forest. This giant pit dropped quickly from the surrounding forest vegetation. Water trickled down the walls and into the pit below. This is revealed today by the water channels sculpted into the walls at depths from 40 to 55 feet. At 32 feet, the walls undercut themselves making a natural shelter from the outside elements. These early Paleo Indians must have considered Warm Mineral Springs a sacred place because they buried their dead along the walls at 35 feet. Human remains and primitive tools dating from three to ten thousand years old have been excavated from the sink and the surrounding lands over the last forty years.

Geologically, Warm Mineral Springs is a solution hole descending into one of the deepest Florida aquifers. The water flowing from this spring is anaerobic (low in oxygen) and is believed to have been trapped underground for over thirty thousand years at depths exceeding 7000 feet. Under these great pressures, the water is geothermally heated to 97° degrees Fahrenheit and flows from several small caves located on the northern wall at depths from 195 to 210 feet. As the water rises towards the surface, it mixes with cooler water from colder vents. When it reaches the surface, the

temperature drops to 85° degrees Fahrenheit. Eight million gallons of water a day flow down a natural run on the surface and eventually into the Gulf of Mexico.⁶

- iv. The Myakkahatchee Creek Environmental Park, located at 6968 Reisterstown Road, is a publicly-owned natural resource conservation and outdoor recreation area that includes approximately 160 acres. The park provides an Old Florida nature experience with winding rustic paths, footbridges, wooded trails, overlook, pavilion, primitive camping site (by permit only) and restroom. The park is owned by the City of North Port and is operated by Sarasota County through an interlocal agreement adopted in 1993. Activities at the park include birding, hiking, horseback riding, and biking. The park is also home to the Myakkahatchee Creek Connector Bridge which connects the park to Sarasota County's Carlton Reserve.⁷
- v. Myakka State Forest was purchased in 1995 as part of the Myakka Estuary Conservation and Recreation Lands project. The purchase was made using Preservation 2000 and Save Our Rivers funds.

The Florida Forest Service manages the forest for multiple uses, including timber, outdoor recreation, wildlife, and ecological and hydrological restoration. The Southwest Water Management District provided funding to purchase half of the state forest and is an important cooperater in the management of the property, especially regarding hydrological management.

Most the forest falls within the city limits of North Port. Access is available off River Road, about 11 miles south of I-75.

Myakka State Forest is made up primarily of mesic flatwoods with a mixture of longleaf pine and slash pine overstory with a palmetto understory. Numerous depression marshes are scattered throughout the flatwoods, providing many opportunities for viewing wading birds and other wildlife. The forest includes approximately 2.5 miles of frontage on the Myakka River, which is designated as an Outstanding Florida Water and a Wild and Scenic River. The Myakkahatchee Creek flows through the forest for 1.5

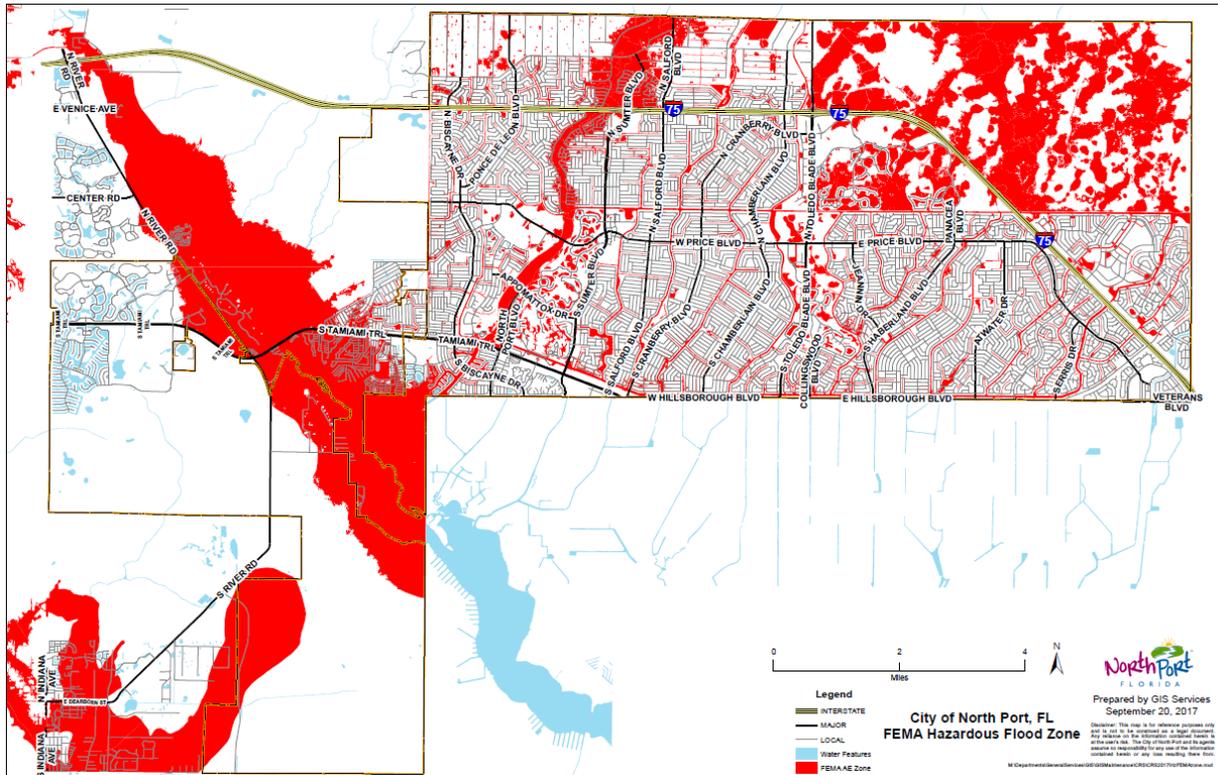
⁶ <http://www.warmmineral.com/>

⁷ <http://www.cityofnorthport.com/government/city-services/parks-recreation/parks/myakkahatchee-creek-environmental-park>

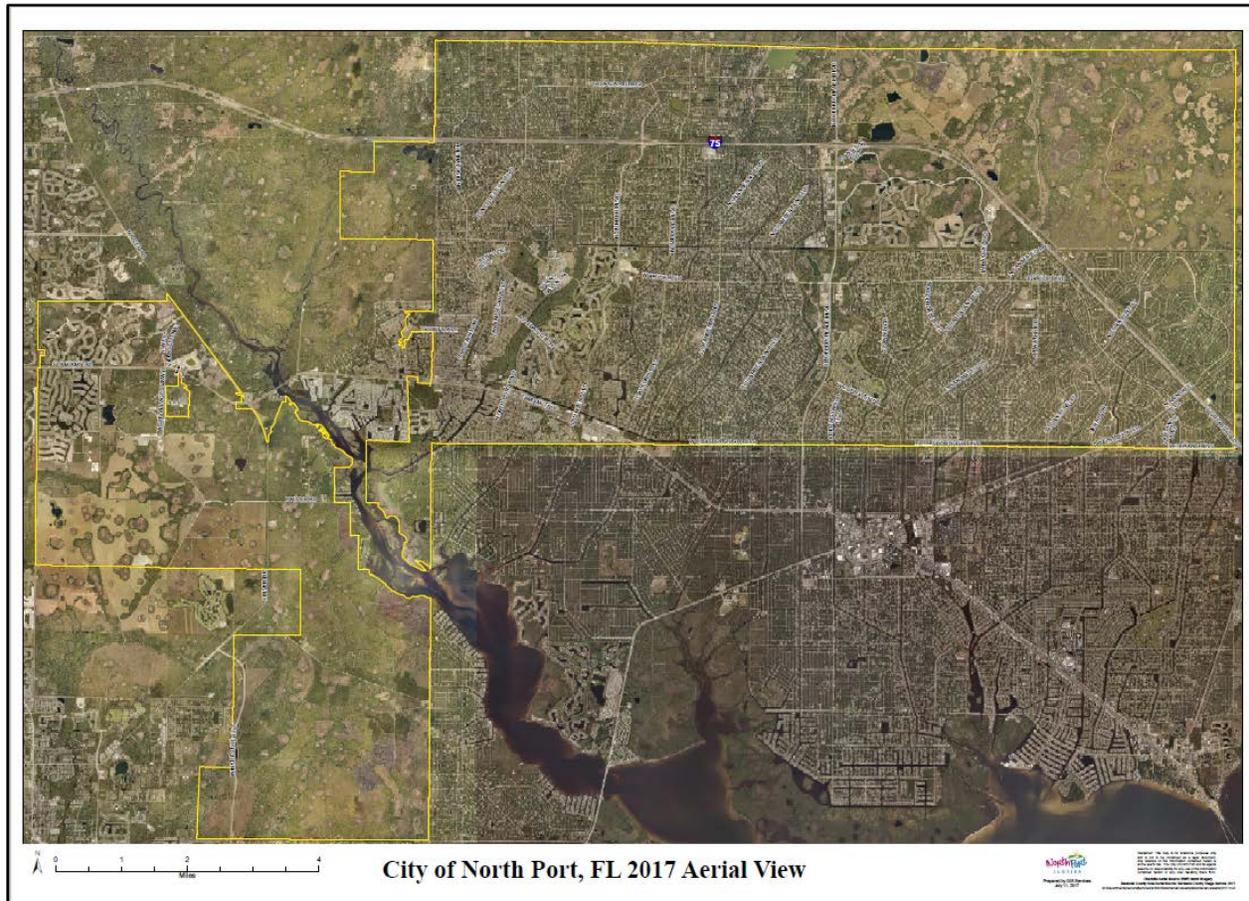
miles and provides an additional water resource.⁸

1. **Flood-Prone Areas.** Flood Prone Areas in Sarasota County are identified as those areas within the 100-year floodplain, and other areas subject to repetitive flooding along the rivers and creeks (Figure 5).

Figure 6: City of North Port FEMA Flood Zones



⁸ <https://www.freshfromflorida.com/Divisions-Offices/Florida-Forest-Service/Our-Forests/State-Forests/Myakka-State-Forest>

Figure 7: City of North Port Aerial View

C. Demographic Information

1. Population of the City

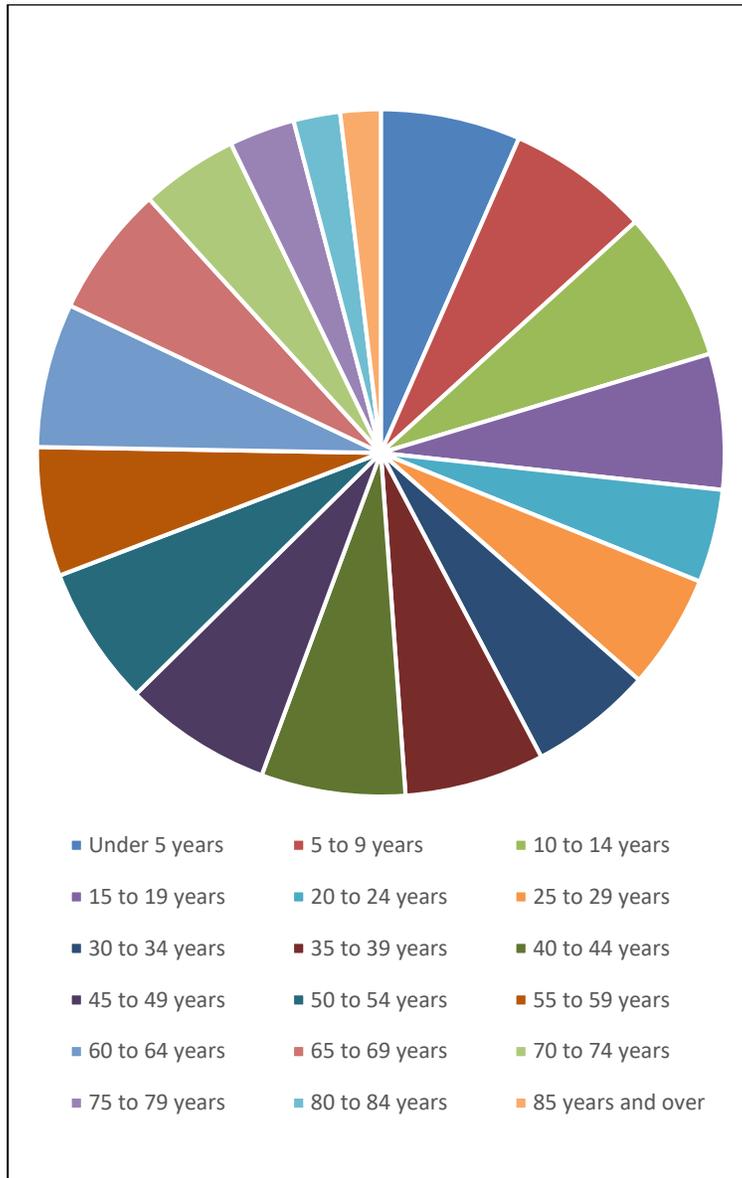
- a. Total Population (2018).⁹ 67,235
- b. Population Density and Distribution (2018). Approximately 650 persons per square mile, less the State forest. The greatest population will continue to be in the western and northern portions of the city.

⁹ Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

c. Distribution of Population by Age.**Table 8a: Distribution of Population by Age**

Population by Age	Number	Percent
Under 5 years	3,531	6.6
5 to 9 years	3,869	6.7
10 to 14 years	4,079	7.1
15 to 19 years	3,673	6.4
20 to 24 years	2,511	4.4
25 to 29 years	3,069	5.4
30 to 34 years	3,351	5.8
35 to 39 years	3,811	6.6
40 to 44 years	3,895	6.8
45 to 49 years	4,035	7.0
50 to 54 years	3,811	6.6
55 to 59 years	3,526	6.1
60 to 64 years	3,909	6.8
65 to 69 years	3,549	6.2
70 to 74 years	2,613	4.6
75 to 79 years	1,760	3.1
80 to 84 years	1,237	2.2
85 years and over	1,085	1.9
Median Age	40.9	

Figure 8b: Distribution of Population by Age



- d. Medically Dependent Population. For the 2018 Hurricane Season, Sarasota County Emergency Management is reporting 228 individuals are registered as Medically Dependent Persons with North Port’s area of responsibility.
- e. Farm Workers. The City of North Port has no commercial agricultural operations which use migrant farm workers.
- f. Areas of Large Tourist Population (including annual tourist and seasonal population). Season population may represent an

increase of 30% over resident population. There is no specific area where the seasonal population resides.

The City of North Port has no major hotels, but a single tourist attraction. Warm Mineral Springs, which is believed to be the “Original Fountain of Youth” sought by the Spanish explorer Ponce de Leon, is located just within the City’s northern boundary at 12200 San Servando Avenue.

- g. Non-English-Speaking Populations (including persons when English is not the first language) and persons with hearing impairment or loss. Figures for the City of North Port are not available; however, per the 2010 US Census, approximately 11% of the respondents reported speaking language other than English. It should also be noted that among the “other” languages being reported, a large population of Ukrainian immigrants and/or descendants live in the City, an estimate of which is between eight and 10% of the City’s population. The City addresses language barrier by making Spanish-language versions of the annual Hurricane Guide available and creating a Ukrainian-language version of the “Stay-or-Go?” literature. All of them are available from either Fire Rescue headquarters or Fire Rescue’s Emergency Management website.

No figures are available for persons with hearing impairment or loss and will be handled by the dispatch center through the Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD) equipment as needed.

- h. Transient Populations. The City of North Port has no recognizable issue with transient populations.
- i. Manufactured Housing Parks and Population. The City of North Port has only one mobile home park within its limits (Holiday Park). However, there are four additional mobile home parks for which the City of North Port Fire Rescue provides fire protection and emergency medical services. For hurricane evacuation purposes, all manufactured housing is in “A” zone. For property risk purposes, the Surge Zone column represents the actual zone in which the park is located. (See Table 10: Mobile Home Communities Served by North Port Fire Rescue)

Table 9: Mobile Home Communities Served by North Port Fire Rescue

Name	Office Address	Units	Surge Zone
Holiday Park	5401 Holiday Park Blvd	865	B
Harbor Cove	499 Imperial Drive	805	A/B
La Casa Mobile Home Park	300 El Prado	974	A/B
Lazy River Village Inc	10500 Tamiami Trail South	356	A/B
Riverwalk Mobile Home Village	150 Riverwalk Drive	223	A/B

j. Inmate Population. There are no correctional facilities within the City of North Port.

2. Vulnerable Populations

Table 11 describes the potential effects to the population, and economic loss if a hurricane with sufficient storm surge, or flooding in a FEMA Special Hazard Flood Area were to affect the City of North Port.

Assisted Living Facilities (ALF). Per the Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), five ALFs are registered within the City of North Port:

Name and AHCA Registration Number	Street Address	Licensed Beds	Evacuation Level
Gardens of North Port (The) - 11966640	4900 S Sumter Blvd	50	C
Joy of Living, Inc - 11966162	8548 Alam Avenue	6	C
La Belle La Vie, LLC - 11968629	3973 Lubec Avenue	3	D
North Port Retirement Center - 11912071	4950 Pocatella Ave	50	C
The Springs at South Biscayne - 11968855	6235 Hoffman St	147	B

Nursing Homes. According to the Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, One Nursing Home Is Registered Within the City of North Port:

Name and AHCA Registration Number	Street Address	Licensed Beds	Evacuation Level
Quality Health Care of North Port - 85810	6940 Outreach Way	120	B

Table 10: Vulnerabilities by Population and Property Loss

Residential Non-Residential / Population / Valuation Information in Storm Evacuation Zones and FEMA Hazardous Zones

Evacuation Zones	Non-Residential	Residential		Total Units	Total Potential Property Value Loss	Residential Population (Units *2.65)
	Units	Potential Property Value Loss	Units			
A	4	\$2,800,300	289	293	\$50,216,100	766
B	209	\$245,514,000	4,394	4,603	\$610,020,800	11,644
C	11	\$12,962,000	8,777	8,788	\$1,290,643,000	23,259
D	95	\$269,482,000	12,693	12,788	\$2,218,415,600	33,636
E	137	\$74,981,300	2,629	2,766	\$557,499,200	6,967
Grand Total	456	\$605,739,600	28,782	29,238	\$4,726,794,700	76,272

FEMA Zone	Non-Residential	Residential		Total Units	Total Potential Property Value Loss	Residential Population (Units *2.65)
	Units	Potential Property Value Loss	Units			
FEMA AE Zone	92	\$384,014,800	6,122	6,214	\$1,352,214,200	16,223

Notes:

Known units not currently on 2017 taxroll is estimated values and included in unit counts.

Residential Units include individual Condo Units.

Residential Units only count one per apartment complex.

Total Value Loss includes total value of apartment complex.

Non-Residential includes individual Business Condo Units.

Centers under one ownership is counted as one unit and includes total value complex.

All data is based on GIS Data (August 2017): Surge Zones, FEMA A / AE Zone, Sarasota County Property Apprasier Parcels and Attribute tables.

The 2.65 multiplier is the average household size.

The valuation is from the JUST value from the Preoperty Appraisers Office data (2017 Tax Role).

D. Economic Characteristics

1. Economic Profile

- a. Employment by Major Sector. Most residents are employed in the service sector or government – 32% are retired.
- b. Unemployment Rate. Per the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, the unemployment rate for the North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) in the spring of 2018 was 3.6%.
- c. Average Property Value. \$192,800
- d. Median Income. \$49,465

2. Potential Property Value Loss

See Figure 11: Vulnerabilities by Population and Property Loss (above).

E. Emergency Management Support Facilities

1. Critical Facilities. North Port Emergency Management maintains a Critical Facilities Inventory (CFI) for the City. Given the sensitive nature of the facilities, they are protected under Florida Statutes Chapter 119, the locations of which are not included in this Plan.
2. Logistical Staging Areas. Potential staging areas should have adequate space to store palletized resources, maneuver and service vehicles and stock end use items. Some site security should be possible. Pre-identified sites may include:
 - a. Utilities Department Work Yard
 - b. Public Works Department Complex
 - c. Municipal Complex – City Center
 - d. George Mullen’s Activity Center
 - e. Morgan Family Community Center
 - f. Property Maintenance Yard
3. Neighborhood Points of Distribution. Neighborhood Points of Distribution (NPOD) is a County-led operation for the establishment and operation of sites at which the public may acquire emergency commodities in a post-disaster environment. If, due to power outages or road closures, the public is unable to procure food, water, ice or tarps, NPODs will be established at pre-identified locations throughout the City. However, consistent with State policy, no NPOD shall be opened within five miles of an operating retail store selling these commodities. Emergency Management’s Standard Operating Procedure 200.001 details how NPODs will be established and managed.
4. Emergency Helispots. The City of North Port has registered two helispots with the Florida Department of Transportation and the Federal Aviation Administration located at the Fire Stations 81 and 84.

III. METHOD OF OPERATIONS

A. Organization

1. Emergency Management Organization

- a. The City Manager is responsible for appointing an Emergency Manager (EM). The EM is responsible for day-to-day planning and operations.
- b. The EM is responsible for preparedness and training coordination during normal or “blue skies” conditions. The EM will be responsible for:
 - i. Maintaining ongoing coordination with County and State counterparts.
 - ii. Advising the City Manager and department directors of training and exercise opportunities as well as coordinating the City’s involvement in such.
 - iii. Coordinate the development of internal training programs.
 - iv. Maintain and update the CEMP, approve and make changes to the CEMP and distribute copies of updates or changes to copy holders of the CEMP.
 - v. Maintain the EOC and supporting supplies in a state of readiness.
 - vi. Coordinate public awareness and education campaigns.
- c. The City of North Port has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS), to include the Incident Command System (ICS) as the standard by which “no-notice events/incidents and pre-planned events will be organized and managed (See Appendix C). Based on ICS guidance, and City protocols, ICS may be implemented at any level of emergency, for any situation, and by any qualified individual. The use of ICS includes all the standardized forms approved by the National Wildfire Coordinating Group, or the NIMS Integration Center of the US Department of Homeland Security.
 - i. ICS implementation must include the consistent application

of Incident Action Planning, and Common Communications Plans, as appropriate.

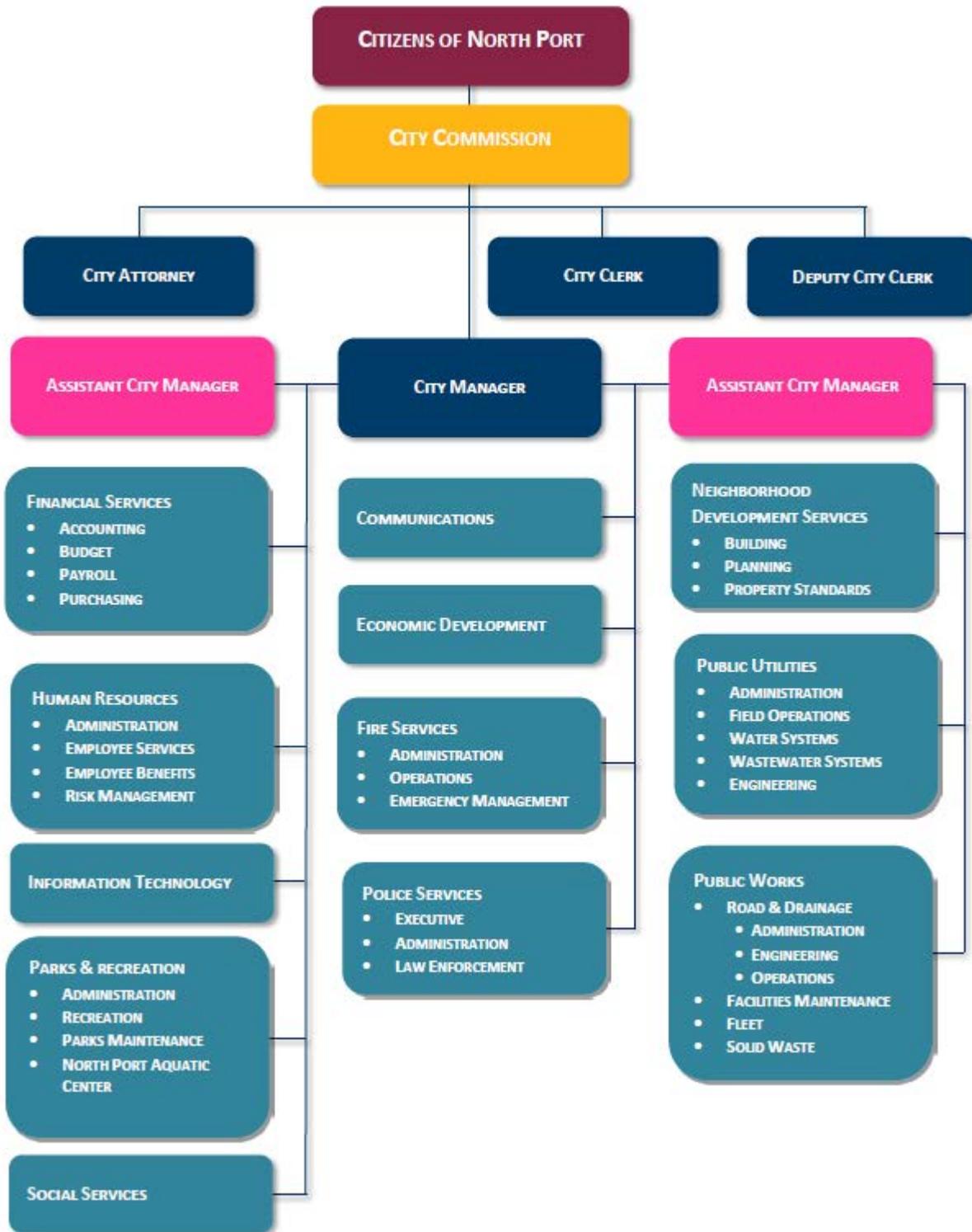
- d. When the ICS has been instituted to manage a current emergency, the EMD's position will be suspended, and the EMD will assume a position with the ICS structure as assigned by, or, if selected by the City Manager, as the Incident Commander.
 - i. The Incident Management Team, comprised of the City Manager, Assistant City Manager, Police and Fire Chiefs, Public Works Director and Emergency Manager is responsible, and has the authority to manage the incident or disaster under the direction of the Incident Commander.
 - ii. The City Manager will function as the coordinator and communication link from the Incident Management Team to the City Commission.
 - iii. The City Manager will continue to oversee non-emergency operations of the City.
 - iv. The City Commission may give guidance and recommendations to the City Manager but will not give specific direction to the Incident Management Team or attempt themselves to assume management of the incident or disaster.
- e. All employees are required to assist in the City's disaster response and recovery efforts. The City has instituted an Employee Disaster Role Registration program. As supported by the City Manager, all City employees will be designated as one of the following:
 - i. Department Essential for their Continuity of Operations (COOP). Each department is responsible for designating their employees COOP- or EOC-essential. Department essential employees are required to report to their regular work assignment to assist with the department's role in the response and recovery effort.
 - ii. Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Essential. Employees designated as EOC-essential are required to report to their EOC work assignment to assist with the Emergency Management's role in the response and recovery efforts.

iii. Support role. All employees not previously designated.

All new employees will complete the Employee Disaster Role Registration form on arriving at their workplace for orientation.

The forms will be maintained by the Emergency Management Division and EOC managers during a disaster.

Figure 11: Organizational Chart of the City of North Port Government



2. Lines of Succession
 - a. The Line of Succession from the City Commission Mayor is to the Vice-Mayor and to subsequent Commissioners in order of tenure.
 - b. The Line of Succession from the City Manager is provided in the Department COOP.
 - c. Each department director shall identify two alternates as successors as outlined in the Department COOP. Realizing that some departments may not have such depth, plans will be established to utilize supervisors or managers from other departments as appropriate.
3. ICS and CEMP Activation. The North Port CEMP will be activated, and ICS implemented, under the following conditions:
 - a. On the issuance of a declaration of a State of Emergency by the President of the United States for a geographic area which includes the City of North Port, or
 - b. On the issuance of a declaration of a State of Emergency by the Governor of the State of Florida, for a geographic area that includes the City of North Port, or
 - c. On the issuance of a declaration of a Local State of Emergency by the Sarasota County Board of County Commissioners, or
 - d. On notification of the Sarasota County Emergency Management, or the Sarasota County EOC, that Sarasota County has implemented its CEMP, or
 - e. On a declaration by the City of North Port Commissioners, or the City of North Port City Manager, that a Local State of Emergency exists, or
 - f. The senior employee present from any department of the City of North Port, who is responsible for management of an emergency, may activate the City of North Port CEMP and initiate the Incident Command System, if in the best judgment of the employee in-charge of the incident, circumstances necessitate such action. The senior employee present will serve as Incident Commander until the City Manager selects a permanent Incident Commander.

4. Actions by the City Manager. On activation of the CEMP and initiation of the ICS, the City Manager will notify the various department directors, and City Commissioners, regarding the situation and identifying the Incident Commander.
 - a. The Incident Commander will be selected by the City Manager from a pool of qualified individuals within the City staff or he may assume the role himself. The Incident Commander will have overall responsibility for management of the disaster.
 - i. The choice of Incident Commander and management structure may be made on the nature of the event. The City Manager may select an individual with subject matter expertise (e.g., Police Chief for a terrorist attack, or Fire Chief for wildfire, Utilities director for a drinking water emergency, etc.).
 - ii. The City Manager may decide to implement a Unified Command structure, by which each department providing resources to the incident may provide a director or senior division manager to share in command decision-making.
 - b. The Operations Section Chief will be appointed by the Incident Commander from a pool of qualified individuals within the City staff. The Operations Section Chief may be selected based on the nature of the incident. For instance, the Deputy Fire Chief may be appointed as Operations Section Chief for firefighting and hazardous materials, or the Superintendent of the Water Treatment Plant for a water contamination issue. This selection process will apply to other incident categories.
 - c. The Finance Section Chief will be selected by the Incident Commander from a pool of qualified individuals within the City staff.
 - d. The Logistics Section Chief will be selected by the Incident Commander from a pool of qualified individuals within the City staff.
 - e. The Plans Section Chief will be selected by the Incident Commander from a pool of qualified individuals within the City staff.
 - f. The Public Information Officer shall be filled by individual holding that role during blue skies.

of the building. They include, but are not limited to:

- i. Municipal Complex – Fire Rescue Headquarters or Police Headquarters
 - ii. Morgan Family Community Center or George Mullen Activity Center
7. Public Information System. The Incident Commander/Unified Command will establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) to disseminate public information. Information released by the JIC must be pre-approved by the Incident Commander/Unified Command members. The JIC will be composed of Public Information Officer (PIO) elements from each responding department/agency to include but not limited to City, State and Federal. This center will release public preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation information, as well as certain information on the disaster or emergency at hand such as evacuation center information, danger zones, and open or closed businesses. The JIC will establish a schedule for press briefings and release other information as needed.

B. Levels of Emergencies and Disasters

1. The City of North Port closely follows the definitions of “emergency” and the various levels of “disasters” provided in Florida Statutes §252.34. Those definitions and their relationship to EOC activation levels are as follows:
 - a. Level III - Minor Emergency (EOC Monitoring)
 - i. Defined. Any unexpected occurrence that can be met with a single department's normally available resources. “Normally available resources” may include the response of other City departments in a routine capacity.
 - ii. Responsibility. The department that would normally handle the situation is responsible for the decision making to properly resolve the incident.
 - iii. Notifications. None
 - iv. Action. The responsible department may set up an on-site command post if it so desires. No City-wide action is required. Press relations will be handled by the responsible department. Needed logistical support, additional

personnel, or other resources will be the responsibility of the responsible department.

b. Level II - Major Disaster (EOC Partial Activation)

- i. Defined. Any unexpected occurrence that requires response by two or more City departments above a routine capacity, or where outside agencies have responded to render such assistance. Such emergencies require a cooperative effort and a commitment of personnel, equipment, or resources of personnel, and equipment from many departments.
- ii. Responsibility. The primary decision-making responsibility rests with the department which would normally handle the situation, but a cooperative effort with departments that are responding in support is required. The cooperative efforts should be designed to properly resolve the incident.
- iii. Notifications. The City Manager and the Emergency Manager should be notified to the situation by the department(s) involved.
- iv. Action. An on-site command post should be set up by the responsible department and all responding departments should be notified of its location. The responsible department may also set up an administrative command post (usually at its main facility or possibly the City EOC). The City Manager and the Emergency Manager should be notified of its location. Press relations will be handled by the responsible department. Needed logistical support, additional support, or other resources will be the added responsibility of the responsible department.

c. Level I - Catastrophic Disaster (EOC Full Activation)

- i. Defined. Any extraordinary occurrence of such magnitude that all City departments and resources must be utilized or where the combination of City departments and outside agencies has been mobilized to handle the situation.
- ii. Responsibility. The primary responsibility for decision making rests with the Incident Commander or Unified Command. The on-site commanders may make those

decisions necessary to protect life and property and to stabilize the situation. Decisions designed to properly resolve the entire emergency shall be the responsibility of the Incident Commander. This level of emergency usually results in a declaration of a "State of Local Emergency" by the Commission or the City Manager, thereby invoking the emergency powers of the office.

- iii. Notifications. The following personnel will be notified (or, in their absence, an alternate from their department): City Manager, Emergency Manager, Fire Chief, Police Chief, and all other department directors as seen necessary for primary EOC activation. The initiating department shall have the responsibility for making the above notifications. The initiating departments may get assistance in any instance by notifying dispatch or the City Emergency Manager of the need for such assistance.
 - iv. Action. The senior representative of the initiating department shall establish an on-site command post and notify all departments of the location. The City EOC shall be activated. All members of the Incident Management Team and support staff will report to the EOC. Press Relations will be assumed by the EOC. The further acquisition of personnel, equipment, or other resources will become the duty of the EOC. The City EOC will assume the incident-related communications functions during a Level I activation. All other department heads and those with designated responsibilities elsewhere in this plan should report to their regular areas of business (other instructions may be given at time of mobilization).
2. Full activation of the EOC does not occur in every emergency event. Even situations with multi-discipline and mutual aid involvements are often managed effectively in the field using the Incident Command Systems' principles practiced by responders in the County.
- a. The EOC may be activated simply to provide support to the Incident Commander(s) in the field.
 - b. Any incident may escalate from a field command emergency to one managed from the EOC.

C. Department Roles and Responsibilities

1. General

- a. Elected officials and other governmental authorities of the City operate essentially the same during normal and emergency times. Non-emergency activities may be suspended, and resultant uncommitted personnel reallocated to the City EOC.
- b. The scene of decision-making may shift from the normal City Commission conference rooms and Department offices to the City EOC and/or other special facilities.
- c. The City of North Port's organization for disaster management commits all units of local government to provide the service and assistance for which they are best trained and most experienced. Those organizations that have no inherent emergency management roles will make their personnel available to support disaster operations as may be directed.

2. The City Commission's Responsibilities:

- a. Analyze the Citywide social and economic impact of the situation and provide policy and guidance as requested.
- b. Prepare to participate in public information presentations and media briefings.
- c. Delegate policy and direction, including authority to declare a Citywide emergency/disaster, to the City Manager ensuring continuity of government, one-voice decisions and unified community support as requested.
- d. Convene emergency session as soon as is practicable.

3. The City Manager's Responsibilities:

- a. Declare State of Local Emergency declarations pursuant to F.S. 252.38(3)(a)(5). Extend or terminate disaster declarations as required.

- b. Provide to Emergency Management a line of succession, naming the two officials in sequence authorized to act with his authority in his absence.
 - c. Function as the coordination point between the Commission and the City department and office heads and private and volunteer sector representatives.
 - d. Provide the City EOC with an empowered representative to assist in coordination of City-County emergency operations.
 - e. Ensure participation throughout the event on the part of City police, fire, public works and other City government offices in coordination with the overall City's operations.
 - f. Ensure the establishment of Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG) for all elements in City government as needed to implement this Plan. Establish readiness procedures that ensure the availability of trained personnel and requisite equipment and facilities in time of emergency.
4. The City Attorney's Responsibilities:
- a. Provide a two-person successor list to the Emergency Manager.
 - b. Provide legal counsel as required throughout the emergency with emphasis on SLE/disaster declarations, curfew, sales restrictions, and re-entry issues.
5. The Police Chief's Responsibilities:
- a. Provide a two-person successor list to the Emergency Manager.
 - b. Staff the City EOC on request.
 - c. Provide professional advice and expertise as well as resources to the City Commission, City Manager and other elements of City government operations particularly in support of evacuations, public warnings and notifications, physical security activities, and movement control.
 - d. Request, coordinate and control all other law enforcement resources brought in to assist the City.

- e. Draft and coordinate requests for “Military Support of Civil Authority” in coordination with the City EOC for forwarding to the County EOC.
 - f. Operate a central 9-1-1 and police dispatch system and center throughout the emergency.
 - g. Provide field incident commanders upon request.
 - h. Maintain mutual aid agreements with State-wide and adjacent law enforcement agencies.
 - i. Provide resources to the Tactical First-In Team Task Force.
 - j. Provide security for the City EOC, each shelter, and incident facilities.
6. The Fire Rescue Chief’s Responsibilities:
- a. Provide a two-person successor list.
 - b. Staff the City EOC on request.
 - c. Coordinate the activities of all fire rescue organizations used in the City throughout the emergency with overall City operations.
 - d. Submit requests for mutual aid and other forms of external aid through the City EOC to the County EOC.
 - e. Assist in the evacuation of Medically Dependent Persons.
 - f. Provide resources to the Tactical First-In Team Task Force.
 - g. If requested, provide an EMT or Paramedic or fully-staffed rescue to each hurricane evacuation center for medical assistance.
7. The Director of the Neighborhood Development Services Department’s Responsibilities:
- a. Provide a two-person successor list to Emergency Manager.
 - b. Be prepared to perform normal functions at routine locations, situation allowing, or at alternate locations, as necessary.

- c. Provide input to the City EOC regarding the need to suspend or modify ordinances or other City rules due to an emergency or disaster.
 - d. Conduct damage assessment of public infrastructure in coordination with the Utilities, Public Works and Building Departments.
 - e. Provide trained personnel to conduct public infrastructure damage estimation and assessment tasks by both land vehicle and aircraft in coordination with City/County damage assessment operations.
 - f. Effect contractor pre-registration and other preparations for expedited issue of building permits and contractor licensing as may be necessary to rebuilding of the community in the aftermath of a disaster.
8. The Director of the Finance Department's Responsibilities:
- a. Provide a two-person successor list to Emergency Manager.
 - b. Staff the City EOC on request.
 - c. Manage the City-wide tracking of disaster-related costs.
 - d. Act as primary point of contact for financial matters with County, State and Federal agents during disaster recovery and reimbursement processes.
 - e. Provide emergency procurement support for supplies and equipment needed by City agencies under authority of the Sec. 2-408, Emergency Procurement, of the Code of the City of North Port.
 - f. Develop and promulgate emergency procurement procedures to be used by departments and offices funded by City government that are compatible with State and Federal financial reporting requirements.
9. The Director of the Public Works Department's Responsibilities:
- a. Provide a two-person successor list to Emergency Manager.
 - b. Staff the City EOC on request.

- c. Conduct damage assessment of public infrastructure in coordination with the Utilities and Neighborhood Development Services Departments.
 - d. Provide maintenance services as needed to keep evacuation routes open, flooded or otherwise blocked road areas barricaded, and traffic rerouting coordinated with law enforcement agencies.
 - e. Monitor water flow in the waterway system and adjust water control facilities.
 - f. Implement the Debris Management Plan through management of post-disaster debris clearance, removal, monitoring, transportation and disposal.
 - g. Provide resources to the Tactical First-In Team Task Force.
 - h. Provide for emergency fueling and repairs of City vehicles.
 - i. Ensure that all City buildings are prepared/protected during emergency and disaster events.
 - j. Provide servicing and repair of governmental buildings to ensure operational ability and prevention of damage if needed.
 - k. Work with Emergency Management to identify projects that could reduce damage to government buildings.
 - l. Provide for on-site facility maintenance and janitorial duties in City Hall during disaster operations.
 - m. Coordinate facility closings with the EOC and PIO.
 - n. Provide facility technicians to resolve problems related to mechanical, plumbing, electrical, or otherwise for the City EOC.
10. The Public Information Officer Responsibilities:
- a. Provide a two-person successor list to Emergency Manager.
 - b. Establish and operate a Joint Information Center (JIC) and Call Center near the EOC, collecting information in the EOC, and from field unit Public Information Officer (PIO). The JIC will be composed

- of PIO elements from each responding department/agency to include but not limited to City, State and Federal.
- c. Activate the Crisis Communication and Public Information appendix.
 - d. Organize, schedule and manage media briefings regarding actual emergency preparedness, response and recovery operations.
 - e. Prepare and disseminate emergency public information materials incidental to an emergency operation.
 - f. During and following an emergency, serve as the single official point of contact between City government and all media representatives.
 - g. Coordinate public information releases and rumor items with representatives of County, State and Federal governmental agencies as may be on scene in any official capacity.
 - h. Assist the essential services in developing and disseminating post-disaster health and safety instructions for the reoccupation of evacuated areas and storm damaged homes.
11. The Director of Parks and Recreation Department's Responsibilities:
- a. Provide a two-person successor list to Emergency Manager.
 - b. Staff the EOC as requested.
 - c. Staff the Morgan Center's employee dependent shelter
 - d. Provide the availability of park facilities (structures and land) for disaster preparedness, response, sheltering and recovery operations as needed by the City.
12. The City Clerk's Responsibilities:
- a. Provide a two-person successor list to Emergency Manager.
 - b. Staff the City EOC on request.

- c. With the assistance of the City Attorney, draft the appropriate documents to declare a State of Local Emergency (SLE) declaration for the City Commission or City Manager.
 - d. Schedule the City Commission to continuous emergency session as soon as is practicable.
 - e. Provide administrative staff support for maintenance of an official operations log in the City EOC when activated to Level I, maintain the City official log of situations and events encountered, decisions rendered, and actions taken.
 - f. Provide technical advice and assistance to the activated EOC regarding records for each specific disaster or emergency.
13. The Director of the Utilities Department's Responsibilities:
- a. Provide a two-person successor list to Emergency Manager.
 - b. Staff the City EOC as requested.
 - c. Issue any precautionary notices as required.
 - d. Provide support to other emergency response agencies as needed.
 - e. Provide resources to the Tactical First-In Team Task Force.
 - f. Conduct damage assessment of public infrastructure in coordination with the Public Works and Neighborhood Development Services Departments.
 - g. Provide emergency supplies of potable water, when required.
14. The Director of the Human Resources' Department's Responsibilities:
- a. Provide a two-person successor list to Emergency Manager.
 - b. Maintain insurance records and support the Workers' Compensation program.
 - c. Conduct damage assessment of City facilities in conjunction with Facilities Maintenance.

- d. Provide staff for the Call Center.
 - e. Develop and maintain a roster of government employees who have foreign language or sign language capability.
15. The Office of Information Technology's Responsibilities:
- a. Provide Geographic Information Systems staffing for the EOC following an event for mapping and plotting of damage, areas of concern, and other items as required.
 - b. Provide on-site computer technicians to resolve problems related to computers, printers, networking, or otherwise for the City EOC.
 - c. Provide network systems' technical support for all City departments to ensure continuity of operations.
16. The Office of Economic Development's Responsibilities:
- a. The Economic Development Manager, within the City Manager's Office, shall serve as point of contact for business/industry related issues in pre- and post-disaster scenarios, and assist in identification of and collection of information from businesses that have been affected by a disaster event.
- D. Emergency Support Function to City Department Crosswalk

The City of North Port's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is organized by the standards of the Incident Command System (ICS). This is to ensure consistency with the Sarasota County EOC and State of Florida EOCs. Given there is some difference in the way other EOCs are organized, the below table (12) and organizational chart (Figure 13) crosswalks the traditional Emergency Service Functions to the ICS organizational component or department found in the City of North Port EOC.

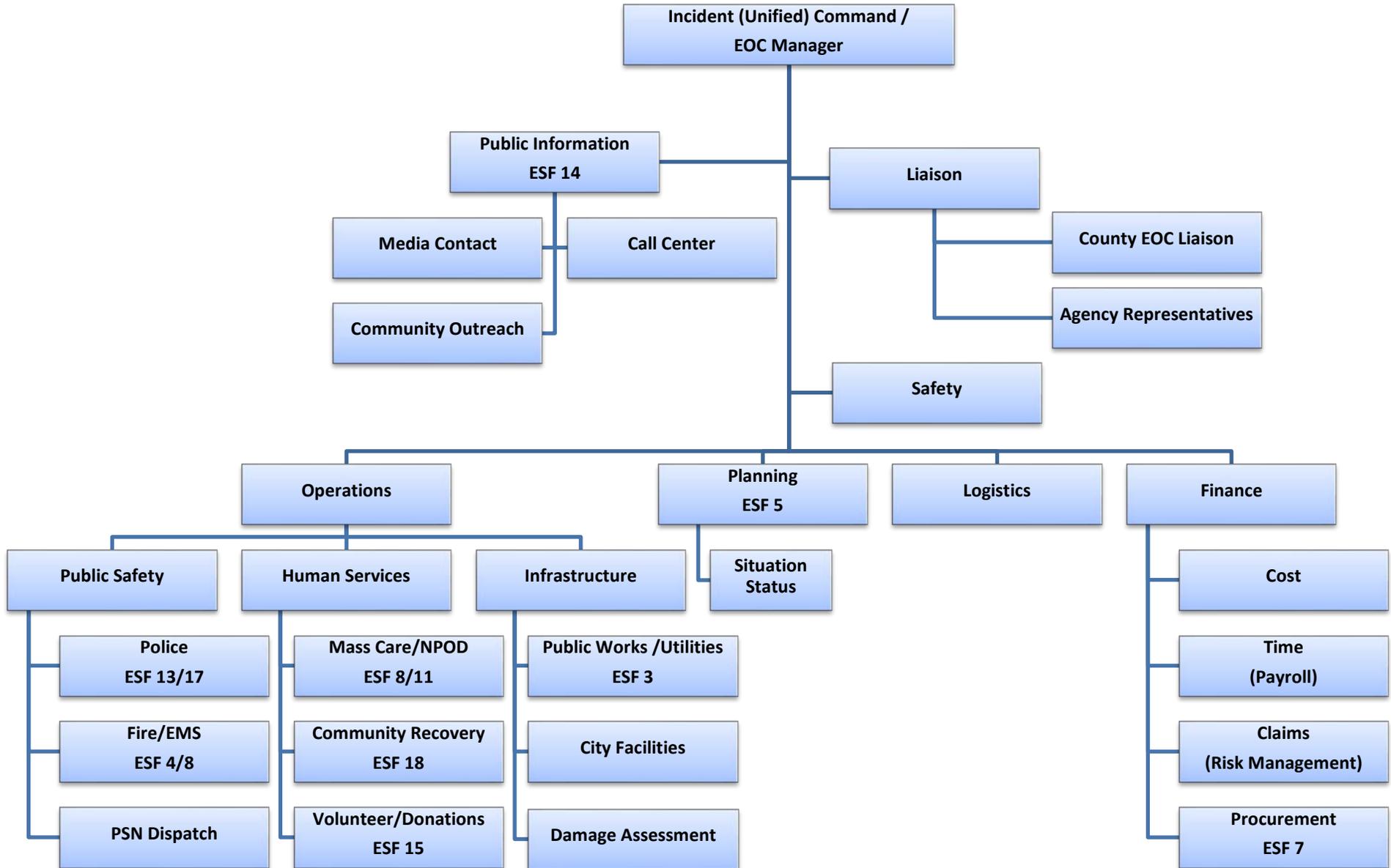
Table 12: Emergency Support Function to City Department Crosswalk

ESF	Discipline	ICS Position (CNP Lead Agency)
ESF-1	Transportation	Sarasota County
ESF-2	Communications	Verizon
ESF-3	Public Works and Engineering	Operations (CNP Public Works)
ESF-4	Firefighting	Operations (CNP Fire Rescue)
ESF-5	Information and Planning	Planning (CNP Neighborhood Development Services)
ESF-6	Mass Care	Sarasota County
ESF-7	Resource Support	Finance (CNP Purchasing)
ESF-8	Health and Medical	Operations (CNP Fire Rescue)
ESF-9	Search and Rescue	Operations (CNP Fire Rescue)
ESF-10	Hazardous Materials	Sarasota County
ESF-11	Food and Water	Sarasota County
ESF-12	Energy	FP&L
ESF-13	Military Support	Florida National Guard
ESF-14	Public Information	PIO (CNP City Manager)
ESF-15	Volunteers and Donations	Operations (CNP Social Services)
ESF-16	Law Enforcement and Security	Operations (CNP Police)
ESF-17	Animal Protection	Sarasota County Sheriff's Office
n/a	Damage Assessment	Operations (CNP Neighborhood Development Svcs.)
n/a	Environmental Protection	Sarasota County
n/a	Community Relations	CNP City Manager
n/a	Disaster Recovery Centers	Sarasota County
n/a	Infrastructure / Public Assistance	As identified by the City
n/a	Unmet Needs Coordination	Sarasota County
n/a	Emergency Housing	Sarasota County
n/a	Debris Management	Operations (CNP Public Works)
n/a	Disaster Field Office	Sarasota County
n/a	Mitigation Assessment	CNP Public Works
n/a	Business Recovery	CNP City Manager
n/a	Others	As identified by the City

- E. Demobilization of the City EOC. The release of personnel from the EOC and the ultimate closure of the EOC should be preplanned and conducted in an orderly method. The Incident Commander and general staff should determine when and how such draw down and closure will be accomplished. Considerations include, but are not limited to:
1. Determining which positions are no longer required to operate on a continuous 24-hour basis and reducing their hours of operation.

2. Determining which positions can be consolidated to release some personnel.
3. Determining which personnel should be released first due to fatigue, family and personal needs, or the requirement for them to return to their normal duty positions.
4. Determining if some new personnel should be integrated into the EOC to allow for others to be released, or if the release can take place without the infusion of new personnel.
5. Ensuring all financial records are completed and collected by the EOC Cost Unit.
6. Verifying that historical documentation is transferred to the City Clerk for custodial care.
7. Appointing a person or persons to assure that all EOC supplies, forms, displays and equipment are returned to the City Emergency Manager for future utilization.
8. Notifying the City Manager of the intention to close the EOC with an estimated effective time.

**Figure 13: Organization Chart of the City of North Port
Emergency Operations Center**



IV. PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

A. General Issues

1. The Emergency Manager is responsible for updating the City CEMP and assuring that changes are distributed to copy holders of the CEMP. Department directors are responsible for furnishing necessary updated information to the Emergency Manager for inclusion in revision. Each City department shall develop and annually maintain its own procedures to address its preparedness and response to a disaster.
2. The City Clerk is responsible for assuring that vital records are maintained. The City Manager may task department directors with the responsibility for capturing and maintaining department specific information and furnish appropriate information to the Clerk for preservation.
3. Sarasota County Emergency Management is statutorily-responsible for the registration of persons with special needs. The City's Emergency Manager will provide information on the program during preparedness talks.

B. Public Awareness and Education

1. Throughout the year, Public Service Announcements are submitted to local broadcast, cable, print and social media on topics relevant to current events, time of year, or special programs.
2. Dissemination of recovery information is primarily the responsibility of Sarasota County. The City of North Port will supplement their information with advisories to local media, the City of North Port web site, social media and, if electricity is out, use of variable message boards strategically placed around the City.
3. Maps of centers and surge/evacuation level and routes on the Sarasota County Emergency Management website are linked from the City of North Port's website.
4. City-produced brochures on emergency preparedness, pet-friendly centers and medically-dependent persons are made available from Fire Rescue Headquarters. Additionally, the County-sponsored annual disaster preparedness guides are also available from Fire Rescue, City Hall, community centers, and distributed to homeowner/condominium/mobile home park associations, and other locations as requested.

- C. Exercise
 - 1. Exercise Opportunities
 - a. The City of North Port will develop and conduct emergency management-oriented exercises.
 - b. The City of North Port will participate in similar exercises conducted by other government entities.
 - c. The Emergency Manager will seek out exercise opportunities by coordinating with regional, State and Federal entities which offer such.
 - 2. City-wide exercises will be coordinated by the Emergency Manager. Department directors will participate in coordination meetings with the Emergency Manager in planning such exercises.
 - 3. All exercises will incorporate NIMS/ICS principles.
 - 4. There is no formal exercise schedule established. The City may participate in exercises scheduled by other agencies, such as Florida Division of Emergency Management, or Sarasota County Emergency Management.
 - 5. Exercise Evaluation
 - a. When conducting internal exercises, the Emergency Manager may select one or more non-involved third parties to observe and evaluate the process.
 - b. The evaluators should be versed in emergency management and have subject matter expertise the disaster being exercised.
 - c. Evaluators will prepare their reports in a format consistent with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP), or a more appropriate format as selected by the Emergency Manager, based on recommendations from the City Manager and department directors.

- d. The City Manager will conduct a post-exercise meeting with the Emergency Manager and other department directors or individuals, to critique the exercises. The meeting will determine what types of corrective actions are needed, if any. It will also be determined if modifications are required of the CEMP, departmental SOPs or other guidance.
- e. An After-Action Report will be created to document corrective actions and lessons learned from the exercise and present a schedule and mechanism for their implementation and monitoring.

D. Training

1. General

- a. The Emergency Manager is responsible for identifying and coordinating subject-related training opportunities.
- b. The Emergency Manager will give notice to the department directors relative to available training opportunities.
- c. Individual department directors will advise the Emergency Manager of training opportunities for the possible inclusion of other departments.
- d. Department directors will designate Emergency Coordinators within their organization.

2. Training Levels. Whether conducted in-house, or whether available through other sources, consideration should be given to the differing needs of employee/community functions. Levels may include:

- a. Responder Training for the response workers which focuses of their immediate actions and safety.
- b. Supervisor Training focuses on the needs of the first line supervisors, with emphasis on prioritizing response needs, safety of personnel and record/time keeping.
- c. Management Training for those with a broad range of authorities and responsibilities. Emphasis will be on fiscal management, resource utilization, inter-government dynamics and recovery and mitigation concerns.

- d. Community-based awareness, self-help, population protection procedures, and public awareness training for the public.
3. Training by Emergency Management Function
- a. Mitigation/Preparedness Training
 - i. Department directors and Emergency Coordinators will participate in risk assessment and plans development training to better prepare their organizations for responding to emergencies/disasters.
 - b. Response Training
 - i. The Florida Division of Emergency Management provides on-site training for law enforcement, medical, fire services, utilities and emergency management personnel, as well as local appointed officials and their staffs.
 - ii. Resident training at the Emergency Management Institute and other US Department of Homeland Security facilities, is encouraged for response groups from the jurisdiction to better understand the Integrated Comprehensive Emergency Management concept and the local Plan.
 - iii. The objectives of Emergency Management training are to develop team skills for the City of North Port Emergency Operations Center, field operations, information systems, technical information related to hazard mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery, and roles and responsibilities of all levels of government and the private sector in the face of emergencies or disasters.
 - iv. Group training is encouraged for the City of North Port Emergency Operations Center staff, Incident Management Team, individuals, information officers, all department directors and their Emergency Coordinators, damage assessment teams, etc.
 - v. Internal training consists of the concepts of field operations and key components of the City of North Port Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

- vi. Internal training should be done on-site, and in-groups.
 - vii. Community awareness programs are provided to train citizens as to what actions are expected of them before, during and after an emergency/ disaster.
 - viii. Preparing citizens for protective action and self-help practices immediately following a disaster is part of the Emergency Management training program, through the Community Emergency Response Team program.
- c. Recovery Training
- i. This training would include planning for the long-term recovery, financial reimbursement, assistance to the public and businesses, etc.
4. Required Basic Levels of NIMS and ICS Training
- a. All City personnel are deemed essential and shall complete Incident Command System training per their role in the response/recovery organization.

The following is consistent with Department of Homeland Security (DHS) recommendations for NIMS and ICS training.

- i. All employees shall complete the Introduction to the Incident Command System (ICS-100) and Introduction to the National Incident Management System (IS-700).
- ii. First line supervisors, single resource leaders, field supervisors, and other emergency management/response personnel shall complete Basic Incident Command (ICS-200).
- iii. Mid-level management including strike team leaders, task force leaders, unit leaders, division/group supervisors, branch directors, and EOC staff shall complete the Intermediate Incident Command System for Expanding Incidents (ICS-300).

- iv. Executives, command and general staff, select department heads with multi-agency coordination system responsibilities, area commanders, and emergency managers shall complete the Advanced Incident Command System (ICS-400).
 - v. City Commissioners should receive the Incident Command System (ICS) Overview for Executives/Senior Officials (ICS-402).
 - vi. The Emergency Manager and Emergency Management Division staff shall complete the Introduction to the National Response Framework course (IS-800).
- b. City personnel will receive additional ICS and subject matter training on their specific role and responsibility within the ICS organization.
- E. Continuity of Operations Planning. It is the intent of City of North Port to have in place a comprehensive program to ensure continuation of essential functions under all circumstances. COOP is defined as the activities of individual departments and agencies to ensure that their essential functions are performed. This includes plans and procedures that delineate essential functions, specify emergency delegation of authority, provide for safekeeping of vital records/resources, identify alternate facilities, provide interoperable communications, and validate these operations through tests, training, and exercises.

COOP is a “good business practice” – part of the fundamental mission of agencies as responsible and reliable public institutions. Due to the changing threat environment, and the potential for “no notice” emergencies (i.e., acts of nature, accidents, technological emergencies, terrorist incidents), the need for COOP capabilities that enable agencies to continue their essential functions has increased. This environment has emphasized the criticality to ensure the continuity of essential government functions.

The Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan establishes policy and guidance to ensure the continued execution of City of North Port mission-essential functions. This may be required if an emergency threatens or incapacitates operations, and the relocation of selected personnel/functions is required.

The COOP Plan is composed of two parts:

1. A Base Plan which serves as a City-wide policy guide
2. Individual plans specific to the needs of each City department

This Plan is designed to:

1. Ensure that the City will provide critical services in an environment that is threatened, diminished, or incapacitated.
 2. Provide a means of information coordination to the City of North Port government to ensure uninterrupted communications within the internal organization of the City and externally to all identified critical customers.
 3. Provide timely direction, control, and coordination to the City leadership and other critical customers before, during, and after an event or upon notification of a credible threat.
 4. Establish and enact time-phased implementation procedures to activate various components of the "Plan" to provide sufficient operational capabilities relative to the event or threat thereof to the City of North Port.
 5. Facilitate the return to normal operating conditions as soon as practical, based on circumstances and the threat environment.
 6. Ensure that the City of North Port COOP Plan is viable and operational and is compliant with all guidance documents.
 7. Ensure that the City of North Port COOP Plan is fully capable of addressing all types of emergencies, or "all hazards" and that mission-essential functions can continue with minimal or no disruption during all types of emergencies.
- F. Resource Management. The Emergency Manager will inventory City of North Port assets to conform to US Department of Homeland Security resources' typing standards.

To the extent possible, the City's acquisition program incorporates the Standard Equipment List (SEL) and other Federal equipment standards data when purchasing interoperable equipment.

V. RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

A. General Issues

1. The City Manager and Emergency Manager will, when deemed necessary, begin the process of requesting an Emergency Ordinance of a State of Local Emergency using the following measures:
 - a. Solicit draft Emergency Ordinance of a State of Local Emergency (document) input from City departments, including recommendations to modify, suspend, or cancel enforcement of ordinances and other rules in which they have an interest or responsibility.
 - b. With the assistance of the City Attorney and City Clerk, draft the appropriate documents to declare a State of Local Emergency.
 - c. Request for an Emergency Ordinance of a State of Local Emergency before the City of North Port Commission at a duly-convened Commission meeting
 - i. Under Section 2-54 of the Code of the City of North Port, “[t]he city manager and any one commissioner may call an emergency meeting. An emergency meeting shall be called only when the conditions and circumstances indicate that emergency measures must be taken.”
 - d. Disseminate the original, and all subsequent ordinances to all department directors, County and State emergency management, other affected entities, and the media. [A sample Emergency Ordinance of a State of Local Emergency Document may be found as Appendix A to the CEMP.]
2. Closing of Schools and Businesses
 - a. The decision for the closing of schools will be made by the School Board of Sarasota County School, with the advice of the Sarasota County Emergency Operations.
 - b. Businesses will close using the decision of their owners/managers, and under recommendations from the City EOC.

3. Requesting State Assistance

- a. All requests for County and State assistance from City agencies will follow this protocol:
 - i. The requesting department will forward its request to their respective liaison in the City EOC.
 - ii. The message will then be analyzed and forwarded to the City Liaison Officer at the County EOC as seen necessary once all local resources have been exhausted.
- b. Departments shall not initiate resource requests directly to the County or State. All requests for County or State Assistance must be made through the City of North Port City EOC.

4. Departmental Pre-Storm Checklists

A department/office-specific checklist has been developed to serve as job aid for tasks which should be either reviewed or completed within certain time-frames relative to the onset of Tropical Storm-force winds. When directed, department directors will initiate the checklist and report status during director- and EOC operational-briefings.

B. Evacuation Routes

Through the City of North Port, River Road, Sumter Boulevard, Toledo Blade Boulevard, Tamiami Trail (US 41) and I-75 are designated as primary evacuation routes. Although all routes can be considered primary, citizens are urged to use I-75 and US 41 as a last resort. The reason for this is that most people are familiar with I-75 and US 41, and therefore use of these roads during an evacuation will be high. However, since these routes run along the coast, and, historically, these roads are normally crowded in an evacuation, people are urged to use US 17, County Road 74, and Kings Highway to evacuate North Port. These roads will take people inland, away from the high wind and storm surge threat.

C. Medically Dependent Persons Program. Sarasota County is mandated under Florida Statutes §252.355 to register all persons who have special transportation or medical needs during an evacuation situation. The process for registration is as follows:

1. The presence of the Medically Dependent Person (MDP) registration is advertised in many different formats throughout the year.

2. People are urged not to register unless it is needed. If people have friends or family that can transport them and/or take care of them, then they need to use those options. The reason for this is that the City of North Port, as of Summer 2018, has 228 people registered in this program. City resources to transport and shelter this population is extremely limited.
 3. Once interest is shown in the program, a form is sent to this person, or their caregiver, to fill out. The form requests information such as name, address, special needs, and how many people they are to bring with them.
 4. Once Sarasota County Emergency Management is in receipt of this returned form and eligibility is confirmed, the name is then entered their database, which is maintained by Sarasota County.
 5. Once a storm threatens, and evacuation orders are imminent, the persons on the list which are residing in the potentially threatened area are called by a phone bank, which has been staffed and trained by Sarasota County Emergency Management and managed from the County EOC. The people are notified that they are about to be picked up, and that they need to get their personal effects together.
 6. The list is given to the MDP Operations at the County EOC which develops routes to pick up these people via school bus with hydraulic lift, the Sarasota County Area Transit (SCAT) via buses with hydraulic lift, and North Port Fire Rescue for transport of non-ambulatory clients.
 7. These individuals and their caregivers will then be picked up and brought to a designated facility in county, if the situation allows for it, or out of county, for larger incidents.
- D. Facilities Needing Attention During Evacuation. Lists of facilities needing special attention during the evacuation process may be found in the City EOC.
- E. Re-entry. Re-entry to evacuated areas is a controlled activity for residents, people who work in the area and for contractors, and others seeking work in the evacuated area. Re-entry will be permitted only during daylight hours.
1. The Police Department will manage appropriate Traffic Control Points (TCP), as identified by number and intersection on the TCP maps maintained in the EOC.
 2. Proof of residency in the area or area employment must be presented at the TCP to gain re-entry.

- a. For residents, a driver license listing an address in the evacuated area is acceptable for re-entry. Lacking that specific documentation of residency in the evacuated area can be established by photo ID along with a utility bill addressed to the bearer at the area address, or a lease or proof of building ownership.
 - b. Employees of businesses in the evacuated area must present a photo ID issued by that business for the address in the evacuated area, or a photo ID along with other proof of employment at the business address in the evacuated area such as a paycheck stub.
3. Re-entry to evacuated areas will begin and will be only during daylight hours, and as damage assessment, debris removal and the status of utilities restoration permits. When the evacuated area is large or involves multiple sectors, re-entry is likely to take place in phases. Local radio broadcasts will be used to announce which areas are open for re-entry, and when re-entry will commence.
 4. Persons evacuated under the PSN program will be returned to their homes after their homes are determined to be habitable.

F. Sheltering

1. Within the City of North Port are six hurricane evacuation centers and two medical dependent persons' centers which are operated by the Sarasota County Health Department and School Board of Sarasota County. The City of North Port will support those centers with fire inspection, law enforcement and emergency medical personnel as needed.

2. Sheltering of Emergency Worker Families

The City of North Port has draft a plan for an emergency worker family center program. At the inception of an event, City department heads are to poll their employees to find out how many spaces their employees' families might need should they need to work in the EOC (or elsewhere in the County) during a disaster.

3. Refuges of Last Resort

The Emergency Manager, based on the authority granted in the Governor's declaration, will authorize that identified facilities be commandeered for use as refuges of last resort. Refuges of Last Resort are structures/buildings designated as the best possible accommodation for

people who cannot or do not evacuate in time to reach safe public evacuation centers. Refuges provide no special accommodations such as food, water, security, first aid, or parking. These structures are not guaranteed to be structurally sound in strong hurricane situations; however, they are deemed better than persons trapped on the road in their vehicle during strong winds and rising waters. Refuges are viewed as a last resort until the hurricane or other disaster passes.

G. Mutual Aid Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding

1. The City of North Port is a signatory to the Florida Statewide Mutual Aid Assistance program (see Appendix D) and the Florida Fire Chiefs Association's Statewide Emergency Response Plan. When resource needs beyond the capabilities of the City are identified, all mutual aid requested will be processed through the Sarasota County Emergency Operations Center.
2. Given availability of resources, City of North Port assets may respond to requests for assistance, received through the appropriate channels. Requests for mutual aid will be directed to the appropriate signatory of the inter-local mutual aid agreement. If mutual aid is required for which no agreement has been pre-established, the request will be forwarded to Sarasota County Emergency Management.
3. Various municipal departments may enter mutual aid agreements specific to their needs. All mutual aid agreements, whether called letters of agreement, memoranda of understanding, or other designation will be reviewed by the City Attorney prior to the City becoming a signatory.
4. If Florida Statutes so requires, or the City Attorney believes it appropriate, a specific mutual aid agreement may be required to have the approval of the City Commission prior to the City becoming a signatory.
5. When appropriate, the City will seek financial reimbursement from the requesting agency.
6. The North Port EOC is the coordination point (i.e., agency dispatch) for mutual aid activities for assets of the City when the CEMP has been activated.

H. Communications

1. Establishment of Plain Language Communications

- a. During disaster operations when mutual aid resources are operating, personnel will use common terms and definitions that can be understood by individuals from all responder disciplines. When communicating with others, all personnel shall employ “plain speak” or “clear text” language. The use of 10-codes, signals or other jargon is prohibited.
 - b. Personnel will also use commonly accepted language that is consistent with policies, plans or procedures in the NIMS, NRF, or CEMP (State, County or City) to facilitate multi-agency, multi-disciplinary or multi-jurisdictional communications during an incident.
 - c. Standardized terminology will also be used in all publications.
2. Telephone
- a. All command and supervisory personnel are issued cellular smartphones.
 - b. The City EOC has landline telephone and facsimile services.
 - c. Prior to full activation of the EOC, a listing of all key personnel and their contact numbers shall be widely distributed.
 - d. In the event of a loss of landline and cellular telephone communication, two satellite telephones are available from the Police Department. Additional satellite-based telephone units are available from the Sarasota County EOC.
3. Radio
- a. All Fire Rescue and Police Department units and some Public Works’ and Utilities vehicles have the capability to communicate on the County’s 800 MHz radio system, on their respective talkgroups. Fire Rescue also maintains a VHF system for communications with the Florida Forest Service and as a back-up to the 800 MHz system.
 - b. During an emergency or disaster, units on the 800 MHz system may operate off the County’s “wide-area” talkgroups (A-10 to A-15) for mutual aid or mission-specific purposes. In addition, units may operate on the State Mutual Aid channel (Fire Rescue talkgroup B-10) and the National Public Safety Radio channels (Fire Rescue

talkgroups B-11 to B-15) to communicate with out-of-county resources.

- c. In the event of an 800 MHz system failure, units shall switch to the talk-around channels (Fire Rescue talkgroups B-7, B-8 or B-9), and relay information to Dispatch via Command.
- d. Combination satellite radio/telephone units are available from the Sarasota County EOC should all land-based communications fail. Two satellite phones are available from the North Port Police Department.

4. Data

- a. The City has internet functionality provided by Verizon FIOS, Comcast cable access and broadband wireless connections.
- b. The City EOC has wired and wireless network/internet capability.
- c. When requested to report to the EOC, City personnel shall bring their City-issued laptop and smartphone (which may be tethered to provide a last-resort measure of internet connectivity).

I. Fuel

1. Availability During Normal Conditions

- a. During normal operations, the City of North Port may purchase motor vehicle fuel from local service stations using a fleet credit card.
- b. Fleet Management maintains a supply of 10,000 gallons of gasoline and 20,000 gallons of diesel fuel at the facility at 1100 N. Chamberlain Blvd and 5455 Pan American Blvd.
- c. Road and Drainage has vehicles with 100-gallon L-tanks with diesel fuel. They also have a portable fuel trailer with the capability of holding 500 gallons of fuel. This unit would be topped off and if necessary driven out of the City of North Port until the effective scope of the storm until the storm passes.

2. Availability During Emergency Conditions

- a. During the preparatory stages of an event, Fleet will ensure the tanks are full and their generator functional.
 - b. Prior to a storm, an email would be issued by Fleet reminding all employees to immediately top-off their tanks at the local gas stations.
 - c. If, during an emergency, City vehicles are unable to obtain fuel from a commercial source, they will be permitted to fuel at the Fleet Management facility.
 - d. The City has a fuel supplier who can obtain fuel from any refinery and has multiple contracts with almost every fuel shipping vendor in the state. They also give priority to local governments over retail establishment.
 - e. If necessary, the City may request the fuel truck from Sarasota County.
- J. Community Emergency Response Team. The City of North Port Emergency Management is the primary liaison to the North Port Community Emergency Response Team and neighborhood-based teams at Islandwalk and Cypress Falls. Membership consists of individuals who have completed the 21-hour CERT training program and have applied to become a member.

There are three levels of membership:

- Level 1-Trained but inactive: Applies to those who have completed CERT basic training to gain knowledge about preparing for and surviving a disaster and responding to the post disaster needs of their family and neighbors. These are individuals who do not want to be part of the North Port CERT organization and will not be part of the NP CERT City response plan.
- Level 2-Trained with basic skills: Applies to those who have completed CERT basic training and meet the membership eligibility requirement of the North Port CERT organization. These individuals will, after taking care of their families and neighbors, respond to other neighborhoods as members of a district team if necessary. To qualify as a Level 2 a person must be certified in CPR/AED and Advanced First Aid per either the American Heart Association or the Red Cross curriculum and must have completed ICS100 and ICS700 training.

- Level 3-Trained with advanced skills: Applies to those who have completed CERT basic training, training in more advanced skills and meet the membership eligibility requirements of the North Port CERT organization. These individuals will be part of the North Port CERT response plan. To qualify as a Level 3 a person must have been a Level 2 for a minimum of six months and must have completed the recommended training protocols and agreed to abide by the guidelines outlined in the organization's standard operation procedures (SOPs) and standard operating guidelines (SOGs) in any of the six emergency response and community support disciplines outlined below.
 - i. Communications - Includes Amateur Radio licensure and/or communications equipment training in accordance with the communications needs of NP CERT and the City of North Port. Members of this team might be called upon to provide communications links between NP CERT teams and the City of North Port Emergency Operations Center (NPEOC) or the NPEOC and other disaster response agencies.
 - ii. Damage Assessment - Includes training in the County's and City's damage assessment process in accordance with the needs of the City of North Port. Members of this team are assigned as scribes and ride along as part of a three-member team assessing the damage to properties throughout the City.
 - iii. Grid Search - Includes pattern search training. Training to be provided by an agency approved/recognized by the City of North Port. Members of this team would participate as part of a large-scale search rescue operation under the direction of a law enforcement or fire rescue agency.
 - iv. Medical Operations - Includes an acceptable level of medical response training to include applicable American Heart Association, Red Cross, Sarasota County Department of Health or other recognized current first responder training programs, including EMT/Paramedic. Members of this team would provide stand-alone first aid/medical services in times of overwhelming community need exceeding CERT basic training skills.

- v. Neighborhood Point of Distribution (NPOD) - Includes training in establishing and managing a NPOD per the City of North Port's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and North Port Emergency Management SOP 200.001. Members of this team would lead/assist in the operations of a NPOD which includes handing out water, ready-to-eat meals, tarps and ice to citizens, keep track of inventory, ordering more inventory, managing the NPOD rehab area, assigning duties to on-site personnel, overseeing the safety and wellbeing of on-site personnel, and working with other agencies such as North Port Police, North Port Fire Rescue, other City departments, etc.
- vi. Center Support - Includes training by Red Cross for emergency center management and operations in times of community or disaster deployment. Members of this team would provide support to the center management or medical staff as appropriate.

Organization, management and operation of CERT will be under the direction of the CERT Volunteer Coordinator from each team with support provided by City Emergency Management. CERT members shall follow the policies and procedures described in the CERT Operations Manual. In no cases, will a CERT member self-deploy to a mission within or outside of the City of North Port.

K. Public Emergency Notification.

The ability to save lives and protect property during an emergency activation depends upon rapid, accurate, and coordinated information distribution to all segments of the population utilizing all available distribution mechanisms. The City's Management Team, comprised of directors of each of the City's departments, will meet periodically before, during and after an emergency to minimize conflicting information being disseminated to the public. A Crisis Communication Plan has been developed and attached to the Plan as Appendix G. The Plan outlines the roles, responsibilities and protocols that will guide the City in promptly sharing information with all of City's audiences during an emergency or crisis.

1. Media Releases. The PIO prepares and distributes regular press releases, schedules press briefings and media interviews. All press releases must be reviewed and approved by the Incident Commander prior to distribution.
2. Emergency Alert System (EAS). The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a national public warning system that requires TV and radio broadcasters,

cable television systems, wireless cable systems, satellite digital audio radio service (SDARS) providers, direct broadcast satellite (DBS) service providers and wireline video service providers to offer to the President the communications capability to address the American public during a national emergency. The system also may be used by state and local authorities to deliver important emergency information such as AMBER (missing children) alerts and emergency weather information targeted to a specific area.

- a. Primary and Back-Up Warning Systems - During periods of County Emergency Operation Center activations, WMTX 100.7 FM (the LP1 and LP2A stations), WWRM 94.9 FM (the LP2B station), WHPT 102.5 FM (the LP2C station) and local government access (Comcast cable channel 19, Verizon FIOS channel 32) may broadcast directly from Sarasota County. Other EAS Operational Stations in Sarasota County include:

WKXY AM 930	WJIS FM 88.1
WFLA AM 970	WLTQ FM 92.1
WTMY AM 1280	WKZM FM 104.3
WDDV AM 1320	WCTQ FM 106.5
WSDV AM 1450	WSRZ FM 107.9

- b. All other media sources will be fed information from the City EOC via facsimile or email.
 - c. Television customers will see the warning as a “crawl” at the bottom of the TV screen. The Weather Channel (Comcast cable channel 31 and 522, Verizon FIOS channel 119) routinely transmits all warnings for this area on receipt.
 - d. The National Weather Service Office in Tampa Bay will activate the EAS on request of the City EOC.
 - e. A low-wattage radio station serving the North Port-area, WKDW at 97.5 FM and live internet stream via <http://kdwradio.com/> may provide City-specific information during emergencies.
3. Interpreter for the Deaf and Foreign Language Translators. During activations, the EOC may be staffed by an interpreter for the hearing impaired and translators for the Spanish and Ukrainian speaking population of the City. The Sarasota County Public Safety Communication’s Center and City of North Port Police Department

dispatch use TDD equipment for providing information to the hearing impaired.

4. Internet Website. An Internet website containing City of North Port emergency management information that would be of interest to the public and official agencies is available. This information is regularly updated, especially when the EOC is activated.
5. Direct Notification. If necessary due to a nighttime threat or a quickly escalating threat to residents, sirens and loudspeakers from police and fire vehicles may be utilized to warn the public of impending flood conditions, tornado potential, or hazard materials spill. Vehicles with sirens will pass through the threatened neighborhood to awaken the public with instructions to tune into local media stations for further information on the impending dangers.
6. City Contact Center. During an emergency/disaster that may affect parts of the City, a team of telephone operators will be assembled near the EOC to provide information to the public. At least one of the operators may be bilingual (to include Spanish and Ukrainian).
7. Telephone Notification System. Emergency Management operates the North Port Community Notification System (CodeRED®) which is an emergency notification system for recorded messages, text and email.
8. Social Media. The City of North Port provides routine and emergency information via Twitter and Facebook.

VI. FISCAL MANAGEMENT

- A. It is the practice of City of North Port employees to use the same process to fill-out and file financial reports in daily activities as it is during emergency situations. These procedures are compatible with State and Federal financial procedures. City and County finance agents work together to ensure continuity in financial procedures during emergency and disaster events; however, FS §252.38(2) states a municipality is not required to coordinate requests for reimbursement under Federal public disaster assistance programs.
- B. The City's Finance Department will work as a team to support preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities on an everyday basis. This includes any training and guidance as needed. All disaster costs will be captured and handled through a Disaster/Emergency Account established by the Finance Department.
- C. The City's Purchasing Division will provide procurement support for supplies, facilities, equipment, and supplies needed by City agencies. Items that may be included are meals, vehicle repair parts, construction materials, and rental equipment. Under Section 2-408, Emergency Procurement, of the Code of the City of North Port, the normal competitive process is waived, and the purchase of certain equipment and contracts is authorized with the approval of the department director, City Manager or City Commission, depending on the cost.
- D. City emergency operations are initially funded by the budgeted allocations of each department engaged in emergency operations.
- E. The City may allocate and expend funds as appropriate for local emergency operations in accordance with FS §252.37. As a rule, funding availability may be assumed for all emergency response efforts.
- F. Close expenditure controls must be exercised during any emergency operation. The City Manager, operating from the EOC, is the screen point for expense authorization. The City Purchasing Manager will provide technical overview of this area. No emergency staff shall make funding commitments without the coordination of the Finance Department director and City Manager.
- G. Complete and accurate accounts of emergency expenditures and obligations, including personnel and equipment costs, must be maintained. Accounting is required on a daily (sometimes more regular) basis to identify and document personnel costs, supplies and materials used, and equipment hours committed to each specific preparation, response and recovery task. Equipment use charges must be associated with an equipment operator. All personnel hours must be identified with a specific and definable task. When responding to another

jurisdiction for mutual aid, the responding party must obtain a mission number or tracking number which will be used to identify costs. Once costs are figured at the end of the event, the department head shall forward all costs to the Cost Unit Leader, who shall then forward any costs to the hosting jurisdiction. In cases of mutual aid requests from the State, City Finance shall forward costs, along with the appropriate paperwork to the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM). Required forms may be obtained from City Emergency Management.

- H. Following an event, the City Emergency Manager will coordinate with all departments and volunteers to compile costs and proper documentation needed for reimbursement under Public Assistance procedures. A member of the City Finance Department, Emergency Management, and pertinent department officials will be present during the reimbursement application process with FEMA and/or FDEM.
- I. When Federal Public Assistance is provided under the Stafford Act, local projects approved by the FEMA are subject to both State and Federal audit (except small projects approved under Section 419 of Public Law 92-288 which require only Federal inspection).
- J. There are several funding agreements that are made available to counties and other local jurisdictions during peacetime, as well as disasters. Most of these agreements come in the form of grants. The following is a list of examples of funding agreements that can and/or will assist the City of North Port in emergency and disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery:
 - 1. Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance (EMPA) Competitive Grant. This is a competitive grant for which municipalities may opt to apply for each year. This competitive grant, sponsored by the Florida Division of Emergency Management, awards monies to communities who submit projects that will enhance emergency management capabilities on local, regional, and state levels. Submitted projects can consist of mitigation activities, preparedness activities, response capability upgrades, and recovery needs. Once projects are submitted, they are reviewed for consistency with State and local plans and awarded points to establish a priority of projects. Each year, the City reviews its list of projects and decides on sufficiency and rationality of submitting a project to this grant process.
 - 2. Program/Technical Funding. On occasion, funding becomes available from the State to implement programs on the local level. The City of North Port uses monies from these funding sources as necessary to enhance its program capabilities.

3. Mitigation Program Funding. This category includes programs such as the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMAP) and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). The City reviews its situation annually to determine if there are any outstanding projects which might qualify for these types of programs. Once identified, the City works with the property owners to fill out an application for these programs and submits the application on behalf of the property owner. If the application is approved, the City enters an agreement with the State of Florida to oversee and manage the project and reimbursement process. The City of North Port works with the Florida Division of Emergency Management to identify funding sources that can be used to implement programs and enhance already-existing programs. Any programs that are made available are reviewed by the City Emergency Management and used as needed to enhance emergency mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities in the City of North Port.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

- A. Primary Enabling Legislation
 - 1. Florida Statutes, Chapter 252 which delineates specific local responsibilities regarding emergency management.
- B. Applicable Laws, Ordinances, Rules and other Regulations
 - 1. Federal Statutes, Regulations and Directives
 - a. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8
 - b. Public Law 93-234, Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973
 - c. Public Law 106-390, Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
 - d. Public Law 99-499, Community Right to Know Act of 1986
 - e. Public Law 95-510, Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
 - f. Public Law 84-99, Flood Emergencies (1976)
 - g. Public Law 89-665, National Historic Preservation Act (1966)
 - h. National Flood Insurance Act of 1968
 - i. 44 CFR Parts 59-76, National Flood Insurance Program
 - j. 44 CFR Part 206, Federal Disaster Assistance
 - k. National Response Framework
 - 2. *Constitution of the State of Florida*
 - a. Article VIII S.2(b), Municipal Powers
 - 3. State of Florida Statutes
 - a. Chapter 23, Florida Mutual Aid Act (1998)
 - b. Chapter 119, Public Records

- c. Chapter 125, County Government
 - d. Chapter 252, Emergency Management
4. State of Florida References
- a. State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and Administrative Rules, Chapter 9G-2
 - b. Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council, Local Emergency Planning Committee Plans and Standard Operating Procedures
 - c. State of Florida Hazard Mitigation Plan
 - d. Florida Fire Chiefs Association's Statewide Emergency Response Plan
5. Sarasota County References
- a. Sarasota County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, and accompanying Standard Operating Procedures
 - b. Sarasota County Unified Local Mitigation Strategy 2015
6. City of North Port References
- a. Charter and Code of the City of North Port
 - b. Human Resources Department, Risk Management Manual
 - c. Human Resources Department, Personnel Rules and Regulations
 - d. Finance Department, Claims Handling Procedures
 - e. Fire Rescue, Standard Operations Guidelines
 - f. Police Department, Emergency Operations
 - g. Utility Department, Standard Operating Procedures

7. Other References

- a. U.S. Coast Guard, Tampa, Area Contingency Plan for Oil and Hazardous Materials Substance Pollution Response
- b. National Response Framework
- c. National Wildfire Coordinating Group, Incident Command System forms

X. GLOSSARY

- A -

After Action Report (AAR). The AAR documents the performance of exercise related tasks and makes recommendations for improvements. The Improvement Plan outlines the actions that the exercising jurisdiction(s) plans to take to address recommendations contained in the AAR.

Assembly Site. A pre-identified temporary field site.

- B -

- C -

Call Tree. A matrix of people and their telephone numbers, with instructions on who should call whom, and in what order.

Common Communication Plan (CCP). An interoperable communications plan designed to be utilized for multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional incident management operations. All entities involved in managing the incident will utilize common terminology, prescribed by the NIMS, for communications.

Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM). An integrated approach to the management of emergency programs and activities for all four emergency phases (mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery), for all types of emergencies and disasters (natural, manmade, and attack), and for all levels of government (local, state, and Federal) and the private sector. A CEM program supports the mission, vision, and strategic goals of the organization to ensure the safety of patients, staff, and resources, and provides for COOP in the event of a disaster or emergency that affects the organization. The overall goal of CEM is the prevention or minimization of the loss of life and injuries, and the provision for the continuity of the organization's critical operations.

Contingency. A future event that is likely but not certain to happen. The consequences of the occurrence are such that one must prepare for the event.

Contingency Plan. Describes how an agency intends to respond to events, which disrupts normal operations. It provides instructions on how to perform recovery tasks to continue essential functions.

Continuity of Operations (COOP). An internal effort within an organization to assure that the capability exists to continue essential business functions across a wide range of potential emergencies, including localized acts of nature, accidents, and technological and/or attack/terrorist-related emergencies. In addition to the CEM phase of mitigation, preparedness,

response and recovery, COOP planning includes resumption and restoration phases. The goal of COOP is that an effective CEM process would guarantee that critical business functions would continue without interruption. COOP adds a resumption phase that identifies efforts that are directed to restoring the organization's critical operations if a disaster or emergency disrupts essential functions.

Continuity of Operations Plan. Describe activities that will enable an agency to continue to perform essential functions after a disruption has occurred.

Corrective Actions. Improved procedures that are based on lessons learned from actual incidents or from training and exercises.

Critical Infrastructure. Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

- D -

Damage Assessment. An appraisal or determination of the effects of the disaster on human, physical, economic, and natural resources.

Direction, Control and Coordination. Development of the capability for the chief executive and key staff to direct, control and coordinate response and recovery operations.

Disaster. Accidental or uncontrollable events, actual or threatened, that are concentrated in time and space, in which a society undergoes severe danger and incurs such losses to its members and physical appurtenances that the social structure is disrupted and the fulfillment of all or some of the essential functions of the society is prevented.

Disaster Levels.

- Minor

An occurrence which may be managed by the resources of the City with some inter-local mutual aid support.

- Major

An occurrence of such magnitude that the County Board of Commissioners has declared a Local State of Emergency. All County resources are utilized and mutual aid from other counties, or the State of Florida, are likely. The Governor may have issued a Disaster Declaration.

- **Catastrophic**

An occurrence of such magnitude that several counties have been impacted. The Governor has most likely issued a Disaster Declaration. Federal resources may have been requested and a Disaster Declaration may have been issued by the President.

- E -

Education, Training and Exercises. Assessment, development, and implementation of a training or educational program and evaluation of emergency response plans and capabilities through a program of regularly scheduled tests and exercises.

Emergency. An unexpected, serious occurrence or situation urgently requiring prompt action.

Emergency Management. The discipline and the profession of applying science, technology, planning, and management to deal with extreme events that can injure or kill large numbers of people, do extensive damage to property and disrupt community life.

Emergency Management Program. A program that implements the mission, vision, and strategic goals and objectives as well as the management framework of the program and organization.

Emergency Management Team. Individuals that are authorized to declare a disaster and activate the Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP). The purpose of this team is to provide immediate and ongoing coordination of the contingency and recovery processes during an interruption in service.

Entry-level First Responders. Entry-level first responders are defined as any responders who are not a supervisor or manager.

Essential Functions. Functions that must occur to enable a department or agency to perform services.

Exercise. Exercises are a planned and coordinated activity allowing homeland security and emergency management personnel—from first responders to senior officials—to demonstrate training, exercise plans, and practice prevention, protection, response, and recovery capabilities in a realistic but risk-free environment. Exercises are a valuable tool for assessing and improving performance, while demonstrating community resolve to prepare for major incidents.

Evaluations. Tools used after exercises or actual events to document strengths and weaknesses in a jurisdiction's preparedness, e.g., Lessons learned or after-action reports.

- F -

Finance and Administration. Development of fiscal and administration procedures to support emergency measures before, during, and after disaster events and to preserve vital records.

- G -

- H -

Hazard. Natural, technological, or civil threats to people, property, and the environment.

Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment. The process of identifying situations or conditions that have the potential of causing injury to people, damage to property, or damage to the environment, and the assessment of the likelihood, vulnerability and magnitude of incidents that could result from exposure to hazards.

Hazard Management. Systematic management approach to eliminate hazards that constitute a significant threat to the entity or to reduce the effects of hazards that cannot be eliminated through a program of hazard mitigation.

Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP). A capability- and performance-based exercise program that provides a standardized policy, methodology, and language for designing, developing, conducting, and evaluating all exercises. HSEEP also facilitates the creation of self-sustaining, capabilities-based exercise programs by providing tools and resources such as guidance, training, technology, and direct support

- I -

Incident Action Plan (IAP). An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident.

Incident Command System (ICS). A standardized organizational structure used to command, control, and coordinate the use of resources and personnel that have responded to the scene of an emergency. The concepts and principles for ICS include common terminology, modular organization, integrated communication, unified command structure, consolidated action plan, manageable span of control, designated incident facilities, and comprehensive resource management. It's sometimes referred to as the National Incident Management System.

Information Technology (IT). Applied computer systems - both hardware and software, and often including networking and telecommunications, usually in the context of a business or other enterprise.

Interoperable. A principle of the NIMS that holds that systems must be able to work together and should not interfere with one another if the multiple jurisdictions, organizations, and

functions that come together under the NIMS are to be effective in domestic incident management. Interoperability and compatibility are achieved through the use of such tools as common communications and data standards, digital data formats, equipment standards, and design standards.

- J -

Joint Information Center (JIC). A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.

Joint Information System (JIS). Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during a crisis or incident operations. The JIS provides a structure for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the Incident Commander (IC); advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

- K -

- L -

Laws and Authorities. Federal, state, and local statutes and any implementing regulations that establish the legal authority for the development and maintenance of the emergency management program and organization, and define the emergency powers, authorities and responsibilities of the chief executive official and the emergency program manager.

Lessons Learned. Knowledge gained through operational experience (actual events or exercises) that improve performance of others in the same discipline.

Logistics and Facilities. Identification, location, acquisition, distribution, and accounting for services, resources, materials and facilities to support emergency management.

- M -

Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS). A MACS is a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications integrated into a common system with responsibility for coordinating and supporting domestic incident management activities.

Mitigation. Activities taken to eliminate or reduce the degree of risk to life and property from hazards, either prior to or following a disaster or emergency.

- N -

National Response Framework (NRF). A planning tool mandated by HSPD-5 that integrates National domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazards plan.

NIMS Compliance Assistance Support Tool (NIMSCAST). The NIMSCAST will be a self-assessment instrument for State, territorial, tribal, local, private sector, and non-governmental organizations to evaluate and report their jurisdiction's achievement of all NIMS implementation activities.

No-Notice Event/ Incident. An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused, that requires an emergency response to protect life or property (i.e., terrorist attacks and threats, wild land and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accident, aircraft accident, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, public health and medical emergencies etc.)

- O -

Operations and Procedures. Development, coordination, and implementation of operational policies, plans, and procedures.

- P -

Planning. The collection, analysis, and use of information, and also the development, promulgation, and maintenance of the organizational comprehensive emergency management plan, action plans and mitigation plans.

Plain Language. Common terms and definitions that can be understood by individuals from all responder disciplines. The intent of plain language is to ensure the clear and accurate communication of information during an incident.

Preparedness. Activities, programs, and systems developed prior to a disaster or emergency that are used to support and enhance mitigation of, response to, and recovery from disasters or emergencies.

Preplanned Event. A non-emergency activity. ICS can be used as the management system for a wide range of events, e.g., parades, concerts, or sporting events.

Public Information. Procedures to disseminate and respond to requests for pre-disaster, disaster, and post-disaster information involving employees, the public and the media. Also, an effective public education program regarding hazards affecting the jurisdiction.

- Q -

- R -

Records Management. The planning, controlling, directing, organizing, training, promoting, and other managerial activities involved with respect to records creation, records maintenance and use, and records disposition in order to achieve adequate and proper documentation of the policies and transactions of the Federal government and effective and economical management of agency operations.

Recovery. Activities and programs designed to return the entity to an acceptable condition.

Resource Management. Systematic development of methodologies to assure the prompt and effective identification, distribution, accounting, and use of personnel and major items of equipment for essential emergency functions.

Resource Typing. Resource typing is the categorization of resources that are commonly exchanged through mutual aid during disasters. Resource typing definitions help define resource capabilities for ease of ordering and mobilization during a disaster.

Response. Activities designed to address the immediate and short-term effects of the disaster or emergency.

Response Asset Inventory. An inventory of the jurisdiction's resources that have been identified and typed according to NIMS Resource Typing Standards. Development of a Response Asset Inventory requires resource typing of equipment, personnel, and supplies identified in the inventories of City resources.

Response Assets/Resources. Response Resources are defined as assets that include equipment, personnel and supplies that are available for use during an incident.

Risk. The probability that a hazard will occur.

- S -

Saffir-Simpson Scale. The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale is a 1-5 rating based on the hurricane's present intensity. This is used to give an estimate of the potential property damage and flooding expected along the coast from a hurricane landfall. Wind speed is the determining factor in the scale, as storm surge values are highly dependent on the slope of the continental shelf and the shape of the coastline, in the landfall region. Note that all winds are using the U.S. 1-minute average.

Category One Hurricane: Winds 74-95 mph (64-82 knot or 119-153 km/hour). Storm surge generally 4-5 feet above normal. No real damage to building structures. Damage primarily to unanchored mobile homes, shrubbery, and trees. Some damage to poorly constructed signs. Also, some coastal road flooding and minor pier damage.

Category Two Hurricane: Winds 96-110 mph (83-95 knot or 154-177 km/hour). Storm surge generally 6-8 feet above normal. Some roofing material, door, and window damage of buildings. Considerable damage to shrubbery and trees with some trees blown down. Considerable damage to mobile homes, poorly constructed signs, and piers. Coastal and low-lying escape routes flood 2-4 hours before arrival of the hurricane center. Small craft in unprotected anchorages break moorings.

Category Three Hurricane: Winds 111-130 mph (96-113 knot or 178-209 km/hour). Storm surge generally 9-12 feet above normal. Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings with a minor amount of curtain-wall failures. Damage to shrubbery and trees with foliage blown off trees and large trees blown down. Mobile homes and poorly constructed signs are destroyed. Low-lying escape routes are cut by rising water 3-5 hours before arrival of the center of the hurricane. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by battering from floating debris. Terrain continuously lower than 5 feet above mean sea level may be flooded inland 8 miles (13 km) or more. Evacuation of low-lying residences with several blocks of the shoreline may be required.

Category Four Hurricane: Winds 131-155 mph (114-135 knot or 210-249 km/hour). Storm surge generally 13-18 feet above normal. More extensive curtain-wall failures with some complete roof structure failures on small residences. Shrubs, trees, and all signs are blown down. Complete destruction of mobile homes. Extensive damage to doors and windows. Low-lying escape routes may be cut by rising water 3-5 hours before arrival of the center of the hurricane. Major damage to lower floors of structures near the shore. Terrain lower than 10 ft above sea level may be flooded requiring massive evacuation of residential areas as far inland as 6 miles (10 km).

Category Five Hurricane: Winds greater than 155 mph (135 knot or 249 km/hour). Storm surge generally greater than 18 feet above normal. Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away. All shrubs, trees, and signs blown down. Complete destruction of mobile homes. Severe and extensive window and door damage. Low-lying escape routes are cut by rising water 3-5 hours before arrival of the center of the hurricane. Major damage to lower floors of all structures located less than 15 feet above sea level and within 500 yards of the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas on low ground within 5-10 miles (8-16 km) of the shoreline may be required.

Standardized Equipment List (SEL). A list issued annually to promote interoperability and standardization across the response community at the local, state, and Federal levels by offering a standard reference and a common set of terminology. It is provided to the responder community by the Interagency Board for Equipment Standardization and Interoperability (IAB). The SEL contains a list of generic equipment recommended by the IAB to organizations in preparing for and responding to all-hazards.

Standard Operating Procedures or Guidelines (SOP or G). A complete reference document that details the procedures or guidelines for performing a single function or several interdependent functions.

Standardized Terminology. Commonly accepted language that is consistent with policies, plans, or procedures in the NIMS and NRP to facilitate multi-agency, multi-disciplinary or multi-jurisdictional communications during an incident.

- T -

Task. An action that is performed to complete an essential function.

- U -

- V -

Vulnerability. The susceptibility to injury and damage from hazards.

- W - X - Y - Z -

XI. ACRONYMS

This list is not designed to be an authoritative source, merely a handy reference. Certain organizations and terms listed herein are obsolete but are included because they may still appear in publications and other correspondence.

AAR	After Action Report
ALF	Assisted Living Facility
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CCP	Crisis Communications Plan
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CISD	Critical Incident Stress Debriefing
CNP	City of North Port
COG	Continuity of Government
COOP	Continuity of Operations
CRS	Community Rating System
DACS	[FL] Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
DBPR	[FL] Department of Business and Professional Regulations
DEM	[FL] Division of Emergency Management
DEP	[FL] Department of Environmental Protection
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DHS	[US] Department of Homeland Security
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Response Team
DMS	[FL] Department of Management Services
DOC	[FL] Department of Corrections
DOH	[FL] Department of Health
DOT	[FL] Department of Transportation
DRM	Disaster Recovery Manager
DSCO	Deputy State Coordinating Officer
DST	Damage Survey Team
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECO	Emergency Coordination Officer
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EM	Emergency Manager
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMPA	Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	[US] Environmental Protection Agency
ERT	Emergency Response Team

ESATCOM	Emergency Satellite Communications System
ESF	Emergency Support Function
F-SERT	Forward State Emergency Response Team
FAC	Florida Administrative Code
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FDLE	Florida Department of Law Enforcement
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEPA	Florida Emergency Preparedness Association
FFCA	Florida Fire Chiefs Association
FHP	Florida Highway Patrol
FLNG	Florida National Guard
FMAP	Flood Mitigation Assistance Program
FPCA	Florida Police Chiefs' Association
FP&L	Florida Power & Light Company
FRP	Federal Response Plan
FSERT	Forward State Emergency Response Team
FS	Florida Statutes
GIS	Geographic Information System
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grants Program
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
IAP	Incident Action Plan
ICS	Incident Command System
IMT	Incident Management Team
JIC	Joint Information Center
LSA	Logistical Staging Area
LMS	Local Mitigation Strategy
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System
MHz	Megahertz
MME	Mass Migration Event
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSU	Medical Support Unit
NAWAS	National Warning System
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NOAA	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
NWS	National Weather Service
PAO	Public Assistance Officer
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PDAT	Preliminary Damage Assessment Team
PIO	Public Information Officer
PSN	Person with Special Needs
PW	Project Worksheet
RIAT	Rapid Impact Assessment Team
ROC	Regional Operations Center

RPA	Request for Public Assistance
RRT	Rapid Response Team
SAR	Search and Rescue
SBA	Small Business Administration
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SEL	Standard Equipment List
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERT	State Emergency Response Team
SOG	Standard Operating Guideline
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SMO	State Mitigation Officer
SWFWMD	Southwest Florida Water Management District
SWO	State Warning Office
TDD	Telecommunications Device for the Deaf
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
VHF	Very High Frequency
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters

XII. LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1:	Hazard Analysis
Figure 2:	Sarasota County Evacuation Levels
Table 3:	Seasonal KBDI Values in the Southern Region of Florida
Table 4:	Seasonal KBDI Values for Sarasota County Monthly Average from 2014 to 2017
Figure 5:	City of North Port Water Bodies
Figure 6:	City of North Port FEMA Flood Zones
Figure 7:	City of North Port 2006 Aerial View
Table 8a:	Distribution of Population by Age
Figure 8b:	Distribution of Population by Age (Graphic)
Table 9:	Mobile Home Communities Served by North Port Fire Rescue
Table 10:	Vulnerabilities by Hazard by Population and Property Loss
Figure 11:	Organizational Chart of the City of North Port Government
Figure 12:	Crosswalk of Emergency Support Functions to City Government Department
Figure 13:	Organization Chart of the City of North Port Emergency Operations Center