

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) Basic Plan



Florida State University Emergency Management

Revised February 2022

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2022 Campus Emergency Management Compliance Certification

Campus Emergency Management Regulation 3.001 Certification

I hereby certify to the Board of Governors that Florida State University is in compliance with
University Name
Board Regulation 3.001, Campus Emergency Management. Specifically, the university has in
place a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and a Continuity of Operations Plan.

The designated emergency contact and alternate are:

Designated Emergency Contact: Interim Chief Justin Maloy

Alternate Emergency Contact: Curt Sommerhoff

Certification: DocuSigned by: Curt Sommerhoff Date 2/8/2022 | 1:54 PM EST
Signature
Emergency Manager

Certification: DocuSigned by: Richard McCullough Date 2/19/2022 | 7:07 AM EST
Signature
President

The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is a guide to how the University conducts an all hazard, all phases, and whole community approach to emergency management. The CEMP is written in support of the National Response Framework, and as such is scalable, flexible, and adaptable to coordinate structures to align key roles and responsibility. This plan and contents within shall apply to all university personnel participating in mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. Furthermore, tasked organizations supporting CEMP functions, including the Essential Support Functions (ESFs), shall maintain their own internal procedures/guidelines and actively participate in the training, exercise, and maintenance needed to support this plan.

This CEMP was prepared by Florida State University Emergency Management and approved by executive management, thus enabling activities contained within this document to be performed within the University's capability. This CEMP has been made available to the Florida State University staff and with external agencies that may be involved or affected by its implementation.

Florida State University Emergency Management shall be responsible for plan oversight and coordination with applicable stakeholders. This CEMP is based upon an "all-hazards" concept and plans for natural and man-made disasters and incidents. The plan is flexible in that part of the plan or the entire plan may be activated based on the specific emergency and decision by University executive management.

This CEMP and its supporting contents are hereby approved and effective immediately upon the signing of all signature authorities noted above.

Record of Changes

[illegible]

This Plan supersedes all previous versions

Introduction

The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) serves as the official emergency operations plan of Florida State University. It defines the roles, responsibilities, and relationships of internal and external stakeholders associated with University operations, and applies to all campuses, facilities, and programs regardless of location or purpose. The CEMP outlines, authorizes and implements the University's all-hazards framework for the coordination of information and resources during each phase of an emergency. It is compliant with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and provides for the unique needs of Florida State University.

The CEMP achieves the following objectives:

- Identifies the hazards that have the potential to affect people, property, and the natural environment of Florida State University.
- Creates a management structure that defines the key roles, responsibilities, and relationships of personnel needed to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against hazards.
- Provides guidelines for actions required to save, protect, and sustain lives.
- Sets priorities for the conservation and restoration of critical facilities and essential functions.
- References the laws and authorities governing emergency response.
- Establishes resource management objectives needed to ensure the timely and efficient provision and accounting of services, personnel, resources, materials, and facilities needed.
- Defines the means by which the University will communicate warnings and other critical information needed by the Florida State University community and its stakeholders.

Purpose

The CEMP delineates the emergency management framework for Florida State University's Emergency Management Program. It provides the foundation for the development of policies, procedures, and organizational structure necessary for managing a wide variety of hazards that could adversely affect the University and is mandated by Policy 4-OP-E-5, Emergency Management.

Scope

The CEMP is developed to be flexible and scalable. It is a comprehensive, all hazards emergency operations plan and outlines the four phases of emergency management: preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. The CEMP incorporates NIMS to facilitate coordination among responding agencies and is consistent with the State of Florida's CEMP and the US Department of Homeland Security's National Response Framework.

This Plan is assembled into four key sections:

Basic Plan - The "Basic Plan" section of this document is the foundation of the emergency management program at Florida State University. It defines the purpose and scope of the plan, identifies the University's threats, and hazards, conducts a vulnerability assessment of the potential impacts, establishes a management organization including the assignment of roles and responsibilities, and defines a concept of operations.

Functional Annexes - The CEMP Basic Plan outlines the structure of the management system consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The functional annexes further detail the University's structure and the roles, responsibilities, and relationships of each of its organizational units.

Hazard-Specific Appendices - While the Basic Plan is comprehensive in scope, there are several hazards that have special circumstances that are only relevant to that specific hazard. To address these unique challenges, this CEMP contains hazard- specific annexes that detail planning assumptions and the response actions necessary to address them.

Attachments - The Attachments section provides supplemental useful information including contact information, factual data, lists, acronyms, etc.

Planning Assumptions

This CEMP is predicated on a realistic approach to the problems likely to be encountered during a major emergency or disaster at Florida State University. It is based upon a realistic hazard identification, vulnerability analysis, and risk assessment. The following assumptions are made and should be used as general guidelines:

- An emergency or disaster may occur at any time with little or no warning.
- The succession of events in an emergency or disaster is not predictable. Therefore, published operational plans, such as this plan, may require modifications in order to meet the requirements of the incident at hand.
- An emergency or disaster may be declared in advance of an impact if information indicates that such conditions are developing or are probable.
- Florida State University relies on local government service providers for daily routine emergencies such as fire suppression and power restoration.
- The hazard identification, vulnerability analysis, and risk assessment of Florida State University clearly identifies the potential for emergencies or disasters to occur which can exceed the resources or capabilities of the University to respond without external assistance.
- Disasters may be community-wide and local resource providers can be impacted as well. Therefore, it is necessary for the University to prepare for and carry out disaster response and short-term recovery in conjunction with regional or national partners and resources.
- An emergency or disaster on campus is likely to call upon some Campus Units to perform roles and responsibilities that are different from their normal daily operations. Special planning, training, exercise, and equipment may be necessary to fulfil these non-traditional roles.
- Significant loss of life and / or serious injury may result without adequate response from local emergency response agencies.
- Critical utilities such as water, power, and natural gas may be interrupted.
- Roadways into campus may be blocked or impassible for extended periods due to debris or flooding.
- Essential employees may be unable to return to campus to assist with response and recovery.
- Buildings and structures may be damaged or destroyed.
- Communication systems are most often disrupted or overwhelmed following most major emergencies or disasters.
- Private sector partners may be unable to meet contractual obligations for housing or meals due to structural damage to facilities.

- Some scenarios may disrupt the core educational and research missions of the University for an extended period.
- Response costs and uninsured losses may exceed the University's budget and means to recuperate financially without outside aid.
- The rate of recovery of the surrounding community will be integral to the University's own recovery, and vice versa.

CEMP Maintenance

This plan is a living document and will be continually updated and improved by Florida State University Emergency Management. All changes and updates will be listed and tracked through the “Record of Changes” page in this plan.

This plan is maintained in accordance with the following guidelines:

Term. This document will be incrementally reviewed by key program stakeholders and updated upon scheduled review date, major revision, after a major incident or emergency, or a period not to exceed four (4) years from substantial publication, whichever comes first.

Continuous Review. In accordance with the concept that emergency planning is a continual process, the CEMP is constantly evolving and being revised by the Emergency Management Director and/or their designee. Minor updates, as defined below, may occur at any time during the continuous review process.

Minor / Major Updates. This plan is subject to continuous change based on the results of planning, after-action analysis, exercises, annual review, and stakeholder input. The Emergency Management Director may make minor updates and changes at any time. Any major content changes that significantly alters all or part of this plan, or substantially affect the roles and responsibilities of Emergency Management Team members, shall be subject to stakeholder review and acceptance by the Vice President of Finance and Administration. Once approved the updated document will take effect immediately. Florida State University Emergency Management shall maintain a record of all changes.

Training and Exercises

All Florida State University Staff will receive an annual briefing or training on this plan and its contents during the Fall semester. Florida State University Emergency Management conducts quarterly partner meetings for all staff who are part of any Emergency Support Functions and other partners, as well as additional training opportunities for those with emergency responsibilities.

Florida State University Emergency Management will provide opportunities for all campus units to participate in exercises related to emergency response or recovery either through local exercises, state exercises, or through FSU specific exercises.

Public Awareness and Outreach

Florida State University Emergency Management utilizes alerts.fsu.edu as the official announcement page for the situational and operational status of the University's campuses. In addition, the SeminoleSAFE app is used to communicate and provide messages to subscribers about emergency events and situations. Florida State University Emergency Management also uses several forms of social media to share information. All of these methods are utilized to communicate preparedness actions and other elements of this plan. Outreach and educational events, which leverage partners and volunteers as force multipliers allow Florida State University to reach the campus community to educate about preparedness and this plan.

Authorities and References

Authorities and Directives

1. Florida Statutes, Chapter 252, Emergency Management
2. Florida Statutes, Chapter 1001, K-20 Governance
3. Florida Board of Governors, Regulation 3.001 Campus Emergency Management
4. Florida State University, Policies & Procedures, 4-OP-E-5 Emergency Management
5. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 – Management of Domestic Incidents

References

1. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), CPG 101
2. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Special Events Contingency Planning
3. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Building a Disaster-Resistant University
4. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Guide for Developing High-Quality Emergency Operations Plans for Institutions of Higher Education

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

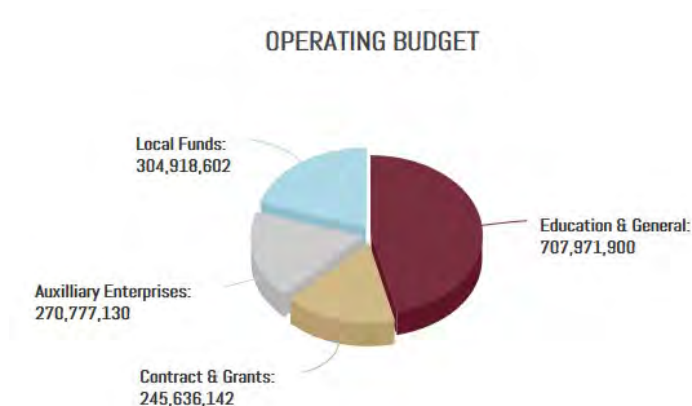
The primary mission of the Emergency Management Division is to support the University's disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation needs through the coordination of information and resources. Due to the University's footprint throughout Florida, in both coastal and inland locations, there are several hazards that pose a risk to Florida State University. The Florida State University Hazard Analysis incorporates the threats and hazards identified by jurisdictional authorities where Florida State University campuses reside and those unique to the main campus. The Hazard Analysis utilizes a uniform methodology for assessing these hazards and the risk they pose.

Hazard Analysis

Since human populations have existed, they have been subjected to the peril of natural hazards. Drought, wildland fires, floods and severe storms have all taken their toll on communities through the ages. Natural hazards threaten life, property, and economic stability and often times their impacts are predictable. The impact of floods, for example, the extent, areas subject to flooding, and the expected dollar damage are predictable through flood hazard mapping and computer damage models. However, the impacts of other events are random and dependent upon a variety of interrelated and compounding factors that increases a community's vulnerability. In addition to natural hazards, technological and human – caused hazards are considered when planning for the campus.

See **Appendix A** for the hazard analysis ranking for the Florida State University Main Campus and **Appendix B** for the hazard analysis for each Florida County where other Florida State University campus and facilities reside.

Florida State University maintains operations throughout the state of Florida and overseas. The main campus is 485 acres and is in the capitol of Florida - Tallahassee. Supporting an enrollment of 42,000 students and over 14,000 employees, the University has an annual operating budget of \$1.4 billion. Florida State University is home to Florida's only National Laboratory – the National High Magnetic Field Laboratory and is the birthplace of the commercially viable anti-cancer drug Taxol. The University contains numerous public venues including performing arts centers, theaters, museums, sports venues and a K-12 school. As a member of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) and the Atlantic Coastal Conference (ACC), several major athletic events are hosted on-campus at athletic facilities such as the 79,560-seat Doak Campbell Stadium.



Source: <http://www.ir.fsu.edu/facts.aspx>

Governance

A 13-member Board of Trustees (BOT) appointed by the Governor of Florida and the Board of Governors (BOG) of the State University System (SUS) governs Florida State University. The SUS BOG is comprised of seventeen members, fourteen of whom are appointed by the Florida Governor and confirmed by the Florida Senate. The Board oversees the operation and management of the Florida public university system's twelve institutions. The BOT sets policy for the institution and serves as the institution's legal owner and governing board. Florida State University's President reports directly to the BOG.

Climate and Geography

The climate of Florida State University's main campus is generally humid and subtropical with a distinct change in seasons. According to data compiled by the Florida Climate Center, the average mean temperature for Tallahassee is 67.7°F. The average low is 55.8°F, (with subfreezing temperatures occurring about twenty times each winter). The average high is 79.6°F and annual rainfall is 59.23 inches.

1981-2010 Temperature Normals

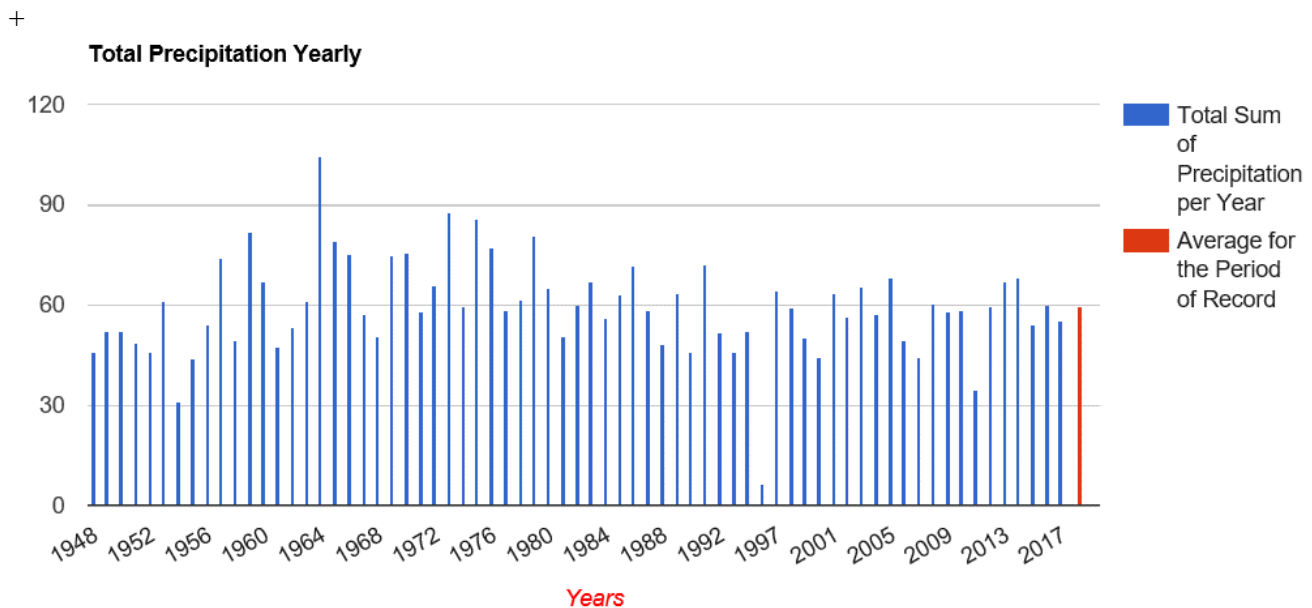
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Max	63.5	67.5	73.8	79.9	87.0	91.0	92.1	91.5	88.4	81.4	73.0	65.3	79.6
Mean	51.2	54.7	60.4	66.1	74.3	80.2	82.0	81.8	78.2	69.4	60.2	53.2	67.7
Min	39.0	41.9	47.1	52.3	61.6	69.5	72.0	72.1	68.1	57.3	47.5	41.1	55.8

1981-2010 Precipitation Normals

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Total	4.34	4.85	5.94	3.06	3.47	7.73	7.17	7.35	4.69	3.23	3.50	3.90	59.23

1981-2010 Degree Days

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
HDD	431	297	181	66	5	<0.5	0	0	1	46	189	379	1596
CDD	5	9	40	99	293	457	529	521	399	181	47	13	2592



Source: Florida Climate Center, Florida State University

Florida State University is centered in an urban development area with elevations ranging from approximately 60' (Langford Green) to 175' (Westcott Fountain) above sea level. Part of the University's main campus is in the 100-year flood zone (A, AE) with areas at highest risk for flooding being the Florida State University High Flying Circus Tent parking lot and areas around Doak Campbell Stadium. Florida State University's Main Campus is roughly 25 miles from the Gulf of Mexico and is not at risk from storm surge.

Florida State University Locations

The CEMP applies to all Florida State University facilities & programs and personnel, including its trustees, administrators, students, faculty, staff, contractual service providers, mutual aid providers, visitors and families.

Florida State University facilities and programs include:

- Main Campus (Tallahassee, FL)
- Innovation Park and Southwest Campus (Tallahassee, FL)
- Panama City Campus (Panama City, FL)
- College of Medicine Regional Campuses (In the Florida cities of Pensacola, Tallahassee, Daytona Beach, Orlando, St. Lucie, Sarasota, and Immokalee)
- International Resident Campuses (Panama City, Panama; London, England; Florence, Italy; Valencia, Spain)

- International Programs (various)
- Florida State University Schools (Cities of Tallahassee and Pembroke Pines) and Marine Laboratory (Turkey Point, FL)
- Other University owned or leased facilities

Concept of Operations

Command and Control

Florida State University will address emergencies in a prompt, safe, effective manner. The primary priorities are the protection of life, property, and the environment. As such, emergency management objectives of the CEMP are to:

1. Protect the health and safety of students, faculty, staff, and visitors affected by emergencies;
2. Contain and stabilize the emergency;
3. Minimize damage to University property, facilities, research, and the environment;
4. Minimize disruption to University operations, including but not limited to teaching, research, extension and clinical activities;
5. Resume normal University activities and operations in a timely manner.

General

The following are general concepts associated with University emergency operations:

- For daily operations in the absence of a major emergency, Florida State University departments and external stakeholder agencies will respond to emergencies affecting the University community. Mutual aid and shared response jurisdictions are addressed through local agreements that do not require a state of emergency to facilitate.
- The CEMP will be applied as appropriate upon an identifiable threat that may affect the campus, off-site facilities or surrounding areas and will require multiple departments to address. The Plan will serve as a decision-making tool and a guide for information collection and dissemination as well as resource

allocation during an emergency.

- Upon notification of an impending or realized emergency, the Emergency Management Director will recommend the Vice President of Finance and Administration or designee utilize the CEMP and activate the specific emergency response resources necessary as described in the Plan. The individual in this position may also activate the University EOC and take other appropriate actions.
- All University colleges and departments will contribute to the emergency response as directed and will assist each other in preparing for an emergency under the emergency management organizational structure.
- University emergency operations incorporate National Incident Management System (NIMS) principles, including the Incident Command System (ICS) where appropriate.
- The University EOC will be staffed and operated as the situation dictates. When activated, the University EOC will be supported by representatives from the Executive Policy Group who will set priorities, provide information, data, personnel, resources and recommendations in regard to emergency operations.
- The Vice President of Finance and Administration, or designee, will coordinate response and recovery resources through the University EOC and/or Emergency Operations Team.
- Florida State University Emergency Management, in conjunction with University Communications and Florida State University Police Department, will disseminate emergency public information through appropriate and available mediums during an emergency.
- Florida State University will coordinate with Leon County Emergency Management and/or appropriate external stakeholder(s) to maintain updated information concerning emergency conditions for situational awareness.
- When the response to an emergency exceeds University resources, assistance may be requested directly from the City of Tallahassee, Leon County, State of Florida, other educational institutions and/or vendors. Local, state, and federal assistance may also be requested through Leon County Emergency Management per the Leon County CEMP.

National Incident Management System / Incident Command System

Florida State University has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) in accordance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 – Management of Domestic Incidents. NIMS provides a nationwide template enabling federal, State, local and tribal governments, and private sector nongovernmental organizations to work together effectively and efficiently to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from domestic incidents regardless of cause, size or complexity. Use of NIMS facilitates the University's ability to communicate and coordinate response actions with other jurisdictions and external emergency response agencies. The management model followed by the Florida State University Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is based on the principles of ICS and designed to enable effective and efficient incident management.

Emergency Authority

The authority to declare a "University State of Emergency" rests with the University President or their written designee. A University State of Emergency may be declared in response to the imminent threat of, or an occurring emergency or disaster. Often this is to mobilize University resources to prepare for the potential impact of a known threat or in response to an event that has already occurred. Emergencies that can be addressed by departments' existing operational resources and under their routine processes do not meet the criteria for this declaration.

In the absence of the University President, a "University State of Emergency" declaration may be made following this succession of authority:

1. Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs / Provost
2. Vice President for Finance and Administration

Emergency Organizational Structure

During an incident, emergency, and/or major event on campus, whereby this Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is activated, designated Emergency Support Functions Coordinators and their staff may be activated. These positions and entities may or may not exist on a normal day-to-day basis.

On-Scene:

If a distinct incident scene is designated and multiple non-university entities have responded to the scene, then the Incident Command System (ICS), as outlined by the National Incident Management System (NIMS), will be utilized on-scene.

Off-Scene / No Scene:

For the rest of campus outside of the incident scene, or for those instances where there is no discrete scene and the entire campus is affected, designated Emergency Support Functions Coordinators and their staff may be utilized, in addition to the normal university organizational structure, lines of authority, and chains of command.

Direction

Direction and control of the University's response to an emergency or disaster, when this plan is activated, resides with the Vice President of Finance and Administration. The Emergency Management Director (or their designee), as directed by the Vice President of Finance and Administration, will coordinate with all University units and external agencies, authorities, and boards mobilized pursuant to this plan, regardless of the nature of the emergency or disaster.

Coordination

All primary and support agencies responding to an emergency or disaster will be coordinated by Florida State University Emergency Management under the direction of the Vice President of Finance and Administration. In addition, other assistance through NGOs and private sector organizations will be coordinated as a part of this process.

During a disaster in which departmental resources are overwhelmed or have the potential to be overwhelmed, requests for assistance from neighboring local governments or state agencies will be made by the affected departments through Florida State University Emergency Management and the EOC.

Executive Policy Group (EPG)

The Executive Policy Group (EPG) consists of selected University senior administrators responsible for

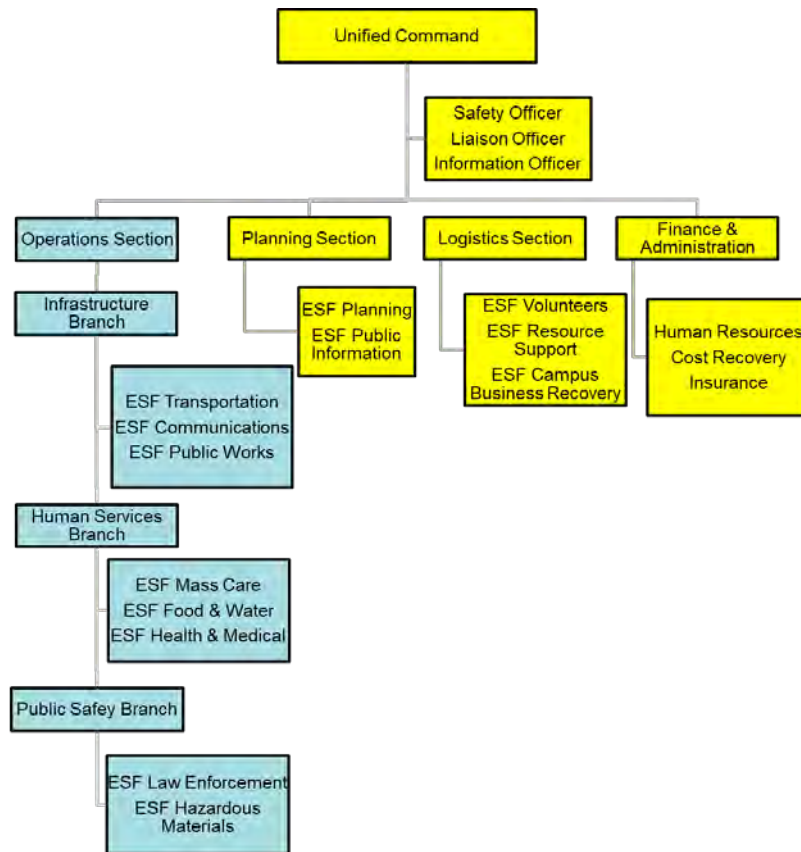
determining policy decisions as dictated by the situation. The EPG has members from leadership of key campus functions with roles / responsibilities for implementing campus emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation and carrying out the plan. The EPG will establish priorities and authorize high-level decisions in relation to the emergency. Additionally, the EPG will conduct emergency meetings to determine a course of action based on group discussion, information and recommendations provided by the Emergency Management Director. In addition to the core members below, subject matter experts may be added, as necessary. The following University personnel comprise the EPG:

- Vice President of Finance & Administration (Chair)
- Chief of Police (Co-Chair)
- Provost/Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs
- Finance and Administration Chief of Staff/Associate Vice President for Human Resources
- Emergency Management Director
- Vice President of Student Affairs
- Assistant Vice President of University Communications
- Senior Associate Vice President of Facilities
- Assistant Vice President Office of Business Services

EOC Structure

The Florida State University EOC utilizes a bottom approach to emergency response and recovery, with activities resolved at the lowest levels of the organization. The resources of the department, satellite campus, main campus, city, county, state, and the federal government are utilized in sequential order to insure a rapid and efficient response.

The Florida State University EOC organizational structure was developed utilizing the Incident Command System as depicted below.



There are five major components of the Florida State University EOC ICS. These five components carry out the management responsibilities of the EOC:

1) Unified Command:

- a) Recognizing the benefits of a Unified Command, FSU has adopted this integrated, unified team approach to responding to campus wide incidents. Unified Command includes Vice President of Administration & Finance (Campus Incident Commander), Police Chief (Law Enforcement Incident Commander) and Emergency Management Director (EOC Director). This collective approach to developing strategies results in improved incident objectives outcomes, as well as better information flow and coordination of University resources. Unified Command has overall responsibility for managing the entire incident.
- b) In addition, the Unified Command role is responsible for activities such as developing and implementing strategies, the ordering and release of resources, the provision of information to internal and external stakeholders and establishing and maintaining liaisons with other agencies participating in the incident.

2) Operations Section:

- a) The Operations Section is responsible for the management of all operations directly applicable to the primary mission.
 - b) The Operations Section Chief activates and supervises organizational elements in accordance with the IAP and directs its execution.
- 3) Planning Section:
- a) The Planning Section Chief is responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of information about the incident and the status of resources.
- 4) Logistics Section:
- a) The Logistics Section is responsible for providing facilities, services, and material in support of the response and recovery operations.
 - b) The Logistics Section Chief participates in the development of the incident action plan and activates and supervises the logistics section.
- 5) Finance Section:
- a) The Finance Section is responsible for the organization, management, and operation of activities related to the administrative and fiscal aspects of the event. These activities are administered within the guidelines, policies, and constraints, established by Unified Command.

EOC Branches

The EOC Operations Section is organized into three functionally oriented groups so that maximum advantage can be made of the many interdisciplinary skills and resources that exist and to maintain a proper span of control. The three groups are the Infrastructure, Human Services, and Public Safety branches.

Each department/agency representative serves as the primary coordinator for their respective agency within one of the three branches. The representative may also serve the role as lead or support Emergency Support Function. As such, the responsibilities of this individual exceed simple representation and coordination of their respective agency's activities.

Infrastructure Branch

The Infrastructure Branch is responsible for information collection and coordinating communications, response and recovery actions relative to flooding, drainage matters, debris clearance, damage assessment, critical facilities, utilities, transportation, and engineering.

Human Services Branch

The Human Services Branch is responsible for coordinating mass care, medical services, disaster mental health, and public health.

Public Safety Branch

The Public Safety Branch is responsible for coordinating fire/rescue, search & rescue, hazardous materials, law enforcement, security, traffic activities, evacuation and re-entry, and a number of activities provided through mutual aid.

The role of each branch is to:

1. Work jointly to devise solutions for identified or projected problems;
2. Work jointly to capitalize on opportunities to share information, professional and technical skills, and personnel and equipment;
3. Work together to track the collective status and actions of the branch;
4. Anticipate upcoming needs, potential problems and solutions that relate to the branch;
5. Provide and/or coordinate requested support for branch members; and
6. Advise support agencies of decisions, actions, and instructions.

Emergency Support Functions

The use of ESFs is very effective when handling both small and large-scale incidents requiring response and recovery support from local, state, and federal governments. ESF designation is determined by the expertise, capability, or resources available to the division/department.

Divisions/departments will serve as either the lead or support of an ESF as follows:

ESF	Lead	Support
Transportation	Transportation Services	FSU PD
Communications	Information Technology Services	FSU PD Information Technology
Public Works	Facilities	
Planning	Emergency Management	FSU Police Department, University Communications, Dean of Students
Mass Care	University Housing	Campus Rec, Dean of Students, Emergency Management, FSU PD, University Health Services Medical Response Unit (UHS-MRU)
Resource Support	Procurement	Emergency Management
Health & Medical	University Health Services	Emergency Management
Hazardous Materials	Facilities – Environmental Health and Safety (EH/S)	FSU PD
Food & Water	Office of Business Services	
Public Information	University Communications	Dean of Students, WFSU
Volunteers	Emergency Management	Human Resources
Law Enforcement	FSU PD	
Campus Business Recovery	Office of Business Services	

EOC Activation Levels and Locations

EOC Activation Levels
<p>Level 1 - Major Incident - Full Response : Threat of or actual incident in which a significant deployment of university and possibly local / state / federal resources are needed. Typically entails 24-hour operations. All identified functions of the FSU Emergency Management Team are activated. The EOC is fully operational. An on-site Incident Command Post (ICP) may be activated, as necessary.</p>

Level 2 - Minor Incident - Partial Response : Threat of or actual incident which requires a notable deployment of university resources but does not demand a full team response. Only select functions of the FSU Emergency Management Team are activated. The EOC may be partially activated or other multi- agency coordination (MAC) entity may be established. An on-site Incident Command Post (ICP) may be activated, as necessary.

Level 3 - Monitoring / Routine Incident - Normal Operations: Day-to-day monitoring of environmental conditions (i.e. weather, homeland security activity, law enforcement activity) to identify potential hazards -or- an incident which can be managed with normal staffing of emergency response entities on campus. Some additional collaboration between departments may be needed, but damage or interruption to campus activity is minimal. The FSU Emergency Management Team is not activated or is placed on standby. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is not activated. An on-site Incident Command Post (ICP) may be activated, as necessary.

On-Campus Primary FSU EOC:

Tanner Hall (FSU Police) - 2nd Floor (Training Room)

On-Campus Secondary FSU EOC:

Turnbull Conference Center – 555 W. Pensacola Street

On-Campus Tertiary FSU EOC:

Emergency Management Office – UCC 1500

ICS-EOC Interface

An Incident Command Post (ICP) may be established in the field at or near the scene of an emergency and the University EOC may be activated simultaneously if an increased level of multi-agency coordination is warranted. Generally, policy, resource allocation and information coordination functions are completed in the University EOC, while incident command and tactical operations are conducted on-scene by Unified Command and assigned staff through the ICP. Routine public safety responses do not require activation of the University EOC. However, if an emergency increases in complexity, central coordination may be needed through the EOC. The University EOC will facilitate communication between the EOC and the ICP through the Emergency Management Director or their designee within the Public Safety Group. The Emergency Management Director (or their designee) will relay messages between the University EOC and the ICP on a regular basis to coordinate actions.

Multijurisdictional Coordination

Multijurisdictional coordination will mainly be facilitated through a liaison position assigned by Florida State University Police Department. This position will fulfill a communication and coordination role in identifying and addressing issues and tasks requiring a multijurisdictional approach. Additionally, the University may also send a representative to Leon County EOC, if activated.

Off-Campus Coordination and Support Entities

Florida State University recognizes that "all disasters are local" and as such it is best practice that all disaster coordination and resource requirements be managed at the local level. As such, Florida State University maintains a close working relationship with both the City of Tallahassee and Leon County. However, as a state university, Florida State University also coordinates directly with the State of Florida, as appropriate. Florida State University also partners directly with numerous federal government agencies and non-governmental organizations.

Florida State University coordinates with other institutions of higher education, including other State University System (SUS) institutions, Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida (ICUF) institutions, Atlantic Coast Conference (ACC) institutions, and others affiliated with the International Association of Emergency Managers' Universities and Colleges Caucus (IAEM-UCC).

Response Actions

Information Collection and Analysis

During normal conditions, Florida State University Emergency Management (FSU-EM) is constantly monitoring conditions and gathering information relative to potential emergencies. Information is collected from internal departments, local, state, and federal governmental agencies, local community partners, first responders and the media. This information is analyzed and shared with appropriate stakeholders, as necessary. Types of information and sources will vary depending upon the potential emergency (i.e. weather, public health, security threats, etc.).

Florida State University Police Department (FSUPD) also monitors conditions, gathers, and analyzes intelligence data and notifies appropriate stakeholders as necessary. If information is received that warrants activating the EOC, the procedures outlined in this plan will be followed. When the EOC is activated, ongoing information from essential departments, local, state, and federal partners will be used to assist with the appropriate response and recovery actions. Maintaining situational awareness to execute the necessary response and recovery actions is a primary function of the EOC.

Public Information and Outreach

University Communications, supported by Florida State University Emergency Management, is responsible for developing and disseminating emergency information and instructions to the University community, public and news media before, during and after an incident as well as coordinating University news conferences. The FSU Alert web page, social media channels, telephone hotline, and news releases are the primary methods utilized to disseminate information as it becomes available. University Communications maintains a detailed Emergency Communications Plan and internal listserv to ensure a robust communications strategy can be implemented throughout any type of emergency. Part of the Emergency Communications Plan is tested during regular semester tests of FSU's overall emergency notification system known as FSU Alert. FSU's telephone hotline phone number is 850-644-INFO. The hotline plays a prerecorded message stating the operational status of Florida State University and any updates.

Alert & Notification

This section is an overview of notification responsibilities before, during, and after a disaster or emergency incident. It also reviews the major communications tools available to provide alerts, warning, and emergency information and instructions to University populations.

Emergency Notification

In a confirmed emergency or a situation that has the potential to threaten life safety and health, FSU will issue an emergency notification to the University community. The University employs an integrated approach, using several

different methods to inform the campus community under the branding of “FSU ALERT”, and “SeminoleSAFE”. Emergency notifications are executed in accordance with policies set forth by the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008, also known as the federal Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act).

FSU Alert

Considering the safety of the community, with no-undue delay the University will notify the campus community upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate or continued threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on any of the University’s campuses. The FSU Alert System is a comprehensive communications solution composed of multiple systems used to provide rapid community notification of significant emergencies or dangerous situations involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus. The system provides emergency notification (information) through multiple communication mediums, which include, but may not be limited to:

- Text messages
- Emails
- Website Announcements
- Sirens
- Alert Beacons

Clery Act

In accordance with the Clery Act, the University will keep the campus community informed by providing timely warning of crimes occurring on or near campus that represent a serious or continued threat to students and employees, once reported to the Safety and Security Departments, as specified in the Clery Act – 20 USC 1092.

Special Populations

The Department of Student Support and Transitions maintains a database which provides information about students that may require special assistance or services during emergencies.

Evacuation / University Closure

An emergency event may require the partial or full closure of FSU campuses to protect students, faculty and staff and/or to prepare for, respond to or recover from an emergency. An “emergency” is defined as: the threat of a hurricane or tropical storm, other severe weather events, flooding or environmental hazards that cause large numbers of individuals to become displaced, or a declared emergency by FSU President, local, state, or federal government, related to weather or other causes.

Campus closure may be required to accomplish the following objectives:

- Protecting life
- Supporting health & safety services
- Protecting University assets
- Maintaining or restoring essential University systems
- Assessing and repairing damages
- Restoring general campus operations

As such, when an emergency closure is announced campus facilities and grounds will not be accessible except to those performing emergency work or pre-authorized by public safety officials.

It is the policy of Florida State University to implement an emergency closure of the campus(es) when an event or incident threatens to cause harm to students, faculty, staff and/or visitors or it is required to achieve the above objectives. When implemented, notice of school closure will be communicated via all applicable portals and notification means at the disposal of the University. When announced, all unauthorized personnel should prepare to leave the campus with no undue delay. The re-opening of campus will be announced by the same process.

Sheltering / Provision of Refuge

On Campus Resources

The use of faculty/staff offices or any education space as shelters before, during or after a severe weather event is not permitted unless sanctioned by the University. Not all campus buildings are deemed adequate to serve as shelters and there are no assurances law enforcement or other university staff will be able to assist with life safety

situations during a severe weather event. Those in need of a place of refuge will be directed to the sanctioned facility on campus designated for that purpose if warranted. See ESF-Mass Care.

It is the practice of the University to provide access to students, faculty, staff and immediate family as space and resources allow. Priority is given to campus housed and off-campus housed students in a phased process.

Off Campus Resources

Shelters and/or evacuation centers coordinated by off campus authorities (City/County/State) are a resource available to students, faculty and staff and should be considered a viable option for individuals' personal emergency preparedness plans or if impediments exist to accessing a University place of refuge. Local resources and media can be accessed to determine the location, timing of opening, and policy on pets and provisions.

Transportation

Operated by FSU Transportation & Parking Services (TAPS), the Seminole Express Bus Service provides transportation to, around, and from campus to the surrounding Tallahassee areas for faculty, staff, and students. All students, faculty and staff can also ride StarMetro buses throughout the City of Tallahassee for free with a valid FSUCard. Either of these services are available to support evacuations and provide transportation to designated shelters, places of refuge and other destinations. Depending on factors such as event timing and number of people requiring transportation assistance, TAPS responds accordingly. Buses operate until the onset of sustained Tropical Storm force winds.

Impact Assessment

The impact assessment process supports informed decision making before, during and after an event. Impact assessments include the physical & human needs, environmental and continuity of operations impacts of the Campus. This process starts with the potential impact for known threats and continues through the actual impact of a hazard event. While the Campus is preparing for, or being impacted by an event, the EOC will gather information on the impacts of the event. For all events, information on the projected numbers of people involved and critical infrastructure affected is collected. For weather related events, information about winds, wind speeds, rainfall, and the status of flooding is gathered.

After an event, assessments will typically begin with aerial and windshield assessments. The scale of damage and debris estimates will be collected. As time goes on, assessments will become more refined and detailed such as interviewing individuals about their needs and structural assessments to determine the safety and usability of individual structures. Information collected by damage assessment teams should include photographs and supporting documentation that can be used to determine costs and eligibility for Public Assistance (PA) related projects.

Mutual Aid

An emergency incident or disaster affecting Florida State University may require access to resources not readily obtainable in the community. To access resources that be required the University will enter into agreements with partner agencies to provide some level of assurance to accessibility and compensation of the identified resource(s). The Florida Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement and National Intercollegiate Mutual Aid Agreement (NIMMA) are University executed sources for providing and/or receiving this assistance.

The University may engage with volunteer or government agencies pre and/or post disaster to arrange for the use of University property to temporarily shelter responders. The University considers and balances its recovery, business continuity and resumption of operations priorities before making these commitments.

Mitigation & Recovery

Hazard Mitigation

Hazard mitigation planning involves identifying hazards that FSU may be most susceptible to, determining the frequency and magnitude of specific hazards, assessing the vulnerability of the infrastructure and natural environment to those risks, and identifying mitigation funding and actions to address the risks and vulnerabilities to prevent future damage from recognized hazards. FSU continually evaluates current infrastructure for mitigation opportunities and seeks to include appropriate mitigation measures when constructing new facilities.

Local Mitigation Strategy

Florida State University is an active member of the Leon County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group made up of representatives from Leon municipalities, county departments, state agencies, schools, colleges and universities, hospitals, private for-profit and not-for-profit organizations. The Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) is a whole community initiative designed to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards. The LMS plan is a multi-volume plan that documents the planning process and addresses mitigation measures for Leon County. The LMS plan is approved by the state and FEMA and identifies mitigation projects submitted by members of the Working Group. Approved projects must be in the plan in order for members to apply for and receive disaster funding. Funding can include, but is not limited to, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grants, Flood Mitigation Assistance, Severe Repetitive Loss and Repetitive Flood Claims. FSU is a member of the workgroup and regularly attends meetings and submits projects.

StormReady

Approximately 98% of all presidentially declared disasters are weather related. The National Weather Service's (NWS) StormReady® program promotes practices that encourage communities to better prepare for a weather emergency through advance planning, education, and awareness. Requirements for a StormReady® designation include:

- A 24-hour warning point and Emergency Operations Center.
- Redundant methods of receiving severe weather warnings and the ability to alert the University community.
- A system that monitors local weather conditions.
- Promoting readiness through community education and awareness.
- A formal hazardous weather plan, which includes training severe weather spotters and conducting emergency exercises.

Florida State University was designated as a StormReady® University in 2007 and has been successfully recertified every three (3) years since then by implementing and maintaining the requirements for StormReady® designation,

resulting in a better prepared University regarding the dangers of severe weather. FSU was the first university in the state of Florida to be certified.

Continuity of Operations Planning

The FL Board of Governors regulation 3.001(c) Campus Emergency Management requires each university to develop a continuity of operations plan (COOP) to ensure continuity of essential university functions under all circumstances in accordance with F.S., Chapter 252.365, Emergency Management. Florida State University Emergency Management Policy 4-OP-E-10, Continuity of Operations requires university units, as identified by Emergency Management and Information Technology to have in place a viable plan which details the performance of their essential functions during any emergency or situation that may disrupt normal operations. Emergencies may affect only portions of the University but disrupt overall University operations (i.e. fire in the payroll department, lab accident in a research building, etc.). This necessitates having unit specific contingency plans. Additionally, Florida State University Emergency Management staff provide training and technical assistance on COOP planning. As part of the Seminole Secure initiative the COOP helps provide business continuity solutions as the means for the University to resume normal business as quickly and completely as possible in the event of a natural or manmade disaster.

Responsibilities

Florida State University

The following agencies have functional responsibilities and may be required to have representation within the EOC.

Emergency Management Division

- Serves as the section chiefs for Operations, Planning, and Logistics.
- Serves as the lead for ESF Planning.
- Serves as the lead for ESF Volunteers.
- Facilitate a framework for emergency management and disaster response.

- Maintain a comprehensive emergency management program.
- Provide support to all other ESF as outlined in this plan.
- Develop and maintain the University CEMP.
- Manage the EOC and ensure operational readiness.
- Monitor incidents or potential incidents that may affect Florida State University and provide alert and notifications.

Environmental Health & Safety

- Serves as the lead for ESF Hazardous Materials.
- Serves as the lead for insurance, cost recovery and FEMA Public Assistance.
- Address environmental issues during an emergency.
- Address concerns of safety during an emergency.

Facilities Department

- Serves as the lead for ESF Public Works.
- Serves as the lead for damage assessment.
- Serves as the lead for infrastructure recovery.
- Coordinates the securing of all campus located construction sites before a foreseeable event.
- Lead damage clearance and removal process.
- Employ damage assessment process.
- Coordinate with various utility providers on restoration needs.
- Facilitate resource support needs as appropriate.

Information Technology Services

- Serves as the lead for ESF Communications.
- Provide security for University information management systems.
- Provide a system for protection of vital electronic records.
- Maintain backup emergency communications.
- Contact local and State designated ESF Communications personnel.

- Arrange for 24-hour continuity of operation.
- Provide situational awareness of the integrity of communications and IT systems.
- Provide technical assistance in data retrieval and restoration.
- Support communications for emergency response operations.
- Provide technical assistance to the EOC.
- Assess the communication infrastructure.
- Maintain critical services and systems.
- Receive, evaluate, and support resource requests.
- Plan for and execute the repair, replacement, and restoration of computer equipment.

Office of Business Services

- Support the logistics section of the Emergency Operations Center.
- Serve as the lead for ESF Food & Water.
- Serve as the lead for ESF Campus Business Recovery.
- Coordinate and provide food and water to campus population and responders.
- Support commodity collection and distribution.
- Communicate University needs with vendors and campus business community.

University Communications

- Serve as the lead for ESF Public Information.
- Serve as a support for ESF Planning.
- Execute the Emergency Communications Plan, as necessary.
- Manage public information requests.
- Monitor and distribute information on the status of public information and media requests.
- Maintain the FSU Alerts page.
- Coordinate with media and organize press conferences.

Police Department

- Serve as lead for ESF Law Enforcement.

- Serve as a support for ESF Transportation and ESF Planning.
- Assign personnel to manage traffic control points, provide evacuation escorts, support shelter security, and execute route alerting.
- Coordinate with university departments and external public safety partners to address fire suppression, HazMat, security, traffic, evacuation, re-entry, curfew enforcement, and other situations, as necessary.
- Support communications and information technology systems in the Emergency Operations Center.
- Recommends protective actions, as necessary.
- Assist in damage assessment missions.

University Health Services

- Serve as lead for ESF Health & Medical.
- Serve as a support for ESF Mass Care.
- Coordinate and provide for the health needs of the campus populations and responders.
- Liaise with the Florida Department of Health and local Health Departments.

Dean of Students

- Serves as a support for ESF Public Information.
- Serves as a support for ESF Planning.
- Responsible for maintaining database or roster of students in need of special assistance/services, referred to as Special Populations.
- Coordinate ADA compliant assistance for Special Populations.
- Serves as lead for unmet needs assessments.

University Housing

- Serve as lead for ESF Mass Care.
- Coordinate with Business Services for food and water needs.
- Address mass care needs of student residents and others as required.

Procurement Services

- Serve as lead for ESF Resource Support within the Logistics Section of the Emergency Operations Center.

Human Resources

- Serve as a support for ESF Resource Support.
- Communicate general or event-specific compensation/overtime policies and leave accrual policies for responders and essential personnel to all University staff members.

Transportation and Parking Services (TAPS)

- Serve as lead for ESF Transportation.
- Manage transportation resources to support emergency operations.
- Coordinate the provision of transportation for the campus population during evacuations.
- Collect, analyze, and distribute information on the status of transportation infrastructure.
- Preposition resources in support of emergency operations.

Partner Agencies and Others

Florida State University participates in planning, training, exercises, and engagement with the following partner agencies either through Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)s, Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)s, intrastate mutual aid compacts, or the statewide mutual aid agreement.

City of Tallahassee

Leon County

Florida Division of Emergency Management

American Red Cross – Capital Area Chapter

County Health Departments

Florida Board of Governors / State University System

North Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Florida County Emergency Management Departments

Volunteer Florida

There are some Emergency Functions where the responsibility to provide services falls on an external agency, which provide a number of services in support of Florida State University. Listed below are two of the main Emergency Functions which are the responsibility of external agencies.

- **Firefighting** – City of Tallahassee Fire Department
- **Search and Rescue** – Leon County Sheriff's Office, Tallahassee Police Department

Financial Management

Procurement Services

Procurement Services can assist departments/units to provide sources of supply during an emergency. Please coordinate to discuss needs and procurement methods.

PCard

The University Procurement Services Department provides purchasing cards (PCards) to select individuals in Units after application and approval. PCards are credit cards with a single purchase limit and a monthly limit. During a declared emergency, PCards may be used for emergency purchases, if appropriate. If items are over the single purchase limit or will exceed the monthly maximum, Units should request approval from Procurement Services for a waiver. All receipts must be kept and submitted with reimbursement worksheets.

Purchase Order

Procurement Services may utilize an Emergency Purchase Order when the University has declared a state of emergency and when traditional purchase orders do support the procurement of necessary resources. In this case,

Procurement will work with the department or unit to get a requisition entered into SpearMart.

Emergency Exemption

In an official emergency declared by the Governor and University President, the University may utilize an Emergency Exemption unless there is an existing contract in place that provides necessary goods or services. An emergency is when the delay resulting from or in lieu of the competitive solicitation process would result in a condition, which threatens the health, safety of persons or animals, the preservation of property, or a vital University function. In this case, the department should contact Procurement Services and if the request is determined to be a true emergency, the department must then enter an Emergency Exemption Requisition using the Emergency Request form within SpearMart. The Vice President of Finance and Administration is the final approval authority for emergency purchases of \$75,000 or more in the workflow process.

Refer to the established University procurement regulations, policies, and procedures:

Procurement Services Policy 4-OP-A-6

Board of Governors Procurement Regulations Chapter 18 FSU Procurement Regulation Chapter 2

Maintaining Accountability

In an official emergency, University units should ensure they are maintaining accountability by doing the below:

- Work with Procurement Services to ensure there is required compliance clauses when establishing purchase orders and contracts.
- Document your emergency procurements during or as soon as possible after the event.
- Whatever procurement method has been adopted it is still subject to audit.

Procurement Services can help with federal emergency funding parameters, compliance issues, and contract options that can be employed during response and recovery periods. Procurement staff have access to resources (i.e. pre-positioned contracts) and how to utilize and support local supplier relationships.

Public Assistance and Federal Reimbursement

If a presidential disaster declaration is issued, expenses incurred in preparation of the disaster and immediately

following may be eligible for reimbursement from FEMA. Invoices associated to disaster- related expenditures should be clearly marked by name of the event or the disaster declaration number assigned to it by FEMA (i.e., DR-0348). The invoice should clearly provide an explanation of the necessity of the expense. Environmental Health & Safety serves as the lead for Public Assistance and will coordinate all claims and ensure proper documentation in accordance with the FEMA Public Assistance Program. Repairs performed by the Facilities Management Department or subcontractors will be recorded in specific project worksheets segregated from regular construction, repair, or maintenance activities.

Appendix A- Florida State University Hazard Analysis

Definition	High Risk: Those hazards which either occur with the greatest frequency and/or have the greatest realistic potential to cause damage or harm on campus.	Moderate Risk: Those hazards which either occur with the marginal frequency and/or have a moderate realistic potential to cause damage or harm on campus.	Low Risk: Those hazards which either occur with the least frequency and/or have the least realistic potential to cause damage or harm on campus.
Hazards	Minor Hurricanes (Category 1 or 2)	Major Hurricanes (3, 4, or 5)	Wildfire (on campus or nearby)
	Tropical Storms and Depressions	Utility Disruption (electricity, water, wastewater, stormwater, natural gas, communications)	Animal Related Diseases & Destruction
	Tornadoes	Law Enforcement Action (terrorism, bomb threat, suspicious device, active shooter, civil disturbance, criminal activity)	Wintry Precipitation (snow, sleet, freezing rain)
	Flash Flooding	Cyber Attack	Chemical Hazardous Materials
	Severe Thunderstorms/Severe Weather		Biological Hazardous Materials
	Structural Fire		Epidemic/Pandemic Infectious Disease
	Lightning		Flooding (low-lying, creek, river)
			Drought
			Extreme Cold
			Extreme Heat
			Sinkholes/Subsidence/Geological Movement
			Transportation Disaster (aviation, railroad, mass transit)

Consequence Identification

Any of the above hazards may result in one or more of the following consequences:

- Human health and safety: none, aggravation to existing health issues, minor injury, major injury, long-term injury, death.
- Structural damage: none, minor, major, destroyed
- Property (grounds) damage: none, minor, major
- Infrastructure (utilities, public works) damage: none, minor, major
- Delivery of services: no effect, minor disruption, localized disruption, major disruption
- Environmental damage: none, minor, major
- Economic / Financial condition: none, minor, major
- Regulatory / contractual obligations: no effect, minor disruption, major disruption
- Reputation of the entity: no effect, minimally detrimental, majorly detrimental

Appendix B – Florida Host County Hazard Analysis

Florida County Hazard Analysis Table for Florida State University Campuses

Location	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Leon County (inclusive of Main Campus, Innovation Park and Southwest Campus)	Hurricanes and Tropical Storms	Thunderstorms	Wildfires
	Flooding	Tornadoes	Sinkholes
		Lightning	Terrorism
		Droughts	Dam Failure
		Hazardous Materials Storage and Transportation	Storm Surge/Tsunami
		Energy Failures/Disruptions	Exotic Pest Infestations
			Disease and Pandemics
			Aviation Incidents
Bay County (inclusive of Panama City Campus)	Hurricanes and Tropical Storms	Wildfires	Tsunami
	Heavy Rainfall/Flooding		Sinkholes
	Thunderstorms		Droughts
			Earthquake/Marine Seismic Activity
Escambia County (inclusive of College of Medicine - Pensacola)	Hurricanes and Tropical Storms	Droughts	Hazardous Materials Storage and Transportation
	Storm Surge	Wildfires	Tornadoes
	Flooding		Freeze
	Thunderstorms		Structural Fires
	Lightning		Nuclear Attack
			Mass Immigration/Civil Disturbances
			Radiation Hazard
			Domestic Security/Terrorism
			Sinkholes
			Earthquake
			Tsunami
			Dam/Lock Break

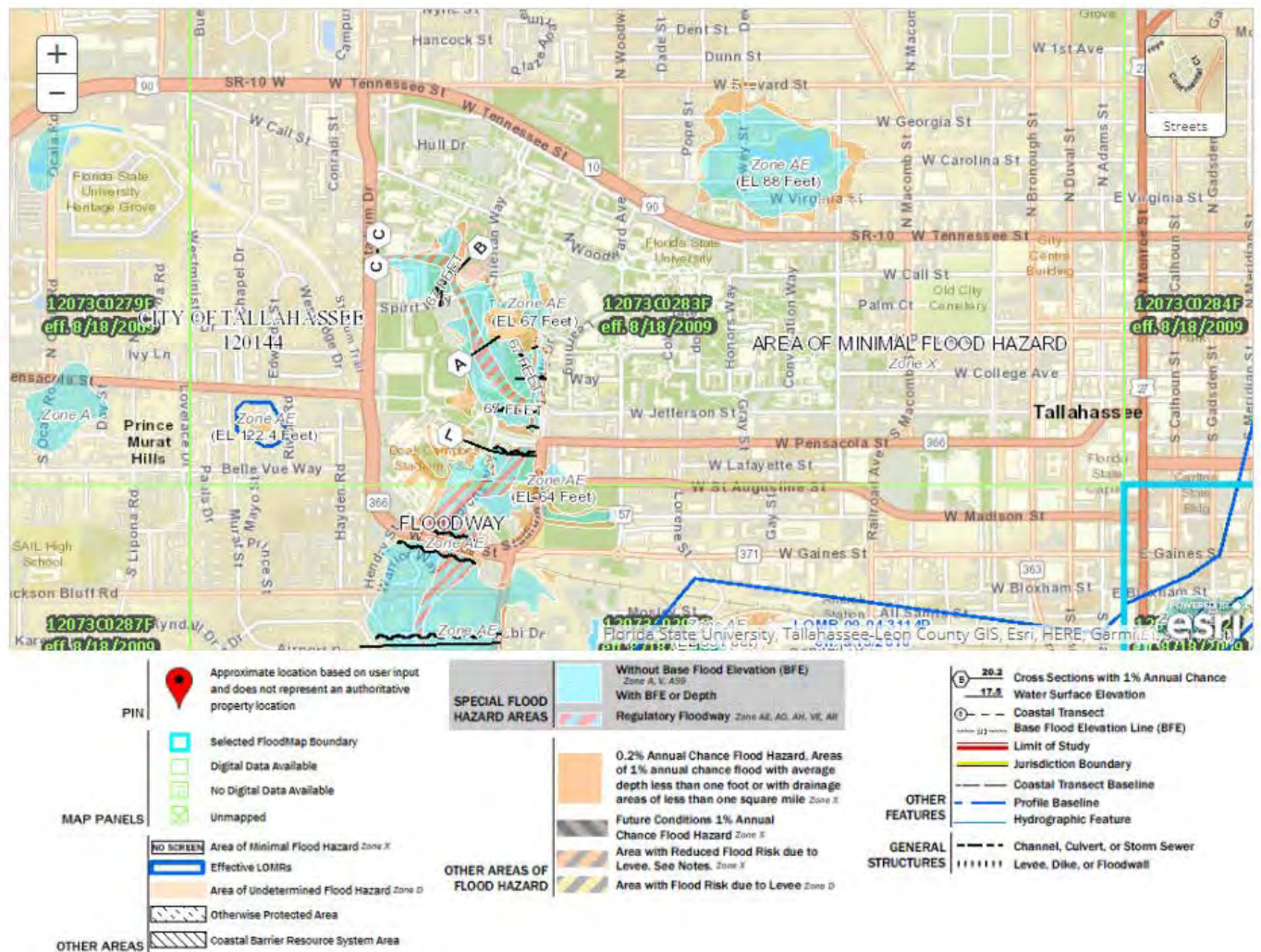
			Landslide/Erosion
			Pandemic Incident
			Coastal Oil Spill
Volusia County (inclusive of College of Medicine - Daytona Beach)	Flooding	Erosion	Severe Winter Storm
	Hurricanes and Tropical Storms	Hail	Sinkholes
	Lightning	Storm Surge	Tsunami
	Tornadoes	Thunderstorms	
	Wildfire		
	Drought		
Orange County (inclusive of College of Medicine - Orlando)	Hurricanes and Tropical Storms	Droughts	Lightning
	Tornadoes	Flooding	Animal & Plant Diseases
	Human Diseases	Sinkholes	Radiological/Nuclear Accident
	Terrorism	Wildfires	
		Hazardous Materials Storage and Transportation	
		Infrastructure Disruption	
		Civil/Social Disturbances and Special Events	
St. Lucie County (inclusive of College of Medicine - St. Lucie)	Flooding	Tornadoes	Droughts
	Hurricanes and Tropical Storms	Severe Thunderstorms & Lightning	Seismic Hazards (Dam/Levee Failure, Earthquakes, Sinkholes)
		Wildfires	Agricultural Pests & Diseases
		Extreme Temperatures	Societal Hazards
		Erosion	
		Epidemics	
		Technological Hazards	
Sarasota County (inclusive of College	Flooding	Wildfire	Dam Failure
	Hurricanes and Tropical Storms	Windstorm	Droughts

of Medicine - Sarasota)		Coastal Erosion	Seismic Hazards (Dam/Levee Failure, Earthquakes, Sinkholes)
		Coastal Storm	Tsunami
		Seasonal Severe Weather Storm	
Collier County (inclusive of College of Medicine - Immokalee)	Hurricanes and Tropical Storms	Coastal/Canal Bank Erosion	Mass Migration Emergency
	Major Transportation Accident	Flood (100/500 year)	Landslide/Sinkhole
	Wildfire	Drought/Heat Wave	Seismic Hazards (Dam/Levee Failure, Earthquakes)
	Climate Change/Sea Level Rise	Winter Storm	Tsunami
	Flood: Stormwater & Localized	Oil-Spill Major	
	Pandemic	Gas Pipeline Rupture	
	Severe Weather & Tornado	Nuclear Power Plant Accident	
	Civil Disorder	Major Hazardous Material Accident	
	Mass Casualty Incident		
Wakulla County (inclusive of Coastal and Marine Laboratory)	Hurricanes and Tropical Storms	Tornadoes	Coastal Erosion
	Coastal Storm Surge	Thunderstorms	Dam Failure
	Flooding	Wildfires	Hazardous Materials Storage and Transportation
			Terrorism

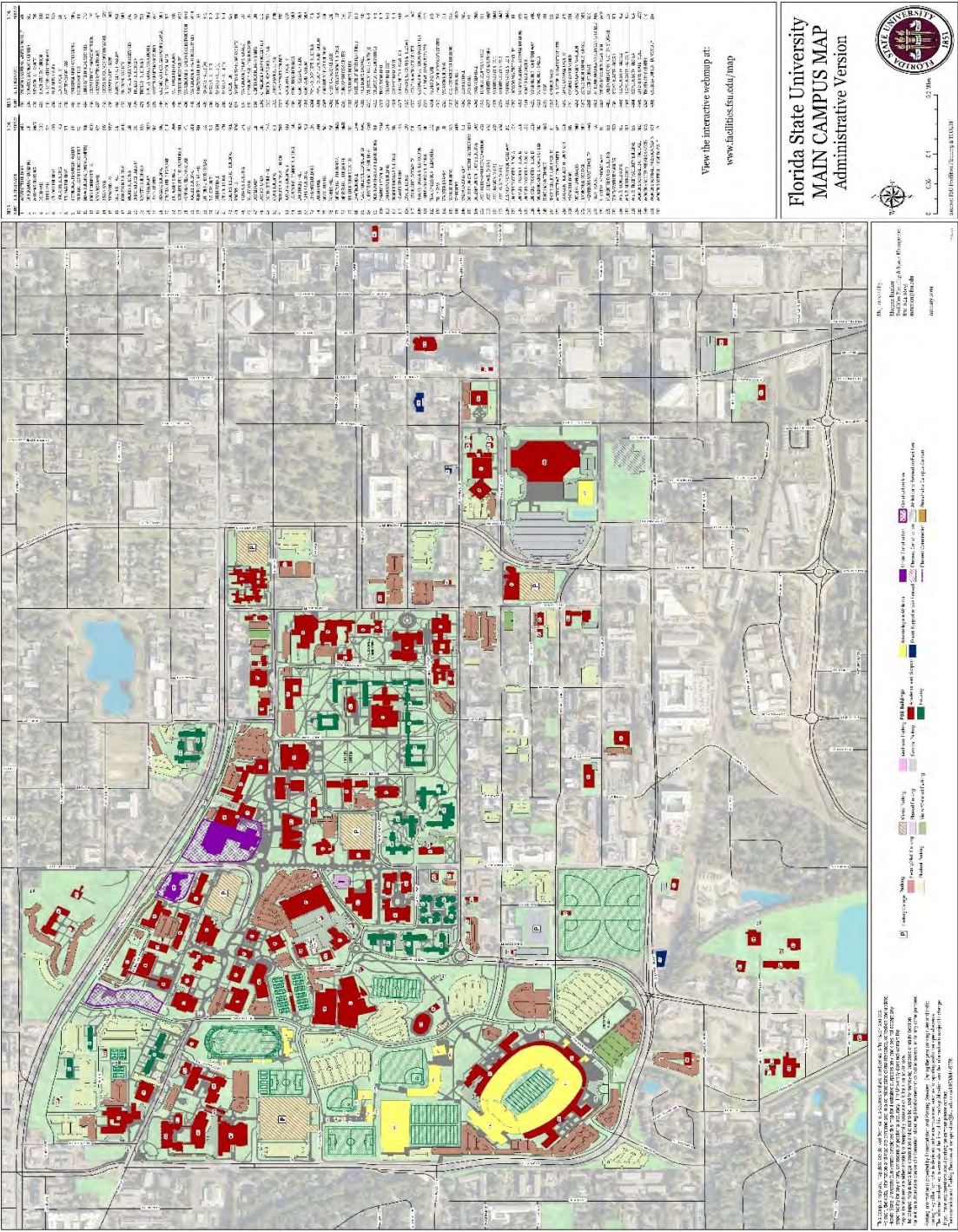
Compiled with data sources from: Leon County CEMP, Bay County Local Mitigation Strategy, Escambia County Local Mitigation Strategy, Volusia Local Mitigation Strategy Part 1, Orange County Local Mitigation Strategy, St. Lucie County Local Mitigation Strategy, Sarasota County Unified Local Mitigation Strategy, Collier County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan 2016, Wakulla County Local Mitigation Strategy Committee

Appendix C – Maps

Main Campus – FEMA Flood Map

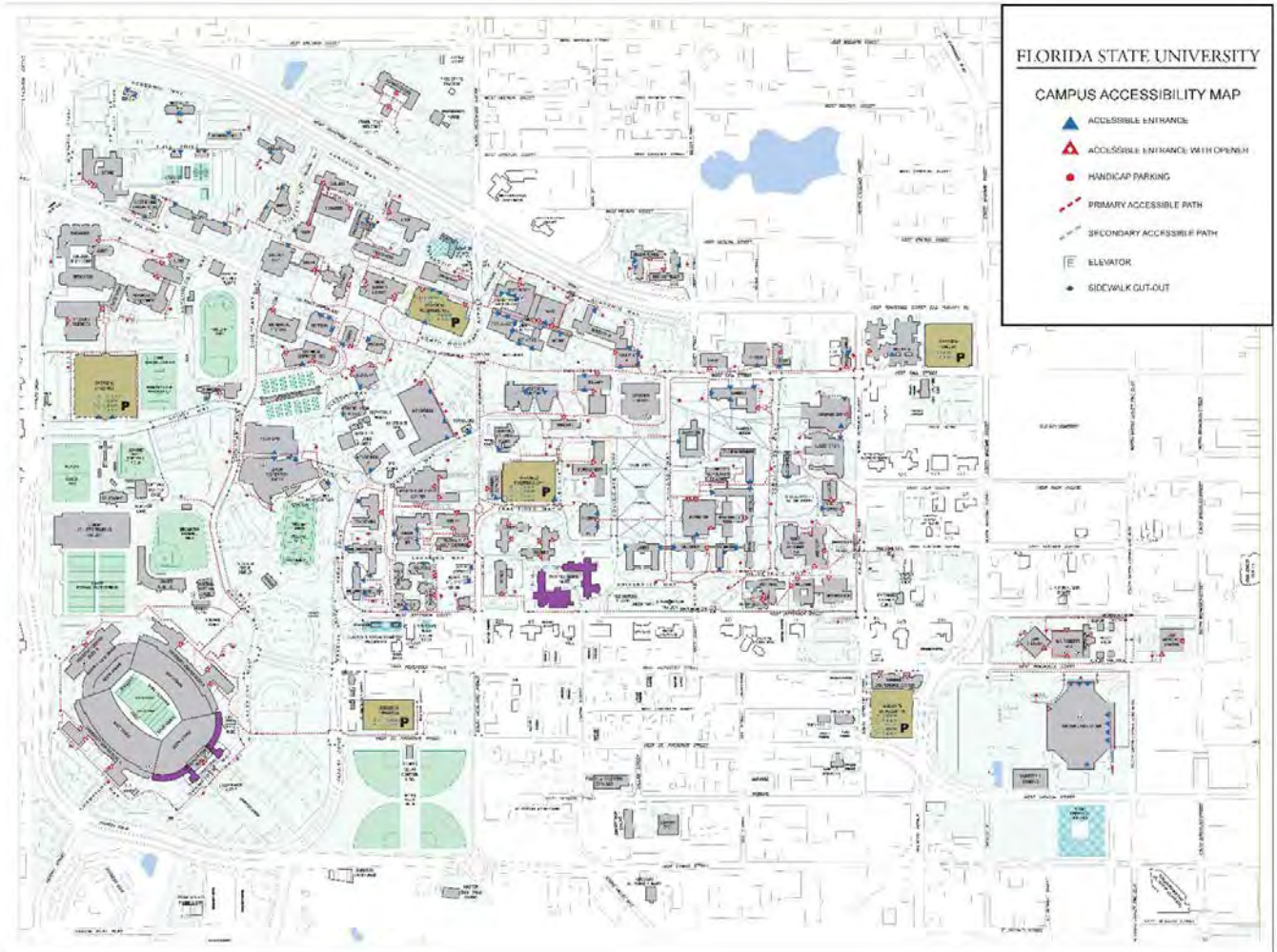


Source: <https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search?AddressQuery=Florida%20State%20University#searchresultsanchor>



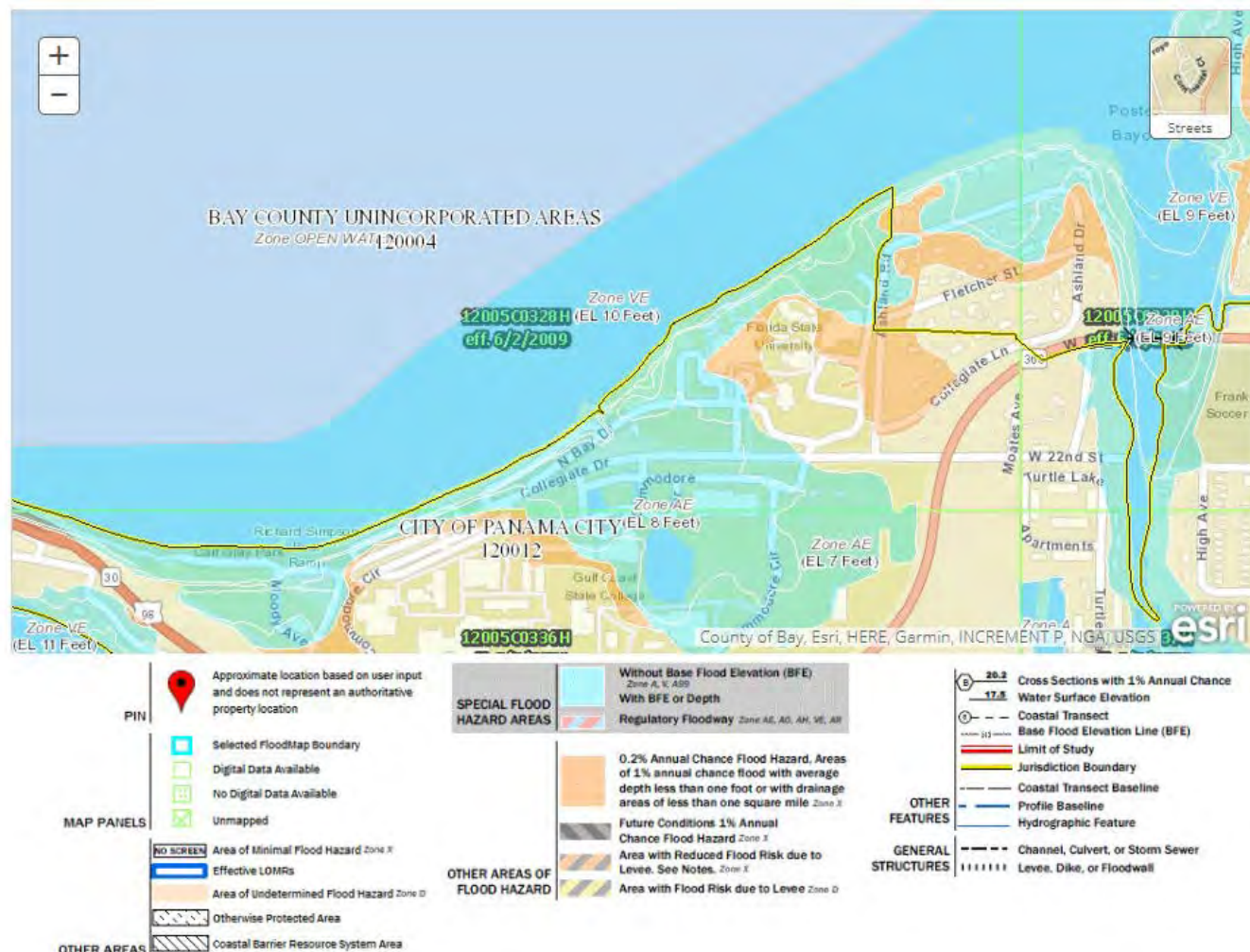
Map provided by FSU Facilities

Main Campus Accessibility Map



Source: https://www.facilities.fsu.edu/depts/designConstr/ADA_MAP_2015_JUNE_FINAL.jpg

Panama City Campus – FEMA Flood Map



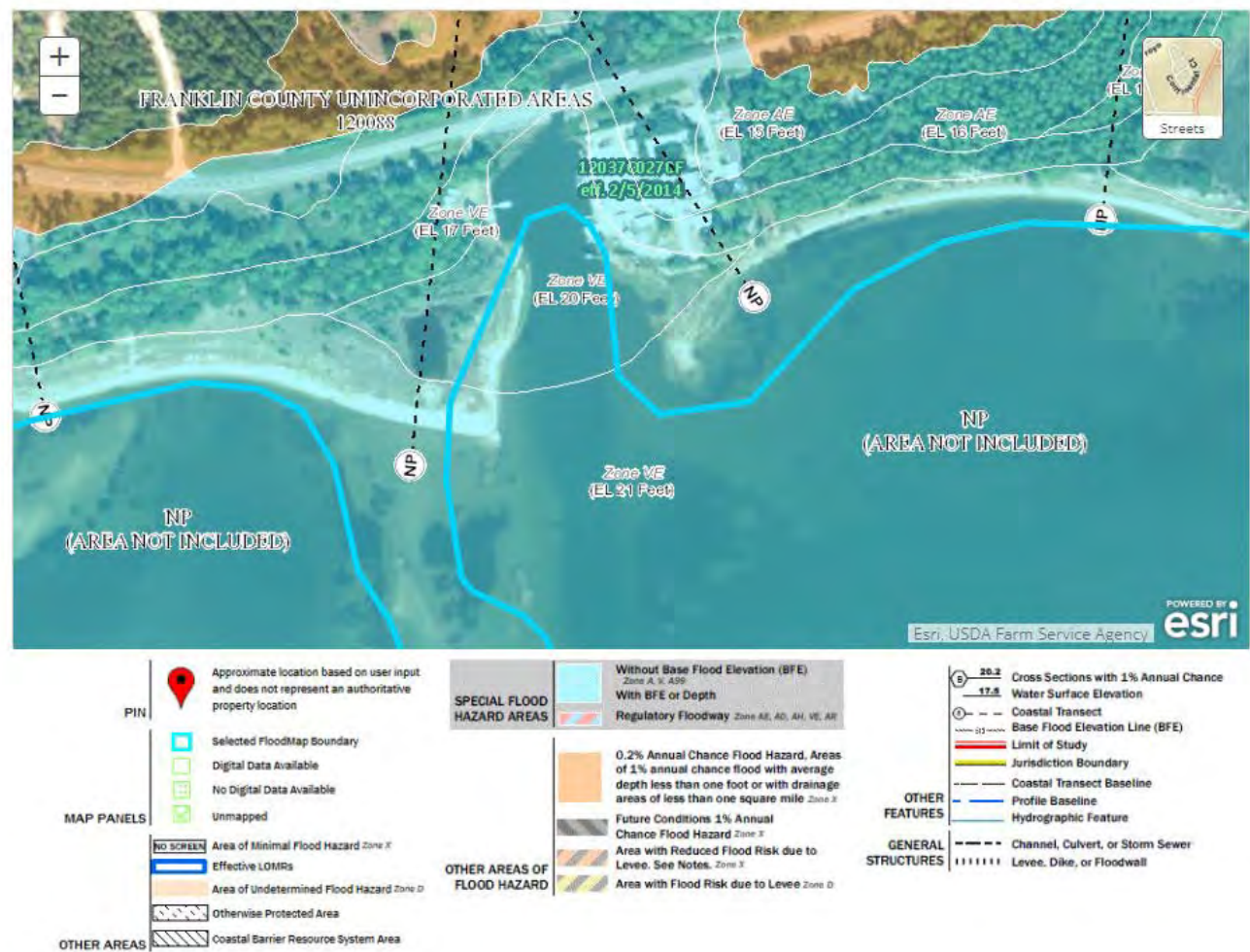
Source: <https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search?AddressQuery=Florida%20State%20University#searchresultsanchor>

FSU Panama City Campus Map



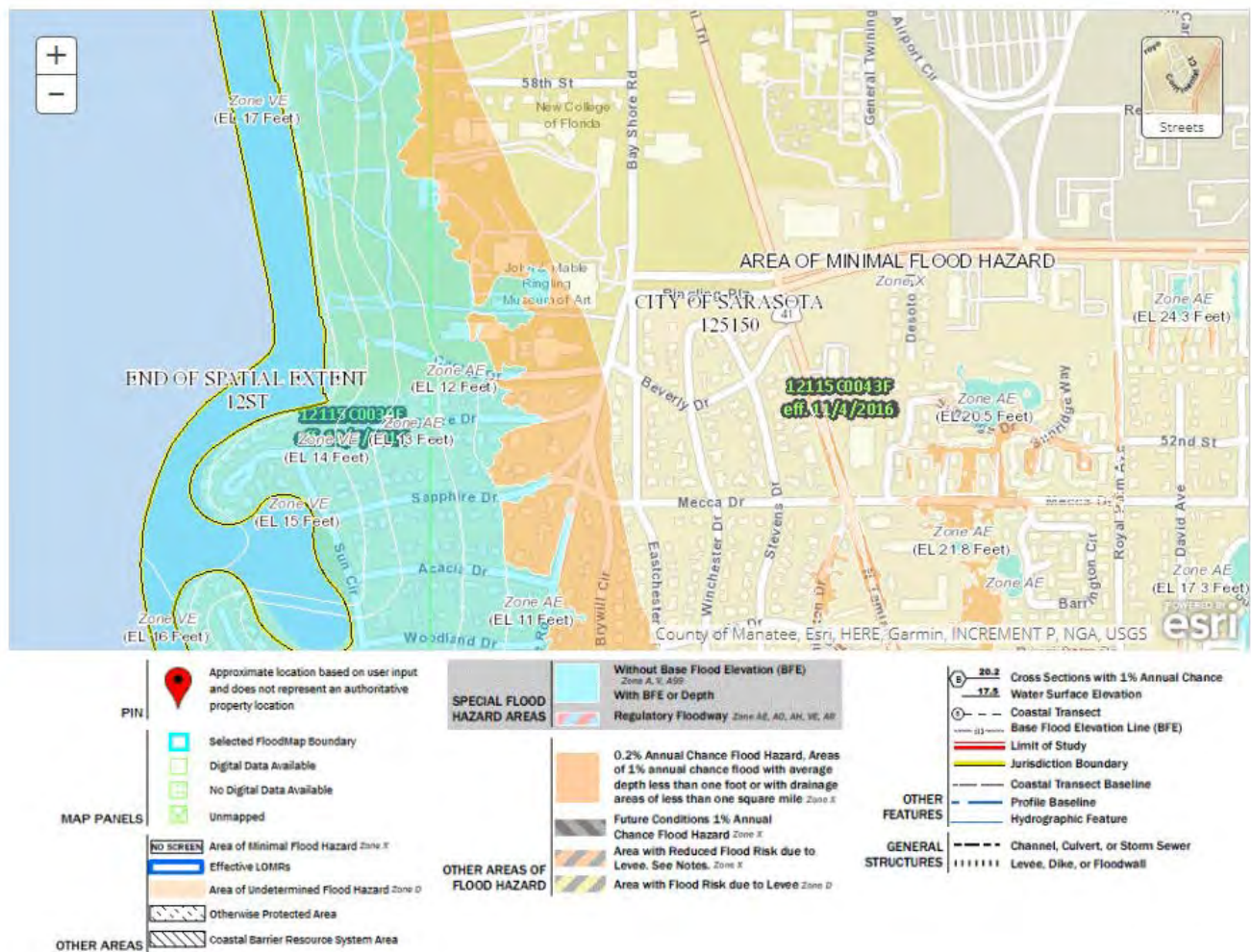
Map provided by FSU Facilities

Coastal and Marine Laboratory – FEMA Flood Map



Source: <https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search?AddressQuery=Florida%20State%20University#searchresultsanchor>

Sarasota Campus - Ringling – FEMA Flood Map



Source: <https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search?AddressQuery=Florida%20State%20University#searchresultsanchor>

Sarasota Campus – Ringling



Map provided by FSU Facilities

Florida State Map of Campuses and Programs

