Health Care General & Domestic Security Joint Committee Meeting

Monday, January 23, 2006
8:45 AM – 11:45 AM
Morris Hall

COMMITTEE MEETING PACKET

Sandra Adams, Chair
Domestic Security

Gayle B. Harrell, Chair
Health Care General

AGENDA

DOMESTIC SECURITY & HEALTH CARE GENERAL JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING

Monday, January 23, 2006
8:45 AM – 11:45 AM
Morris Hall

I. **Call to Order/Roll Call**

II. **Opening Remarks by Chairs**

III. **Panel Discussion:**

William T. Whale, Vice President
Energy Delivery, TECO

Mr. David McDonald, Director
Distribution & Asset Management, Progress Energy

Ms. Geisha Williams, Vice President
Distribution, Florida Power & Light

Mr. Barry Moline, Executive Director
Florida Municipal Electric Association

Mr. John Hutchinson, Manager
Public Affairs, Gulf Power

Mr. Trevor Mask, Director
Legislative Affairs, Florida Electric Cooperatives Association, Inc.

IV. **State Agency Presentations:**

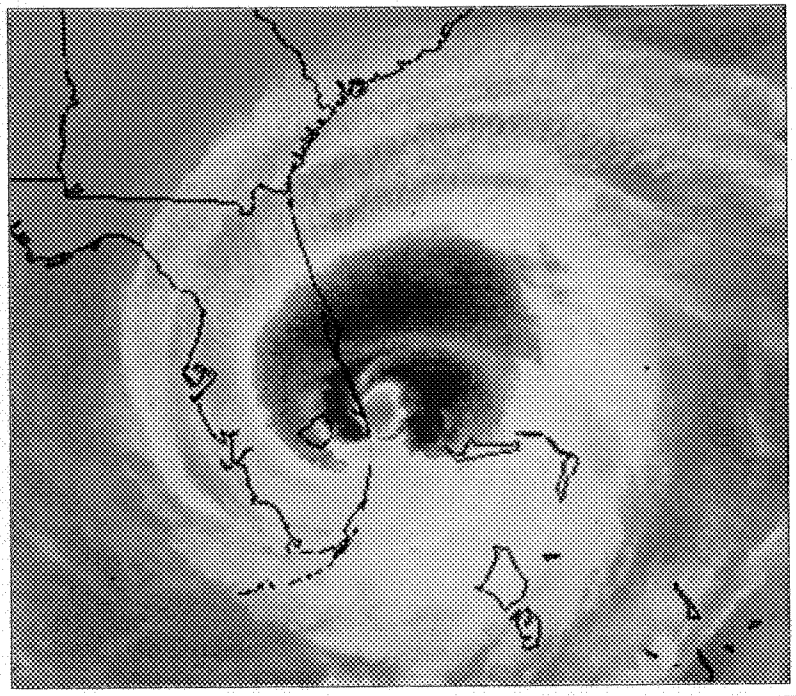
Mr. Mike Sole, Deputy Secretary
Department of Environmental Protection

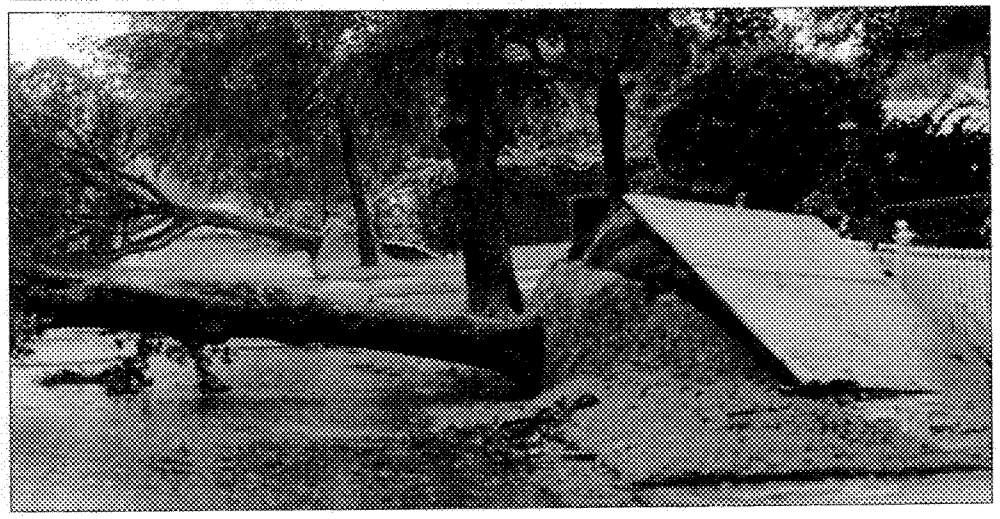
Mr. Chuck Hagan, Chief
State Unified Logistics Section, Department of Community Affairs

TECO
Tampa Electric

Progress Energy

Hurricane Readiness





Presentation to
The Health Care
General Committee
and
The Domestic
Security Committee

January 23, 2006

Progress Energy

How Do We Prepare?

Partnership with communities

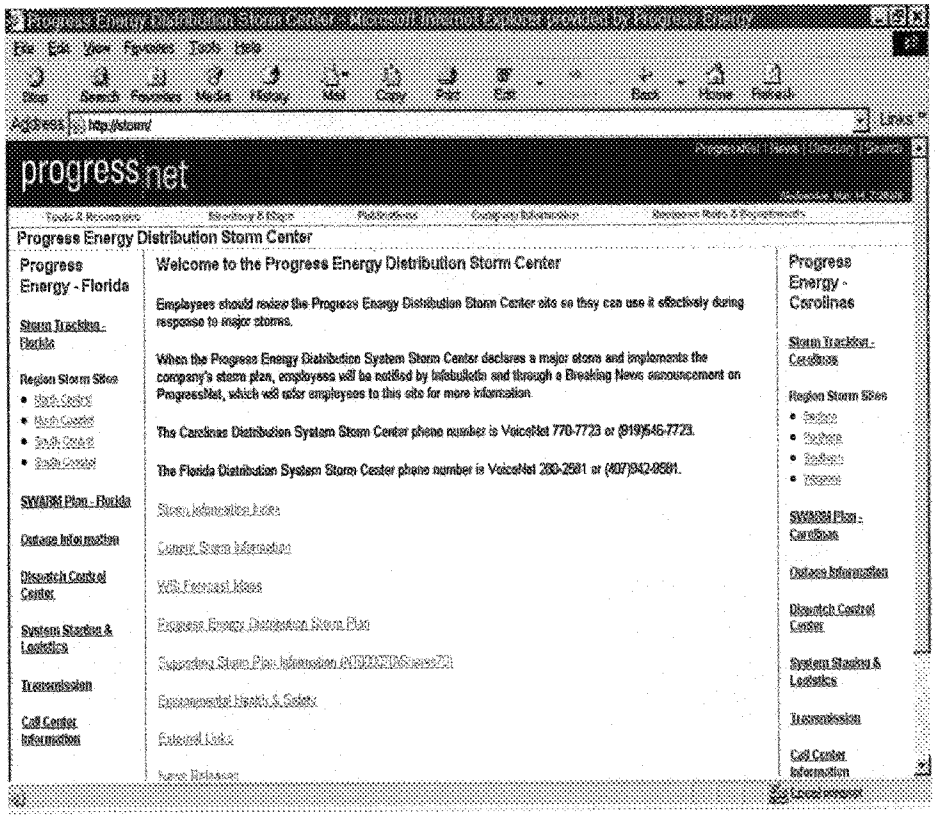
- Shared priorities; critical infrastructure
- Pre-storm designation of EOC staffing
- Community workshops

Progress Energy

Comprehensive Storm Response Plans

Design Principles:

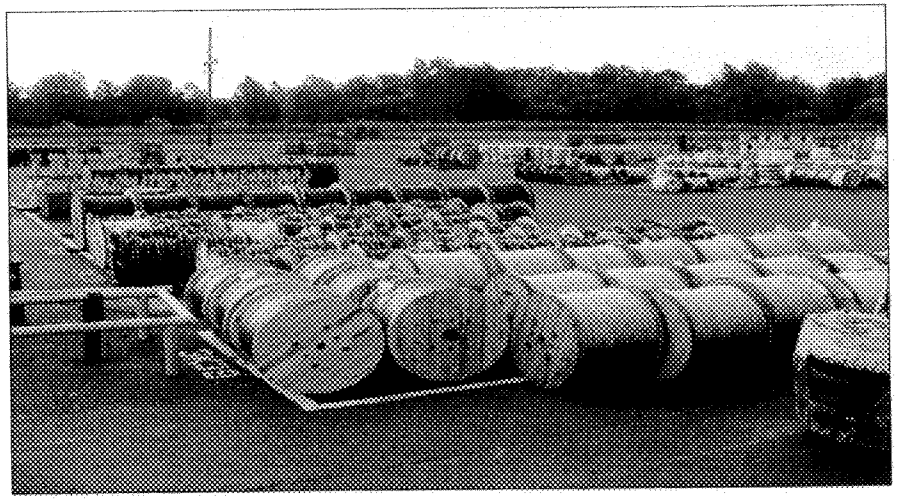
- Staged response to storm events
- Defined structure for strategic and tactical activities
- Adaptable to all storm events (hurricane, thunderstorms)
- Employee storm roles



Progress Energy

Comprehensive Storm Response Plans

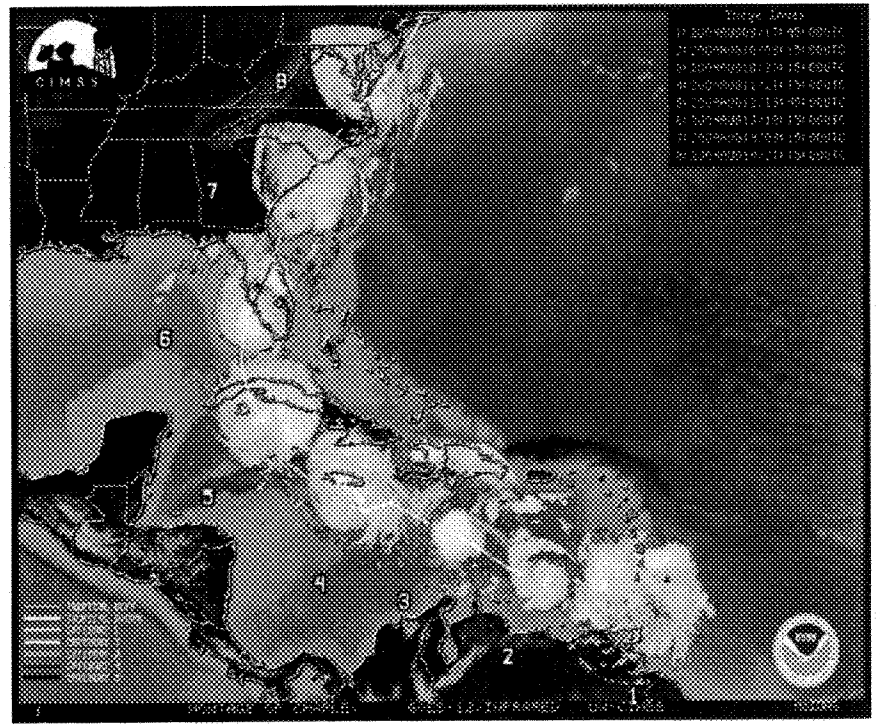
- Centralized support:
  - resource mobilization
  - damage assessment
  - staging and logistics
- Local focus on restoration and customer service



Progress Energy

Tracking and Modeling

- Storm tracking
- Storm modeling:
  - storm category
  - wind speeds
  - track
  - line miles exposed

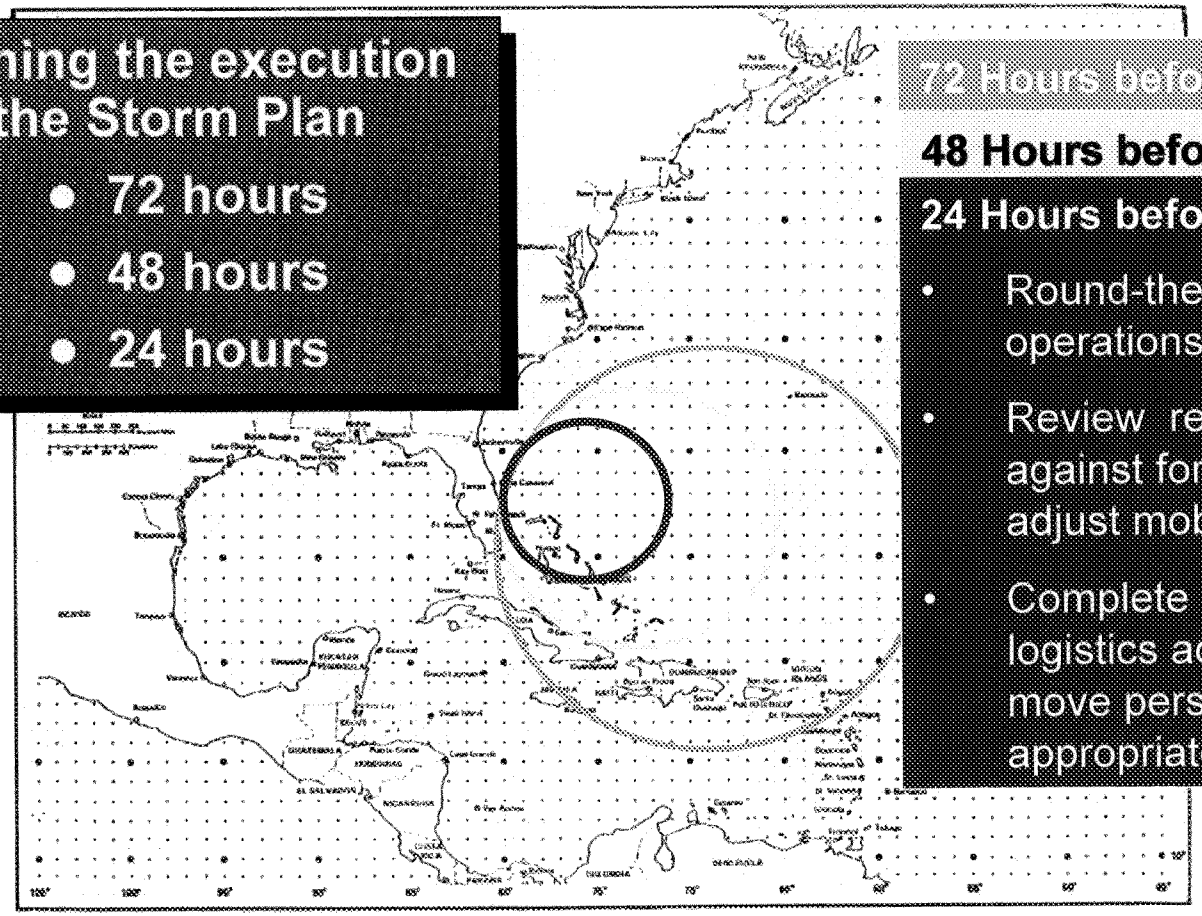


Progress Energy

Timing and Execution

Timing the execution of the Storm Plan

- 72 hours
- 48 hours
- 24 hours



72 Hours before TS winds

48 Hours before TS winds

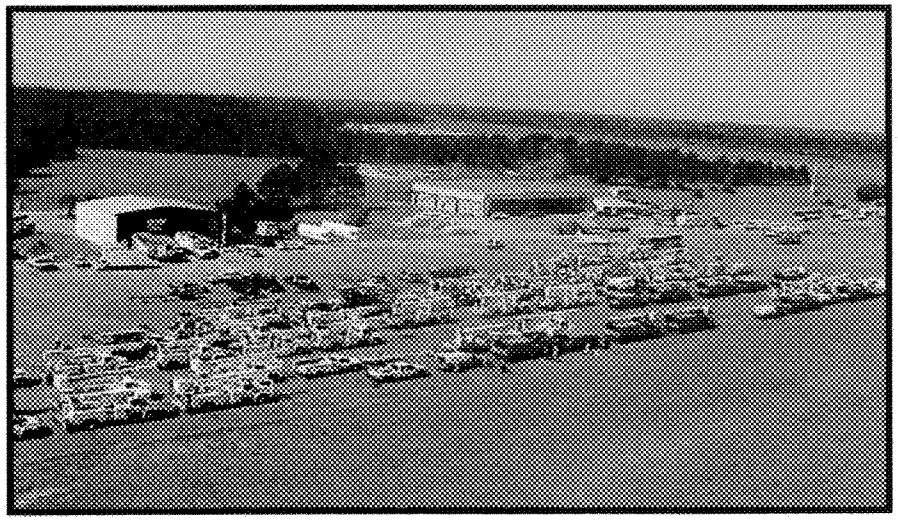
24 Hours before TS winds

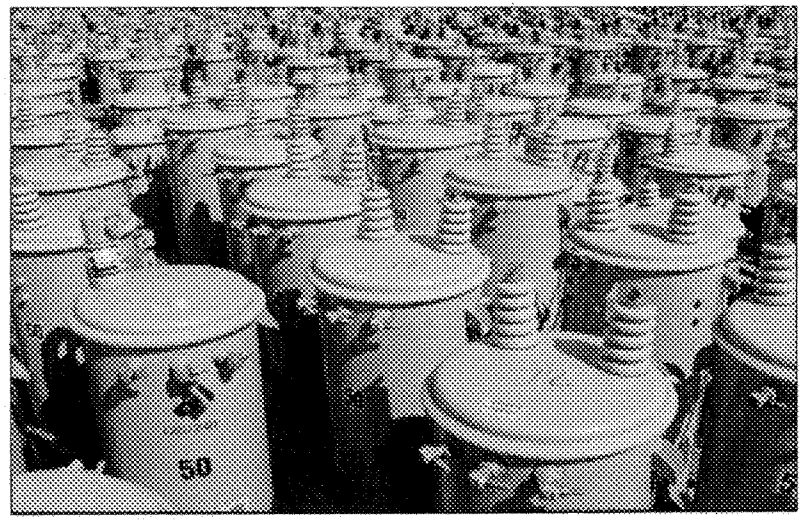
- Round-the-clock operations
- Review resource needs against forecast and adjust mobilization
- Complete staging and logistics activities and move personnel to appropriate locations

Progress Energy

Mobilize Resources

- Tree and line resources

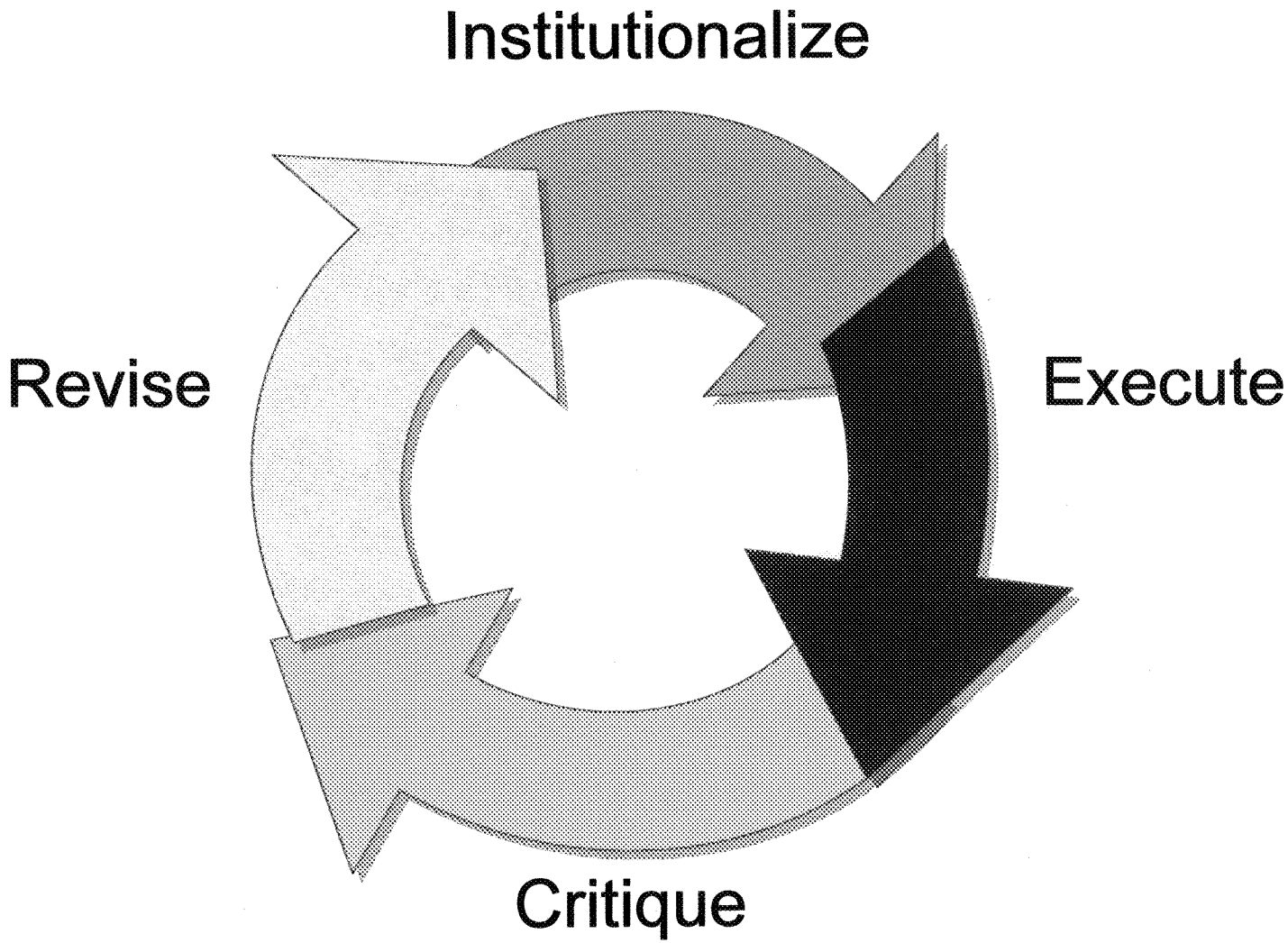




- Support personnel allocated

Progress Energy

Major Storm Response Plan



Focusing on continuous improvement

Progress Energy

Florida Power & Light

FPL

Electric Power Restoration

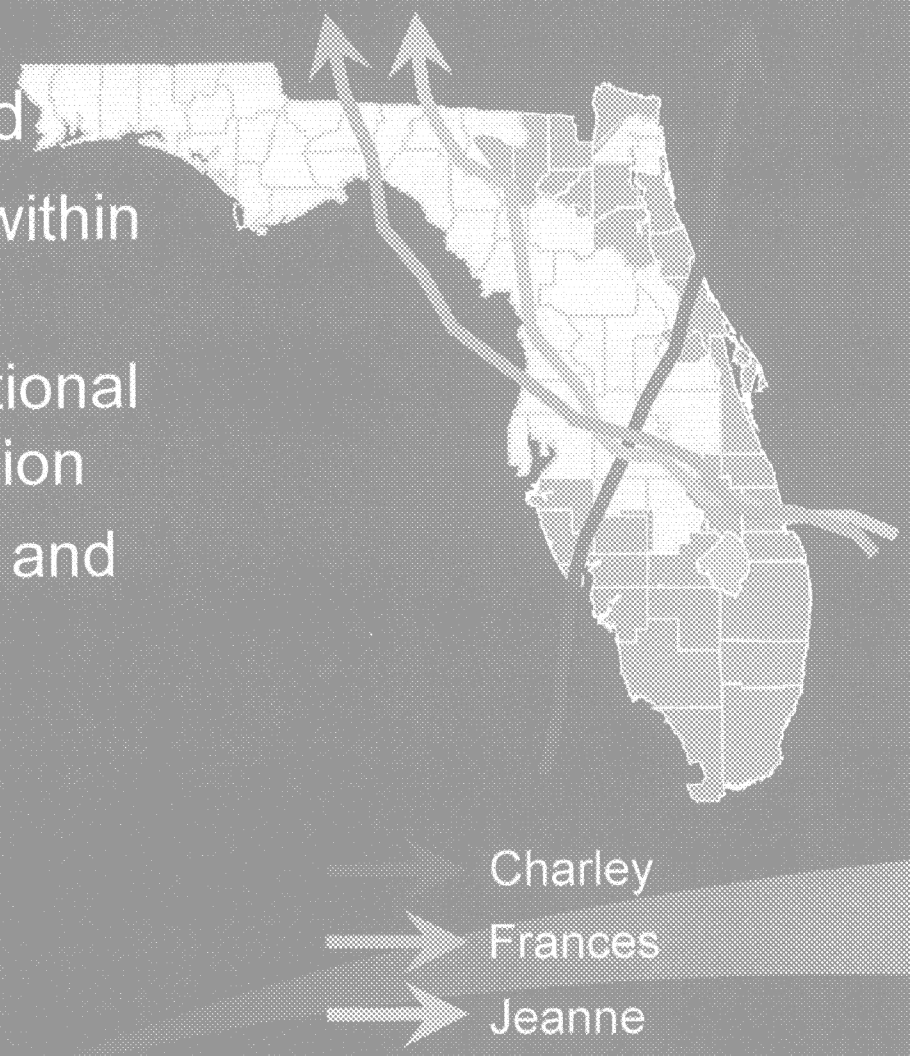
House Domestic Security Committee

House Health Care General Committee

January 23, 2006

Florida Power & Light
2004 Storm Season Review

- 2004 was unprecedented
  - 3 back-to-back storms within 36 days
  - Exceptional effort of national teamwork and cooperation
  - Workers from 39 states and Canada
  - 75% restored by third day after each storm



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Florida Power & Light
2004 Storm Season Review

- Nearly 47,000 personnel
- 13,500 poles, 1,750 miles of lines and 11,200 transformers replaced
- 1.2 million meals served
- More than 22,000 trucks
- 6 million gallons of fuel
- Cost: nearly $1 billion!

Boynton Beach Mall

Daytona Speedway

FPL

* Some staging sites used for more than one storm.

Florida Power & Light
2005 Storm Season Review

- A record-breaking season – most active and destructive on record
  - 27 named storms
  - Three category 5 storms
  - Latest end to season
- 4 impacting hurricanes plus 3 potential impacts within 128 days
- Wilma alone
  - Largest impact to our infrastructure
  - Largest amount of resources ever acquired
  - Quickest deployment of resources to the field after a major hurricane

Dennis

Katrina

Rita

Wilma

FPL

Florida Power & Light
2005 Storm Season Review

- Nearly 13,900 poles and over 1,320 miles of lines and 8,000 transformers replaced
- Nearly 45,500 personnel and 1.2 million meals served
- More than 14,200 trucks
- Over 4.2 million gallons of fuel

FPL

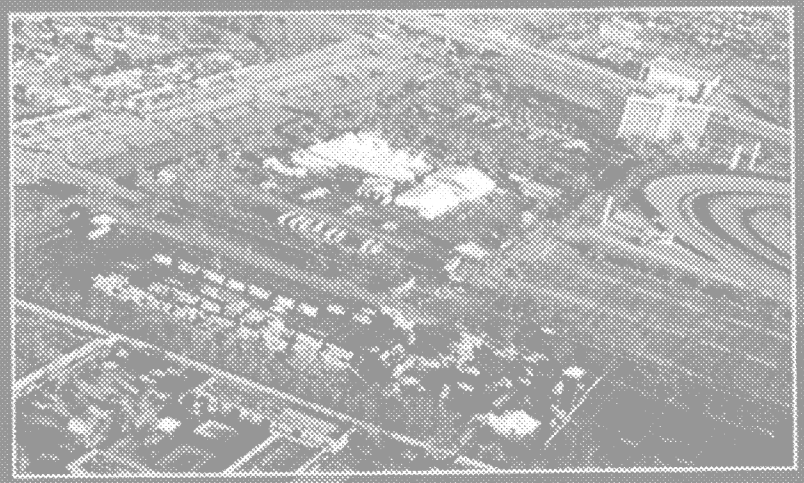
* Some staging sites used for more than one storm.

Storm Restoration – 2004 & 2005 Storm Season

7 storms in 15 months

Event	# of customers affected	Category	Total Days to Restore
Charley	874,000	4	13
Frances	2,786,300	2	12
Jeanne	1,737,400	3	8
Dennis	508,800	TS*	3
Katrina	1,453,000	1	8
Rita	140,000	TS*	2
Wilma	3,241,437	3	18

*TS – denotes Tropical Storm Winds

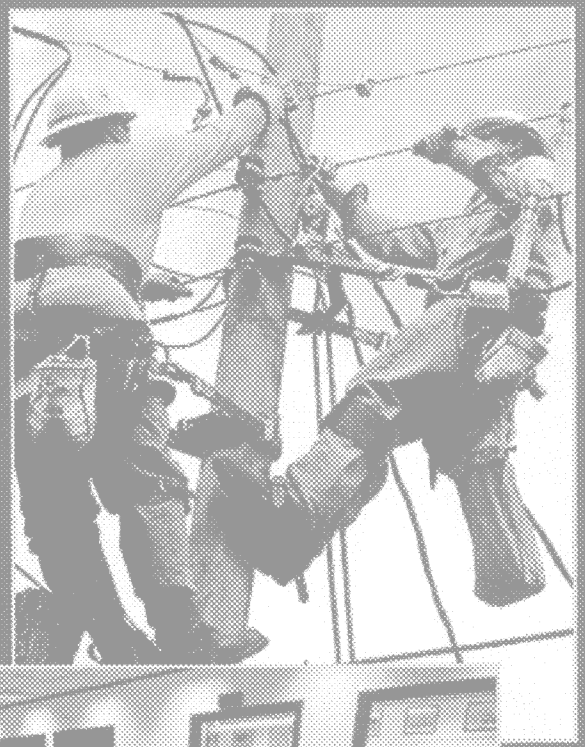


Calder Race Track

FPL

Storm Restoration – Process Objective

- Objective – Safely Restore the greatest amount of customers in the least amount of time
  - Plans and processes ar
    scaled to match the sto



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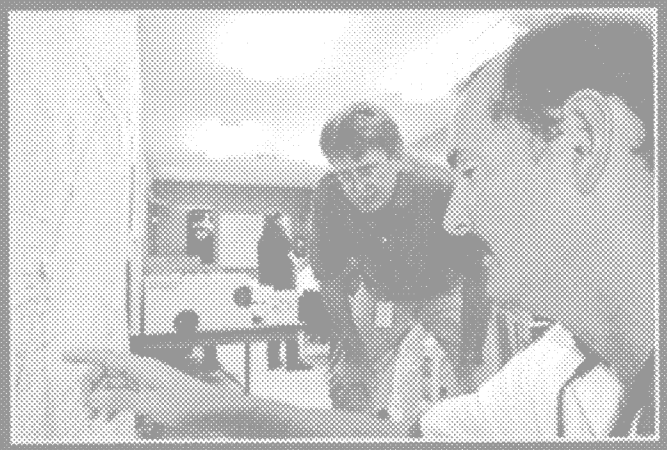
Storm Restoration Process – Assessment

- Modeled damage assessment
- Restoration forecasts
- Resources
  - Assess requirements
  - Negotiate and acquire
  - Early acquisition and deployment critical to timely restoration



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Storm Restoration Process – Restoration

- Strategic positioning of staging sites
- Restoring critical infrastructure functions
- Continuous monitoring an reevaluation
- Continuous resource communication

Tropical Park

FPL

Storm Restoration Process – Logistics

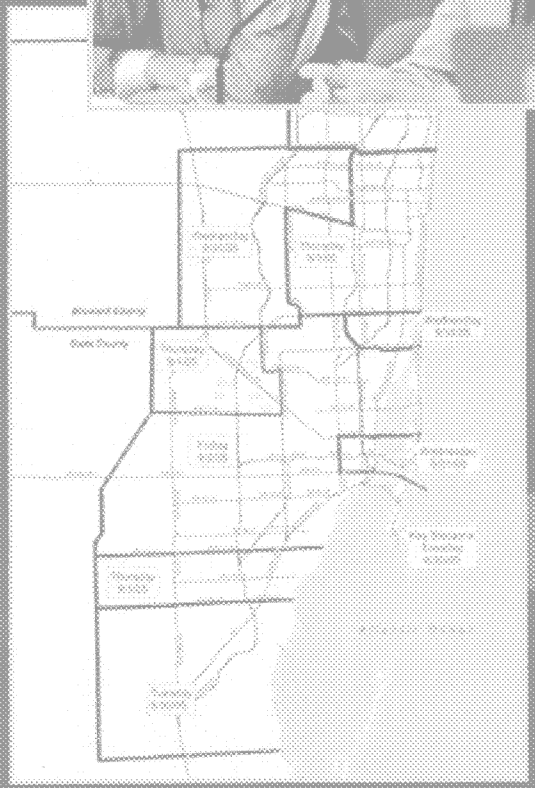
- Self-contained staging sites are critical to support restoration efforts
  - Alternative housing
  - Rapid site start up
  - Satellite locations
  - Reduced site congestion
  - Fueling capabilities

South Florida Fair Grounds

	Katrina	Wilma
Staging Sites	12	20
Pounds of Ice	68,600	90,500
Gallons of Water	19,600	33,600
Meals Served	38,220	53,500
Gallons of Fuel	104,000	209,000

Storm Restoration Process – Communications

- Crisis Information Team
- EOC partnerships
- Timely Estimated Times of Restorations (ETRs)
- Availability to media
- Diverse contact channels



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Storm Restoration Process – Leveraging Experience

- Every storm is different
- Heightened storm seasons
- Identification and prioritization of critical infrastructure
- Continuous communication needs

Storm Restoration Process – Focus Moving Forward

- Infrastructure Analysis
  - Understanding failure modes
  - Improving resiliency of the infrastructure

- Continue to improve
  - Customer communications
  - Resource deployment capabilities
  - Critical Infrastructure restoration process

FPL

Florida Municipal
Electric Association

Hurricane Restoration Lessons Learned

Florida House of Representatives

Barry Moline, Executive Director
Florida Municipal Electric Association
(850) 224-3314, ext. 1
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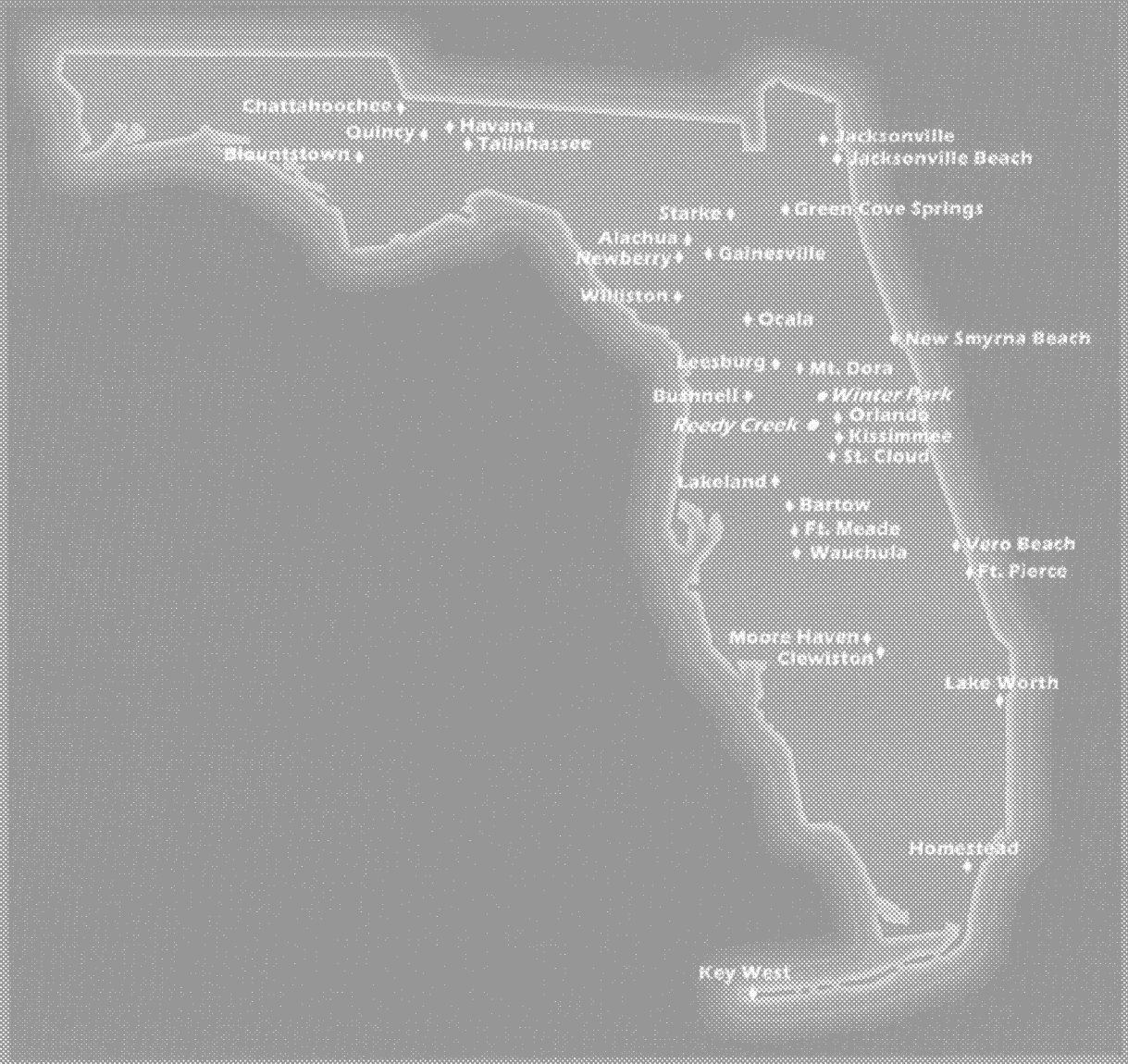
www.publicpower.com

January 2006

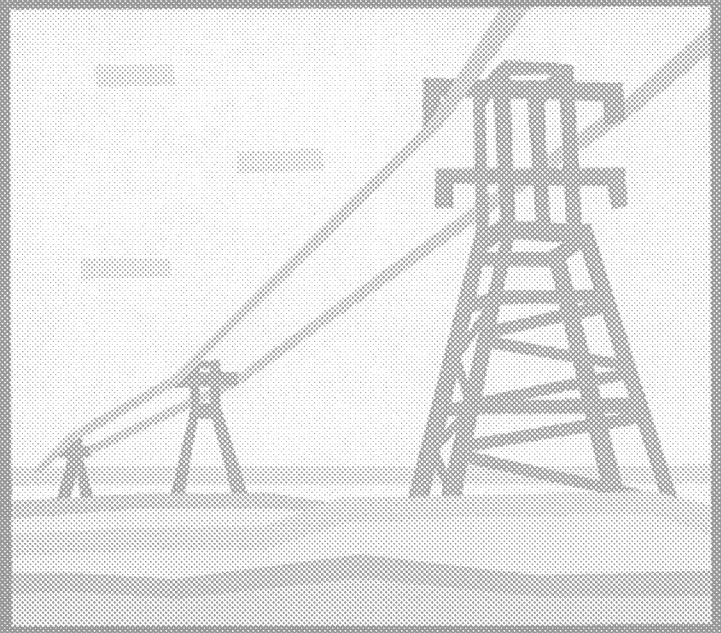
FMEA
FLORIDA MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION

Florida's Public Power Utilities



Florida Public Power

- 33 Municipal Electric Utilities
- 1.3 Million customer meters (15% of Floridians)
- Distribution
  - 11,000 miles above ground
  - 7,600 miles underground
- Transmission
  - 1,700 miles above ground
  - 70 miles underground
- 300 substations
- Each storm impacted at least one public power utility

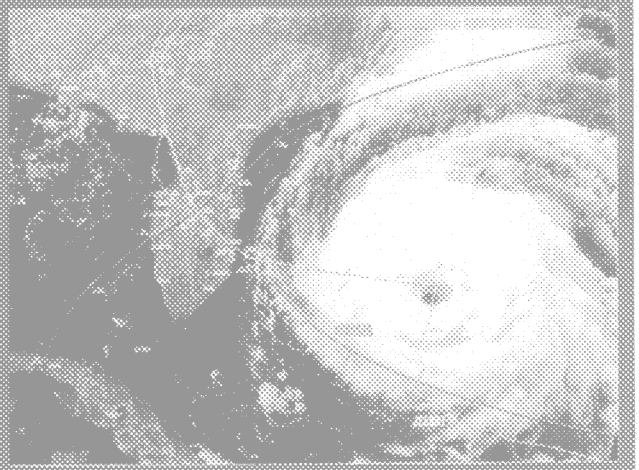


Undergrounding

- Have discussed undergrounding with community for years
- Citizens appreciate learning the pros & cons
  - Undergrounding does not solve all hurricane outage problems
  - Outages less frequent, but last longer and susceptible to flooding
  - Many citizens reluctant to pay for cost of conversion, even with cost-sharing

Lessons Learned

- Balance between fast restoration and cost
- Trees cause a lot of outages
- Communication is vital – and not always easy
- Limited fuels limits work
- Create realistic expectations
- Municipalities may have a mutual aid problem



Things that went well

Gulf Power's 2004-05 Hurricane Experiences

Hurricane Hits – 2004-05

- Hurricane Ivan – September 16, 2004
  - 90 percent of customers out
  - 790 miles (50 percent) of transmission out
  - Plant Crist offline
  - Brought in more than 4,000 workers
  - Restoration – 13 days

Hurricane Hits – 2004-05

- Hurricane Dennis – July 28, 2005
  - 60 percent of customers out
  - 500 miles of transmission lines out
  - Brought in more than 4,000 workers
  - Restoration – 7 days

Hurricane Hits – 2004-05

- Hurricane Katrina – August 29, 2005
  -- 30 percent of customers out
  -- Minimal damage to system
  -- Restoration --- 2 days

Create Realistic Expectations

- Communicate year-round
- Include all audiences
  - Customers
  - Local leaders
  - State leaders
  - Congressional leaders
  - Large customers

Realistic Expectations

- Pre-storm restoration predictions
- Promote community teamwork
- Storm and post storm communications
  - News media
  - County Emergency Operation Centers
  - Local leaders
  - State leaders
  - Congressional leaders

Decentralized Workforce

- Organized by substation
- On-site crew has broad decision-making authority
- All outside crews assigned a substation
- Minimum shifting of crews cuts down on "drive" time

Logistics

- Have self-sustained outside crews
- Centralize accommodations – Hope City
- Air-conditioned tents/mobile housing worked well
- Keep morale of workers high
  - Good food
  - Nightly “pep” talks
  - Access to news

Planning

- Involve all employees
- Involve all resources/facilities
- Plan for worst case
- Practice your plan
- Critique after every storm

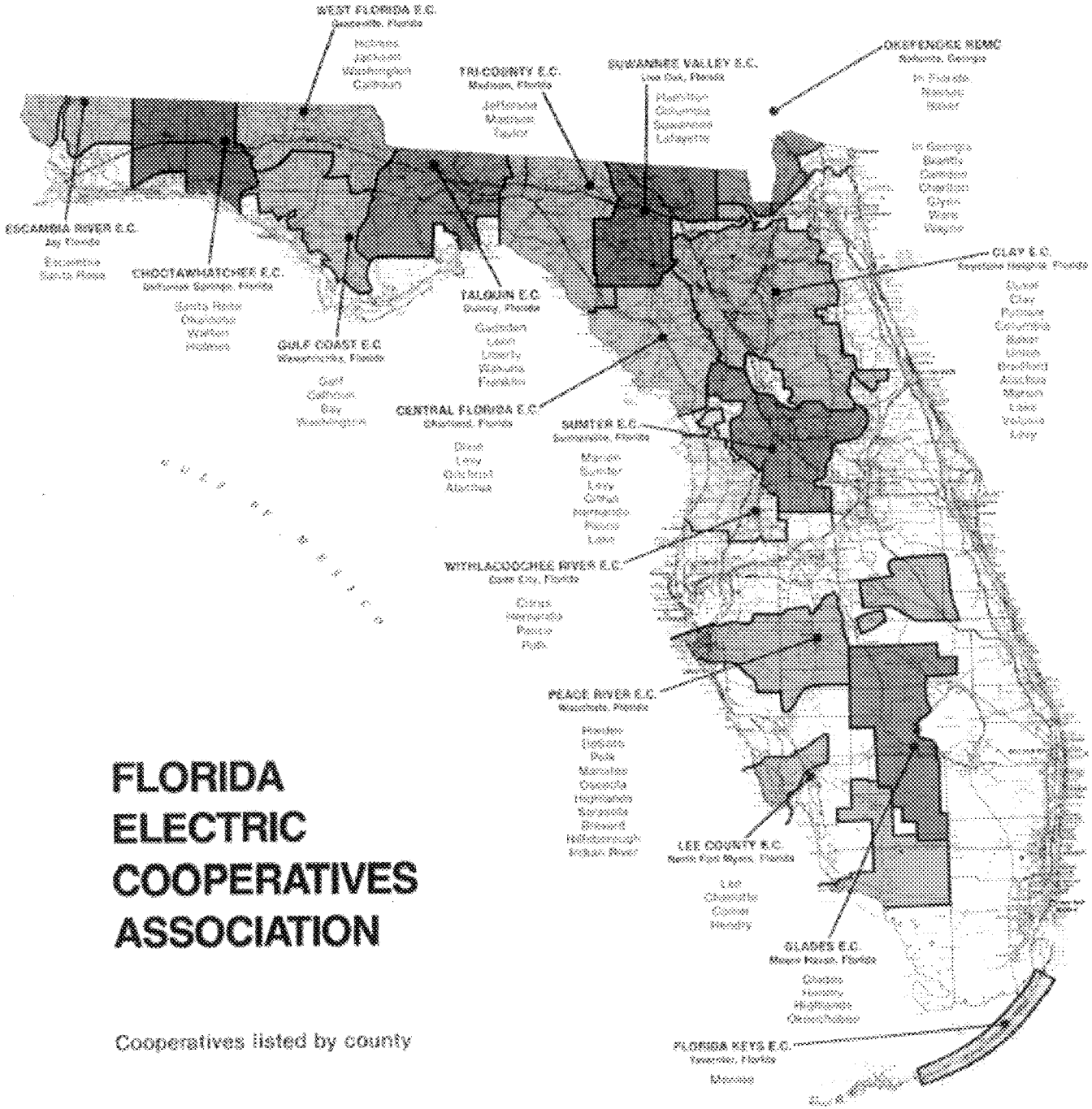
Public Confidence

- In public surveys after Hurricane Ivan, Gulf Power was given its highest customer satisfaction rating ever – 91 percent.
- Gulf Power has been awarded the Edison Electric Institute awards for “Emergency Response” and “Emergency Assistance” for the past two years.

Florida Electric
Cooperatives Association, Inc.

Florida Electric Cooperatives Association, Inc.

Trevor Mask
Director of Legislative Affairs



FLORIDA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES ASSOCIATION

Cooperatives listed by county

Planning is continuous

- Mutual Aid
- Design standards

Trees

- Trees are a significant part of the problem

	Frances	Jeanne
MPH	105	120
Meters	350,000	335,000
Days out	12	8

Underground

- Problems
  - –cost
  - –longer outages
  - –coastal areas
  - –flood prone areas
  - –trees

Coordinated effort

- State
- Other utilities

Department of
Environmental Protection

Disaster Preparedness & Response

Department of Environmental Protection's Role in Florida's Fuel Supply
House Committees on Domestic Security and Health Care General
January 23, 2006

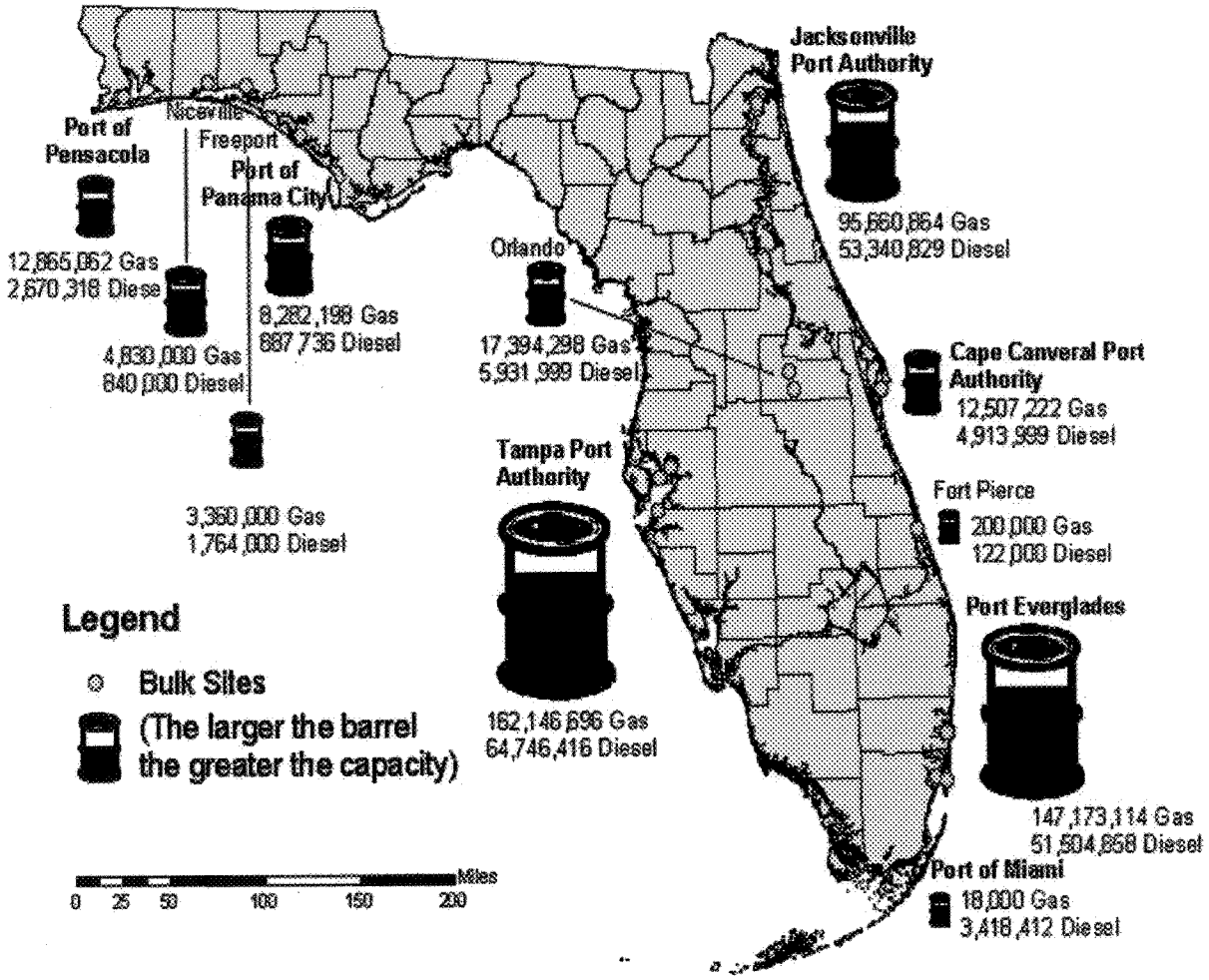
Mike Sole, Deputy Secretary
Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Florida's Fuel Supply

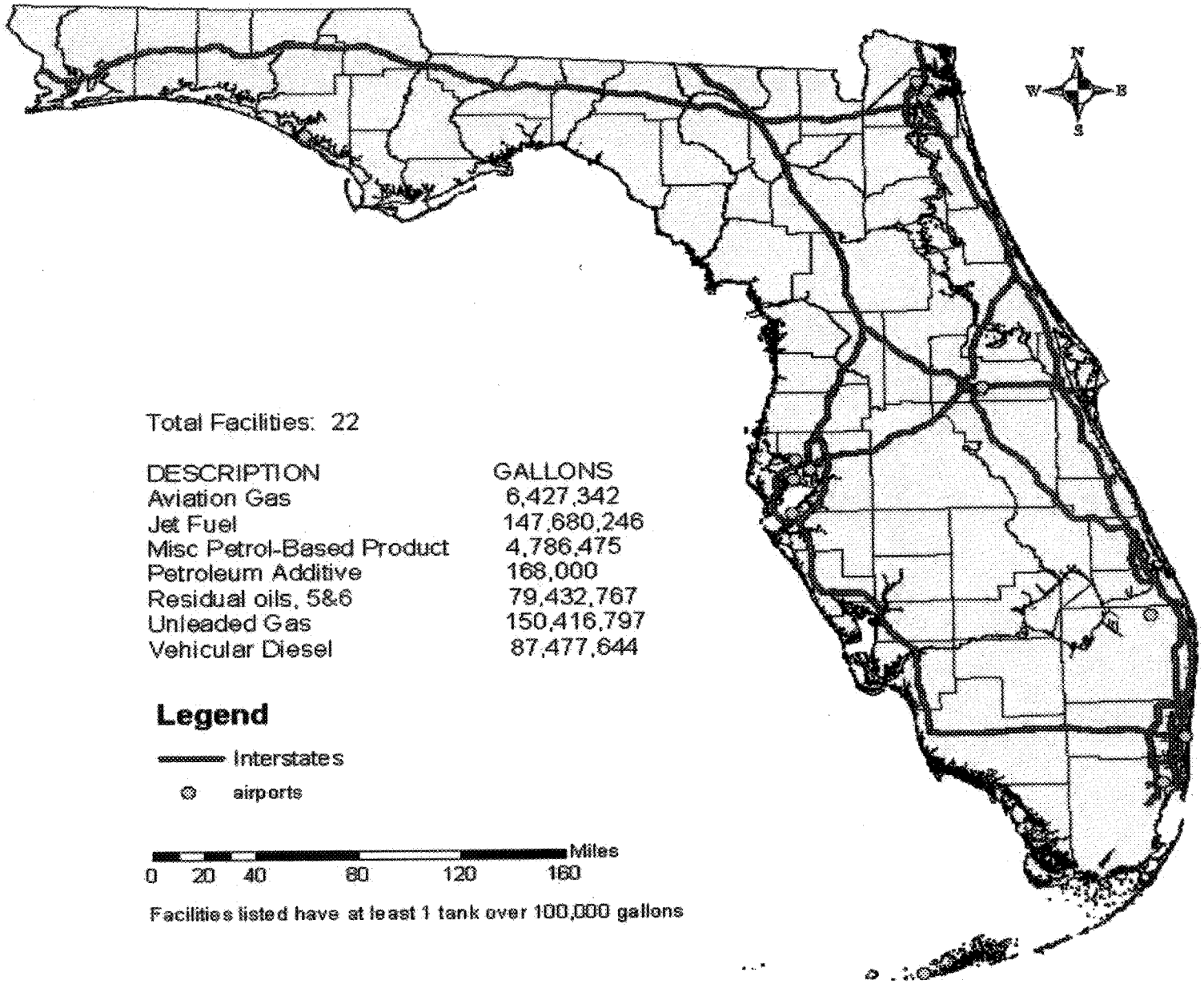
- Under "normal" conditions, Florida consumes 8.6 billion gallons each year (24 MGD)
- Consumption is growing by 300 MGY
- Florida receives 98% of its fuel supply by sea into 7 ports; 90% into three ports
- Supplied by domestic and international refineries
- DEP estimates that under normal conditions companies use 50%-60% of their capacity at Port Everglades, Tampa and Jacksonville

Bulk Storage Terminals at Major Ports

Gasoline & Diesel for Distribution to Consumers
(Above Ground Storage Tanks >100,000 Gallons)



Bulk Storage at Airports

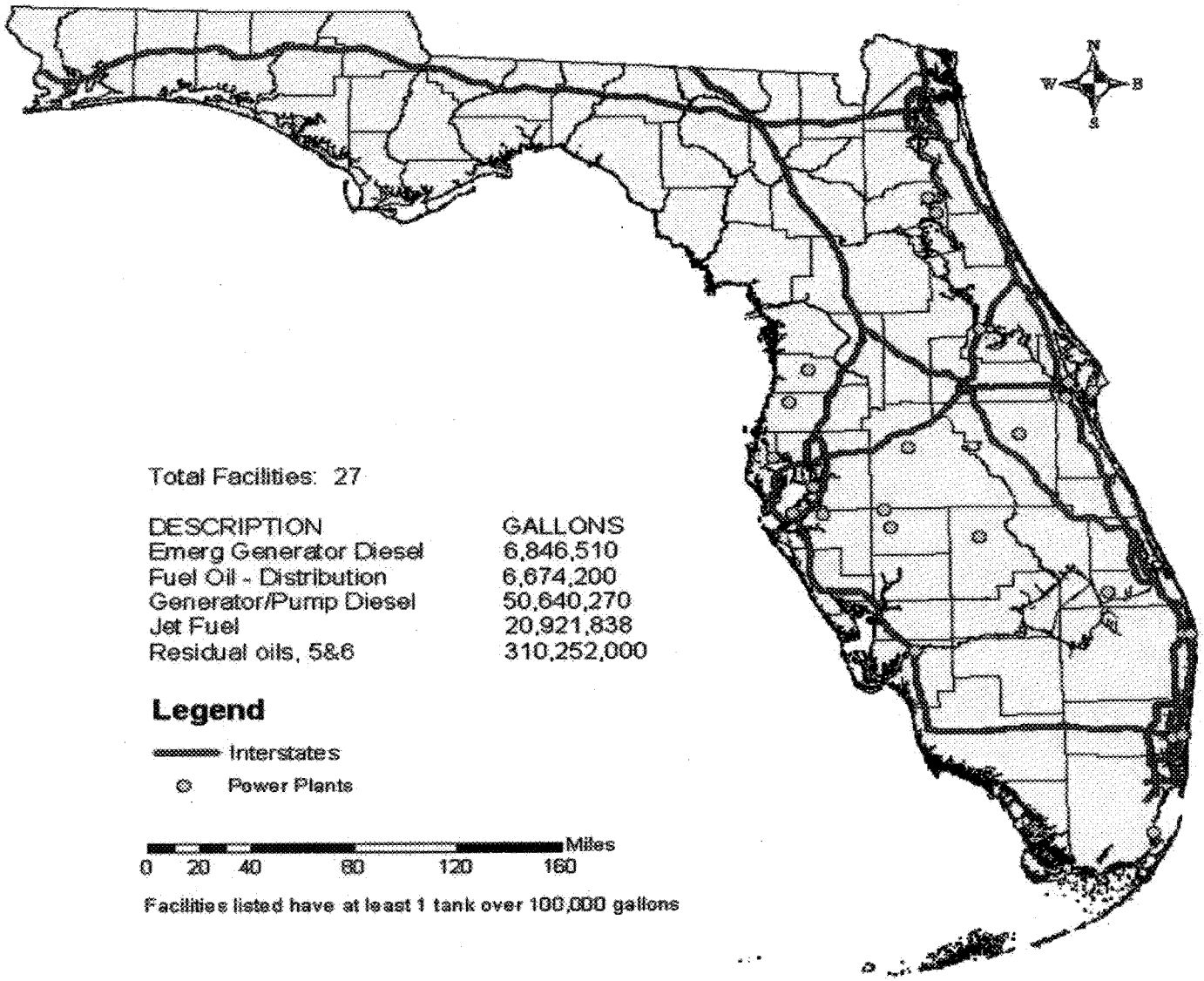


Total Facilities: 22

DESCRIPTION	GALLONS
Aviation Gas	6,427,342
Jet Fuel	147,680,246
Misc Petrol-Based Product	4,786,475
Petroleum Additive	168,000
Residual oils, 5&6	79,432,767
Unleaded Gas	150,416,797
Vehicular Diesel	87,477,644

Facilities listed have at least 1 tank over 100,000 gallons

Bulk Storage at Electric Power Generating Plants

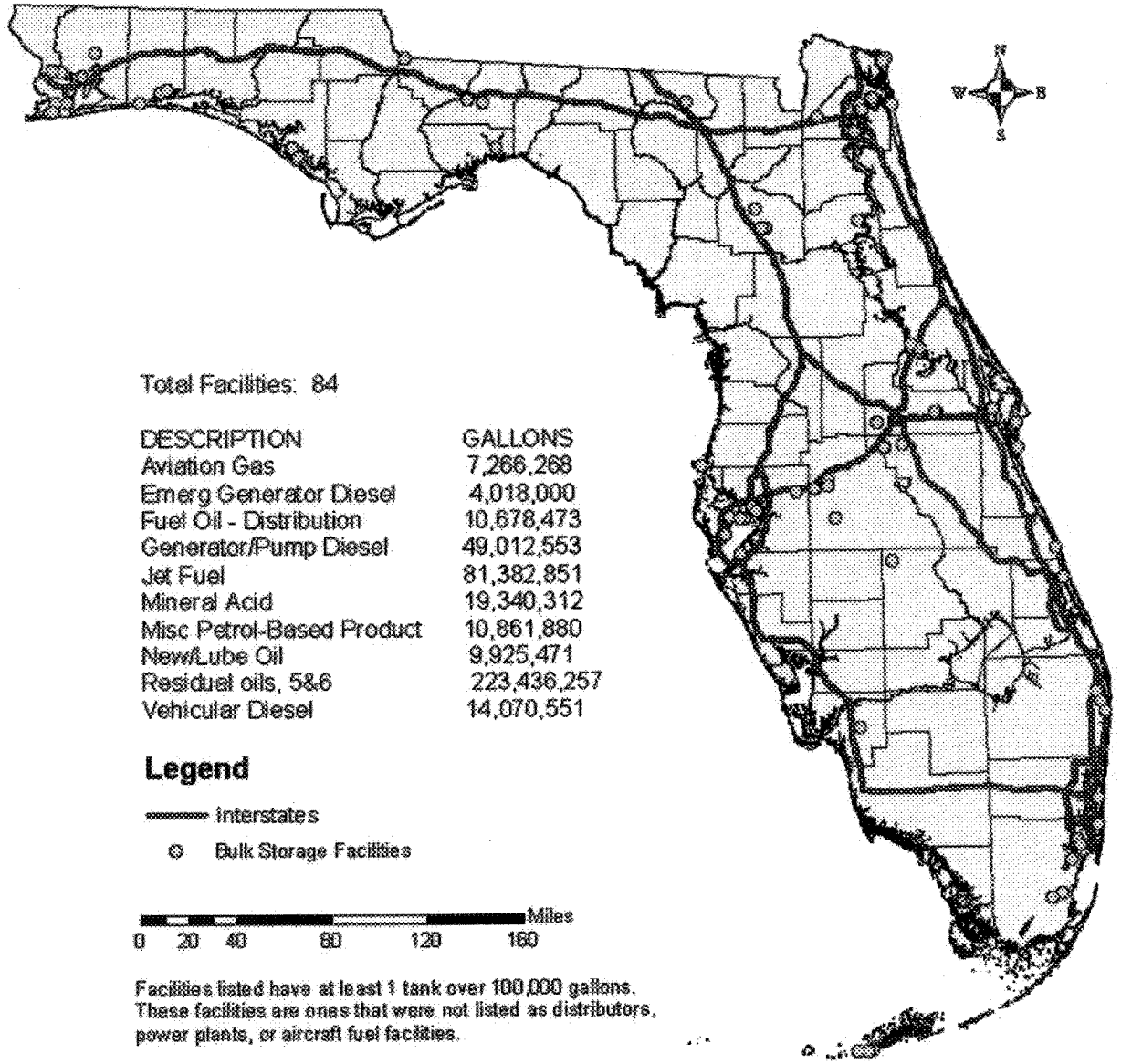


Total Facilities: 27

DESCRIPTION	GALLONS
Emerg Generator Diesel	6,846,510
Fuel Oil - Distribution	6,674,200
Generator/Pump Diesel	50,640,270
Jet Fuel	20,921,838
Residual oils, 5&6	310,252,000

Facilities listed have at least 1 tank over 100,000 gallons

Other Facilities with Large ASTs: Military, Manufacturing, Government, etc.

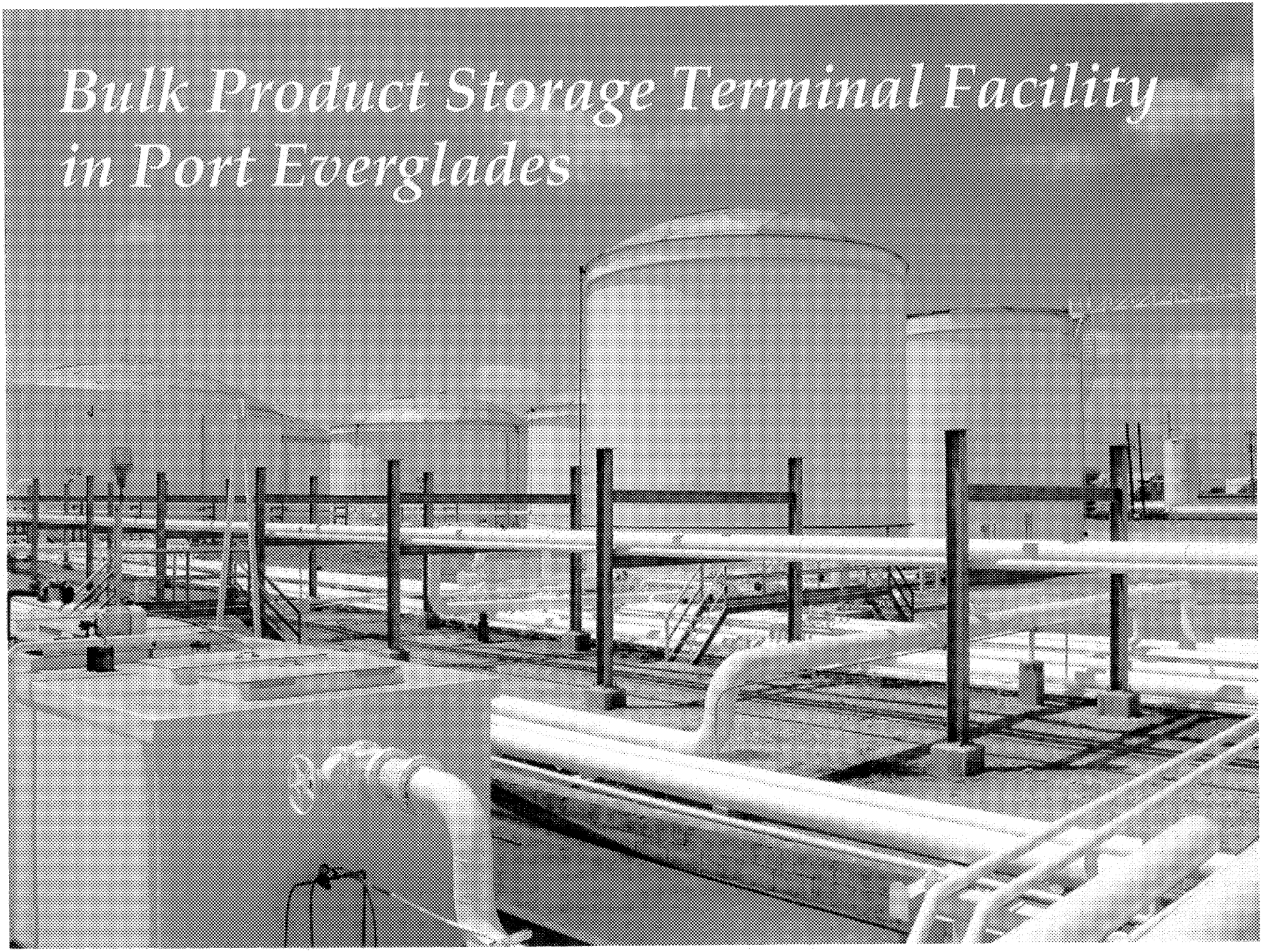


Total Facilities: 84

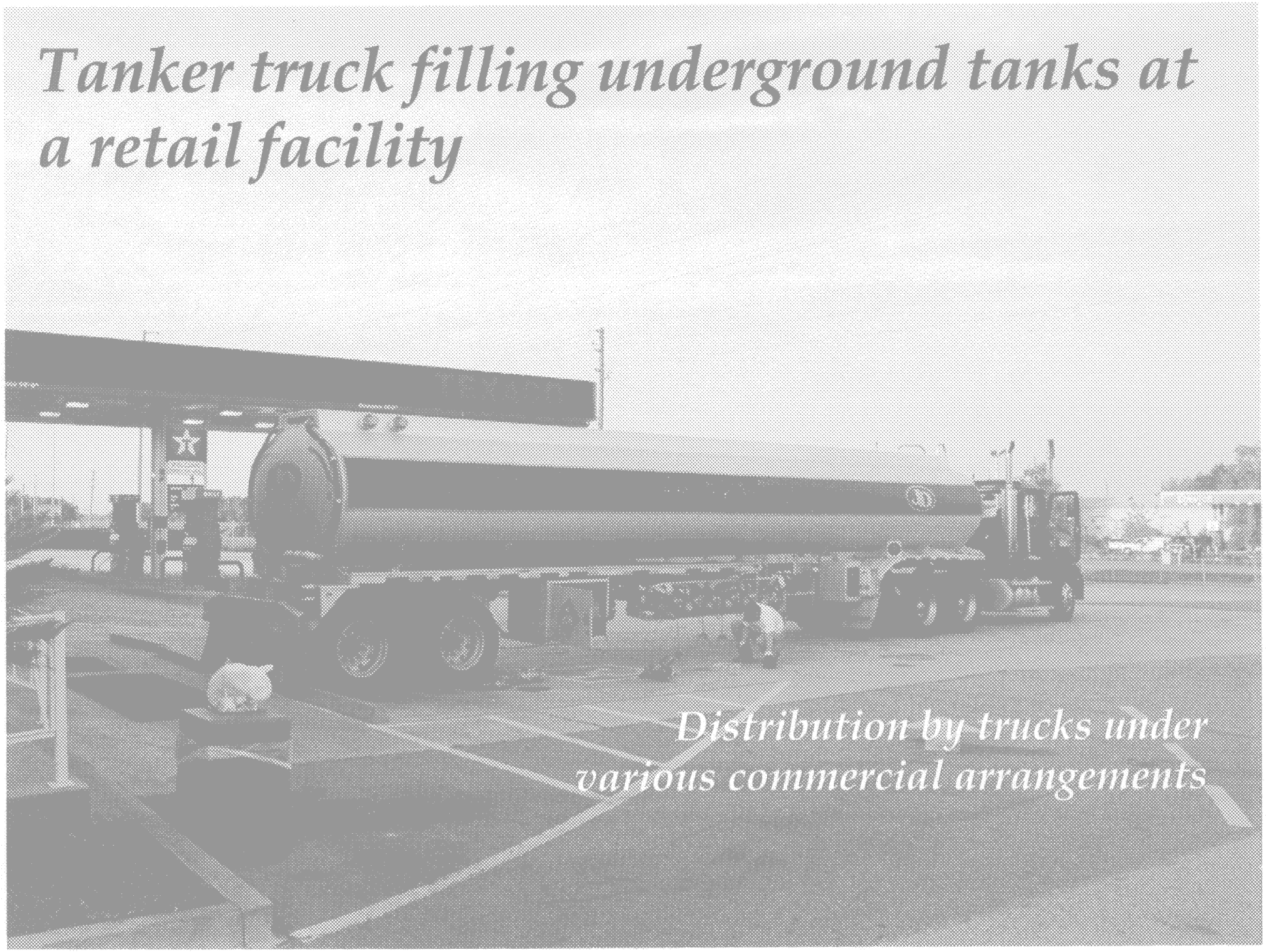
DESCRIPTION	GALLONS
Aviation Gas	7,266,268
Emerg Generator Diesel	4,018,000
Fuel Oil - Distribution	10,678,473
Generator/Pump Diesel	49,012,553
Jet Fuel	81,382,851
Mineral Acid	19,340,312
Misc Petrol-Based Product	10,861,880
New/Lube Oil	9,925,471
Residual oils, 5&6	223,436,257
Vehicular Diesel	14,070,551

Facilities listed have at least 1 tank over 100,000 gallons. These facilities are ones that were not listed as distributors, power plants, or aircraft fuel facilities.

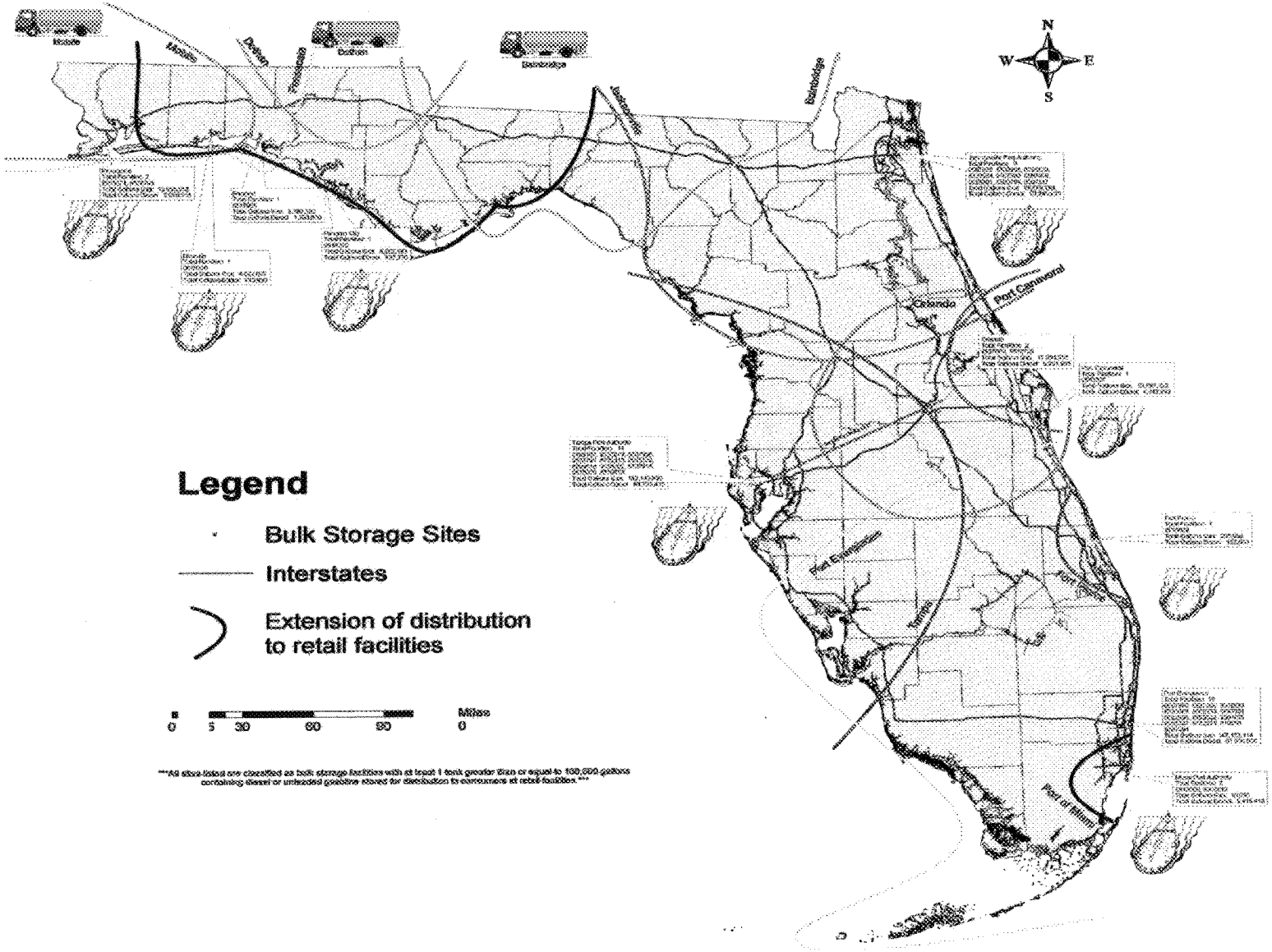
Bulk Product Storage Terminal Facility in Port Everglades



Loading rack for filling tanker trucks at Bulk Storage Facility


Tanker truck filling underground tanks at a retail facility
Distribution by trucks under various commercial arrangements

Retail Petroleum Distribution Areas Near Ports



Fuel Distribution

- Fluctuates based on supply/demand and business objectives
- Distribution by approximately 1,000 trucks under various commercial arrangements
- 9,200 retail gas stations in the state

Roles & Responsibilities:
Government in Hurricane Fuel Supply

- Communicate with Industry/Public
  - Ensure industry anticipates demand and provides adequate supplies
  - Ensure industry is aware of supply shortages, fuel distribution priorities, hurricane conditions and evacuations
  - Ensure public is aware of fuel supply conditions based upon industry reporting
- Ensure fuel is available for first responders
- Secure temporary regulatory waivers
- Open ports and navigation access
- Prioritize power restoration for retail outlets
- Provide law enforcement escorts

Roles & Responsibilities:
ESF-12 and the Florida Energy Office

- The Florida Energy Office's primary role in ESF-12 is to ensure the availability of fuel
- The Public Service Commission, the other primary agency for ESF-12, is responsible for electric power and natural gas issues

Roles & Responsibilities:

Pre-Landfall

- Continuously email updates on storm forecasts and evacuation notices from ESF-12 (Fuels) to petroleum companies, tanker companies and industry trade groups.
- ESF-12 (Fuels) will provide two services:
  - Fuel matching for emergency providers
  - Identification and communication of clusters of retail gas stations with low or exhausted fuel supplies along major evacuation routes
- Provide contact information to county EOCs, State EOC and petroleum/hauler contacts
  - Communicate with County EOCs and area coordinators to identify clusters of gas stations out of fuel along major evacuation routes in Tracker.

Roles & Responsibilities:

Pre-Landfall (continued)

- **<u>Four Days Prior to Landfall:</u>**
  - Contact fuel suppliers and truckers to:
    - Communicate fuel priorities (emergency responders and major evacuation routes)
    - Review/update contact information
    - Confirm that confidentiality protections still apply
  - Contact fuel suppliers:
    - Identify activities they have undertaken to increase supplies and reserves.
    - Identify anticipated impacts/interruptions to supply (tanker ship routes, supply terminals, refineries, receiving port terminals)
    - Launch PSAs and communications on fuel conservation in concert with DEP Press Office

Roles & Responsibilities:

Pre-Landfall (continued)

- Implement emergency fuel supply plan for Search And Rescue, law enforcement and first responders
  - Tender tankers (number of tankers, fuel type and volumes, contracts, staging locations)
  - Portable tanks (number of tanks, fuel type and volumes, location)
  - Drop off tanks (number, fuel type and volumes, location)
  - FDOT Yard fueling (locations, fuel type and volumes,)
  - Communicate to plan/locations to county EOCs in anticipated zone of landfall/path
- Evaluate need for EPA and IRS waivers for RVP pressure and red dye diesel. Seek waivers if anticipated

Roles & Responsibilities:

Post-Landfall (continued)

- Communicate to county EOCs any <u>changes</u> in location of emergency fuel supplies for tender tankers, portable tanks, drop off tanks, FDOT Yards
- Continuously email updates on electricity supply, port condition data, NOAA and USCG assessments for ports and inland waterways from ESF-12(Fuels) to petroleum companies, tanker companies, and industry trade groups.

Contact

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Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399
Phone: (850) 245-2036
Email: Michael.Sole@dep.state.fl.us

Department of
Community Affairs

Strategic
State Unified Logistics

Acquisition, Staging and Distribution of Critical Resources and Commodities Following an Emergency Event

Chuck Hagan, Chief
State Unified Logistics Section
Department of Community Affairs
Division of Emergency Management

State Unified Logistics

- Comprised of all state, federal and voluntary agencies having logistics support mission requirements
  - Planning
  - Response
  - Recovery
  - Mitigation
- Extensive State Logistics Planning in coordination with federal and voluntary agencies is an ongoing process
- Other states as well as FEMA are evaluating the Florida Logistics Plan and systems

Pre Event Planning

- Scenario Planning
  - Anticipating Requirements
    - Computer models developed by the State and adopted by FEMA and the US Army Corps of Engineers
- Mobilization Areas
- Logistics Staging Areas
  - State, Federal and County
- Resource and Commodity Identification
- Vendor Agreements for "Turn Key" Operations
- Logistics Section Support Staff
  - Florida Division of Forestry
  - Florida National Guard
  - State and voluntary agency personnel

Response Process

People – Locations – Assets

- Coordinate within a 72-96 hour period for an event
  - 1 Mobilization Area
  - 1-4 State Logistics Staging Areas
  - Staffing
    - 180+ personnel per staging area
  - Staging Areas
    - 56 sites have been pre-qualified
  - Assets
    - Critical Support Equipment
    - Commodities
    - Support Systems

Critical Support Assets

- Critical Assets
  - Prime Power Generators
  - Pumping Systems
  - Material Handling Equipment
  - Heavy Rescue Equipment
- Support Packages
  - Emergency Worker Base Camps
  - Life Support Packages
  - Disaster Victim Transitional Housing Support

Response Commodities

- Bulk Distribution Commodities
  - Bottled Water
    - 16.9 Oz, 1 Liter and 1 Gallon
  - Food (Public Distributed)
    - Shelf Stable Meals
  - Food (Managed Assets)
    - USDA Bulk Foods for Mass Feeding
    - Infant Formulas and Foods
  - Ice
    - 8# Bags
  - Tarps
    - Self Help vs. USACoE Installed “Blue Roof”

Hurricane Wilma

- **96 County Points of Distribution (POD) Across 13 Counties**
- **Water** – $1.51 per gallon = $7,172.00 per truck + Transport
  - 1,701 Truck Loads = $12,199,572.00
  - 8,079,750 Gallons
- **Food –**
  - 556 Truck Loads = $3,367,980.00
  - 11,676 Shelf Stable Meals
- **Ice** – $ .20 per pound = $8,000.00 per truck + Transport
  - 1,398 Truck Loads = $11,184,000.00
  - 55,920,000 Pounds (27,960 Tons)
- **Tarps -**
  - 89 Truck Loads = $7,073,260.00
  - 311,500 Individual Self Help Tarps
- TOTAL: 3,744 Trucks of Commodities
- Commodities Costs: $33,824,812.00
- Shipping Costs: $ 5,241,600.00
  + detention time of about $ 8,690,000.00
- TOTAL COSTS: $47,756,412.00
- Estimated Population Served: 4,863,633

Hurricane Wilma

- Critical Resources *(partial listing)*

– **Prime Power Generators**		**118**
– **Flood Pumps**		**19**
– **Fork-lifts**		**158**
– **Light Plants**		**123**
– **Pallet Jacks**		**180**
– **HVAC Unit**	**3**	
– **Cranes**		**3**
– **Fuel Trucks**	**6**	

  - **Personnel**
    - **Electricians, fork-lift operators, engineers, management staff**
- **Costs for first four weeks: $6,630,433.36**

Critical Issues

- Resources and Commodities
  - Resources must be ordered at least 96-hours PRIOR to landfall in a hurricane
  - Resources come from all across the United States and Canada.
- Transportation
  - Nationally, transportation is in very short supply, and takes 96+ hours once ordered to come up to required levels
- Personnel
  - Personnel from various state and voluntary agencies must be pulled together to support field operations
    - FDEM, DoF, FLNG, DoH, DOACS, FDLE, DoT, DBPR, DEP,
    - ARC, TSA
    - FEMA, USACoE, FDoT, DoD

Critical Issues

- Pre-Staging
  - State Mobilization Areas 24-36 hours prior to landfall
    - Requires at least 72-hours
- State Logistics Staging Areas are opened post landfall
    - Requires at least 24-hours to establish once resources and personnel are ordered and activated
- Extensive infrastructure must be brought in to support operations
  - Satellite voice and data communications
  - Mobile Offices and automation equipment
  - Warehousing and material handling equipment
  - Personnel and life support systems

Critical Issues

- County Points of Distribution
  - Counties must pre-identify all potential sites
    - Type I through III
  - Sites will be confirmed post event for viability of use
  - FLNG must be mission tasked at least 72-hours prior to POD activation
  - Heavy equipment, communications, support resources and the commodities to be distributed, must be coordinated in about 12-hours, with PODs open in 24-hours for at least water distribution
  - Counties must assume management of sites after 72-hours
- Pre-disaster preparedness is a shared responsibility
  - Citizen - Municipality
  - County Government - State Government
  - Federal Government

Current Capabilities

- Two temporary leased warehouses
  - Live Oak, FL: 132,000 square feet
    - 225 trucks of water (1,068,750 gallons)
    - 14 trucks of tarps (Apx. 49,000 each)
  - Orlando, FL: 55,000 square feet
    - 80 trucks of water (380,000 gallons)
    - 4 trucks of tarps (Apx. 14,000 each)
- Three Cold Storage Leases
  - Jacksonville, FL:
    - 59 trucks of ice
  - Winter Haven, FL (two sites)
    - 208 trucks of ice
- VALUE:
  - Water – $2,187,612.50
  - Ice – $2,136,000.00
  - Tarps - $1,795,500.00
  - TOTAL: $6,119,112.50

Questions