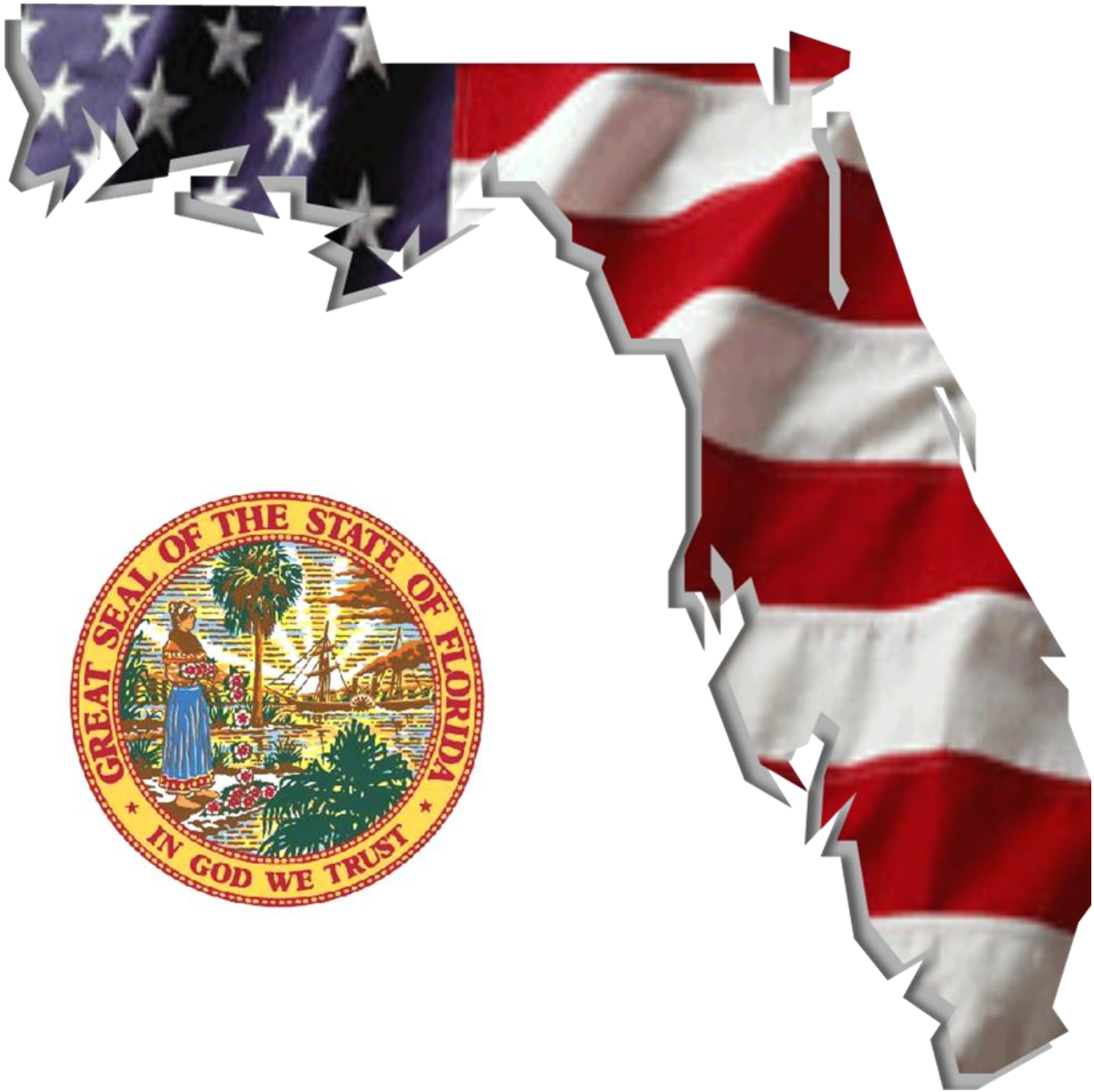


2012 Domestic Security Annual Report



Submitted by the Florida
Domestic Security Oversight Council
December 31, 2012

This page left blank intentionally

Table of Contents

Introduction	4
Florida's Domestic Security Governance Structure	4
2012 Accomplishments	6
Florida Regional Domestic Security Activities	6
Florida Statewide Domestic Security Activities	16
2012 Domestic Security Funding	20
Florida's Domestic Security Funding Process	20
Florida's 2012 Domestic Security Awards	20
Florida's 2001–2012 Domestic Security Awards	25
Appendix A: Domestic Security Funding by Region	27
Appendix B: 2012 Funding by County	30
Appendix C: Overview of 2012 Domestic Security Grants	33
Appendix D: Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan	35

Introduction

In compliance with [Section 943.0313, Florida Statutes](#), the Domestic Security Oversight Council (DSOC) is submitting the *2012 Florida Domestic Security Annual Report*. The Annual Report explains Florida's domestic security governance structure, highlights accomplishments in the realm of domestic security in Florida during 2012, and provides grant award information for calendar year 2012.



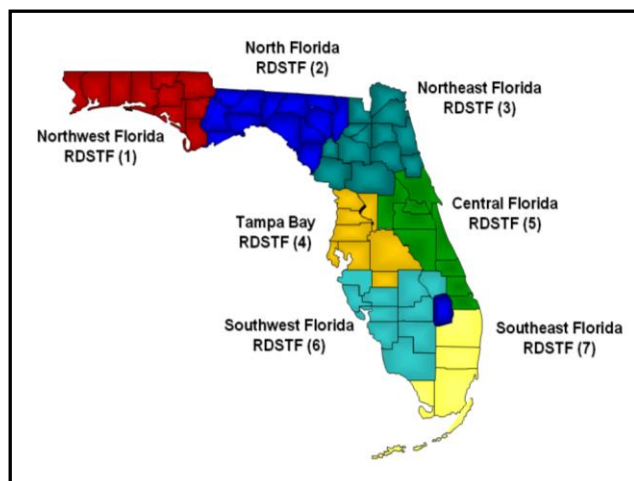
It has been 11 years since the tragic events of September 11, 2001, yet the threat of a possible terrorist attack occurring anytime and anywhere is still present. State and local partners continue to focus on our common vision of working together to provide a safe and secure future for Florida. Our state and local prevention, preparedness, response and recovery organizations continue to make progress toward improving our readiness capabilities, improving security across the state, and responding to terrorism events more

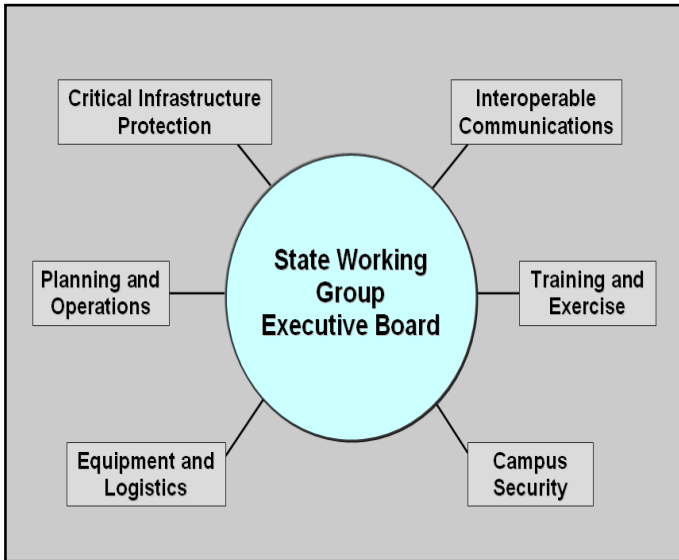
efficiently and effectively. This continuous improvement is a product of an inclusive statewide governance structure, consensus built Strategic Plan and strategically-driven funding process, which includes all levels of local, regional and state agency partners across all disciplines.

Florida's Domestic Security Governance Structure

Florida has built an inclusive governance structure designed to encourage and facilitate multi-jurisdictional and multi-disciplinary participation at all levels of government to support successful implementation of the state's Domestic Security Strategic Plan. There are three major components of Florida's domestic security governance structure: the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTF), the State Working Group on Domestic Preparedness (SWG), and the Domestic Security Oversight Council (DSOC).

Pursuant to [Section 943.0312, Florida Statutes](#), Florida created seven RDSTFs. The RDSTFs are the foundation of the state's domestic security structure. Each RDSTF consists of local, multi-disciplinary representatives who collectively support preparing for, preventing, protecting against, responding to, and recovering from a terrorism event. The RDSTFs form the critical link between policy makers at the state level and regional partners faced with the daily challenges of protecting our communities.





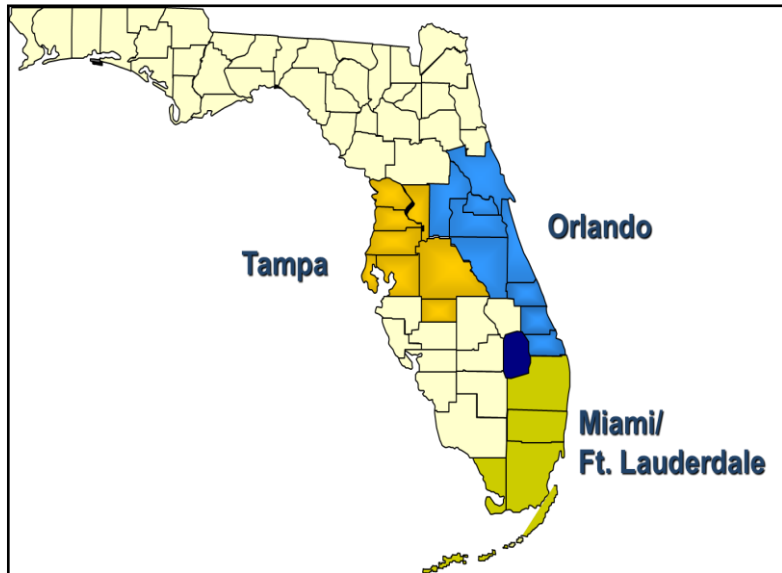
The SWG is led by an Executive Board and is comprised of multi-disciplinary subject-matter experts from each of the RDSTFs, each of the designated Urban Areas and other key agency liaisons. The SWG functional committees and Executive Board meet quarterly to address domestic security issues identified by the RDSTFs, DSOC, and other partners. The SWG structure facilitates statewide consistency planning, delivery of training and exercises and equipment recommendations.

In 2004, the Florida Legislature formally established the DSOC, [Section 943.0313, Florida Statutes](#), to provide executive direction and leadership to the governor and the Legislature regarding the expenditure of funds and allocation of resources related to Florida’s counterterrorism and domestic security efforts. The DSOC serves as an advisory council by providing guidance to the RDSTFs and the SWG with respect to Florida’s anti-terrorism preparation, prevention, protection, response, and recovery activities.

The DSOC voting members are listed in the *Domestic Security Oversight Council Voting Membership* chart depicted here. Positions listed in *italics* represent the DSOC Executive Committee. Ex-officio membership includes the Florida Commission on Human Relations, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV), Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), U.S. Coast Guard, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Attorney’s Office, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), State University System, Florida Supreme Court, and Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI).

Domestic Security Oversight Council Voting Membership		
<i>FDLE Commissioner (Chair)</i>	<i>FDEM Director (Vice-Chair)</i>	<i>Attorney General</i>
<i>State Surgeon General</i>	<i>Education Commissioner</i>	<i>Agriculture Commissioner</i>
<i>State Fire Marshal</i>	Agency for Enterprise Information Technology	Prosecuting Attorneys Association
Florida National Guard Adjutant General	Regional Domestic Security Task Force Co-Chairs	Florida Fire Chiefs Association
Statewide Domestic Security Intelligence Committee	Florida Police Chiefs Association	Florida Emergency Preparedness Association
Florida Hospital Association	Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Council	Florida Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council

The Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program provides grant funds for federally designated urban areas that are high-threat and high-density. Until federal fiscal year (FFY) 2011, Florida received funding for five designated urban areas. UASI representatives participate with the RDSTFs in their regions and as voting members of the SWG Committees. Collectively, UASIs have one vote on the SWG Executive Board and are represented by one non-voting member on the DSOC.



2012 Accomplishments in Florida

The 2012-2014 Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan guides the state's preparedness, prevention, protection, response, and recovery efforts. The Strategic Plan identifies Florida's vision of preparedness and defines the goals and objectives that enable a realization of this vision. The accomplishments highlighted in this report have positively impacted Florida's domestic security related capabilities, as defined by the goals and objectives within the 2012-2014 Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan (reference Appendix D). These accomplishments offer a few examples of the efforts made this year to ensure the safety and security of Florida's citizens and visitors.

Regional Domestic Security Activities

Region 1 – Northwest Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

A Regional Law Enforcement Coordination Team was established at FDLE to help support State Law Enforcement personnel serving in the Dignitary/VIP mission. FDLE's leadership in the Tampa Bay Regional Domestic Security Task Force translated well into a leadership role on the Executive Steering Committee, and the multi-jurisdictional and multi-disciplinary relationships fostered by the RDSTF provided a distinct head start in the overall planning process. Funding obtained through the State Homeland Security Grant Program further helped the regional level of preparedness for an event of this magnitude by providing collaborative opportunities for training and exercise, as well as standardized and familiar equipment.

The Northwest Florida RDSTF held a two-day Anti-Terrorism Workshop on September 18-19, 2012. The workshop brought together executive leadership, policy and planning, homeland security, intelligence and patrol supervisory personnel from law enforcement agencies across the 10 counties to discuss the practical aspects of counterterrorism.

The workshop provided information on law enforcement's role in countering terrorism and violent extremism, the application and use of intelligence with varying degrees of notice and in varying investigative stages, pre-incident, threat communication and warning and counterterrorism operation contingency planning. Funding for the workshop was provided by the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) State Homeland Security Grant Program.



The Northwest Florida RDSTF conducted an Interoperable Communications drill on October 23, 2012 in Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Gulf, Calhoun, Washington, Jackson and Holmes counties. Aviation assets from around the region participated in a test of the Florida Interoperability Network (FIN) and the Florida Mutual Aid System. Over 21 local and state agencies participated in the drill, including the Florida Highway Patrol's Regional Communication Center in Tallahassee. Approximately 25 participants were able to contribute indirectly to the drill. One exercise evaluator conducted a remote evaluation from the Florida Department of Management Services in Tallahassee, and another evaluator conducted a remote evaluation from the Southwest Florida RDSTF in Fort Myers. The Fort Myers participants were able to listen to the voice communications and watch repeaters being activated and deactivated in real time. This exercise gave local public safety responders an opportunity to interact using atypical methods.

In March, the Northwest Florida RDSTF discipline chairs attended a workshop to clarify operational concepts, usage philosophy and responsibilities of the RDSTF Multi Agency Coordination (MAC) Group. Participants delved into the resource coordination role of the MAC and clarified common misconceptions about it. Participants learned that when activated, the MAC performs as a resource for coordination of missions and contributes to some elements of planning necessary to facilitate the missions. The workshop was also used as an opportunity to review the region's draft MAC plan.



Members from the Northwest and North Florida RDSTF Bomb Squads, along with the Northwest RDSTF Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT) came together in April for the Bomb Squad/SWAT Integration training. The class ran for two consecutive weeks. The purpose of the training was to prepare the Bomb Technicians with the skills required to successfully render safe a range of improvised explosive devices

requiring manual neutralization. Bomb Technicians also learned to support fast moving SWAT teams making dynamic entry by offering quick and accurate threat assessments to Commanders. The SWAT Team and Bomb Squad members were able to test and develop the skills necessary to enhance response capabilities within the regions. Further training and practical exercises of skills learned in the course are currently in the planning stages.

Region 2 – North Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

On February 8, 2012, a Transportation Security Administration Multi-Modal meeting was held at the Florida Sheriffs Association in Tallahassee. The meeting included guest speakers that provided an overview of the security planning efforts for the 2012 Republican National Convention. The functions of the State Watch Office, threat devices of various types, including nuclear explosive devices and radiological dispersal devices, and a review of the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) initiatives for public and private sector partnerships were discussed. Also, United States Attorney Pamela Marsh discussed the White House's "National Strategy on Empowering Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States."



The North Florida RDSTF Forensic Response Team members participated in the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's annual exercise. The scenario tested the participants' response to a terrorism incident involving hazardous materials. Exercise objectives included evaluating the strategies and tactics for hazard assessment, product identification and chemical protective equipment selection.

The North Florida Fusion eXchange produced a regional private airstrip risk analysis bulletin in March that provided general profiles of private airstrips, common vulnerabilities and potential consequences of these facilities. Supplemental information was provided to include a comprehensive list and interactive Google Earth layer of all public and private airstrips within the North Florida Region. Sources used to compile the information included the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DOACS), the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM). The product development was a collaborative effort from the RDSTF Critical Infrastructure Planners and North Florida Fusion eXchange staff.

The Tallahassee Regional Airport conducted its annual Aviation Security Contingency Plan table-top exercise on February 23, 2012. Federal, state and local partners discussed regulatory requirements, response, incident command, interoperable communications and recovery related to the scenarios outlined. The security scenario focused on simultaneous events occurring at a nationally significant federal facility, a

densely populated downtown urban area outside of Florida and a large commercial airport in Florida. The emergency response scenario involved an aircraft impact at the adjacent water treatment plant. The group discussed interaction with the Florida Fusion Center, airport tenants and local emergency response. Representatives from the water treatment plant outlined potential impacts to the city and hazards to responding personnel. The group was also briefed on impacts to airport operations and general aviation during large scale/high profile special events in Tallahassee.

A Bomb-making Materials Awareness Program (BMAP) training session was held at the Florida Sheriffs Association in August. The BMAP is a new and innovative program sponsored by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office for Bomb Prevention (OBP). The training session was designed to increase private sector awareness of activities associated with bomb-making, including the manufacturing of homemade explosives.

The Florida Energy Pipeline Association (FEPA) held its 23rd annual Summer Symposium in Orlando on July 17-20, 2012. FEPA represents energy transmission pipeline operators and firms providing professional services to those operators in Florida. The symposium included discussion topics on safety, security, supply, projects and industry trends.

On August 21, 2012 the annual Pipeline Awareness and Education Meeting for Emergency Responders was held in Tallahassee. The training provided local first responders an opportunity to become educated on safe practices when responding to pipeline emergencies. Other topics included pipeline purpose and reliability, pipeline locations, defining high consequence areas and leak recognition and response.

The Northwest, Northeast and North Florida RDSTF staff conducted a much needed vulnerability assessment for the Northwest Florida Water Management District Headquarters and the Suwannee River Water Management District Headquarter facilities. The Northwest Florida Water Management District stretches from the St. Marks River Basin in Jefferson County to the Perdido River in Escambia County, while the Suwannee River Water Management District covers the east side of Jefferson County and runs to parts of Baker, Bradford, Alachua and Levy counties. Together, these districts cover the entire panhandle of Florida. These offices provide key support to state and local emergency management regarding flooding information.

Region 3 – Northeast Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force



The Northeast RDSTF participated in security initiatives for the annual Jacksonville Airshow in October. The Jacksonville Air Show was held on Jacksonville Beach and featured the United States Navy Blue Angels along with other military and civilian flight teams, static displays of aircraft and military vehicles, simulators and recruitment booths. The RDSTF worked closely with local law enforcement, fire and emergency responders participated in the event in addition to federal assets.

The Northeast RDSTF participated in security initiatives for the 2012 Georgia versus Florida College Football Classic and associated activities held on October 25-27, 2012. The game is one of the busiest annual events in downtown Jacksonville and attracts huge crowds that congregate around the stadium for tailgating and other activities. The Northeast RDSTF assisted local law enforcement during peak periods throughout the weekend.

Region 4 – Tampa Bay Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force



The 2012 Republican National Convention (RNC) was held in the Tampa Bay region August 26-30, 2012. Upon Tampa being named as the host city in May 2010, the City of Tampa and Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, along with local law enforcement agencies and RDSTF partners worked together to ensure the success of the convention. The City of Tampa received \$50 million to

assist with providing a safe venue for the political gathering. In addition, State Homeland Security Program funds assisted in furthering the efforts of preparing for the large scale event.

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) immediately began planning for a safe and successful event. Utilizing relationships with RDSTF partners, state, local and federal partners, FDLE personnel worked closely with other agency leaders on an Executive Steering Committee to manage 25 sub committees responsible for coordinating different aspects of the overall event. Although FDLE members served on several of the sub committees, the majority of FDLE's efforts focused on the Dignitary/VIP group.

A total of 26 republican governors visited the state of Florida during the 2012 Republican National Convention. Many of the governors had key speaking roles at the convention and participated in various events around the Tampa Bay area throughout the week of the convention. FDLE personnel were assigned to protective details and static security post assignments to help ensure the efficient and safe movement of the visiting governors at all times. In addition, FDLE personnel played a key role in intelligence gathering efforts to help prevent any disruption to the event, and to help maintain appropriate security for visitors.

Tampa Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

Under the UASI program administered by the Tampa Police Department, Hillsborough County Fire Rescue was issued a 2006 27 foot fire rescue boat. In May 2012, a fire broke out under the Highway 41 Bridge that spans the Alafia River. The UASI Asset Boat 17 responded and extinguished the fire which prevented further damage to the bridge.

In 2012, The Tampa Bay UASI and Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF), in coordination with state and federal partners embarked on a systematic development of the interoperable communications systems. This involved the purchase of communications equipment such as the satellite radios and telephones and Florida Interoperability Network (FIN). In addition, the program included the training and exercise of personnel to ensure that multi-jurisdictional and multi-disciplinary interoperability among local agencies and across county and regional boundaries, as well as the state and federal agencies, ports, school and universities, private sector and the military was capable. Approximately 500 emergency communications personnel were trained and participated in ongoing interoperable communications exercises across the state. This effort aided in the building of Incident Management Teams including Communications Unit Leaders, which can respond locally, regionally or to other areas impacted by natural or man-made disasters. These capabilities were demonstrated this year with the security and emergency response operations during the Republican National Convention.

In June 2012, E-sponder (an application that provides actionable information and communication support to first responders) was utilized during Tropical Storm Debby that passed through Tampa. E-sponder allowed first responders to track calls for service that included localized flooding, the evacuation of an apartment complex, numerous downed power lines and the recovery of a dead manatee. E-sponder also allowed for tracking of resource deployment that included Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, City of Tampa Police, City of Tampa Code Enforcement, City of Tampa Public Works, City of Tampa Storm Water Division and Tampa Electric Company. Through accurate tracking of resources and calls for service, the City was able to determine that declaring a state of emergency was not necessary.

The Tampa Bay UASI purchased an Explosive Ordnance Disposal Pan Disrupter Stand, which has provided Bomb Technicians the ability to use this tool in the mitigation of suspected explosive devices. An example of its use occurred in March 2012 when the tool was used to render two pipe bombs safe for handling/seizure. Without this tool, the pipe bombs could not have been properly vented and could have resulted in death or serious injuries to anyone who attempted to handle them.

The Tampa Bay UASI grant funds allowed the Tampa Bomb Squad to outfit its large Bomb Truck with a Digital Radiograph, which is a reliable diagnostic tool that can be used for long term incidents. On June 14, 2012, a suspicious package was left at a local Post Office. By utilizing this equipment, the item was determined to be a package containing no hazardous contents.

Region 5 – Central Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

The Central Florida RDSTF conducted a table-top exercise on September 25, 2012 in preparation for a full-scale regional community hospital exercise in early 2013. The table-top exercise focused on a plane crash scenario involving the Orlando International Airport and allowed participants to evaluate the Airport's emergency plans, along with regional medical plans.



On October 23-24, 2012, the Central Florida RDSTF, in coordination with the Department of Homeland Security's Regional Protective Security Advisor, hosted a Joint Critical Infrastructure Partnership workshop in

Orlando. The two day workshop focused on physical protection, active shooter training and cyber protection. Critical infrastructure owners and operators, risk managers, business continuity directors, Information Technology directors and homeland security and emergency management staff were present.

On December 12, 2012, the Central Florida RDSTF hosted a Homeland Security Executive Education Seminar, which was facilitated by the Naval Postgraduate School Center for Homeland Defense and Security. The seminar was conducted by a Mobile Education Team (MET) comprised of nationally recognized experts in various areas related to homeland security. The Executive Education Seminar focused exclusively on enhancing the capacity of top government officials to successfully address homeland security challenges.



Orlando Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

The City of Orlando and Orange County hosted the 2012 NBA All-Star game and events in February 2012. In preparation for the events associated with the All-Star Weekend, the Orlando/Orange County UASI conducted a functional exercise, which was held on February 1, 2012. The exercise tested communications throughout the City of Orlando and Orange County and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives (CBRNE) detection devices installed throughout Downtown Orlando near the Amway Center. This exercise allowed the agencies to use UASI-purchased equipment prior to the actual events to ensure all personnel had the proper training and all equipment was functioning properly. The Orange County Sheriff's Office was also able to test their aviation downlink. In addition, the Functional Exercise allowed local Emergency Management offices to communicate event information over the UASI-purchased video teleconferencing systems.

The Orlando UASI Working Group met each month in 2012 to discuss gaps in equipment and necessary training, upcoming training, current equipment purchases and significant events. The Working Group is made up of representatives from the counties of the Florida Department of Emergency Management – Central Florida RDSTF. The working group discusses, reviews and evaluates upcoming requirements and programs.



In 2012, the Orlando UASI funds were used to support two regional training facilities in Orlando and Seminole County. The Seminole County training facility focuses on hazardous materials training. The facility has numerous advanced props for highway carriers and two rail cars that were purchased in September 2012. One rail car is a tanker with three individual domes to represent both pressurized and non-pressurized cylinders, intermodals and dry storage. In Orlando, the training facility focuses on Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) training. There is a breaching/breaking prop that has a mounted hoisting crane used to lift sections of concrete slab, which is then inserted into the prop. Recently, an advanced collapse/shoring prop was installed. It includes a number of shipping containers configured to utilize any kind of structural support equipment currently used by the USAR team. In addition, it can be used for confined space rescue and other specialized training.

The Orlando UASI Working Group identified a lack of consistent radiation detection equipment within the region, especially considering the large attendance events that occur in Central Florida. One of the regional focuses was to improve the monitoring of nuclear and radiological materials at these events. As a result, the region purchased the Pack Eye and the Raider Radiological detection devices in March 2012 for the Orange and Seminole County Teams. This equipment is also available for other teams to use at large events.

The Orlando UASI developed a decontamination regional plan to fully equip all seven teams with consistent decontamination equipment over a two year plan. Three styles of shelters/showers were chosen. The Stage One contains two showers and allows for quick set-up for the decontamination of a few victims. One style includes four showers and can be used for a larger number of victims, and the largest model contains eight showers. Any combination of these showers can be used to accommodate the needs of an emergency event. Phase one of the purchase arrived in October and training was conducted on October 25, 2012.

Region 6 – Southwest Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

The Southwest Fusion Center supported the Charlotte County International Air Show from March 23-25, 2012. A threat assessment was created by Region Six Information Exchange (RSIX) for this event at the request of the Charlotte County Sheriff's Office and the Federal Air Marshals. RSIX had an intelligence analyst on site working out of the Department of Homeland Security Command Post. The purpose of RSIX was to monitor any and all threat information and disseminate the information to all public safety personnel assigned to the air show. The RSIX created and staffed a virtual command board for all situations that required a public safety response.

Southwest RDSTF members assisted local law enforcement with the "12 Hours of Sebring," which is an annual racing event. The event began on Wednesday, March 14, 2012 and concluded on Saturday, March 17, 2012. Participants in this event come from around the world. Race officials estimated crowds at 160,000 on the day of the race (March 17th). Sebring is located within Highlands County, an inland area with limited law enforcement, fire, medical and emergency management resources.

The Southwest RDSTF hosted its first Waterborne and Forensic table-top exercise on April 18, 2012 at Captiva Island. Approximately 100 people from over 12 local, state, federal and private organizations participated in or contributed to the full scale exercise. The exercise was designed to provide an environment for the regional Waterborne and Forensic Response Teams and the Lee County Sheriff's Office command and control element to come together. The exercise simulated a terrorist threat with the ultimate goal of evaluating the teams' combined response to the threat. The exercise was used to assess policies, plans and procedures for the teams, and to exercise and evaluate the regional Waterborne and Forensic Response Teams.



Region 7 – Southeast Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

The Southeast RDSTF Maritime and Communications workgroup continued to work on completing the build-out of the Maritime Radar Initiative, which provides border protection using maritime security measures coupled with an integrated communications system. The system works to prevent and/or detect possible terrorist infiltration, illegal importation of drugs and prevent human trafficking. Command and control will be able to deploy maritime assets including Waterborne Response teams to incidents as they occur and monitor their locations.

The Southeast RDSTF's Joint Media Information (JMI) Functional Work Group conducts monthly training for public information officers across the region. In February, the workgroup completed the Joint Information Center (JIC) project, which was implemented

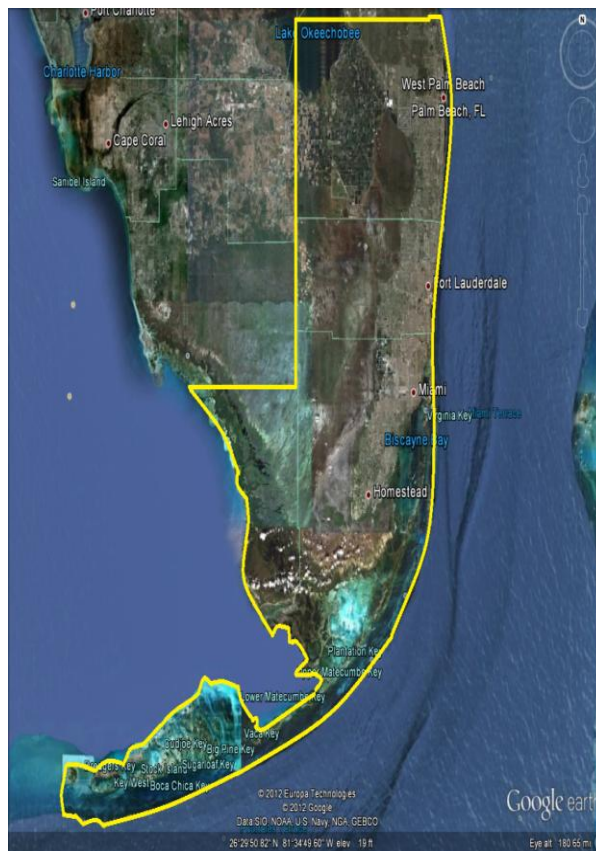
based on regional needs. The JIC assists in ensuring accurate message delivery and information sharing throughout the region.

The Southeast RDSTF's Rapid Deployment Force training project was approved by the DHS National Training Education and Exercise Division (NTED) and added to the State/Federal Sponsored Course catalog in May 2012. The training project is coordinated through the Miami-Dade Police Department's Incident Management Team and serves as a front line response unit to critical incidents and special requests for emergency assistance.

The Southeast RDSTF's Waterborne Response Teams (WRT) participated in special events throughout the year, which included Fleet Week, the Columbus Day Regatta, Memorial Day Safe Boating Week, Multi-agency Strike Force Operations at each of the regional ports and a full scale Weapons of Mass Destruction exercise at the Port of Palm Beach.

Miami/Fort Lauderdale Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

Miami/Fort Lauderdale UASI-funded Regional Intelligence Analysts are fueling enhanced information sharing in the Region by coordinating activity through defined Standing Information Needs as designated by the Department of Homeland Security. They also assist their assigned RDSTF disciplines by creating threat assessments and support their fusion center assignments with a variety of tasks. As of July 2012, there were 2,543 participants in the Region 7 Virtual Fusion Center (VFC). Monthly statistics reveal that on average, 500 participants visit the site each month, viewing 885 pages a day. To date, there are 28 separate sites on the Region 7 portion of the Virtual Fusion Center. The VFC has become the source and method of information sharing between law enforcement, public safety, and private partners in South Florida due to its easy accessibility and use. The Southeast RDSTF is instrumental in providing VFC-related training to users throughout the state.



In July 2012, the Southeast RDSTF hosted an advanced SharePoint workshop in Monroe County that was attended by 20 users from four regions. The SharePoint software program is used across the state as a method to connect the regional fusion centers to each other and to the Florida Fusion Center, located at the FDLE building in Tallahassee.

The City of Miami Fire Rescue Department conducted a multiple emergency scenario exercise June 14, 2012 at the Port of Miami Tunnel project in Downtown Miami (Watson Island). The purpose of this exercise was to provide participants with an opportunity to evaluate current response concepts, plans, and capabilities for responding to a Port of Miami Tunnel Accident during the construction phase of this project. As part of the exercise, the City of Miami Fire Rescue response to the incident was examined as well as its interaction with other agencies and assets that responded. There were three events evaluated during the exercise: technical and specialized rescue of workers inside the tunnel, incident command of multiple agencies that would respond to tunnel accidents and marine firefighting response to construction sites along the shoreline of Watson Island.

Statewide Domestic Security Activities

During 2012, DHS funds were used to enhance statewide capabilities through training in various topic areas, such as domestic preparedness, the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and post-disaster redevelopment.

The Preventative Radiological Nuclear Detection (PRND) Sub-Committee of the State Working Group on Domestic Preparedness, in cooperation with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, commissioned the completion of a metrics report to determine progress towards completion of the 2009 Implementation Plan. This report was completed on September 28, 2012. In addition, the committee and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement commissioned the completion of a Strategic Plan Outline describing the committee's commitment to developing a roadmap to sustainment, expansion, and continuity of Florida's PRND Enterprise. The strategic plan outline was completed on October 26, 2012. The committee plans to develop a formal strategic plan and update the Concept of Operations document for Florida's PRND Enterprise by leveraging technical assistance from the Department of Homeland Security's Domestic Nuclear Detection Office and the National Preparedness Institute at Indian River State College.

The 2012 Republican National Convention (RNC), a National Special Security Event (NSSE) as designated by the Department of Homeland Security, was held in the Tampa Bay region August 26-30, 2012. Intense planning from federal, state and local partners helped ensure that this event was safe for all delegates, media and guests. The following agencies and departments provided crowd management, traffic and transportation support, interoperable communications, crisis management, airspace security, tactical and explosive device response, dignitary/VIP security, maritime security, critical infrastructure protection, intelligence and counterterrorism and venue security: Florida Highway Patrol, Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement, Department of Corrections, Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco, Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, State Fire Marshal, Department of Law Enforcement, Division of Insurance Fraud, Florida National Guard and other local law enforcement agencies. There were numerous other non-law enforcement public safety partners who played various roles in the event: Fire Rescue, Emergency Management, Department of Health, Public Works and private Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource partners. All participating agencies worked within the Public Safety Committee structure set forth by the Secret Service and management by the Executive Steering Committee.

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has recognized that the threat of cyber terrorism against the United States continues to increase, not only in likelihood but in the amount of damage that can result. With virtually every sector now relying on computers for information and communications, the importance of cyber security cannot be over emphasized. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement's (FDLE) Cyber/High-Tech Crime initiative continues to address this threat and work closely with other law enforcement agencies at the state, local, tribal, and federal levels.

In 2012, FDLE re-focused its cyber investigations program to allow a more localized effort of crime detection and prevention. Individual cyber/high-tech crime squads were created in six of the seven FDLE regions throughout Florida. These fully-staffed squads concentrate on both Internet crimes against children and other offenses against computer users such as unauthorized intrusions, piracy, and denial of service attacks.

Five of these regions are aided in their investigations by mobile forensic vans. Specially designed by computer experts, the vans provide a field-level forensic capability to cybercrime investigations or any investigation requiring the analysis of digital media. Capabilities include the imaging of computer hard drives, forensic previews of computers and other digital media for files of evidentiary value, cloning of cell phones, and analysis of wireless networks.

The six regional squads are supported in their missions by the Florida Computer Crime Center (FC3) located at headquarters in Tallahassee. FC3 takes the lead in cyber intelligence research, cyber equipment evaluation, network analysis, training, and analyst support. In addition to supporting the regional squads, FC3 has also joined the Florida Fusion Center (see below) to respond to and disseminate cyber intelligence.

In addition, FC3 is working to prevent cybercrimes with its C-SAFE (Cyber-Security Awareness for Everyone) initiative, which is designed to provide citizens and businesses the information they need to enjoy the benefits of the Internet safely. C-SAFE classes in 2012 were held on child online safety for kids and parents, wireless security, personal safety, and incident response planning. Two popular topics were *Online Safety for Seniors* and *Shining the Legal Light*, which provided an overview of the laws affecting Internet users. In 2012, C-SAFE classes reached approximately 3,300 individuals.

The Florida Fusion Center (FFC) has expanded its cyber commitment through the creation of the Florida Information Sharing and Analysis Center (FL-ISAC). The FFC receives cyber intelligence through its many partnerships, which is then analyzed by the cyber experts in the FL-ISAC and disseminated to the applicable government entities, business organizations, and private citizens. A critical element in receiving the cyber information is the collaboration with the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center which gathers information 24/7 from all sectors and layers of the Internet.

FDLE hosted a Domestic Security Summit April 3-5, 2012 in Lake Mary, Florida. The premise of the Summit was to look at Florida's current strategy and objectively review the statewide and regional strategy to ensure it was still relevant, measurable and sustainable.

The Domestic Security Summit brought multi-jurisdictional and multi-discipline representatives together to collaborate and discuss how Florida should progress with its future domestic security mission and vision. The attendees participated in break-out groups to discuss and develop recommendations for specific focus areas related to Florida's domestic security. The break out group topics included:

- Assets and Equipment
- Teams
- Funding and Sustainment
- Domestic Security Structure
- Risks and Baseline Capabilities

During the break out group sessions, participants provided strategic ideas to attempt to bridge gaps they identified in the current domestic security strategy. On the second day of the event, the break out groups presented their recommendations to all of the attendees to gather feedback and address issues related to their topic that may not have been discussed during the break out group. The Domestic Security Oversight Council reviewed the recommendations and advised that the recommendations be assigned to the appropriate State Working Group Committees or domestic security staff to be properly vetted.

FDLE conducted seven regional workshops to assist in the development of a statewide Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA). The workshops allowed state, local and RDSTF partners to engage in discussion about impacts that could be encountered if various terrorist-related scenarios occurred within their region. FDLE is coordinating with Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) to compile the information into a statewide document that will provide an assessment of gaps, capabilities and opportunities for improvement.

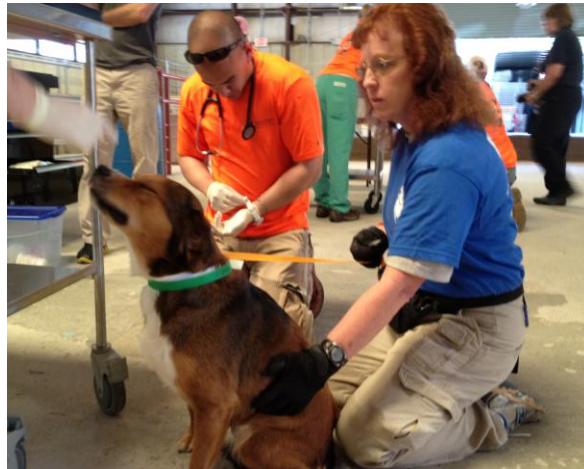
Florida Division of Emergency Management

As a result of the Department of Homeland Security Information Bulletin 379, *Guidance to State Administrative Agencies to Expedite the Expenditure of Certain DHS/FEMA Grant Funding*, members of the Florida RDSTFs and DHS Funding Committees gathered on March 21-22, 2012 to discuss State Homeland Security Program grant funds. Each discipline with existing grants collaborated for two days to discuss current grant balances and to develop spending plans and reallocation strategies for the remaining Federal Fiscal Years 2008 and 2009 grant funds.

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DOACS) continued focusing on using State Homeland Security Program 2012 funding to maintain critical animal and food safety laboratory equipment, and sustain vehicle tag recognition systems at 23 agricultural interdiction stations where 8 million vehicles a year pass for inspection of agricultural products.

The Florida State Agricultural Response Team (SART), a multi-agency coordination group consisting of public, private and volunteer partners, increased agricultural response capabilities within each of Florida's Domestic Security Task Force Regions. In 2012, SART trained over 600 responders through Awareness Level Small Animal Emergency Response and Large Animal Technical Rescue courses. SART also conducted a multi-county Mobile Animal Rescue Equipment exercise that tested its multi-agency small animal rescue capability.



Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles

The Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, in partnership with the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Funding Committee, continues to work on the development of the Florida Biometric Identification Operating System Facial Recognition Solution (FDL-BIOS-FRS). FDL-BIOS-FRS provides a facial recognition component for use by law enforcement to combat identity related crime and terrorism by using Florida driver license and identification card images contained in the Florida Driver License Information System for conversion into the FDL-BIOS-FRS dataset. The solution will be accessible to law enforcement in both tactical (roadside) and analytical (investigative) environments and can be interfaced with other facial recognition systems, which contain images from Department of Corrections and/or local law enforcement agency records management systems. It is expected that this system will be fully functional by the end of June 2013.

Florida Department of Health

In 2012, the Florida Department of Health (DOH) utilized incident command principles and systems to manage public health epidemiological investigations into a tuberculosis cluster and a multi-state fungal meningitis outbreak.

Florida's health and medical system, in coordination with state, federal, local and private partners, supported Hillsborough and Pinellas counties to augment health and medical capability and capacity prior to and during the Republican National Convention. In preparation for the event, a comprehensive Patient Movement Plan was developed to transport potential patients from the impact area to other parts of the state should an incident occur that would overwhelm the local health and medical system. Medical countermeasures (antibiotics, chemical and radiological antidotes) and ventilators were deployed to the area. The Bureau of Radiation Control helped to provide radiological security and Medical Reserve Corps members from four units provided support for the general public and responders.

The Florida Department of Health conducted the Tempest Guard Medical Surge Exercise, which was the first full-scale and medical surge exercise of this size and scope to be sponsored by the department. The 36-hour multi-jurisdictional exercise involved over 400 participants from more than 30 organizations. The Tempest Guard Exercise

was also the first time that DOH deployed personnel and equipment of the State Medical Response Team (SMRT) in support of an agency conducted exercise. This exercise provided a true test of medical surge capabilities and established recommendations for enhancements to future operations and exercises.

2012 Domestic Security Funding

Florida's 2012 Domestic Security Funding Process

Florida has implemented a funding process that recognizes the unique needs of municipalities and counties, while simultaneously focusing on national and state priorities. The process has progressively improved over the past several years, and as a result, funds are applied for maximum impact across Florida, enhancing the safety of our citizens and visitors.

In August 2012, Florida's nine discipline-based planning committees, made up of approximately 250 multi-jurisdictional domestic security partners, met in Daytona to consider previously identified needs, develop project solutions to fill those needs, and recommend funding from anticipated 2012 federal grant programs.¹ These prioritized recommendations were presented to and approved by the SWG Executive Board and DSOC, and were submitted to the Governor for consideration of inclusion in the Governor's recommended budget. Florida's Legislature approved the projects during the budget process, granting spending authority to the state's administrative agencies to pass federal funds through to state and local agencies that have agreed to implement the approved projects.

Florida's 2012 Domestic Security Awards

In 2012, Florida received \$102,882,337 in domestic security funding to implement Florida's Domestic Security Strategic Plan. Congress allocated \$18,532,934 to Florida for the FFY 2012 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP). The HSGP is comprised of five separate grants: State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI), Metropolitan Medical Response Systems Program (MMRS), Citizen Corps Program (CCP) and Operation Stonegarden (OPSG). For a more in-depth overview of the HSGP and other domestic security grant programs for which Florida received funding in 2012, refer to Appendix C. As with previous years, DHS allocates funds based on risk and anticipated effectiveness, as determined by the DHS application review process.

This year, Florida ranked fifth in total dollar amount received from SHSP funding, with a total of \$8,839,003, behind New York, California, Illinois and Texas.

Charts and Information on the following pages depict:

- Grant awards by grant type;
- Regional distribution of the 2012 dollars;

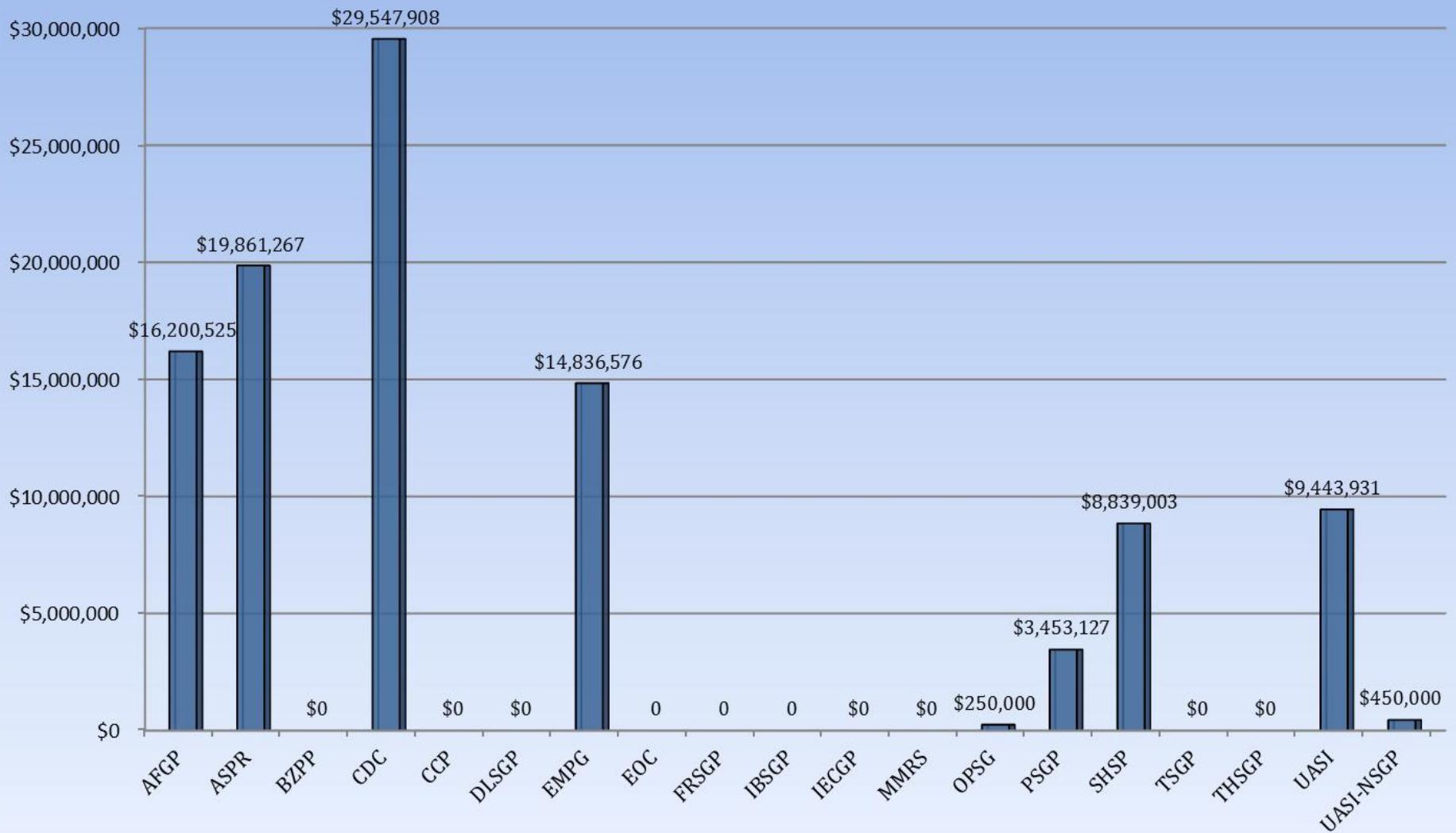
¹ Agriculture and Environment, Campus Security, Health, Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources, Emergency Management, Fire Rescue, Interoperable Communications, Law Enforcement Prevention and Law Enforcement Response

- Cumulative (2001-2012) total dollars;
- Regional breakdown of total dollars by funding source; and
- County breakdown by funding source.

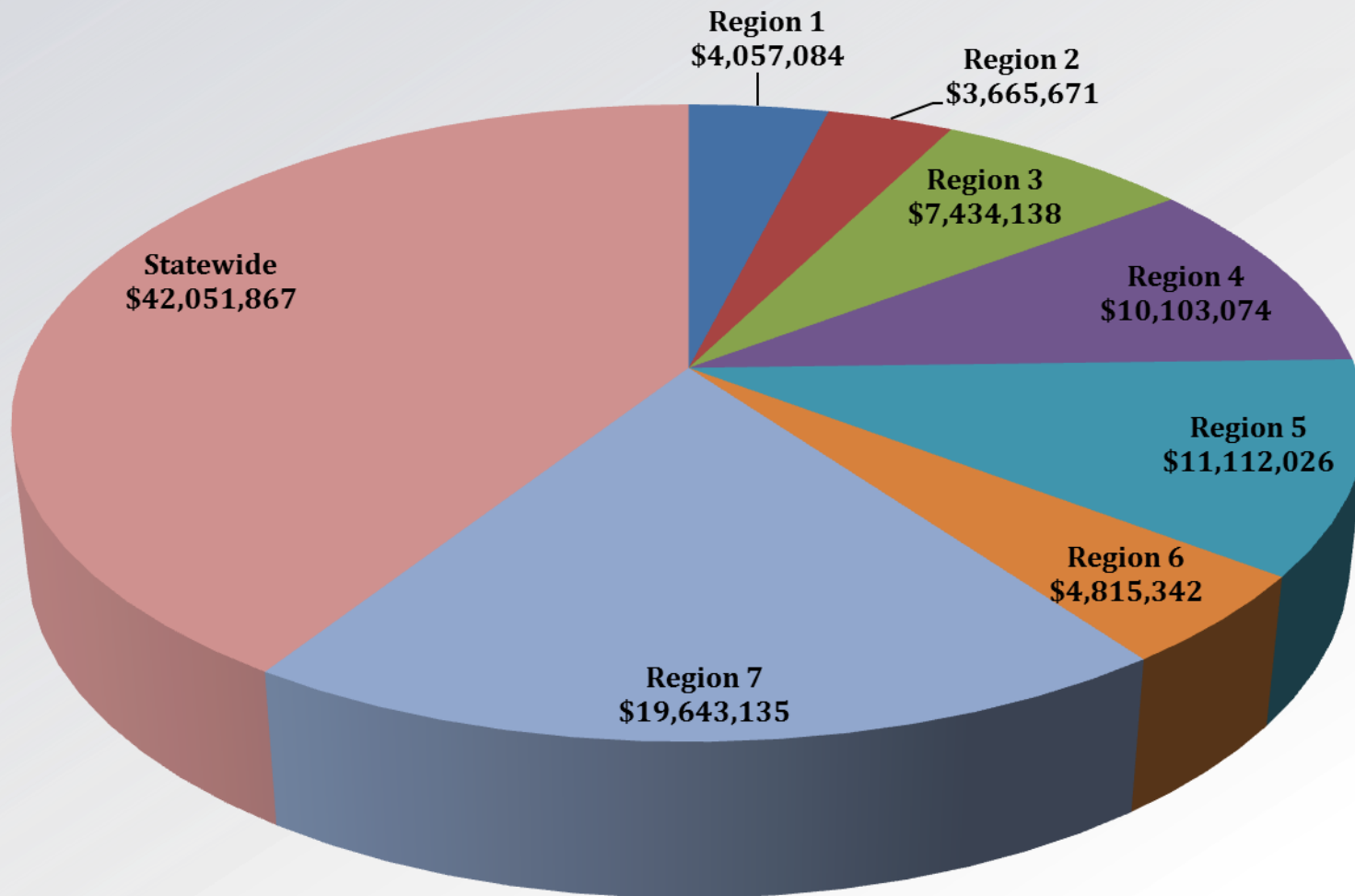
Florida's 2012 Award Amounts by Grant Type

Grant	2012 Award
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$16,200,525
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$19,861,267
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)	\$0
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	\$29,547,908
Citizen Corps Program (CCP)	\$0
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)	\$0
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)	\$14,836,576
Freight Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)	\$0
Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)	\$0
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP)	\$0
Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) Program	\$0
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$250,000
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$3,453,127
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	\$8,839,003
Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)	\$0
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	\$0
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program	\$9,443,931
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$450,000
TOTAL	\$102,882,337

Figure 1 - 2012 Federal Awards by Grant Type



FY 2012 Distribution of Awards by Region \$102,882,337



■ Region 1 ■ Region 2 ■ Region 3 ■ Region 4 ■ Region 5 ■ Region 6 ■ Region 7 ■ Statewide

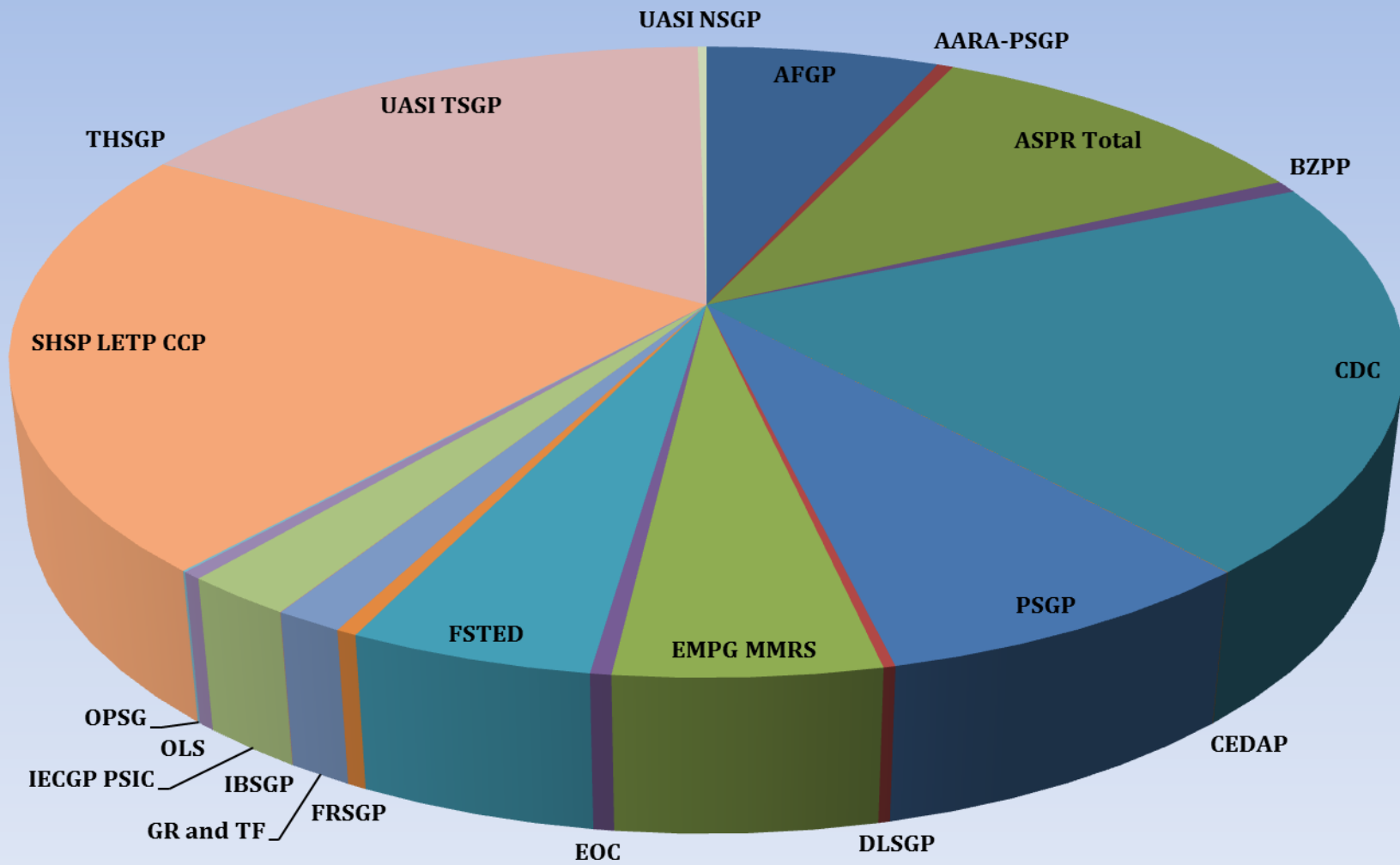
Florida's 2001-2012 Domestic Security Awards

From 2001 to 2012, Florida has received over \$2 billion in domestic security funds.

Grant	2001-2012 Awards
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$138,508,300
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: Port Security Grant Program (ARRA-PSGP)	\$9,506,211
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$236,646,793
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)	\$13,467,888
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$433,957,516
Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP)	\$337,190
Department of Transportation Grants and Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$166,135,176
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)	\$5,064,150
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) and Metropolitan Medical Response System Program (MMRS)	\$112,266,978
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program*	\$8,898,000
Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development (FSTED)	\$103,425,148
Freight Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)	\$8,810,644
General Revenue and Trust Funds	\$29,012,049
Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)	\$230,623
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP) and Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC) Grant Program	\$47,057,597
Operation Liberty Shield	\$8,400,000
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$1,370,000
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP), and Citizen Corps Program (CCP)	\$472,740,700
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	\$767,478
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program and Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)	\$351,896,929
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$5,243,226
TOTAL	\$2,153,742,596

*Data for FY 2012 was not available for the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program

2001-2012 Domestic Security Funding \$2,153,742,596



Appendix A: Domestic Security Funding by Region

FFY 2012 Domestic Security Grants	State	Northwest	North	Northeast	Tampa Bay	Central	Southwest	Southeast
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$0	\$683,559	\$472,704	\$3,239,733	\$868,496	\$4,401,983	\$1,219,408	\$5,314,642
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response Grants (ASPR)	\$11,638,269	\$667,392	\$316,434	\$963,551	\$1,566,377	\$1,450,795	\$996,482	\$2,261,967
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$17,876,310	\$997,946	\$793,734	\$1,387,246	\$1,862,102	\$2,326,787	\$1,269,909	\$3,033,874
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)	\$8,979,774	\$622,196	\$671,643	\$908,767	\$925,868	\$961,625	\$775,677	\$991,026
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$150,000
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$0	\$240,937	\$0	\$219,375	\$1,069,625	\$0	\$25,000	\$1,898,190
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	\$3,557,514	\$845,054	\$1,411,156	\$715,466	\$1,215,395	\$473,420	\$478,866	\$142,132
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,595,211	\$1,447,416	\$0	\$5,401,304
Urban Area Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NPSG)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$450,000
TOTAL	\$42,051,867	\$4,057,084	\$3,665,671	\$7,434,138	\$10,103,074	\$11,112,026	\$4,815,342	\$19,643,135

FFY 2001 - 2012 Domestic Security Grants	State	Northwest	North	Northeast	Tampa Bay	Central	Southwest	Southeast
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$1,704,240	\$21,507,468	\$5,490,360	\$16,976,325	\$20,656,164	\$31,253,501	\$14,431,105	\$26,489,137
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: Port Security Grant Program (ARRA-PSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,606,841	\$410,492	\$5,020,836	\$998,542	\$469,500
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$97,321,744	\$13,135,990	\$6,927,031	\$16,228,686	\$27,195,513	\$23,439,205	\$13,572,163	\$38,826,461
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)	\$2,591,000	\$681,498	\$150,000	\$981,500	\$2,695,964	\$2,323,426	\$400,000	\$3,644,500
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$271,048,252	\$15,110,953	\$13,313,492	\$20,250,077	\$26,675,534	\$29,372,696	\$17,058,624	\$41,127,888
Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP)**	\$3,785	\$53,435	\$24,000	\$3,785	\$3,785	\$53,100	\$88,650	\$106,650
Department of Transportation Grants and Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$0	\$11,551,396	\$4,800	\$38,331,786	\$22,248,887	\$15,025,197	\$6,408,824	\$72,564,286
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)	\$5,064,150	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) and Metropolitan Medical Response System Program (MMRS)	\$59,906,817	\$3,775,978	\$4,016,874	\$7,548,237	\$10,777,786	\$8,583,252	\$4,999,293	\$12,658,741
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,800,000	\$0	\$2,548,000	\$1,300,000	\$3,250,000
Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development (FSTED)**	\$595,000	\$4,402,583	\$0	\$0	\$18,107,218	\$4,202,236	\$0	\$76,118,111
Florida Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)**	\$5,262,077	\$0	\$0	\$3,548,567	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
General Revenue and Trust Funds**	\$28,778,716	\$18,663	\$11,654	\$23,309	\$31,866	\$60,636	\$21,842	\$65,363
Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)**	\$163,246	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$67,377	\$0	\$0	\$0

Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP) and Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC) Grant Program	\$12,755,884	\$2,325,037	\$3,850,000	\$4,906,915	\$6,951,390	\$6,929,424	\$5,603,947	\$3,735,000
Operation Liberty Shield**	\$6,003,409	\$37,017	\$52,237	\$119,111	\$87,626	\$116,757	\$110,001	\$1,873,842
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)*	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$200,000	\$300,000	\$720,000
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP), and Citizen Corps Program (CCP)	\$174,105,714	\$29,936,435	\$27,442,272	\$41,369,677	\$52,486,353	\$49,880,941	\$34,377,934	\$63,141,374
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$767,478
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program and Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)**	\$2,185,979	\$0	\$0	\$40,110,057	\$73,196,330	\$52,680,247	\$0	\$183,724,316
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$91,990	\$667,836	\$150,000	\$0	\$4,333,400
TOTAL	\$667,490,013	\$102,636,453	\$61,282,720	\$194,896,863	\$262,310,121	\$231,839,454	\$99,670,925	\$533,616,047

Appendix B: 2012 Domestic Security Funding by County

Alachua: \$ 428,605

ASPR: \$ 30,181
 CDC: \$77,509
 EMPG: \$77,757
 SHSP: \$ 243,158

Baker: \$66,910

CDC: \$19,679
 EMPG: \$ 43,030
 SHSP: \$ 4,201

Bay: \$486,598

AFGP: \$141,582
 ASPR: \$21,843
 CDC: \$151,511
 EMPG: \$78,636
 SHSP: \$93,026

Bradford: \$762,651

AFGP: \$655,600
 CDC: \$57,243
 EMPG: \$45,607
 SHSP: \$45,607

Brevard: \$1,563,621

AFGP: \$932,260
 CDC: \$331,120
 EMPG: \$133,031
 SHSP: \$167,210

Broward: \$ 4,962,735

AFGP: \$3,103,856
 ASPR: \$214,099
 CDC: \$1,137,227
 EMPG: \$305,563
 OPSG: \$50,000
 SHSP: \$ 151,990

Calhoun: \$47,639

EMPG: \$43,438
 SHSP: \$ 4,201

Charlotte: \$188,604

CDC: \$58,539
 EMPG: \$76,662
 SHSP: \$53,403

Citrus: \$ 331,603

CDC: \$93,728
 EMPG: \$ 72,828
 SHSP: \$ 165,047

Clay: \$382,487

AFGP: \$153,807
 CDC: \$135,821
 EMPG: \$66,909
 SHSP: \$25,950

Collier: \$634,879

AFGP: \$306,712
 ASPR: \$21,208
 CDC: \$129,395
 EMPG: \$96,848
 SHSP: \$80,716

Columbia: \$157,551

CDC: \$66,853
 EMPG: \$50,972
 SHSP: \$39,726

DeSoto: \$282,169

AFGP: \$32,110
 CDC: \$135,696
 EMPG: \$56,662
 SHSP: \$57,701

Dixie: \$73,556

EMPG: \$54,432
 SHSP: \$19,124

Duval: \$1,567,324

AFGP: \$389,374
 ASPR: \$35,000
 CDC: \$449,675
 EMPG: \$182,086
 PSGP: \$219,375
 SHSP: \$291,814

Escambia: \$1,037,883

AFGP: \$122,320
 ASPR: \$30,000
 CDC: \$537,421
 EMPG: \$99,940
 SHSP: \$248,202

Flagler: \$799,152

AFGP: 486,288
 ASPR: \$25,000
 CDC: \$211,204
 EMPG: \$64,055
 SHSP: \$12,605

Franklin: \$68,426

EMPG: \$53,302
 SHSP: \$15,124

Gadsden: \$69,094

EMPG: \$49,768
 SHSP: \$19,326

Gilchrist: \$81,545

CDC: \$34,520
 EMPG: \$42,824
 SHSP: \$4,201

Glades: \$49,387

CDC: \$ 3,000
 EMPG: \$42,186
 SHSP: \$4,201

Gulf: \$62,833

EMPG: \$54,430
 SHSP: \$8,403

Hamilton: \$73,610

EMPG: \$43,486
 SHSP: \$30,124

Hardee: \$100,465

CDC: \$50,509
 EMPG: \$45,755
 SHSP: \$4,201

Hendry: \$ 487,375

AFGP: \$373,838
 CDC: \$62,843
 EMPG: \$46,493
 SHSP: \$4,201

Hernando: \$273,374

CDC: \$189,414
 EMPG: \$75,557
 SHSP: \$8,403

Highlands: \$195,027

CDC: \$130,052
 EMPG: \$56,572
 SHSP: \$8,403

Hillsborough: \$2,273,938

AFGP: \$155,120
 CDC: \$567,371
 EMPG: \$227,876
 PSGP: \$1,069,625
 SHSP: \$253,946

Holmes: \$69,067

AFGP: \$17,972
 CDC: \$1,900
 EMPG: \$40,792
 SHSP: \$8,403

Indian River: \$233,700

ASPR: \$25,000
 CDC: \$130,083
 EMPG: \$74,416
 SHSP: \$4,201

Jackson: \$157,544

CDC: \$59,959
 EMPG: \$48,921
 SHSP: \$48,664

Jefferson: \$125,317

CDC: \$55,659
 EMPG: \$54,534
 SHSP: \$15,124

Lafayette: \$56,901

EMPG: \$41,777
 SHSP: \$15,124

Lake: \$552,810

AFGP: \$245,630
 CDC: \$207,033
 EMPG: \$83,341
 SHSP: \$16,806

Lee: \$1,415,199

AFGP: \$506,748
 ASPR: \$50,000
 CDC: \$270,684
 EMPG: \$134,341
 OPSG: \$50,000
 SHSP: \$403,426

Leon: \$1,900,519

AFGP: \$472,704
 CDC: \$671,222
 EMPG: \$81,422
 SHSP: \$675,171

Levy: \$127,170

ASPR: \$21,697
 CDC: \$34,520
 EMPG: \$58,348
 SHSP: \$12,605

Liberty: \$75,023

EMPG: \$39,899
 SHSP: \$35,124

Madison: \$58,920

EMPG: \$43,796
 SHSP: \$15,124

Manatee: \$312,850

ASPR: \$26,450
 CDC: \$142,186
 EMPG: \$106,609
 PSGP: \$25,000
 SHSP: \$12,605

Marion: \$1,610,688

AFGP: \$1,199,405
 ASPR: \$35,000
 CDC: \$192,541
 EMPG: \$88,879
 SHSP: \$94,863

Martin: \$277,541

ASPR: \$30,000
 CDC: \$104,717
 EMPG: \$74,445
 OPSG: \$50,000
 SHSP: \$18,379

Miami-Dade: \$6,532,059

AFGP: \$1,994,576
 ASPR: \$149,382
 CDC: \$1,253,842
 EMPG: \$384,467
 OPSG: \$50,000
 PSGP: \$1,808,190
 SHSP: \$441,602
 UASI Nonprofit: \$450,000

Monroe: \$324,544

CDC: \$107,787
 EMPG: \$64,152
 PSGP: \$90,000
 OPSG: \$50,000
 SHSP: \$12,605

Nassau: \$369,368

AFGP: \$204,535
 CDC: \$89,821
 EMPG: \$62,407
 SHSP: \$12,605

Okaloosa: \$1,051,847

AFGP: \$401,685
 ASPR: \$25,000
 CDC: \$129,737
 EMPG: \$80,464
 SHSP: \$174,024
 PSGP: 240,937

Okeechobee: \$149,201

ASPR: \$25,000
 CDC: \$65,837
 EMPG: \$45,759
 SHSP: \$12,605

Orange: \$2,650,687

AFGP: \$1,816,246
 CDC: \$450,441
 EMPG: \$199,438
 SHSP: \$184,562

Osceola: \$294,591

AFGP: \$104,000
 CDC: \$110,454
 EMPG: \$75,936
 SHSP: \$4,201

Palm Beach: \$1,253,718

AFGP: \$216,210
 CDC: \$535,018
 EMPG: \$236,844
 SHSP: \$265,646

Pasco: \$396,753

ASPR: \$32,177
 CDC: \$194,090
 EMPG: \$121,285
 SHSP: \$49,201

Pinellas: \$1,408,575

AFGP: \$713,376
 ASPR: \$35,000
 CDC: \$390,358
 EMPG: \$200,221
 SHSP: \$69,620

Polk: \$566,540

ASPR: \$32,668
 CDC: \$316,275
 EMPG: \$132,531
 SHSP: \$85,066

Putnam: \$99,886

ASPR: \$20,419
 EMPG: \$55,806
 SHSP: \$23,661

Santa Rosa: \$177,672

ASPR: \$25,000
CDC: \$58,879
EMPG: \$72,785
SHSP: \$21,008

Sarasota: \$521,423

ASPR: \$30,000
CDC: \$271,677
EMPG: \$113,545
SHSP: \$106,201

Seminole: \$1,499,430

AFGP: \$776,881
CDC: \$388,802
EMPG: \$102,966
SHSP: \$230,781

St. Johns: \$316,369

AFGP: \$101,510
ASPR: \$22,750
CDC: \$84,713
EMPG: \$78,116
SHSP: \$29,280

St. Lucie: \$1,004,849

AFGP: \$526,966
ASPR: \$30,000
CDC: \$349,674
EMPG: \$89,806
SHSP: \$8,403

Sumter: \$139,373

ASPR: \$25,000
CDC: \$60,357
EMPG: \$49,815
SHSP: \$4,201

Suwannee: \$62,759

EMPG: \$47,635
SHSP: \$15,124

Taylor: \$74,245

EMPG: \$54,919
SHSP: \$19,326

Union: \$96,358

AFGP: \$49,214
EMPG: \$42,943
SHSP: \$4,201

Volusia: \$429,256

ASPR: \$29,741
CDC: \$254,463
EMPG: \$128,246
SHSP: \$16,806

Wakulla: \$127,027

EMPG: \$55,701
SHSP: \$71,326

Walton: \$135,034

CDC: \$58,539
EMPG: \$59,689
SHSP: \$16,806

Washington: \$47,302

EMPG: \$43,101
SHSP: \$4,201

State: \$51,495,798

ASPR: \$11,638,269
CDC: \$17,876,310
EMPG: \$8,979,774
SHSP: \$3,557,514
UASI: \$9,443,931

- "State" includes state agency projects and projects coordinated by the state on behalf of local governments.
- The ASPR grant includes allotments for "Direct funding for Hospitals" that is not provided for specific counties, but by region. This information is included in the regional allotment.

Appendix C: Overview of 2012 Domestic Security Grants

FFY 2012 HSGP	Program Overview
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	The SHSP supports the implementation of state Homeland Security Strategies to address the identified planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism and other catastrophic events. SHSP also provides funding to implement initiatives in the State Preparedness Report.
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program	The UASI program addresses the unique planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs of high-threat, high-density urban areas, and assists them in building an enhanced and sustainable capacity to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism. For FY 2012, Florida has three UASIs: Miami/Ft. Lauderdale (combined), Orlando and Tampa.
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	The OPSG program provides funding to enhance cooperation and coordination among local, tribal, territorial, state, and federal law enforcement agencies in a joint mission to secure the United States' borders along routes of ingress from international borders to include travel corridors in States bordering Mexico and Canada, as well as States and territories with international water borders.
Metropolitan Medical Response (MMRS) Program*	The MMRS program supports the integration of emergency management, health, and medical systems into a coordinated response to mass casualty incidents caused by any hazard. Successful MMRS grantees reduce the consequences of a mass casualty incident during the initial period of a response by having augmented existing local operational response systems before an incident occurs.
Citizen Corps Program (CCP)*	The Citizen Corps mission is to bring community and government leaders together to coordinate the involvement of community members and organizations in emergency preparedness, planning, mitigation, response, and recovery.

FFY 2012 Other Domestic Security-Related Grants	Program Overview
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	AFG awards aim to enhance response capabilities and to more effectively protect the health and safety of the public with respect to fire and other hazards. The grants enable local fire departments and emergency medical services organizations to purchase or receive training, conduct first responder health and safety programs, and buy equipment and response vehicles.
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	The HHS, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR), Office of Preparedness and Emergency Operations (OPEO), Division of National Healthcare Preparedness Programs (NHPP) funds the Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) cooperative agreement. The funding provided is to enable entities to improve surge capacity and enhance community and hospital preparedness for public health emergencies.
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	The Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC funds the Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) cooperative agreement. Funds are intended to upgrade state and local public health jurisdictions' preparedness and response to bioterrorism, outbreaks of infectious diseases, and other public health threats and emergencies.
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)*	The DLSGP is to prevent terrorism, reduce fraud and improve the reliability and accuracy of personal identification documents that states and territories issue. DLSGP is intended to address a key recommendation of the 9/11 Commission to improve the integrity and security of state-issued driver's licenses (DL) and identification cards (ID).

Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)	The intent of the FY 2012 EMPG Program is to provide grant funding to assist state emergency management agencies in obtaining the resources required to support the NPG's associated mission areas and core capabilities. The federal government, through the EMPG Program, provides necessary direction, coordination, guidance, and assistance, as authorized in this title so that a comprehensive emergency preparedness system exists for all hazards.
Freight Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)	The FRSGP funds freight railroad carriers and owners of railroad cars efforts to protect critical surface transportation infrastructure from acts of terrorism and to increase the resilience of transit infrastructure.
Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)	The IBSGP provides funding to create a sustainable program for the protection of intercity bus systems and the traveling public from terrorism. The FY 2012 IBSGP seeks to assist vendors of fixed-route intercity and charter bus services in obtaining the resources required to support security measures such as enhanced planning, facility security upgrades, and vehicle and driver protection.
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	The purpose of the FY 2012 PSGP is to support increased port-wide risk management; enhance domain awareness; conduct training and exercises; expand of port recovery and resiliency capabilities; further capabilities to prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from attacks involving improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and other non-conventional weapons; and competitively award grant funding to assist ports in obtaining the resources required to support the NPG's associated mission areas and core capabilities.
Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)	The purpose of the FY 2012 TSGP is to create a sustainable, risk-based effort to protect critical surface transportation infrastructure and the traveling public from acts of terrorism, increase the resilience of transit infrastructure, and competitively award grant funding to assist transit agencies in obtaining the resources required to support the NPG's associated mission areas and core capabilities.
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	The intent of the FY 2012 UASI NSGP is to competitively award grant funding to assist nonprofit organizations in obtaining the resources required to support the NPG's associated mission areas and core capabilities.

*Although no longer funded as discrete grant programs, all activities and costs allowed under the FY 2010 Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP), FY 2010 Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP), FY 2011 Citizen Corps Program (CCP), FY 2011 Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP), and FY 2011 Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) are allowable activities and costs under the FY 2012 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP).

¹ Source Document for Chart: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, FEMA, Grant Programs Directorate Information Bulletin, No. 370, February 27, 2012.

Appendix D: Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan

Provided below are Florida's strategic goals and objectives found in the 2012-2014 Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan (June 15, 2011). For a complete copy of this document, please visit www.fdle.state.fl.us/domestic_security.

Goal 1: *PREPARE* for all hazards, natural or man-made, to include terrorism.

OBJECTIVE 1.1 PLANNING: Preparedness Plans incorporate an accurate hazard analysis and risk assessment and ensure that capabilities required to prevent, protect and mitigate, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks and catastrophic natural disasters are available when and where they are needed.

OBJECTIVE 1.2 – COMMUNICATIONS: A continuous flow of critical information is maintained between multi-jurisdictional and multi-disciplinary emergency responders, command posts, Emergency Operations Centers or multiagency coordination centers for the duration of the emergency response operation in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

OBJECTIVE 1.3 – RISK MANAGEMENT: State, regional, local, tribal and private sector entities, in coordination with Federal participation, identify and assess risks, prioritize and select appropriate protection, prevention, and mitigation solutions based on reduction of risk, monitor the outcomes of allocation decisions, and undertake corrective actions.

OBJECTIVE 1.4 – COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS AND PARTICIPATION: Develop and maintain structures and processes that ensure collaboration between governmental and non-governmental resources and private citizens.

Goal 2: *PREVENT*, preempt, and deter acts of terrorism.

OBJECTIVE 2.1 – INFORMATION GATHERING AND RECOGNITION OF INDICATORS AND WARNINGS: Threat and other criminal and/or terrorism-related information is identified, gathered, entered into an appropriate data/retrieval system, and provided to appropriate analysis centers.

OBJECTIVE 2.2 – INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS AND PRODUCTION: Timely, accurate, and actionable intelligence/information products are produced in support of prevention, awareness, deterrence, response, and continuity planning operations.

OBJECTIVE 2.3 – INTELLIGENCE/INFORMATION SHARING AND DISSEMINATION: Effective and timely sharing of information and intelligence occurs across federal, state, local, tribal, regional, and private sector entities to achieve coordinated awareness of, prevention of, protection against, and response to a threatened or actual domestic terrorist attack, major disaster, or other emergency.

OBJECTIVE 2.4 – LAW ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATION AND OPERATIONS: Suspects involved in criminal activities related to homeland security are successfully deterred, detected, disrupted, investigated, and apprehended.

OBJECTIVE 2.5 – CBRNE DETECTION: Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and/or explosive (CBRNE) materials are rapidly detected and characterized at borders, critical locations, events, and incidents.

Goal 3: *PROTECT* Florida’s citizens, visitors, and critical infrastructure.

OBJECTIVE 3.1 – CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION: The risk to, vulnerability of, and consequence of attack to critical infrastructure are reduced through the identification and strategic protection of critical infrastructure as defined in the National Infrastructure Protection Plan.

OBJECTIVE 3.2 – FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SAFETY AND DEFENSE: Threats to food and agriculture safety and defense are identified, prevented, mitigated, and eradicated. Food and agriculture systems are protected from chemical, biological, and radiological contaminants and other hazards that affect the safety of food and agriculture products.

OBJECTIVE 3.3 – EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE AND INVESTIGATION: Potential exposure to disease is identified rapidly by determining exposure, model of transmission and agent; interrupting transmission to contain the spread of the incident or event; and reducing the number of cases.

OBJECTIVE 3.4 – PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY TESTING: Chemical, radiological, and biological agents causing, or having the potential to cause, widespread illness or death are rapidly detected and accurately identified by the public health laboratory within the jurisdiction or through network collaboration with other appropriate federal, state, and local laboratories.

OBJECTIVE 3.5 – CYBERSECURITY: Enhance cybersecurity awareness and preparedness efforts to ensure that cyber elements which impact critical processes and the economy are robust, resilient, and recoverable.

Goal 4: *RESPOND* in an immediate, effective, and coordinated manner, focused on the survivors and their needs.

OBJECTIVE 4.1 – ON-SITE INCIDENT MANAGEMENT: The incident is managed safely, effectively, and efficiently through the integration of all responder facilities, resources (personnel, equipment, supplies, and communications), and procedures using a common organizational structure that is the Incident Command System (ICS), as defined in the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

OBJECTIVE 4.2 – EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER MANAGEMENT: Emergency incidents and events are effectively managed through multi-agency coordination for a pre-planned or no-notice incident or event through the Emergency Operations Center Management.

OBJECTIVE 4.3 – CRITICAL RESOURCE LOGISTICS AND DISTRIBUTION: Critical resources are available to incident managers and emergency responders for proper distribution and to aid disaster victims in a cost-effective and timely manner.

OBJECTIVE 4.4 – VOLUNTEER AND DONATIONS MANAGEMENT: The coordination of volunteers and donations is maximized and does not hinder response and recovery activities.

OBJECTIVE 4.5 – RESPONDER SAFETY AND HEALTH: Minimize the illness or injury to any first responder, first receiver, medical facility staff member, or other skilled support personnel as a result of exposure or injury throughout the incident.

OBJECTIVE 4.6 – PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY RESPONSE: The incident scene is assessed and secured, while protecting first responders and mitigating any further effect to the public at risk.

OBJECTIVE 4.7 – ANIMAL HEALTH EMERGENCY SUPPORT: Federal, state, and local agencies will coordinate to protect, prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from threats and incidents affecting animal health. Related critical infrastructure will be protected from threats and incidents resulting in the disruption of industries related to U.S. livestock, other domestic animals (including companion animals), and wildlife and/or from threats and incidents that endanger the food supply, public health, or domestic and international trade. Key assets, equipment, trained teams, and personnel surge plans are in place to proactively respond to suspected animal disease outbreaks.

OBJECTIVE 4.8 – ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH: After the primary incident or event, disease and injury are prevented through the quick identification of associated environmental hazards to include exposure to infectious diseases that are secondary to the primary incident or event and secondary transmission modes.

OBJECTIVE 4.9 – EXPLOSIVE DEVICE RESPONSE OPERATIONS: Threat assessments are conducted, the explosive and/or hazardous devices are rendered safe, and the area is cleared of hazards.

OBJECTIVE 4.10 – FIREFIGHTING OPERATIONS/SUPPORT: Dispatch and safe arrival of the initial fire suppression resources occurs within jurisdictional response time objectives.

OBJECTIVE 4.11 – WMD/HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

DECONTAMINATION: Hazardous materials release is rapidly identified and mitigated; victims exposed to the hazard are rescued, decontaminated, and treated; the impact of the release is limited; and responders and at-risk populations are effectively protected.

OBJECTIVE 4.12 – CITIZEN EVACUATION AND SHELTER-IN-PLACE: Affected and at-risk populations (and certified service animals) are safely sheltered-in-place and/or

evacuated to safe refuge areas, and effectively and safely reentered into the affected area, if appropriate.

OBJECTIVE 4.13 – ISOLATION AND QUARANTINE: Individuals who are ill, exposed, or likely to be exposed are separated, movement is restricted, basic necessities of life are available, and their health is monitored in order to limit the spread of a newly introduced contagious disease (e.g., pandemic influenza).

OBJECTIVE 4.14 – URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE: To locate greatest numbers of victims (human and animal) who may be trapped or not accounted for, report their location and have them transferred for medical care or mass collection points if needed, in the shortest amount of time, while maintaining rescuer safety.

OBJECTIVE 4.15 – EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNING: Government agencies and public and private sectors receive and transmit coordinated, prompt, useful, and reliable information regarding threats to their health, safety, and property, through clear, consistent information delivery systems.

OBJECTIVE 4.16 – TRIAGE AND PRE-HOSPITAL TREATMENT: Emergency Medical Services (EMS) resources are effectively and appropriately dispatched and provide pre-hospital triage, treatment, transport, tracking of patients, and documentation of care appropriate for the incident (patient care reporting), while maintaining the capabilities of the EMS system for continued operations.

OBJECTIVE 4.17 – MEDICAL SURGE: Injured or ill from the incident or event are rapidly and appropriately cared for. Continuity of care is maintained for non-incident related illness or injury.

OBJECTIVE 4.18 – MEDICAL SUPPLIES MANAGEMENT AND DISTRIBUTION: Critical medical supplies and equipment are appropriately secured, managed, distributed, and restocked in a timeframe appropriate to the incident.

OBJECTIVE 4.19 – MASS PROPHYLAXIS: Appropriate drug prophylaxis and vaccination strategies are implemented in a timely manner upon the onset of an incident or event to prevent the development of disease in exposed individuals. Public information strategies include recommendations on specific actions individuals can take to protect their family, friends, and themselves.

OBJECTIVE 4.20 – MASS CARE (SHELTERING, FEEDING, AND RELATED SERVICES): Mass care services (sheltering, feeding, bulk distribution) are rapidly provided for the population and companion animals within the affected area.

OBJECTIVE 4.21 – FATALITY MANAGEMENT: Achieve complete documentation and recovery of human remains, personal effects, and items of evidence (except in cases where the health risk posed to personnel outweigh the benefits of recovery of remains and personal effects).

Goal 5: *RECOVER* quickly and restore our way of life following a terrorist act or catastrophic incident or event.

OBJECTIVE 5.1 – STRUCTURAL DAMAGE AND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT:

Restore affected areas to pre-incident or event conditions.

OBJECTIVE 5.2 – RESTORATION OF LIFELINES: Sufficient lifelines services are available or restored to safely support on-going recovery activities.

OBJECTIVE 5.3 – ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY RECOVERY: Economic impact is estimated, priorities are set for recovery activities, business disruption is minimized and returned to operation, and individuals and families are provided with appropriate levels and types of relief with minimal delay.