

2021 Domestic Security Annual Report



Making Florida Safer



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Introduction

In compliance with [Section 943.0313, Florida Statutes](#), the Domestic Security Oversight Council (DSOC) submits the *2021 Florida Domestic Security Annual Report*. The Annual Report describes Florida's domestic security governance structure, highlights domestic security accomplishments and initiatives and provides grant award information for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2021.

While terrorist threats continue to occur throughout the nation, Florida has taken a proactive stance in accepting the responsibility of critically assessing the state's vulnerabilities and strengths to combat terrorism. Florida continues to provide information and resources for the safety of the community, while also ensuring the state is prepared to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond to and recover from terrorist incidents.

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 the successful implementation of the state's Domestic Security Strategic Plan. There are three major and equally vital components of Florida's domestic security governance structure: DSOC, Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTFs) and the Domestic Security Coordinating Group (DSCG).

Domestic Security Oversight Council

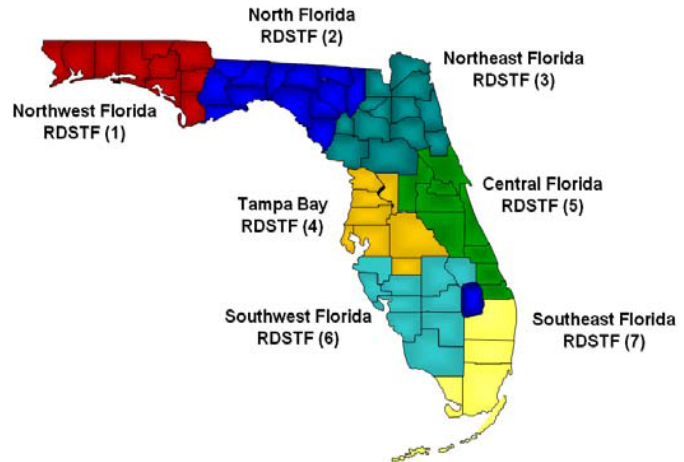
In 2004, the Florida Legislature formally established DSOC ([Section 943.0313, F.S.](#)) to provide executive direction and leadership on Florida's counterterrorism and domestic security efforts and provide recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature regarding the expenditure of funds and allocation of resources for domestic security purposes. DSOC serves as an advisory council that provides guidance to the RDSTFs and DSCG with respect to Florida's anti-terrorism preparation, prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery missions and is comprised of seven Executive Committee members and 23 other voting members. Additional agencies are represented as ex officio members, including the Florida Commission on Human Relations, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, U.S. Coast Guard, Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Attorney's Office and Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI).

Domestic Security Oversight Council

- Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Chair
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- Florida Fire Chiefs Association
- Florida Hospital Association
- Florida Police Chiefs Association
- Florida Seaport Transportation & Economic Development Council
- Prosecuting Attorney's Association
- Statewide Domestic Security Intelligence Committee
- Regional Domestic Security Task Force Co-Chairs

Regional Domestic Security Task Forces

Pursuant to [Section 943.0312, F.S.](#), seven RDSTFs were established. These task forces serve as the foundation of the state's domestic security structure. RDSTFs are co-chaired by the regional Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) special agent in charge and one sheriff or police chief from within the region. Each RDSTF consists of local, multi-disciplinary representatives who collectively support the mission. The RDSTFs form the critical link between policymakers at the state level and regional partners faced with the daily challenges of protecting Florida's communities.



Domestic Security Coordinating Group

The DSCG provides a structure for local, state and federal partners to respond to changing threats and capabilities within the terrorism landscape. The structure includes eight multi-discipline focus groups led by the DSCG Executive Board. DSCG is made up of representatives and subject matter experts from the RDSTFs, designated urban areas, other key organization liaisons and private sector representatives who come together to address domestic security issues. The structure allows the DSCG's processes and decisions to be issue-driven, supporting locally-identified needs brought to relevant focus groups. Each focus group vets the issues to assess statewide needs, address security gaps and identify funding implications. The Executive Board's mission is to provide information and recommendations regarding counterterrorism and domestic security to DSOC and the chief of domestic security.

DSCG Focus Groups

The eight multi-discipline focus groups include Critical Infrastructure/Education, Communications, Fusion Centers/Intelligence, Law Enforcement Data Sharing, Specialty Response Teams, Cyber, Planning, Response and Recovery and Prevention and Awareness. The groups facilitate statewide and local planning, the delivery of training and exercises and provide recommendations to DSCG, DSOC and the RDSTFs on fiscal planning for Florida's assets. There are general functions each focus group is responsible for such as strategic planning, gap analysis, equipment life cycle replacement and best practice identification. In addition, the focus groups have functions specific to their area of expertise. The following are examples of significant achievements by the focus groups as well as current projects.

The Critical Infrastructure/Education Focus Group collaborated with the Florida state colleges to develop a state college interoperable communications solution. The group continues to look at ways to improve communication with first responders during incidents at educational facilities. The group developed a statewide seven-year plan to outfit each region with mobile vehicle barriers.

The Communications Focus Group formed an ad hoc committee to survey the current Emergency Deployable Interoperable Communications System assets, review current capabilities, establish baseline needs and determine if funding should be appropriated to sustain

each unit or if the unit should be decommissioned. In addition, the group will work closely with the Department of Homeland Security Emergency Communications Division to look at current Florida Interoperability markers and ways to improve multiple areas of responsibility.

The Fusion Centers/Intelligence Focus Group promoted Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) training throughout the state. In addition, the group provided analytical assistance and support to partner agencies and other focus groups as needed.

The Law Enforcement Data Sharing Focus Group facilitated a common platform allowing information to be shared within the state and nationally. This platform is an important aspect of identifying and managing all threats of targeted violence. The group continued to look at the sustainment of the data-sharing system and assess the positions associated with the system.

The Specialty Response Teams Focus Group is in the beginning stages of implementing a peer review assessment process for team evaluation throughout the state. The process will include a calendar of assessments, criteria for assessments and a template providing results of the assessments. The group updated their five-year strategic plans and standard operation guides, which were both approved by the Executive Board

The Cyber Focus Group continued to support cyber intrusion training for partners across the state, which included the following topics: detect and characterize various attack types; incident response methodologies; identify forensic artifacts/intrusion analysis; identity compromised and affected computer systems; and incident timeline analysis.

The Planning, Response and Recovery Focus Group updated the Suspicious Substance Protocol and recommended that statewide assets be tracked via WebEOC. The DSOC approved both the Suspicious Substance Protocol and the asset management tool. Moving forward, they will evaluate the collection of assets and how the assets will be submitted into the statewide system.

The Prevention and Awareness Focus Group continued to promote the If You See Something, Say Something™ campaign statewide. The group raised awareness during four separate campaigns focused on Super Bowl LV, summer travel, around September's See/Say Awareness Day and a holiday campaign. Each campaign included education and outreach to Floridians and visitors, as well as coordinating with campaign partners through earned media kits and paid advertising. The group is also collaborating with the Cyber Focus Group to promote resources available for the public.

Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

The UASI provides grant funds for federally designated urban areas that are considered high-threat and high-density. In 2021, Florida received UASI funding for the Orlando, Tampa and Miami/Ft. Lauderdale urban areas. UASI representatives participate with the RDSTFs in their regions and as voting members of the DSCG committees. Collectively, UASIs have one vote on the DSCG Executive Board and are represented by three non-voting members on DSOC.

2021 Statewide Domestic Security Priorities

DSOC recognizes the prevention of any terrorist act as the single most important domestic security initiative for Florida and, in response, establishes priorities on an annual basis to address the present threat landscape. Projects submitted for grant funding aligning with the priorities are given additional consideration when approving the projects. However, the priorities do not preclude other projects from receiving State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) funds. The following items were DSOC funding priorities for this year:

- Enhancing capabilities for preventing a terrorist attack (i.e., “*If You See Something, Say Something™*”).
- Enhancing cybersecurity initiatives meeting the criteria set by the Cyber Preparedness Advisory Group and approved by DSOC, updated on March 27, 2018.
- Sustaining information and intelligence sharing, including data sharing.
- Protecting critical infrastructure/soft targets including, health care organizations/efforts and educational facilities.
- Supporting new and innovative initiatives or pilot projects for new technology and equipment that may increase the prevention and/or response to terrorist acts, especially those addressing emergent threats or used to combat domestic violent extremism.

2021 Domestic Security Mission Areas

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) supports the National Preparedness Goal that focuses on preparing the whole community for disasters and emergencies through core capabilities. The National Preparedness Goal organizes the core capabilities into mission areas: prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery, which Florida uses to develop priorities and initiatives to address gaps and vulnerabilities. The 2021-2023 Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan uses the mission areas to define goals and objectives to achieve Florida’s vision of preparedness (reference Appendix G). The accomplishments highlighted in this report have positively impacted Florida’s domestic security-related capabilities and offer a few examples of the efforts made this year to ensure the safety and security of Florida’s citizens and visitors.

PREPARE

Florida continues to meet the challenge of evolving attack methodologies terrorists are using worldwide which has led to teams moving towards an integrated response method. As an example, the Tampa Bay RDSTF conducted a joint special weapons and tactics (SWAT) and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) training for its regional teams and other local agencies. The teams used a closed apartment complex for their exercise. SWAT personnel worked on tactical approach, mechanical breaching, room entry and clearing, target acquisition/engagement and munitions testing. EOD personnel concentrated on explosive breach testing, exterior explosive breaching, interior explosive breaching and explosive wall porting. Together they discussed and evaluated safety protocols, integration and exterior wall/door explosive breaching. The exercise allowed the teams to review protocols, train new and current personnel and identify areas of weakness. The teams shared the type of equipment used and collaborated on how they could combine their assets for the most effective response.

A vital part of preparation for critical events is to provide awareness of the resources available. The Northwest Florida RDSTF and the Northwest Florida Fusion Center representatives visited regional partners in an effort to provide the community with information on the various services available through the fusion center and the task force. This effort is designed to increase participation in the region's less populated counties. Also, FDLE's Counterterrorism Unit conducted outreach to each county within the North Florida RDSTF. This outreach allowed local first responder agencies and emergency management the opportunity to know and understand what tools and skills are available to their agency.



Preparedness is the key to effective response within the health/medical community. All of the RDSTF's conducted training or exercises involving the health discipline. The Central Florida Disaster Medical Coalition's regional medical assistance team deployed members under a Florida Division of Emergency Management mission to oversee vaccination efforts, first in in the Miami and Fort Myers areas. Thirty-nine team members were deployed for 177 days, overseeing vaccinations to more than half a million individuals. The use of the team to support state missions has been submitted by the state to our federal funding partner as a best practice.

The Tampa Bay Health Medical Preparedness Coalition conducted a workshop on health and medical hazard vulnerability analysis to help partners improve risk assessments and to better transition from identification to planning and policy development. The coalition also offered a planning and response training in the area of medical countermeasures and a basic webinar on how to write an effective after-action report that will help in not only documenting incidents but also identifying gaps and vulnerabilities.

During the numerous mass gatherings that Florida hosts, communication remains a high priority. In an effort to improve two-way radio communications, the Tampa Bay UASI funded the purchase of infrastructure and user equipment. The acquisition of these resources has enabled their agencies to continue with the multi-year plan of improving interoperable communications within the region. The communications equipment continues to be utilized by the various disciplines within the Tampa Bay area. In May 2021, the communications systems provided interoperable communications between Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office Aviation and Hillsborough County Fire Rescue to locate and rescue a missing person in eastern Hillsborough County. In addition, the Southwest RDSTF had subject matter experts attend a Mutual Aid Radio Cache (MARC) Interoperability Class that involved discussions as well as field training. During the field training portion, three of the MARC Units were fully deployed and raised to the full height. The capabilities of each unit demonstrated the utilization of the equipment on board and checked its efficient range. These communications assets are utilized to assist in joint rescue operations throughout the state.

The Jacksonville Fire and Rescue Department hosted a full-scale exercise at JAXPORT Cruise Terminal for more than 250 participants from emergency response and law enforcement agencies. The goal of the exercise was to practice emergency responses from federal, state and local agencies, examine best practices and increase interoperability operations between the public and private sectors within the maritime industry.

Seminole County Emergency Management has experienced success utilizing WebEOC, which is a software platform that allows individuals to track special events and available resources across the region. Orlando UASI grant funding was used to create a tracking board in WebEOC

that would provide the location and description of the event, points of contact, event start and end times, expected attendance, as well as any medical or law enforcement/security presence, other than the local agencies who input and track these special events.



The Central Florida RDSTF along with NASCAR conducted a four-hour virtual training exercise focused on several areas of incident management, including pre-incident information sharing, incident response protocols, collaboration and coordination between public and private partners, public messaging and medical relations and business continuity. The scenario was based on a complex coordinated attack taking place at the Daytona International Speedway.

Incident Command System (ICS) trainings were held statewide to aid in the preparation of managing incidents. Florida's emergency responders use the ICS to collaborate and efficiently work through the different elements of an incident, whether it is a natural incident or a complex coordinated terrorist attack. These classes are designed to reinforce its use during field and EOC operations and exercise the ability to transition to unified command demonstrating operational readiness of command staff.

All regions conducted training and exercises to prepare responders and bring awareness to the citizens of Florida. The North Florida RDSTF coordinating with the FBI Tallahassee Office, hosted two workshops on suspicious substance response protocols. Subject matter experts from the FBI and Florida Department of Health informed participants on the proper steps to take for victims and responding agencies, including points of contact and notification requirements. In addition, the Northeast Florida RDSTF held two HazMat trainings that focused on personal protective equipment, a radiological emergency and a full-scale exercise where a radioactive substance was involved in a vehicle accident.

PREVENT

Prevention efforts encompass the necessary capabilities to prevent, or stop, a threat or actual act of terrorism and stop imminent follow-up attacks. Prevention efforts include intelligence and information sharing, interdiction of threats and violent extremism and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive prevention.

Florida's fusion center network works to continuously develop, identify, assess and share information and intelligence with the primary purpose of thwarting criminal activity and domestic security threats. In addition to providing analytical assistance and support to partner agencies, the Network of Florida Fusion Centers participated in a wide variety of projects including developing products shared with the law enforcement community and partners and providing technical and analytical expertise in support of ongoing investigations.

The fusion centers work alongside the Domestic Security Coordinating Groups to increase awareness and training of suspicious activity reporting (SAR). This includes supporting training on behavioral indicators developed based on past incidents and increasing awareness of the "If You See Something, Say Something™" hotline and other methods of suspicious activity reporting. Florida continues to lead the nation in training on indicators. Additionally, FDLE and

the Florida Fusion Center (FFC) worked in coordination to expand sector-specific suspicious activity indicators through the release of documents to help critical infrastructure better recognize potential threats and report them. FFC, working with the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, the National Fusion Center Association and federal, state and local agencies continued to develop a series of training and information videos. This year, videos were created and released on privacy, civil rights and liberties in fusion centers as well as the coordination between field-based information sharing entities – fusion centers, high-intensity drug trafficking areas, regional information sharing systems and the FBI’s Joint Terrorism Task Forces.



Fusion centers across the state participated in numerous exercises to aid in collaboration between the centers, response agencies and other entities. The Southeast Florida Fusion Center (SEFFC) and the Palm Beach County Sheriff’s Office held terrorism liaison officer (TLO) training, which covered situational awareness, domestic and international terrorist threats and suspicious behavior and indicators of terrorist activity. TLOs raise the level of prevention and preparedness within communities and better prepare public safety personnel to deal effectively with the threat of terrorism. Additionally, the Central Florida Intelligence Exchange hosted a Regional Domestic Terrorism Summit that focused on the sharing of information relating to trends and tactics utilized by domestic violent extremists to plan, attempt or carryout violent acts.

Fusion centers also prioritized building partnerships during the year. UASI-funded analysts at the Palm Beach Node of the SEFFC received a request from a local agency detective for analytical assistance regarding an investigation where the subjects were linked to a South American Theft Group. The Palm Beach regional analysts reviewed the provided information and created a product to assist the detective with case support, including analysis of several factors. The investigation was linked to multiple other cases nationwide and agencies across the country have made several arrests of the subjects involved.

The vast amount of information sharing and intelligence available makes systems housing this information a target for bad actors. Cyber security is a priority in Florida’s domestic security strategy. FDLE conducted a grant-funded statewide cyber training for IT security managers, policy writers, and high-tech crime investigators to help determine the effectiveness of their information security defenses. Representatives from each of the seven RDSTFs participated in the course. This course is part of the annual training initiated by the Cyber Terrorism Focus Group. These offerings strengthen the community from potential cyber-attacks and build partnerships among the cyber community.

Secure Florida, part of the Florida Infrastructure Protection Center housed at FDLE, continues to enhance cyber protection of critical infrastructure by providing outreach and training to government agencies, businesses and Florida’s citizens. The program strives to safeguard Florida’s information systems, reduce vulnerability to cyber-attacks and increase responsiveness to any threat. Secure Florida produces a twice-weekly newsletter, which consists of open source cyber information, and a quarterly periodical, which includes cyber-related articles written by FDLE analysts and maintains the [Secure Florida](#) website.

To better defend Florida's critical infrastructures, several regions held awareness training and workshops or conducted on-site security assessments. The National Counterterrorism Center

provided a presentation for the North Florida RDSTF on Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS). The presentation familiarized attendees with emerging technologies of commercially available UAS and observed trends and tactics of how they are being used to aid criminals, terrorists and extremists. The Cyber and Infrastructure Security Agency hosted a webinar for stakeholders and decision-makers responsible for coordinating critical infrastructure systems and interdependencies. The purpose was to show how a pandemic, such as COVID-19, can affect response and to provide resources to achieve goals while keeping workers and the citizens they serve safe. The goal is to identify concerns that will arise so first responders can act safely under pressure.

Attacks on places of public assembly/mass gatherings continue to be attractive targets. Each year, DHS conducts a risk assessment for each state and the top 100 metropolitan statistical areas. The risk assessment methodology includes a soft target index, comprised of daily visitor data and a special event metric. FDLE's critical infrastructure unit works closely with each RDSTF to identify special events scheduled in their area of responsibility. The RDSTF and regional fusion centers monitor these events and provide critical information needed to local agencies responsible for securing them.

Florida's domestic security structure supports prevention initiatives that assist in sharing information statewide. These initiatives not only educate Florida's citizens, but also those working in the critical infrastructure and business sectors, on how they can help prevent or mitigate a terrorist incident. The "If You See Something, Say Something™" campaign is a statewide prevention initiative. The marketing campaign's strategic outreach plan includes a list of partnership opportunities with associations, businesses and events, a campaign calendar and an updated timeline of the campaign, social media campaigns and updated graphics. The campaign continued to reach out to possible partner associations across Florida.

PROTECT

Protection efforts are defensive mechanisms to protect the state against acts of terrorism by emphasizing diverse actions that protect the people and assets of the state. Protection efforts include access control and identity verification, cybersecurity and physical protective measures. Diverse actions of protection include critical infrastructure protection, communication, transportation security and cybersecurity.

In collaboration with the DHS Protective Security Advisors, FDLE conducted or reviewed critical infrastructure assessments across all seven regions in 2021. The surveys and assessments give users data regarding security vulnerability, threat, dependency and consequence information. Some of the assessments included facilities/structures owned or leased by state agencies, state universities or community colleges and local governments or water management districts. Addressing the security of Florida's infrastructure is an integrated approach and includes publicly and privately-owned facilities.

Florida has worked continuously to improve the security of the state's 14 major seaports, each requiring its own unique security solutions. A week-long training course held at the Port of Tampa assisted regional bomb teams in their underwater explosive response. The course was conducted by the FBI, hosted by Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office and Tampa Police Department, and included port security and other regional and statewide bomb teams. Three week-long sessions were held at the port.

Attacks on soft targets continue to be a threat. Large-scale open-air venues present challenges for law enforcement to constantly monitor and protect. Physical protective measures can reduce the likelihood of a specific attack type, but they cannot protect against all attack methods. At the 2021 Heritage Festival Grand Parade in Bradenton, which is attended by approximately 10,000 people, the Manatee County Sheriff's Office Bomb Squad and other bomb squad personnel were deployed to the parade for operational security. The bomb squad conducted proactive sweeps and were in operational standby while remaining situated in key areas to minimize x-ray system response times. Additionally, Jacksonville Sheriff's Office used portable barriers as an extra layer of protection to avoid vehicle attacks during mass gathering.



MITIGATE

Mitigation efforts comprise the necessary capabilities to lessen loss of life and assets by decreasing the impact of acts of terrorism, emphasizing that the state becomes stronger when the impacts to respond and recover are minimized. Mitigation efforts include community resilience, long-term vulnerability reduction, risk and resilience assessment and threats and hazards identification.

The Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School shooting is one of Florida's most distressing incidents in the history of domestic security violence. Many vulnerabilities and gaps have been discovered and numerous changes were implemented in the hopes of preventing another attack. Mandated by Governor DeSantis, FDLE created the Targeted Violence Prevention Program to identify threats, complete fact-finding investigations and assessments and formulate strategies to alter the pathway to potential violence. This is a major strategy and methodology shift from traditional law enforcement operations where arrest and conviction serve as the main objective.

Several RDSTFs conducted training or workshops that provided resources on ways to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack. With the increase in COVID-19 vaccinations, reduction in active cases and the opening up of medical facilities, several medical organizations are conducting partial and full active shooter training, drills and exercises with their local sheriff's office. Two Pasco County hospitals participated in this type of training. The after-action reports and findings help facilities revise policies and prepare for full-scale exercises in the future.

RESPOND

Florida experienced two major events this year, that not only stressed response capabilities but also provided the opportunity to identify strengths and vulnerabilities. First, Tampa hosted Super Bowl LV on February 7, 2021, which brought large crowds and spectators from across the country. Bomb squad and K-9 members, supported by regional and federal partners, staffed hotels and Super Bowl related events starting a week prior to the Super Bowl LV game. Each bomb response team was equipped with tactical portable x-ray systems, tactical bomb



technician kits, tactical disruptors, personal radiation detectors, portable robots (teams assigned to large spectator events) and bomb suits. This equipment was all purchased through either the SHSP or UASI grants. The bomb response teams responded to several suspicious vehicles and suspicious package calls during the events, which were often mitigated within minutes of arrival. The quick response time allowed teams to mitigate reported threats rapidly, minimizing the threat to spectators attending the events. The tactical portable x-rays were used several times to conduct analysis of

suspicious items which allowed the bomb technicians to verify no threat existed and the event could continue safely.

Second, in the early morning hours of June 24, 2021, without warning, the Champlain Towers South condominium partially collapsed. The collapse involved 84 of the 136 units, requiring an expedient, coordinated and effective emergency response. Given the scale of the building collapse, Miami-Dade County first responders were immediately on scene to support search and rescue, investigation and family reunification efforts. Effective resource and asset augmentation enabled the multi-jurisdictional response to efficiently perform life-saving and community-centered response operations and seamless integration of incident command, Urban Search & Rescue (US&R), law enforcement, family assistance and forensic assets. Within hours, assets from 20 neighboring counties and municipalities arrived on scene to assist with the response effort. Even though multiple county and municipal mobile command vehicles were deployed to support the incident, it outgrew the command vehicles.

Recognizing the growing need, Miami-Dade Fire Rescue and the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) Infrastructure Services Branch enhanced the operating capacity of the Incident Command Post. Through the direction of the Emergency Operations Center Infrastructure Services Branch, a transition from over-crowded mobile command vehicles into a 12,000 square foot on-scene tent, created an adequate space to enable the coordinated multi-agency response. The organization of county agencies and private communication contractors was critical to the safety of personnel and the overall success of the response. Collaboration among the various county agencies and private vendors enabled on-scene operational capacities that efficiently planned and directed response operations, supported information sharing and secure communication and allowed for rapid resource requests needed on the ground.

Soon after the collapse, the Miami-Dade OEM notified the State Warning Point in Tallahassee, and in turn, alerted leadership in Emergency Management and Emergency Support Function (ESF) 9, Search and Rescue. The county quickly mobilized the following in order:

- Florida Task Force 1 (FL-TF1);
- Florida Task Force 1 (FL-TF1);
- Florida Task Force 2 (FL-TF2); and
- 80 rescue units.

The ability of the county to deploy a highly trained US&R team and fire rescue personnel saved 36 lives that night, including 33 who were evacuated from the un-collapsed portion of the building and four who were evacuated from the collapsed debris of Champlain Tower. Accordingly, the following task forces and personnel numbers were ordered, mobilized and deployed over the next 48 hours:

- FL-TF6, Type III US&R Task Force, 45 members from Southwest Florida;
- FL-TF4, Type III US&R Task Force, 45 members from the Orlando area;
- FL-TF3, Type II US&R Task Force, 80 members from the Tampa area;
- FL-TF5, Type II US&R Task Force, 80 members from the Jacksonville area;
- FL-TF8, Type IV US&R Task Force, 24 members from the Gainesville area; and
- FL-TF7, Type IV US&R Task Force, 24 members from the Tallahassee area.

City and county law enforcement were integral to the success of the multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency response. Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD) deployed over 300 officers to conduct perimeter control and maintenance of traffic operations. Additionally, MDPD coordinated with all 34 municipal law enforcement agencies within the county to establish the response footprint and creating an inner and outer perimeter.

Over 450 members of Florida's task forces worked continuously for seven days and then were rotated out. After their rotation, five FEMA US&R Type I task forces were brought in to support the response. The structural sensitivity of the debris pile during the search and rescue operation required a nimble debris removal process and responders utilized the newest technology as well as simple garden tools. An Israeli Search and Rescue Team provided experience with models that combined Geographical Information Systems (GIS), structural engineering and human intelligence analysis. Israeli Team members interviewed family members of victims using a detailed questionnaire to help identify where victims were likely to be located. For example, what bedroom the victim sleep in and how many individuals were likely to be in each room. This data was then combined using GIS and structural engineering models to help identify where in the massive debris pile the victims would likely have fallen during the collapse. All seven federal US&R teams expressed that this technology was the key to the quick location and identification of victims.

The collapse of the Chaplain Towers South condominium demonstrated that even in a resource-rich area like Miami-Dade County, a large-scale disaster will overwhelm any single jurisdiction's capability and require additional assistance. The county is grateful for the assistance of the more than 1,000 mutual aid response personnel assisting with this catastrophic disaster. This response shows that the nation's investment in emergency response capabilities is well spent and is generously shared. Rigorous training of personnel combined with innovative technology leads to a more efficient response that saves lives.

RECOVER

Recovery efforts, such as those identified in the Pulse nightclub attack, have allowed the state to identify solutions and build on existing strengths, while addressing weaknesses existing pre-incident. They comprise the necessary capabilities to allow for effective recovery following a terrorist incident and emphasize the need for the state to emerge stronger and its ability to meet the needs of the future. The North Florida RDSTF, Big Bend Healthcare Coalition and the regional Medical Examiner's Office hosted Operation Heatwave, a region-wide table top exercise. The exercise provided local and state agencies the opportunity to review the region's

Mass Fatality Plan while coordinating with the medical examiner's office after a mass casualty event.

First responders in Florida faced an immense amount of stress in response to the collapse of the Surfside building. In order to address the mental needs of first responders, critical incident stress management and mental health personnel were activated and responded to the Surfside incident. This unprecedented early response proved tremendously valuable for not only the first responders and US&R personnel, but for the families of the victims on scene. Traditionally, mental wellness and critical incident debriefings occurred near the end of a disaster. This is the first time that resources targeted for the mental wellness of the response personnel were considered and utilized early on in an incident.



2021 Domestic Security Funding

Florida has implemented a funding process that recognizes the unique needs of municipalities and counties, while simultaneously focusing on national and state priorities. As a result of diminishing funds, Florida has strategically focused funding efforts on critical areas across the state in order to enhance the safety of our citizens and visitors.

Florida's FFY 2021 Domestic Security Funding Process

Florida's eight DSCG Focus Groups met to consider previously identified needs, develop project solutions to fill those needs and recommend funding, based on their area of focus, from anticipated 2021 federal grant programs. These project recommendations were prioritized by the DSCG Executive Board and then submitted to DSOC for approval. The approved prioritized projects were included in Florida's appropriations act providing the state's administrative agency authority to pass federal funds through to state and local agencies that have agreed to implement the projects.

Florida faces the challenge of remaining vigilant while experiencing limited grant dollars. In today's volatile environment there is a need to sustain capabilities and fund critical needs that far exceed the federal award the state receives in domestic security funding. Due to significant reductions of DHS grant funding, Florida was not able to support several million dollars of requests for FFY 2021. Additionally, the grant request approved for FFY 2021 does not include all of the potential needs for Florida, nor does it include the projects eliminated or reduced before reaching the Executive Board as part of the funding process. Some of the projects not funded include enhancements to the communication network infrastructure, specialty response team training and protection measures for educational facilities¹.

Florida's FFY 2021 Domestic Security Awards

For FFY 2021, Florida received a total of \$111,641,678 in domestic security funding and Congress allocated \$44,561,839 to Florida through the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) to support Florida's Domestic Security Strategic Plan. HSGP is comprised of three separate grants: SHSP, UASI/UASI Non-Profit and Operation Stonegarden. This year, Florida ranked fifth in total dollar amount received from SHSP funding, with a total of \$9,701,894, behind New York, California, Texas and Illinois. DHS allocates funds based on risk and anticipated effectiveness, as determined by the DHS application review process.

Charts and information on the following pages depict the FFY 2021 grant awards and distribution of grant dollars. Additional information, including cumulative award amounts, is located in the appendices.

¹ The annual funding process does not examine the total funding shortfalls that would exist if Florida were to identify all needs related to our ability to prepare, protect, prevent, mitigate, respond and recover from terrorist threats or incidents. The breadth of such a comprehensive examination would produce an unrealistic (given funding amounts that would be required for such a capacity) level of capability. Instead, the DSOC focuses on achievable goals with limited federal funds.

Appendix A: Florida's 2021 Award Amounts by Grant Type

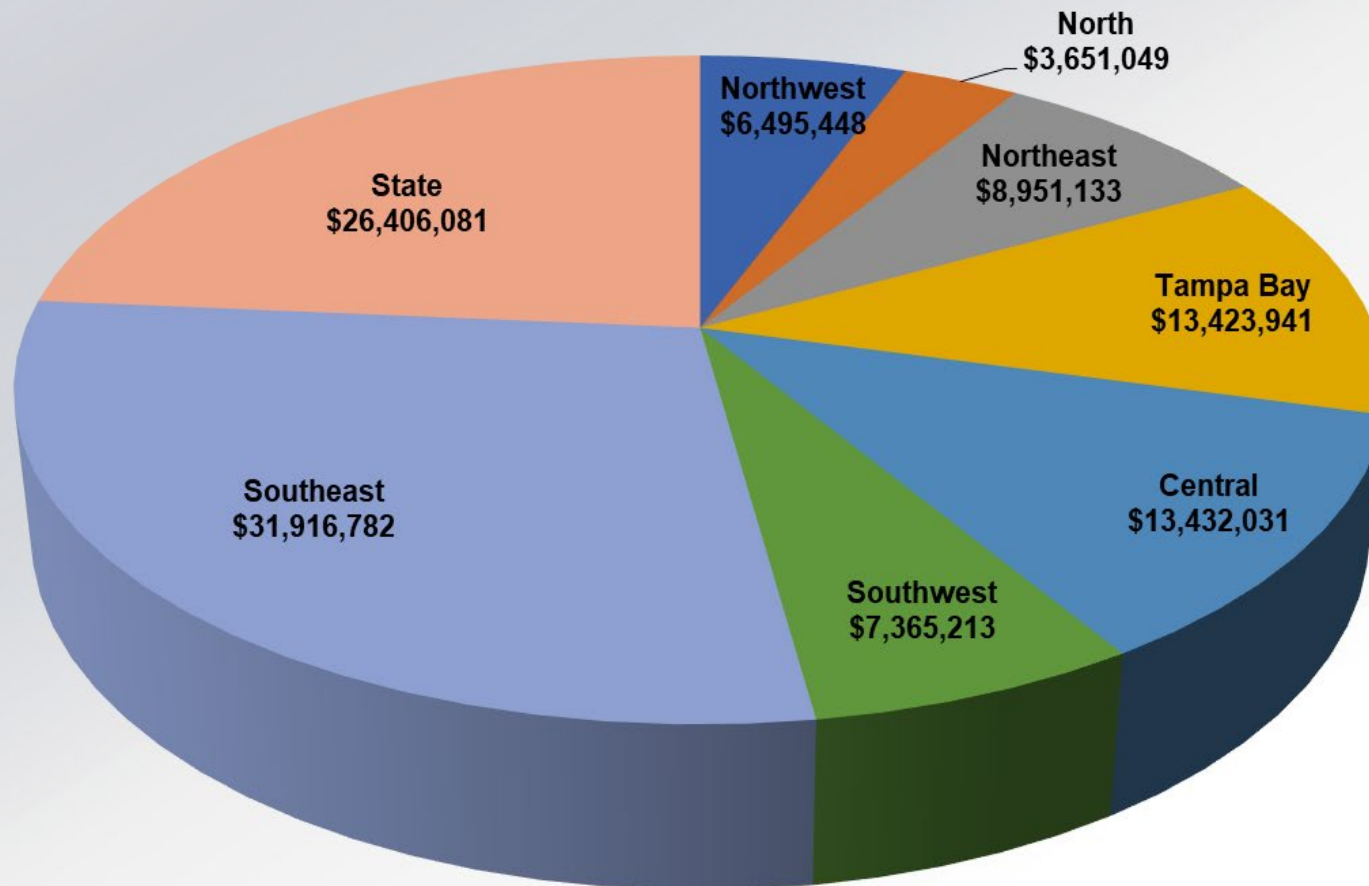
Grants	2021 Award
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$7,342,937
Hospital Preparedness Program Cooperative Agreement Grants (ASPR)	\$11,800,098
Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Cooperative Agreement (CDC)	\$31,318,402
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)	\$6,594,026
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$2,671,000
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$10,024,376
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	\$9,701,894
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program	\$22,350,000
Urban Area Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$9,838,945
TOTAL	\$111,641,678

Appendix B: 2021 Domestic Security Funding by Region

FY 2021 Domestic Security Grants	State*	Northwest	North	Northeast	Tampa Bay	Central	Southwest	Southeast
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$0	\$2,085,379	\$144,242	\$1,076,626	\$1,491,077	\$1,485,980	\$709,306	\$350,327
Hospital Preparedness Program Cooperative Agreement (ASPR) Grants	\$6,165,127	\$352,758	\$225,276	\$671,760	\$1,058,950	\$1,162,140	\$528,000	\$1,636,087
Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Cooperative Agreement (CDC)	\$17,548,834	\$1,344,315	\$1,374,409	\$2,162,565	\$2,101,503	\$2,547,377	\$1,734,688	\$2,504,711
Department of Transportation Grants and Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$0	\$776,868	\$0	\$2,056,317	\$2,212,515	\$1,103,950	\$1,129,080	\$2,745,646
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) and Metropolitan Medical Response System Program (MMRS)	\$0	\$655,206	\$689,183	\$992,744	\$1,069,551	\$1,131,394	\$860,716	\$1,195,232
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)*	\$0	\$269,000	\$0	\$75,000	\$390,000	\$537,500	\$444,500	\$955,000
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)	\$2,692,120	\$736,922	\$970,439	\$1,218,213	\$843,280	\$1,338,690	\$606,730	\$1,295,500
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program and Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)**	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,800,000	\$3,800,000	\$0	\$14,750,000
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$0	\$275,000	\$247,500	\$697,908	\$457,065	\$325,000	\$1,352,193	\$6,484,279
TOTAL	\$26,406,081	\$6,495,448	\$3,651,049	\$8,951,133	\$13,423,941	\$13,432,031	\$7,365,213	\$31,916,782

*State includes state agency projects and projects coordinated by the state on behalf of local governments.

**FY 2021 Distribution of Awards
\$111,641,678**



Appendix C: 2021 Domestic Security Funding by County

County	AFGP	ASPR**	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	UASI-NGP***	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Alachua	\$0	\$671,760	\$364,991	\$86,068	\$0	\$0	\$382,786	\$200,000	\$0	\$1,705,605
Baker	\$0	\$0	\$85,857	\$43,764	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$129,621
Bay	\$0	\$352,758	\$146,750	\$82,602	\$0	\$0	\$390,650	\$175,000	\$0	\$1,147,760
Bradford	\$0	\$0	\$81,107	\$46,427	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$127,534
Brevard	\$1,537	\$1,162,140	\$401,892	\$153,389	\$68,000	\$1,103,950	\$434,640	\$0	\$0	\$3,325,548
Broward	\$226,806	\$1,636,087	\$731,606	\$365,205	\$205,000	\$1,017,943	\$320,600	\$1,758,000	\$0	\$6,261,247
Calhoun	\$0	\$0	\$82,886	\$43,817	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$126,703
Charlotte	\$0	\$528,000	\$283,197	\$83,607	\$292,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,187,304
Citrus	\$0	\$1,058,950	\$119,325	\$77,205	\$80,000	\$0	\$274,150	\$0	\$0	\$1,609,630
Clay	\$414,454	\$0	\$240,844	\$74,195	\$0	\$0	\$41,200	\$0	\$0	\$770,693
Collier	\$0	\$0	\$204,070	\$110,834	\$72,000	\$0	\$317,440	\$0	\$0	\$704,344
Columbia	\$0	\$225,276	\$181,840	\$52,908	\$0	\$0	\$58,000	\$0	\$0	\$518,024
Desoto	\$0	\$0	\$149,506	\$57,666	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$207,172
Dixie	\$0	\$0	\$80,862	\$54,900	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$135,762
Duval	\$606,167	\$0	\$378,887	\$215,314	\$0	\$2,056,317	\$569,777	\$397,908	\$0	\$4,224,370

County	AFGP	ASPR**	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	UASI-NGP***	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Escambia	\$0	\$0	\$257,750	\$109,650	\$45,000	\$0	\$142,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$654,400
Flagler	\$0	\$0	\$88,365	\$67,996	\$0	\$0	\$56,170	\$0	\$0	\$212,531
Franklin	\$0	\$0	\$80,530	\$53,720	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$134,250
Gadsden	\$0	\$0	\$84,279	\$50,780	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$135,059
Gilchrist	\$0	\$0		\$43,276	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$43,276
Glades	\$0	\$0	\$82,349	\$42,491	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$124,840
Gulf	\$0	\$0	\$85,500	\$54,474	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$139,974
Hamilton	\$0	\$0		\$43,891	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$43,891
Hardee	\$0	\$0	\$97,071	\$46,425	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$143,496
Hendry	\$0	\$0	\$80,604	\$47,605	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$128,209
Hernando	\$31,153	\$0	\$193,443	\$81,570	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$306,166
Highlands	\$0	\$0	\$163,892	\$59,803	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$223,695
Hillsborough	\$1,088,418	\$0	\$485,148	\$281,273	\$0	\$2,212,515	\$534,960	\$322,265	\$0	\$4,924,579
Holmes	\$388,047	\$0	\$84,582	\$41,190	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$513,819
Indian River	\$0	\$0	\$167,179	\$80,205	\$255,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$502,384

County	AFGP	ASPR**	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	UASI-NGP***	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Jackson	\$999,999	\$0	\$84,218	\$49,778	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,133,995
Jefferson	\$0	\$0	\$81,913	\$54,915	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$136,828
Lafayette	\$0	\$0	\$82,182	\$41,962	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$124,144
Lake	\$355,607	\$0	\$245,450	\$98,423	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$699,480
Lee	\$369,324	\$0	\$232,512	\$162,123	\$0	\$0	\$202,100	\$465,000	\$0	\$1,431,059
Leon	\$90,909	\$0	\$176,701	\$90,529	\$0	\$0	\$912,439	\$247,500	\$0	\$1,518,078
Levy	\$8,863	\$0	\$165,999	\$59,297	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$234,159
Liberty	\$0	\$0	\$83,285	\$40,117	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$123,402
Madison	\$53,333	\$0	\$82,411	\$44,247	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$179,991
Manatee	\$0	\$0	\$193,826	\$121,599	\$80,000	\$1,129,080	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$1,624,505
Marion	\$0	\$0	\$274,957	\$100,265	\$0	\$0	\$168,280	\$0	\$0	\$543,502
Martin	\$346,109	\$0	\$160,334	\$79,775	\$139,500	\$0	\$85,000	\$75,000	\$0	\$885,718
Miami-Dade	\$123,521	\$0	\$1,047,468	\$479,406	\$400,000	\$1,289,353	\$103,960	\$2,640,000	\$0	\$6,083,708
Monroe	\$0	\$0	\$87,737	\$67,512	\$0	\$165,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$320,249
Nassau	\$0	\$0	\$147,226	\$65,469	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$212,695

County	AFGP	ASPR**	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	UASI-NGP***	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Okaloosa	\$585,992	\$0	\$341,255	\$87,151	\$144,000	\$776,868	\$156,800	\$0	\$0	\$2,092,066
Okeechobee	\$220,363	\$0	\$80,897	\$47,025	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$348,285
Orange	\$0	\$0	\$382,818	\$256,834	\$0	\$0	\$648,527	\$150,000	\$0	\$1,438,179
Osceola	\$0	\$0	\$189,788	\$95,339	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$285,127
Palm Beach	\$0	\$0	\$637,900	\$283,109	\$350,000	\$273,350	\$870,940	\$2,086,279	\$0	\$4,501,578
Pasco	\$90,908	\$0	\$245,923	\$139,659	\$310,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$786,490
Pinellas	\$222,701	\$0	\$604,297	\$229,440	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$134,800	\$0	\$1,191,238
Polk	\$57,897	\$0	\$264,030	\$158,113	\$0	\$0	\$34,170	\$0	\$0	\$514,210
Putnam	\$0	\$0	\$81,771	\$57,646	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$139,417
Santa Rosa	\$35,904	\$0	\$93,189	\$80,063	\$80,000	\$0	\$47,472	\$0	\$0	\$336,628
Sarasota	\$119,619	\$0	\$263,835	\$127,963	\$0	\$0	\$87,190	\$787,193	\$0	\$1,385,800
Seminole	\$782,727	\$0	\$408,211	\$119,344	\$0	\$0	\$112,760	\$0	\$0	\$1,423,042
St. Johns	\$47,142	\$0	\$169,489	\$89,774	\$75,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$481,405
St. Lucie	\$0	\$0	\$400,052	\$101,423	\$75,000	\$0	\$57,763	\$0	\$0	\$634,238
Sumter	\$0	\$0	\$92,266	\$55,866	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$148,132

County	AFGP	ASPR**	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	UASI-NGP***	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Suwannee	\$0	\$0	\$81,331	\$48,846	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$130,177
Taylor	\$0	\$0	\$84,567	\$55,565	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$140,132
Union	\$0	\$0	\$83,072	\$43,253	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$126,325
Volusia	\$0	\$0	\$191,653	\$146,662	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$438,315
Wakulla	\$0	\$0	\$274,508	\$56,803	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$331,311
Walton	\$75,437	\$0	\$83,603	\$62,683	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$221,723
Washington	\$0	\$0	\$84,582	\$43,798	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$128,380
State*	\$0	\$6,165,127	\$17,548,834	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,692,120	\$0	\$22,350,000	\$48,756,081

*State includes state agency projects and projects coordinated by the state on behalf of local governments.

**ASPR grant includes allotments for “Direct Funding to Health Care Coalitions” that are not provided to specific counties but by region. A breakdown of the regional allocation is provided in Appendix B.

***UASI-NGP grant is awarded to high-density urban areas which may extend into multiple counties. The award listed here is the statewide total. A breakdown of the regional allocation is provided in Appendix B.

Appendix D: Florida's 2001-21 Domestic Security Awards

From 2001 to 2021, Florida has received over \$3.2 billion in domestic security funds.

Grant	2001-2021 Awards
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$457,331,221
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: Port Security Grant Program (ARRA-PSGP)	\$9,506,211
Hospital Preparedness Program Cooperative Agreement (ASPR)	\$341,579,831
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)	\$13,467,888
Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Cooperative Agreement (CDC)	\$687,119,212
Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP)	\$337,190
Department of Transportation Grants and Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$231,172,878
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)	\$5,064,150
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) and Metropolitan Medical Response System Program (MMRS)	\$225,368,518
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program*	\$8,898,000
Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development (FSTED)	\$103,425,147
General Revenue Trust Fund (GRTF)	\$8,810,644
Freight Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)	\$32,557,049
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 (OLS)	\$8,400,000
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$17,817,875
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)	\$567,422,366
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	\$1,202,478
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program and Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)	\$462,905,929
Urban Area Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$38,821,255
TOTAL	\$3,268,496,062

Appendix E: Florida's 2001-21 Domestic Security Awards by Region

FY 2001-20 Domestic Security Grants	State*	Northwest	North	Northeast	Tampa Bay	Central	Southwest	Southeast
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$2,111,197	\$37,964,433	\$8,941,943	\$86,868,200	\$52,694,677	\$104,606,042	\$58,630,304	\$105,514,425
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
Hospital Preparedness Program Cooperative Agreement (ASPR) Grants	\$155,949,839	\$16,296,062	\$8,920,959	\$23,326,572	\$35,349,395	\$31,383,557	\$18,384,710	\$51,968,738
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
Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Cooperative Agreement (CDC)	\$402,890,768	\$26,173,673	\$24,047,730	\$37,892,691	\$45,186,244	\$53,111,055	\$31,141,984	\$66,675,067
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)	\$519,723	\$13,462,953	\$4,800	\$49,230,608	\$36,536,829	\$22,253,883	\$10,662,451	\$98,501,631
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)	\$116,132,955	\$9,578,013	\$10,166,525	\$16,199,617	\$19,933,050	\$18,125,438	\$12,447,191	\$22,785,729
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	\$4,402,582	\$0	\$0	\$18,107,218	\$4,202,236	\$0	\$76,118,111

FY 2001-21 Domestic Security Grants (continued)	State*	Northwest	North	Northeast	Tampa Bay	Central	Southwest	Southeast
Florida Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)**	\$5,262,077	\$0	\$0	\$3,548,567	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
General Revenue and Trust Funds (GRTF)**	\$32,323,716	\$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 (OLS)**	\$6,003,409	\$37,017	\$52,237	\$119,111	\$87,626	\$116,757	\$110,001	\$1,873,842
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$0	\$1,976,671	\$0	\$230,000	\$2,022,187	\$2,712,844	\$3,598,739	\$7,277,434
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)	\$207,118,499	\$37,054,940	\$34,581,818	\$49,485,373	\$61,055,627	\$61,949,617	\$41,343,917	\$74,832,575
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$435,000	\$0	\$0	\$767,478
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program and Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)**	\$2,185,979	\$0	\$0	\$40,110,057	\$101,545,330	\$65,730,247	\$0	\$253,334,316
Urban Area Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$0	\$350,000	\$247,500	\$964,898	\$2,869,131	\$1,623,172	\$1,624,193	\$31,142,361
TOTAL	\$951,671,227	\$150,374,977	\$90,999,166	\$318,298,044	\$385,983,188	\$382,750,270	\$186,356,471	\$802,062,720

* The designated grants are no longer funded as discrete programs. For an overview of the active and inactive domestic security grant programs listed above, see Appendix F.

Appendix F: Overview of Domestic Security Grants

Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)	Program Overview ²
State Homeland Security Program (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 Stakeholder Preparedness Report.
Urban Area Security Initiative (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. In FY 2021, Florida had three UASIs in Miami/Ft. Lauderdale (combined), Orlando and Tampa.
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	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.
Citizen Corps Program (CCP)*	Brings community and government leaders together to coordinate the involvement of community members and organizations in emergency preparedness, planning, mitigation, response and recovery.
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)*	Provides resources to law enforcement and public safety communities to support critical terrorism prevention activities, including establishing and enhancing fusion centers and collaborating with non-law enforcement partners, other government agencies and the private sector.
Metropolitan Medical Response (MMRS) Program*	Supports integration of emergency management, health and medical systems into a coordinated response to mass casualty incidents caused by any hazard. Successful MMRS grantees reduced 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.
Other Domestic Security-Related Grants	Program Overview
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA): Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)*	Creates a sustainable, risk-based effort to protect critical port infrastructure from terrorism, particularly attacks using explosives and non-conventional threats that could cause major disruption to commerce, through projects that can be implemented quickly and create jobs.
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	Enhances response capabilities 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 service organizations to purchase or receive training, conduct first responder health and safety programs and buy equipment and response vehicles.

² U.S. Department of Homeland Security, FEMA, Grant Programs Directorate Information Bulletin, No. 390, August 23, 2013.

Hospital Preparedness Program Cooperative Agreement (HPP) (ASPR) Grants	Provides funding to strengthen and enhance the acute care medical surge capacity through the maintenance and growth of strong health care coalitions within each hospital preparedness program-funded state, territory, freely associated state and locality.
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)*	Increases the preparedness capabilities of jurisdictions responsible for the safety and security of communities surrounding high-priority pre-designated Tier 1 and Tier 2 critical infrastructure and key resource assets, including chemical facilities, financial institutions, nuclear and electric power plants, dams, stadiums and other high-risk/high-consequence facilities, through allowable planning and equipment acquisition.
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Cooperative Agreement (PHEP) (CDC)	Provides funding to states, local, tribal and territorial public health systems to ensure sustainment of emergency preparedness and response capability and the ability to demonstrate operational readiness to respond to public health threats and emergencies. Funding is also intended to strengthen the capability of public health systems to effectively prepare for and respond to public health threats and emergencies.
Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP)*	Complements other major grant programs by enhancing regional response capabilities, mutual aid, and interoperable communications by providing technology and equipment, along with the training required to operate that equipment, to law enforcement and emergency responder agencies in smaller jurisdictions and certain metropolitan areas.
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)*	Prevents 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 and identification cards.
Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)	Assists state emergency management agencies in obtaining the resources required to support the National Preparedness Goal (NPG), associated mission areas and core capabilities. The federal government, through EMPG, provides necessary direction, coordination, guidance and assistance, as authorized in this title so a comprehensive emergency preparedness system exists for all hazards.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program*	Improves emergency management and preparedness capabilities by supporting flexible, sustainable, secure, and interoperable EOCs with a focus on addressing identified deficiencies and needs.
Freight Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)*	Funds freight railroad carriers and railroad car owners' efforts to protect critical surface transportation infrastructure from acts of terrorism and to increase the resilience of transit infrastructure.
Florida Seaport, Transportation and Economic Development (FSTED)*	Florida seaport bond financing program that distributed state funds to individual ports to help finance various FSTED Council-approved capital projects.
Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)*	Provides funding to create a sustainable program for the protection of intercity bus systems and the traveling public from terrorism. IBSGP sought 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.

Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP)*	Provides governance, planning, training and exercise and equipment funding to states, territories and local and tribal governments to carry out initiatives to improve interoperable emergency communications, including communications in collective response to natural disasters, acts of terrorism and other man-made disasters.
Operation Liberty Shield (OLS)*	Provides federal funding to states for domestic security measures instituted during a heightened state of alert. Funds were to be used for public safety agency overtime costs, contract security personnel and state ordered National Guard deployments required to augment security at critical infrastructure.
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	Supports increased port-wide risk management, enhance domain awareness, conduct training and exercises, expand of port recovery and resiliency capabilities, expand capabilities to prevent, detect, respond to and recover from attacks involving improvised explosive devices 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.
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	Provides supplemental funding directly to eligible tribes to help strengthen their communities against risks associated with potential terrorist attacks and emergency situations.
Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)	Creates 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)	Competitively awards grant funding to assist nonprofit organizations in obtaining the resources required to support the NPG's associated mission areas and core capabilities.

*This grant is no longer funded as a discrete grant program, but all activities and costs previously associated with this grant are eligible for the FY 2021 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP).

Appendix G: Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan

Provided below are Florida's strategic goals and objectives found in the 2021-2023 Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan. For a complete copy of this document, please visit <http://www.fdle.state.fl.us>.

GOAL 1: Prepare for domestic security related incidents and events.

Objective 1.1: Planning - Develop and maintain strategic, operational plans, policies and/or procedures to meet defined goals as outlined by the plan to prevent and preempt against current and emerging threats. Review annually.

Objective 1.2: Public Education & Awareness - Support the development, maintenance and dissemination of coordinated, timely, reliable and actionable information to prepare and educate the whole community as it relates to domestic security.

Objective 1.3: Operational Coordination - Mandate the use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for an event and/or incident.

Objective 1.4: Enhancing Capabilities - Identify and enhance capabilities through planning, training, equipping and exercising.

GOAL 2: Prevent and deter acts of terrorism.

Objective 2.1: Information and Intelligence Sharing - Recognize, gather, analyze and share terrorism information and intelligence with public and private partners incorporating the established fusion process.

Objective 2.2: Interdiction of Threats - Ensure collaboration with public and private partners to investigate and interdict actionable threats.

Objective 2.3: Identify Current and Emerging Threats - Monitor and analyze national and international trend patterns to identify current and emerging threats.

GOAL 3: Protect our residents, visitors and critical infrastructure against acts of terrorism.

Objective 3.1: Access Control and Identity Verification - Provide physical and virtual measures to control access to critical locations and systems.

Objective 3.2: Cyber Terrorism - Protect against the unauthorized access, control, release, exploitation of, or damage to electronic communications systems, data and services.

Objective 3.3: Physical Protective Measures - Reduce risks by protecting borders, coastline, soft targets and critical infrastructure facilities through appropriate physical security measures.

GOAL 4: Mitigate the impact of an incident to preserve life, property and the environment.

Objective 4.1: Community Resilience - Promote resilience through education, participation and informed decision making to assist communities to adapt, withstand and recover from incidents.

Objective 4.2: Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction - Build and sustain systems, processes, policies and procedures to reduce the severity and duration of adverse long-term consequences to improve resilience following incidents.

Objective 4.3: Risk and Resilience Assessment - Promote the use of risk assessments to improve the overall safety and security of the population and infrastructure to reduce recovery time.

GOAL 5: Respond utilizing NIMS framework in an immediate and coordinated manner focused on saving lives, stabilizing community life-lines, protecting property and the environment and meeting basic human needs.

Objective 5.1: Evacuation - Implement plans or methods to evacuate and receive people and animals from affected areas.

Objective 5.2: Critical Incident Access - Ensure access for vital personnel, equipment and services into and out of the affected areas.

Objective 5.3: Mass Search and Rescue Operations - Rapidly deploy search and rescue resources to save lives.

Objective 5.4: On-Scene Security and Protection - Provide a safe and secure environment within the affected area.

Objective 5.5: Operational Communications - Deploy interoperable communication platforms for public safety entities.

Objective 5.6: Public Messaging and Risk Communications - Ensure timely release of information to the public for situational awareness using available platforms.

Objective 5.7: Public and Private Services and Resources - Provide essential public and private services and resources to the affected communities.

Objective 5.8: Healthcare System Response - Support the delivery of healthcare and related functions during incidents.

Objective 5.9: Victim and Witness Management Services - Provide incident investigation resources and family reunification. Provide victim and witness services including counseling, body recovery, victim identification and temporary mortuary services.

Objective 5.10: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive materials (CBRNE) - Deploy appropriately typed response teams to CBRNE incidents.

Objective 5.11: Cyber Incident Response- Deploy a cyber disruption response team to investigate and mitigate the effect of and assist in the recovery from cyber incidents.

GOAL 6: Recover quickly and effectively following an incident

Objective 6.1: Post Incident Recovery - Assist state and local efforts to return the community to pre-incident levels.