

STRENGTHENING DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA

MAKING FLORIDA SAFER
**NOVEMBER 2002
ANNUAL REPORT**



*Prepared by
Florida's Domestic Security Oversight Board*



Florida's Domestic Security Oversight Board

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November 1, 2002

Honorable Jeb Bush
Governor

President John McKay
Florida Senate

Speaker Tom Feeney
Florida House of Representatives

Dear Governor Bush, President McKay, and Speaker Feeney:

On behalf of Florida's Domestic Security Oversight Board, and pursuant to 943.0311, F.S., I am pleased to submit the enclosed Annual Report detailing Florida's domestic security progress to date. Our funding request for the 2003-2004 Fiscal Year will be formally transmitted on December 1, 2002.

Vice President Dick Cheney recently lauded Florida's comprehensive response, calling it "...a model of how homeland security coverage should operate at the state level," and "...a security network that is a model for our states and communities all across the country." Such praise speaks volumes about the hard work, dedication, and commitment of hundreds of public safety professionals throughout the state. The achievements we have made reflect upon a journey that has seen a collective effort and an unflinching cooperative spirit.

Florida has made significant progress in providing training and equipment to thousands of first responders. We have expanded intelligence and information sharing networks, forging new communication channels with our federal counterparts and maximizing technology to share intelligence with our state and local law enforcement partners. We have increased health lab capacities across the state, and have improved our ability to identify and track bio-terrorism threats. We have raised the bar for security at our deepwater seaports, and we are adding new layers of protection at our highway interdiction stations. Each day, our state rises to a new level of readiness.

I thank you for your continued support, guidance, and leadership in our state security matters. We look forward to continuing our work to help make Florida safer.

Sincerely,

James T. Moore, Chairman
Florida Domestic Security Oversight Board
Commissioner, Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Craig Fugate, Vice Chairman
Florida Domestic Security Oversight Board
Director, Division of Emergency Management

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FOREWORD

Florida has long been regarded around the world as one of the premier models of disaster preparedness and response. Hurricanes, and the state's preparations and response to them, have proven Florida's leadership in the field of disaster operations. The state's emergency management operations are often used as an example of how to cope with natural catastrophes, such as tornadoes, tropical cyclones, and wildfires, that might impact a state. For years Floridians have taken justifiable pride in their ability to overcome, as well as could be planned for and expected, the worst that nature might visit them.

Then, on the 11th day of September, 2001, this nation endured a horrifically momentous milestone with the attacks in New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Though the enemy assaults on our country occurred a thousand miles away from this state, Florida would soon learn that she was not immune from the terrorists. Floridians were stunned to find out that thirteen of the nineteen September 11th attackers had lived in, transited through, or trained for their deadly missions within Florida's borders in the months and years prior to the massacres. Floridians would also quickly feel terror of a different kind right inside their own state—bio-terrorism in the form of anthrax.

Thus, in the early autumn of 2001, government leaders at every level in the state of Florida had to reevaluate their priorities and plans. The most fundamental and awesome responsibility of elected and appointed leaders that govern our citizens - protecting the very lives of our people from a ruthless enemy willing to do anything to kill Americans - had been brought out in stark, graphic detail.

Florida's response was swift and certain. Immediately following the attacks, Florida Governor Jeb Bush issued Executive Order #01-262, declaring a State of Emergency. The state's Emergency Operations Center was activated, security heightened at key public and private facilities, and 24-hour intelligence and investigative efforts begun.

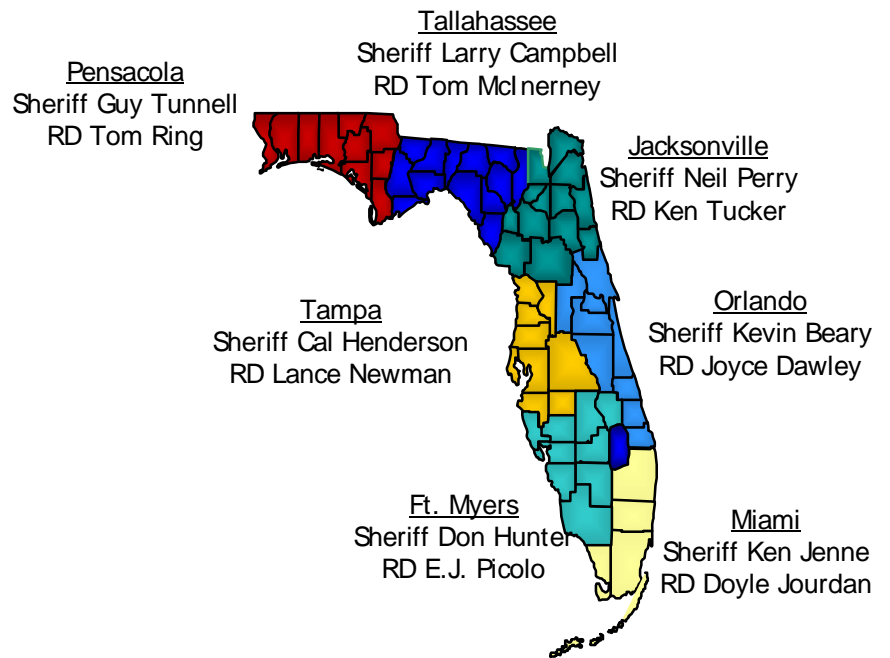
Just days later came a second order, this one directing FDLE and the Division of Emergency Management to jointly conduct a comprehensive assessment of Florida's capability to prevent, mitigate and respond to a terrorist attack. Within the week, several hundred subject matter experts converged in Tallahassee to work around the clock in four workgroups based on the State's existing emergency support functions: Emergency Services, Human Services, Critical Infrastructure, and Public Information and Awareness. Submitted to the Governor within the prescribed 10-day turnaround, the assessment resulted in 26 key recommendations and would serve as the foundation for the state's original domestic security strategy.

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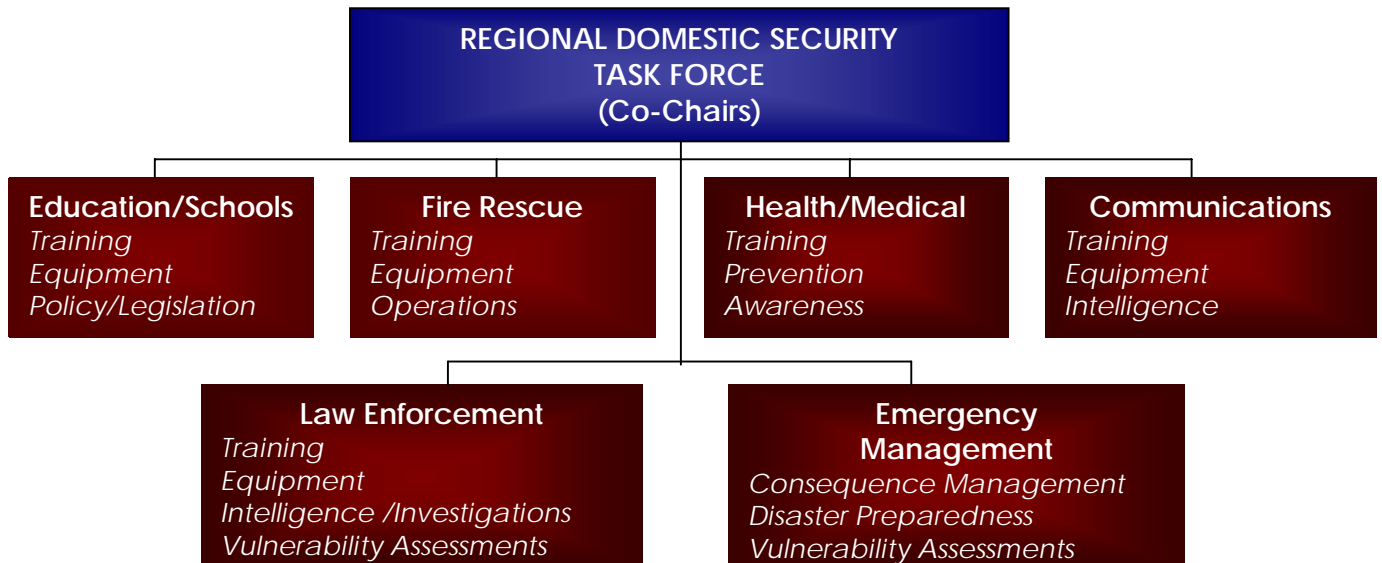


Creation of the RDSTFs

One month later, on October 11th, 2001, the Governor issued Executive Order #01-300 directing specific preparedness actions by state agencies, establishing a state advisory panel, and creating seven Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTFs). Chaired by a local Sheriff and FDLE Regional Director and with more than 100 full-time members statewide, these Task Forces represent the backbone of the state's ability to prevent, and if necessary, respond to acts of terrorism.



These Task Forces are not solely about law enforcement or law enforcement missions, which in fact make up less than twenty percent of the total participants. Membership includes first responders from the disciplines of fire/rescue, emergency management, and public health and hospitals, as well as law enforcement. In addition, principal sub-components of the task forces include partnership with education/schools, business and private industry, with an additional focus on the requirements for interoperable communications across all disciplines and agencies in the event of an incident. County, state, federal, and local agencies are represented, and committees fulfill the functions of regional oversight.



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Based on a standard organization template in each region, the RDSTFs serve as the model for delivery of Florida's Domestic Security Strategy. They are unique in that they embrace all of the state's public safety fields working together. Never before have these disciplines gathered in one dedicated long-term group or on such a massive scale. Furthermore, by design, the RDSTFs are designed to support the locally impacted community; they are a force multiplier for local agencies and work in conjunction with emergency management professionals. One of the most positive results of this multi-discipline approach is that task force members from different fields and agencies have an opportunity to understand each others' capabilities, procedures and requirements, an invaluable learning tool that becomes crucial when emergency decisions must be made.

Members of Florida's Domestic Security Advisory Panel were appointed in late October and charged with providing executive level oversight and direction to the RDSTFs. In November 2001, a Domestic Security Oversight Board was created to ensure statewide operational consistency among the RDSTFs.

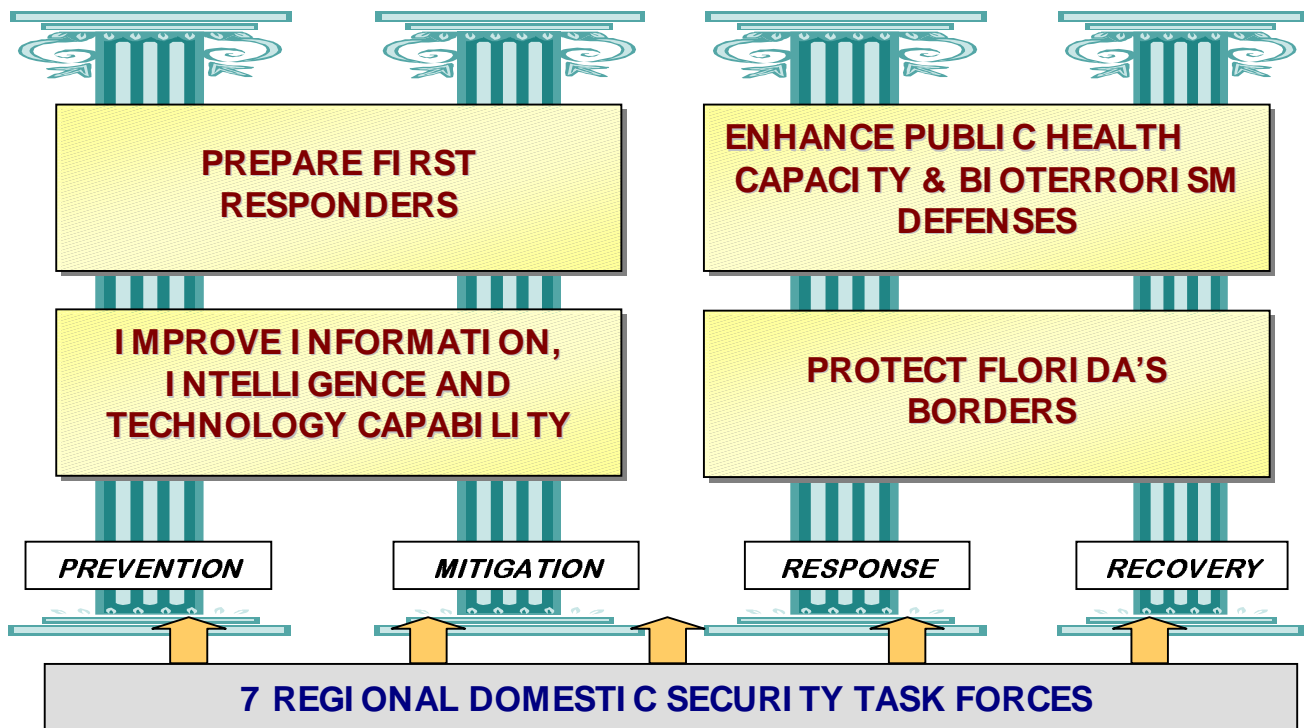
During the November Special Session, the Legislature established the Task Forces in law and formally designated FDLE, in conjunction with the Division of Emergency Management, to coordinate statewide domestic security preparedness and response efforts. Legislation also provided for the appointment of a Chief of Domestic Security Initiatives within FDLE, a position that was filled on November 27, 2001. The Chief of Florida Domestic Security Initiatives is charged with coordinating the efforts in the ongoing assessment of Florida's vulnerability to, and ability to detect, prevent, and respond to acts of terrorism, and to prepare recommendations for the Executive Office of the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Florida's Comprehensive Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Formally released in October 2001, Florida's strategy became the first comprehensive counter-terrorism strategy to be published and was the first submitted to Governor Ridge upon his appointment as the Homeland Security Advisor to President Bush. Based on the recommendations from the statewide assessment, the Florida Strategy defines the requirements needed to bring Florida into a greater state of readiness in the new reality of post September 11, 2001.

The strategy is organized around four cornerstones that serve as the basic framework for the state's plans and goals, and its efforts at prevention of, response to, mitigation of, and recovery from terrorism aimed at the people of Florida.

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During each phase of planning and implementation of this comprehensive strategy, Florida has adhered to seven guiding principles:

- Develop and provide for a uniform level of capability statewide
- Utilize a Regional Delivery Model
- Maximize the integration of the effort locally
- Recognize unique concerns and identify unique solutions
- Maximize the use of federal funds
- Avoid duplication of federal efforts
- Maximize public awareness

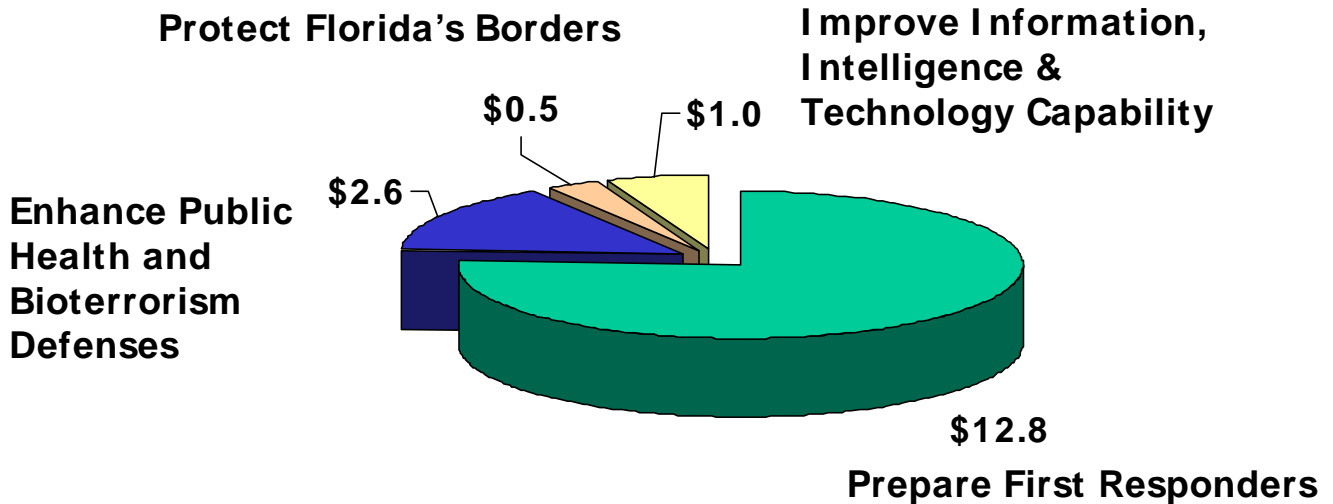
Now and the Future

Thirteen months after development of the Strategy, many of the most immediate of the initial strategy recommendations have been implemented. Progress can be attributed to several factors, including the collaboration and cooperation of the multiple individuals and agencies involved; the continued commitment to translate ideas into action; and the support, both in terms of resources and the passage of key substantive legislation, of Florida's Governor and Legislature. To date, Florida has invested more than \$112 million in state and federal funding for domestic security initiatives.

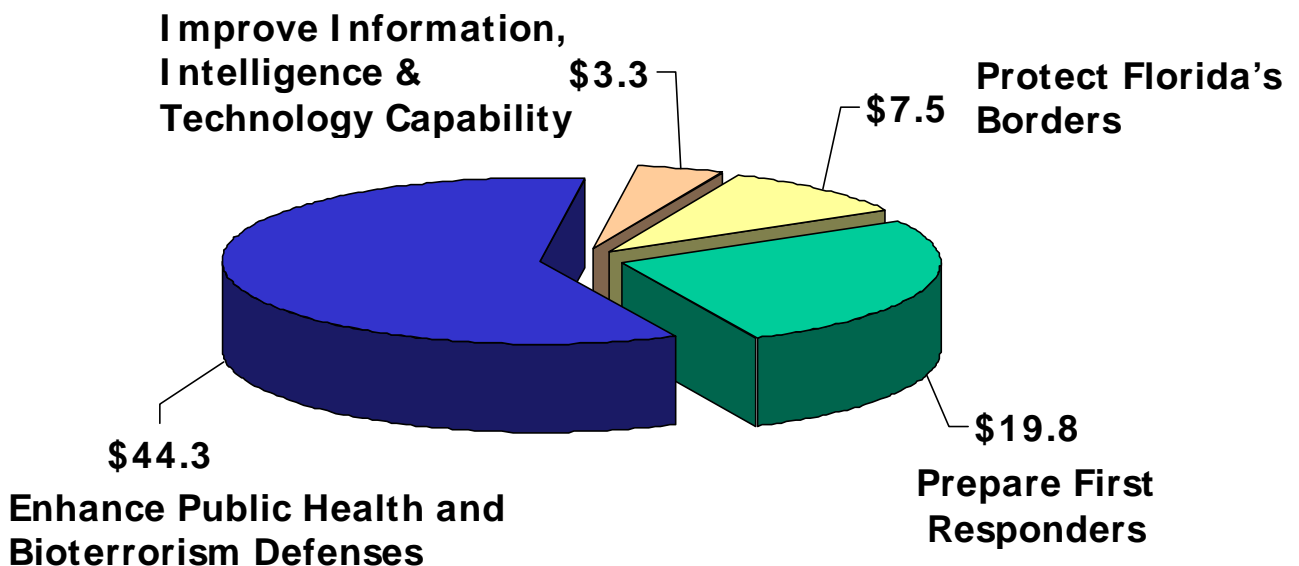
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State and Federal Funding Committed to Florida's Initiatives 2001 Special Session C (in millions)



State and Federal Funding Committed to Florida's Initiatives 2002 Special Session E (in millions)



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Yet there remain many challenges to overcome before the state can achieve and sustain what constitutes a minimum level of readiness. During October 2002, a second strategic planning session was held in Orlando to review and refine the initial strategic concepts. More than 160 federal, state, and local experts from various disciplines across the state convened for three full days to develop the next chapter of Florida's Domestic Security Strategy. The planning session also identified domestic security resource needs for Fiscal Year 2003-2004.

This report brings forward the entire scope of the progress Florida has made since the attacks of September 11, 2001. It details Florida's efforts and responsibility, first, to prevent, and second, if unable to prevent, to respond effectively to any terror attack within or affecting the state. It is designed to provide the reader with detail and progress in specific strategies and requirements, as well as policies and statutory mandates that have impacted Florida's response. Finally, the report provides insight into the regional delivery of training and equipment and the resulting build-up of capability throughout the state.

There are no guarantees. Our safety depends on the continued vigilance of our public responders, our citizens and visitors, our federal partners, and our private business and industry partners. Florida can be proud of the leadership that has brought us to this point and secure in the knowledge that the effort continues.

The many achievements outlined in this report are an excellent indicator of how far Florida has come in its Domestic Security efforts. This process has fundamentally changed the core mission of many agencies in that the paradigm for homeland security has shifted from sole dependence on the federal government to protect our homeland to all of us being on the front line in this effort. Continued success will remain dependent on federal funding, in that Domestic Security is a financial burden that state and local governments have not previously had to bear. There remains much work to be done in this long-term process to ensure the safety and security of Florida, its citizens and visitors.

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Report Highlights

Prepare First Responders

- *More than 25,000 Fire, Emergency Medical Service, and Law Enforcement first responders have been trained.*
- *Level C (basic level) equipment has been procured for more than 8,400 Law Enforcement first responders and two 100-person Emergency Medical Service teams in each of the 7 regions.*
- *Regional Tabletop Exercises have been completed in all seven regions. Field exercises in each region are scheduled to begin December 2002.*

Enhance Public Health Capacity and Bioterrorism Response

- *State pharmaceutical stockpiles have been established regionally, including chemical agent antidotes and potassium iodide (KI) for radiological incidents. Regional tabletop exercises are being conducted in procedures for receipt and distribution of National Pharmaceutical Stockpile medications in an emergency event.*
- *Personal protective equipment and appropriate training in patient decontamination and related biochemical responses has been purchased for 77 of 207 trauma and acute care hospitals.*
- *Equipment has been purchased to allow for more rapid identification of food pathogens and analysis of specific genetic fingerprinting in investigation and identification of food pathogens.*

Improve Intelligence, Information and Technology

- *A Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Center and a Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Database (ThreatNet) have been implemented and are fully operational.*
- *Security audits of 100% of the cyber networks of all Florida government facilities have been completed in an effort to reduce the risk of damage from a cyber attack.*

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- *Revisions to the driver license process have been implemented to enhance security of identification information and reduce issuance of fraudulent identification.*

Protect Florida's Borders

- *Florida National Guard enacted as a force multiplier at municipal airports and critical seaports in the state.*
- *Two mobile Gamma Ray Units have been purchased to increase the efficiency of the inspection process for commercial vehicles and improve the detection of prohibited commodities by allowing officers to "see" contents inside large containers.*
- *All 12 Deepwater Seaport Security Plans have been reviewed and approved as required by state law, and all 12 ports have been inspected since September 11, 2001. A total of \$19.7 million in federal funds is being utilized to assist with security improvements of six major Florida Seaports, including Canaveral, Jacksonville, Key West, Miami, Everglades, and Tampa.*

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STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

FLORIDA'S DOMESTIC SECURITY INITIATIVES

Chapter 943.0311, Florida Statutes, describes and defines the requirements relating to Florida's response to the terror attacks against the American homeland on September 11, 2001. This statute describes the relationship between the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) and the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) in conducting statewide actions pertaining to counter-terrorism efforts and response to terror attacks. Mandating the creation of seven Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTFs), the statute further defines the role and responsibilities of the Task Forces in coordinating efforts within each region in countering terrorism.

The regional task force organization is the single most unique initiative in Florida's response to terrorism. These RDSTFs, located in Pensacola, Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Orlando, Tampa, Fort Myers, and Miami, provide for unity of effort and consensus across all responder agencies in all areas of preparation for both the prevention of and response to a terror attack. It is this unity and consensus that provides Florida a powerful and focused capability across all regions. In addition, the statute required the creation of a counter terrorism database and counter terrorism intelligence center. Both initiatives have been completed and are in place, providing Florida a strong intelligence and information sharing capability that, again, is unique in the nation in its scope and capability.

In accordance with the statute, on November 27, 2001, a Chief of Florida Domestic Security Initiatives was designated by the Executive Director of FDLE with defined fundamental responsibilities to:

- (a) Coordinate the efforts of the department in the ongoing assessment of this state's vulnerability to, and ability to detect and respond to, acts of terrorism, as defined in s. 775.30, within or affecting this state.*
- (b) Prepare recommendations for the Executive Office of the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives which are based upon ongoing assessments to limit the vulnerability of the state to terrorism.*
- (c) Coordinate the collection of proposals to limit the vulnerability of the state to terrorism.*
- (d) Use regional task forces to support the duties of the department set forth in this section.*
- (e) Use public or private resources to perform the duties assigned to the department under this section.*
- (f) Perform other duties assigned by law.*

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In addition, the Chief of Domestic Security Initiatives is required to:

(5) By November 1 of each year, . . . shall compile, coordinate, and prioritize recommendations and proposals concerning security and shall present the recommendations and proposals to the Executive Office of the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. All recommendations seeking funding shall be prioritized, with critical domestic security needs requiring immediate or top-priority funding being clearly identified. Such recommendations shall include recommendations to maximize federal funding in support of the state's domestic-security efforts.

This report is provided in response to the statutory requirement to report by November 1 of each year recommendations and proposals and also recounts the actions and accomplishments of the previous year that have contributed to making Florida more secure for our citizens and visitors. The specific Domestic Security budget proposal will be presented on December 1, 2002, in order to fully integrate the results of the Domestic Security Strategic Planning Meeting conducted in Orlando, Florida, October 14-16, 2002.



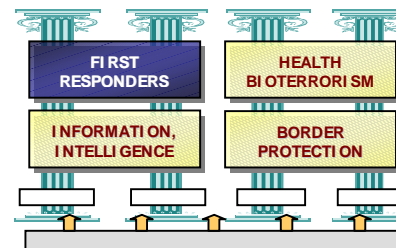
***PROGRESS OF
FLORIDA'S
DOMESTIC SECURITY
INITIATIVES***

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PREPARE FIRST RESPONDERS

A minimum Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical response capability has been developed for designated Regional Emergency Response Teams in the 7 Regional Domestic Security Task Force Areas.



GOAL:

To ensure a minimum level of capability statewide, all first responders must be provided a minimum level of training and equipment to ensure their capability to perform mission tasks associated with response to a terrorist attack of any type.

OBJECTIVES AND PROGRESS:

Objective 1: Ensure all first responder personnel receive appropriate training

Progress:

- **Tabletop Exercises** *(Legislative appropriation)*

Executive and all seven regional tabletop exercises have been completed. The planning has been completed for upcoming field level exercises scheduled to begin in December 2002 and end in June 2003.

- **Training Firefighters, Medical Technicians, Paramedics** *(Legislative appropriation)*

As of October 2002, training for more than 25,000 Fire, EMS and Law Enforcement first responders has been completed. All local and state response agencies are training under a unified, statewide Incident Command System model for responding to a domestic security event.

Training materials and a video for “Weapons of Mass Destruction, Awareness Issues for Emergency Communications Personnel” have been distributed to all Florida 911 Centers and all state law enforcement communications centers.

Planning has been completed, and training for firefighters, medical technicians and paramedics in Hazardous Materials Response is scheduled to commence in early 2003.

- **Public School Education and Awareness Training** *(Legislative appropriation)*

FDLE and DOE are developing training for School Resource Officers, school safety officers, district and school administrators, transportation personnel and others. This

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training, which will address security issues such as assessing security, incident site management, tactical considerations, and preservation of evidence as well as incident-specific actions that were not previously standard practice, is scheduled to begin February 2003.

Additionally, the education community has expanded its role to include participation in the seven Regional Domestic Security Task Forces.

Objective 2: Identify and obtain appropriate equipment for all first responders

Progress:

- **Equipment – Level C (basic protection) Suits for Law Enforcement** *(Legislative appropriation)*
42,000 Level C (basic protection) suits would be required to ensure every first responder is equipped. Currently, 8,400 suits have been procured.

- **First Responder Equipment** *(Legislative appropriation)*

In order to provide a minimum regional response capability for all-hazards terrorism response in each region, a methodology was developed to establish an identical baseline footprint for each region, in those regions capable of supporting the baseline. A four-tier process was developed, by discipline, to take advantage of an anticipated federal funding process that would, over time, fund all tiers. Upon complete funding of all tiers, a minimum regional capability would be established for terrorism response. The minimum capability, and status of procurement, is listed here.



- **Law Enforcement:**
Three 100-man perimeter teams have been outfitted with level C (basic protection) suits per region – (two of three teams purchased per region)
602 of 903 level B (enhanced protection) suits have been purchased for two Bomb/SWAT/Forensic teams outfitted with – (two of three teams purchased per region).

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- Fire/HAZMAT:
20 HAZMAT trailers to upgrade capability including Level A (maximum protection) suits and additional monitoring and analytical capability have been purchased
- EMS:
1400 of 2300 level C (basic protection) suits representing two 100-man teams per region have been procured – (one enhanced level capability purchase of 900 level C suits remains for regions).
- Hospitals:
21 of 21 decontamination sets have been purchased, representing a minimum of three hospitals per region – (Combined with 56 decontamination sets purchased through Dept. of Health will provide minimum level of decontamination capability for 77 of 207 acute care hospitals).
- Laboratories:
Completed purchase of equipment for three fixed and two mobile Dept. of Health laboratories to enhance capability for chemical and biological detection and analysis.
- Public Health:
Completed purchase of level A (maximum protection) and level B (enhanced protection) suits for seven regional public health teams consisting of eight persons each.
- Interoperable communications equipment has been purchased for each of the seven regions, the Executive Office of the Governor, and the Division of Emergency Management.
- Increased radiological monitoring equipment has been purchased for 3 regions with nuclear power plants.
- **Urban Search and Rescue Teams** (*Legislative Appropriation*)
In order to ensure a response time under 2 hours for any major incident anywhere in Florida, two additional Urban Search and Rescue Teams (Jacksonville and Orlando) are being established, and necessary equipment is being acquired. These additional teams, which will provide coverage to central and northern Florida, are expected to be trained and fit for service by December 2004.
- **Regional Disaster Medical Assistance**
A seventh Regional Disaster Medical Assistance response team is being established in Tallahassee to address the lack of capability in this region. The Department of

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Community Affairs anticipates equipment will be purchased in November 2002, with training to begin in February 2003.

IMPACT:

The measures above have provided a significant first step in protecting Florida's first responders and ensuring they are prepared to respond to aid the victims of a terror attack if required. While these first steps are significant, much remains to be done. Training accountability and consistency across all disciplines are two areas of focus that will receive continued attention. We seek to achieve certainty that all first responders are properly trained to perform assigned missions.

Individual equipment, both for survival and to perform assigned missions in the event of a terror attack, is key to both the protection of the first responder and the care of the victims of attack. Florida has achieved a remarkable and continuing consensus in the procurement of common equipment across disciplines.

Our training and equipment measures to date have increased the likelihood that we will respond well, but the individual package is only part of the equation. Our ability to establish a uniform connection between individual training equipment and the collective deployment of those capabilities is critical to the function and response of our Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTFs). To that end, Florida has conducted regional tabletop exercises and will soon begin field exercises intended to make operational the regional response capability envisioned in our RDSTF organization.

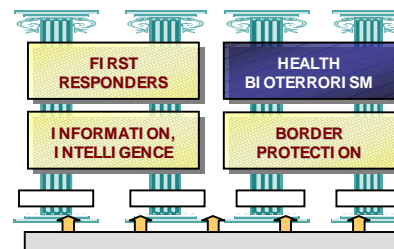
Florida's unique RDSTF organization to combat terrorism is further enhanced by the adoption of a single Incident Command System model, a common all-hazards field operations guide, and regionally assigned interoperable radio systems. Combined, Florida's total effort in preparing to respond to terror attack is robust and significant. Florida's citizens can be proud of the continuing effort and look towards an ever-increasing capability.

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ENHANCE PUBLIC HEALTH CAPACITY AND BIOTERRORISM DEFENSES

To ensure the safety of Florida's 16.5 million residents and over 40 million visitors from deliberate or accidental infectious diseases, Florida has taken immediate steps to assure appropriate public health infrastructure is in place.



GOAL:

To enhance public health preparedness to respond to bioterrorism and disasters that compromise human health and food or water safety by ensuring the continuity of public health infrastructure, information, equipment and training to provide the best available health and medical care to Florida's citizens and visitors consequent to a terrorist attack.

OBJECTIVES AND PROGRESS

OBJECTIVE 1: Ensure all response personnel receive appropriate training

PROGRESS:

- **Protection of Animal Feed Supplies** *(Legislative appropriation)*
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE or Mad Cow Disease) training has been completed for appropriate Department of Agriculture employees in detection methods for sampling of certain animal foods to prevent introduction into the human food chain.
- **Enhance DOH Capacity – Training** *(Legislative appropriation)* and **Enhance Lab Services, Epidemiology, Pharmacy, and Training** *Legislative appropriation)*
We have begun establishing training resources for county health departments to support bio-terrorism training and developing comprehensive bio-terrorism preparedness and response curriculum for emergency medical personnel, medical providers, and local personnel responding to disasters in partnership with an alliance of Florida's medical schools. Specific training standards are being developed for Florida's licensed health professionals. This training is anticipated to begin after January 1, 2003.

Training has been provided to 77 of 207 trauma and acute care hospitals in the use of personal protective equipment, patient decontamination, and related bio/chemical response. The State's goal is to provide all hospitals with personal protective equipment and decontamination capability as federal funding continues through 2004.

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- **Nuclear / Radiological Preparedness** *(Legislative appropriation)*
DOH Bureau of Radiation Control (BRC) trained approximately 300 first responders in response to transportation accidents and intentional releases of radioactive material. BRC formed a study group to identify tighter security measures of sources that might be used for radiological disposal devices and calibrated and repaired radiation detection instruments in 22 counties. DOH has purchased three portable gamma spectrometers, portal monitors and beta/gamma survey instruments for deployment to area offices, and personnel dosimetry for radiation response staff has been upgraded.
- **Disease Investigative Training – Special Population** *(Legislative appropriation)*
DOH has partnered with an alliance of universities representing each of Florida's medical schools and Florida Agriculture and Mechanical University (FAMU) to develop training programs for medical professionals. Training programs would address children, special needs populations, and mental health consequences of bioterrorism and other disasters.
- **Public Key Infrastructure / Access Control System** *(Legislative appropriation)*
Technical staff is being hired to assist the 11 regional technology sites to coordinate the statewide effort to support the infrastructure for public health preparedness and manage electronic access to sensitive health care information.
- **Florida Emergency Medical Foundation Education Center** *(Legislative appropriation)*
Funding is being provided to the center, which is intended to serve the education and training needs for public health and global health care, including emergency medical technicians, paramedics, first responders, nurses, and physicians.

OBJECTIVE 2: Identify and obtain appropriate equipment for all response efforts and expand public health laboratory capability

PROGRESS:

- **Electronic Lab Information Management and Reporting System** *(Legislative Appropriation)*
An electronic laboratory reporting system has been developed and implemented. Laboratory equipment upgrades to test for and identify chemical agents are currently underway. Enhanced health alert network and information technology to manage electronic access to sensitive health care information is under development to augment current systems.

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- **Pharmaceutical Management** *(Legislative appropriation)*

State pharmaceutical stockpiles, which include chemical agent antidotes and potassium iodide (KI) for radiological incidents, have been established regionally. Regional tabletop exercises are being conducted in procedures for receipt and distribution of National Pharmaceutical Stockpile medications in an emergency event.

- **Emergency Operations – Bioterrorism** *(Legislative appropriation)*

The Office of Public Health Preparedness has been established within the Department of Health. Planning and training staff have been provided at county health departments to coordinate prevention and response efforts with the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces.



Personal protective and decontamination equipment has been purchased for 77 of 207 trauma and acute care hospitals.

A prototype regional medical response team is being established in partnership with Tallahassee Regional Medical Center.

- **New Public Health Lab planning** *(Legislative appropriation)*

Workshops in each Region have been conducted to assess the need for additional Level B/C surge capacity in Florida, including a needs assessment for a new Level C laboratory in Central Florida, as well as upgrades for other state and private laboratories. The goal is to assure that each of the seven RDSTF jurisdictions has access to at least one operational Bio-Safety Level 3 laboratory for support.

- **Identification of Food Pathogens** *(Legislative appropriation)*

To more rapidly function as first responders on food contamination, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has purchased a Smart Cycler System, which provides more rapid identification of food pathogens, and a DNA sequencer, to serve as an analytical tool for specific genetic fingerprinting for investigation and identification of food pathogens. Required training for this equipment was conducted during the first quarter of this fiscal year.

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- **Construction of Bio-Containment Facility** *(Legislative appropriation)*
The preliminary design, engineering study, and site survey construction of a biocontainment facility at a Biosafety level 3 for animal and zoonotic disease diagnosis to contain storage and use of high-risk pathogens has been completed. The construction phase is anticipated to begin in February 2003.
- **Acquire Mobile Air Curtain Incinerators** *(Legislative appropriation)*
Bids to acquire this equipment began in early October 2002, with an anticipated delivery date of January 2003. These incinerators will allow rapid and appropriate disposal of diseased or exposed pathogen analysis.
- **Increased Lab Capacity for Bioterrorism** *(Legislative appropriation)*
The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has entered into a contract for the installation of Biological Safety Cabinets and the re-engineering of air handling systems to provide two negative pressure rooms at Biosafety Level 3 for pathogen analysis. Additional equipment for use in work areas has also been ordered, with anticipated delivery during the second quarter, and will enhance and expand pathogen analysis.

OBJECTIVE 3: Provide ability to state and local agencies to fully implement special needs shelters

PROGRESS:

- **Expansion of Public Health Infrastructure – Bioterrorism Response / Epidemiology** *(Legislative appropriation)*
Funding has been provided to county health departments for epidemiology support to assist in the expansion of the public health infrastructure to manage, monitor and enhance state surveillance systems and improve communication between epidemiology, hospitals and local health providers. *Full implementation will expand sentinel hospitals from 20 to 35 to enhance the ability to detect disease outbreaks.*
- **County Health Departments – Special Needs Shelters** *(Legislative appropriation)*
Staffing and support for special needs shelters have been combined in job requirements for 56 planning and training positions and seven contract positions established at county health department level. These positions are currently being filled. Staffing should be completed by December 1, 2003.
- **Public Awareness Campaigns** *(Legislative appropriation)*
Public awareness campaigns have been developed for release in January 2003. These campaigns are designed to inform and prepare the public to take actions to protect themselves, their families, and their properties in the event of an attack.

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- **Vulnerability of Drinking Water Systems**

Florida received more than \$4 million from the federal government to conduct vulnerability assessments and prepare emergency response plans for public water systems. The Department of Environmental Protection and Regional Domestic Security Task Forces are working with qualified public water systems to begin the vulnerability assessment process.

IMPACT:

In October 2001, Florida's public health and medical community responded to the first victims of the anthrax attacks on innocent U.S. citizens. We found our public health response to be basically sound, but there were lessons to be learned as well. In April 2002, the Department of Health responded to cooperative agreements, totaling approximately \$47 million, funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Health Resources and Services Administration, for bioterrorism and hospital preparedness. The response was based on a needs assessment and priorities established from Florida's communities, through the Domestic Security Task Force Regions and at the state level. Legislative authorization for cooperative agreement funding, together with general revenue funding authorization, has significantly elevated Florida's capacity to respond to bio and chemical terrorism events, radiation releases, and naturally occurring disasters that impact the public health of Florida's citizens.

Thus far, this funding has led to a bolstering of public health infrastructure through the creation of the Office of Public Health Preparedness and staffing of regional health responders, trainers and planners at the county level; procurement and distribution of antidotes and other pharmaceuticals in regional stockpiles; continuing improvements in epidemiology reporting; increasing laboratory capacity to analyze for biological and chemical agents; the continuing hardening of public health reporting systems against cyber attack; and distribution of training funds to county level while working with an alliance of Florida's universities to develop training standards and programs for public health and medical responders.

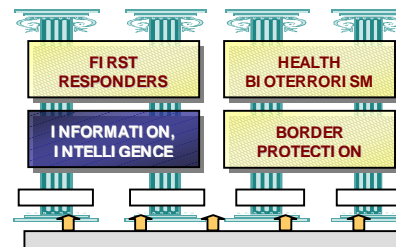
Contracts are being prepared for funding 56 trauma and acute care hospitals for the purchase of personal protection and decontamination equipment and associated training, plus funding of training in 21 additional hospitals already funded for equipment purchases under Department of Justice grants. The Departments of Agriculture and Consumer Services and Environmental Protection are continuing enhancements to protect the safety of Florida's food and water. As we continue to build on the public health foundation we are laying, we are strengthening the domestic security shield over Florida's citizens and visitors.

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IMPROVE INFORMATION, INTELLIGENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CAPABILITY

Prevention is our foremost responsibility in fighting terrorism. The collection and sharing of intelligence, utilizing advancing technologies, is the key to successful prevention.



GOAL:

To improve information, intelligence and technology exchange at all levels of government through horizontal and vertical flow of information, ensuring information and intelligence is effectively gathered, analyzed and disseminated.

To achieve this goal, we must ensure that all available threat information is easily available on a 24-hour basis and that intelligence information is rapidly analyzed and effectively disseminated to appropriate agencies. The purpose of this information flow is, first, to provide the ability to detect and to prevent a terror attack through pre-event analysis and action, and, second, to resolve post-event investigations in the most complete and expeditious manner.

OBJECTIVES AND PROGRESS:

Objective 1: Enhance retrieving, storing and sharing of vital intelligence

Progress:

- **Establishment of Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Center and Database**
(Legislative appropriation)

The Statewide Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Center, established in law, began operations in January 2002. Intelligence analysts collect, analyze terrorism-related information, and identify suspicious trends and patterns for dissemination to appropriate federal, state and local criminal justice agencies.

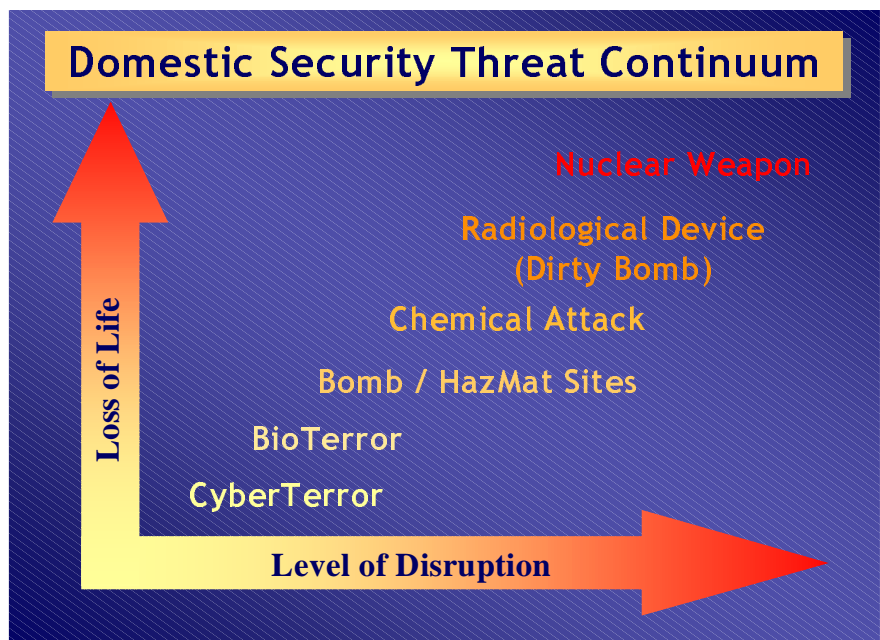
The Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Database (ThreatNet) has been developed and is fully operational. This system is used to collect, store, and analyze terrorism information. The system is available to all law enforcement agencies statewide.

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- **Security Audits** (*Legislative appropriation*)
Audits have been conducted of the cyber networks of all Florida government facilities in an effort to reduce the risk of damage from a cyber attack. The State Technology Office has completed 100% of the required audits.
- **Creation of Florida Infrastructure Protection Center** (*Legislative appropriation*)
Florida has recently created the Florida Infrastructure Protection Center, which is charged with anticipating, preventing, reacting to, and recovering from acts of terrorism, sabotage, and cyber crime, as well as national disasters. The Center has three components: Secure Florida: Education and Awareness Campaign; a Central Analysis and Warning Point; and a Computer Incident Response Team. All three components are currently being finalized.
- **Vulnerability Assessments** (*Legislative appropriation*)
Of specific note in the statute are the requirements for vulnerability assessments of publicly owned and leased buildings, recommendations for minimum security standards for publicly owned and leased buildings, and reporting of security “best practices” for critical infrastructure sites. The term **critical** in this context refers to **the likelihood that our enemies may target a facility and that a successful attack will have a significant effect either in loss of life or disruption of life.**

Due to the extraordinarily large number of sites defined by the term “*buildings and facilities owned or leased by state agencies or local governments*” (68,000 identified for emergency services activity alone), and the relatively short time frame in which to accomplish the assessments, a means to identify and prioritize those most critical sites has been developed and implemented.



It is the intent of the Department, with a \$1.5 million legislative authorization, to contract the following tasks:

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- To review the nature and types of public buildings in Florida and the current security “best practices” for these sites by category, e.g., stadiums, courthouses, water treatment facilities, administrative buildings, and others. From this study, develop security “best practices” of publicly owned and/or leased buildings and make recommendations to the Executive Office of the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House for the application, by site category, of minimum security standards for buildings, sites, and facilities owned or leased by state agencies or local governments.
- To provide a listing of “best practices” for security measures of public and private entities for infrastructure categories identified by a combination of federal directives, such as Presidential Decision Directive 63 (PDD-63), the new National Homeland Security Strategy, and, using the newly created Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Center, Florida’s own analysis of additional infrastructure categories, such as schools and entertainment venues.
- The Department will also contract to review physical mitigation strategies for critical public and private infrastructure in response to terror attack through blast damage, chemical or radiation exposure, and biological agent exposure to the exterior and interior of facilities. The intent of this review is to provide the Governor and the Legislature information concerning future physical mitigation strategies for appropriate action.

The contract for the services listed above is pending, and completion is expected during March 2003.

- **Participation in Multi-State Project to Share Intelligence** – A multi-state consortium, with Florida as lead, was recently awarded funding to pilot the Multi-State Project to Share Intelligence. This project is currently underway and will use an existing interstate network as a communications backbone to develop sharable intelligence databases, secure websites, and data-mining capabilities in each of the participating states.
- **Development of INS Pilot Program** - The State of Florida and the Immigration and Naturalization Service partnered to conduct a pilot program in which a group of 35 state and local officers, who are also members of the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces, were trained and granted limited INS authority and access to INS information essential for investigating domestic security-related cases. Officers are assigned exclusively to investigate domestic security-related cases by identifying, locating, and arresting suspected terrorists who are in this country illegally. The officers participated in a six-week training program during Summer 2002. This program is the first of its kind in the country.

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- **Extend the MARS Database to Other Public Safety Users** – A database similar in function to the Mutual Aid Resources and Services database has been developed and provided to the Division of Emergency Management for their use and distribution to other domestic security partners. The purpose of this database is to provide a pointer index to locate equipment owned by other agencies for potential use during an emergency.

Objective 2: Revise Driver License Issuance Policy

The relative ease with which the September 11 hijackers were able to obtain fraudulent identification in Florida exposed the need for widespread security enhancements to driver license issuance policies and processes. The following strategies were developed and targeted with the goal of tightening security in this area.

Progress:

- **On-line Address Verification** (*Legislative appropriation*)
A pilot has been initiated that will assist driver license examiners in the verification of applicant address information prior to in-person issuance at the examiner station.
- **Develop Online Social Security Number Verification** (*Legislative appropriation*)
Specifications for processing Social Security Numbers have been developed and programming changes initiated to allow driver license examiners to verify Social Security Numbers as part of the driver license issuance process.
- **Initiate Automated Referral Process** (*Legislative appropriation*)
A project is underway that will enable driver license examiners to document and report criminal activities detected during a driver license transaction.
- **Installation of Scanners in Driver License Offices** (*Legislative appropriation*)
Digital scanners were purchased and installed in all 146 driver license field offices to capture image of identification documentation provided by foreign nationals.
- **Establishment of Commercial Driver License Hazmat Endorsement Background Investigation Program**
The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration awarded Florida \$587,156 for the purchase and installation of Livescan fingerprint equipment in select Driver License Offices. A project team has been formed and demonstrations of LiveScan fingerprint capture equipment and software from approved vendors have been provided.

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- **Initiate Commercial Driver License Third Party Testing**

The third party testing program is a statutorily authorized testing program that uses certified private vendors to qualify commercial motor vehicle operator applicants to receive a commercial driver license. Unlawful activities on the part of some licensed third party vendors in Florida have created a need for an aggressive monitoring program to ensure the validity and integrity of the third party testing program.

IMPACT:

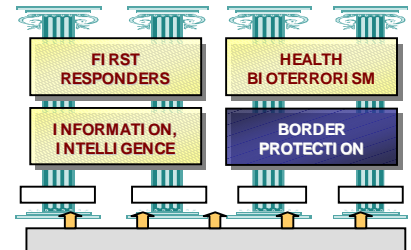
The progress and accomplishments of these objectives have placed Florida at the forefront of the national effort to integrate intelligence information across all enforcement agencies, both vertically from federal through state and local and horizontally across states and among our local and state enforcement agencies. This capability provides Florida the greatest capability to detect, and thereby, the opportunity to prevent, a terrorist attack that is second to no state in the United States. While there are no guarantees against an individual bent on suicide in a terrorist attack, Florida's initiatives place our law enforcement and other public safety agencies in a position to act proactively against those that would harm our visitors and citizens and our way of life. Florida's citizens can be proud of this unique capability and look forward to an ever-increasing capability to thwart our nation's enemies at home.

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PROTECT FLORIDA'S BORDERS

Florida has made great progress towards seamless integration of sea and land security through increased security enhancements at public seaports and agricultural interdiction stations.



GOAL:

To protect Florida's borders and ports from unauthorized access by prohibited persons, materials, goods and agricultural products.

OBJECTIVE AND PROGRESS:

Objective 1: Improve Response Capabilities

Progress:

- **Establish Florida National Guard Presence at Airports and Seaports**

Immediately after September 11th, the Florida National Guard was engaged as a force multiplier at municipal airports and critical seaports; their support missions were transitioned to local law enforcement (seaports on 04/15/02, airports on 05/31/02).

Objective 2: Establish and Improve Agriculture Interdiction Stations

Progress:

- **Northwest Florida Interdiction Station** (*Legislative appropriation*)

Site selection is underway for construction of an interdiction station in Escambia County to more readily interdict and prevent introduction of prohibited commodities. A transportation and construction consultant has been assigned to review the project. Permits are to be secured, and construction will begin during the current fiscal year.

- **Acquire Gamma Ray Inspection Technology** (*Legislative appropriation*)

Two mobile gamma ray units were delivered and appropriate radiological training has been provided to law enforcement officers in the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement. This technology increases the efficiency of the inspection process for commercial vehicles and improves the detection of prohibited commodities by allowing officers to "see" contents inside large containers

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- **Increased staffing at Agriculture interdiction stations**

Selection and employment of 25 additional law enforcement officers for the Agricultural Interdiction Stations is 50% complete. All additional officers are anticipated to be employed before January 1, 2003. The additional officers have permitted the staffing of the two new mobile gamma-ray vehicles and the agricultural canine unit as well as additional officers at the major interdiction stations.

Objective 3: Enhance Seaport Security

Progress:

- **Seaport Security Plans**

All 12 Deepwater Seaport Security Plans were reviewed and approved as required by state law. All 12 ports have been inspected since September 11, 2001.

- **Seaport Security Improvements** (*Legislative appropriation*)

In June 2002, Florida received \$19.7 million in federal funds awarded from the Transportation Security Administration to assist with the needed security improvements of six major Florida Seaports, including Canaveral, Jacksonville, Key West, Miami, Everglades, and Tampa. Funds are being distributed directly to Florida's deepwater ports for security enhancements.



IMPACT:

We ensure that Florida's enforcement and regulatory agencies, both state and local, work with the federal government to effectively secure our land borders, road and rail networks, and general aviation airfields, by addressing vulnerabilities to terrorist access in these areas. Our seaports are protected by measures mandated through a unique seaport security law, the first of its kind in the nation that came into effect on July 1, 2001, predating the attacks on our nation, in September 2001. In conjunction with our U.S. Coast Guard partners, Florida has achieved the most seamless integration of sea and land security at public seaports in the nation. Florida's National Guard provided essential security at our airports and seaports following the attacks of September 11, 2001 and stands ready now if called upon again. Inspecting over 12 million vehicles per year, our Agricultural Interdiction efforts, expanded in this year to provide complete regional land access interdiction, are a significant deterrent to the introduction of food-borne pathogens.

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Florida's citizens can be proud of the unique and significant efforts undertaken to secure our borders and look forward to an ever-increasing capability and vigilance.

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FUTURE OF FLORIDA'S DOMESTIC SECURITY STRATEGY

In the aftermath of the September 11th attacks and subsequent Anthrax scare, Florida stepped up to the task of strengthening our domestic security preparedness efforts and response capabilities. A collaborative effort between state agencies, local and county governments, and private entities yielded an assessment with many key recommendations which became initiatives of Florida's Domestic Security Strategic Plan. Florida acted swiftly to ensure that those initiatives moved into action, and we have made tremendous progress.

As part of Florida's continuing efforts to strengthen domestic security, more than 160 experts from various disciplines across local, state, and federal government convened in October 2002 for a three-day strategic planning session. They came representing the interest and vision of the thousands of men and women within each discipline in order to address the critical next steps which will carry Florida to the next level of prevention and response capability. The recommendations developed during this session will be delivered to the Governor's Office and Legislative Leadership by December 1, 2002.

Based on the findings of this strategic planning session, the National Homeland Security Strategy, and the recent report "American Still Unprepared – America Still in Danger" sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations, it is evident that Florida's Domestic Security Strategy serves as a model for the nation. Furthermore, during a recent briefing on Florida's Domestic Security efforts, Vice President Dick Cheney lauded Florida's comprehensive response calling it "...a security network that is a model for our states and communities all across the country."

Our ultimate responsibility continues to be the safety of the State of Florida, its citizens and visitors. While proud of its accomplishments, Florida must remain vigilant in our efforts against terrorism. Thus, we must focus on the steadfast execution of this determined strategy, as well as maintain a state of readiness for the ever-changing challenges facing our state and the nation. The future of Florida's security is dependent upon the continuation of strong local, state, and federal leadership, the collaborative effort of our domestic security partners, and the support of our citizens.

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Appendix 1 - Legislation

2001 Special Session C Legislation Passed (Effective 12/10/01)

Domestic Security/Counter-terrorism – Amends F.S. 943; Creates F.S. 943.0321; 775.30

- Requires FDLE to coordinate & direct response to acts of terrorism; provides legislative intent reference to counter-terrorism efforts & initial responses to acts of terrorism within or affecting this state
- Defines “terrorism” for purposes of the Florida Criminal Code
- Requires FDLE to establish a regional domestic security task force in each of FDLE's operational regions; requires regional task forces to provide for investigating & responding to certain hate crimes
- Creates Florida Domestic Security & Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Center and establishes the functions of the Center
- Creates the Florida Domestic Security & Counter-Terrorism database within the intelligence center

Pretrial detention of persons charged with acts of terrorism – Amends F.S. 907.41

- Provides for pretrial detention of persons charged with an act of terrorism

Sentencing/Act of Terrorism – Creates F.S. 775.31; Amends F.S. 782.04

- Provides for reclassification of offenses, commission of which facilitates or furthers any act of terrorism
- Includes any felony that is an act of terrorism or is committed in furtherance of act of terrorism as a qualifying offense under felony murder provisions

Public Records/Security-System Plan – Amends F.S. 119.071; Creates F.S. 286.0113

- Provides exemption from public records requirements for security system plan or portion thereof
- Provides exemption from public meeting requirements for those portions of any meeting which would reveal security system plan or portion thereof which is confidential & exempt under this act
- Requires statement of public necessity

Public Records/Law Enforcement – Amends F.S. 119.07

- Provides that requests by a law enforcement agency from another agency for information from public entity is exempt

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- Provides that response of public entity to law enforcement agency for information is exempt
- Requires statement of public necessity

Public Records/Emergency Management – Creates F.S. 395.1056

- Provides exemption from public records requirements for those portions of comprehensive emergency management plan that address response of public or private hospital to act of terrorism
- Creates exemption for those portions of said plan that address response of public hospital to said acts
- Provides exemption from public meeting requirements for any portion of public meeting which would reveal information contained in said plan

Public Records/Pharmaceutical – Creates F.S. 775.30; Amends 907.041

- Exempts any information identifying or describing name, location, pharmaceutical cache, contents, capacity, equipment, physical features, or capabilities of individual medical facilities, storage facilities, or laboratories established, maintained, or regulated by the Department of Health in response to act of terrorism
- Requires statement of public necessity

Communications Interception – Amends F.S. 934

- Expands list of crimes for which interception of communications may be authorized to include aircraft piracy and solicitation to commit certain offenses
- Allows judge in investigations of acts of terrorism to authorize continued interception anywhere within state of wire, oral, or electronic communications under specified conditions

Poisoning – Amends F.S. 859.01; 921.0022

- Provides penalties for introduction or addition of any poison, or introduction, addition, or mingling of any bacterium, radioactive material, virus, chemical compound, or specified products into food, drink, medicine, or water systems under certain circumstances

Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services – Amends F.S. 487.051; 570.07; 578.11

- Authorizes Department to adopt rules establishing requirements governing aircraft used for aerial application of pesticides & requirements governing storage of pesticides & fertilizer
- Authorizes department to adopt rules establishing requirements governing aircraft used for aerial application of seed
- Requires the Department to report to Legislature on implementation of any rule adopted

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2002 Legislation Passed

Sale of Blank, Stolen, Fictitious, Forged, etc. Identification Card or Driver License – Creates F.S. 322.212(12)(d)

- Creates third-degree felony for selling, manufacturing, or delivering, or to offering to sell, manufacture, or deliver a blank, forged, stolen, fictitious, counterfeit, or unlawfully issued driver's license or identification card, or an instrument that appears to be a driver's license or identification card
- Provides that this offense may be investigated by any law enforcement agency, including the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco. Effective 10/1/02

Expiration of Foreign National's Driver Licenses/Identification Cards – Amends F.S. 322.051; 322.08; 322.17; 322.18; 322.19; 322.212; 921.0022

- Shortens the expiration time for driver's licenses and identification cards held by foreign nationals, depending on the kind of identification produced and basis for the person being in the country, to maximum of 4 years, or expiration of visa, whichever is shorter.
- Requires all changes of names and addresses of foreign nationals to be done in person rather than by mail. Effective 10/1/02

Piracy Involving Public or Commercial Transportation – Creates F.S. 860.065

- Makes it a third-degree felony to attempt to obtain, solicit to obtain, or obtain any means of public or commercial transportation or conveyance, including any vessel, aircraft, railroad train, or commercial vehicle with the intent to use such public or commercial transportation or conveyance to commit a felony or facilitate the commission of a felony. Effective 7/1/02

Mandatory State Disaster Preparedness Plans – Amends F.S. 252.365.

- Requires each state agency head to work with the Division of Emergency Management to develop and distribute a comprehensive disaster preparedness plan to ensure continuity of essential state functions under all circumstances
- Requires plans to be implemented no later than July 1, 2003. Effective 4/16/02

Public Records / Plans, Blueprints, Schematic Drawings – Amends F.S. 119.07

- Exempts blueprints, schematic drawings, and other specified plans of structures owned or operated by state, county, or municipal agencies from disclosure under public records law. Any "building, arena, stadium, water treatment facility" is included within the scope of the exemption. Effective 4/22/02

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Criminal History Checks On Selected County or Municipal Employees Or Contractors, Vendors, etc. – Amends F. S. 112.011

- Authorizes counties and municipalities to require criminal history checks for employees having jobs critical to public safety or security, and for contractors, vendors, etc. with access to facilities critical to public safety or security. Effective 4/24/2002

Criminal Penalties for Weapons of Mass Destruction/Hoax Bombs – Amends F.S 790.164; 790.165; 790.166

- Redefines “weapon of mass destruction” to include weapons designed to cause death or serious bodily injury "to any human or animal" or designed to produce "severe emotional or mental harm to any human"
- Adds "weapon of mass destruction" to the "False Report of Hoax Bomb" prohibition in F.S. 790.164, making the false report of either a second-degree felony
- Expands the "Planting of Hoax Bomb" offense (F.S. 790.165) to include the elements of "sending, mailing, displaying, using, threatening to use, attempting to use, or conspiring to use" such a device and increases penalty to second degree felony
- Creates the offense (second degree felony) of possessing, displaying, or threatening to use a hoax weapon of mass destruction during the commission of, or attempt to commit, any felony. Effective 7/1/02

Power of Department of Health During Declared Public Health Emergency – Amends F.S. 381.0011; 381.00315; 768.13

- Authorizes the Department of Health to help coordinate the state's response to and take specific actions in cases of “public health emergencies,” including acts of bio-terrorism or use of nuclear or chemical agents. Powers include authority to quarantine, ordering required vaccinations, and directing drug manufacturers to divert stockpiles to affected areas, re-activating retired health care practitioners' licenses and order the testing and examination of individuals suspected of having a communicable disease that is a severe danger to public health
- Expands the "Good Samaritan Act" immunities during declared public health emergencies. Effective 5/23/02

Waiver of Bond for Special Deputies/Terrorist Acts – Amends F.S. 30.09(4)(e)

- Allows Sheriffs to use special deputies in response to acts of terrorism without those deputies having to be bonded, as would normally be the case. Effective 7/1/02

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Revision To Chapter 934 (Intercepts of Communications) – Amends F.S. 934

- Brings Florida law as it relates to domestic intercepts into compliance with federal communication interception provisions passed in October 2001 as part of the "U.S.A. Patriot Act"
- Requires FDLE to be brought into any state or local communications intercept investigation that involves communications related to acts of terrorism
- Revises the definition of a "judge of competent jurisdiction" and allows such judge's intercept order to have statewide effect, provided that all or a portion of the crimes or conspiracy, or all or a portion of the communications to be intercepted, occur within the issuing judge's original jurisdiction
- Adds "conspiratorial activities threatening the security interest of the nation or state" to the limited situations for which an emergency intercept is authorized.
Effective 4/22/02

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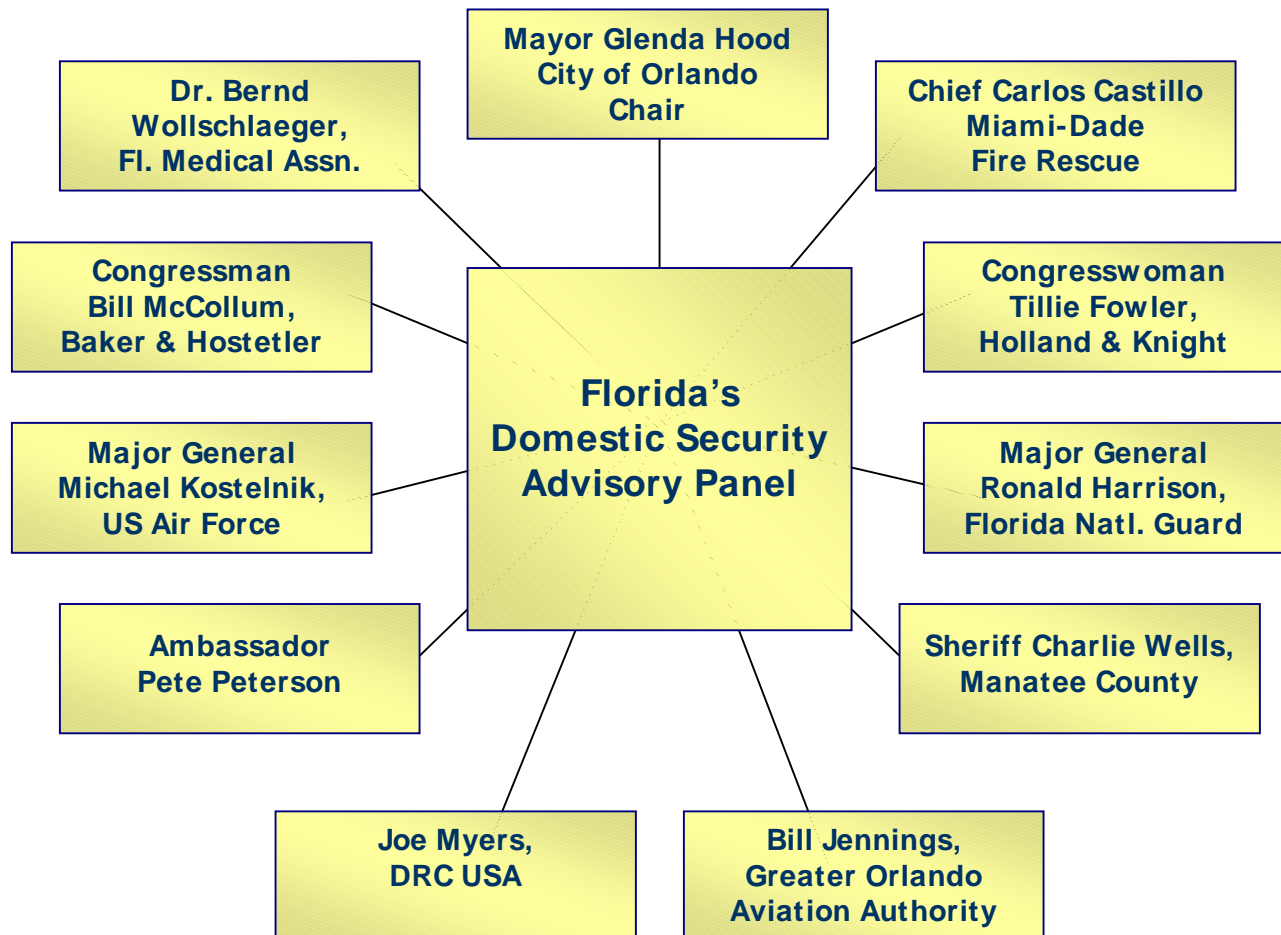


Appendix 2 Florida's Domestic Security Advisory Panel

Florida's Domestic Security Advisory Panel was created by Governor's Executive Order #01-300 to:

- Provide advisory assistance to the Governor, the Legislature, and the Chief of Domestic Security
- Provide and evaluate recommendations to combat terrorism in Florida
- Serve as a liaison among the Governor, the Legislature, and the Chief of Domestic Security

The members of the Advisory Panel are:



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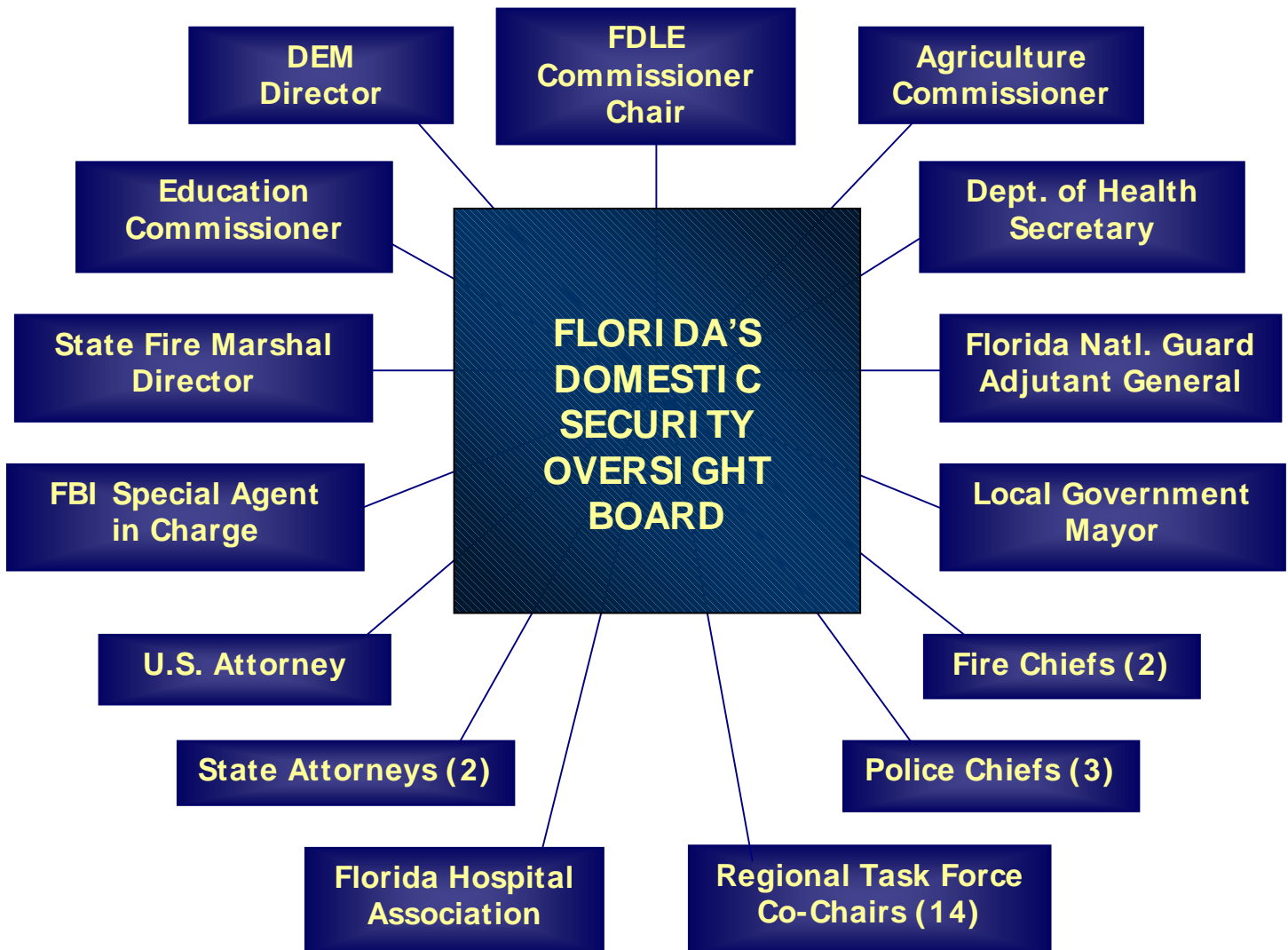


Appendix 3 Florida's Domestic Security Oversight Board

Florida's Domestic Security Oversight Board was created to:

- Serve as the operational oversight committee for Florida's Domestic Security Strategy
- Set policy for the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTFs)
- Ensure consistency among the RDSTFs
- Ensure communication between the RDSTFs
- Ensure accountability of the RDSTFs
- Set benchmarks and monitor progress of the RDSTFs
- Identify common protocols and needs of the RDSTFs
- Ensure all levels of government (federal, state, and local) are working in concert

The Domestic Security Oversight Board is represented by:



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Appendix 4 Special Session C (November 2001)

Issue	Agency	FTE	General Revenue	State / Federal Trust Funds
<i>Enhance Lab Services, Epidemiology, Pharmacy & Training</i>	DOH	10	\$656,403	\$1,915,840
<i>First Responder Equipment</i>	DCA			\$9,000,000
<i>Installation of Scanners in Drive License Offices</i>	DHSMV			\$500,000
<i>Regional Domestic Security Task Forces</i>	FDLE	30	\$1,799,591	
<i>Anti-Terrorism Intelligence Database (ThreatNet)</i>	FDLE	5	\$200,409	\$300,000
<i>First Responder Training</i>	FDLE			\$2,000,000
<i>Vulnerability Assessments Required by Law</i>	FDLE			\$500,000
<i>Capitol Security Complex Enhancements</i>	DMS		\$693,290	
Totals		45	\$3,349,693	\$14,215,840
TOTAL ALL FUNDS				\$17,565,533

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Appendix 5 Special Session E (May 2002)

Agency / Issue	FTE	General Revenue	State / Federal Trust Funds
Department of Health			
<i>Emergency Operations – Bioterrorism</i>	9		\$2,202,509
<i>Electronic Lab Information Mgmt. & Reporting System</i>	3	\$370,679	\$1,890,500
<i>Nuclear / Radiological Preparedness</i>	3	\$466,327	\$915,800
<i>Public Key Infrastructure / Access Control System</i>	8		\$2,472,383
<i>Enhance DOH Capacity - Training</i>			\$350,000
<i>Expansion of Public Health Infrastructure - Bioterrorism Response / Epidemiology</i>			\$2,486,500
<i>County Health Departments – Special Needs Shelters</i>			\$850,000
<i>Pharmaceutical Management</i>			\$40,000
<i>Florida Emergency Medical Foundation Education Center</i>		\$250,000	
<i>Public Awareness Campaign</i>			\$1,000,000
<i>Disease Investigation Training – Special Population</i>			\$146,064
<i>New Public Health Lab Planning</i>			\$675,000
<i>Bioterrorism Response Enhancement – Health</i>			\$17,839,545
<i>Bioterrorism Response Enhancement – Hospitals</i>			\$6,337,999
Department of Agriculture			
<i>Staffing for Interdiction Stations</i>	25	\$1,352,450	
<i>Gamma Ray Inspection Technology</i>		\$2,000,000	
<i>Identification of Food Pathogens</i>	4	\$384,536	
<i>Increased Lab Capacity for Bioterrorism</i>		\$530,000	
<i>Construction of Biocontainment Facility</i>		\$875,000	
<i>Construction of NW FI Interdiction Station</i>		\$2,700,000	
<i>Mobile Air Curtain Incinerator</i>		\$100,000	
<i>Protection Animal Feed Supplies</i>		\$50,000	
Department of Community Affairs			
<i>Tabletop Exercise</i>		\$2,000,000	
<i>Regional Disaster Medical Assistance</i>			\$1,250,000
<i>Training Firefighters, Medical Technicians, Paramedics</i>		\$1,500,000	\$2,428,424
<i>Equipment - Level C Suits for Law Enforcement</i>		\$1,000,000	\$7,474,000
<i>Urban Search & Rescue Teams</i>			\$3,600,000

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Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles			
<i>On-line Address Verification Software</i>			\$150,000
<i>On-line Social Security Number Verification</i>			\$80,000
<i>Automated Referral Process</i>			\$310,000
Department of Law Enforcement			
<i>Vulnerability Assessments Required by Law</i>	\$1,000,000		\$500,000
<i>Florida Infrastructure Protection Center</i>	\$900,000		
<i>Security Audits</i>	\$1,886,663		
<i>Seaport Security</i>			\$19,700,000
Department of Management Services			
<i>Security of Florida's Capitol Complex</i>	\$693,290		
Department of Education			
<i>Public School Awareness Education and Training</i>			\$500,000
Department of Environmental Protection			
<i>Vulnerability Assessments of Large Drinking Water Systems</i>			\$3,404,182
<i>Vulnerability Assessments of Small Drinking Water Systems</i>			\$740,400
Totals	52	\$18,058,945	\$77,343,306
TOTAL ALL FUNDS			\$95,402,251

DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA: **November 2002 Progress Report**



Appendix 6 **Distribution of Federal Funds by Region / by County**

Region 1 (Pensacola) **Regional Share: \$3.6 M**

Pending Allocation to County level:

Law Enforcement:

\$450,000 - Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)

Health:

\$96,219 – Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)

\$970,919 – Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

\$285,000 - Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)

EMS:

\$400,000 - Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)

Breakdown by County

Bay County

Law Enforcement:

\$8,150 - 25 level C suits Source: DOJ

\$16,626 - 51 level C suits Source: DOJ and State GR

Health:

\$115,000 - Assess vulnerability of large drinking facilities Source: EPA Large Drinking Water Security Grant

Fire/HazMat:

\$187,573 - 8 respirators, miscellaneous mass casualty equipment, radiation detection equipment, decontamination equipment, computer, cellular interface, camera, printer, 1 trailer
Source: DOJ

Calhoun County

Law Enforcement:

\$5,868 - 18 level C suits Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual

DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA: **November 2002 Progress Report**



Escambia County

Law Enforcement:

\$4,564 - 14 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$21,516 - 66 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

Health:

\$15,071 - Sacred Heart Health - WMD supplies, training equipment *Source: DOH EMS*

\$115,000 - Assess vulnerability of large drinking facilities *Source: EPA Large Drinking Water Security Grant*

EMS:

\$245,765 - 100 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$65,470 - body armor, WMD training, protective clothing *Source: DOH EMS*

Gulf County

Law Enforcement:

\$11,084 - 34 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

Holmes County

Law Enforcement:

\$2,608 - 8 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

Jackson County

Law Enforcement:

\$1,630 - 5 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$17,930 - 55 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

\$1,956 – 6 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

EMS:

\$58,710 - WMD training, suits, supplies *Source: DOH EMS*

Okaloosa County

Law Enforcement:

\$118,688 - 1 Decon/SWAT Response Unit, 25 SWAT suits, 10 respirators *Source: DOJ*

\$6,520 - 20 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA: **November 2002 Progress Report**



Fire/HazMat:

\$177,683 - 8 respirators, mass casualty equipment, radiation detection equipment, decontamination equipment, Computer, cellular interface, printer, trailer/red, 33 level C suits

Source: DOJ

Santa Rosa

Law Enforcement:

\$51,392 - 8 bomb suits *Source: DOJ*

\$4,238 - 13 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

\$4,890 - 15 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

Health:

\$69,282 - 28 level B suits, 16 respirators, 4 radios *Source: DOJ*

Walton

Law Enforcement:

\$2,608 - 8 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$26,732 - 82 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

\$1,304 - 4 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

EMS:

\$105,469 - construction of an EMS station and purchase 12 lead upgrade *Source: DOH EMS*

Washington

Law Enforcement:

\$10,432 – 32 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA: **November 2002 Progress Report**



Region 2 (Tallahassee) **Regional Share: \$3.6 M**

Pending Allocation to County Level:

Law Enforcement:

\$450,000 - Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)

Health:

\$956,174 - Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

\$96,219 - Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)

\$285,000 - Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)

Fire/Hazmat:

\$75,000 - Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)

Communications:

\$225,000 - Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)

Breakdown by County

Columbia

Law Enforcement:

\$4,890 - 15 level C suits Source: DOJ

\$9,454 - 29 level C suits Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual

\$1,956 - 6 level C suits Source: DOJ and State GR

Dixie

Law Enforcement:

\$2,608 - 8 level C suits Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant

Franklin

Law Enforcement:

\$1,630 - 5 level C suits Source: DOJ

\$3,912 - 12 level C suits Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual

\$1,304 - 4 level C suits Source: Law Enforcement DOJ and State GR (\$1 million)

DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA: **November 2002 Progress Report**



Gadsden

Law Enforcement:

\$652 - 2 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$9,454 - 29 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

\$3,912 - 12 level C suits *Source: Law Enforcement DOJ and State GR*

EMS:

\$119,738 County EMS - computers and software, WMD training and equipment *Source: DOH EMS*

Hamilton

Law Enforcement:

\$652 - 2 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$1,956 - 6 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

\$326 - 1 level C *Source: DOJ and State GR*

Jefferson

Law Enforcement:

\$652 - 2 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$1,630 - 5 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

\$652 - 2 level C suits *Source: Law Enforcement DOJ and State GR*

EMS:

\$9,000 - WMD training, full face respirators, and other protective gear *Source: DOH EMS*

Lafayette

Law Enforcement:

\$652 – 2 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$326 - 1 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

Leon

Law Enforcement:

\$173,770 - 8 bomb suits, 1 Decon/SWAT Response Unit, 25 SWAT suits, 10 respirators, 45 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$20,212 - 62 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA: November 2002 Progress Report



Health:

\$287,659 - 28 level B suits, 16 respirators, 4 radios, 2 mobile labs, air sampler *Source: DOJ*
\$115,000 - Assess vulnerability of large drinking facilities *Source: EPA Large Drinking Water Security Grant*

EMS:

\$245,765 - 100 level C suits *Source: DOJ*
\$51,750 - TCC emergency care simulators for WMD training *Source: DOH EMS*
\$97,200 - Tallahassee Memorial EMS - WMD training, protective equipment, trailer *Source: DOH EMS*

Fire/HazMat:

\$323,674 - 16 respirators, mass casualty equipment, radiation detection equipment, decontamination equipment, computer, cellular interface, camera, printer, 2 trailer/red *Source: DOJ*

Liberty

Law Enforcement:

\$652 - 2 level C suits *Source: DOJ*
\$652 - 2 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual)*
\$326 - 1 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

EMS:

\$3,150 - County EMS - hazmat suits, respirator, and training *Source: DOH EMS*

Madison

Law Enforcement

\$1,630 - 5 level C suits *Source: DOJ*
\$3,912 - 12 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*
\$1,304 - 4 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

Suwannee

Law Enforcement:

\$3,260 - 10 level C suits *Source: DOJ*
\$3,912 - 12 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*
\$652 - 2 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

Taylor

Law Enforcement:

DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA: November 2002 Progress Report



\$1,630 - 5 level C suits *DOJ*

\$3,912 - 12 level C suits *Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

\$ 652 - 2 level C suits *DOJ and State GR*

Wakulla

Law Enforcement:

\$1,630 - 5 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$4,890 - 15 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

\$ 652 - 2 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

EMS:

\$7,043 County EMS - mass casualty training and supplies *Source: DOH EMS*

DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA: **November 2002 Progress Report**



Region 3 (Jacksonville) **Regional Share: \$5.3 M**

Pending Allocation

Law Enforcement:

\$450,000 - *Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)*

Health:

\$96,219 - *Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)*

\$1,049,959 - *Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*

\$285,000 - *Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)*

Fire/Hazmat:

\$75,000 - *Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)*

EMS:

\$400,000 - *Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)*

Breakdown by County

Alachua

Law Enforcement:

\$8,150 - 25 level C suits *Source: DOJ (\$9 million):*

\$4,564 - 14 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

\$20,864 - 64 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR (\$1 million)*

Fire/HazMat:

\$198,416 - 6 respirators, mass casualty equipment, radiation detection equipment, decontamination equipment, computer, cellular interface, camera, printer, trailer/red *Source: DOJ*

\$115,000 - Assess vulnerability of large drinking facilities *Source: EPA Large Drinking Water Security Grant*

Baker

Law Enforcement

\$2,608 - 8 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA: November 2002 Progress Report



EMS

\$36,255 - hazmat training, suits, mask, quick response vehicle *Source: DOH EMS*

Bradford

Law Enforcement:

\$6,520 - 20 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

Clay

Law Enforcement:

\$5,216 - 16 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

\$16,300 - 50 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

Fire/HazMat:

\$167,894 - 8 respirators, mass casualty equipment, radiation detection equipment, decontamination equipment, computer, cellular interface, camera, printer *Source: DOJ*

Duval

Law Enforcement:

\$59,100 - 8 bomb suits, 1 Decon/SWAT Response Unit, 25 SWAT suits, 10 respirators
Source: DOJ

\$17,604 - 54 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

\$32,600 – 100 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

Health:

\$412,400 - 28 level B suits, 16 respirators, 4 radios, antigen/mutation detection system, air sampler, DNA extractor *Source: DOJ*

\$115,000 - Assess vulnerability of large drinking facilities *Source: EPA Large Drinking Water Security Grant*

EMS:

\$245,765 - 100 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

Fire/HazMat:

\$120,793 - 8 respirators, mass casualty equipment, radiation detection equipment, decontamination equipment, computer, cellular interface, camera, printer *Source: DOJ*

Seaports:

\$732,000 - Jacksonville Port - CCTV, terminal security enhancement, integrated port security and maritime domain *Source: U.S. Dept. of Transportation*

DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA: **November 2002 Progress Report**



Flagler

Law Enforcement:

\$11,410 - 35 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

Gilchrist

Law Enforcement:

\$3,260 - 10 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

Levy

Law Enforcement:

\$8,802 - 27 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

Marion

Law Enforcement:

\$8,150 - 25 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$2,934 - 9 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

\$24,450 - 75 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

EMS:

\$298,333 - Munroe Regional Medical Ctr EMS - training suits and equipment *Source: DOH EMS*

Fire/HazMat:

\$104,840 - mass casualty equipment, radiation detection equipment, decontamination equipment, computer, cellular interface, camera, printer, trailer *Source: DOJ*

Nassau

Law Enforcement

\$11,084 - 34 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

Putnam

Law Enforcement

\$14,344 - 44 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA: **November 2002 Progress Report**



St. Johns

Law Enforcement:

\$8,150 - 25 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$5,542 - 17 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

\$9,780 - 30 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

Fire/HazMat:

\$127,328 - 8 respirators, mass casualty equipment, radiation detection equipment, decontamination equipment, computer, cellular interface, camera, printer, trailer/white *Source: DOJ*

Union

Law Enforcement

\$1,304 - 4 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA: **November 2002 Progress Report**



Region 4 (Tampa) **Regional Share: \$8.3 M**

Pending Allocation

Law Enforcement:

\$450,000 - *Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)*

Health:

\$96,219 - *Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)*

\$285,000 - *Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)*

\$956,174 - *Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*

EMS:

\$400,000 - *Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)*

Fire/Hazmat:

\$100,000 - *Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)*

Breakdown by County

Citrus

Law Enforcement:

\$5,868 - 18 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

\$6,520 - 20 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

\$1,956 - 6 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

EMS:

\$40,419 - Nature Coast EMS - protective clothing *Source: DOH EMS*

Fire/HazMat:

\$183,268 - 8 respirators, mass casualty equipment, radiation detection equipment, decontamination equipment, computer, cellular interface, camera, printer, trailer *Source: DOJ*

Hardee

Law Enforcement:

\$1,956 - 6 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$8,802 - 27 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA: **November 2002 Progress Report**



Hernando

Law Enforcement:

\$1,956 - 6 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$4,890 - 15 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

\$7,824 - 24 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

Hillsborough

Law Enforcement:

\$161,056 - 8 bomb suits, 1 Decon/SWAT Response Unit, 25 SWAT suits, 10 respirators, 6 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$16,300 - 50 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

\$87,694 - 269 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

Health:

\$303,087 - 28 level B suits, 16 respirators, 4 radios, antigen detection system, DNA detection/extractor system, air sampler *Source: DOJ*

\$115,000 Assess vulnerability of large drinking facilities *Source: EPA Large Drinking Water Security Grant*

EMS:

\$245,765 - 100 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

Fire/HazMat:

\$283,561 - mass casualty equipment, radiation detection equipment, decontamination equipment, computer, cellular interface, camera, printer, 2 trailers *Source: DOJ*

Seaports:

\$3,500,000 - Port of Tampa entry complex, CCTV *Source: U.S. Dept. of Transportation*

Manatee

Law Enforcement:

\$1,956 - 6 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$8,150 - 25 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

\$13,692 - 42 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

Pasco

Law Enforcement:

\$1,956 - 6 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$13,692 - 42 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR Law Enforcement*

\$15,648 - 48 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA: **November 2002 Progress Report**



Health:

\$115,000 - Assess vulnerability of large drinking facilities *Source: EPA Large Drinking Water Security Grant*

EMS:

\$5,295 - New Port Fire Dept. - WMD training *Source: DOH EMS*

Pinellas

Law Enforcement:

\$1,956 - 6 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$16,952 - 52 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

\$53,138 - 163 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR Law Enforcement*

Health:

\$460,000 Assess vulnerability of large drinking facilities *Source: EPA Large Drinking Water Security Grant*

EMS:

\$15,475 - American Medical Response eleven face masks and NBC filter canisters *Source: DOH*

\$63,000 - mass casualty incident supply vehicle *Source: DOH EMS*

\$41,200 - St. Petersburg Fire Rescue mass casualty incident trailer and supplies *Source: DOH EMS*

\$45,227 - Tarpon Springs Fire Dept. hazmat suits and respirators *Source: DOH EMS*

Polk

Law Enforcement:

\$1,956 - 6 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$41,728 - 128 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

\$22,494 - 69 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

Fire/HazMat:

\$89,440 – 8 respirators, mass casualty equipment, radiation detection equipment, decontamination equipment, computer, cellular interface, camera, printer, trailer *Source: DOJ*

Sumter

Law Enforcement

\$1,956 - 6 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$8,476 - 26 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA: **November 2002 Progress Report**



Region 5 (Orlando) **Regional Share: \$7.2 M**

Pending Allocation to County Level:

Law Enforcement:

\$450,000 - Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)

Health:

\$169,719 – Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)

\$1,064,704 – Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

\$285,000 - Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)

EMS:

\$400,000 - Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)

Fire/HazMat:

\$250,000 - Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)

Breakdown by County

Brevard

Law Enforcement:

\$16,300 - 50 level C suits Source: DOJ

\$40,750 - 125 level C suits Source: DOJ and State GR

\$35,860 - 110 level C suits Source: Department of Law Enforcement - Byrne Grant Residual

Health:

\$230,000 - Assess vulnerability of large drinking facilities Source: EPA Large Drinking Water Security Grant

Fire/HazMat:

\$189,484 - 8 respirators, mass casualty equipment, radiation detection equipment, decontamination equipment, computer, cellular interface, camera, printer, trailer Source: DOJ

Seaports:

\$1,650,000 – Canaveral - CCTV, fencing, lighting, hardened security center Source: U.S. Dept. of Transportation

DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA: **November 2002 Progress Report**



Indian River

Law Enforcement:

\$16,626 - 51 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement - Byrne Grant Residual*

\$8,150 - 25 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

Lake

Law Enforcement:

\$25,428 - 78 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement - Byrne Grant Residual*

\$8,150 - 25 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

EMS:

\$145,800 - bunker gear *Source: DOH EMS*

Martin

Law Enforcement:

\$13,040 - 40 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement - Byrne Grant Residual*

\$8,150 - 25 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

EMS:

\$40,500 - hazmat certification course *Source : DOH EMS*

Fire/Hazmat:

\$110,528 - 8 respirators, mass casualty equipment, radiation detection equipment, decontamination equipment, computer, cellular interface, camera, printer, trailer *Source: DOJ*

Orange

Law Enforcement:

\$159,100 - 8 bomb suits, 1 Decon/SWAT Response Unit, 25 SWAT suits, 10 respirators
Source: DOJ

\$41,076 - 126 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement - Byrne Grant Residual*

\$57,050 - 175 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

Health:

\$69,282 - 28 level B suits, 16 respirators, 4 radios, 3 radiological response teams (radiation monitors) *Source: DOJ*

\$230,000 - Assess vulnerability of large drinking facilities *Source: EPA Large Drinking Water Security Grant*

DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA: November 2002 Progress Report



EMS:

\$75,742 - training, hazmat suits, and communications *Source: DOH EMS Fire/HazMat:*

\$91,000 – 2 computers *Source: DOJ*

Osceola

Law Enforcement:

\$17,278 - 53 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

\$20,864 - 64 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

Health:

\$115,000 - Assess vulnerability of large drinking facilities *Source: EPA Large Drinking Water Security Grant*

EMS:

\$245,765 – 100 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

Seminole

Law Enforcement:

\$36,838 - 113 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

\$8,150 - 25 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

EMS:

\$7,500 - Oviedo Fire Rescue - personal protection equipment *Source: DOH EMS*

\$100,172 - County Commissioners - chemical ID and equipment, 23 radios *Source: DOH EMS*

\$17,812 - Sheriff's Dept. - personal protection equipment and power system *Source: DOH EMS*

Fire/HazMat:

\$197,232 - 8 respirators, mass casualty equipment, radiation detection equipment, decontamination equipment, computer, cellular interface, camera, printer, trailer *Source: DOJ*

St. Lucie

Law Enforcement:

\$3,912 - 12 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$17,278 – 53 level C suits – *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

\$27,710 – 85 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA: November 2002 Progress Report



Volusia

Law Enforcement:

\$8,150 – 25 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$39,120 – 120 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

\$34,230 – 105 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

Health:

\$115,000 - Assess vulnerability of large drinking facilities

EMS:

\$107,571 - Emergency Medical Foundation - WMD training and protective clothing *Source: DOH EMS*

Fire/HazMat:

\$182,866 - 8 breathing apparatuses, mass casualty equipment, radiation detection equipment, decontamination equipment, computer, cellular interface, camera, printer, trailer *Source: DOJ*

DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA: **November 2002 Progress Report**



Region 6 (Ft. Myers) **Regional Share: \$4.3 M**

Pending Allocation to County Level:

Law Enforcement:

\$450,000 – Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)

Health:

\$96,291 – Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)

\$970,919 – Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

\$285,000 – Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)

EMS:

\$400,000 – Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)

Fire/HazMat:

\$75,000 – Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)

Breakdown by County

Charlotte

Law Enforcement:

\$8,150 - 25 level C suits Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual

\$6,520 – 20 level C suits Source: DOJ and State GR

Fire/HazMat:

\$76,204 - 8 respirators, mass casualty equipment, radiation detection equipment, decontamination equipment, computer, cellular interface, camera, printer Source: DOJ

Collier

Law Enforcement:

\$8,150 – 25 level C suits Source: DOJ

\$8,150 - 25 level C suits Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual

\$13,040 – 40 level C suits Source: DOJ and State GR

Health:

\$115,000 - Assess vulnerability of large drinking facilities Source: EPA Large Drinking Water Security Grant

DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA: **November 2002 Progress Report**



Fire/HazMat:

\$186,257 - 8 respirators, mass casualty equipment, radiation detection equipment, decontamination equipment, computer, cellular interface, camera, printer, trailer *Source: DOJ*

EMS:

\$160,040 - mobile computer equipment, mass casualty incident supplies and respirators
Source: DOH EMS

DeSoto

Law Enforcement:

\$ 7,824 – 24 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

Health:

\$38,116 - County Commissioners - air packs, protective gear, training *Source: DOH EMS*

Glades

Law Enforcement:

\$3,260 - 10 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

Hendry

Law Enforcement:

\$6,194 – 19 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*
\$3,260 - 10 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

EMS:

\$18,375 – County Commissioners - WMD training, suits, trailer *Source: DOH EMS*

Highlands

Law Enforcement:

\$5,542 – 29 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*
\$4,890 – 15 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

Lee

Law Enforcement:

\$167,250 - 8 bomb suits, 1 Decon/SWAT Response Unit, 25 SWAT suits, 10 respirators, 25 level C suits *Source: DOJ*
\$17,604 – 54 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA: November 2002 Progress Report



\$18,256 – 56 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

Health:

\$69,282 – 28 level B suits, 16 breathing units, 4 radios *Source: DOJ*

\$115,000 - Assess vulnerability of large drinking facilities *Source: EPA Large Drinking Water Security Grant*

EMS:

\$245,765 – 100 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$30,000 – County EMS - command trailer *Source: DOH EMS*

Fire/HazMat:

\$182,002 - 8 respirators, mass casualty equipment, radiation detection equipment, decontamination equipment, computer, cellular interface, camera, printer, trailer *Source: DOJ*

Okeechobee

Law Enforcement:

\$6,194 - 19 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

EMS

\$15,750 - respirators and accessories *Source: DOH EMS*

Sarasota

Law Enforcement:

\$8,150 - 25 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$20,538 - 63 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*

\$13,040 - 40 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

Health:

\$115,000 - Assess vulnerability of large drinking facilities *Source: EPA Large Drinking Water Security Grant*

EMS:

\$126,562 - County Public Schools - WMD training and supplies *Source: DOH EMS*

Fire/HazMat:

\$177,129 - 8 respirators, mass casualty equipment, radiation detection equipment, decontamination equipment, computer, cellular interface, camera, printer, trailer *Source: DOJ*

DOMESTIC SECURITY IN FLORIDA: **November 2002 Progress Report**



Region 7 (Miami)

Regional Allocation: \$20.0 M

Pending Allocation at the County level:

Law Enforcement:

\$450,000 *Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)*

Health:

\$96,219 -- *Source: Department of Justice (DOJ) (\$9 million to State of Florida for First Responder Equipment)*

\$1,383,743 – *Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*

\$285,000 -- *Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)*

EMS:

\$400,000 *Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)*

Fire/Hazmat:

\$75,000 *Source: Department of Justice (DOJ)*

Breakdown by County

Broward

Law Enforcement:

\$201,939 - 8 bomb suits, 1 Decon/SWAT Response Unit, 25 SWAT suits, 10 respirators, 100 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

\$60,962 - 187 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant*

\$122,250 - 375 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

Health:

\$69,282 - 28 level B suits, 16 respirators, 4 radios *Source: DOJ*

\$345,000 Assess vulnerability of large drinking facilities -- *Source: EPA Large Drinking Water Security Grant*

EMS:

\$245,765 - 100 level C suits *Source: DOJ*

Fire/HazMat:

\$174,946 - 8 respirators, mass casualty equipment, radiation detection equipment, decontamination equipment, computer, cellular interface, camera, printer, trailer *Source: DOJ*

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\$78,750 - gas spectrometer *Source: DOH*
\$28,274 - mass casualty incident trailer and supplies

Seaports

\$6,917,800 - Port Everglades - perimeter walls and waterside gating, security operation center, automated access control, CCTV, terminal security enhancements *Source: U.S. Dept. of Transportation*

Miami-Dade

Law Enforcement:

\$88,346 - 271 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*
\$169,846 - 521 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

Health:

\$392,846 - mutation detection system, DNA extractor, DNA fingerprinting system, air sampler, temperature cyler *Source: DOJ*
\$230,000 - Assess vulnerability of large drinking facilities *Source: EPA Large Drinking Water Security Grant*

EMS:

\$82,850 - Miami Beach Fire Dept. - WMD training and supplies *Source: DOH EMS*

Fire/HazMat:

\$165,335 - 8 respirators, mass casualty equipment, radiation detection equipment, decontamination equipment, computer, cellular interface, camera, printer, trailer *Source: DOJ*

Seaports:

\$6,370,801 - Miami Port - seaport cruise terminal access control system, cruise terminal door security door alarms, CCTV *Source: U.S. Dept. of Transportation*
\$49,157 - Miami River - security assessment and mitigation strategies *Source: U.S. Dept. of Transportation*

Monroe

Law Enforcement:

\$ 9,454 - 29 level C suits *Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual*
\$11,410 - 35 level C suits *Source: DOJ and State GR*

EMS:

\$95,581 - hazmat suits and gear *Source: DOH EMS*

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Seaports:

\$510,500 - Key West - access control improvements and enforcement equipment Source: U.S. Dept. of Transportation

Palm Beach

Law Enforcement:

\$102,690 - 315 level C suits Source: Department of Law Enforcement – Byrne Grant Residual
\$91,280 - 280 level C suits Source: DOJ and State GR

Health:

\$230,000 - Assess vulnerability of large drinking facilities Source: EPA Large Drinking Water Security Grant

EMS:

\$10,058 - North Palm Beach Dept. of Public Safety - WMD supplies and suits Source: DOH EMS
\$69,600 - West Palm Beach - detection and monitoring equipment Source: DOH EMS

Fire/HazMat:

\$171,508 - 8 respirators, mass casualty equipment, radiation detection equipment, decontamination equipment, computer, cellular interface, camera, printer, trailer Source: DOJ
\$175,361 - Boca Raton Fire Rescue - SUV, protection equipment, hazmat suits, hapsite field training, communications Source: DOH EMS