

Domestic Security Annual Report

2015



*Prepared by Florida's Domestic Security Oversight Council
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Introduction

In compliance with [Section 943.0313, Florida Statutes](#), the Florida Department of Law Enforcement submits the *2015 Florida Domestic Security Annual Report* on behalf of the Domestic Security Oversight Council (DSOC). The Annual Report explains Florida's domestic security governance structure, highlights accomplishments in the realm of domestic security in Florida during 2015 and provides grant award information for federal fiscal year 2015.

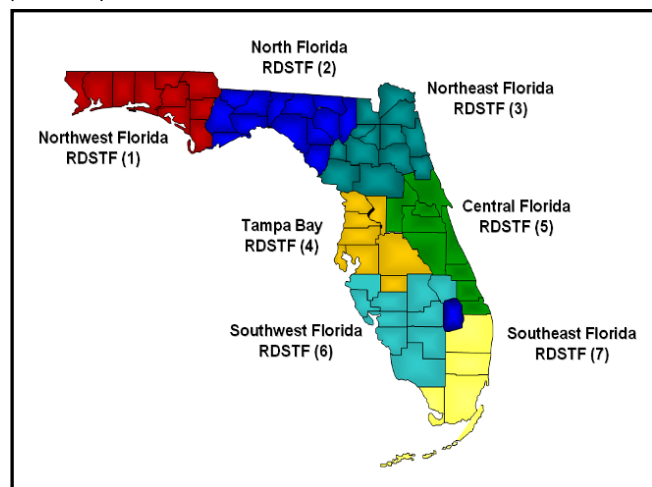
It has been 14 years since the tragic events of September 11, 2001, yet the ever-present threat of a terrorist attack remains. The Paris bombing attacks and the increase in homegrown terrorists serve as reminders of the need for constant vigilance. In Florida, state and local partners continue to focus on the common vision of working together to provide a safe and secure future for Florida. State and local organizations continue to work towards the prevention of, preparedness for, protection from, mitigation of, response to and recovery from terrorist threats to Florida. This continuous improvement is the product of an inclusive statewide governance structure, a consensus-built strategic plan and a strategically-driven funding process, which includes local, regional and state agency partners across all disciplines.

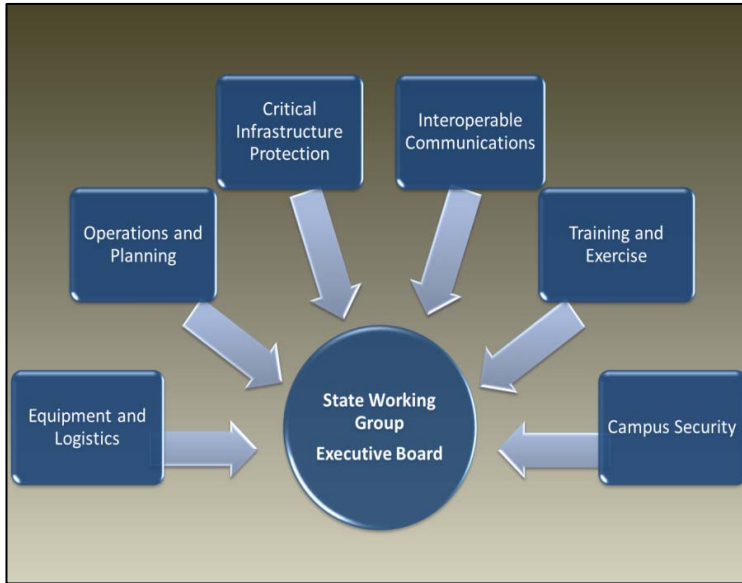


Florida's Domestic Security Governance Structure

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

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





The SWG is led by an Executive Board and is comprised of multi-disciplinary subject-matter experts from each of the RDSTFs, each of the designated Urban Areas (identified on page 5) and other key agency liaisons. The SWG functional committees, identified in the chart on the left, and Executive Board meet quarterly to address domestic security issues identified by the RDSTFs, DSOC, and other partners. The SWG structure facilitates statewide consistency, planning, delivery of training and exercises and equipment recommendations.

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



The Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) provides grant funds for federally designated urban areas that are high-threat and high-density. Currently, Florida receives UASI funding for the Tampa and Miami/Ft. Lauderdale areas. UASI representatives participate with the RDSTFs in their regions and as voting members of the SWG committees. Collectively, UASIs have one vote on the SWG Executive Board and are represented by two non-voting members on the DSOC.



2015 Accomplishments in Florida

The 2015-2017 Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan guides the state's preparedness, prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery efforts. The Strategic Plan identifies Florida's vision of preparedness and defines the goals and objectives that enable a realization of this vision. The accomplishments highlighted in this report have positively impacted Florida's domestic security related capabilities, as defined by the goals and objectives within the Strategic Plan (reference Appendix G). These accomplishments offer a few examples of the efforts made this year to ensure the safety and security of Florida's citizens and visitors.

Regional Domestic Security Activities

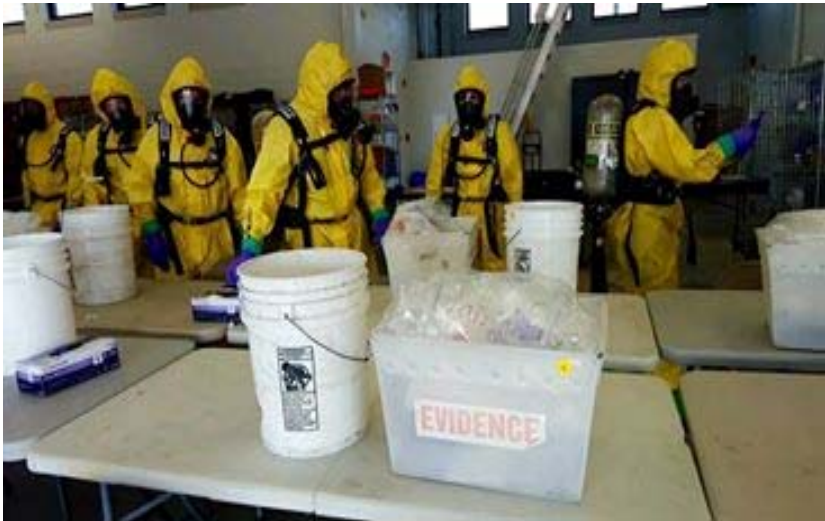
Region 1 – Northwest Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

In February, the Northwest RDSTF sponsored a Florida Nuclear and Missile Proliferation Awareness Event in conjunction with the US Department of Energy/National Nuclear Security Administration (DOE/NNSA). The event was designed to increase awareness of strategic commodities among northwest enforcement agencies and RDSTF members. The event increased awareness of restricted technology transfers and the threats associated with economic espionage. The half day event also provided networking opportunities for investigators, analysts, officers and prosecutors facing these often complex technical cases and increased their awareness of available technical reach back assistance and other agencies' capabilities. Special emphasis was placed on those strategic commodities produced in northwest Florida.



In February, the Northwest RDSTF hosted a WMD Tactical Operations Class (PER 221) in Santa Rosa County. The class focused on the technical aspects associated with a tactical law enforcement response to a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRNE) device or hazardous materials incident. It provided both detailed technical information and hands-on application of actions required for the safe and effective conduct of tactical operations in CBRNE environments.

The event was a success by all accounts thanks to the efforts of the instructors, the volunteer role players, the regional HAZMAT Team members who provided the decontamination demonstration, the sheriff's office and the fire department who offered their training facilities.



In August, Jackson County Emergency Management hosted an Active Shooter Survival Seminar for churches and businesses. The seminar provided information on how to increase the odds of survival when confronted by an active shooter. The

seminar introduced church members and businesses to ALICE, which stands for Alert, Lockdown, Inform, Counter and Escape. Guest Speakers who had dealt with actual active shooter situations were on hand to share their experiences and insight into how to respond in such situations. The seminar was particularly timely in light of the recent church shooting in Charleston, South Carolina.

The Northwest Florida RDSTF continued efforts to enhance proficiency and maintain the skills required for operational integration of regional Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) and Bomb Squads. The Bay County Sheriff's Office and the Northwest Bomb Squad(s) conducted several



workshops to challenge SWAT and Bomb Squad members' skills and tactics when encountering situations involving improvised explosive devices.

The first workshop put the Northwest SWAT members through a variety of encounters with simulated Improvised Explosives Devices (IED). The second workshop concentrated on the bomb technicians from the Northwest and North Florida RDSTFs, and required them to perform hand entries or hands-on

attempts to disarm or render the devices safe. The workshops were conducted using State Homeland Security Program grant funding.

Region 2 – North Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

In February, the Tallahassee International Airport had an emergency response tabletop exercise to discuss the regulatory requirements, potential for an aviation disaster, the local operations and unique operational challenges.



The Fourth Annual Rural County Summit: *Critical Decisions for Critical Incidents* was held in April. Guest speakers traveled across the United States to provide their experiences regarding the Waco Siege, West Memphis Police Shooting, Fort Hood, Extremist Shooting, and the United States Bureau of Land Management and the Bundy Ranch Standoff.

In May, the Tallahassee Fire Department had a full scale exercise called *Tanker Trouble*, in which a traffic accident resulted in a collision between a gasoline tanker truck and a passenger car. The tanker truck was gushing gasoline on to the scene with a passenger still inside the vehicle. The responders were evaluated on implementing unified command, communicating effectively between disciplines, and triage and patient documentation. The hazardous materials team was evaluated on mitigation, air monitoring and technical patient decontamination.

In August, the 2nd Judicial Circuit had a full-scale active shooter exercise at the Leon County Courthouse involving mass casualties and hostage scenarios on multiple floors of the courthouse. This exercise was to enhance the basic skills of and evaluate the Leon County Sheriff's Office Bailiff Unit to respond, locate and neutralize an active shooter incident. The Bailiff Unit was also evaluated on their ability to establish an initial incident command post to conduct immediate tactical operations; to coordinate with available onsite law enforcement agencies; to transition to a unified command structure; to communicate and coordinate with responding agencies during an active shooter event; and the ability of courthouse staff to perform the run-hide-fight protocol. The following agencies were involved in the exercise: the State Attorney's Office, 2nd Judicial Circuit, Consolidated Dispatch Agency, Leon County Sheriff's Office, Leon County Emergency Management Service (EMS), Leon County Clerk of the Circuit Court, Comptroller, Tallahassee Police Department, Tallahassee Fire Department and Florida Capitol Police.



Region 3 – Northeast Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

In April, the Clay County Emergency Management Department conducted an exercise named "Operation School Bell." The event was a unique full-scale active assailant exercise that not only focused on the initial response by first responders, but also focused on the mental health response that would follow an event like this. Members of the Northeast RDSTF participated in the exercise along with other local, state and federal partners. Participants and attendees included the following Clay County departments: Emergency Management, Sheriff's Office, Fire Department and Health Department. The School District participated heavily with involvement



from the superintendent, two school board members, 25 district office personnel, and two staff members from the 41 district schools. All totaled there were 25 outside agencies, businesses and community partners involved with the exercise.

In May, members of the Northeast RDSTF Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and Waterborne Response Teams (WRT) participated in “Raven’s Challenge,” an annual interoperability training and information sharing exercise between EOD elements to include military and public safety bomb squads. EOD teams were located at Camp Blanding and WRT with EOD

capabilities were located at the cruise terminal in Jacksonville. The objectives of the exercise were to crosstrain between EOD/bomb squads, build regional interagency cooperation/capability, and conduct dynamic live fire EOD training.

The primary Northeast RDSTF SWAT and EOD teams received new equipment to enhance their capabilities when encountered with the most dangerous situations. One such enhancement is the ICOR robot. The ICOR robot is a one man transportable robot for SWAT and EOD operators. Developed for tactical missions, the robot is simple to operate and quick to deploy, providing fast action for searching rooms, hallways, stairwells and confined spaces. This robot has the capability of identifying IED’s and disposing of them.



The Northeast RDSTF Hazmat teams participated in a full-scale exercise “Obscured by Smoke.” The exercise derived from the I-75 accident where smoke obstructed the vision of drivers on the interstate, which resulted in a several car pileup where multiple individuals lost their lives. The objective of the exercise was for all hazmat teams to work in conjunction when an incident arises, as one team isn’t capable of managing a large scale hazmat spill individually. During the exercise, the teams worked to identify the most hazardous chemicals and to mitigate those hazards.



Region 4 – Tampa Bay Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

In February, the Tampa Bay RDSTF Preventative Radiological and Nuclear Detection (PRND) Committee conducted an airport exercise at the St. Petersburg/Clearwater airport. The exercise included a “dirty-bomb in a suitcase” scenario in the baggage area. Agencies involved included airport security, Hillsborough County Sheriff’s Office, FBI, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Radiation Control and the DOH Pinellas Radiation Safety Officer.

In March and June, Sumter County held a series of planning discussions in response to the Ebola Pandemic that culminated in a Pandemic Tabletop Exercise and a Points of Dispensing Functional Exercise. Nearly 50 representatives from approximately 30 agencies attended the



tabletop exercise hosted by the Sumter County Department of Health. The exercise focused on pandemic policies, procedures, and processes for the newly formed Sumter County Healthcare Coalition. The team worked through a scenario resulting in a better understanding of Sumter's capabilities and identified areas for improvement.

The Points of Dispensing (POD) Functional Exercise was the second time that healthcare professionals practiced setting up a POD location since 2009. During the exercise, participants set up a fixed POD

location early in the morning and began receiving clients. The participants practiced triaging, queuing, and vaccinating several dozens of people that presented a host of different challenges.

Sumter County used State Homeland Security Program Grant funds to develop a Facility Emergency Response Plan for The Villages Sumter County Service Center (TVSCSC). TVSCSC is the main facility that houses the Board of County Commissioners offices and the County Administrator along with other county services.



The Lakeland Fire Department, Light Technical Response Team (LTRT-421) participated in two state sponsored Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) exercises. In March, the team participated in SoFLEx 2015 at the State Fire College in Ocala. In September, the team participated in Operation Integration 2015 at Camp Blanding. The exercise involved statewide deployment of urban search and rescue teams from across the state for a unified operation

Tampa Bay Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI)

Interoperable communications within the Tampa Bay Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) continues to improve. In 2015, the Temple Terrace Police Department, Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office and Pinellas County received funds to improve radio communications within the urban area.

The funds allocated for Temple Terrace and the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office were utilized for the purchase of dual band 700/800 MHz mobile radio equipment to improve interoperable communications within the county and the region. The countywide network is used on a daily basis enabling first responders to answer 9-1-1 emergency calls and non-emergency calls for service.

The communications networks within Hillsborough County processed over 28 million radio transmissions this past year. The 700 MHz P25 system is also being utilized on a daily basis by multiple public-safety agencies.

Both communications systems also enable first responders to



communicate effectively and seamlessly during multi-jurisdictional operations involving federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.

Utilizing Tampa Bay UASI funding, Pinellas and Hillsborough counties purchased P25 Inter Sub-System Interfaces (ISSI) to inter-connect the Pinellas and Hillsborough County communications systems together to develop the first stage of a region wide area communications network. The equipment enables system users from Pinellas and Hillsborough counties to roam between the Pinellas (Motorola) system and the Hillsborough (Harris) system.

The core counties of Hillsborough and Pinellas continue to act as lead law enforcement agencies in providing security for annual events such as Gasparilla, the Outback Bowl, Honda Grand Prix, and other professional sporting events within each of the counties. During such events, unified commands are established pursuant to the Incident Command System (ICS) and National Incident Management System (NIMS) guidelines. The 700/800 MHz communications systems are utilized for interoperable communications to coordinate public safety activities during these and other joint operations.

In August, the Tampa Police Department's air crew used the Avalex mapping system during a carjacking pursuit. The use of laser pointers to harass commercial, law enforcement and air ambulance flight crews has been a growing problem. A search for the carjacking suspects was underway when air crew members were distracted by a powerful green laser that impeded their attempts to lead ground officers to suspects who were known to be armed. At completion of the carjacking call, attention was turned to the laser suspects who had continued to track and illuminate the cockpit repeatedly.



Using the mapping system, the air crew was able to rapidly acquire the suspects on camera and record their actions. Their location was relayed to ground units, who were guided directly to the

door used by the suspects to enter a house in an attempt to hide after seeing patrol cars approaching. Faced with the knowledge that their actions were recorded, the suspects confessed on the spot and directed officers to where they had hidden the laser pointer.

During this fiscal year, the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office has utilized equipment obtained by this federal grant to assist with security at the Port of Tampa, MacDill Air Force Base (AFB), the main shipping channel in Tampa Bay and during several large public events such as Gasparilla. The sheriff's office works closely with MacDill AFB providing support to security assessment teams and aerial support for large events. On a daily basis, the sheriff's office conducts security checks of the Port of Tampa, MacDill AFB and the main shipping channel. One area that is vital to the shipping industry



and the Port of Tampa is the Sunshine Skyway Bridge, located directly over the mouth of Tampa Bay and the main shipping channel. During the 2015 fiscal year, the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office responded to 87 calls for service at the Sunshine Skyway Bridge. The calls ranged from traffic incidents and vessel escorts to tragic search and rescue missions for subjects who jumped from the bridge.

During these search and rescue missions, the FLIR camera (a thermal imaging device) and the mapping software were paramount in providing accurate communication to other units. One of the most useful features of the mapping software is having several different maps including street, topographical, nautical, and aviation available. This allows helicopters to cover a broad range of missions and provide timely and accurate information to ground units. In September 2015, the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office responded to a call for service with a subject still on the Skyway Bridge. The sheriff's office, in addition to the St. Petersburg Police Department,



Florida Highway Patrol, U.S. Coast Guard and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission responded to assist the subject. The subject stood on the railing, hanging onto a call box pole for several minutes as the St. Petersburg Police Department and Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office talked with the subject. As our aviation units watched from a distance, hoping they would not be utilizing the FLIR and mapping system on another tragic search and rescue mission, deputies were able to talk the subject down from the edge of the bridge. The Avalex mapping system played a vital part in tracking both vehicles and suspects.

This summer, the Tampa Police Department, St Petersburg Police Department and the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office formed a multi-jurisdictional task force to combat a spike in auto thefts and auto burglaries which crossed the boundaries of their respective areas of responsibility. Due to restrictions on pursuits for these offenses, use of aviation assets rapidly became critical to the task force's success. Flights in support of the task force were operating over areas

completely unfamiliar to the air crews. Normally this would present a problem in smoothly feeding information to the ground troops, but the Churchill Navigation System (a system that combines moving maps with live video feed) made it possible to operate as if operating in one's own back yard.

In August, rotary-wing assets were asked to assist task force units in tracking a stolen vehicle. Upon arrival by the air crew, ground units lost sight of the vehicle but believed it to be in the area. Use of the infrared camera enabled the air crew to locate the vehicle parked blacked out on a side street, and to coordinate with ground units to approach. Upon seeing the police vehicles the suspects fled once again. The air crew was able to track the vehicle's movements and relay them to ground units without difficulty using map overlays provided by the Churchill Navigation System.



The air crew continued to follow the suspect vehicle until the occupants bailed out and ran into a residential neighborhood. Using the precise mapping information available in the cockpit, the crew was able to coordinate a perimeter and the deployment of multiple K9 assets from partner agencies. Three suspects were taken into custody without incident. At the conclusion of the task force's operation, one of the top leaders from a partner agency commented in a message to the Chief of Police that the air crews operated in his jurisdiction "as if they had lived there all their lives" -- thanks to Churchill Navigation.

Region 5 – Central Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force



In February, the Orlando Sanford International Airport (OSIA) conducted a full-scale response exercise focusing on aviation devastation. The exercise involved an incoming passenger plane carrying 155 passengers that experiences an emergency landing causing a fuel leak, fire and mass casualties. Participating agencies included: Airport Worldwide, American Ambulance, American Red Cross, Casselberry Fire Department, FBI, Lake Mary Fire Department, Lake Mary Police Department, Longwood Fire Department, Medical Examiner, Orlando Sanford International Airport, Oviedo Fire Department, Sanford Air Traffic Control Tower, Sanford Airport Authority, Sanford Fire Department, Sanford

Police Department, Seminole County Fire Department, Seminole County Sheriff's Office, Seminole County Office of Emergency Management, Seminole State College Center of Public Safety, US Transportation Security Administration, Trinity, U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Volusia Fire Department.

In July, state and county law enforcement agencies participated in a Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) Security Workshop held at the Florida Division of Emergency Management's Logistics Center in Orlando. The workshop focused on the roles of law enforcement agencies during a response involving activation of the SNS, which is operated by the US Marshals Service. Topics included an overview of the SNS and the response assets it contains, roles of public health and law enforcement during response, law enforcement activities that take place, chain-of-custody during the transfer of SNS assets, and the alignment of plans across agencies.



In September, the Jacksonville Coast Guard Sector conducted a virtual training exercise at the Jacksonville Port Authority Security Operations Center and the Canaveral Port Authority Interagency Maritime Operations Center. The purpose of the workshop was to create an opportunity for government and private sector stakeholders in the Maritime Transportation Sector to effectively share information and coordinate activities during incidents which they are likely to face in responding to a Transportation Security Incident (TSI) and/or Maritime Security (MARSEC) change.

This exercise was discussion-based and focused on the initial response phases (incident to initial unified command meeting) of either a TSI and/or MARSEC change – triggered by a



terrorist attack on a part of the Marine Transportation System (MTS) during the first four hours following a TSI and/or MARSEC change. The workshop was structured in four parts that presented the initial response in

chronological order and portray the initial incident notification and response phase.

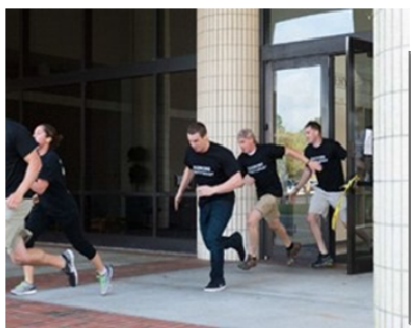
The Central Florida Intelligence Exchange (CFIX), the recognized fusion center in the region, has partnered with the FBI and the United States Secret Service (USSS) on a cyber-initiative in Central Florida. This initiative is an attempt to work with critical infrastructure partners, to find out if nefarious internet providers and/or domain names are visiting their external sites. The ideal goal is to enhance the information security posture of participants in the initiative by detecting indicators of malicious activity found on these participants' networks, and providing feedback about any malicious activity, viruses or threats found on their networks. This attempt seeks to stay in front of current and emerging cyber trends, and gather and share information and intelligence with public and private sector partners in Central Florida.



CFIX and its federal partners are forward leaning in this attempt to proactively reach out to critical infrastructure entities to include private sector, government and Cleared Defense Contractors (CDCs). This initiative highlights the strong and committed relationship between CFIX and its federal partners and the fusion center's ability to utilize innovative methods to increase cyber security for critical infrastructure partners. In addition to this proactive cybercrime fighting initiative, CFIX, the FBI and the USSS plan to provide cyber training to sworn officers in the local area, with hopes to provide similar training to CFIX Intelligence Liaison Officers as well.

In March, first responders across Central Florida gathered at the University of Central Florida (UCF) for a full-scale HAZMAT/Mass Casualty and active shooter exercise, "Toxic Knight". This exercise was led by UCF and included federal, state, regional and private sector representatives, fusion centers, community partners, local cities and counties, state universities and local colleges, regional aid agencies, area hospitals, and other entities. Participating agencies/organizations tested intelligence and information sharing, response capabilities, communication, command response, resource support and other core capabilities relevant to a mass casualty response.

CFIX, in collaboration with the Strategic Analysis and Information Center (Ohio's state fusion center) and UCF Police Department, developed several joint inject artificialities, which were disseminated throughout the week prior to and during the exercise to provide simulated intelligence support for exercise participants. The purpose of these injects was to effectively assess the region's ability to gather, recognize, analyze, produce and disseminate potential



threat information, and to measure timely communication of situational awareness and operational decisions associated with the exercise scenario.

Orlando Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI)

The Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) grant funds were used to sustain the regional fusion center and enhance emergency operations centers capabilities in the region. Four county emergency operations centers were enhanced with new technology used to develop geospatial intelligence throughout the community and strengthen the coordination of resources through technology. These funds were critical to the continued strengthening of the multi-agency coordination centers. These centers are of paramount importance during a multi-agency and multi-discipline response in the region.

In May, CFIX participated in a Discussion-Based Tabletop Exercise (TTX) in collaboration with members of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Environmental Response Team (ERT), and Forensic Response Team (FRT). This exercise was held at the Port

Canaveral Exploration Tower and included 45 participants from the ERT and FRT, along with community partners. Other participants included personnel from environmental response/health and safety, on-scene security and protection, operational communications, operational coordination, and planning and situational assessment.

The exercise encouraged participants to discuss the capabilities in response to a suspected hazardous materials incident, Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) sightings flying over specific strategic sites at the Port and employment sought by suspicious persons. This exercise was the best approach to assist the ERT/FRTs and community partners to further their knowledge of policies and procedures to a hazardous materials incident by determining needs and capabilities while gaining valuable experience. The simulated incident involved a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional response. Emphasis was on coordination, integration of capabilities, problem identification, and resolution to enhance planning efforts by various partners.



The UASI grant funding continues to provide vital support to the regional Urban Search and Rescue Florida Task Force 4 (FL-TF4). FL-TF4 has worked diligently in the past year to promote the Florida USAR system and work with as many other agencies and new technologies as possible. On several occasions, FL-TF4 assisted other agencies with logistical support. Earlier this year FL-TF4 assisted arson bomb technicians with a post blast incident class held in Orlando. The mobile field kitchen and a western shelter tent system were deployed.

On another occasion, FL-TF4 deployed the mobile field kitchen to assist Osceola County with an active shooter drill involving several different agencies. FL-TF4 remains the only Urban Search and Rescue team to participate in the Florida SWAT Association's annual mobile field kitchen roundup. At this exercise, agencies bring their mobile field kitchens and participate in training and a friendly one day competition. This keeps the team's relationship with law enforcement current while providing good logistics training to the team.



In February and May, FL-TF4 participated in two separate public safety events. These safety events were at either end of the region, one in Sanford the other in Clermont. Many residents were unaware of our USAR system but were pleasantly surprised to learn of the presence of the teams.

In March, FL-TF4 partnered with Geosuites to demonstrate a new response communication technology during the Soflex exercise. This technology could help integrate all responding agencies when the

next disaster response occurs. Efforts to work with Geosuites and train team members in its use allowed other stakeholders in the state to see the possibilities as well as limitations of this new technology.

Region 6 – Southwest Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

In March, the Southwest RDSTF and the Region Six Information Exchange (RSIX), the regional fusion center, supported the 63rd annual “12 Hours of Sebring,” in Highlands County. A threat assessment was created by the RSIX for this event at the request of the local sheriff’s office and the RSIX had an intelligence analyst on site working from the Department of Homeland Security Command Post. From this post, the RSIX monitored any and all threat information and disseminated the information to all public safety personnel assigned to the raceway. The RSIX created and staffed a virtual command board for all situations that required a public safety response. Race participants come from around the world, and race officials estimated crowds at 160,000 on the day of the race.



The Collier County Major Incident Response Vehicle, a partnership between Collier County Emergency Management and EMS, has been an active asset for trainings, exercises, special events, and real events. During special events, the resource has been present for static display and event support. Patient care has been performed as needed in the vehicle due to its ability to provide a cool environment, the ample medical supplies at hand, and ample space to operate. There has also been regular usage in large exercises and drills originating from fire trainers, search and rescue, a nursing home apartment fire, SWAT, and HazMat specialty teams. To date, the vehicle has had approximately 12 event deployments, not including training and static displays.

Throughout the year, the Fort Myers Fire Department Type I-6 WMD/Hazmat Team 6A conducted monthly drills focusing on enhancing the hazmat and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) skill sets required of personnel. Advanced chemical detection and presumptive identification was at the forefront of this training. Evidence collecting and preservation was stressed during a sampling class. The team trainings focused on specific target hazards in the region and the drills were conducted at the facilities that were identified as specific target hazards. In addition to training, the Special Operations Team trained 14 additional personnel to the State of Florida Technician Level and has expanded participation in the team. The team has also started providing the service of waterway oil spill response, as many of our regional communities are bordered by aquatic environments.



This past year, the Sarasota County Sheriff’s Office Hazardous Device Unit and K9 Team conducted joint training with the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), the Sarasota City Police Bomb Squad, Airport Police Department and Sarasota Airport security screeners. The scenario involved multiple pieces of suspect luggage and evolved into a bomb callout when the TSA screener swabbed the checked luggage and a hit for trace explosives was found. The threats were resolved using a tandem robot response, allowing the entire problem to be

completed without placing a person in direct contact with the threat. The operation reinforced the need for a collaborative effort involving multiple agencies within the regional task force.

The Southwest RDSTF and Estero Fire Rescue hosted the train the trainer course for Swift Assisted Victim Extrication (S.A.V.E.) developed by Survival Option Services, LLC. The goal was to seed the region with instructors and begin to train the regional first responders in a consistent task force process. The SAVE instructor course is a 24-hour program that teaches the Fire/EMS and law enforcement member to work together in a task force to access, treat and extricate these victims from the scene to the treatment facilities. The instructor course was grant-funded and was attended by 27 people from 10 agencies. The instructors are continuing to develop the delivery process for teaching the responders in the region.



Region 7 – Southeast Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

The Miami-Dade, Broward and Palm Beach counties Special Weapons & Tactics (SWAT) and Explosive Ordnance Device (EOD) teams participated in a series of terrorism awareness related drills. The drills consisted of an EOD demonstration and five round robin full participation drills consisting of a bus assault, explosive entry and hostage rescue scenarios. The Southeast RDSTF assisted in the coordination of four full-scale active shooter and hazmat exercises, designed to test response to an active shooter and a biological attack in a school.

In February, the Southeast RDSTF participated in the Integrated Advance 2015 Mass Migration Exercise. The exercise focused on mass migration into South Florida via maritime means from Caribbean nations. U.S. Southern Command coordinated the exercise with support from U.S.



Northern Command and Department of Homeland Security including the Homeland Security Task Force–Southeast (HSTF-SE). The exercise focused on a regional crisis that includes humanitarian assistance, disaster response, and mass migration scenarios. The Southeast RDSTF helped to coordinate local interagency response and achieved success in what could be a real-life disaster or

humanitarian situation. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement was the lead agency for interfacing with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and coordinating requests for personnel assistance. Approximately 600 participants from the Department of Defense, Department of State, Department of Homeland Security, Health and Human Services, along with state and local agencies participated in the week-long exercise.

In April and June, two multi-discipline full-scale exercises at the Port of Miami and Port Everglades full-scale drills tested their ability to share intelligence, and execute their all-hazards plans to establish and maintain a unified command in coordination with their County Emergency Operation Centers, federal, state and local agencies, non-governmental and private sector organizations.



In April, “Operation Vigilant Port,” at Port Everglades in Broward County, involved an active shooter in the terminals, a ship assault by the Ft. Lauderdale Police Department SWAT, and a plane assault by Broward County SWAT. Additionally, Broward County Fire was involved in the exercise for a HazMat portion of the full-scale exercise. In June, the Area Maritime Security Exercise at the Port of Miami included an active shooter in one of the terminals, a command and control component, and a waterborne PRND scenario that necessitated the use of four choke points utilizing regional water assets.



Miami Beach, Miami-Dade Police Department, Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission, U.S. Customs, U.S. Coast Guard, and DHS Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) were all involved in the exercise. In addition to participating in multi-discipline full-scale drills, the SERDSTF Fire Functional Working Group conducted a series of regional Technical Response Team drills in June 2015. The hands on training addressed Oxy/Acetylene, Petrogen (Gasoline/Oxygen), Exothermic Cutters of various vendors, and Magna Gas.

In May, the Southeast Florida Fusion Center hosted its Florida Fusion Center Annual Information Exchange Symposium. The symposium’s theme was “Building Partnerships through Communicative Analysis,” and was designed to benefit criminal and intelligence analysts, investigators, and other personnel whose job functions include conducting investigative analysis. Topics that were addressed in the symposium included Sovereign Citizens, Gangs, Identity Theft and Tax Fraud, Human Trafficking, Social Media, the Regional Data Sharing Platform, terrorism trends, migrant trends and cyber security. The symposium provided participants an opportunity to build partnerships, share information, and create strong working relationships throughout the region.

The Southeast RDSTF, in conjunction with the DHS Office of Infrastructure Protection, presented the following regional classes in 2015: two Pier-side Operations and Underwater Search Procedures Courses designed to teach divers how to detect, identify, and respond to IEDs located on piers, vessels, and underwater structures; three Bomb-Making Materials Awareness Program Courses (BMAP) which is a national program developed by the Department's Office of Bombing Prevention and the FBI; two Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Training & Awareness courses, designed to reduce risk to the nation's critical infrastructure and build nationwide counter-improvised explosive device (IED) core capabilities and enhance awareness of terrorist threats; and a Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device Detection (VBIED) course, to provide response personnel with the knowledge and skills in the improvised explosive device (IED) threat, identification of components and devices, methods for reacting to IEDs, and the procedures for inspecting vehicles to detect vehicle-borne IEDs. These courses trained 260 police officers in the region.



These courses trained 260 police officers in the region.

In June, at the request of the Pembroke Pines Police Department, the Southeast RDSTF conducted a security assessment of the Pembroke Pines Police Department. The goal of the assessment was to test the security posture of police headquarters. The Southeast RDSTF liaisons acted in an undercover capacity in an effort to test the police headquarter security measures and determine whether staff followed proper security procedures. The information generated during the security assessment was used to improve security protocols, and develop training for affected sworn and civilian staff.

In June, the Regional Waterborne Response Team participated in the national Operation Dry Water initiative, a boating under the influence awareness and enforcement campaign. The mission of Operation Dry Water was to reduce the number of alcohol-related accidents and fatalities through increased recreational boater awareness and by fostering a stronger and more visible deterrent to alcohol use on the water.



Miami/Fort Lauderdale Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI)

The Miami/Fort Lauderdale UASI funds continued to support the Southwest RDSTF All Hazards Incident Management Team (AHIMT) program. In June 2014, the two-phased project began with the development of a Region Seven AHIMT Project Framework. The project will be completed in two phases. Phase one was completed in March 2015 and consisted of the development of the project framework, sponsoring a Stakeholder Workshop, identifying

Regional IMT Program Steering Committee members and the development of a Southwest RDSTF AHIMT Implementation Plan. Under Phase two, the AHIMT Steering Committee will begin to identify AHIMT members, implement a credentialing process, develop team composition, identify and provide training and shadowing opportunities, and institute the required logistical and administrative functions. Broward Emergency Management Division has begun partnering with the Southeast RDSTF to leverage regional stakeholders and existing regional AHIMT initiatives.



The Miami/Ft. Lauderdale UASI funded supplies and equipment to serve those with vulnerabilities and disabilities. Supplies and equipment were packed into rolling metal carts. One cart will be transported to each of the opened primary shelters designated in Broward County. Fourteen carts were purchased, filled, inventoried and stored for future deployment, with walkers, wheelchairs, canes, crutches, transfer boards, universal cots (18-20" high), portable commodes, battery chargers, tire pumps, megaphones, extension cords, handheld shower hoses, dry erase boards. This strategy meets the federal stipulations of the Department of Justice and resulting guidance from Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) rolled out in November 2010 in order to serve those with access and functional needs. This effort is part of the Whole Community initiative fostered by FEMA.



Statewide Domestic Security Activities

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

In August, the Office of Domestic Security coordinated the RDSTF Specialty Team Meeting at the Florida State Fire College in Ocala. The purpose of the two day workshop was for state and regional specialty team leadership from across Florida to meet, review, and update Standard Operation Guidelines for their respective response teams. Also, the teams discussed team readiness evaluation options available. The meeting provided specialty team leadership the opportunity to network with other team leaders and disciplines from across the state.



In March, the Florida Fusion Center (FFC) used State Homeland Security Program grant funds to host an intermediate level social network investigation course, which included participation by state and local partners in addition to regional fusion centers. Additionally, grant funds were used to send FFC members to courses hosted by the DHS, including the Basic Intelligence and Threat Analysis course and the specialized analytic seminar series on Production Best

Practices. The FFC worked with federal partners to host training free of charge to supplement grant-funded training. Trainings included classes for analysts and executives on Terrorist Watchlists, Open Source Intelligence and the Terrorist Screening Center, classes hosted by DHS and the FBI on counterintelligence.

In June, the FFC participated in a radiological detection assessment. The purpose of this assessment was for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) Red Team (RT) to assist the FDLE Fusion Center in assessing their intelligence and coordination capabilities in a multi-agency radiological/nuclear detection scenario. The intent was for the FFC leadership to observe their analysts' abilities to research, coordinate, and assist in the identification of radiological sources and hazards.

The FFC also began an in-house quarterly training program to utilize internal expertise. This series provided analysts to take part in on-going conversations on ways to continue protecting civil rights and civil liberties. This included training on the FFC Privacy Policy, Standard Operating Procedures, First Amendment Protected activities and Fair Information Practice Principles.

Florida Division of Emergency Management

The Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) hosted the annual Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan (MYTEP) development process. The MYTEP is a compilation of the training and exercise plans used by participating entities as a roadmap to prepare for all hazards. Domestic security partners from the state, county and local levels assisted in identifying training and workshops that would benefit the state. This effort advances goals in Florida's Domestic Security Strategic Plan related to coordinating training for personnel for counterterrorism and to ensure efforts are not fragmented or duplicated. The training and exercise plans developed are now included in Florida's 2016-2018 Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan. Though non-binding, the training and exercise plans provide a strategic roadmap for achieving the desired level of preparedness.



The Florida Division of Emergency Management commissioned a contractor to conduct a statewide risk assessment and gap analysis. Risks and threats were identified through the literary review within the Statewide Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan, Urban Area Security Initiative Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments, County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans, and County Local Mitigation Strategies. Additionally, interviews and teleconference meetings were held with statewide discipline representatives to identify capabilities and gaps not identified or appropriately captured within the plans. In June, FDEM released the completed report containing the results of the risk assessment and gap analysis.

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

In 2015, the State Agricultural Response Team (SART) enhanced its planning and response capabilities as a Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) group by including as new participants the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) Division of Food Safety, Division of Plant Industry, Agricultural Environmental Services and the Florida Integrated Rapid Response Team (FLIRRT). Led by FDACS Division of Animal Industry and Emergency Support Function (ESF)-17, SART continues to support training for law enforcement and non-governmental organizations in the use of the Animal Technical Rescue equipment at the operations level and Small Animal Sheltering at the awareness and operations level. SART also helps to support Swift Water Rescue practice for the Veterinary Emergency Treatment Service (VETS), which has been deployed seventeen times, responding to Florida events since 2004.

SART supports Incident Management Team training (IMT) through the Florida Forest Service which provides training for the SART MAC group. I

The State Agriculture Response Team will benefit from information sharing and intelligence analysis provided by FDACS Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement's new Intelligence and Analysis Section. SART members participated in the Florida Statewide Risk Assessment and Gap Analysis. This report cited the SART program as a statewide success that presented a national model as a Multi-Agency Coordination group responding to agricultural emergencies. SART continues its mission to protect Florida's agriculture through Domestic Security funded programs.



Florida Department of Health

In the fall of 2014, an outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in West Africa emerged as a threat to the United States. During that time, the Florida Department of Health (FDOH) enlisted the help of preparedness partners at all levels of government, private industry and organizations to build a system of readiness to respond if an EVD case were to be confirmed in the state. Teams of health care professionals, emergency medical services personnel, public safety, emergency managers and others planned together for a potential EVD patient. In addition, 211 acute-care hospitals covering every region of the state have completed training to protect health care professionals who care for Ebola patients.



Protective Equipment (PPE) usage, decontamination procedures, and provider health monitoring.

Since the occurrence of Ebola patients in the U.S., the Florida EMS community has taken great steps to spread awareness and bolster preparedness actions for potential patients. This response capability has been developed and enhanced through cooperative efforts between the FDOH and municipal and private Emergency Medical Services providers using accepted Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidance and national best practices. EMS agencies have greater knowledge today regarding the handling infectious patients, the importance of appropriate Personal

Every effort has been made to ensure Florida is ready to identify and treat an Ebola patient by:

- Regionally positioning 42 hospitals and emergency responder support packages with PPE across 31 locations in Florida for rapid deployment;
- Establishing two 16-member Florida National Medical Response Teams with doctors, nurses and equipment personnel who have undergone intensive training and have the capability of operating above and beyond CDC guidelines to assist health care workers in hospitals across the state;
- Obtaining approval by the CDC for Florida Public Health Laboratories in Jacksonville, Miami and Tampa to conduct EVD testing;
- Developing guidance for in-patient treatment of Ebola patients by the Department and partners from 10 professional medical associations;
- Providing EVD training for first responders and more than 80 related presentations to public health and related partners throughout Florida; and
- Producing and distributing two training videos demonstrating appropriate PPE management.

Also, as a standard daily practice, the department continues to carry out Governor Rick Scott's Executive Order to conduct 21-day health monitoring and risk assessments for all those who have returned to Florida from the CDC-designated Ebola-affected countries of Guinea, Liberia, Mali and Sierra Leone. The public health staff from the department's county health departments visits these individuals twice daily for health assessments and in-person temperature checks. To date, a total of 648 individuals have been monitored in the state.

Division of State Fire Marshal

Over the past year, the fire rescue specialty teams continued to sustain advanced response capabilities to CBRNE and other threats utilizing DHS grant funds by maintaining and enhancing equipment and member knowledge and skills. The grant funds support eight Urban Search and Rescue (US&R), 20 Type I CBRNE Hazardous Materials and eight Mutual Aid Radio Cache teams across the state. The fire discipline has implemented strategies to standardize team equipment and training needs that are updated on an annual basis.

A major challenge for departments is the large exodus of experienced members due to attrition caused by retirements, promotions and reassignments. In recognition of this gap, training and exercises have been focused on not only building new members, but to sustain and enhance



the capabilities of the experienced personnel as well.

Over 600 personnel attended the required training for the various specialty positions to include CBRNE advanced hazardous materials technician, US&R technicians and incident command and control. Training was also provided on the advanced equipment technologies employed by the teams in their specialized fields. In an effort to not only reduce costs but to build cohesiveness between teams, several departments invited members from other departments across the

state. The host agency covered the cost of providing the class and the participating agency was

responsible for travel of personnel. Many agencies sent members to courses provided by the National Consortium across the country at no cost.

In March, multiple team exercises were conducted simultaneously at five sites, the State Fire College in Ocala, Palm Beach State College, Palm Beach Fire Rescue, Collier County and Bay counties. Capabilities tested were mobilization of resources, onsite incident management, search and rescue, hazardous materials response, and communications. Additional local exercises were conducted across the state during the year.

2015 Domestic Security Funding

Florida has implemented a funding process that recognizes the unique needs of municipalities and counties, while simultaneously focusing on national and state priorities. The State of Florida has realized a significant decrease in grant funds in the past five years (see Appendix E). As a result of the diminishing funds, Florida has focused funding efforts on critical areas that have continued sustainment needs. The process has progressively improved over the past several years. As a result, funds are strategically applied for maximum impact across Florida in order to enhance the safety of our citizens and visitors.

Florida's 2015 Domestic Security Funding Process

In August 2014, Florida's nine discipline-based planning committees, made up of approximately 250 multi-jurisdictional domestic security partners, met in Lake Buena Vista to consider previously identified needs, develop project solutions to fill those needs, and recommend funding from anticipated 2015 federal grant programs.¹ These project recommendations were prioritized by a Peer Review Panel and key RDSTF representatives and presented to the SWG Executive Board and DSOC for approval. The prioritized projects were submitted to the Governor for consideration of inclusion in the Governor's recommended budget. Florida's Legislature approves the projects during the budget process, granting spending authority to the state's administrative agencies to pass federal funds through to state and local agencies that have agreed to implement the approved projects.

Florida's 2015 Domestic Security Awards

In 2015, Florida received \$122,303,919 in domestic security funding to implement Florida's Domestic Security Strategic Plan. Congress allocated \$21,815,484 to Florida through the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP). The HSGP is comprised of three separate grants: State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), UASI and Operation Stonegarden (OPSG). For a more in-depth overview of the HSGP and other domestic security grant programs for which Florida received funding in 2015, refer to Appendix F. As with previous years, DHS allocates funds based on risk and anticipated effectiveness, as determined by the DHS application review process.

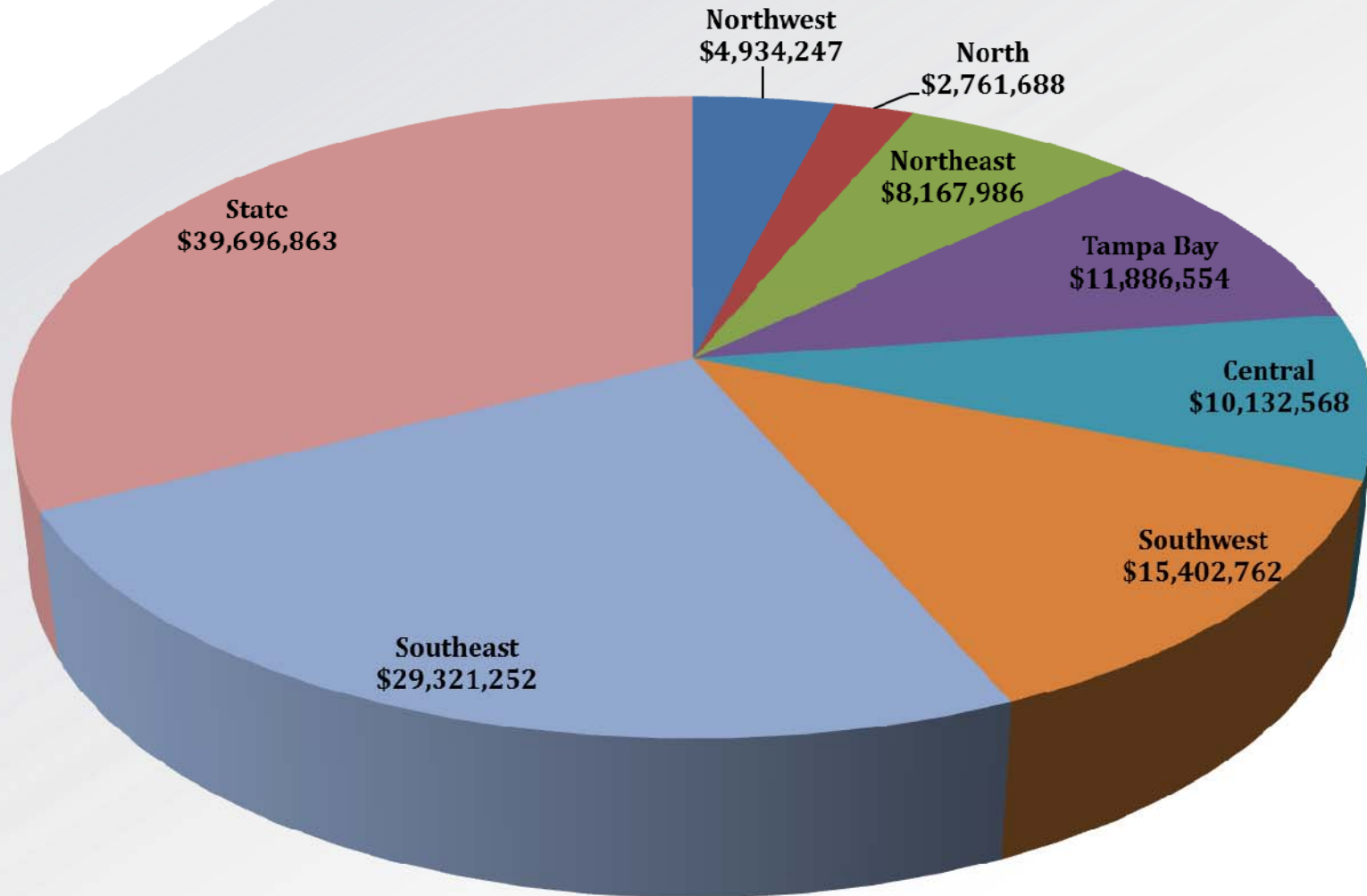
This year, Florida ranked fifth in total dollar amount received from SHSP funding, with a total of \$11,040,500 behind New York, California, Texas and Illinois. Charts and information on the following pages depict the 2015 grant awards by grant type and the regional distribution of 2015 grant dollars. Additional information, including cumulative award amounts, can be located in the appendices.

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

Florida's 2015 Award Amounts by Grant Type

Grant	2015 Award
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$35,068,823
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$11,661,604
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	\$29,486,535
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)	\$15,567,763
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$1,150,084
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$8,268,800
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	\$11,040,500
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	\$435,000
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program	\$8,500,000
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$1,124,900
TOTAL	\$122,303,919

FY 2015 Distribution of Awards by Region \$122,303,919



Appendix A: Domestic Security Funding by Region

FY 2015 Domestic Security Grants	State	Northwest	North	Northeast	Tampa Bay	Central	Southwest	Southeast
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$347,827	\$2,313,477	\$545,542	\$3,164,887	\$2,960,146	\$3,298,251	\$11,769,237	\$13,870,993
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$7,248,549	\$130,001	\$25,122	\$199,950	\$170,485	\$273,780	\$154,460	\$257,721
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$17,499,595	\$1,036,002	\$987,817	\$1,466,573	\$1,776,782	\$2,652,087	\$1,301,423	\$2,766,255
Department of Transportation Grants and Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$519,723	\$0	\$0	\$1,533,267	\$1,666,940	\$1,040,308	\$326,250	\$3,182,312
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)	\$9,340,604	\$640,908	\$681,854	\$950,489	\$999,557	\$1,037,288	\$815,604	\$1,101,369
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)*	\$0	\$299,912	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$200,172	\$230,000	\$320,000
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)	\$4,740,564	\$513,947	\$521,353	\$852,820	\$627,644	\$1,630,682	\$805,788	\$1,347,702
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$435,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,500,000
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$974,900
TOTAL	\$39,696,862	\$4,934,247	\$2,761,688	\$8,167,986	\$11,886,554	\$10,132,568	\$15,402,762	\$29,321,252

- “State” includes state agency projects and projects coordinated by the state on behalf of local governments.
- For FFY 2010, IECGP grant award information was not available by region or county. The only figure available was the amount awarded statewide.

Appendix B: 2015 Domestic Security Funding by County

County	AFGP	ASPR	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	THSGP	UASI-NGP	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Bay	\$0	\$25,499	\$146,581	\$81,547	\$140,000	\$0	\$60,572	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$454,199
Calhoun	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$43,667	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$43,667
Escambia	0	\$54,281	\$509,546	\$105,293	\$0	\$0	\$74,222	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$743,342
Gulf	\$0	\$0	\$71,127	\$54,765	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$125,892
Holmes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$41,129	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$41,129
Jackson	\$0	\$0	\$59,892	\$49,762	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$109,654
Okaloosa	\$263,049	\$25,221	\$126,308	\$84,354	\$159,912	\$0	\$194,760	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$853,604
Santa Rosa	\$0	\$25,000	\$64,008	\$75,813	\$0	\$0	\$31,650	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$196,471
Walton	\$706,871	\$0	\$58,540	\$61,042	\$0	\$0	\$152,743	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$979,196
Washington	\$1,161,868	\$0	\$0	\$43,536	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,205,404
Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$71,776	\$52,102	\$0	\$0	\$58,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$181,878
Dixie	\$0	\$0	\$69,189	\$54,696	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$123,885
Franklin	\$0	\$0	\$68,932	\$53,518	\$0	\$0	\$11,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$133,450
Gadsden	\$0	\$0	\$76,546	\$50,542	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$127,088
Hamilton	\$0	\$0	\$73,868	\$43,685	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$117,553
Jefferson	\$223,810	\$0	\$156,726	\$54,766	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$435,302
Lafayette	\$0	\$0	\$73,708	\$41,914	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$115,622
Leon	\$88,953	\$25,122	\$169,206	\$86,440	\$0	\$0	\$420,853	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$790,574
Liberty	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,066	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,066
Madison	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$44,111	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$54,111

County	AFGP	ASPR	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	THSGP	UASI-NGP	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Suwannee	\$45,455	\$0	\$73,708	\$48,438	\$0	\$0	\$11,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$178,601
Taylor	\$0	\$0	\$46,000	\$55,330	\$0	\$0	\$10,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$111,830
Wakulla	\$0	\$0	\$108,158	\$56,246	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$164,404
Alachua	\$120,319	\$64,951	\$190,524	\$82,135	\$0	\$0	\$167,951	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$625,880
Baker	\$300,987	\$0	\$19,581	\$43,475	\$0	\$0	\$33,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$397,043
Bradford	\$0	\$0	\$63,994	\$45,934	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$109,928
Clay	\$0	\$0	\$184,373	\$70,670	\$0	\$0	\$59,202	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$314,245
Duval	\$0	\$25,406	\$423,017	\$198,803	\$0	\$1,085,512	\$314,530	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,047,268
Flagler	\$0	\$20,985	\$61,658	\$65,920	\$0	\$0	\$16,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$164,563
Gilchrist	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$43,087	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$43,087
Levy	\$50,486	\$20,796	\$68,623	\$58,981	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$198,886
Marion	\$0	\$26,848	\$197,682	\$94,872	\$0	\$0	\$189,450	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$508,852
Nassau	\$0	\$0	\$127,692	\$63,776	\$0	\$27,755	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$219,223
Putnam	\$0	\$19,580	\$21,953	\$56,852	\$0	\$0	\$31,007	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$129,392
St. Johns	\$2,289,906	\$21,384	\$107,476	\$82,771	\$0	\$420,000	\$41,680	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,963,217
Union	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$43,213	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$43,213
Citrus	\$0	\$0	\$80,534	\$75,105	\$0	\$0	\$114,643	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$270,282
Hardee	\$0	\$0	\$52,664	\$46,211	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$98,875
Hernando	\$0	\$0	\$183,109	\$78,569	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$261,678
Hillsborough	\$0	\$64,997	\$466,872	\$254,580	\$0	\$1,666,940	\$453,001	\$0	\$150,000	\$0	\$3,056,390

County	AFGP	ASPR	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	THSGP	UASI-NGP	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Pasco	\$514,143	\$25,196	\$251,142	\$130,209	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,020,690
Pinellas	\$478,819	\$34,500	\$405,678	\$216,703	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$435,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,570,700
Polk	\$1,444,482	\$21,792	\$286,272	\$145,284	\$0	\$0	\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,957,830
Sumter	\$0	\$24,000	\$50,511	\$52,896	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$127,407
Brevard	\$0	\$0	\$432,805	\$142,657	\$0	\$714,675	\$171,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,461,937
Indian River	\$0	\$24,000	\$190,991	\$76,908	\$80,172	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$372,071
Lake	\$150,120	\$0	\$218,610	\$89,387	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$458,117
Martin	\$0	\$20,178	\$165,506	\$77,029	\$120,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$382,713
Orange	\$1,563,084	\$26,812	\$475,549	\$225,615	\$0	\$0	\$1,001,574	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,292,634
Osceola	\$50,828	\$0	\$245,611	\$82,647	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$379,086
Seminole	\$879,036	\$0	\$370,130	\$111,175	\$0	\$0	\$288,371	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,648,712
St. Lucie	\$0	\$177,833	\$319,976	\$94,683	\$0	\$325,633	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$918,125
Volusia	\$184,046	\$24,957	\$232,909	\$137,187	\$0	\$0	\$168,937	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$748,036
Charlotte	\$0	\$0	\$62,581	\$79,690	\$80,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$222,271
Collier	\$3,747,972	\$20,243	\$132,101	\$103,468	\$0	\$0	\$233,054	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,236,838
Desoto	\$0	\$24,173	\$207,773	\$57,197	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$289,143
Glades	\$0	\$0	\$2,399	\$42,399	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$44,798
Hendry	\$0	\$0	\$122,534	\$47,021	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$169,555
Highlands	\$0	\$0	\$138,887	\$58,294	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$197,181
Lee	\$7,451,156	\$38,400	\$177,741	\$147,445	\$150,000	\$0	\$379,947	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,344,689

County	AFGP	ASPR	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	THSGP	UASI-NGP	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Manatee	\$0	\$21,644	\$122,734	\$113,330	\$0	\$326,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$583,958
Okeechobee	\$0	\$24,000	\$58,945	\$46,404	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$129,349
Sarasota	\$128,613	\$26,000	\$275,728	\$120,356	\$0	\$0	\$192,787	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$743,484
Broward	\$6,494,224	\$205,339	\$1,003,254	\$337,368	\$0	\$2,271,575	\$213,983	\$0	\$150,000	\$0	\$10,675,743
Miami-Dade	\$2,551,619	\$52,382	\$1,113,874	\$435,521	\$170,000	\$811,262	\$741,049	\$0	\$749,900	\$0	\$6,625,607
Monroe	\$0	\$0	\$118,412	\$66,477	\$0	\$99,475	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$284,364
Palm Beach	\$3,831,150	\$0	\$530,715	\$262,003	\$150,000	\$0	\$392,670	\$0	\$75,000	\$0	\$5,241,538
State	\$347,827	\$7,248,549	\$17,499,596	\$9,340,604	\$0	\$519,723	\$4,740,564	\$0	\$0	\$8,500,000	\$48,196,863

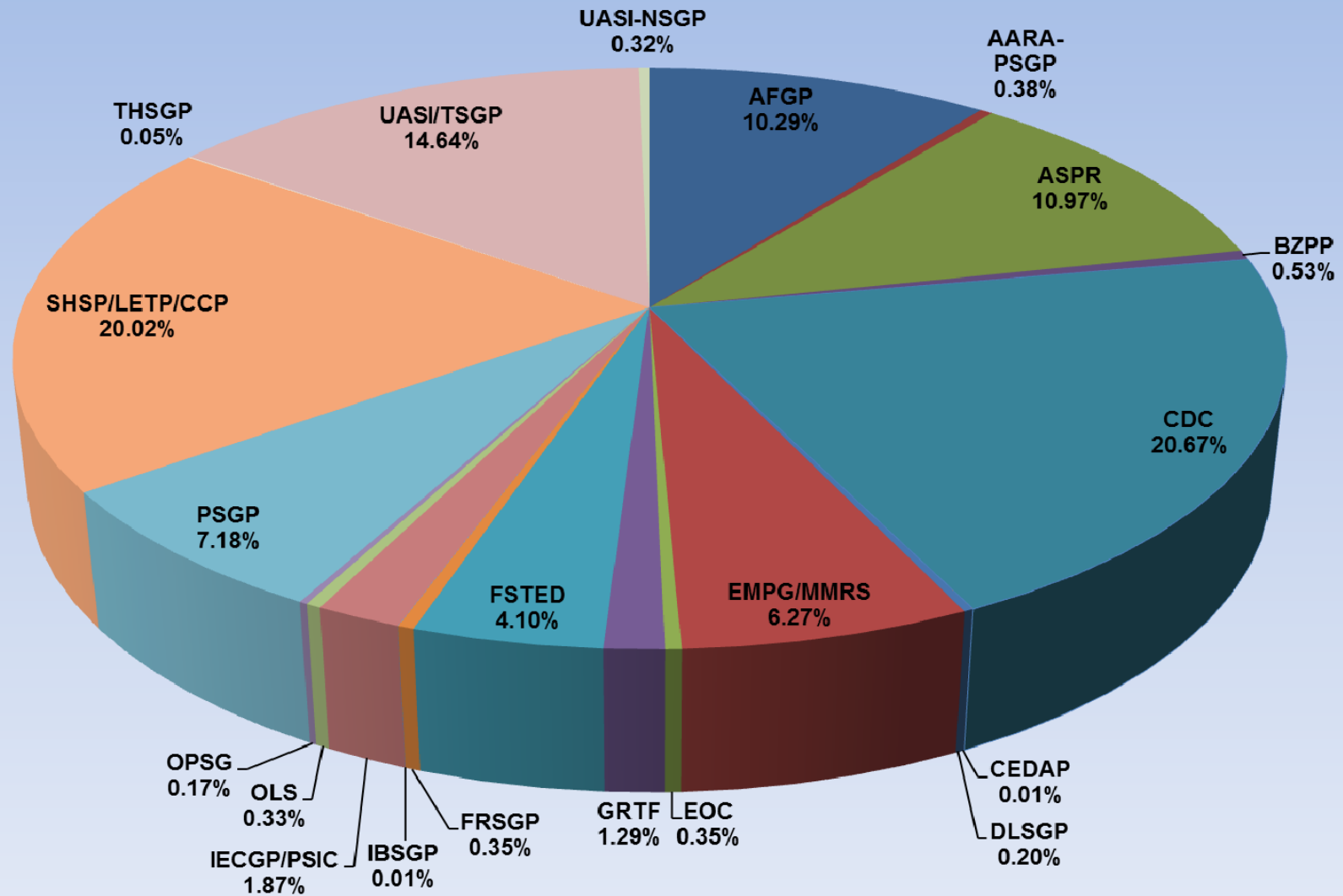
- “State” includes state agency projects and projects coordinated by the state on behalf of local governments.
- The ASPR grant includes allotments for “Direct funding for Hospitals” and “Funding to Health Care Coalitions” that are not provided to specific counties but by region. A breakdown of the regional allocation is provided in Appendix A.
- The UASI grant is awarded to high-density urban areas which may extend into multiple counties. The award listed here is the statewide total. A breakdown of the regional allocation is provided in Appendix A.

Appendix C: Florida's 2001-15 Domestic Security Awards

From 2001 to 2015, Florida has received over \$2.5 billion in domestic security funds.

Grant	2001-2015 Awards
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$259,194,093
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: Port Security Grant Program (ARRA-PSGP)	\$9,506,211
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$276,391,706
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)	\$13,467,888
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$520,878,458
Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP)	\$337,190
Department of Transportation Grants and Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$180,965,172
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)	\$5,064,150
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) and Metropolitan Medical Response System Program (MMRS)	\$157,893,195
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program*	\$8,898,000
Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development (FSTED)	\$103,425,148
General Revenue Trust Fund (GRTF)	\$32,557,049
Freight Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)	\$8,810,644
Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)	\$230,623
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP) and Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC) Grant Program	\$47,057,597
Operation Liberty Shield (OLS)	\$8,400,000
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$4,347,177
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)	\$504,365,472
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	\$1,202,478
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program and Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)	\$368,896,929
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$7,951,641
TOTAL	\$2,519,840,821

2001-2015 Domestic Security Funding \$2,519,840,821



Appendix D: Florida's 2001-15 Domestic Security Awards by Region

FY 2001-15 Domestic Security Grants	State*	Northwest	North	Northeast	Tampa Bay	Central	Southwest	Southeast
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$2,052,067	\$26,595,262	\$7,918,239	\$32,650,399	\$27,108,675	\$58,016,489	\$36,144,106	\$68,708,856
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: Port Security Grant Program (ARRA-PSGP)**	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,606,841	\$410,492	\$5,020,836	\$998,542	\$469,500
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$124,517,819	\$14,097,235	\$7,616,587	\$18,060,581	\$29,245,796	\$25,344,675	\$15,241,907	\$42,267,107
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)**	\$2,591,000	\$681,498	\$150,000	\$981,500	\$2,695,964	\$2,323,426	\$400,000	\$3,644,500
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$323,907,306	\$18,141,390	\$15,848,649	\$24,722,010	\$31,893,067	\$35,967,050	\$20,748,345	\$49,650,640
Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP)**	\$3,785	\$53,435	\$24,000	\$3,785	\$3,785	\$53,100	\$88,650	\$106,650
Department of Transportation Grants and Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$519,723	\$11,757,221	\$4,800	\$40,990,053	\$25,411,729	\$17,164,068	\$6,735,074	\$78,382,504
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)**	\$5,064,150	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) and Metropolitan Medical Response System Program (MMRS)	\$87,268,379	\$5,677,720	\$6,050,790	\$10,351,282	\$13,693,573	\$11,609,510	\$7,402,392	\$15,839,549
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program**	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,800,000	\$0	\$2,548,000	\$1,300,000	\$3,250,000
Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development (FSTED)**	\$595,000	\$4,402,583	\$0	\$0	\$18,107,218	\$4,202,236	\$0	\$76,118,111
Florida Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)**	\$5,262,077	\$0	\$0	\$3,548,567	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
General Revenue and Trust Funds (GRTF)**	\$32,323,716	\$18,663	\$11,654	\$23,309	\$31,866	\$60,636	\$21,842	\$65,363
Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)**	\$163,246	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$67,377	\$0	\$0	\$0

FY 2001-15 Domestic Security Grants (continued)	State*	Northwest	North	Northeast	Tampa Bay	Central	Southwest	Southeast
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP) and Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC) Grant Program**	\$12,755,884	\$2,325,037	\$3,850,000	\$4,906,915	\$6,951,390	\$6,929,424	\$5,603,947	\$3,735,000
Operation Liberty Shield (OLS)**	\$6,003,409	\$37,017	\$52,237	\$119,111	\$87,626	\$116,757	\$110,001	\$1,873,842
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$0	\$678,480	\$0	\$0	\$387,187	\$636,837	\$849,239	\$1,795,434
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)	\$188,177,529	\$32,429,129	\$29,346,084	\$43,646,394	\$54,607,449	\$53,346,876	\$36,148,094	\$66,663,917
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$435,000	\$0	\$0	\$767,478
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program and Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)**	\$2,185,979	\$0	\$0	\$40,110,057	\$79,196,330	\$52,680,247	\$0	\$194,724,316
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$91,990	\$1,029,814	\$150,000	\$0	\$6,679,837
TOTAL	\$793,391,069	\$116,894,670	\$70,873,040	\$224,612,794	\$291,364,338	\$276,170,167	\$131,792,139	\$614,742,604

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

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

Appendix E: HSGP Funding by Year FY 2006 - 15



The Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) was established in 2003. A consistent set of five grants have been designated as comprising the HSGP since FY 2006: the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program, Operation Stonegarden (OPSG), Citizen Corps Program (CCP) and Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS). The CCP and MMRS grants are no longer funded as discrete programs; however, but all activities and costs previously associated with these grants are eligible for the FY 2015 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP).

Appendix F: Overview of Domestic Security Grants

Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)	Program Overview ²
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	The SHSP supports the implementation of state Homeland Security Strategies to address the identified planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism and other catastrophic events. SHSP also provides funding to implement initiatives in the State Preparedness Report.
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program	The UASI program addresses the unique planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs of high-threat, high-density urban areas, and assists them in building an enhanced and sustainable capacity to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism. For FY 2015, Florida has two UASIs: Miami/Ft. Lauderdale (combined) and Tampa.
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	The OPSG program provides funding to enhance cooperation and coordination among local, tribal, territorial, state, and federal law enforcement agencies in a joint mission to secure the United States' borders along routes of ingress from international borders to include travel corridors in states bordering Mexico and Canada, as well as states and territories with international water borders.
Citizen Corps Program (CCP)*	The Citizen Corps mission was to bring community and government leaders together to coordinate the involvement of community members and organizations in emergency preparedness, planning, mitigation, response, and recovery.
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)	LETPP provides resources to law enforcement and public safety communities to support critical terrorism prevention activities, including establishing and enhancing fusion centers and collaborating with non-law enforcement partners, other government agencies and the private sector.
Metropolitan Medical Response (MMRS) Program*	The MMRS program supported the integration of emergency management, health, and medical systems into a coordinated response to mass casualty incidents caused by any hazard. Successful MMRS grantees reduced the consequences of a mass casualty incident during the initial period of a response by having augmented existing local operational response systems before an incident occurs.

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

Other Domestic Security-Related Grants	Program Overview
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA): Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)*	The ARRA PSGP was designed to create a sustainable, risk-based effort to protect critical port infrastructure from terrorism, particularly attacks using explosives and non-conventional threats that could cause major disruption to commerce, through projects that can be implemented quickly and create jobs.
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	AFG awards aim to enhance response capabilities and to more effectively protect the health and safety of the public with respect to fire and other hazards. The grants enable local fire departments and emergency medical services organizations to purchase or receive training, conduct first responder health and safety programs, and buy equipment and response vehicles.
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA): Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)*	The ARRA PSGP was designed to create a sustainable, risk-based effort to protect critical port infrastructure from terrorism, particularly attacks using explosives and non-conventional threats that could cause major disruption to commerce, through projects that can be implemented quickly and create jobs.
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	The HHS, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR), Office of Preparedness and Emergency Operations (OPEO), Division of National Healthcare Preparedness Programs (NHPP) funds the Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) cooperative agreement. The funding provided is to enable entities to improve surge capacity and enhance community and hospital preparedness for public health emergencies.
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)*	The BZPP provides funding to increase the preparedness capabilities of jurisdictions responsible for the safety and security of communities surrounding high-priority pre-designated Tier 1 and Tier 2 critical infrastructure and key resource (CI/KR) assets, including chemical facilities, financial institutions, nuclear and electric power plants, dams, stadiums, and other high-risk/high-consequence facilities, through allowable planning and equipment acquisition.
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	The Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC funds the Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) cooperative agreement. Funds are intended to upgrade state and local public health jurisdictions' preparedness and response to bioterrorism, outbreaks of infectious diseases, and other public health threats and emergencies.
Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP)*	The CEDAP complements the department's other major grants programs by enhancing regional response capabilities, mutual aid, and interoperable communications by providing technology and equipment, along with the training required to operate that equipment, to law enforcement and emergency responder agencies in smaller jurisdictions and certain metropolitan areas.
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)*	The DLSGP was developed to prevent terrorism, reduce fraud and improve the reliability and accuracy of personal identification documents that states and territories issue. DLSGP is intended to address a key recommendation of the 9/11 Commission to improve the integrity and security of state-issued driver's licenses and identification cards.

Other Domestic Security-Related Grants	Program Overview
Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)	The intent of the EMPG Program is to provide grant funding to assist state emergency management agencies in obtaining the resources required to support the NPG's associated mission areas and core capabilities. The federal government, through the EMPG Program, provides necessary direction, coordination, guidance, and assistance, as authorized in this title so that a comprehensive emergency preparedness system exists for all hazards.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program*	The EOC Grant Program was designed to improve emergency management and preparedness capabilities by supporting flexible, sustainable, secure, and interoperable EOCs with a focus on addressing identified deficiencies and needs.
Freight Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)*	The FRSGP funds freight railroad carriers and owners of railroad cars efforts to protect critical surface transportation infrastructure from acts of terrorism and to increase the resilience of transit infrastructure.
Florida Seaport, Transportation and Economic Development (FSTED)*	The FSTED was a state of Florida seaport bond financing program that distributed state funds to individual ports to help finance various FSTED Council-approved capital projects.
Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)*	The IBSGP provides funding to create a sustainable program for the protection of intercity bus systems and the traveling public from terrorism. The IBSGP seeks to assist vendors of fixed-route intercity and charter bus services in obtaining the resources required to support security measures such as enhanced planning, facility security upgrades, and vehicle and driver protection.
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP)*	The IECGP provided governance, planning, training and exercise, and equipment funding to states, territories, and local and tribal governments to carry out initiatives to improve interoperable emergency communications, including communications in collective response to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters.
Operation Liberty Shield (OLS)*	The OLS provided federal funding to states for domestic security measures instituted during a heightened state of alert. Funds were to be used for public safety agency overtime costs, contract security personnel and state ordered National Guard deployments required to augment security at critical infrastructure.
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	The purpose of the PSGP is to support increased port-wide risk management; enhance domain awareness; conduct training and exercises; expand of port recovery and resiliency capabilities; further capabilities to prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from attacks involving improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and other non-conventional weapons; and competitively award grant funding to assist ports in obtaining the resources required to support the NPG's associated mission areas and core capabilities.
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	The THSGP provides supplemental funding to directly eligible tribes to help strengthen their communities against risks associated with potential terrorist attacks and emergency situations.

Other Domestic Security-Related Grants	Program Overview
Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)	The purpose of the TSGP is to create a sustainable, risk-based effort to protect critical surface transportation infrastructure and the traveling public from acts of terrorism, increase the resilience of transit infrastructure, and competitively award grant funding to assist transit agencies in obtaining the resources required to support the NPG's associated mission areas and core capabilities.
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	The intent of the UASI NSGP is to competitively award grant funding to assist nonprofit organizations in obtaining the resources required to support the NPG's associated mission areas and core capabilities.

*This grant is no longer funded as a discrete grant program, but all activities and costs previously associated with this grant is eligible for the FY 2015 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP).

Appendix G: Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan

Provided below are Florida's strategic goals and objectives found in the 2015-2017 Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan. For a complete copy of this document, please visit www.fdle.state.fl.us.

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

Objective 1.1 – PLANNING: Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community, as appropriate, in the development of executable strategic, operational and/or community-based approaches to meet defined objectives.

Objective 1.2 – PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNING: Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard and, as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available.

Objective 1.3 – OPERATIONAL COORDINATION: Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.

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

Objective 2.1 – FORENSICS AND ATTRIBUTION: Conduct forensic analysis and attribute terrorist acts (including the means and methods of terrorism) to their source, to include forensic analysis as well as attribution for an attack and for the preparation for an attack in an effort to prevent initial or follow-on acts and/or swiftly develop counter-options.

Objective 2.2 – INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING: Provide timely, accurate and actionable information resulting from the planning, direction, collection, exploitation, processing, analysis, production, dissemination, evaluation and feedback of available information concerning threats to the United States, its people, property, or interests; the development, proliferation or use of WMDs; or any other matter bearing on U.S. national or homeland security by Federal, state, local and other stakeholders. Information sharing is the ability to exchange intelligence, information, data, or knowledge among Federal, state, local or private sector entities, as appropriate.

Objective 2.3 – INTERDICTION AND DISRUPTION: Delay, divert, intercept, halt, apprehend or secure threats and/or hazards.

Objective 2.4 – SCREENING, SEARCH AND DETECTION: Identify, discover, or locate threats and/or hazards through active and passive surveillance and search procedures. This may include the use of systematic examinations and assessments, sensor technologies, or physical investigation and intelligence.

Goal 3: *PROTECT* our citizens, residents, visitors and critical infrastructure against threats and hazards.

Objective 3.1 – ACCESS CONTROL AND IDENTITY VERIFICATION: Apply a broad range of physical, technological and cyber measures to control admittance to critical locations and systems, limiting access to authorized individuals to carry out legitimate activities.

Objective 3.2 – CYBERSECURITY: Protect against damage to, the unauthorized use of, and/or the exploitation of (and, if needed, the restoration of) electronic communications systems and services (and the information contained therein).

Objective 3.3 – PHYSICAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES: Reduce or mitigate risks, including actions targeted at threats, vulnerabilities and/or consequences, by controlling movement and protecting borders, critical infrastructure and the homeland.

Objective 3.4 – RISK MANAGEMENT: Identify, assess and prioritize risks to inform protection activities and investments.

Objective 3.5 – SUPPLY CHAIN INTEGRITY AND SECURITY: Identify, discover or locate threats and/or hazards through active and passive surveillance and search procedures. This may include the use of systematic examinations and assessments, sensor technologies, or physical investigation and intelligence.

Goal 4: *MITIGATE* the impact of incidents and events to reduce the loss of life and to property and the environment.

Objective 4.1 – COMMUNITY RESILIENCE: Lead the integrated effort to recognize, understand, and communicate, plan and address risks so that the community can develop a set of actions to accomplish mitigation and improve resilience.

Objective 4.2 – LONG-TERM VULNERABILITY REDUCTION: Build and sustain resilient systems, communities and critical infrastructure and key resource lifelines so as to reduce their vulnerability to natural, technological and human-caused incidents, by lessening the likelihood, severity and duration of the adverse consequences related to these incidents.

Objective 4.3 – RISK AND DIASTER RESILIENCE ASSESMENT: Assess risk and disaster resilience so that decision makers, responders and community members can take informed action to reduce their entity's risk and increase their resilience.

Objective 4.4 – THREATS AND HAZARD IDENTIFICATION: Identify the threats and hazards that occur in the geographic area, determine the frequency and magnitude, and incorporate the findings into the analysis and planning processes, so as to clearly understand the needs of a community or entity.

Goal 5: *RESPOND* in an immediate, efficient, and coordinated manner, focused on the survivors and their needs.

Objective 5.1 – CRITICAL TRANSPORTATION: Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of people and animals, and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment and services into the affected areas.

Objective 5.2 – ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE/ HEALTH SAFETY: Ensure the availability of guidance and resources to address all hazards including hazardous materials, acts of terrorism and natural disasters in support of the responder operations and the affected communities.

Objective 5.3 – FATALITY MANAGEMENT SERVICES: Provide fatality management services, including body recovery and victim identification, working with state and local authorities to provide temporary mortuary solutions, sharing information with mass care services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing persons/remains, and providing counseling to the bereaved.

Objective 5.4 – INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS: Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.

Objective 5.5 – MASS CARE SERVICES: Provide life-sustaining services to the affected population with a focus on hydration, feeding and sheltering to those who have the most need, as well as support for reunifying families.

Objective 5.6 – MASS SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS: Deliver traditional and atypical search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving the greatest number of endangered lives in the shortest time possible.

Objective 5.7 – ON-SCENE SECURITY AND PROTECTION: Ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for people and communities located within affected areas and also for all traditional and atypical response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.

Objective 5.8 – OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS: Ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of security, situational awareness, and operations by any and all means available, among and between affected communities in the impact area, and all response forces.

Objective 5.9 – PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SERVICES AND RESOURCES: Provide essential public and private services and resources to the affected population and surrounding communities, to include emergency power to critical facilities, fuel support for emergency responders, and access to community staples (i.e., grocery stores, pharmacies, and banks) and other first response services.

Objective 5.10 – PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES: Provide lifesaving medical treatment via emergency medical services and related operations, and avoid additional disease and injury, by providing targeted public health and medical support and products to all people in need within the affected area.

Objective 5.11 – SITUATIONAL ASSESMENT: Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects and the status of the response.

Goal 6: *RECOVER* quickly and effectively to restore our way of life following an incident or event.

Objective 6.1 – ECONOMIC RECOVERY: Return economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state, and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in a sustainable and economically viable community.

Objective 6.2 – HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES: Restore and improve health and social services networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health) and well-being of the whole community.

Objective 6.3 – HOUSING: Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.

Objective 6.4 – NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES: Protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate planning, mitigation, response and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate and restore them consistent with post-disaster community priorities, best practices and in compliance with appropriate environmental and historical preservation laws and executive orders.