

# 2019 Domestic Security Annual Report



*Making Florida Safer*

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## Introduction

In compliance with [Section 943.0313, Florida Statutes](#), the Domestic Security Oversight Council (DSOC) submits the *2019 Florida Domestic Security Annual Report*. The Annual Report describes Florida’s domestic security governance structure, highlights domestic security accomplishments and initiatives, and provides grant award information for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2019.

While terrorist threats continue to occur throughout the nation, Florida has taken a proactive stance in accepting the responsibility of critically assessing the state’s vulnerabilities and strengths to combat terrorism. The prevention of a terrorist attack remains a priority. Florida continues to strengthen relationships with key partners at the federal, state and local level to ensure the state is prepared to effectively prevent, protect, mitigate, respond to and recover from terrorist incidents, while also preparing for all types of disasters and emergencies.

## 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 and equally vital components of Florida’s domestic security governance structure: DSOC, Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTF) and the Domestic Security Coordinating Group (DSCG).

### Domestic Security Oversight Council

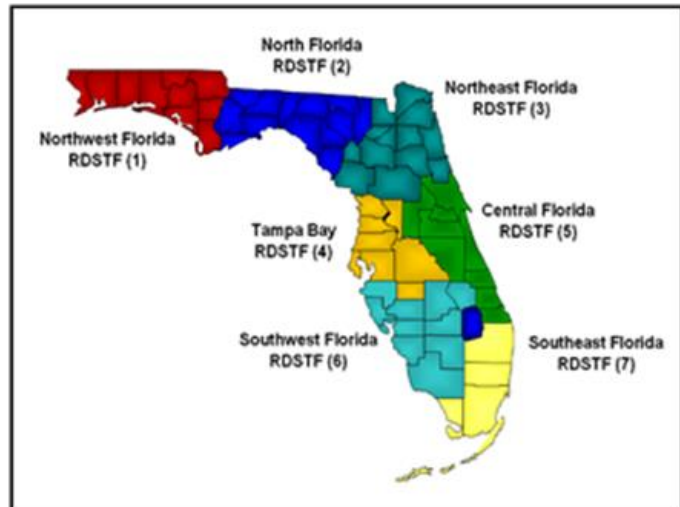
In 2004, the Florida Legislature formally established DSOC ([Section 943.0313, F.S.](#)) to provide executive direction and leadership on Florida’s counterterrorism and domestic security efforts, and provide recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature regarding the expenditure of funds and allocation of resources for domestic security purposes. DSOC serves as an advisory council that provides guidance to the RDSTFs and DSCG with respect to Florida’s anti-terrorism preparation, prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery missions and is comprised of seven

Executive Committee members and 23 other voting members. Additional agencies are represented as ex-officio members, including the Florida Commission on Human Relations, Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, U.S. Coast Guard, FBI, DHS, U.S. Attorney’s Office and Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI).

Domestic Security Oversight Council	
Executive Committee	Voting Members
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Commissioner of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Chair</li> <li>❖ Director of Emergency Management, Vice Chair</li> <li>❖ Attorney General</li> <li>❖ Commissioner of Agriculture</li> <li>❖ Commissioner of Education</li> <li>❖ State Fire Marshal</li> <li>❖ State Surgeon General</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council</li> <li>❖ Florida Emergency Preparedness Association</li> <li>❖ Florida Fire Chiefs Association</li> <li>❖ Agency for Statewide Technology</li> <li>❖ Florida Hospital Association</li> <li>❖ Florida National Guard Adjutant General</li> <li>❖ Florida Police Chiefs Association</li> <li>❖ Florida Seaport Transportation &amp; Economic Development Council</li> <li>❖ Prosecuting Attorney’s Association</li> <li>❖ Regional Domestic Security Task Force Co-Chairs</li> <li>❖ Statewide Domestic Security Intelligence Committee Chair</li> </ul>

## Regional Domestic Security Task Forces

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



## Domestic Security Coordinating Group

DSCG provides a structure for local, state and federal partners to respond to changing threats and capabilities within the terrorism landscape. The structure includes eight multi-discipline focus groups led by the DSCG Executive Board. DSCG is made up of representatives and subject matter experts from the RDSTFs, designated urban areas, other key organization



liaisons and private sector representatives who come together to address domestic security issues. The structure allows the DSCG's processes and decisions to be issue-driven, supporting locally-identified needs brought to relevant focus groups. Each focus group vets the issues to assess statewide needs, to address security gaps and to identify funding implications.

The Executive Board's mission is to provide information and recommendations regarding counterterrorism and domestic security to DSOC and the chief of domestic security.

## DSCG Focus Groups

The eight multi-discipline focus groups include Critical Infrastructure/Education, Communications, Fusion Center/Intelligence, Law Enforcement Data Sharing, Specialty Response Teams, Cyber Terrorism, Planning, Response and Recovery and Prevention and Awareness. The groups facilitate statewide and local planning, the delivery of training and exercises and provide recommendations to DSCG, DSOC and the RDSTFs on fiscal planning for Florida's assets. There are general functions that each focus group is responsible for such as strategic planning, gap analysis, equipment life cycle replacement and best practice

identification. In addition, the focus groups have functions that are specific to their area of expertise. The following are examples of significant achievements by the focus groups.

The Critical Infrastructure/Education Focus Group discussed threat trends and best practices associated with new requirements brought about through the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Act. The group also focused on practices to improve the safety and awareness climate within the higher education arena.

The Communications Focus Group implemented a new communications unit database to help with credentialing and allowing for an online process under the incident command system model. The group developed standard communication injects for use in statewide exercises and training and partnered with the Federal Emergency Communications Division to provide multiple technical assistance training courses and workshops to Florida in 2020.

The Fusion Centers/Intelligence Focus Group continues to promote Suspicious Activity Reporting. In 2019, more than 25,500 individuals have taken the training.

The Law Enforcement Data Sharing Focus Group facilitates a common platform that allows information to be shared within the state and nationally. It is being used by law enforcement members of school threat assessment teams in all Florida school districts. It is also an important aspect of identifying and managing all threats of targeted violence as outlined in the development of Florida's Behavioral Threat Assessment Management Strategy.

The Specialty Response Teams Focus Group's five-year strategic plans were approved by DSOC and they continue to keep current on all issues relating to drone counter measures. The group is developing a peer review assessment process for team evaluation throughout the state.

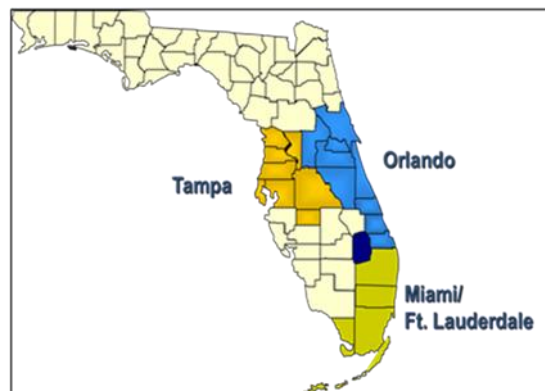
The Cyber-Terrorism Focus Group's Cyber Security Disruption Plan was approved by DSOC and an exercise is scheduled early next year to test the plan.

The Planning, Response, and Recovery Focus Group continued development of WebEOC (a crisis and incident management system) build-out initiatives and identified a platform for collecting after action reports. The group discussed training and exercises held throughout the regions, with specific presentations on reunification after a mass casualty incident. The group continues to promote "Stop the Bleed" workshops.

The Prevention and Awareness Focus Group promoted the "If You See Something, Say Something™" campaign statewide, including the development of a mobile application that will provide an additional way to report suspicious activities. The group also assumed oversight of the Florida Bomb-Making Materials Awareness Program (BMAP).

#### Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

The UASI provides grant funds for federally designated urban areas that are considered high-threat and high-density. In 2019, Florida received UASI funding for the Orlando, Tampa and Miami/Ft. Lauderdale urban areas. UASI representatives



participate with the RDSTFs in their regions and as voting members of the DSCG committees. Collectively, UASIs have one vote on the DSCG Executive Board and are represented by three non-voting members on DSOC.

## 2019 Statewide Domestic Security Priorities

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

- Support of new and innovative initiatives or pilot projects for new technology that may increase the prevention of terrorist acts.
- Information and intelligence sharing through the sustainment and enhancement of the “*If You See Something, Say Something*™” campaign, sustainment and augmentation of the Florida Fusion Center network and sustainment of the Law Enforcement Data Sharing system.
- Cyber Terrorism security projects that meet the criteria recommended by the Cyber Preparedness Advisory Group and approved by DSOC.

## 2019 Domestic Security Mission Areas

The Federal Emergency Management Agency supports the National Preparedness Goal that focuses on preparing the whole community for disasters and emergencies through core capabilities. The National Preparedness Goal organizes the core capabilities into five mission areas: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response and Recovery, which Florida uses to develop priorities and initiatives to address gaps and vulnerabilities. The 2018-2020 Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan uses the mission areas to define goals and objectives to achieve Florida’s vision of preparedness (reference Appendix G). The accomplishments highlighted in this report have positively impacted Florida’s domestic security-related capabilities and offer a few examples of the efforts made this year to ensure the safety and security of Florida’s citizens and visitors.

### PREPARE

Florida’s preparation efforts include planning; public education and awareness; operational coordination; and enhancing capabilities. Collaboration with state, local, private and other key stakeholders allows Florida to coordinate and unify efforts, improve training and exercise, raise awareness, share intelligence and information, decrease impacts, save and sustain lives and recover effectively for success.

Florida continues to prepare to meet the challenge of evolving attack methodologies that terrorists are using worldwide which has led to teams moving towards an integrated response method. As an example, the Southwest Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

facilitated a workshop for all regional Bomb teams and Hazardous Material (HazMat) teams. The workshop allowed participants to prepare for an event when there is both a hazardous material threat coupled with possible explosive devices. The teams shared the type of equipment that is used and collaborated on how they could combine their assets for the most effective response.

Additionally, the Miami UASI purchased medical Rescue Task Force kits for the City of Miami and Palm Beach County. These kits allow for efficient triage and treatment of trauma patients during mass casualty incidents and incorporate updated supplies, which can be used for hemorrhage control and airway management. A ribbon triage system was incorporated within the kits to quickly prioritize care when there are many injuries in a single incident.



"Stop the Bleed" training has been considered a vital part of preparedness training. Being able to delay bleeding until trained professionals reach the scene has proven to save lives. For this reason, many agencies and schools are participating in this type of training. This training is being held in numerous venues throughout the state to include workplaces, churches, and schools. All regions conducted "Stop the Bleed" outreach and opportunities for their community.

The increasing threat of complex coordinated terrorist attacks has a significant impact on emergency responders' preparedness. Those responding may not initially know they are responding to a terrorist attack or whether it is an isolated incident or part of something larger. The planning for such an incident is crucial to minimize loss of life and assist first responders with the most effective response. The Southeast Regional Domestic Security Task Force and the City of Miami conducted a region-wide complex coordinated terrorist attacks gap analysis followed by three table-top exercises. The exercises were based off scenarios from a complex coordinated attack but were focused on the recovery aspects regarding family reunification and patient tracking.



Numerous sporting and entertainment events are held in Florida throughout the year. The risk and vulnerability associated with a mass gathering creates a challenge for securing these types of venues. Florida's state, local, private and other key stakeholders collaborate to prepare and plan for safe events. Equipment to help monitor and assess threats is critical. The Miami UASI purchased surveillance tower platform was actively deployed at a recent event with more than 10,000 participants, to assist in law enforcement efforts. Monitoring of video feeds in search of suspicious or unusual behavior was provided in real time. The deployment of the equipment was deemed a success.

Additionally, prior to the start of the collegiate and professional football seasons, the Tampa Sports Authority and Tampa Police Department hosted a security overview and table-top exercises with the first responder community. More than 200 representatives from stadium stakeholder agencies and industries across the security, safety, and health spectrum gathered to review procedures and processes. Presentations on recent national and international mass-casualty and event related attacks were provided and followed up by an overview of law enforcement assets assigned to the stadium along with their capabilities. The scenarios



included drone penetration with white powder drop, subjects simultaneously entering the stadium from different locations and vehicles ramming pedestrians entering the stadium. Each agency was required to provide a response of their role in the scenario. This type of training helps prepare all disciplines on their role during an incident.



WebEOC has been instrumental in improving the ability of operational staff to communicate and request operational resources as well as track response performance deficiencies for planning. The Miramar Fire Rescue Department recently used Fleet Eyes, a component of WebEOC, during an apartment fire. By using Fleet Eyes, the on-duty battalion chief was able to quickly determine and send the closest unit with resources to the scene.

Incident Command System (ICS) trainings were held statewide to be prepared to manage incidents. Florida's emergency responders use the incident command system to collaborate and work through the different elements of an incident efficiently, whether it is a natural incident or a complex coordinated terrorist attack. The Miami UASI hosted a tabletop exercise to review Broward County Sheriff's Office's emergency response plans, procedures, protocols and notification systems. The scenarios were designed to reinforce its use during field and Emergency Operations Center operations and exercise the ability to transition to unified command demonstrating operational readiness of command staff.

All the regions conducted training and exercises to prepare responders and bring awareness to the citizens of Florida. Increasing the community's awareness of initiatives and resources available assists citizens in becoming proactive and better prepared in the face of a terrorist attack.

## PREVENT

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

Florida's fusion center operations develop, identify, assess and share information and intelligence with the primary purpose of thwarting criminal/terrorist attacks. Fusion centers promote information and intelligence sharing amongst local, state and federal agencies and other key stakeholders. The network of Florida Fusion Centers has been working alongside DSCG to increase awareness and training of Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR). This includes training on behavioral indicators, increasing awareness of the "If You See Something, Say Something™" hotline and other methods of suspicious activity reporting. Florida continues to lead the nation in training on indicators. In 2019, more than



25,500 individuals have taken suspicious activity reporting training across all sectors. That's a 14 percent increase over the number of individuals who took the training last year. The network of Florida Fusion Centers continues to collaborate on suspicious activity reporting analyses, which aid in connecting the dots between incidents across jurisdictions.

Fusion centers across the state participated in numerous exercises to aid in collaboration between the centers, response agencies and other entities. The Southeast Florida Fusion Center and the Miami-Dade Police Department held Terrorism Liaison Officer (TLO) training which covered situational awareness, domestic and international terrorist threats and suspicious behavior and indicators of terrorist activity. Terrorism Liaison Officers raise the level of prevention and preparedness within communities and better prepare public safety personnel to deal effectively with the threat of terrorism. Additionally, the Central Florida Intelligence Exchange (CFIX) provided Intelligence Liaison Officer (ILO) training as part of an outreach program to educate partners on the role of CFIX within the national intelligence community.

The Tampa Bay Regional Intelligence Center (TBRIC) hosted a regional intelligence briefing that provided updates on over 10 specific areas such as human trafficking and fuel thefts. Though much of the updates were basic crimes, it was recognized that these same networks can be easily utilized to conduct more nefarious domestic security incidents. Building networks and identifying players throughout the region, state and internationally helps to prevent or mitigate more serious incidents that could be of a terrorist nature.



The vast amount of information sharing and intelligence available makes systems that house this information a target for bad actors. Florida has made cyber security a priority in its domestic security strategy. Many regions conducted various types of cyber training. The Central Regional Domestic Security Task Force and the Seminole County Office of Emergency Management led a cyber security tabletop exercise to evaluate a series of key capabilities in the event of a cybersecurity breach. The exercise scenario consisted of a malware incident that initiated discussions on prevention, mitigation and response from an information technology, law enforcement and intelligence sharing perspective.

To better defend Florida's critical infrastructure cyber networks, many regions held cyber awareness training and workshops. The Southeast Regional Domestic Security Task Force hosted "Dark Web Training" in partnership with the National White Collar Crime Center and with instructors from the National Cyber-Forensics and Training Alliance. Twenty-five law enforcement investigators and analysts were trained on cyber research and analysis on the Dark Web. Attendees received high-level training on cyber-crime, encryption, BITCOIN, and other cyber currencies as well as basics on how to surveil the dark web safely and conduct anonymous research.



In 2019, the Florida Legislature created the Florida Cybersecurity Task Force to review and assess the state's cybersecurity infrastructure, governance and operations. As defined in Section 20.03(8), Florida Statutes, it will analyze and identify potential improvements of state government cybersecurity programs, including individual state agencies, and identify gaps or deficiencies in the state's overall infrastructure. The task force will make recommendations for improvement and prioritize the risks posed by identified threats.

Secure Florida, part of the Florida Infrastructure Protection Center housed at FDLE, continues to enhance cyber protection of critical infrastructure by providing outreach and training to government agencies, businesses and the citizens of Florida. The program strives to safeguard Florida's information systems, reduce vulnerability to cyber-attacks and increase responsiveness to any threat. In 2019, more than 1,500 people attended Secure Florida lectures. In addition to training, Secure Florida produces a twice weekly newsletter, which consists of open source cyber information, and a quarterly periodical, which includes cyber-related articles written by FDLE analysts and maintains the [Secure Florida](#) website.

Attacks on places of public assembly/mass gatherings continue to be attractive targets. Each year, DHS conducts a risk assessment for each state and the top 100 metropolitan statistical areas. The risk assessment methodology includes a soft target index, comprised of daily visitor data and a special event metric. The critical infrastructure unit works closely with each RDSTF to identify special events scheduled in their area of responsibility. RDSTFs, as well as the regional fusion centers, monitor these events and provide information needed to local agencies responsible for securing them. During this reporting period, more than 3,000 scheduled events were identified and submitted across the state. DHS compiles, validates and analyzes the events using the Special Event Assessment Rating methodology. Each RDSTF was provided a list of the events scheduled for their region as a way to assist in security planning and preparations.

It is critical that Florida prepares to meet the challenge of evolving attack methodologies that terrorists are using worldwide. Both international and domestic terrorist groups have adopted the use of vehicles as a primary means to conduct terrorist attacks during mass gatherings. Protecting communities from vehicle-borne attacks is often the focus of public safety special event planning. SHSP grant funds were spent to purchase anti-vehicle barriers as a pilot project for the Northeast Regional Domestic Security Task Force. To date, the anti-vehicle portable barriers have been successful and the agency plans to purchase more for the region.

Many agencies throughout Florida conduct community outreach to bring awareness to citizens. An example of this type of outreach is the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office "Business Partners Against Terrorism" program which was started to protect critical infrastructure in Palm Beach County. The sheriff's office also formed the "Citizen Partners Against Terrorism" program to develop partnerships with civic groups, schools, churches, communities and the citizens of the county. It provides knowledge and skills to detect possible suspect terrorism behavior and how to report the activity.

Florida's domestic security structure supports prevention and awareness initiatives that assist in sharing information statewide. These initiatives not only educate Florida's citizens but also those working in the critical infrastructure sectors and business sectors on how they can help prevent or mitigate a terrorist incident. Florida has implemented the Bomb-Making Materials Awareness Program (BMAP), developed by the DHS Office of Bombing Prevention and the FBI. The program uses a community approach in collaboration with local law enforcement agencies and



other first responders to identify homemade explosive precursors at the point of sale. This year, the Central and Southeast Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Forces trained 44 community liaisons, who visit local manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers and point-of-sale retailers in their area to educate them on the importance of being aware of suspicious behaviors and purchases and inform them of the

proper reporting mechanisms. Approximately 400 site visits have been completed to date.

Another statewide prevention initiative is the “If You See Something, Say Something™” campaign. In 2019, FDLE worked to promote Florida’s “If You See Something, Say Something™” campaign using a combination of paid and earned media, updating the online tool kit, and partnering with local law enforcement. The campaign created a general educational flyer for use by citizens and Florida businesses, produced an informational flyer for firearms dealers and gun ranges, updated the religious facilities online toolkit and added “Avoid, Deny, Defend” to active shooter preparedness. The mobile application is in the final phases of development and should be available in the Apple App and Google Play Stores in early 2020. In conjunction with the DSCG Focus Groups, the RDSTFs also conduct outreach and awareness of the program. In May, the Northeast Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force participated in the Jacksonville Sheriff’s Office’s annual Safety Fair. Representatives were on hand to continue to promote the campaign as well as other safety and prevention initiatives.



Receiving tip information is an important first step, however, when a report of activity leads to an identifiable person of concern and a corresponding threat, then the need to evaluate and appropriately manage the threat is critical. Section 1001.212(12), Florida Statutes, required the Department of Education to develop a standardized threat assessment instrument to be used by all public schools. In February, the Governor recognized the need for the development of a broader and more comprehensive threat assessment strategy and directed FDLE to develop a unified statewide strategy for identifying and managing threats of targeted violence. A committee with representatives from the Florida Sheriffs Association, the Florida Police Chiefs Association and Attorney General’s Office met this year to develop a statewide strategy for targeted violence prevention focusing on behavioral threat assessment management. The Governor is expected to unveil the strategy in January 2020.

The Governor also requested FDLE develop behavioral threat assessment management training through the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission for both front-line and senior officers. Additionally, FDLE must identify ways to assist local law enforcement partners in utilizing the strategy. Specifically, the department must help identify threats and mitigate those threats through existing cooperative entities such as RDSTFs. As local law enforcement moves in the direction of comprehensive threat assessment strategies, FDLE will work closely with local partners to ensure collaboration and cooperation on this important objective.

## PROTECT

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

In collaboration with the DHS Protective Security Advisors (PSAs), FDLE conducted or reviewed almost 30 critical infrastructure assessments across all seven regions in 2019. The surveys and assessments give users data regarding security vulnerability, threat, dependency and

consequence information. Some of the assessments included facilities/structures owned or leased by state agencies, state universities or community colleges and local governments or water management districts. Addressing the security of Florida's infrastructure is an integrated approach and includes publicly and privately-owned facilities.

Florida has also worked continuously on improving the security of the state's 14 major seaports, each requiring its own unique security solutions. For example, the Jacksonville Port Authority (JAXPORT), located along the St. Johns River, completed several capital and grant-funded projects to enhance the physical security and maritime domain awareness of this seaport critical infrastructure. Security enhancements included using closed caption TV at the Cruise Terminal, Blount Island Terminal, Security Operation Center and Talleyrand Terminal to maximize their ability to view both day and night operations in and around these facilities. The upgrades were completed at access points, perimeters, road intersections, high traffic areas and critical equipment storage areas. The port also boosted its inter-operable communication system by upgrading equipment and conducting regular communication tests. This system was originally purchased and implemented using grant funds in 2012.



JAXPORT also installed security gates at the main entry points to the Blount Island and Talleyrand terminals to enhance security and better control operational flow, installed additional bollards and barricades in front of the cruise terminal to better protect passengers from vehicle born attacks and distracted drivers, and

upgraded to LED lighting at the gate concourses and piers. The increased reliability and optimal performance of these lighting upgrades have increased safety during night operations.

In addition, Tampa UASI funded an Underwater Remotely Operated Vessel (UROV), primarily utilized to conduct pier-side, bi-quarterly searches of critical infrastructure areas of Port Tampa Bay. These searches will assist the bomb team in detecting and interdicting suspicious and/or explosive devices. The searches are not only used as a method of prevention to any terrorist activities but also as a means for the team to continue to enhance their skills should the need for a response to the region become imminent.



In alignment with the importance of protecting Florida's critical infrastructures, regional task forces engaged in several activities such as a full-scale active shooter exercise, held by the North Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force, at the Franklin County Courthouse. The exercise focused on an active shooter breaching the security access point of the courthouse and shooting during a hearing. The goal was to improve the courthouse's planning and coordination skills to keep locals safe in the event of an emergency.

The Tampa Bay Regional Domestic Security Task Force visited the Duke Energy Crystal River Power Plant to tour the facility, receive a briefing on the current status of the nuclear reactor shutdown, review security and incident protocol and view where incident command will assemble in the event of a reported situation. This site visit also allowed Duke Energy's staff to familiarize itself with the plans and procedures currently in place.

Recent terrorist attacks and natural disasters have shown the importance of having a resilient communications network infrastructure. The loss of connectivity during incidents results in the delayed deployment of response resources and impacts operational coordination by first responders not being able to communicate. This could ultimately lead to the loss of lives during a critical window of time. It is important that protection measures are incorporated into Florida's communication infrastructure to avoid disruption during disasters. Tampa UASI funding is being used to purchase critical communication infrastructure and user equipment to continue improving interoperable communications within the region.

Attacks on soft targets continue to be a threat. Large-scale open air venues present challenges for law enforcement to constantly monitor and protect. Physical protective measures can reduce the likelihood of a specific attack type, but they cannot protect against all attack methods. At the Naval Air Station Jacksonville Air Show, the Northeast Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force, SWAT, Bomb and Waterborne specialty response teams, along with federal, military and local law enforcement agencies provided security and intelligence capabilities to ensure the safety of all attendees and personnel at the event.

## MITIGATE

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

To reduce long-term vulnerability and better prepare for a cyber terrorism attack, Florida's DSCG Cyber-Terrorism Focus Group developed a Cyber Disruption Response Plan (CDRP). It is a hazard-specific plan that describes the organizational framework and operational concepts to prepare for, respond to and recover from a cyber-disruption incident affecting Florida. The plan establishes the framework of policies, programs and procedures to be utilized in the event of a threatened or actual emergency resulting from a terrorist act against the state's cyber infrastructure. It also defines the roles of the lead stakeholders and provides funding for a training exercise designed to test the plan and further refine response activities.

Several RDSTFs conducted training or workshops that provided resources on ways to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack. The Tampa Bay Health and Medical Preparedness Coalition offered to its regional partners the Nursing Home Incident Command System course. The training provides nursing homes and long-term facilities with training to aid in planning and guidance for response regardless of their size and capability for a variety of hazards which may arise. Participants were encouraged to assess their plans, policies and procedures as they related to emergency preparedness requirements.



The Florida Department of Health hosted a webinar with law enforcement and health/medical providers regarding Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) restrictions. The presentation provided a historic overview of the Act, its current provisions and how to declare a HIPAA waiver. A concern identified by the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School

(MSDHS) Commission was the confusion as to what information can be shared between medical care providers and law enforcement personnel during a mass casualty event. It appeared medical providers, claiming HIPAA restrictions, were reluctant to divulge basic information. The Commission recommended training personnel on the specifics of HIPAA as it relates to law enforcement response to mass casualty events.

## RESPOND

Response efforts comprise the necessary capabilities to save and sustain lives, stabilize the incident and establish a safe and secure environment following an actual act of terrorism. Efforts emphasize training and exercising through multi-discipline and multi-jurisdictional partners. Response efforts include critical transportation, environmental response/health and safety, infrastructure systems, emergency management and response capabilities, mass search and rescue operations, on-scene security and protection, operational communications, public and private services, healthcare system response, command and control, fatality management services and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive materials (CBRNE).

Florida continues to address the growing threat of active shooters, specifically at soft targets or mass gatherings where there is a high concentration of people. Florida held numerous active shooter trainings to spread awareness on how to be prepared and respond during an active shooter incident. The Northwest Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force and the First Judicial Circuit conducted an active shooter exercise to assess the effectiveness, identify gaps, and make the necessary changes to current protocols. Additional active shooter exercises were conducted in every region. Best practices and lessons learned were shared with participants.



Trainings and exercises are an integral part of being prepared to respond to an event or terrorist attack. Throughout the year, numerous trainings and exercises are held to test various response capabilities of regional task forces and specialty teams. Trainings and exercises are usually developed from recent events and the current threat environment. Hillsborough County hosted its first ever multi-agency, multi-disciplinary Active Shooter Hostile Event Response training at Pizzo Elementary School on the campus of the University of South Florida. Sixteen different local, state and federal agencies participated and nearly 1,000 volunteers role-played as elementary school students, teachers and assailants. This type of training tests operations in the event of a threat where multiple agencies rush to the scene and medical care is required. It allowed law enforcement and fire rescue personnel who usually do not have the opportunity to work together to practice operating as one unit at the scene of an active shooting. An after-action report is being prepared to identify strengths and areas requiring appropriate attention.

The Jacksonville Aviation Authority conducted an active threat exercise involving an active assailant killing and injuring numerous victims in the passenger terminal. The exercise evaluated key components present in these situations, including neutralizing the threat, initiating a unified command process, declaring and coordinating a mass casualty incident and establishing communications interoperability between responding agencies. As a result of the exercise, rescue task force operations and unified command efforts continued to improve and

incorporate additional topics in the agency's training schedule. The exercise also identified the importance and need to train the agency's civilian tenant base on "Stop the Bleed" techniques.



The North Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force and the Big Bend Healthcare Coalition hosted a series of workshops called "Save Life! An Integrated Response to Active Shooters". Participants were provided an opportunity to learn a variety of skills that could help save a life during an active shooter event. Additionally, this workshop provided first responders with the best practices, basic knowledge necessary for identification and coordination of handling explosive devices, to include tactical medical care.

The Southeast Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force and Miami UASI sponsored "Operation Heat Shield III" a complex, regional response exercise that took place at the major ports in Palm Beach, Broward and Miami-Dade counties to test regional agency coordination, response and rescue efforts faced during Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack (CCTA) scenarios at unique venues. The exercise was held at 19 venues throughout South Florida with more than 1,700 first responders participating in scenarios that included active shooters and other mass casualty situations.



The Tampa UASI continues to support the region through grant-funded equipment by purchasing two mini-Caliber robots for the Tampa Bomb Squad to expand their role and function. These lightweight, one-man portable robots deploy quickly and can be used in a wide range of scenarios. Their small size and fast deployment improves response times as well as public safety at large events.

## RECOVER

Recovery efforts, such as those identified in the Pulse nightclub attack, have allowed the state to identify solutions and build on existing strengths, while addressing weaknesses that may have existed pre-incident. They comprise the necessary capabilities to allow for effective recovery following a terrorist incident, emphasizing the need for the state to emerge stronger and be able to meet the needs of the future.

Hurricane Michael devastated the panhandle area. Although it was a natural disaster, Florida must prepare to respond to any disaster impacting human health or safety. Multiple agencies throughout the state continue to support recovery efforts in its aftermath. The same efforts would also be utilized in the aftermath of a terrorist incident.





During their deployment to the impacted area of Bay County, Pinellas and Volusia County Sheriff's Office members utilized critical incident response operations shelters and air conditioning units for shelter. The shelters and air conditioning units provided by Pinellas County Sheriff's Office, proved invaluable during the extremely high temperatures and humidity.

Often during training and exercises, the primary focus is on preparation and response capabilities. The recovery mission, however, is a critical piece in restoring the community's resilience. Measuring and planning for the long-term impact often required is difficult. The Central Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force and local agencies participated in a two-day active shooter and family reunification training exercise. The first day of the exercise was held at a local high school and involved a lone active shooter assailant beginning his assault on fully occupied campers. One of the initial victims was the School Resource Officer (SRO) assigned to the campus that the assailant shoots and renders non-ambulatory. The assailant continued his assault throughout the school campus, shooting many other victims while police and fire rescue responded. Many of the individuals on campus initiated first aid to each other by utilizing techniques learned from attending "Stop the Bleed" training. First responders arrived setting up triage and executing Police/Fire EMS victim extraction operations while law



enforcement searched for the assailant. The second day of the exercise focused on recovery and family reunification. A reunification center was set up away from, but nearby the school shooting scene. Trained staff members received and assisted family members and friends of those who may have been on campus at the time of the incident and were displaced and/or injured. While in operation, the reunification center provided critical needs such as counseling, nutrition, and lodging in some cases.

A major challenge associated with any mass casualty event is how to aid the victims and their families in the aftermath. For this reason, the Hillsborough County Office of Emergency Management held a meeting to review family reunification plans outlining the areas of concern and the procedures that will be undertaken. The plan identified the organizational structure that will be in place and the different areas of concern under three major components - operational, planning and logistics. Stakeholders were then asked to identify the various roles their organization could fill and the specific resources they could provide. Once the plan and concerns of the reunification center plan were discussed and clarified, the discussion moved to how to transition from a reunification center to a family assistance center. Other conversations regarding which agencies could lead or manage actual incidents as opposed to being the lead of the reunification center were conducted. In the course of the meeting, presentations and lessons-learned reports were given on past mass casualty incidents such as those that occurred in Aurora, CO, and Las Vegas, NV. Stakeholders from nearly 50 different state, local and private agencies and organizations were present.

## 2019 Domestic Security Funding

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

Florida's eight DSCG Focus Groups met to consider previously identified needs, develop project solutions to fill those needs, and recommend funding, based on their area of focus, from anticipated 2019 federal grant programs. These project recommendations were prioritized by the DSCG Executive Board and then submitted to DSOC for approval. The approved prioritized projects were included in Florida's appropriations bill providing the state's administrative agency authority to pass federal funds through to state and local agencies that have agreed to implement the projects.

### Florida's FFY 2019 Domestic Security Funding Process

Florida faces the challenge of remaining vigilant while experiencing limited grant dollars. The recent terrorist attacks in Florida reaffirmed the need to sustain capabilities and fund critical needs that far exceed the federal award the state receives in domestic security funding. Due to significant reductions of DHS grant funding, Florida will not be able to fund several million dollars of requests for FFY 2019. Additionally, the grant request approved for FFY 2019 does not include all of the potential needs for Florida, nor does it include the dollars that were eliminated or reduced before reaching the Executive Board as part of the funding process. Some of the items that will not be funded include enhancements to the communication network infrastructure, specialty response team training and protection measures for educational facilities<sup>1</sup>.

### Florida's FFY 2019 Domestic Security Awards

For FFY 2019, Florida received a total of \$110,744,232 in domestic security funding and Congress allocated \$33,022,858 to Florida through the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) to support Florida's Domestic Security Strategic Plan. HSGP is comprised of three separate grants: State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), UASI/UASI Non-Profit and Operation Stonegarden (OPSG). This year, Florida ranked fifth in total dollar amount received from SHSP funding, with a total of \$10,566,000, behind New York, California, Texas and Illinois. DHS allocates funds based on risk and anticipated effectiveness, as determined by the DHS application review process.

Charts and information on the following pages depict the FFY 2019 grant awards and distribution of grant dollars. Additional information, including cumulative award amounts, is located in the appendices.

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

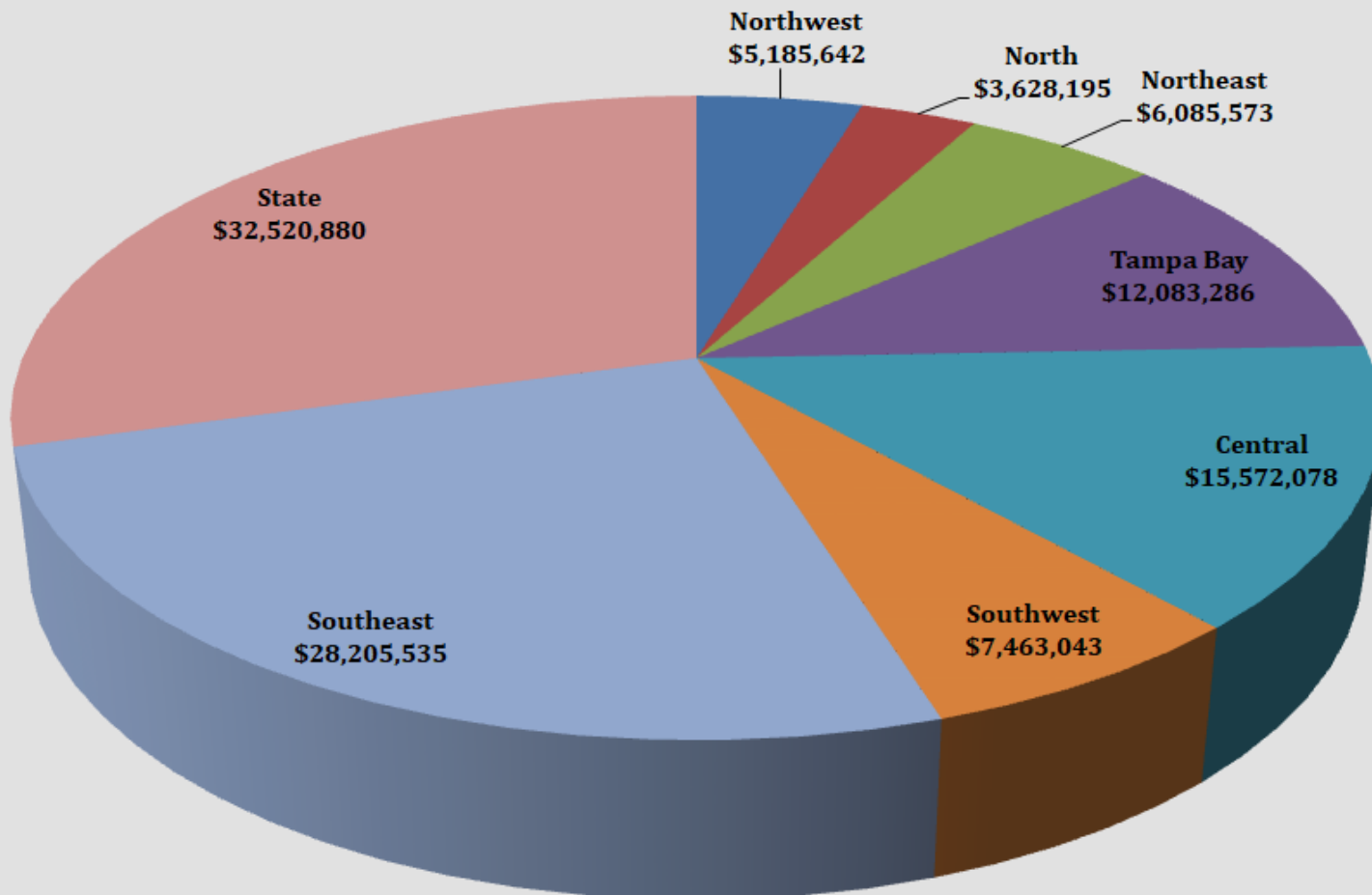
## Appendix A: Florida's 2019 Award Amounts by Grant Type

Grants	2019 Award
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$10,682,736
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$11,823,573
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$30,329,229
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)	\$16,148,783
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$3,082,563
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$8,737,053
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	\$10,566,000
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program	\$13,500,000
Urban Area Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$5,874,295
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$110,744,232</b>

## Appendix B: 2019 Domestic Security Funding by Region

FY 2019 Domestic Security Grants	State	Northwest	North	Northeast	Tampa Bay	Central	Southwest	Southeast
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$59,130	\$543,215	\$0	\$333,246	\$592,922	\$3,906,507	\$783,409	\$4,464,307
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$6,003,068	\$352,758	\$225,276	\$945,772	\$1,058,950	\$987,640	\$518,000	\$1,732,109
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$13,903,097	\$1,526,647	\$1,506,980	\$2,563,823	\$2,576,517	\$3,085,422	\$2,044,223	\$3,122,520
Department of Transportation Grants and Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$0	\$457,738	\$0	\$202,500	\$1,986,989	\$1,078,750	\$1,425,000	\$3,586,076
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)	\$9,689,270	\$651,587	\$686,065	\$977,658	\$1,044,703	\$1,091,071	\$844,613	\$1,163,816
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$0	\$426,563	\$0	\$0	\$380,000	\$400,000	\$675,000	\$1,201,000
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)	\$2,866,315	\$1,152,134	\$1,209,874	\$887,574	\$903,205	\$1,430,780	\$1,097,798	\$1,018,320
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,250,000	\$3,250,000	\$0	\$7,000,000
Urban Area Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$0	\$75,000	\$0	\$175,000	\$290,000	\$341,908	\$75,000	\$4,917,387
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$32,520,880</b>	<b>\$5,185,642</b>	<b>\$3,628,195</b>	<b>\$6,085,573</b>	<b>\$12,083,286</b>	<b>\$15,572,078</b>	<b>\$7,463,043</b>	<b>\$28,205,535</b>

### FY 2019 Distribution of Awards \$110,744,232



## Appendix C: 2019 Domestic Security Funding by County

County	AFGP	ASPR	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	UASI-NGP	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Alachua		\$278,692	\$441,247	\$84,626			\$231,648			\$1,036,213
Baker			\$88,000	\$43,668						\$131,668
Bay			\$179,505	\$83,446		\$132,500	\$293,540			\$688,991
Bradford			\$88,000	\$46,137						\$134,137
Brevard	\$106,487		\$491,408	\$148,522		\$1,078,750	\$158,000	\$75,000		\$2,058,167
Broward	\$1,564,273		\$873,554	\$355,693	\$200,000	\$1,572,908		\$1,600,000		\$6,166,428
Calhoun			\$88,000	\$43,787			\$332,435			\$464,222
Charlotte			\$110,000	\$81,897	\$300,000					\$491,897
Citrus	\$407,636		\$148,761	\$76,273	\$75,000		\$232,485			\$940,155
Clay			\$295,855	\$73,146			\$22,160			\$391,161
Collier	\$554,773		\$250,598	\$108,299	\$75,000		\$759,895	\$75,000		\$1,823,565
Columbia			\$176,000	\$52,613			\$58,000			\$286,613
Desoto			\$167,353	\$57,471						\$224,824
Dixie		\$5,445,794								\$5,445,794
Duval			\$93,004	\$54,784						\$147,788
Escambia			\$501,437	\$209,622		\$202,500	\$414,333	\$100,000		\$1,427,892
Flagler			\$457,620	\$108,251		\$325,238	\$40,915			\$932,024
Franklin	\$142,015		\$109,999	\$67,277			\$38,553			\$357,844
Gadsden			\$88,000	\$53,594						\$141,594
Gilchrist			\$88,000	\$50,730						\$138,730

County	AFGP	ASPR	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	UASI-NGP	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Glades			\$91,888	\$42,473						\$134,361
Gulf			\$88,000	\$54,835						\$142,835
Hamilton				\$43,779						\$43,779
Hardee			\$104,556	\$46,290						\$150,846
Hendry			\$84,114	\$47,375						\$131,489
Hernando			\$238,925	\$80,511						\$319,436
Highlands			\$194,957	\$59,037						\$253,994
Hillsborough			\$601,294	\$272,044		\$1,986,989	\$620,720	\$190,000		\$3,671,047
Holmes			\$88,000	\$41,231						\$129,231
Indian River			\$201,623	\$78,722	\$250,000					\$530,345
Jackson			\$88,000	\$50,010						\$138,010
Jefferson			\$88,000	\$54,846						\$142,846
Lafayette			\$88,001	\$41,932						\$129,933
Lake			\$300,527	\$94,381						\$394,908
Lee	\$228,636		\$289,868	\$156,941	\$225,000		\$244,738			\$1,145,183
Leon			\$225,002	\$88,904			\$1,151,874			\$1,465,780
Levy	\$94,595		\$170,995	\$59,226						\$324,816
Liberty			\$88,000	\$40,132						\$128,132
Madison			\$88,000	\$44,216						\$132,216
Manatee			\$440,052	\$119,011	\$75,000	\$1,425,000				\$2,059,063

County	AFGP	ASPR	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	UASI-NGP	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Marion	\$96,636		\$313,223	\$98,175			\$180,880			\$688,914
Martin			\$194,877	\$78,455	\$150,000		\$129,500			\$552,832
Miami-Dade	\$911,364	\$96,019	\$1,484,297	\$465,257	\$650,000	\$1,910,377	\$518,500	\$1,775,000		\$7,810,814
Monroe	\$118,341		\$110,000	\$66,800		\$102,791		\$75,000		\$472,932
Nassau			\$166,910	\$64,921						\$231,831
Okaloosa	\$452,583		\$251,521	\$86,025	\$351,563		\$440,500	\$75,000		\$1,657,192
Okeechobee			\$88,000	\$46,723						\$134,723
Orange	\$2,703,591		\$457,896	\$244,333			\$764,015	\$74,908		\$4,244,743
Osceola			\$225,000	\$90,152						\$315,152
Palm Beach	\$1,870,329		\$654,669	\$276,066	\$351,000		\$499,820	\$1,467,387		\$5,119,271
Pasco	\$171,000		\$299,354	\$136,244	\$305,000			\$100,000		\$1,011,598
Pinellas	\$14,286		\$757,661	\$224,950						\$996,897
Polk			\$315,967	\$153,497			\$50,000			\$519,464
Putnam			\$84,764	\$57,229						\$141,993
Santa Rosa	\$61,333		\$110,001	\$78,171	\$75,000		\$44,744			\$369,249
Sarasota			\$327,393	\$125,386			\$93,165			\$545,944
Seminole			\$493,439	\$116,015			\$379,265	\$192,000		\$1,180,719
St. Johns			\$215,393	\$87,099				\$75,000		\$377,492
St. Lucie	\$625,000		\$480,126	\$98,083						\$1,203,209
Sumter			\$109,999	\$54,894						\$164,893



County	AFGP	ASPR	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	UASI-NGP	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Suwannee			\$88,001	\$48,714						\$136,715
Taylor			\$88,000	\$55,363						\$143,363
Union			\$88,000	\$43,307						\$131,307
Volusia	\$471,429		\$240,526	\$142,408						\$854,363
Wakulla			\$308,972	\$56,458						\$365,430
Walton	\$29,299		\$88,000	\$62,164						\$179,463
Washington			\$88,000	\$43,667						\$131,667
State	\$59,130	\$6,003,068	\$13,903,097	\$9,689,270			\$2,866,315		\$13,500,000	\$46,020,880

- “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 B.
- 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 B.

## Appendix D: Florida's 2001-19 Domestic Security Awards

From 2001 to 2019, Florida has received over \$2.9 billion in domestic security funds.

Grant	2001-2019 Awards
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$383,628,548
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: Port Security Grant Program (ARRA-PSGP)	\$9,506,211
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$317,979,636
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)	\$13,467,888
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$624,804,286
Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP)	\$337,190
Department of Transportation Grants and Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$213,357,739
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)	\$5,064,150
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) and Metropolitan Medical Response System Program (MMRS)	\$212,194,577
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program*	\$8,898,000
Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development (FSTED)	\$103,425,147
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)	\$12,137,540
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)	\$547,561,472
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	\$1,202,478
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program and Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)	\$418,805,929
Urban Area Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$22,715,150
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,992,141,854</b>

## Appendix E: Florida's 2001-19 Domestic Security Awards by Region

FY 2001-19 Domestic Security Grants	State*	Northwest	North	Northeast	Tampa Bay	Central	Southwest	Southeast
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$2,111,197	\$33,437,590	\$8,763,149	\$61,199,964	\$49,519,149	\$91,419,437	\$49,615,824	\$87,562,238
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	\$143,754,622	\$15,590,546	\$8,470,407	\$21,762,484	\$33,231,495	\$29,233,777	\$17,338,710	\$48,597,595
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)	\$370,602,523	\$23,284,666	\$21,039,759	\$33,143,562	\$40,584,798	\$47,582,536	\$27,349,161	\$61,217,281
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	\$12,686,085	\$4,800	\$45,602,936	\$32,531,386	\$20,241,918	\$8,720,281	\$93,050,610
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)**	\$5,064,150	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) and Metropolitan Medical Response System Program (MMRS)	\$116,132,955	\$8,264,893	\$8,787,952	\$14,215,355	\$17,795,113	\$15,878,551	\$10,728,899	\$20,390,859
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program**	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,800,000	\$0	\$2,548,000	\$1,300,000	\$3,250,000
Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development (FSTED)**	\$595,000	\$4,402,582	\$0	\$0	\$18,107,218	\$4,202,236	\$0	\$76,118,111
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

<b>FY 2001-19 Domestic Security Grants (continued)</b>	<b>State*</b>	<b>Northwest</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>Northeast</b>	<b>Tampa Bay</b>	<b>Central</b>	<b>Southwest</b>	<b>Southeast</b>
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP) and Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC) Grant Program**	\$12,755,884	\$2,325,037	\$3,850,000	\$4,906,915	\$6,951,390	\$6,929,424	\$5,603,947	\$3,735,000
Operation Liberty Shield (OLS)**	\$6,003,409	\$37,017	\$52,237	\$119,111	\$87,626	\$116,757	\$110,001	\$1,873,842
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$0	\$1,627,671	\$0	\$0	\$1,242,187	\$1,622,009	\$2,539,239	\$5,106,434
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)	\$201,545,726	\$35,851,708	\$32,502,701	\$47,321,369	\$58,668,741	\$59,609,604	\$40,207,313	\$71,854,310
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$435,000	\$0	\$0	\$767,478
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program and Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)**	\$2,185,979	\$0	\$0	\$40,110,057	\$94,245,330	\$58,430,247	\$0	\$223,834,316
Urban Area Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$0	\$75,000	\$0	\$266,990	\$2,213,314	\$818,172	\$272,000	\$19,069,674
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$901,614,992</b>	<b>\$138,336,391</b>	<b>\$83,656,659</b>	<b>\$277,612,745</b>	<b>\$358,822,231</b>	<b>\$346,090,666</b>	<b>\$165,294,409</b>	<b>\$720,713,761</b>

\* 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 active and inactive domestic security grant programs listed above, see Appendix F.

## Appendix F: Overview of Domestic Security Grants

Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)	Program Overview <sup>2</sup>
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 Area 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. In FY 2019, Florida has three UASIs: Miami/Ft. Lauderdale (combined), Orlando and Tampa.
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	The OPSG program provides funding to enhance cooperation and coordination among local, tribal, territorial, state, and federal law enforcement agencies in a joint mission to secure the United States' borders along routes of ingress from international borders to include travel corridors in states bordering Mexico and Canada, as well as states and territories with international water borders.
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 provided 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.
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)	AFGP 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 service organizations to purchase or receive training, conduct first responder health and safety programs, and buy equipment and response vehicles.

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

Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	The Health and Human Services (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 enables entities to improve surge capacity and enhance community and hospital preparedness for public health emergencies.
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)*	The BZPP provided 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 complemented the department's other major grant programs by enhancing regional response capabilities, mutual aid, and interoperable communications by providing technology and equipment, along with the training required to operate that equipment, to law enforcement and emergency responder agencies in smaller jurisdictions and certain metropolitan areas.
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)*	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.
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 National Preparedness Goal, 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 funded freight railroad carriers and railroad car owners' efforts to protect critical surface transportation infrastructure from acts of terrorism and to increase the resilience of transit infrastructure.
Florida Seaport, Transportation and Economic Development (FSTED)*	The FSTED was 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 provided funding to create a sustainable program for the protection of intercity bus systems and the traveling public from terrorism. The IBSGP sought to assist vendors of fixed-route intercity and charter bus services in obtaining the resources required to support security measures such as enhanced planning, facility security upgrades, and vehicle and driver protection.
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP)*	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 directly to eligible tribes to help strengthen their communities against risks associated with potential terrorist attacks and emergency situations.
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 are eligible for the FY 2019 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP).

## Appendix G: Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan

Provided below are Florida's strategic goals and objectives found in the 2019-2020 Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan. For a complete copy of this document, please visit <http://www.fdle.state.fl.us>.

### GOAL 1: PREPARE FOR DOMESTIC SECURITY INCIDENTS.

**Objective 1.1: Planning** — Develop and maintain strategic, operational, and tactical plans to meet defined goals.

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

**Objective 1.3: Operational Coordination** — Encourage the use of a unified and coordinated operational structure that integrates identified stakeholders based on the incident.

**Objective 1.4: Enhancing Capabilities** — Plan, train, equip, and exercise new and existing capabilities.

### GOAL 2: PREVENT, PREEMPT AND DETER ACTS OF TERRORISM.

**Objective 2.1: Information and Intelligence Sharing** — Gather, analyze, and share terrorism information and intelligence with public and private partners incorporating the established fusion process. (Fusion Centers and DSCG P&A)

**Objective 2.2: Interdiction of Threats** — Ensure collaboration with public and private partners to share, investigate, and interdict actionable threats. (All RDSTFs)

**Objective 2.3: Threats and Violent Extremism** — Monitor, identify, analyze, and investigate known and potential threats. (All RDSTF's, DSCG P&A/Fusion)

**Objective 2.4: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) Prevention** — Continue support for the regional and State Bomb Squads and Explosive Detection Canine Teams to further enhance our Improvised Explosive Device (IED) prevention and response efforts.

### GOAL 3: PROTECT OUR RESIDENTS, VISITORS AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AGAINST ACTS OF TERRORISM.

**Objective 3.1: Access Control and Identity Verification** — Control unauthorized access to physical and/or virtual environments using a broad range of security measures.

**Objective 3.2: Cyber Terrorism** — Protect against the unauthorized access to, the use of, the release of, or the damage to electronic communications systems, data, and services.

**Objective 3.3: Physical Protective Measures** — Reduce risks by protecting borders and critical infrastructure.



## **GOAL 4: MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF AN INCIDENT TO PRESERVE LIFE, PROPERTY, AND THE ENVIRONMENT.**

**Objective 4.1: Community Resilience** — Promote resiliency through education, participation, and informed decision making. (RDSTF/DOH/PRR)

**Objective 4.2: Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction** — Build and sustain resilient systems to reduce the likelihood, severity, and duration of adverse consequences from domestic security incidents (RDSTFs, CI, P&A, PRR).

**Objective 4.3: Risk and Resilience Assessment** — Promote the use of risk assessments to improve disaster resilience. (Local, regional, and state agencies; RDSTFs, SRT)

**Objective 4.4: Threats and Hazards Identification** — Identify the threats and hazards that exist in assigned areas of responsibility. (RDSTF)

## **GOAL 5: RESPOND UTILIZING THE INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM FRAMEWORK, IN AN IMMEDIATE, EFFICIENT AND COORDINATED MANNER, FOCUSED ON THE SURVIVORS AND THEIR NEEDS.**

**Objective 5.1: Critical Transportation** — Support transportation services are available to include 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 and 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 in the affected communities. (FDEM/Local EM/Fusion)

**Objective 5.3: Infrastructure Systems** — Suggest best practices to stabilize critical infrastructure functions and minimize health and safety threats.

**Objective 5.4: Enhance Emergency Management and Response Capabilities Including Mass Search and Rescue Operations** — Have the ability to deploy search and rescue capabilities with the goal of saving the greatest number of endangered lives in the shortest time possible. (SRT)

**Objective 5.5: On-Scene Security and Protection** — Ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for people and resources located within affected areas and for response personnel. (RDSTF/SRT/PRR)

**Objective 5.6: Operational Communications** — Establish the capacity for timely communications in support of operations between affected communities and all response forces.

**Objective 5.7: Public and Private Services and Resources** — Maintain the ability to provide essential public and private services and resources to an affected population and surrounding communities (i.e., emergency power to critical facilities, fuel support for emergency responders, access to community staples and other emergency response services, etc.).

**Objective 5.8: Healthcare System Response** — Operate resilient healthcare systems to ensure that patients receive timely and appropriate care during emergencies.

**Objective 5.9: Command and Control** — Maintain capability to provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of an incident, any cascading effects and the status of any response

**Objective 5.10: Fatality Management Services** — Provide fatality management services, including body recovery and victim identification, temporary mortuary solutions, family reunification, and counseling services.

**Objective 5.11: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive materials (CBRNE)** — Strengthen CBRNE Preparedness and Response Capabilities By acquiring the necessary equipment, training, and other resources needed by first responders to effectively detect, interdict, and respond to acts of terrorism or accidents involving CBRNE materials or agents, CBRNE preparedness and response capabilities. (SRT/PRR/RDSTF)

## **GOAL 6: RECOVER QUICKLY AND EFFECTIVELY FOLLOWING AN INCIDENT.**

**Objective 6.1: Economic Recovery** — Ensure the capability to return the economy and critical commerce to viable operation levels by encouraging economic restoration throughout the affected communities. (RDSTF)