

2020 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 *2020 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) 2020.

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. This year, Florida faced a new threat in the form of the Coronavirus (COVID-19), which quickly became a global pandemic. Florida provided information and resources for the safety of the community, while also ensuring the state was prepared to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond to and recover from terrorist incidents.

Florida’s Domestic Security Governance Structure

Florida has built an inclusive governance structure designed to encourage and facilitate multi-jurisdictional and multi-disciplinary participation at all levels of government to support successful implementation of the state’s Domestic Security Strategic Plan. There are three major and equally vital components of Florida’s domestic security governance structure: DSOC, Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTFs) and the Domestic Security Coordinating Group (DSCG).

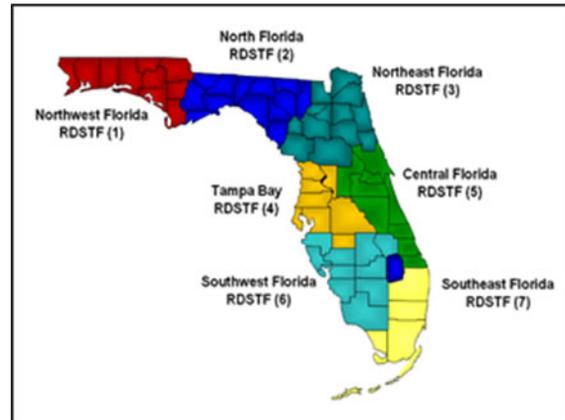
Domestic Security Oversight Council

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

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

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, address security gaps and identify funding implications. The Executive Board's mission is to provide information and recommendations regarding counterterrorism and domestic security to DSOC and the chief of domestic security. Due to COVID-19, the majority of DSCG meetings were held virtually this year.

DSCG Focus Groups

The eight multi-discipline focus groups include Critical Infrastructure/Education, Communications, Fusion Centers/Intelligence, Law Enforcement Data Sharing, Specialty Response Teams, Cyber 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 each focus group is responsible for such as strategic planning, gap analysis, equipment life cycle replacement and best practice identification. In addition, the focus groups have functions specific to their area of expertise. The following are examples of significant achievements by the focus groups.

The Critical Infrastructure/Education Focus Group finalized the merger of their group by combining bylaws and reestablishing membership guidelines. They collaborated with local law enforcement agencies and the Communications Focus Group to develop a state college interoperable communications funding project. The group also looked at ways to improve communication with first responders during incidents at educational facilities, reviewed the structure of schools in the COVID environment and prioritized target hardening with an emphasis on soft targets.

The Communications Focus Group completed multiple workshops to revise the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan. A final draft has been approved by the group and will be reviewed by the Executive Board in February 2021. New enhancements for the mutual aid radio cache units were proposed, which will allow for improved interoperability between units as well as state and local Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs).

The Fusion Centers/Intelligence Focus Group continued to promote Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR). In 2020, more than 8,500 individuals in Florida have taken SAR training across all sectors. The group has continued to build on the good work and collaborative efforts of Florida's fusion centers over the last several years. In addition to providing analytical assistance and support to partner agencies, the centers participated in a wide variety of projects, developed products shared with the law enforcement community and partners and provided technical and analytical expertise in a wide variety of investigations.

The Law Enforcement Data Sharing Focus Group facilitates a common platform that allows information to be shared within the state and nationally. This platform is an important aspect of identifying and managing all threats of targeted violence. The group continued to look at the sustainment of the datasharing system and assessing the positions associated with the system.

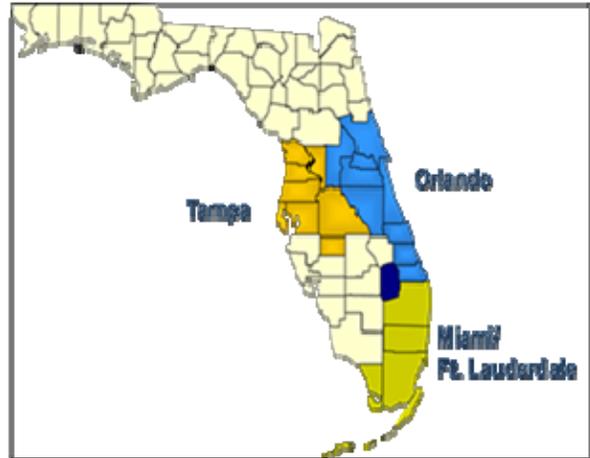
The Specialty Response Teams Focus Group amended their by-laws, to include adding a Florida Highway Patrol Commercial Vehicle Enforcement membership position, due to their extensive service and the financial resources they provide to the group. The group implemented a peer review assessment process for team evaluation throughout the state. The process will include a calendar of assessments, criteria for assessments and a template providing results of the assessments. The group continues to update their five-year strategic plans and Standard Operation Guides.

The Cyber-Terrorism Focus Group conducted a virtual tabletop exercise of The State of Florida Cyber Disruption Response Plan, which outlines the state's response to cyber-disruption incidents affecting state, local and critical private sector systems. A follow-up virtual meeting was held in mid-November to review the after-action report and improvement plan. The plan will be updated and the revised plan will be presented to the DSOC for final approval.

The Planning, Response and Recovery Focus Group continued to enhance usage of WebEOC (a crisis and incident management system) and its build-out initiatives. The group reviewed training and exercises held throughout the regions, with specific presentations on reunification after a mass casualty incident. The Prevention and Awareness Focus Group promoted the If You See Something, Say Something™ campaign statewide, including the development of a mobile application that provides an additional way to report suspicious activities. The group also discussed non-traditional ways to market the campaign due to COVID-19.

Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

UASI provides grant funds for federally designated urban areas that are considered high-threat and high-density. In 2020, 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.



2020 Statewide Domestic Security Priorities

DSOC recognizes the prevention of any terrorist act as the single most important domestic security initiative for Florida and, in response, establishes priorities on an annual basis to address the present threat landscape. Projects submitted for grant funding 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:

- The support of new and innovative initiatives or pilot projects for new technology and equipment that may increase the prevention and/or response to terrorist acts.
- Information and intelligence sharing through the sustainment and enhancement of the If You See Something, Say Something™ campaign, the Florida Fusion Center network and the Law Enforcement Data Sharing system.
- Cyber Terrorism security projects that meet the criteria recommended by the Cyber Preparedness Advisory Group and approved by the DSOC, updated on March 27, 2018.

2020 Domestic Security Mission Areas

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) supports the National Preparedness Goal that focuses on preparing the whole community for disasters and emergencies through core capabilities. The National Preparedness Goal organizes the core capabilities into 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 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 Gainesville Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team participated in a bio-hazard walkthrough at a University of Florida laboratory. 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.

A vital part of preparation during critical events is providing community awareness on the resources available to them. “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. Healthcare Coalitions in Palm Beach, Broward and Miami-Dade Counties conducted training for numerous people on the proper use of a tourniquet while enabling them to train others in the process. Additionally, the Northwest Florida area Red Cross provided a services overview for the community. Information included updated contact information for requesting emergency services through the Red Cross as well as a general overview of the agency’s capabilities and most requested services available to the region.

Additionally, the Northwest RDSTF in conjunction with the region’s power utilities, updated location and contact information for the area’s dispatch centers and critical communication infrastructure necessary to operate these centers. This was done as part of a scheduled response plan update. This information will help ensure timely power restoration efforts in the event of widespread power outages across the region to critical 911 and law enforcement dispatch centers.

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 coordinated attacks. The planning for such an incident is crucial to minimize loss of life and assist first responders with the most effective response. The Southwest RDSTF conducted a Mass Fatality Exercise hosted by the Florida Department of Health. This was a community partner exercise working towards improving operational preparedness of a mass fatality event. The collaboration between agencies was successful in opening a dialogue on this critical topic. Also, the Central Florida Disaster Medical Coalition conducted planning meetings for their 2020 region-wide Multi-Casualty Incident full-scale exercise. This preparedness event is for hospitals that engage the health and medical disciplines as well as other first responders, emergency personnel, victim advocate groups and the community. The exercise is postponed until 2021 due to COVID-19.

Many sporting and entertainment events were cancelled this year due to COVID-19. However, as Super Bowl LV looms on the horizon for Tampa Bay, critical infrastructure assessments were conducted on venue sites involved in hosting the event. A tabletop exercise will be held to see how the individual teams respond in a specific scenario to identify gaps and to confirm collaborative effort. Human trafficking operations will commence in advance to minimize criminal activities and persons who prey on the visitors and community. Efforts are underway utilizing social media and advertising venues associated with If You See Something Say Something™.

to promote awareness of possible questionable persons, situations or packages. In addition to the tabletop exercise, the Tampa Police Department Marine Unit conducted a multi-agency dive training operation involving its underwater search and recovery team, bomb squad divers, the Tampa Fire Rescue Tactical Medics and Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office Bomb Squad Divers. Initial instruction was provided on land, followed by actual dive sites, which were critical to display proficiency and interoperability in the advanced techniques such as vessel hull search techniques. The marine unit was able to use the UASI grant-funded 2018 Parker 2520 XLD vessel to transport divers to the different training locations.



Incident Command System (ICS) trainings were held statewide to aid in the preparation of managing incidents. Florida's emergency responders use the ICS to collaborate and efficiently work through the different elements of an incident, whether it is a natural incident or a complex coordinated terrorist attack. The City of Tampa announced the offering of ICS 300 and ICS 400 courses for their employees as well as others in the region or state on specific dates in December. These classes are designed to reinforce its use during field and EOC operations and exercise the ability to transition to unified command demonstrating operational readiness of command staff.

All regions conducted training and exercises to prepare responders and bring awareness to the citizens of Florida. Increasing community 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 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 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 (SEFFC) and the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office held Terrorism Liaison Officer (TLO) training, which covered situational awareness, domestic and international terrorist threats and suspicious behavior and indicators of terrorist

activity. TLOs raise the level of prevention and preparedness within communities and better prepare public safety personnel to deal effectively with the threat of terrorism. Additionally, the Central Florida Intelligence Exchange (CFIX) hosted a Regional Domestic Terrorism Summit that focused on the sharing of information relating to trends and tactics utilized by domestic violent extremists to plan, attempt or carryout violent acts.

Fusion centers throughout the state continued to build partnerships throughout the year. The CFIX and SEFFC provided Intelligence Liaison Officer training as part of an outreach program to educate partners on the role of regional fusion centers within the national intelligence community. The Florida Fusion Center (FFC) spent the year actively developing standardized training to enhance liaison programs at the regional fusion centers.

The FFC, working with the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, the National Fusion Center Association (NFCA) and federal, state and local agencies continued to develop a series of training and information videos. To date, videos on the role of fusion centers in mass casualty response and preventing threats to the homeland, and an overview of the Network of National Fusion Centers and fusion liaison programs have been released. Members of the FFC are actively involved in NFCA committees to help develop and enhance training, tradecraft and analyst development across the country.

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. FDLE conducted a grant-funded statewide cyber training for IT security managers, policy writers and high-tech crime investigators to help determine the effectiveness of their information security defenses. Representatives from each of the seven RDSTFs participated the course titled Implementing and Auditing the Critical Security Controls In-Depth.



This course is part of ongoing annual training initiated by the Cyber Terrorism Focus Group. These offerings have proven to strengthen the community from potential cyber-attacks and to build comraderies among the cyber community.

Secure Florida, part of the Florida Infrastructure Protection Center housed at FDLE, continues to enhance cyber protection of critical infrastructure by providing outreach and training to government agencies, businesses and Florida's citizens. The program strives to safeguard Florida's information systems, reduce vulnerability to cyber-attacks and increase responsiveness to any threat. Secure Florida produces a twice weekly newsletter, which consists of open

source cyber information, and a quarterly periodical, which includes cyber-related articles written by FDLE analysts and maintains the [Secure Florida](#) website.

To better defend Florida's critical infrastructures, many regions held various awareness training and workshops. The National Counterterrorism Center provided a presentation for the North Florida RDSTF on unmanned aircraft systems (UAS). The presentation familiarized attendees with emerging technologies of commercially available UAS and observed trends and tactics of how they are being used to aid criminals, terrorists and extremists.

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. Each RDSTF was provided a list of the events scheduled for their region to assist in security planning and preparations.

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 and business sectors, on how they can help prevent or mitigate a terrorist incident. A statewide prevention initiative is the If You See Something, Say Something™ campaign. Due to COVID-19, the marketing campaign mainly focused on earned media. A strategic outreach plan included a list of possible partnership opportunities with associations, businesses and events, a campaign calendar and updated timeline of the campaign, a determination of the metrics that will be tracked to measure the return on investment, social media campaigns and updated graphics. The campaign continued to reach out to possible partner associations across Florida. The campaign developed media kits that included sample social media posts, graphics, a PowerPoint presentation, a press release, sample questions and answers and handouts. These materials were sent to partners throughout Florida. The campaign encouraged sheriffs' offices and police departments to participate in the Florida See Say app; currently, 52 agencies are participating in the Florida See Say app.

Receiving tip information through the available reporting mechanisms is an important first step. When a report of activity leads to an identifiable person of concern and a corresponding threat, it allows for prevention efforts to be measured. A Tampa man is facing federal charges for plotting potential terrorist attacks in the area and attempting to give material support to ISIS. Home Depot employees reported threatening statements he had made to authorities. This led to an investigation and arrest through a joint operation between federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. The investigation revealed the suspect's interest in ISIS, his attempts to obtain illegal firearms, his infatuation with the Pulse Night Club shooting and site and surveillance of possible sites around the Tampa Bay region.



PROTECT YOUR EVERY DAY

If you **see** something, **say** something

REPORT SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY
855-FLA-SAFE
or via the **Florida See Say App**
Call **9-1-1** in case of emergency.

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PROTECT

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

In collaboration with the DHS Protective Security Advisors, FDLE conducted or reviewed critical infrastructure assessments across all seven regions in 2020. 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. For example, the Northwest RDSTF coordinated with the Northwest Fusion Center to conduct regional visitations to critical infrastructure sites to raise awareness and provide the community with information on the various services available through the fusion center and the task force. This effort hopes to increase participation in the region's less populated counties.

Additionally, the Northwest RDSTF focused on intelligence gathering related to hardening county borders. Automatic license plate readers were installed at some of the borders and have several mobile units. These assets were used during some of the protests in July and used for protecting warehouses storing personal protective equipment and food in response to COVID-19.

Florida has also worked continuously to improve the security of the state's 14 major seaports, each requiring its own unique security solutions. For example, the Tampa Police Department's UASI grant-funded parker vessel is used on a regular and ongoing basis to conduct daily patrols at random times within Port Tampa Bay to increase port security and deter criminal or terrorist activity. The marine unit also assisted the United States Coast Guard with the escort of high value assets and those containing hazardous materials inbound to and outbound from the port.

Attacks on soft targets continue to be a threat. Large-scale open-air venues present challenges for law enforcement to constantly monitor and protect. Physical protective measures can reduce the likelihood of a specific attack type, but they cannot protect against all attack methods. At the 82nd Annual Festival of Lights Parade, the Southwest RDSTF provided assets to include bomb and hazmat specialty teams, undercover law enforcement officers and analytical support at the city's real time crime center. All RDSTF disciplines worked together to identify and respond to suspicious incidents, prior to and during the parade and its related events. This event is attended by more than 200,000 people and is the largest night parade in the southeast United States.

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 minimalized. Mitigation efforts include community resilience, long-term vulnerability reduction, risk and resilience assessment and threats and hazards identification.

Several RDSTFs conducted training or workshops that provided resources on ways to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack. The Big Bend Healthcare Coalition and the Florida Department of Health (FDOH) hosted a webinar presentation on vaccination planning centered around COVID-19, and Operation Warp Speed, the federal initiative for nationwide mass vaccinations. While still in the implementation phase, this educational opportunity provided insight into planning at the local level. This opportunity also highlighted the importance of organizations to consider becoming a closed point of dispensing.

RESPOND

Due to COVID-19, many of the events planned this year were cancelled. However, response efforts to the pandemic continued to be a statewide effort and FDOH provided a coordinated response to the pandemic as it continued to unfold. FDOH coordinated the distribution of personal protective equipment, testing supplies, medical supplies and other necessary equipment to support local operations through three department warehouse operations and the



implementation of laboratory surge operations to include testing capabilities, laboratory supplies and reporting of laboratory results for more than 11 contracted laboratories. As cases continued to rise, FDOH coordinated planning operations for medical surge, in coordination with the Agency for Health Care Administration and the Division of Emergency Management, to support the healthcare system to include development of alternate care site plans, staff augmentation and resources support. FDOH was also responsible for managing long term care operational support to include testing activities, infection control assessments, staff training, staff augmentation and patient movement. Throughout the pandemic, FDOH continued to support information sharing with the public and healthcare partners through management of public call centers, partner informational briefings and situation reporting.

There were also response efforts to COVID-19 at a regional level. The Northwest RDSTF stood up their EOC at level two with a full incident management team requiring a large-scale logistics operation to coordinate and fill the varying resource needs within their area of responsibility. The FBI, DHS and InfraGard National Capital Region Chapter hosted free webinars that brought faith-based community leaders, security professionals and law enforcement agencies together to share information, best practices and risk mitigation strategies that support the protection of houses of worship.

Many regions used non-traditional ways to provide necessary training and exercises to first responders and the community. Virtual workshops were held throughout the state as a way of sharing information such as Continuity of Operations Planning webinars. These workshops help healthcare organizations document the decision-making logistics and coordination that must occur to keep organizations up and running through a disaster, provide a continuity of care for patients and clients and remain in business well after the disaster occurs. Also, the Northeast Florida Healthcare Coalition, in partnership with the Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee for Hazardous Materials partnered to implement a pilot training and exercise program with a goal to enhance shelter-in-place capabilities of healthcare facilities and community organizations for hazardous materials incident. The Tampa Bay Health & Medical Preparedness Coalition developed a tabletop exercise package for members to conduct their own exercise on a hurricane response during a pandemic. Resources in the package include situation manual, sample PowerPoint slide deck, facilitator guide, feedback forms, and after-action report template.

The Orange County Convention Center in Orlando was a designated location for one of the largest state-operated, stationary drive-through COVID-19 testing sites. The Central Florida RDSTF and CFI received and shared COVID-19 related information with EOCs, Healthcare Coalition, and federal partners, in an effort to keep regional partners updated with current information. The SEFFC worked with the Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency

Management to collect and disseminate pertinent pandemic-related information to law enforcement officials using the WebEOC platform. This information included updates from the United States Department of Homeland Security's National Operations Center and reports from the FFC.

A patient tracking system and statewide incident management system supported by grant funding were tools heavily utilized by health and emergency management partners during COVID-19 operations. Years of conducting these types of preparedness exercises and training has helped Florida prepare for and respond to COVID-19. The mitigation, response and recovery efforts quickly became full-blown across the state as a result of the rapidly spreading disease.

During the COVID-19 quarantine, several incidents occurred resulting in civil unrest throughout the nation affecting almost every major city and numerous venues. For an extended time in Florida, peaceful protests arose followed by violent actions of those using the occasion to perpetuate crimes. First responders were called in to help restore the peace, assist victims, and respond to criminal activity. Every RDSTF responded to some aspect of civil unrest. Every piece of equipment purchased through agency funds or grant dollars was on hand and ready to be employed as needed. Fleet Eyes, a component of WebEOC, afforded the Southeast RDSTF the ability to allocate and redirect resources as needed and ensured the most appropriate unit closest to the incident was able to respond in the timeliest fashion. The North Florida RDSTF's SWAT, bomb and aviation teams were activated for the response to a protest at the state capitol. Leon County Emergency Management also provided space for incident command and logistical support, specifically with technology and camera needs.

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 and emphasize the need for the state to emerge stronger and its ability to meet the needs of the future.

First responders in Florida have faced the stress of responding during COVID-19, civil unrest, an active hurricane season, the presidential election and a worrisome flu season on the horizon. For this reason, the Tampa Bay Health Medical & Preparedness Coalition along with the Emerald Coast Health Care Coalition held a First Responder Resiliency workshop.

Often during training and exercises, the primary focus is on preparation and response capabilities. However, the recovery mission 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 RDSTF along with the regional Health Care Coalition helped provide protective masks that were distributed to agencies and small businesses. Also, in the Tampa Bay RDSTF area, a Disabilities & Disasters COVID-19 Lunch and Learn presentation was held to help first responders and care givers understand response plans, realize special challenges individuals with disabilities face and discover best practices being learned in these events. Lessons learned will enable care givers and first responders to modify plans and to construct training to help them recognize, respond and recover in a better manner.

2020 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 2020 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 2020 Domestic Security Funding Process

Florida faces the challenge of remaining vigilant while experiencing limited grant dollars. In today's volatile environment 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 is not able to fund several million dollars of requests for FFY 2020. Additionally, the grant request approved for FFY 2020 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 not funded include enhancements to the communication network infrastructure, specialty response team training and protection measures for educational facilities¹.

Florida's FFY 2020 Domestic Security Awards

For FFY 2020, Florida received a total of \$164,712,531 in domestic security funding and Congress allocated \$41,185,495 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 \$10,159,000, 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 2020 grant awards and distribution of grant dollars. Additional information, including cumulative award amounts, is located in the appendices.

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

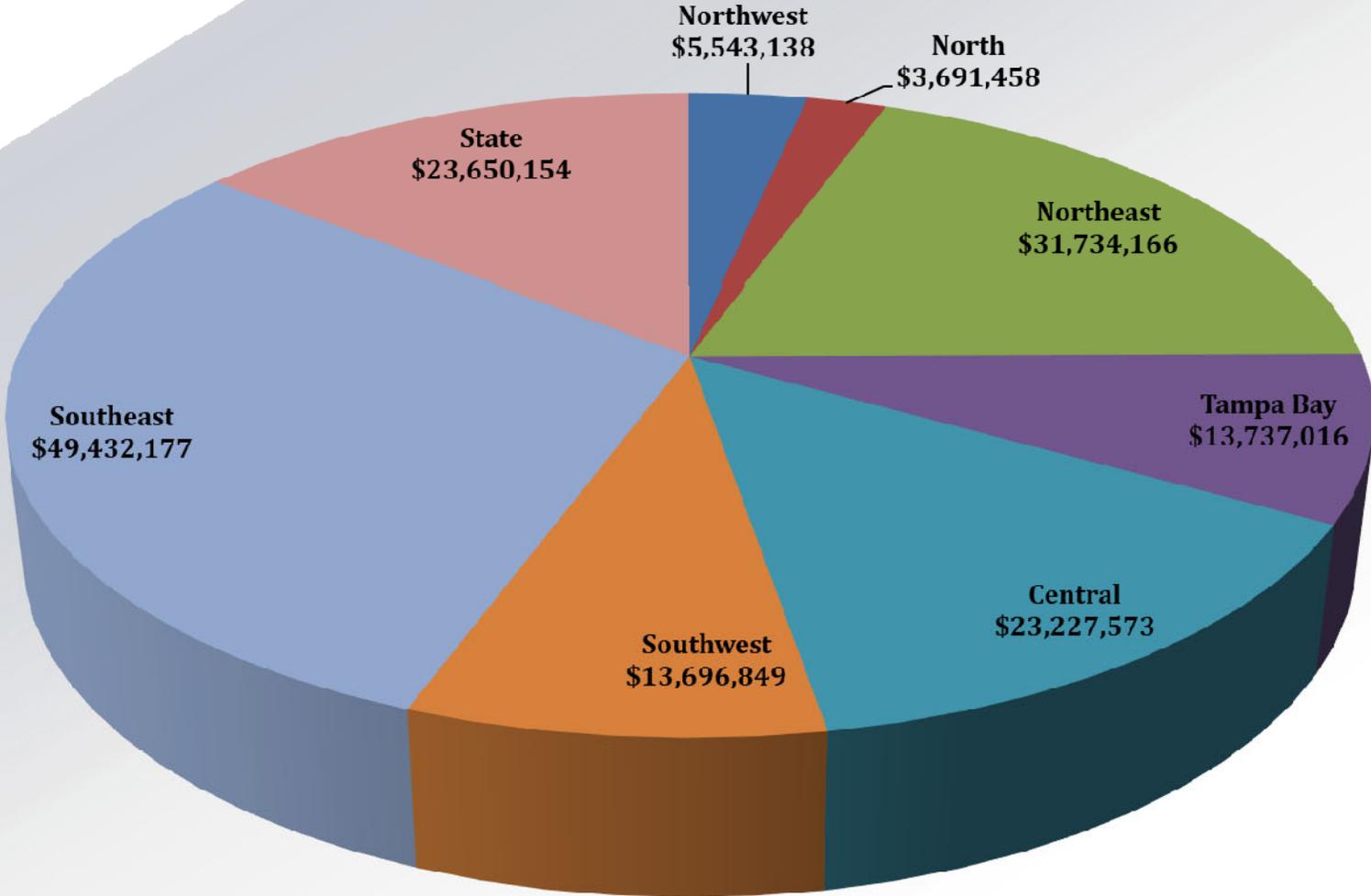
Appendix A: Florida's 2020 Award Amounts by Grant Type

| Grants | 2020 Award |
|---|----------------------|
| Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP) | \$66,359,736 |
| Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants | \$11,800,098 |
| Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) | \$30,996,524 |
| Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) | \$6,579,915 |
| Operation Stonegarden (OPSG) | \$3,009,335 |
| Port Security Grant Program (PSGP) | \$7,790,763 |
| State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) | \$10,159,000 |
| Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program | \$21,750,000 |
| Urban Area Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP) | \$6,267,160 |
| TOTAL | \$164,712,531 |

Appendix B: 2020 Domestic Security Funding by Region

| FY 2020 Domestic Security Grants | State | Northwest | North | Northeast | Tampa Bay | Central | Southwest | Southeast |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP) | \$0 | \$2,441,464 | \$34,552 | \$24,591,610 | \$1,684,451 | \$11,700,625 | \$8,305,174 | \$17,601,860 |
| Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants | \$6,030,090 | \$352,758 | \$225,276 | \$892,328 | \$1,058,950 | \$987,640 | \$518,000 | \$1,735,056 |
| Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) | \$14,739,411 | \$1,544,692 | \$1,633,562 | \$2,586,564 | \$2,499,943 | \$2,981,142 | \$2,058,135 | \$2,953,075 |
| Department of Transportation Grants and Port Security Grant Program (PSGP) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,571,355 | \$1,792,928 | \$908,015 | \$813,090 | \$2,705,375 |
| Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) | \$0 | \$657,914 | \$689,390 | \$991,518 | \$1,068,386 | \$1,115,493 | \$857,576 | \$1,199,638 |
| Operation Stonegarden (OPSG) | \$0 | \$80,000 | \$0 | \$155,000 | \$390,000 | \$553,335 | \$615,000 | \$1,216,000 |
| State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP) | \$2,880,653 | \$466,310 | \$1,108,678 | \$945,791 | \$1,543,606 | \$1,001,323 | \$529,874 | \$1,682,765 |
| Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$3,500,000 | \$3,500,000 | \$0 | \$14,750,000 |
| Urban Area Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$198,752 | \$480,000 | \$0 | \$5,588,408 |
| TOTAL | \$23,650,154 | \$5,543,138 | \$3,691,458 | \$31,734,166 | \$13,737,016 | \$23,227,573 | \$13,696,849 | \$49,432,177 |

FY 2020 Distribution of Awards \$164,712,531



Appendix C: 2020 Domestic Security Funding by County

| County | AFGP | ASPR | CDC | EMPG | OPSG | PSGP | SHSP | UASI-NGP | UASI (State Only) | Total Per County |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Alachua | \$1,567,037 | \$223,688 | \$ 519,468 | \$86,068 | | | \$106,845 | | | \$2,503,106 |
| Baker | | | \$ 98,002 | \$43,764 | | | | | | \$141,766 |
| Bay | | | \$ 165,184 | \$84,506 | | | \$389,310 | | | \$639,000 |
| Bradford | | | \$ 98,000 | \$46,189 | | | | | | \$144,189 |
| Brevard | \$94,367 | | \$437,961 | \$151,890 | \$68,335 | \$908,015 | \$75,000 | | | \$1,735,568 |
| Broward | \$6,350,618 | | \$794,643 | \$366,729 | \$205,000 | \$996,433 | \$224,650 | \$2,621,300 | | \$11,559,373 |
| Calhoun | | | \$ 98,000 | \$43,817 | | | | | | \$141,817 |
| Charlotte | | | \$ 323,666 | \$82,829 | \$305,000 | | \$22,500 | | | \$733,995 |
| Citrus | | | \$ 140,884 | \$77,134 | \$80,000 | | \$44,970 | | | \$342,988 |
| Clay | \$26,666 | | \$ 268,923 | \$74,433 | \$80,000 | | \$42,550 | | | \$492,572 |
| Collier | \$85,818 | | \$ 232,904 | \$110,358 | | | \$287,130 | | | \$716,210 |
| Columbia | | | \$196,000 | \$52,908 | | | \$58,000 | | | \$306,908 |
| Desoto | | | \$160,971 | \$57,666 | | | | | | \$218,637 |
| Dixie | | | \$104,003 | \$54,900 | | | | | | \$158,903 |
| Duval | \$14,860,883 | | \$457,582 | \$215,076 | | \$1,571,355 | \$310,994 | | | \$17,415,890 |
| Escambia | \$562,832 | | \$283,928 | \$110,126 | | | | | | \$956,886 |
| Flagler | \$3,258,355 | | \$110,001 | \$67,996 | | | \$88,500 | | | \$3,524,852 |
| Franklin | | | \$98,000 | \$53,720 | | | | | | \$151,720 |
| Gadsden | \$34,552 | | \$98,000 | \$51,018 | | | | | | \$183,570 |
| Gilchrist | | | | \$43,240 | | | | | | \$43,240 |

| County | AFGP | ASPR | CDC | EMPG | OPSG | PSGP | SHSP | UASI-NGP | UASI (State Only) | Total Per County |
|--------------|-------------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|----------|-------------------|------------------|
| Glades | | | \$97,999 | \$42,491 | | | | | | \$140,490 |
| Gulf | | | \$98,001 | \$54,950 | | | | | | \$152,951 |
| Hamilton | | | | \$43,860 | | | | | | \$43,860 |
| Hardee | | | \$111,334 | \$46,425 | | | | | | \$157,759 |
| Hendry | | | \$98,000 | \$47,605 | | | | | | \$145,605 |
| Hernando | | | \$223,977 | \$81,570 | | | | | | \$305,547 |
| Highlands | \$75,636 | | \$268,288 | \$59,583 | | | | | | \$403,507 |
| Hillsborough | \$476,557 | | \$549,362 | \$280,179 | | \$1,663,144 | \$1,471,136 | \$98,752 | | \$4,539,130 |
| Holmes | | | \$98,000 | \$41,428 | | | | | | \$139,428 |
| Indian River | | | \$182,734 | \$79,635 | \$255,000 | | | | | \$517,369 |
| Jackson | \$178,829 | | \$98,000 | \$50,254 | | | | | | \$327,083 |
| Jefferson | | | \$98,000 | \$54,915 | | | | | | \$152,915 |
| Lafayette | | | \$98,000 | \$41,962 | | | | | | \$139,962 |
| Lake | \$8,628,068 | | \$284,945 | \$96,471 | | | | | | \$9,009,484 |
| Lee | \$8,098,972 | | \$264,191 | \$161,171 | \$230,000 | | \$129,644 | | | \$8,883,978 |
| Leon | | | \$225,000 | \$90,529 | | | \$1,050,678 | | | \$1,366,207 |
| Levy | | | \$189,995 | \$59,535 | | | | | | \$249,530 |
| Liberty | | | \$98,000 | \$40,117 | | | | | | \$138,117 |
| Madison | | | \$98,000 | \$44,247 | | | | | | \$142,247 |
| Manatee | | | \$220,267 | \$121,123 | \$80,000 | \$813,090 | | | | \$1,234,480 |

| County | AFGP | ASPR | CDC | EMPG | OPSG | PSGP | SHSP | UASI-NGP | UASI (State Only) | Total Per County |
|------------|-------------|----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Marion | \$809,108 | | \$282,897 | \$100,265 | | | \$396,902 | | | \$1,589,172 |
| Martin | | | \$177,334 | \$79,439 | \$155,000 | | \$12,500 | | | \$424,273 |
| Miami-Dade | \$2,208,697 | | \$1,308,080 | \$481,401 | \$655,000 | \$1,708,942 | \$328,715 | \$1,914,858 | | \$8,605,693 |
| Monroe | | | \$110,000 | \$67,113 | | | | \$152,250 | | \$329,363 |
| Nassau | \$1,711,008 | | \$160,618 | \$65,469 | | | | | | \$1,937,095 |
| Okaloosa | \$204,028 | | \$397,579 | \$87,151 | | | \$14,000 | | | \$702,758 |
| Okeechobee | | | \$98,000 | \$47,025 | | | | | | \$145,025 |
| Orange | \$1,696,486 | | \$440,768 | \$252,229 | | | \$875,953 | \$380,000 | | \$3,645,436 |
| Osceola | | | \$227,992 | \$92,156 | | | | | | \$320,148 |
| Palm Beach | \$9,042,545 | \$98,966 | \$740,352 | \$284,395 | \$356,000 | | \$1,129,400 | \$900,000 | \$14,750,000 | \$27,301,658 |
| Pasco | \$909,080 | | \$284,017 | \$139,183 | \$310,000 | | | | | \$1,642,280 |
| Pinellas | \$181,636 | | \$795,548 | \$230,630 | | \$129,784 | | | | \$1,337,598 |
| Polk | \$117,178 | | \$284,821 | \$157,399 | | | \$27,500 | | | \$586,898 |
| Putnam | \$2,358,553 | | \$98,000 | \$57,646 | | | | | | \$2,514,199 |
| Santa Rosa | \$1,031,978 | | \$110,000 | \$79,201 | \$80,000 | | \$63,000 | | | \$1,364,179 |
| Sarasota | \$44,748 | | \$293,849 | \$127,725 | | | \$90,600 | | | \$556,922 |
| Seminole | \$355,324 | | \$440,588 | \$118,590 | | | \$37,870 | \$100,000 | | \$1,052,372 |
| St. Johns | | | \$205,078 | \$88,584 | \$75,000 | | | | | \$368,662 |
| St. Lucie | \$632,465 | | \$563,876 | \$99,803 | \$75,000 | | | | | \$1,371,144 |
| Sumter | | | \$110,000 | \$55,866 | | | | \$100,000 | \$3,500,000 | \$3,765,866 |

| County | AFGP | ASPR | CDC | EMPG | OPSG | PSGP | SHSP | UASI-NGP | UASI (State Only) | Total Per County |
|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-----------|------|------|-------------|----------|-------------------|------------------|
| Suwannee | | | \$98,000 | \$48,846 | | | | | | \$146,846 |
| Taylor | | | \$98,000 | \$55,565 | | | | | | \$153,565 |
| Union | | | \$98,000 | \$43,253 | | | | | | \$141,253 |
| Volusia | \$293,915 | | \$224,944 | \$145,280 | | | | | \$3,500,000 | \$4,164,139 |
| Wakulla | | | \$324,559 | \$56,803 | | | | | | \$381,362 |
| Walton | \$463,797 | | \$98,000 | \$62,683 | | | | | | \$624,480 |
| Washington | | | \$98,000 | \$43,798 | | | | | | \$141,798 |
| State | | \$6,030,090 | \$14,739,411 | | | | \$2,880,653 | | | \$23,650,154 |

- “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 2001-20 Domestic Security Awards

From 2001 to 2020, Florida has received over \$3.1 billion in domestic security funds.

| Grant | 2001-2020 Awards |
|--|------------------------|
| Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP) | \$449,988,284 |
| American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: Port Security Grant Program (ARRA-PSGP) | \$9,506,211 |
| Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants | \$329,779,733 |
| Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP) | \$13,467,888 |
| Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) | \$655,800,810 |
| Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP) | \$337,190 |
| Department of Transportation Grants and Port Security Grant Program (PSGP) | \$221,148,502 |
| Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP) | \$5,064,150 |
| Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) and Metropolitan Medical Response System Program (MMRS) | \$218,774,492 |
| Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program* | \$8,898,000 |
| Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development (FSTED) | \$103,425,148 |
| General Revenue Trust Fund (GRTF) | \$8,810,644 |
| Freight Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP) | \$32,557,049 |
| Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP) | \$230,623 |
| Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP) and Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC) Grant Program | \$47,057,597 |
| Operation Liberty Shield (OLS) | \$8,400,000 |
| Operation Stonegarden (OPSG) | \$15,146,875 |
| State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP) | \$557,720,472 |
| Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP) | \$1,202,478 |
| Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program and Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP) | \$440,555,929 |
| Urban Area Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP) | \$28,982,310 |
| TOTAL | \$3,156,854,385 |

Appendix E: Florida's 2001-20 Domestic Security Awards by Region

| FY 2001-20 Domestic Security Grants | State* | Northwest | North | Northeast | Tampa Bay | Central | Southwest | Southeast |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP) | \$2,111,197 | \$35,879,054 | \$8,797,701 | \$85,791,574 | \$51,203,600 | \$103,120,062 | \$57,920,998 | \$105,164,098 |
| 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 | \$149,784,712 | \$15,943,304 | \$8,695,683 | \$22,654,812 | \$34,290,445 | \$30,221,417 | \$17,856,710 | \$50,332,651 |
| 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) | \$385,341,934 | \$24,829,358 | \$22,673,321 | \$35,730,126 | \$43,084,741 | \$50,563,678 | \$29,407,296 | \$64,170,356 |
| 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 | \$47,174,291 | \$34,324,314 | \$21,149,933 | \$9,533,371 | \$95,755,985 |
| 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 | \$8,922,807 | \$9,477,342 | \$15,206,873 | \$18,863,499 | \$16,994,044 | \$11,586,475 | \$21,590,497 |
| 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 | \$76,118,110 |
| 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 2001-20 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 | \$1,873,841 |
| Operation Stonegarden (OPSG) | \$0 | \$1,707,671 | \$0 | \$155,000 | \$1,632,187 | \$2,175,344 | \$3,154,239 | \$6,322,434 |
| State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP) | \$204,426,379 | \$36,318,018 | \$33,611,379 | \$48,267,160 | \$60,212,347 | \$60,610,927 | \$40,737,187 | \$73,537,075 |
| 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 | \$97,745,330 | \$61,930,247 | \$0 | \$238,584,316 |
| Urban Area Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP) | \$0 | \$75,000 | \$0 | \$266,990 | \$2,412,066 | \$1,298,172 | \$272,000 | \$24,658,082 |
| TOTAL | \$925,265,146 | \$143,879,529 | \$87,348,117 | \$309,346,911 | \$372,559,247 | \$369,318,239 | \$178,991,258 | \$770,145,938 |

* 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 ² |
|--|--|
| State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) | SHSP supports the implementation of state Homeland Security Strategies to address the identified planning, organization, equipment, training and exercise needs to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to and recover from acts of terrorism and other catastrophic events. SHSP also provides funding to implement initiatives in the Stakeholder Preparedness Report. |
| Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program | 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 2020, Florida has three UASIs: Miami/Ft. Lauderdale (combined), Orlando and Tampa. |
| Operation Stonegarden (OPSG) | 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)* | CCP 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* | 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)* | 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. |

² 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), ASPR, Office of Preparedness and Emergency Operations (OPEO) and 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)* | 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)* | 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)* | 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 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* | 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)* | 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)* | 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)* | IBSGP provided funding to create a sustainable program for the protection of intercity bus systems and the traveling public from terrorism. IBSGP sought to assist vendors of fixed-route intercity and charter bus services in obtaining the resources required to support security measures such as enhanced planning, facility security upgrades and vehicle and driver protection. |
| Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP)* | 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)* | 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 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) | 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 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 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 2020 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)