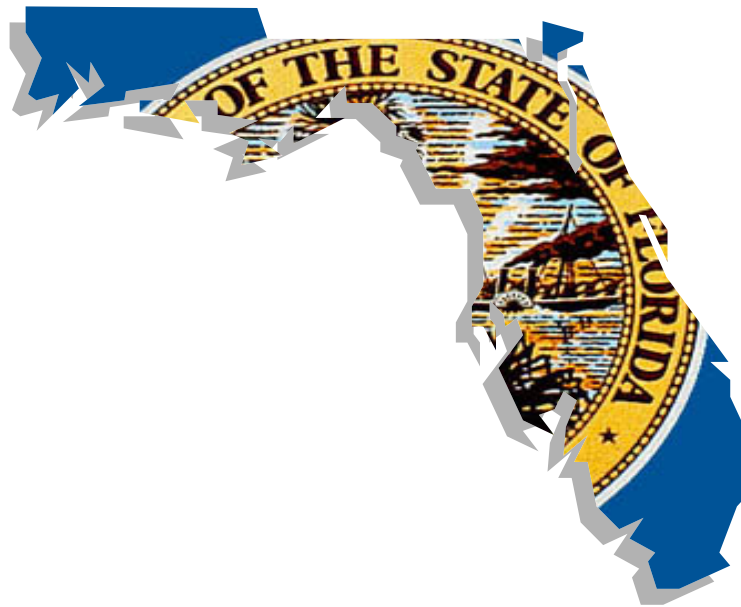

2007 Annual Report



***Submitted by
Domestic Security Oversight Council
December 2007***

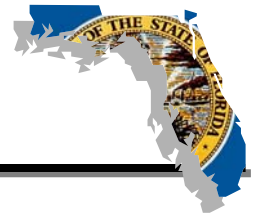
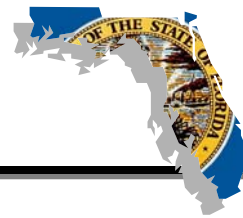


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Introduction

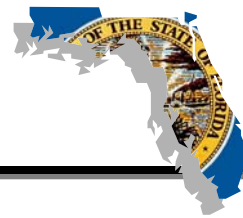
After September 11, 2001, Florida embraced a regional approach to building preparedness for catastrophic events, whether intentional, accidental, or natural in origin. One of the most important achievements of Florida's regional initiative was the ***establishment of critical partnerships across first responder disciplines statewide and multi-agency, multi-discipline acceptance of a common preparedness goal for Florida.*** Effective emergency response requires law enforcement, fire rescue, emergency management, emergency medical, and many other response disciplines to work together and function as a cohesive unit to secure and protect the citizenry, their businesses and property. Three organizational bodies form the foundation of our statewide structure:

- Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTF),
- State Working Group on Domestic Preparedness (SWG), and
- Domestic Security Oversight Council (DSOC)

The RDSTFs are the foundation of the structure, but would not be effective without the support of the SWG, although not established in statute, is the “congress” for the RDSTFs. Subject matter experts from the task forces are designated to serve on committees of the state working group. The SWG integrates with the RDSTFs providing staff of subject matter experts, and a forum for development of local and regional equipment and training needs, regional operational protocols, and solid interagency partnerships.

The DSOC is the executive policy advisory group chaired by the Commissioner of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) with the Director of the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) serving as the vice chairman. The DSOC is comprised of heads of state agencies that have a critical role in Florida's domestic security, representatives from the operational units – RDSTFs and representatives from key federal, private sector, and professional association partners. This group plays an integral part in the domestic security operational management process.

These same partnerships have played an integral part in the development and continual refinement of Florida's Domestic Security Strategy – a multidisciplinary plan that remains a working document which is revisited and reprioritized each year based on current conditions, new federal guidance, and available funding (see Appendix 1). In 2007 Florida's domestic security partners were assembled to review and validate the State's strategy, and ensure that Florida's efforts were consistent with national guidance. Based on this review, the Florida's State Strategy, which aligns policy objectives under five goals, was updated to support the 37 national target capabilities. These capabilities provide a guide to addressing the eight national priorities.



2007 Domestic Security Accomplishments

Under the leadership of Governor Crist and the Florida Legislature, with support from the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces and with guidance and fiscal support from the federal government, Florida's 2007 accomplishments were consistent with the five goals of the Florida Domestic Security Strategy as well as the eight national priorities. The following information describes the accomplishments which positively impacted preparedness related to Florida's Strategy and the National Response Framework.¹

The highlighted accomplishments are a few examples of the strides made to protect our citizens and visitors. Florida's domestic security partners also managed 63 State Homeland Security Program and Law Enforcement Terrorism Protection Program grant projects totaling over \$43 million. Florida's five designated Urban Areas (Jacksonville, Orlando, Tampa, Ft. Lauderdale and Miami) contributed to the state's overall efforts and managed an additional \$38 million in homeland security projects.

Goal 1: Prepare for terrorism response missions.

Protocols and operational guidelines

RDSTF Specialty Response Teams: The SWG recognized the need to align local and regional response plans and ensure that all terrorism related plans are in sync with the State plan. Florida's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is recognized as the overarching plan for the State, which includes the Terrorism Annex. All terrorism related State plans would be subordinate to the Terrorism Annex.

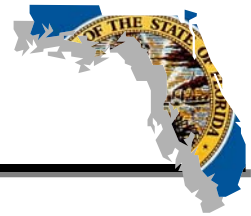
In an effort to ensure alliance with the Terrorism Annex, the State's regional specialty team commanders gathered in Daytona Beach to review and update their respective specialty team protocols. The previous versions were outdated and not compliant with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Over a three-day period 124 domestic security partners met and vetted the Standard Operations Guides (SOG). The finalized and DSOC approved SOGs will be housed within the CEMP under the Terrorism Annex.



Ambulance Deployment Plan: Ambulance personnel are an extremely valuable service delivery resource and participate in large-scale disaster response: medical triage, on-scene medical care, transportation to hospitals, care at Alternate Medical Treatment Sites, shelter medical care, etc. The CEMP, ESF-8 Health and Emergency Medical Annex, delineates the need for a coordinated, well-defined response to major emergencies and catastrophic disasters by Emergency Medical Services (EMS) resources. New and unique threats facing the state and nation have

created significant challenges for emergency responders that may require specialized training and equipment for effective mitigation.

¹ National Response Framework (Draft for comment): <http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nrf/> (September 10, 2007)



Florida's Domestic Security Partners: *Taking steps to ensure a safer tomorrow*

The Florida EMS Advisory Council determined there was a need to develop a deployment plan for EMS resources during disasters. As such, the EMS Advisory Council formed the Disaster Response Guidelines Committee. The committee, composed of a cross section of EMS providers including, fire based, third service, private, hospital and air medical EMS services, undertook the initiative.

The Ambulance Deployment Plan was developed to create a more efficient and effective deployment process. It will facilitate the mobilization and coordination of large-scale ambulance deployments in response to any type of incident.

Exercises

FDEM provides assistance in developing and conducting terrorism response exercises for emergency responders, government officials, healthcare providers, and others, as well as planning, training, exercising, response, and equipment resources to all of Florida's jurisdictions. This year brought new staff and a renewed sense of dedication to the Homeland Security Training and Exercise Unit.

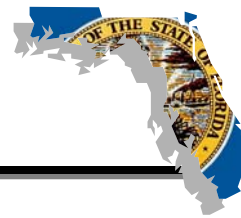
A much needed practice of examining reports from past exercises was conducted and a continuing trend was identified – the same mistakes were being made year after year. This became an immediate concern and staff went through *After Action Reports* from exercises that had been conducted since 2003 in the seven regions and at the state level. This analysis led to a presentation at the SWG Meeting in June. Recommendations were made to the Exercise Committee Chairs to shape the upcoming exercises with the goal of alleviating this recurring problem. Working with the Regional Planning Councils, staff was able to focus efforts on addressing specific issues by using drills and workshops for responders and staff, instead of continuing with the same exercises that have resulted in little change over the years.

A lot of time and energy was put into developing a Training and Exercise Plan that is usable by the counties and regions and allows them to centralize their efforts in both areas. It is a work in progress, but by identifying the needs locally, they are able to serve as a coordinating element providing needed training and validating the training through various exercises. The final product will help in further justifying expenses and presenting a unified plan of improving the ability of responders to prepare for, respond to, recover from and mitigate future disasters.



In 2007 the Northwest Florida RDSTF conducted a Full-Scale Exercise dealing with a radiological dispersal device and a terrorist situation nearby. The Southeast Florida RDSTF, along with Fort Lauderdale and Miami Urban Areas, participated in a series of mass migration exercises in conjunction with the Coast Guard. The Southwest and Central Florida RDSTFs participated in the Governor's Executive Level Tabletop Exercise. The North Florida, Northeast Florida and Tampa Bay RDSTFs conducted a number of other exercises to address pressing needs.

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Florida State Fire College Urban Search and Rescue Training Facilities and Props Dedication: On May 25th the Florida State Fire College in Ocala unveiled the Urban Search and Rescue training center. The state-of-the-art facility was built for trench, confined space, rubble pile rescue and has structural collapse simulation props.

Trench Rescue – This prop allows rescuers to practice sheeting and shoring operations in a safe environment prior to training in moving soil and sand. Rescuers may be called to remove entrapped victims after a ditch collapses or where a hole has fallen in on an individual.



Rubble Pile – Concrete, vehicles, wire, and other hazards confront rescuers searching for victims in this prop. This simulates conditions that can be found after a natural or man made disaster.



Confined Space – Rescuers can be lowered and raised into confined spaces and must make their way through a maze of concrete pipes to find trapped victims. Confined spaces can be oxygen deficient areas and personnel must be trained to use proper equipment to reach a victim safely and quickly.

Goal 2: Prevent, preempt and deter acts of terrorism

Florida Law Enforcement eXchange (FLEX)

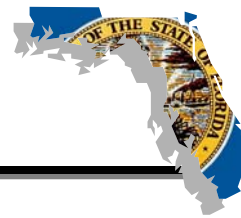


Implementation of Florida's statewide law enforcement data sharing solution, FLEX, continued in 2007. When completed the Florida Law Enforcement eXchange system will connect all participating Florida law enforcement agencies and allow a single query for information from multiple information repositories. The purpose is to coordinate with the Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF) and promote the exchange of current law enforcement data collected via computer-aided-dispatch (CAD) and records management systems (RMS) around the state. The overall project includes three major phases:

- **Phase 1** - Statewide data mapping (standardizing data for interoperability – completed);
- **Phase 2** - Establishment of physical infrastructure and development of statewide input and query capability (on-going); and
- **Phase 3** - Addition of advanced analytical abilities and visualization tools (anticipate completion in 2008).

FLEX will provide law enforcement across the state the ability to quickly access and analyze the thousands of records found in individual city, county and state law enforcement agencies' records management systems (RMS). Information such as local field interview reports, pawn data, incident, dispatch and offense information will, for the first time, be searchable by law enforcement officers

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from Pensacola to Key West. The FLEX system adheres to a set of standards established collaboratively between the U.S. Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security, referred to as the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM). NIEM is a set of data exchange standards that establish a common framework by which data can be shared and exchanged across all jurisdictions at the national, state, and local levels. Using the NIEM standard positions Florida to contribute and access data with other states and certain federal law enforcement systems. Key project milestones include:

- FLEX project staff hired;
- Regions continued expansion of their existing regional projects to include other agencies within their region (Northeast, Northwest, Central Florida, and Tampa Bay regions); and
- The remaining regions (Southwest, Southeast and North), and FDLE, on behalf of state agencies with law enforcement components, participated in a joint procurement which provides regional connectivity but also will serve as the backbone for the overall FLEX project. Hardware and software has been installed and tested. The loading of agency data began in November 2007 and will continue during 2008. Training will begin during the first quarter of 2008.

Intelligence Fusion Process

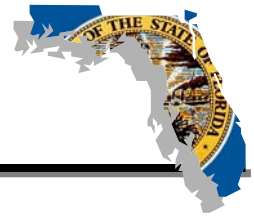
This year substantial progress was made in solidifying the mission and partnerships with federal and state agencies in support of the Florida Fusion Center (FFC) operations. Although the Florida Fusion Center is inclusive of and a component within the FDLE's Office of Statewide Intelligence (OSI), the participation of Federal agencies, state multi-disciplinary partners and private sector entities is of critical importance to the success of the Center. The vision is to establish and sustain a true multi-disciplinary fusion center that utilizes an all crimes/all hazard approach to intelligence sharing that enhances the services provided to the Governor, state leadership and agency partners. Most importantly the FFC will serve and protect the citizens and visitors of the state of Florida, while ensuring that their civil rights and privacy are protected.

The mission of the FFC is to protect the citizens, visitors, resources and critical infrastructure of Florida by enhancing information sharing, intelligence capabilities and preparedness operations for all local, state and federal agencies in accordance with Florida's Domestic Security Strategy. FFC operations will be guided by the understanding that the key to effectiveness is the development and sharing of information between participants to the fullest extent as is permitted by law and agency policy. The FFC will serve as the state node and will provide connectivity and intelligence sharing amongst the regional fusion centers. Intelligence planning sessions with regional fusion centers still in their infancy are a priority for 2008.

The FFC recognizes that a broad all crimes/all hazards approach to information and intelligence sharing will be the key component of the fusion process. Utilizing information and intelligence received from regional, state and national fusion centers, the FDLE and the FFC partners, the FFC will develop an enhanced and strategic all crimes/all hazards approach to intelligence and information sharing in support of the completion of strategic assessments, criminal investigations and necessary administrative actions. This year, 12 state agencies confirmed their commitment to the Fusion Center mission by signing memorandums of understanding with FDLE to contribute members to serve on the Executive Advisory Board and as intelligence liaisons to support FFC operations. Currently it employs analysts from the Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Early in

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2008 a full time analyst from the Florida National Guard will be added. The following federal and state agencies have committed to participate as members of the Executive Policy Board and have designated an intelligence liaison officer/analyst to the FFC:

- Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services;
- Department of Business and Professional Regulation;
- Department of Corrections;
- Department of Education;
- Division of Emergency Management;
- Department of Environmental Protection;
- Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission;
- Department of Financial Services;
- Florida National Guard;
- Department of Health;
- Department of Highway Safety and motor Vehicles;
- Office of the Attorney General;
- Department of Transportation;
- United States Department of Homeland Security;
- United States Attorneys Office; and
- Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Assessments on the Threat of Cloned Vehicles² and Human Trafficking were the first products produced by the Fusion Center in 2007. Strategic assessments on the following topics have been identified as priorities for 2008:

- Statewide Domestic Terrorism Vulnerability & Threat Assessment;
- School Bus Safety;
- Biological and Radiological Vulnerability & Threat Assessment;
- Identity Theft, Check Cashing, Money Laundering & Material Support;
- Foot and Mouth Disease Threat Assessment;
- Chlorine Stores Threat and Vulnerability Assessment;
- Statewide Drug Threat Assessment; and
- Mass Migration Assessment and Response.

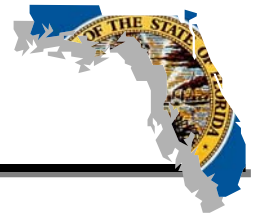
Goal 3: *Protect Florida's citizens, visitors, and critical infrastructure*

Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense

The safety and defense of the Florida's \$97 billion food and agriculture sector has remained a priority for the DSOC. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services takes the lead in Florida's efforts to ensure our agricultural resources are safe from terrorism and that we are prepared for all types of disasters.

Highlights of some of the priority initiatives for 2007 include federally-mandated National Incident

² Involves copying a vehicle identification number (VIN) from a legally owned and documented vehicle and using it as the basis to create counterfeit VIN tags. A similar vehicle is stolen and VIN tag is replaced with the counterfeit one.



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Management System (NIMS) training for Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) employees, with nearly 1,700 department employees completing more than 3,300 federally approved courses; nearly 1,000 department employees completing an online training course entitled Fighting Agricultural Terrorism In Florida: Domestic Security Awareness Basics for FDACS Inspectors and Staff; technological improvements at Agricultural Interdiction Stations, including installation of license plate scanning technology; training and support for All-Hazard Incident Management Teams led by the Division of Forestry; and continued support of the State Agricultural Response Team (SART). The team consists of 30 different agencies and organizations led by the Division of Animal Industry.

Protecting Florida's Critical Infrastructure



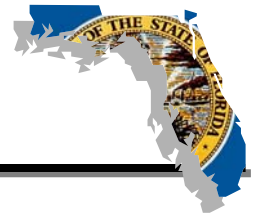
Target hardening efforts at critical infrastructures was a priority across all regions in 2007. These efforts included providing funding for improvements to

physical barriers such as gates, fences, and locks; intrusion detection systems, surveillance cameras and recorders, and access control systems. Schools hospitals, utilities, city/county government facilities, stadiums and seaports were among the critical infrastructure identified by the regions as potential targets to receive funding for target hardening initiatives.

Florida's RDSTFs in conjunction with the OSI have created and utilize the Florida Critical Infrastructure Database for identifying, prioritizing, assessing, storing and accessing information related to the state's critical assets. Automation of the process and storage of the information is essential to efficiency and use of the system. Most important, is the ability to associate specific threats and tips contained in the Counter Terrorism module of the Statewide Intelligence Database and the Florida Intelligence System (InSite) so that threats relating to infrastructures can be identified and correlated.

FDLE has launched *BusinessSafe*, an anti-terror initiative designed to arm businesses across the state with relevant and timely domestic security information to help safeguard assets and protect local communities. A website is being developed to allow business owners to sign up for electronic alert notifications that will provide timely safety tips and opportunities to learn more about specific preparedness techniques for their business. The notifications can be received by email, cellular phone and personal digital assistant. Participants will receive sector specific fact sheets categorized by the type of business and information designed to help identify suspicious activities that may result in a threat to businesses establishments.

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Goal 4: Respond in an immediate, effective, and coordinated manner, focused on the victims of the attack

Regional Response Teams

Central to Florida's response philosophy and strategy, the development of response teams began with the initial 2001 recommendations to strengthen Florida's domestic security and has continued to be built in phases over the past six years. Regional response needs continues to be identified by Florida's RDSTFs as we build critical response assets including equipment, training, protocols, and exercises which have been standardized across the State. Florida has built a system capability that is both immediately responsive to regional need and scalable to provide necessary capacity anywhere in the State. In 2007 our domestic security partners worked to ensure these capabilities are sustained by providing funding to enhance and maintain our specialty response teams.

Medical Surge

Florida has made significant strides in its public health preparedness and response systems. In 2007 our health partners continued to take the lead in preparing for and responding to natural disasters, terrorism, and other public health hazards that could jeopardize the health and safety of residents and visitors in the state. Medical surge capacity is one of the national priorities that has been a major focus for health and medical planning.

Pandemic influenza is a key threat that has the potential to severely impact the medical system and limit the system's ability to surge up to the demand statewide as well as disrupt the social and economic infrastructure of the state. Therefore, pandemic influenza planning continues to be a major initiative. The Pandemic Influenza Annex to the State's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) was approved this year by the State Working Group on Domestic Preparedness and provides the state strategy for containing and mitigating the effects of pandemic influenza. A pandemic response will benefit from equipment that has been purchased and distributed through the Department of Homeland Security, and Department of Health and Human Services funding during the past five years.

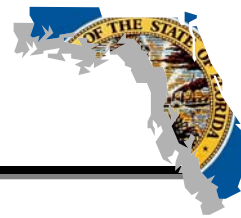
Pandemic influenza priority projects address gaps identified in the existing all-hazards planning and response capability that would be unique to a pandemic influenza. These projects are focused in the following areas:

- Enhancing public health continuity of operations (COOP) capacity in a pandemic environment.
- Continuing development of response capacity to Avian Influenza in collaboration with FDACS and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission partners.
- Continuing to refine local, regional, and state community pandemic response plans.
- Sustaining and training for public health laboratory capacity for influenza testing necessary in a pandemic.
- Continuing to enhance of interoperable communications systems within the Department of Health System.

A key component of medical surge capacity is developing workforce augmentation through the enhancement of the Florida Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) Network. The mission of the MRC Network is to augment local community and state-level health and medical services with pre-

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identified, trained and credentialed volunteers during emergency medical operations and vital public health activities. A strategic plan for fiscal year 2007- 2010 has been developed that drives activities to achieve the following three strategic priorities:

- Priority 1: Establish a MRC Network;
- Priority 2: Develop a statewide standardized reporting mechanism; and
- Priority 3: Create a statewide tracking system.

Initially, the establishment of the Florida MRC Network began with minimal MRC sites in 2004. Currently, there are 25 MRC sites representing 51 Florida counties. Most MRC sites are located at county health departments; all others are associated with local municipalities or community organizations. The Florida Emergency Health Volunteer Registry (FEHVR) functions as a volunteer data base with local and statewide capabilities for management of Florida's private health volunteer resources, providing for volunteer asset management, mission management, message capabilities, report development, and license verification.

Also under the medical surge umbrella is the need for alternative communication networks for healthcare providers and the public. The Florida Poison Control Center Network has been enhanced to be surge capacity for anticipated public call volume during a chemical, biological or radiological event. The infrastructure has been developed to assure that qualified professionals are available to meet surge demands regardless of when or where they may occur by implementation of a roll-over call system across the three centers and expansion of the data sharing between the centers and the Department of Health. The Florida Poison Information Network enhanced the availability and interoperable communications needed to make all board-certified toxicologists in Florida available for consultation to healthcare facilities in an event or disaster. As a result, this initiative has become a national model.

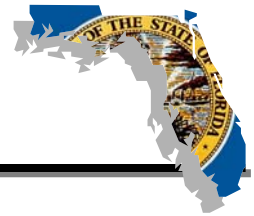
Goal 5: Recover quickly and restore our way of life following a terrorist act.

United States Department of Homeland Security grant funds have been expended for planning, training and exercises for local jurisdictions to maintain their ability to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event. Planning is being developed for catastrophic plans and disaster housing recovery to coordinate the delivery of housing assistance and assist the different local stakeholders to ensure the recovery efforts are successful.

Section 163.3178, F.S. and Chapter 9J-5, F.A.C. requires coastal counties to have post-disaster redevelopment planning provisions in the coastal management element of their comprehensive plans. These regulatory or management techniques for post-disaster redevelopment must include policies to distinguish between immediate repair and cleanup actions needed to protect public health and safety and long-term repair and redevelopment activities; to address the removal, relocation, or structural modification of damaged infrastructure as determined appropriate by the local government but consistent with federal funding provisions and unsafe structures; limiting redevelopment in areas of repeated damage; and, develop policies for incorporating the recommendations of interagency hazard mitigation reports, as deemed appropriate by the local government, into the local government's comprehensive plan when the plan is revised during the evaluation and appraisal process.

Local governments that are not required to prepare coastal management elements under Section 163.3178, F.S. are encouraged to adopt hazard mitigation/post disaster redevelopment plans. These

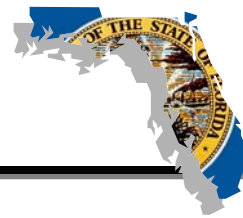
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plans should, at a minimum, establish long-term policies regarding redevelopment, infrastructure, densities, nonconforming uses, and future land use patterns.

Post-disaster redevelopment planning is intended to promote integration of planning and implementation efforts (that are already required of Florida communities) before disasters strike to reduce risk and the related societal and economic impacts to communities and to use community resources most effectively when conducting redevelopment activities. Post-disaster redevelopment plans cover the range of expected community recovery issues including restoration of essential services, damage assessment, post-disaster land development regulations, redevelopment of public facilities and infrastructure and economic recovery.

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Domestic Security Funding Administration

Florida has developed a funding strategy and process that is totally integrated with Florida's Domestic Security Strategy. The methodology used to arrive at the statewide consensus of projects to be funded in support of our strategic goals and policy objectives ensures all funds received by the State for domestic security purposes will be applied for maximum impact across our communities to the overall benefit of all citizens and visitors. The process recognizes the unique needs of municipalities and counties, while simultaneously focusing on national and state priorities and regional mutual aid to ensure the highest level of security for all of Florida's citizens and visitors.

Florida's success is attributed to an inclusive strategy. Over 200 domestic security partners meet annually to present and consider needs and project solutions, prioritize the solutions based on national guidelines, and recommend funding from the available federal dollars. Recommendations from the annual funding session are presented to the DSOC and if approved, are then submitted to the Governor for consideration for inclusion in the Governor's recommended budget.

Florida's Legislature approves the projects during the budget process, granting spending authority to the State's Administrative Agencies to pass federal funds through to state and local agencies that have agreed to implement the approved projects. In 2007, the Florida was among the top 25 percent of all states and territories based on the DHS comparative risk analysis as well as for the proposed solutions rated by the peer review panels.

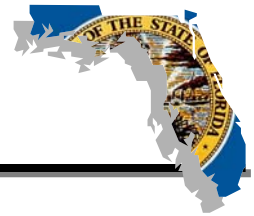
Charts and information on the following pages depict:³

- Chart 1: Cumulative (2001-2007) total dollars.
- Chart 2: Regional distribution of the cumulative (2001-2007) dollars.
- Chart 3: Total dollars awarded in 2007.
- Chart 4: Regional distribution of the 2007 total dollars.
- Table 1: Regional breakdown of total dollars by funding source.⁴
- Table 2: County breakdown by funding source.

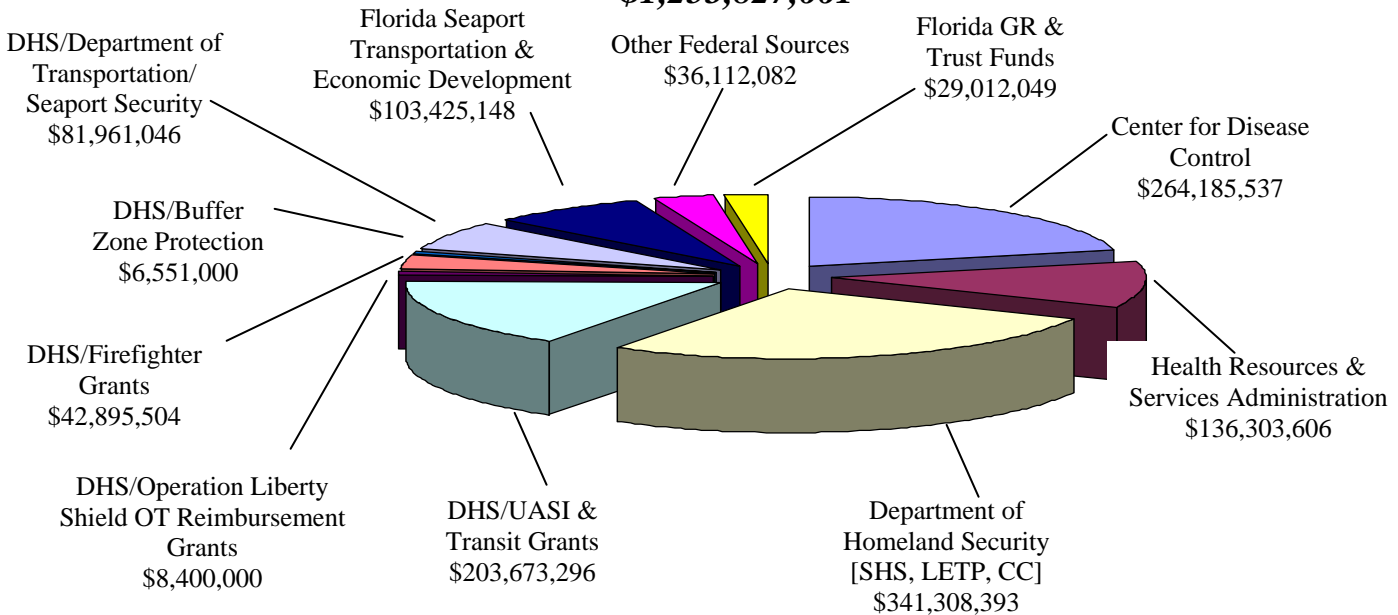
³ Financial data reflects dollars received between November 30, 2006 and November 1, 2007

⁴ Please note that UASI funds, although received by the Urban Area, are often dispersed throughout the region. These figures only reflect numbers for the county in which the Urban Area is found.

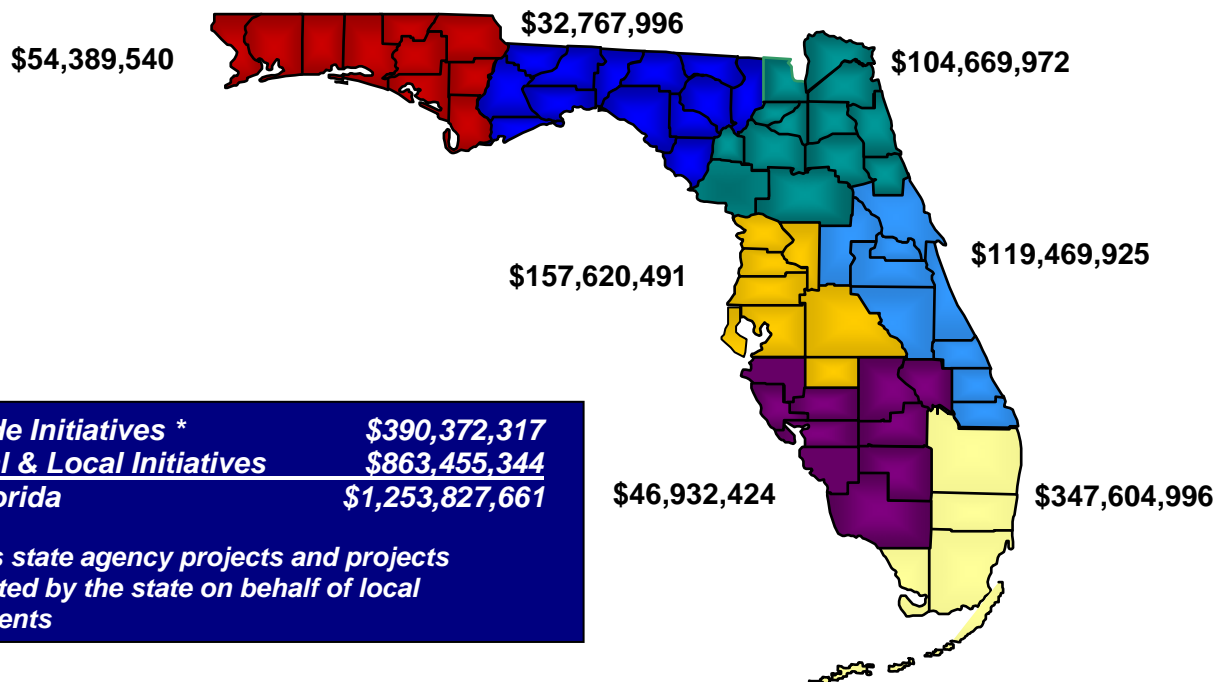
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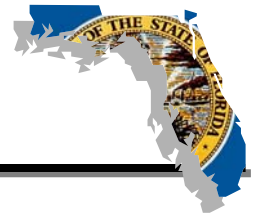
**Chart 1: Funds to Florida
(2001 – 2007)
\$1,253,827,661**



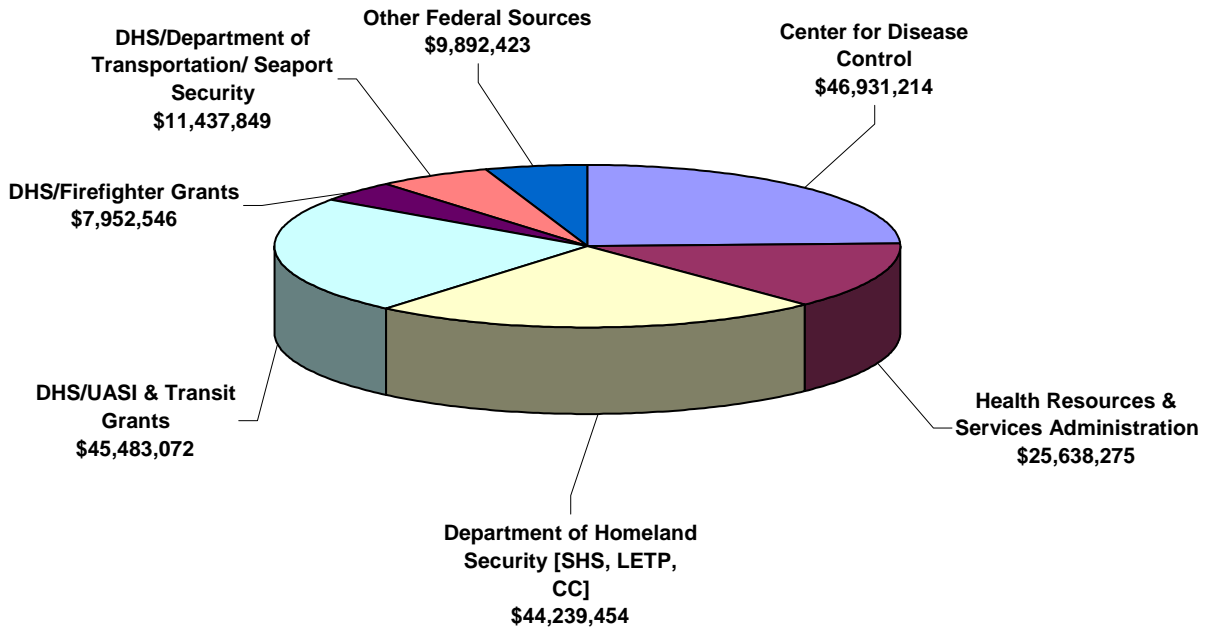
**Chart 2: Regional Distribution of Funds
(2001 – 2007)**



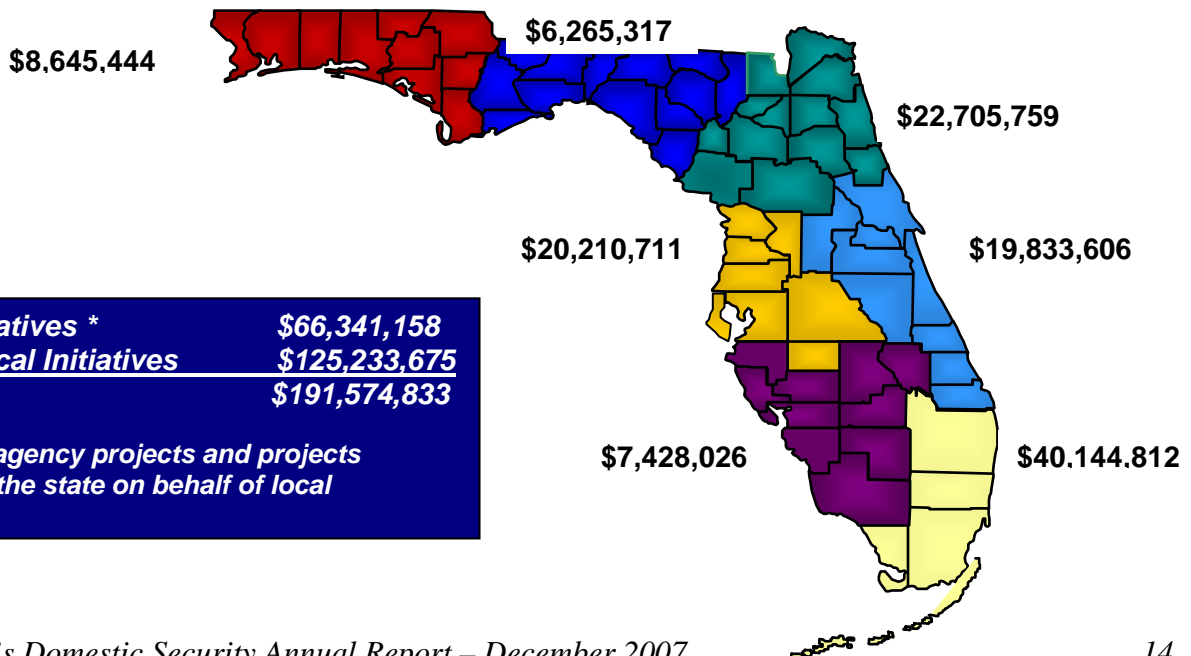
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**Chart 3: Funds to Florida
 (2007)
 \$191,574,833**



**Chart 4: Regional Distribution of Funds
 (2007)**



Statewide Initiatives *	\$66,341,158
Regional & Local Initiatives	\$125,233,675
Total Florida	\$191,574,833

**Includes state agency projects and projects coordinated by the state on behalf of local governments*

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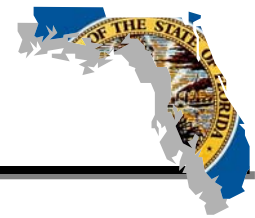


Table 1: Funding by Region

Funding Source	Region 1		Region 2		Region 3	
	To Date	2007	To Date	2007	To Date	2007
Center for Disease Control	9,225,682	1,579,235	8,051,389	1,425,113	11,428,779	2,492,251
Health Resources & Services Administration	10,087,394	1,419,878	5,247,804	1,267,244	12,178,940	2,063,288
Department of Homeland Security [SHS, LETP, CC]	19,180,005	2,870,341	15,938,011	2,643,788	29,301,596	4,037,062
DHS/UASI & Transit Grants					22,468,974	6,016,481
DHS/Operation Liberty Shield OT Reimbursement	37,017		52,237		119,111	
DHS/Firefighter Grants	9,706,895	2,529,395	2,212,244	692,406	5,673,376	1,600,869
DHS/Buffer Zone Protection	289,000		150,000		789,000	
DHS/Department of Transportation/ Seaport Security	306,000				20,249,268	5,888,464
FL Seaport Transportation & Economic Development	4,402,583					
Other Federal Sources	1,136,301	246,596	1,104,657	236,766	2,437,619	607,344
Florida GR & Trust Funds	18,663		11,654		23,309	
Region Totals	54,389,540	8,645,444	32,767,996	6,265,317	104,669,972	22,705,759

Funding Source	Region 4		Region 5		Region 6	
	To Date	2007	To Date	2007	To Date	2007
Center for Disease Control	14,912,192	3,418,938	15,716,588	3,583,910	9,493,763	1,629,218
Health Resources & Services Administration	19,838,894	1,750,901	16,511,638	2,186,927	9,065,847	1,098,334
Department of Homeland Security [SHS, LETP, CC]	38,443,880	3,957,637	35,312,565	3,282,575	22,902,847	3,301,462
DHS/UASI & Transit Grants	41,044,480	9,451,054	29,161,682	6,608,186		
DHS/Operation Liberty Shield OT Reimbursement	87,626		116,757		110,001	
DHS/Firefighter Grants	5,076,442	236,419	7,955,227	618,889	3,132,133	724,897
DHS/Buffer Zone Protection	1,528,000		1,328,000		200,000	
DHS/Department of Transportation/ Seaport Security	14,392,208	475,783	5,871,915	2,893,431	355,821	355,821
FL Seaport Transportation & Economic Development	18,107,218		4,202,236			
Other Federal Sources	4,157,685	919,979	3,232,681	659,688	1,650,170	318,294
Florida GR & Trust Funds	31,866		60,636		21,842	
Region Totals	157,620,491	20,210,711	119,469,925	19,833,606	46,932,424	7,428,026

Funding Source	Region 7	
	To Date	2007
Center for Disease Control	23,649,982	6,089,811
Health Resources & Services Administration	28,172,166	2,873,422
Department of Homeland Security [SHS, LETP, CC]	48,398,105	3,191,915
DHS/UASI & Transit Grants	110,998,160	23,407,351
DHS/Operation Liberty Shield OT Reimbursement	1,873,842	
DHS/Firefighter Grants	9,139,187	1,549,671
DHS/Buffer Zone Protection	2,267,000	
DHS/Department of Transportation/ Seaport Security	40,786,834	1,824,350
FL Seaport Transportation & Economic Development	76,118,111	
Other Federal Sources	6,137,246	1,208,292
Florida GR & Trust Funds	65,363	
Region Totals	347,604,996	40,144,812

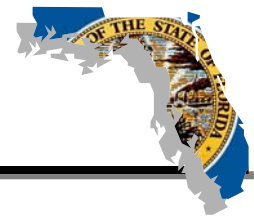


Table 2: Funding by County (2007)

Alachua

- SHS – \$377,242
- US Fire Admin. - \$279,894
- EMPG - \$28,737
- **County Total - \$685,873**

Baker

- SHS - \$43,202
- EMPG - \$10,943
- **County Total - \$54,145**

Bay

- SHS – \$561,382
- EMPG - \$35,604
- **County Total - \$596,986**

Bradford

- SHS - \$37,421
- EMPG - \$13,406
- **County Total - \$50,827**

Brevard

- SHS - \$374,308
- Citizen Corps - \$5,000
- US Fire Admin - \$332,222
- Seaport - \$2,893,431
- EMPG - \$61,170
- **County Total - \$3,666,131**

Broward

- SHS - \$820,049
- LETP - \$480,000
- Citizen Corps - \$52,200
- UASI & Transit - \$7,740,000
- US Fire Admin - \$193,630
- MMRS - \$258,145
- Seaport - \$270,000
- EMPG - \$139,023
- **County Total - \$9,953,047**

Calhoun

- SHS - \$119,359
- Citizen Corps - \$23,200
- US Fire Admin - \$313,500
- EMPG - \$12,305
- **County Total - \$468,364**

Charlotte

- SHS - \$128,392
- US Fire Admin - \$58,942
- EMPG - \$34,346
- **County Total - \$221,680**

Citrus

- SHS - \$504,257
- EMPG - \$31,965
- **County Total - \$536,222**

Clay

- SHS - \$181,693
- Citizen Corps - \$10,000
- US Fire Admin - \$200,000
- EMPG - \$22,085
- **County Total - \$413,778**

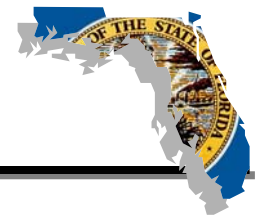
Collier

- SHS - \$304,319
- LETP - \$200,000
- Citizen Corps - \$9,550
- US Fire Admin - \$214,991
- EMPG - \$42,031
- **County Total - \$770,891**

Columbia

- SHS - \$69,277
- Citizen Corps - \$11,000
- EMPG - \$15,747
- **County Total - \$96,024**

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Desoto

- SHS - \$94,346
- EMPG - \$23,981
- **County Total - \$118,327**

Dixie

- SHS - \$96,279
- US Fire Admin - \$33,250
- EMPG - \$23,167
- **County Total - \$152,696**

Duval

- SHS - \$909,299
- LETP - \$20,000
- Citizen Corps - \$23,200
- UASI – Transit – Nonprofit - \$6,016,481
- MMRS - \$258,145
- Port Grant - \$5,888,464
- EMPG - \$85,894
- **County Total - \$13,201,483**

Escambia

- SHS - \$345,813
- Citizen Corps - \$24,600
- EMPG - \$47,807
- **County Total - \$417,500**

Flagler

- SHS - \$51,868
- Citizen Corps - \$6,000
- EMPG - \$26,591
- **County Total - \$84,459**

Franklin

- SHS - \$139,053
- US Fire Admin - \$92,738
- EMPG - \$22,422
- **County Total - \$254,213**

Gadsden

- SHS - \$53,521
- EMPG - \$16,069
- **County Total - \$69,590**

Gilchrist

- SHS - \$47,265
- US Fire Admin - \$236,550
- EMPG - \$11,518
- **County Total - \$295,333**

Glades

- SHS - \$62,646
- EMPG - \$11,181
- **County Total - \$73,827**

Gulf

- SHS - \$71,966
- EMPG - \$23,226
- **County Total - \$95,192**

Hamilton

- SHS - \$72,284
- US Fire Admin - \$53,238
- EMPG - \$12,352
- **County Total - \$137,874**

Hardee

- SHS - \$57,970
- EMPG - \$13,627
- **County Total - \$71,597**

Hendry

- SHS - \$58,463
- US Fire Admin - \$38,008
- EMPG - \$13,505
- **County Total - \$109,976**

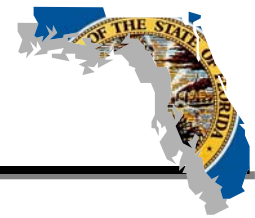
Hernando

- SHS - \$150,457
- Citizen Corps - \$23,200
- EMPG - \$32,099
- **County Total - \$205,756**

Highlands

- SHS - \$89,514
- Citizen Corps - \$6,000
- EMPG - \$18,975
- **County Total - \$114,489**

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Hillsborough

- SHS - \$1,257,653
- LETP - \$770,490
- Citizen Corps - \$46,400
- UASI-Transit-Nonprofit - \$8,967,179
- US Fire Admin - \$162,187
- MMRS - \$258,145
- Port Grant - \$475,783
- EMPG - \$101,985
- **County Total - \$12,039,822**

Holmes

- SHS - \$55,839
- US Fire Admin - \$335,806
- EMPG - \$9,261
- **County Total - \$400,906**

Indian River

- SHS - \$51,369
- EMPG - \$33,735
- **County Total - \$85,104**

Jackson

- SHS - \$60,755
- Citizen Corps - \$19,600
- EMPG - \$15,090
- **County Total - \$95,445**

Jefferson

- SHS - \$87,280
- EMPG - \$23,405
- **County Total - \$110,685**

Lafayette

- SHS - \$96,331
- US Fire Admin - \$40,094
- EMPG - \$11,098
- **County Total - \$147,523**

Lake

- SHS - \$90,957
- US Fire Admin - \$154,294
- EMPG - \$30,218
- **County Total - \$275,469**

Lee

- SHS - \$718,474
- LETP - \$520,000
- Citizen Corps - \$27,600
- US Fire Admin - \$412,956
- EMPG - \$55,921
- **County Total - \$1,734,951**

Leon

- SHS - \$1,692,500
- LETP - \$20,000
- US Fire Admin - \$228,556
- EMPG - \$30,179
- **County Total - \$1,971,235**

Levy

- SHS - \$122,485
- Citizen Corps - \$23,200
- EMPG - \$25,200
- **County Total - \$170,885**

Liberty

- SHS - \$52,832
- US Fire Admin - \$136,040
- EMPG - \$9,250
- **County Total - \$198,122**

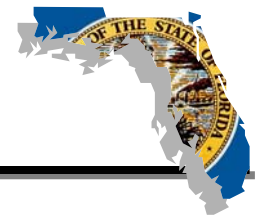
Madison

- SHS - \$41,986
- US Fire Admin - \$108,490
- EMPG - \$12,321
- **County Total - \$162,797**

Manatee

- SHS - \$252,278
- Citizen Corps - \$4,000
- Port Grant - \$355,821
- EMPG - \$51,407
- **County Total - \$663,506**

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Marion

- SHS - \$658,177
- Citizen Corps - \$15,600
- US Fire Admin - \$239,680
- EMPG - \$33,239
- **County Total - \$946,696**

Martin

- SHS - \$113,170
- EMPG - \$33,144
- **County Total - \$146,314**

Miami-Dade

- SHS - \$994,302
- LETP - \$20,000
- UASI-Transit-Nonprofit - \$15,467,351
- US Fire Admin - \$970,120
- MMRS - \$516,290
- Port Grant - \$54,350
- EMPG - \$160,481
- **County Total - \$18,182,894**

Monroe

- SHS - \$126,092
- US Fire Admin - \$9,738
- EMPG - \$29,661
- **County Total - \$165,491**

Nassau

- SHS - \$144,800
- US Fire Admin - \$326,029
- EMPG - \$26,692
- **County Total - \$497,521**

Okaloosa

- SHS - \$730,016
- LETP - \$498,893
- Citizen Corps - \$8,000
- US Fire Admin - \$295,449
- EMPG - \$36,641
- **County Total - \$1,568,999**

Okeechobee

- SHS - \$45,519
- EMPG - \$12,686
- **County Total - \$58,205**

Orange

- SHS - \$702,557
- LETP - \$589,000
- Citizen Corps - \$23,200
- UASI-Transit-Nonprofit - \$6,608,186
- US Fire Admin - \$144,000
- MMRS - \$258,145
- EMPG - \$79,773
- **County Total - \$8,404,861**

Osceola

- SHS - \$95,799
- US Fire Admin - \$35,280
- EMPG - \$24,723
- **County Total - \$155,802**

Palm Beach

- SHS - \$670,804
- Citizen Corps - \$28,468
- UASI-Transit-Nonprofit - \$200,000
- US Fire Admin - \$376,183
- Port Grant - \$1,500,000
- EMPG - \$104,692
- **County Total - \$2,880,147**

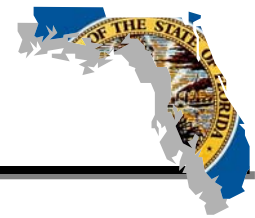
Pasco

- SHS - \$182,259
- Citizen Corps - \$11,000
- US Fire Admin - \$32,015
- EMPG - \$55,023
- **County Total - \$280,297**

Pinellas

- SHS - \$551,472
- Citizen Corps - \$7,000
- UASI-Transit-Nonprofit - \$483,875
- MMRS - \$258,145
- EMPG - \$100,057
- **County Total - \$1,400,549**

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Polk

- SHS - \$321,195
- US Fire Admin - \$42,217
- EMPG - \$56,685
- **County Total - \$420,097**

Putnam

- SHS - \$53,553
- EMPG - \$20,127
- **County Total - \$73,680**

Santa Rosa

- SHS - \$179,859
- Citizen Corps - \$16,500
- US Fire Admin - \$584,640
- EMPG - 30,751
- **County Total - \$811,750**

Sarasota

- SHS - \$772,361
- Citizen Corps - \$8,000
- EMPG - \$54,261
- **County Total - \$834,622**

Seminole

- SHS - \$758,009
- US Fire Admin - \$22,500
- EMPG - \$40,340
- **County Total - \$820,849**

St. Johns

- SHS - \$310,173
- LETP - \$964,607
- US Fire Admin - \$88,240
- EMPG - \$33,016
- **County Total - \$1,396,036**

St. Lucie

- SHS - \$80,837
- Citizen Corps - \$12,000
- US Fire Admin - \$56,320
- EMPG - \$38,119
- **County Total - \$187,276**

Sumter

- SHS - \$74,284
- EMPG - \$12,248
- **County Total - \$86,532**

Suwannee

- SHS - \$24,835
- Citizen Corps - \$11,000
- EMPG - \$14,271
- **County Total - \$50,106**

Taylor

- SHS - \$93,589
- EMPG - \$23,181
- **County Total - \$116,770**

Union

- SHS - \$37,277
- US Fire Admin - \$230,476
- EMPG - \$11,751
- **County Total - \$279,504**

Volusia

- SHS - \$370,769
- Citizen Corps - \$15,600
- US Fire Admin - \$28,567
- EMPG - \$60,321
- **County Total - \$475,257**

Wakulla

- SHS - \$104,021
- EMPG - \$23,304
- **County Total - \$127,325**

Walton

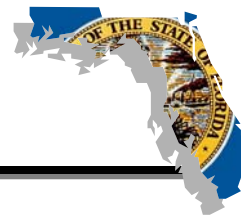
- SHS - \$92,305
- US Fire Admin - \$1,000,000
- EMPG - \$25,437
- **County Total - \$1,117,742**

Washington

- SHS - \$62,254
- EMPG - \$11,193
- **County Total - \$73,447**

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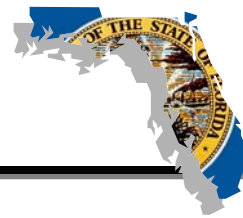


State

- SHS – \$5,309,602
- LETP - \$3,612,201
- Citizen Corps - \$150,336
- EMPG - \$5,695,465
- **State Total - \$14,767,604**

MOU State for Local

- SHS - \$1,397,726
- LETP - \$10,484,809
- **MOU Total - \$11,882,535**



Appendix 1 – Florida's Domestic Security Strategy

Vision Statement:

Florida: working together for a safe and secure future.

Mission Statement:

Strengthen our coordinated capability to prepare, prevent, protect, respond and recover from all hazards through interdisciplinary and interagency consensus and commitment to build and rely on a strong Regional Collaboration.

GOAL 1: *PREPARE* for terrorism response missions.

OBJECTIVE 1.1 PLANNING: Preparedness Plans incorporate an accurate hazard analysis and risk assessment and ensure that capabilities required to prevent, protect and mitigate against, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks and catastrophic natural disasters are available when and where they are needed.

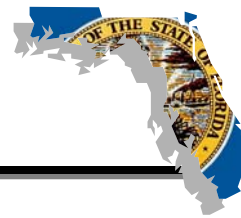
OBJECTIVE 1.2 COMMUNICATIONS: A continuous flow of critical information is maintained as appropriate between multi-jurisdictional and multi-disciplinary emergency responders, command posts, lead and support agencies, and the governmental officials for the duration of the emergency response operation in compliance with National Incident Management System (NIMS).

OBJECTIVE 1.3 RISK MANAGEMENT: State, regional, local, tribal and private sector entities, in coordination with Federal participation, identify and assess risks, prioritize and select appropriate protection, prevention, and mitigation solutions based on reduction of risk, monitor the outcomes of allocation decisions, and undertake corrective actions.

OBJECTIVE 1.4 COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS AND PARTICIPATION: There is a structure and a process for on-going collaboration between government and non-governmental resources at all levels.

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

OBJECTIVE 2.1 INFORMATION GATHERING AND RECOGNITION OF INDICATORS AND WARNINGS: Threat and other criminal and/or terrorism-related information is identified, gathered, entered into an appropriate data/retrieval system, and provided to appropriate analysis centers.



OBJECTIVE 2.2 INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS AND PRODUCTION: Timely, accurate, and actionable intelligence/information products are produced in support of prevention, awareness, deterrence, response, and continuity planning operations.

OBJECTIVE 2.3 INTELLIGENCE/INFORMATION SHARING AND DISSEMINATION: Effective and timely sharing of information and intelligence occurs across Federal, State, local, tribal, regional, and private sector entities to achieve coordinated awareness of, prevention of, protection against, and response to a threatened or actual domestic terrorist attack, major disaster, or other emergency.

OBJECTIVE 2.4 LAW ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATION AND OPERATIONS: Suspects involved in criminal activities related to homeland security are successfully deterred, detected, disrupted, investigated, and apprehended.

OBJECTIVE 2.5 CBRNE DETECTION: Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and/or explosive (CBRNE) materials are rapidly detected and characterized at borders, critical locations, events, and incidents.

GOAL 3: PROTECT Florida's citizens, visitors, and critical infrastructure.

OBJECTIVE 3.1 CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION: The risk to, vulnerability of, and consequence of attack to critical infrastructure are reduced through the identification and protection of critical infrastructure.

OBJECTIVE 3.2 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SAFETY AND DEFENSE: Threats to food and agriculture safety are prevented, mitigated, and eradicated.

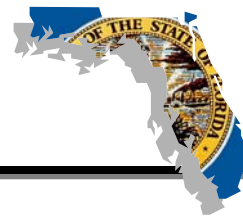
OBJECTIVE 3.3 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE AND INVESTIGATION: Potential exposure and disease is rapidly identified to contain the spread of the event and reduce number of cases.

OBJECTIVE 3.4 PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY TESTING: Chemical, radiological, and biological agents causing, or having the potential to cause, widespread illness or death are rapidly detected and accurately identified by the public health laboratory within the jurisdiction or through network collaboration with other appropriate local, state, and federal laboratories.

GOAL 4: RESPOND in an immediate, effective, and coordinated manner, focused on the victims of the attack.

OBJECTIVE 4.1 ON-SITE INCIDENT MANAGEMENT: The incident is managed safely, effectively, and efficiently through the integration of facilities, resources (personnel, equipment, supplies, and communications), and procedures using a common organizational structure that is

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the Incident Command System (ICS), as defined in the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

OBJECTIVE 4.2 **EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER MANAGEMENT**: The event is effectively managed through multi-agency coordination for a pre-planned or no-notice event through the Emergency Operations Center Management.

OBJECTIVE 4.3 **CRITICAL RESOURCE LOGISTICS AND DISTRIBUTION**: Critical resources are available to incident managers and emergency responders upon request for proper distribution and to aid disaster victims in a cost-effective and timely manner.

OBJECTIVE 4.4 **VOLUNTEER AND DONATIONS MANAGEMENT**: The coordination of volunteers and donations is maximized and does not hinder response and recovery activities.

OBJECTIVE 4.5 **RESPONDER SAFETY AND HEALTH**: No illness or injury to any first responder, first receiver, medical facility staff member, or other skilled support personnel as a result of preventable exposure after the initial incident or during decontamination and incident follow-up.

OBJECTIVE 4.6 **PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY RESPONSE**: The incident scene is assessed and secured, while protecting first responders and mitigating any further effect to the public at risk.

OBJECTIVE 4.7 **ANIMAL HEALTH EMERGENCY SUPPORT**: Foreign animal disease is prevented from entering Florida by protecting the related critical infrastructure and key assets; equipment, trained teams, and personnel surge plans are in place to proactively respond to suspected animal disease outbreaks.

OBJECTIVE 4.8 **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**: After the primary event, disease and injury are prevented through the quick identification of associated environmental hazards to include exposure to infectious diseases that are secondary to the primary event and secondary transmission modes.

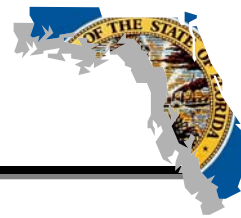
OBJECTIVE 4.9 **EXPLOSIVE DEVICE RESPONSE OPERATIONS**: Threat assessments are conducted, the explosive and/or hazardous devices are rendered safe, and the area is cleared of hazards.

OBJECTIVE 4.10 **FIREFIGHTING OPERATIONS/SUPPORT**: Dispatch and safe arrival of the initial fire suppression resources occurs within jurisdictional response time objectives.

OBJECTIVE 4.11 **WMD/HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE DECONTAMINATION**: Hazardous materials release is rapidly identified and mitigated; victims exposed to the hazard are rescued, decontaminated, and treated; the impact of the release is limited; and responders and at-risk populations are effectively protected.

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OBJECTIVE 4.12 CITIZEN EVACUATION AND SHELTER-IN-PLACE: Affected and at-risk populations (and companion animals) are safely sheltered-in-place and/or evacuated to safe refuge areas, and effectively and safely reentered into the affected area, if appropriate.

OBJECTIVE 4.13 ISOLATION AND QUARANTINE: Individuals who are ill, exposed, or likely to be exposed are separated, movement is restricted, basic necessities of life are available, and their health is monitored in order to limit the spread of a newly introduced contagious disease (e.g., pandemic influenza).

OBJECTIVE 4.14 URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE: The greatest numbers of victims (human and animal) are rescued and transferred to medical or mass care capabilities, in the shortest amount of time, while maintaining rescuer safety.

OBJECTIVE 4.15 EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNING: Government agencies and public and private sectors receive and transmit coordinated, prompt, useful, and reliable information regarding threats to their health, safety, and property, through clear, consistent information delivery systems.

OBJECTIVE 4.16 TRIAGE AND PRE-HOSPITAL TREATMENT: Emergency Medical Services (EMS) resources are effectively and appropriately dispatched and provide pre-hospital triage, treatment, transport, tracking of patients, and documentation of care appropriate for the incident, while maintaining the capabilities of the EMS system for continued operations.

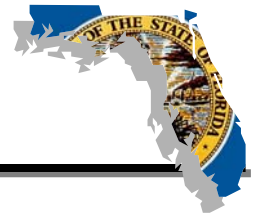
OBJECTIVE 4.17 MEDICAL SURGE: Injured or ill from the event are rapidly and appropriately cared for. Continuity of care is maintained for non-incident related illness or injury.

OBJECTIVE 4.18 MEDICAL SUPPLIES MANAGEMENT AND DISTRIBUTION: Critical medical supplies and equipment are appropriately secured, managed, distributed, and restocked in a timeframe appropriate to the incident.

OBJECTIVE 4.19 MASS PROPHYLAXIS: Appropriate drug prophylaxis and vaccination strategies are implemented in a timely manner upon the onset of an event to prevent the development of disease in exposed individuals. Public information strategies include recommendations on specific actions individuals can take to protect their family, friends, and themselves.

OBJECTIVE 4.20 MASS CARE (SHELTERING, FEEDING, AND RELATED SERVICES): Mass care services (sheltering, feeding, bulk distribution) are rapidly provided for the population and companion animals within the affected area.

OBJECTIVE 4.21 FATALITY MANAGEMENT: Complete documentation and recovery of human remains, personal effects, and items of evidence are achieved (except in cases where the health risk posed to personnel outweigh the benefits of recovery of remains and personal effects).

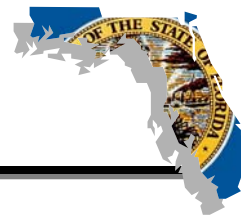


GOAL 5: *RECOVER* quickly and restore our way of life following a terrorist act.

OBJECTIVE 5.1 **STRUCTURAL DAMAGE AND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT:** Restore affected areas to pre-event conditions.

OBJECTIVE 5.2 **RESTORATION OF LIFELINES:** Sufficient lifelines services are available to safely support ongoing recovery activities.

OBJECTIVE 5.3 **ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY RECOVERY:** Economic impact is estimated, priorities are set for recovery activities, business disruption is minimized and returned to operation, and individuals and families are provided with appropriate levels and types of relief with minimal delay.



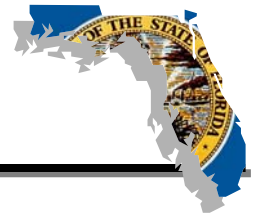
Appendix 2 – National Critical Infrastructure Sectors & Key Resource Categories

Critical Infrastructure Sectors

1. ***Agriculture & Food*** – Associated segments include supply, processing, production, packaging, storage, distribution, & transportation
2. ***Banking & Finance*** – Associated segments include physical facilities, operations/service centers, regulatory institutions, physical repositories, telecommunications networks, emergency redundancy service areas
3. ***Chemical & Hazardous Materials Industry*** – Associated segments include manufacturing plants, transportation systems, distribution systems, storage/stockpile/supply areas, emergency response & communications systems
4. ***Defense Industry Base*** - Associated segments include supply systems
5. ***Energy*** - Associated segments include
 - a. Electricity – hydro electric dams, electric power generation plants, distribution systems, key substations, communications
 - b. Oil & Natural Gas – off shore platforms, refineries, storage facilities, gas processing plants, product terminals, petroleum pipelines, natural gas pipelines, LNG facilities
6. ***Emergency Services*** - Associated segments include emergency medical services, law enforcement and emergency services command and control centers, communications systems
7. ***Information Technology*** - Associated segments include fiber/copper cable, internet, network operations centers, access tandems
8. ***Telecommunications*** - Associated segments include cable landing points, cellular/microwave/satellite systems, collocation sites, peering points, telecom hotels, operations, administration, maintenance & provisioning systems, public switched telecommunications networks (PSTN), switch/router areas, radio/cell towers, underwater cables
9. ***Postal and Shipping*** - Associated segments include processing facilities, distribution networks, transportation systems (air, truck, rail, boat) security
10. ***Public Health*** - Associated segments include blood supply facilities, health clinics, hospitals, laboratories, mental health facilities, mortuaries, National Institutes of Health, National Strategic Stockpile, nursing homes, pharmaceutical stockpiles, state & local health departments
11. ***Transportation*** - Associated segments include aviation, borders, bridges, busing, ferries, highways, maritime, mass transit (subways), pipelines, railways, seaports, trucking, tunnels

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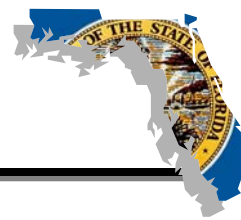


12. **Water** - Associated segments include dams, wells, reservoirs, & aqueducts; pumping stations, community water supply, sewer systems, storage facilities, transmission pipelines, treatment facilities
13. **National Monuments & Icons** - Associated segments include historic buildings, monuments, national parks

Key Resource Categories

1. **Commercial Assets** – Associated segments include
 - a. Commercial facilities - business/corporate centers, malls/shopping centers/retail outlets, hotels/convention centers, restaurant/food vendors
 - b. Public Institutions – museums, zoos, libraries, educational facilities
 - c. Recreational facilities – sports arena/stadiums/complexes, auditoriums/theaters, night club districts, theme/amusement parks, parks/forests, casinos, concert halls/ pavilions, racetracks
 - d. Large public gatherings – parades, marches, fairgrounds, national security special events
 - e. Residential communities – religious meeting places, apartment buildings
2. **Government Facilities** – Associated segments include office buildings, COOP/COG facilities, law enforcement facilities
3. **Dams** – Associated segments include government owned, private/corporate owned
4. **Nuclear Power Plants** – Associated segments include commercial power reactors, research & training reactors, fuel cycle facilities, spent fuel storage facilities, safety/ security systems, irradiation facilities

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Appendix 3 – Glossary of Domestic Security Grants

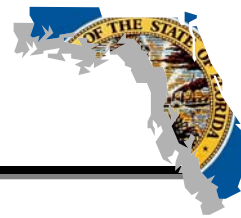
Programs included in the Federal Fiscal Year 2007 Homeland Security Grant Program.

FY 2007 HSGP	Program Overview
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	This core assistance program provides funds to build capabilities at the State and local levels through planning, equipment, training, and exercise activities. SHSP also supports the implementation of State homeland security strategies and key elements of the national preparedness architecture, including the National Preparedness Goal, the National Incident Management System and the National Response Plan.
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI)	The UASI Program focuses on the unique planning, equipment, training and exercise needs of high-threat, high-density urban areas. It assists them in building sustainable capacity to prevent, protect, respond, and recover from acts of terrorism.
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)	LETPP provides resources to law enforcement and public safety communities to support critical terrorism prevention activities, including establishing and enhancing fusion centers and collaborating with non-law enforcement partners, other government agencies and the private sector.
Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) Program	MMRS funds support local preparedness efforts to respond to all-hazards mass casualty incidents, including CBRNE terrorism, epidemic disease outbreaks, natural disasters and large-scale hazardous materials incidents.
Citizen Corps Program (CCP)	The Citizen Corps mission is to bring community and government leaders together to coordinate community involvement in emergency preparedness, planning, mitigation, response and recovery.

Other Available FY 2007 Preparedness Programs.

FY 2007 Program	Program Overview
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) Program	The EMPG program gives States the opportunity to structure individual emergency management programs based on needs and priorities for strengthening their emergency management capabilities, while addressing issues of national concern. States have the flexibility to develop systems that encourage the building of partnerships which include government, business, volunteer, and community organizations.
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)	BZPP provides funding for enhanced security of select critical infrastructures and assets. The intent of the program is to establish Buffer Zone Plans which are intended to help local law enforcement and emergency responders develop preventive measures around high priority infrastructure targets.
Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)	TSGP provides funding to support security enhancements for intercity passenger rail transportation, freight rail, and other security measures. The program addresses three transit modalities: rail transit, intra-city bus transit, and ferry systems.
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	PSG funds owners and operators of ports and terminals, port authorities and State and local agencies that provide a layered approach, and U.S. inspected passenger vessels and ferries, to improve security for operators and passengers through physical security enhancements. The Program strives to create a sustainable, risk based effort for the protection of critical infrastructure from any incident that would cause major disruption to commerce and significant loss of life.

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<p>Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program, HRSA, HHS</p>	<p>The purpose of the National Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program (NBHPP) is to prepare hospitals and supporting healthcare systems, in collaboration with other partners, to deliver coordinated and effective care to victims of terrorism and other public health emergencies. Cooperative agreement funds may be used for activities that include increasing surge capacity, which encompasses beds, personnel, pharmaceuticals, PPE, decontamination capacity, isolation capacity and interoperable communications, as well as the enhancement of EMS services</p>
<p>Bioterrorism Training and Curriculum Development Program, HRSA, HHS</p>	<p>The Bioterrorism Training and Curriculum Development Program (BTCDDP) provides support to health professional schools, health care systems, and other educational entities to equip a workforce of health care professionals to address emergency preparedness and response issues. The program consists of two discrete foci: (1) provision of continuing education for practicing health care providers; and, (2) curriculum development and enhancement and training in health professional schools</p>
<p>Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG) Program</p>	<p>The purpose of these grants is to enhance the safety of the public and firefighters with respect to fire and fire-related hazards. The primary goal of the AFG Program's Fire Prevention and Safety Grant is to reach high-risk target groups in order to mitigate the high incidences of death and injuries. Additionally, the authorization remains that includes funding for Firefighter Safety Research and Development.</p>
<p>Public Health Emergency Preparedness Cooperative Agreement, CDC, HHS</p>	<p>The purpose of the Division of State and Local Readiness' cooperative agreement program is to upgrade and integrate State and local public health jurisdictions' preparedness for and response to terrorism and other public health emergencies with Federal, State, local, and tribal governments, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). These emergency preparedness and response efforts are intended to support the NRP and NIMS. Activities included in the cooperative agreement are designed to develop emergency-ready public health departments</p>