

2011 Domestic Security Annual Report



**Submitted by the Florida
Domestic Security Oversight Council
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Table of Contents

Introduction	4
Florida's Domestic Security Governance Structure	5
2011 Accomplishments	7
Florida Regional Domestic Security Activities	7
Florida Statewide Domestic Security Activities	17
2011 Domestic Security Funding	24
Florida's Domestic Security Funding Process	24
Florida's 2011 Domestic Security Awards	24
Florida's 2001–2011 Domestic Security Awards	28
Appendix A: Domestic Security Funding by Region	30
Appendix B: 2011 Funding by County	33
Appendix C: Overview of 2011 Domestic Security Grants	36
Appendix D: Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan	38

Introduction

In compliance with [Section 943.0313, Florida Statutes](#), the Domestic Security Oversight Council (DSOC) is submitting the *2011 Florida Domestic Security Annual Report*. The Annual Report explains Florida's domestic security governance structure, highlights accomplishments in the realm of domestic security in Florida during 2011, and provides grant award information for calendar year 2011.

It has been 10 years since the tragic events of September 11, 2001, yet the threat of a possible terrorist attack occurring anytime and anywhere is still present.



Napolitano.

"Ten years after the September 11, 2001 attacks, America is stronger and more resilient than ever before, but threats from terrorism persist and challenges remain. Over the past decade, we have made great strides to secure our nation against a large attack or disaster, to protect critical infrastructure and cyber networks, and to engage a broader range of Americans in the shared responsibility for security. We recognize and thank the many men and women of DHS, all of our partners, and the law enforcement officers and emergency management professionals who work on the frontlines everyday protecting America, at home and abroad. Working together, these individuals have helped since 9/11 to build a new homeland security enterprise to better mitigate and defend against dynamic threats, minimize risks, and maximize the ability to respond to and recover from attacks and disasters of all kinds. Together, these efforts have provided a strong foundation to protect communities from terrorism and other threats, while safeguarding the fundamental rights of all Americans.¹" – *Comment by U.S. Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet*

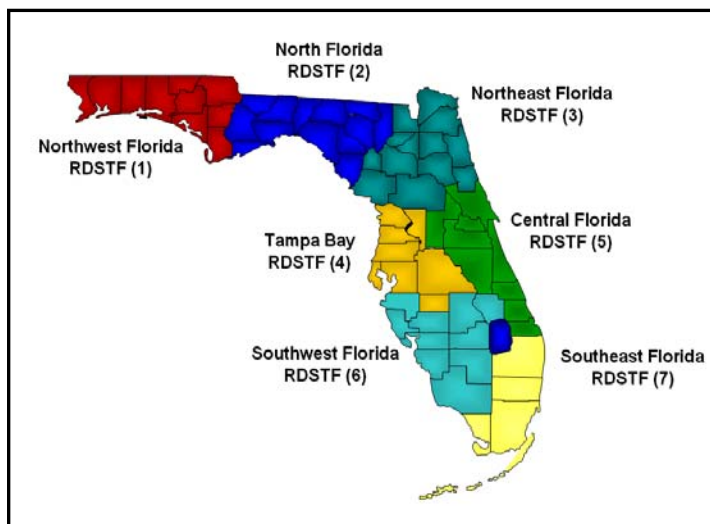
State and local partners continue to focus on our common vision of working together to provide a safe and secure future for Florida. Our state and local prevention, preparedness, response and recovery organizations continue to make progress toward improving our readiness capabilities, improving security across the state, and responding to terrorism events more efficiently and effectively. This continuous improvement is a product of an inclusive statewide governance structure, consensus built Strategic Plan, and strategically-driven funding process which includes all levels of local, regional, and state agency partners across all disciplines involved in the decision process.

¹ Secretary Napolitano Releases Report Highlighting DHS Progress Fulfilling 9/11 Commission Recommendations; News Release, July 21, 2011, Department of Homeland Security.

Florida's Domestic Security Governance Structure

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

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



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

In 2004, the Florida Legislature formally established the DSOC, [Section 943.0313, Florida Statutes](#), to provide executive direction and leadership to the governor and the Legislature regarding the expenditure of funds and allocation of resources related to Florida's counterterrorism and domestic security efforts.

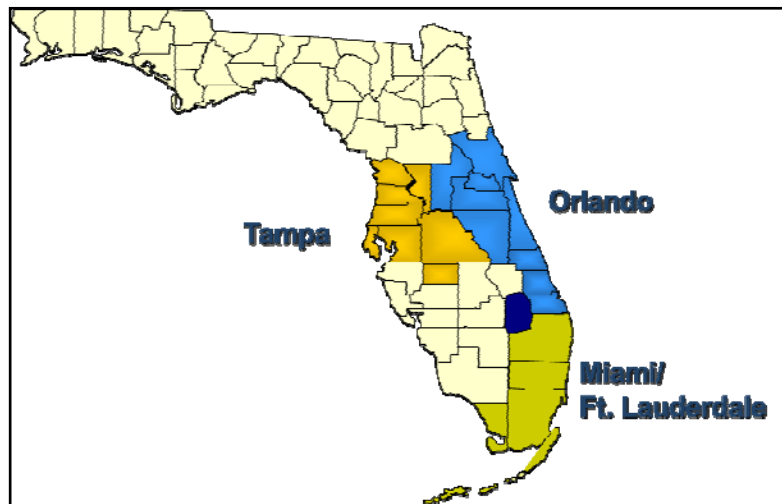
The DSOC serves as an advisory council by providing guidance to the RDSTFs and the SWG with respect to Florida's anti-terrorism preparation, prevention, protection, response, and recovery activities.

The DSOC voting members are listed in the *Domestic Security Oversight Council Voting Membership* chart depicted here. Positions listed in *italics* represent the DSOC Executive Committee. Ex-officio membership includes the Florida Commission on Human Relations, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Florida Department of

Domestic Security Oversight Council Voting Membership		
<i>FDLE Commissioner (Chair)</i>	<i>FDEM Director (Vice-Chair)</i>	<i>Attorney General</i>
<i>State Surgeon General</i>	<i>Education Commissioner</i>	<i>Agriculture Commissioner</i>
<i>State Fire Marshal</i>	Agency for Enterprise Information Technology	Prosecuting Attorneys Association
Florida National Guard Adjutant General	Regional Domestic Security Task Force Co-Chairs	Florida Fire Chiefs Association
Statewide Domestic Security Intelligence Committee	Florida Police Chiefs Association	Florida Emergency Preparedness Association
Florida Hospital Association	Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Council	Florida Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council

Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV), Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), U.S. Coast Guard, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Attorney's Office, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), State University System, Florida Supreme Court, and Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI).

The Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program provides grant funds for federally designated urban areas that are high-threat, and high-density. Until federal fiscal year (FFY) 2011, Florida received funding for five designated urban areas. However, the FFY 2011 budget did not include funding for the Jacksonville area and Fort Lauderdale and Miami were combined. UASI representatives participate



with the RDSTFs in their regions, and as voting members of the SWG Committees. Collectively, UASIs have one vote on the SWG Executive Board and are represented by one non-voting member on the DSOC.

2011 Accomplishments in Florida

The 2009-2011 Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan guides the state's preparedness, prevention, protection, response, and recovery efforts. The Strategic Plan identifies Florida's vision of preparedness and defines the goals and objectives that enable a realization of this vision. The accomplishments highlighted in this report have positively impacted Florida's domestic security related capabilities, as defined by the goals and objectives within The 2009-2011 Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan (reference Appendix D). These accomplishments offer a few examples of the efforts made this year to ensure the safety and security of Florida's citizens and visitors.

Regional Domestic Security Activities

Region 1 – Northwest Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

The Northwest Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force (NWFRDSTF) held a Tactical Interoperable Communication Exercise, "COMMEX-11," May 10-12, 2011 in Walton County. The functional exercise for communications personnel tested technological capabilities of field-deployable communications assets (including mobile command posts) and dispatch center-based communications systems. The exercise also served to test selected portions of the region's Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TICP). The exercise was conducted in a no-fault learning environment, wherein systems and processes, not individuals, were evaluated. Personnel and equipment from 32 agencies participated either onsite, or offsite via Florida's Interoperability Network (FIN). In conjunction with this exercise, workshops were also conducted to brief personnel on a variety of topics including the region's TICP, the Emergency Deployable Interoperable Communications Systems (EDICS), the Communication Assets Survey and Mapping Tool (CASM), the Incident Command System (ICS); and the FIN. Funding for this exercise was provided by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) 2009 Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP).



The NWFRDSTF staff conducted a two-day virtual intelligence/information sharing drill, "Extended Reach," September 26-27, 2011 for personnel participating in the Northwest Florida Fusion Center. The purpose of "Extended Reach" was to identify existing information flow pathways; to test law enforcement agencies' information sharing and notification processes; to identify actions that would be initiated based on a credible threat; and to serve as a preliminary exercise for a separate, but linked

tabletop exercise conducted by the US Coast Guard called Beach Blitz 2011.

In September the NWFRDSTF hosted two sessions of the DHS Soft Target Awareness Course (STAC) in Pensacola and Panama City. The course was open to regional public and private partners, and provided an information sharing venue for critical infrastructure personnel to discuss terrorism awareness, prevention, and protection. Participants learned the importance of engaging in proactive security measures and how to better define individual roles in deterring, detecting, and defending facilities from terrorist acts. Sixty-six people attended the training and additional STACs have been requested.

Region 2 – North Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

The North Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force (NFRDSTF) hosted an exercise drill in Apalachicola and Steinhatchee April 5-7, 2011. The drill was designed to establish a learning environment for players to exercise emergency response plans, as well as interoperable communications policies and procedures.

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) conducted a Federal Exclusionary Zone Enforcement Training in Panama City Beach May 2-6, 2011. During the training, members of the Region 2 Waterborne Response Team participated in High Value Asset (HVA) protection drills designed to improve handling skills and familiarize team members with the limitations of their vessels



On July 25, 2011, the Gadsden County Sheriff's Office hosted an active shooter functional exercise. This training provided an opportunity for first responders from multiple agencies to work together through various operational scenarios.

Two Critical Asset Protection Technical Assistance Program (CAPTAP) workshops were held in May and one CAPTAP assessor training course was held at the Florida Public Safety Institute in June. The workshops allowed current Automated Critical Asset Management System (ACAMS)² users to refresh their ACAMS user skills and inquire about the latest version of the system. The assessor training allowed new users to learn how to utilize ACAMS and the steps involved in conducting a critical infrastructure asset assessment.

The Apalachee Regional Planning Council (ARPC) staff assisted with a four-day Interoperable Communications Workshop/Summit in St. Petersburg on August 15-19, 2011, and a Mutual Aid Radio Communications (MARC) Unit training course on August 30-31, 2011.

The NWFRDSTF and NFRDSTF, along with the FBI in Jacksonville co-sponsored the FBI's Large Vehicle Post Blast Class in Fort Walton Beach, September 26-30, 2011. The class, taught by FBI Special Agent bomb technicians served as a graduate level course on investigating a car bomb explosion. The curriculum allowed law enforcement

² ACAMS is a DHS tool for standardizing critical infrastructure assessments and prioritization across the state.

personnel to get practical training in crime scenes created by large vehicle explosions. Participants representing bomb squads and forensic response team members from six RDSTFs in Florida, as well as military and federal explosive ordinance disposal (EOD) specialists were trained on how to investigate the aftermath of a large vehicle bomb detonation.



The North Florida Fusion eXchange (NFFX), North Florida's regional fusion center, prepared and disseminated bulletins, reports and requests for information. Analysts provided a situational report for the Prescription Drug Strike Force (Pill Mills) in Region 2. The NFFX also coordinated a sovereign citizen training in Tallahassee on June 28, 2011 and continues outreach to the Emergency Services Sector, including presentations by public works, emergency management and health disciplines. Each presentation is discipline specific and includes information about how to recognize and report suspicious activity. The NFFX facilitated a project to identify facility and critical infrastructure targets of copper and other precious metal thefts. Fourteen law enforcement partners provided information that was compiled to produce a For Official Use Only report and a BusinessSafe alert.

DHS conducted two Site Assistance Visits (SAV) and two Infrastructure Survey Tool (IST) visits in August 2011. Information gathered during these visits was used to generate site-specific reports for asset managers and augment Protected Critical Infrastructure Information data sets maintained by the State to include the ACAMS. Data collected during site assistance visits are also used to create documents for specific industry use regarding common vulnerabilities and protective measures across the nation. NFRDSTF partners also conducted several local site visits in August and September 2011 utilizing ACAMS.

Region 3 – Northeast Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

The Operation Railcar full scale exercise in March tested Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Joint Task Force 781st and Duval County's response plans for an incident involving a railcar derailment. The scenario included a chemical leak and a mass casualty event. The emphasis of the exercise was on federal, state and



local special response teams' ability to establish unified command and implement interoperable communication capabilities. Operation Railcar was designed to establish a learning environment for players to exercise emergency response plans, policies, and procedures pertaining to a mass casualty/hazardous materials incident. To ensure an

effective exercise, subject-matter experts and local representatives from numerous agencies took part in the planning and evaluation process.



On April 28, 2011 a tabletop exercise was held at the Nassau County Emergency Operations Center. The focus of the exercise was the Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan (PDRP), which was adopted by Nassau County in 2009. The Plan was developed to provide the County and its jurisdictions with a strategic, interdisciplinary plan for guiding action and decision making during the disaster recovery and redevelopment period. Participants included county staff, representatives from utility companies, the Chamber of Commerce, the school board, and Nassau County municipalities. The scenario presented was the landfall of a Category 3 Hurricane on Amelia Island. Modules presented were 60 days post disaster and dealt with issues of building permits and land development, the recovery of the county's economy, the tourism industry and small and corporate businesses, and temporary housing.



Bradford County conducted an active shooter exercise at Bradford County High School in Starke, Florida on April 27, 2011 to test the readiness, response and management of a multi-agency incident. This highly challenging scenario involved a disgruntled parent that entered the school campus and opened fire on an athletics coach. The actions resulted in multiple gunshot victims and

the shooter mortally wounded by law enforcement. Law enforcement from city, county and state agencies, as well as Emergency Medical Services and Fire Rescue departments gained valuable knowledge regarding responder safety, tactical considerations and communications.



The Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA) Hurricane Preparedness Exercise, held on June 15, 2011, was designed to test all levels of personnel on the JEA's current processes, procedures, and policies concerning emergency response operations before, during, and directly following a tropical cyclone incident. During exercise play, the participants were also able to recognize and identify various aspects of their current policies and procedures that worked well and what could work better.

The Jacksonville Sheriff's Office Bomb Team hosted a one day Regional Bomb Team exercise at the University of Florida on June 23, 2011. The exercise was designed to evaluate local law enforcement policies and procedures when a vehicle with a bomb is discovered on the property of the stadium, four hours prior to a football game. This exercise evaluated steps taken to determine how the bomb can be rendered safe. Local and state agencies, in coordination with the FBI, evaluated steps and conducted follow up intelligence.





The Northeast Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force (NEFRDSTF) hosted an interoperable communications functional exercise at Camp Blanding, in Starke, Florida, on June 29-30, 2011; Operation Communicate Freedom (OCF). The objective of OCF was to evaluate interoperable capabilities of mobile communications equipment throughout

the region, identify modification needs for the Region 3 Tactical Interoperation Communications Plan (TICP) and to identify interoperable communications training needs.

A successful table top exercise was held on July 26, 2011 at the St. Johns County Emergency Operations Center. The main focus of the exercise was recovery from "Hurricane Julia." Modules included discussion on Urban Search and Rescue (US&R), Points of Distribution, debris removal, and set-up of a base camp and temporary housing. County staff worked internally on tasks designed to exercise their current plans.



Operation Omega was a partnership to design, coordinate and conduct a Florida Division of Emergency Management, Florida National Guard, and Region 3 Interoperable Communications

Exercise at Camp Blanding on November 18, 2011. The exercise objectives tested the National Guard communication system, Regional Emergency Response Network (RERN), by providing support to civilian emergency response operations. A terrorist attack was the scenario for the exercise and provided the National Guard an opportunity to use the RERN in a learning environment interfacing with a wide variety of emergency responders.



Region 4 – Tampa Bay Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

Agencies within the Tampa Bay Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force (TBFRDSTF) held a functional exercise on June 15, 2011 at the Tampa Port Authority Cruise Terminal 3 to help test on-site incident management and regional interoperable communications capabilities. Each county in Region 4 was represented, along with municipal, state, and federal partners. TBFRDSTF agencies successfully validated National Emergency Communications Plan Goal 2 in demonstrating response-level emergency communications for a routine event involving multiple jurisdictions and agencies within one hour.



On July 19, 2011, Region 4 held its After Action Report/Improvement Plan Conference to address the Interoperable Communications ClearComm Exercise held in June. On August 1, 2011, region-wide Florida Interoperable Network (FIN) Training was offered in Sumter County. A statewide Interoperable Communications Summit was hosted in Region 4 August 16-18, 2011; training, regional workshops, and a State Working Group meeting were held. Region-wide Mutual Aid Radio Communications (MARC) training was held in Hillsborough County August 29-30, 2011.

Members of the TBFRDSTF continued to play an integral role in the security planning effort for the upcoming 2012 Republican National Convention. TBFRDSTF members, in addition to federal and statewide partners, help comprise the Public Safety Committee and serve on various supporting sub committees. Planning for this National Special Security Event involves an all-hazards approach and builds upon existing relationships forged through the TBFRDSTF.

Region 5 – Central Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force



On July 12, 2011, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the Florida Department of Health (FDOH) collaborated with the Central Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force (CFRDSTF) to sponsor a public safety drill in central Florida. The purpose of the drill was to exercise and practice response procedures for a public radiation exposure event. This exercise provided hands-on experience in the set-up and operation of a community reception center. The drill was designed to establish a learning environment for public health personnel to exercise emergency response plans, policies, and procedures related to activating a community reception center for potential radiation exposure victims.



On July 13, 2011, The Fort Pierce Police Department, St. Lucie County Sheriff's Office, Fire District, and Health Department, Port St. Lucie Police Department, and Lawnwood Regional Medical Center participated in a training exercise to evaluate player actions against current response plans and capabilities in response to an active shooter, hostage situation, and mass casualty incident. The exercise focused on the following objectives: communications, onsite incident management, law enforcement investigations and operations, public safety and security response and medical surge.



The Central Florida Health Alliance conducted a full-scale training exercise based on a bomb threat on July 19, 2011. Major participants included the Lake County Emergency Management, the Sheriff's Office and health departments, Lake-Sumter Emergency Services, Leesburg Police and Fire departments, and the Leesburg Regional Medical



Center. The scenario was based on a multiple location bomb threat, one location being a hospital where an actual suspicious device was found requiring the hospital to take protective actions and test their evacuation and relocation plans. The exercise focused on the following objectives: communications, onsite incident management, law enforcement investigations and operations, public safety and security response and medical surge.

The Lake Mary United States Postal Service hub conducted a functional training exercise based on an Anthrax exposure scenario. The exercise, held September 20, 2011 tested planning, isolation and quarantine, emergency triage and pre-hospital treatment, medical supplies management and distribution, mass prophylaxis, evacuation, and decontamination capabilities.

The USCG Jacksonville Sector, which includes the Port Canaveral in Region 5, executed a full-scale Area Maritime Security Training and Exercise Program on October 26-27, 2011. The exercise was designed to test several maritime emergency plans; Northeast and Eastern Central Florida Area Maritime Security Plan; the Maritime Security and Response Operations Manual; and the Underwater Port Security Manual.

On November 15, 2011, the Orlando Utilities Commission conducted a table top exercise based on an explosion at one of their sites. During the course of the exercise the following target capabilities were tested: intelligence/information sharing and dissemination, onsite incident management, restoration of lifelines, and public information and warning. The planning was led by the CFRDSTF Planners with participation from the Orange County Office of Emergency Management, Fire Rescue and Sheriff's Office, DHS, Transportation Security Administration, the region's fusion center – Central Florida Intelligence eXchange (CFIX), the Orlando Police Department, and the Aviation Authority.

Region 6 – Southwest Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force



From March 14–19, 2011, Southwest Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force (SWFRDSTF) investigative members provided security and intelligence for the 59th annual 12 Hours of Sebring races. Along with Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) special agents, members of the Florida National Guard's 44th Civil Support Team and Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) - Hazardous Materials Enforcement Special Operations Team worked alongside numerous other law enforcement agencies during the event, which draws over 160,000 visitors a year.

Region 6 conducted Operation MACE (Multi Agency Communications Exercise) on April 14, 2011. Approximately 25 agencies, from the 10 counties in Region 6, participated in Operation MACE. The exercise tested radio interoperability between regional members. The scenario involved explosives coming ashore at Port Manatee in Manatee County. The explosives took a



simulated trip down I-75 where the driver lead marked units and air support on a "chase" into Lee County.

On June 1, 2011 the investigations & intelligence component of the SWFRDSTF hosted a day-long series of cyber security planning sessions. These sessions were designed for leaders, decision makers and personnel that should contribute to the success of their cyber security programs. These sessions provided knowledge needed in today's world to identify and remedy potential vulnerabilities that might handicap their responsiveness.

Region 7 – Southeast Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

The Southeast Florida Fusion Center (SEFFC), located in Miami-Dade County, serves as a DHS training hub where regional partners attend the Counterintelligence Fundamental Workshop, CBRNE Threat Awareness Outreach Briefing, Open Source training, Security Officer training, Fusion Liaison Officer Program (FLO), and Privacy Officer's training. In addition to hosting DHS sponsored training, the SEFFC participates in numerous DHS pilot program surveys pertaining to the Critical Operational Capabilities (COC) for fusion centers nationwide. In early 2011, the SEFFC gained national recognition for several threat assessments and officer safety/informational bulletins.

The Virtual Fusion Center, a website hosted by the SEFFC, has become the source and method of information sharing between law enforcement, public safety, and private partners in South Florida due to its easy accessibility and use. The UASI funded regional intelligence analysts are enhancing information sharing in the region by coordinating activities through defined standing information needs as designated by DHS. They also coordinate the activity of their assigned Southeast Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force (SFRDSTF) disciplines, create threat assessments, and support fusion center assignments.

The Palm Beach Regional Fusion Center, located in Palm Beach County, provides real time situational awareness, focusing on the collection of DHS Priority Information Needs, and developing, coordinating, and collaborating on numerous multi-jurisdictional investigations in conjunction with other public agencies. The Fusion Center hosts the Virtual Fusion/SharePoint, and deploys personnel to the National Operations Center in Washington D.C. (NOC).

The Metropolitan Training Institute hosted a regional training class November 15-17, 2011 on the Emergency Deployable Interoperable Communications System (EDICS). The training introduced attendees to the EDICS, set up and interworking of the system. The system is designed to be a mobile communications system used in the event of a disaster when all other land based towers and communications are out.

The region hosted a grant funded communications field exercise June 13-14, 2011. Operation Ready2Connect was a functional multi-jurisdictional and multi-disciplinary exercise. More than 170 participants from 33 agencies throughout the region took part in the large-scale drill designed to establish a learning environment to exercise emergency response plans, policies and procedures that pertain to interoperable communications.

Region 7 participated with Amtrak Police in their "Rail Safe" initiative, where mass transit systems throughout the United States, Canada, Spain and England participate in

simultaneous Visual Intermodal Preparedness Response operations. On average, regional partners conduct between four and six VIPR operations each month.

The Joint Media Information Functional Work Group (JMI FWG) has worked to increase participation from public information officers (PIO) across multiple disciplines during the past year. At monthly media coalition meetings, attendance frequently exceeds 50 PIOs from the four county region. The JMI FWG conducts ongoing monthly training for PIOs at no cost by tapping into the vast PIO resources in the region. One of the priorities for the group has been the creation of a Mobile Joint Information Center (JIC) task force to re-energize the Mobile JIC project. Uniquely situated within two major TV broadcast media markets, South Florida is one of the most competitive media markets in the nation. This results in a critical need for PIOs to be proactive during incidents of media interest. The FWG has improved communication across PIO disciplines to ensure accurate message delivery and information sharing, examples of which include the following:

- Regional PIO support for a large-scale, live aircraft disaster drill at Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport. More than 12 PIOs from various disciplines worked with the lead PIO from Broward County Aviation Department to coordinate media and facilitate the release of information from the mock disaster scene;
- Supported and solicited media coverage for numerous regional initiatives, such as the Critical Infrastructure-sponsored multi-agency transit VIPRs conducted over the past year; and
- Large planned events such as the NBA Playoffs, various bowl games, Urban Beach Weekend and other events that draw large crowds into the region.

The region's Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) training project, which is overseen and coordinated through the Miami-Dade Police Department's Incident Management Team (IMT), serves as a front line response unit to spontaneous critical incidents and special requests for emergency assistance. The RDF consists of volunteers who undergo an extensive and rigorous 80-hour course that provides enhanced training in tactical response operations, weapons use, and specialized equipment. Leadership principles and physical conditioning are stressed during initial training and are again reiterated during quarterly training conducted throughout Miami-Dade County. More than 200 officers have been trained throughout the region.



Following several incidents where police officers were seriously injured or killed, the Miami-Dade response teams held a Command Vehicle Rodeo where many of the regional response vehicles participated. The response vehicles were identified and categorized by their capabilities and this information is used to facilitate efficient response to major incidents. The effort is part of a wider strategy to deploy personnel and resources proficiently while minimizing duplication and mitigating scene coordination concern.

Over the past year, Region 7 Waterborne Response Teams (WRT) have attended three Tactical Operator Courses which were held in West Palm Beach, Miami-Dade, and Key West. During the training, 30 officers were certified in specialized vessel tactics. The WRTs conducted multiple presidential details that required water side security, two of the details involved the Vice President, and others involved VIP details. A WRT representative participated in the recent communication exercise in Broward County. The teams also participated in the Columbus Day weekend Regatta, Fleet Week, and lobster mini-season. The Miami-Dade WRT was also selected from the region to travel to Jacksonville to participate in the Navy Sub escort.



Statewide Domestic Security Activities

During 2011, DHS funds were used to enhance statewide capabilities through training in various topic areas, such as domestic preparedness, the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and post-disaster redevelopment.

This year, a subgroup of the State Working Group on Domestic Preparedness (SWG) Operations and Planning Committee revised the RDSTF Standard Operations Template. The original template was created in 2005 and provided a guideline for operations of the seven RDSTFs. The revised RDSTF Standard Operating Guideline was approved by the DSOC on October 5, 2011.

On June 8, 2011 FDLE hosted the Biannual Regional and State Specialty Team meeting. This meeting provided an opportunity for regional and state specialty team commanders to review their operating guidelines and make necessary changes. The revised guidelines were reviewed by the SWG Executive Board, and submitted to the Domestic Security Oversight Council for review and approval. The revised Standard Operating Guidelines were approved by the DSOC on October 5, 2011.

In August 2011, the RDSTFs conducted multi-disciplinary awareness meetings to discuss the commemorative events scheduled across the state to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the September 11, 2001 attacks on America, and to identify other large crowd events (such as college or professional football games) scheduled to occur on or around that date. Participants discussed additional security measures being taken by their agencies in preparation for these events.

Department of Law Enforcement

DHS has recognized the threat of cyber attacks in the United States, and the importance of cyber-security. The FDLE Florida Computer Crime Center (FC3) continues to address this threat and works closely with other law enforcement agencies researching hacker groups at a street-level, cultural perspective. These preplanned and organized cyber attacks, especially against law enforcement agencies, demonstrate the importance of FC3's involvement in domestic security issues.

In addition, FC3 is working to prevent cyber attacks with its C-SAFE (Cyber-Security Awareness for Everyone) initiative, which is designed to provide citizens and businesses the information they need to enjoy the benefits of the internet while staying safe. In 2011, C-SAFE classes reached approximately 3,500 individuals.

In 2011, FC3 held several classes on child online safety for kids and parents, wireless security, personal safety, and cyber threats. One popular topic was Employee Awareness Training, which was presented to employees at the Talquin Electric Cooperative, members of the TalTech Alliance, and members of the SWFRDSTF. The FC3 also presented at several schools, including the Florida State University, the University of Florida, and ITT-Tech. FC3 presented a detailed look on how social networks can be tools in criminal investigations at the 2011 CJIS Symposium.

The SWG has formed a subcommittee to determine the state's role in the area of cyber security. Multiple agencies and organizations are already involved in addressing the

issues of computer intrusion, denial of service attacks, espionage (international/industrial), and “hacktivists.” The FBI, DHS and the CIA are rolling out new initiatives to combat these challenges, all with more funding and resources than the state and local agencies can expect to receive. The workgroup’s mission is to determine if Florida can add value to the effort through the RDSTFs. The subcommittee held its organizational meeting in November.

The Florida Fusion Center (FFC) is located at FDLE Headquarters and is operational 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The FFC consists of 18 state agencies, seven federal agencies and the Florida National Guard. The mission of the FFC is to protect Florida’s citizens, visitors, resources and critical infrastructure by enhancing information sharing, intelligence capabilities and preparedness operations for all local, state and federal agencies in accordance with Florida’s Domestic Security Strategy. The FFC serves as the state node and provides connectivity and intelligence sharing amongst the Regional Fusion Centers. The FFC disseminates information and intelligence through the Homeland Security Data Network which includes access to the National Counterterrorism Center classified portal, containing current terrorism-related information, and ensuring a linkage for distribution of threat information both locally and nationally.

Florida is home to a network of fusion centers, three nationally recognized by DHS: FFC, Central Florida Intelligence Exchange (CFIX), and SEFFC; as well as four nodes of the FFC representing other regions of the state. In order to facilitate the communication and collaboration needs of the fusion centers, the Florida Fusion Center Network was implemented during 2011. The FFCN provides real-time information and situational awareness to all fusion centers as well as their intelligence liaison officers. The FFCN also provides a statewide communication and collaboration platform for intelligence product development.

The statewide network of fusion centers continued to mature during the past year including the development of liaison officer programs, which included multiple analyst trainings and workshops. In addition, these initiatives included outreach to members of the fire and emergency management sector, as well as collaboration with private sector partners. The Fort Myers region successfully launched its regional fusion center, RSIX Fusion. The FFC added new partners including the Florida Department of Transportation, Agency for Enterprise Innovation Technology, and U.S. Forestry Service. The FFC completed an expanded construction project which doubled the interior workspace to accommodate new members.

Fusion centers continued to support and provide for the National Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative, including the successful rollout of the statewide “If you See Something, Say Something”™ campaign, which provides an outreach and reporting mechanism for the public and visitors to the state regarding suspicious activities via a toll free hotline (1-855-FLA-SAFE) and webpage. On September 1, 2011, Governor Rick Scott, FDLE Commissioner Gerald Bailey, and DHS Security Assistant Secretary of Intergovernmental Affairs Betsy Markey officially launched the campaign in Florida. Tips received through the hotline and online reporting form will go to the 24-hour watch desk at the Florida Fusion Center for analysis, and, if needed, action in conjunction with the state’s RDSTFs. The campaign includes television, radio, and print public awareness announcements throughout Florida.

Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services



The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) continued initiatives in 2011 to protect Florida's critical food and agriculture sector. Food safety and agriculture defense was the focus of efforts in planning, training, exercises, and maintaining preventive technological capabilities.

Two food and agriculture planners continued to develop and implement the Food Emergency Response Plan, the Florida Integrated Rapid Response Team (FLIRRT) and Standard Operations Guide. In their final form, these plans will be included in the Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and provide a coordinated statewide response to food safety threats. The Large Animal Technical Rescue and the Small Animal Emergency Sheltering courses were developed with the University of Florida for deploying DHS certified training throughout Florida's seven RDSTF areas.

Throughout 2011, 33 DHS certified agroterrorism courses were conducted in each of the RDSTFs that provided training for more than 1,000 multi-disciplinary first responders and private industry partners.



The Florida State Agricultural Response Team (SART) conducted its biannual planning and training program that included state and local agencies, the agriculture industry, and volunteer animal rescue/care organizations. This event brought together the agricultural response community to plan and train for disasters impacting Florida's agriculture and animal populations.

Exercises in 2011 included the Shell Shocked Tabletop Exercise that tested the Florida Emergency Response Plan, and the "Operation Bovine Reclamation" full-scale exercise that tested the region's emergency response plans to an agricultural incident.

In 2011, calibration and maintenance of crucial analytical animal and food safety laboratory equipment and sustainment of advanced detection capabilities located at 23 agricultural interdiction stations was a priority to better prepare for intentional threats to Florida's agriculture sector.

These efforts advanced food safety and agriculture defense by partnering with the public and private sectors to prepare for, prevent, protect, respond to, and recover from all-hazards threats to Florida's vast agriculture resources.



This year, the Florida Forest Service was able to train 1,013 personnel in Incident Management Team functions and Incident Command System with domestic security funds. Students were from many state, municipal, and private agencies. With this funding, the FFS was able to coordinate, support, and train all Risk Incident Management/Response Teams. Training and support was provided to statewide domestic security regions and partners, and the participating teams at the Type 1, Type

2 and Type 3 levels were enabled to provide immediate assistance to support chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives (CBRNE) events or other disasters in Florida.

Division of Emergency Management

The Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM) continues to provide training and exercise opportunities for local and state entities to enhance preparedness and response capabilities. The Division strives to deliver position specific training, multi-jurisdictional all-hazards training, and collaborative planning for all of the state's domestic security partners.

In recognition of the increased importance of cyber-security, this year's Governor's Executive Level Tabletop Exercise focused on the topic. The exercise, "Cyber Sunset" took place on December 7, 2011. The exercise challenged cyber security at all levels of government and within each state agency. The scenario was based around cyber terrorists hacking into high profile government sites and taking them down to the point where defense strategies and preventive measures had to be instituted. The Agency for Enterprise Information Technology was the lead agency for this exercise, supported by FDLE through the activation of two of the fusion centers as well as the State Emergency Response Team. The exercise was conducted at the State Emergency Operations Center in Tallahassee and was developed by The Florida State University for a real-time flow to the exercise.

In addition, DEM worked with other agencies to facilitate the Statewide Hurricane Exercise, energy assurance exercises focused on minimizing disruption of electrical and fuel service, a nuclear power plant exercise, and an agro-terrorism exercise this year.

DEM has managed 232 FEMA courses for approximately 5,800 front-line and manager level responders this year. The division has provided 224 in-state courses for 5,600 personnel. In addition, 612 state and local responders attended classes at the Center for Domestic Preparedness in Anniston, Alabama, and 424 attended classes at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology.



DEM hosted the Florida Training and Exercise Planning Workshop which was attended by 94 participants. The workshop was the forum for the development of the state's updated three-year Training and Exercise Plan. In addition, DEM hosted two sessions of a class in Current Issues in Emergency Management, one Basic Emergency Management Academy session, and one Intermediate Emergency Management Academy.

State Fire Marshal – Fire Rescue / Hazmat

During 2011, the nine state-sponsored Urban Search & Rescue (US&R), 29 Hazardous Materials Teams, nine Mutual Aid Radio Cache (MARC) units and various Light Technical Rescue Teams (LTRT) continued to enhance their capabilities to respond to terrorist threats.



Through the allocation of DHS State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) grant funds the teams were able to enhance their capabilities by replacing many of the original grant purchased monitors, sensors and other antiquated items with current and emerging technology. The teams continue to sustain and enhance their skill sets and knowledge through nationally recognized specialized training courses provided at home and abroad. The federal grant funds provide a mechanism for host agencies to

recover the cost of travel, tuition and personnel attending such training.

On March 8, 2011 the state conducted a multidiscipline full scale exercise at Camp Blanding known as Operation Integration II. The scenario began with an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) / Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device (VBIED) attack with an unknown chemical crippling a community. At the initial count, three separate bombings struck a mixed use commercial and residential development, a multi-structure hospital and a residential neighborhood. Teams responded to support the impacted jurisdiction through incident management, response operations and technical assistance.



Participating teams included Clay and Seminole counties regional Hazmat, Seminole's mobile analytical laboratory, Florida US&R Task Force 4 - Central Florida, Florida US&R Task Force 6 - Southwest and a recon unit from Florida US&R Task Force 7 - Tallahassee, a Florida National Guard CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package, LTRTs from Lake, Clay and St. Johns counties, Deltona and Panama City, air lift and reconnaissance support provided by the Florida National Guard and the FWC. Jacksonville Fire/Rescue responded with their Incident Management Team (IMT) and mobile command vehicle to facilitate incident tracking, command and control of responders in support of the impacted jurisdiction. Teams not only exercised their mobilization/response plans and protocols, but also received refresher skills training as well. Participants included 172 team members and 24 support personnel and managers.



On June 9, 2011 Tampa Bay US&R Task Force 3 (TF3) responded with the St. Petersburg Fire & Rescue and the Pinellas County Technical Rescue Team to a structural collapse at the Bartow Power Plant in St. Petersburg. Work crews were preparing for a controlled collapse of the old Bartow steam plant when the structure suddenly gave way and fell. One worker was trapped and did not survive. Search dogs and special listening equipment were

called in from Miami TF2 to augment TF3 and St. Petersburg. The recovery operation lasted five days.



Department of Health

The Florida Department of Health, Hospital Preparedness Program has been working to assist Florida hospitals to plan for and become more prepared to respond to all-hazard emergency events. In FFY 2011, an analysis was conducted of hospital funding from 2002-2010. Data compiled for this report reviewed the partnership from the regional, county, and individual hospital perspective. The purpose of this report is to provide a statewide and regional overview of efforts and progress and to provide information to assist with future planning and preparedness activities. The report is available at the following website:



http://www.doh.state.fl.us/demo/bpr/PDFs/HPP_Report_Combined_FINAL_8-25-11.pdf.

From 2002-2010, more than \$119 million was provided through direct contracts. Approximately \$9.5 million of the funding was used by hospitals to conduct training. Almost \$7.35 million was used for exercises to test, evaluate, and improve response capacity. As a result of the changing health care environment, increased attention to hospital disaster response preparedness, and the growing need for effective partnerships, better-defined expectations and measures were included in changes to hospital contracts for equipment, training, and exercises. In addition, the creation of Target Capabilities and Universal Task Lists, as part of the DHS National Response Framework (NRF), led to a cooperative agreement guidance that increasingly asked hospitals to strengthen exercises and evaluate their performance in relation to these target capabilities. Florida hospitals have been making progress in their preparedness capabilities and objectives each year.

During the last several years, efforts were made to align the Office of Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) grant capability based objectives with disaster preparedness requirements of Florida state licensure and the Joint Commission on Emergency Management Accreditation Standards. This has led to a higher level of overall preparedness and aligned the various exercise requirements for hospitals.



The mission of the Florida Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) Network is to augment local community and state-level health and medical services with pre-identified, trained and credentialed volunteers during emergency medical operations and vital public health activities. The Florida MRC Network develops the capacity of local MRC units by providing technical assistance, training, and resources based on assessed needs.

The Florida program continues to expand in both the number of local MRC sites as well as volunteers. Currently, there are 33 MRC sites representing 60 of the 67 counties in Florida. Of the total, 25 local MRC sites are located at county health departments; the remaining eight are associated with local municipalities or community organizations. The Florida MRC Network is part of the State Emergency Response Team Emergency Services Function (ESF)-8 structure.

Some key accomplishments are:

- Volunteer support in Operation Haiti Relief and Deepwater Horizon;
- Expansion of MRC specializations— radiologic training and establishing of teams, and targeted partnership with, and recruitment of veterinarians;
- 2011 Partnership of the Year by the Office of the Civilian Volunteer Medical Reserve Corps for partnership of MRC and the Division of Environmental Health, Bureau of Radiation Control; and
- 2010 Davis Productivity Award received in recognition of the MRC volunteer effort during H1N1.



Department of Management Services

The Department of Management Services (DMS) operates the Florida Interoperable Network (FIN), a system that provides secure public safety communications capabilities to all 67 counties, state and federal response agencies. Currently, there are 255 local connecting sites, with at least one site in each county. The FIN allows all types of radio equipment to interact through central servers so that disparate radio systems may be linked together in a unified response capability. Communications may occur directly between users, through a network conferencing capability, or through use of mutual aid radio channels.

2011 Domestic Security Funding

Florida's Domestic Security Funding Process

Florida has implemented a funding process that recognizes the unique needs of municipalities and counties, while simultaneously focusing on national and state priorities. The process has progressively improved over the past several years, and as a result, funds are applied for maximum impact across Florida, enhancing the safety of our citizens and visitors.

In August, 2011, Florida's 10 discipline-based planning committees, made up of approximately 250 multi-jurisdictional domestic security partners, met in Lake Mary to consider previously identified needs, develop project solutions to fill those needs, and recommend funding from anticipated 2012 federal grant programs.³ These prioritized recommendations were presented to and approved by the SWG Executive Board and DSOC, and were submitted to the Governor for consideration of inclusion in the Governor's recommended budget. Florida's Legislature will be asked to approve the projects during the budget process, granting spending authority to the state's administrative agencies to pass federal funds through to state and local agencies that have agreed to implement the approved projects.

Florida's 2011 Domestic Security Awards

In 2011, Florida received \$160,208,296 in domestic security funding to implement Florida's Domestic Security Strategic Plan. Congress allocated \$37,972,970 to Florida for the FFY 2011 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP). The HSGP is comprised of five separate grants: State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI), Metropolitan Medical Response Systems Program (MMRS), Citizen Corps Program (CCP) and Operation Stonegarden (OPSG). For a more in-depth overview of the HSGP and other domestic security grant programs for which Florida received funding in 2011, refer to Appendix C. As with previous years, DHS allocates funds based on risk and anticipated effectiveness, as determined by the DHS application review process.

This year, Florida ranked fifth in total dollar amount received from SHSP funding, with a total of \$16,505,787, behind New York, California, Illinois and Texas.

Charts and Information on the following pages depict:

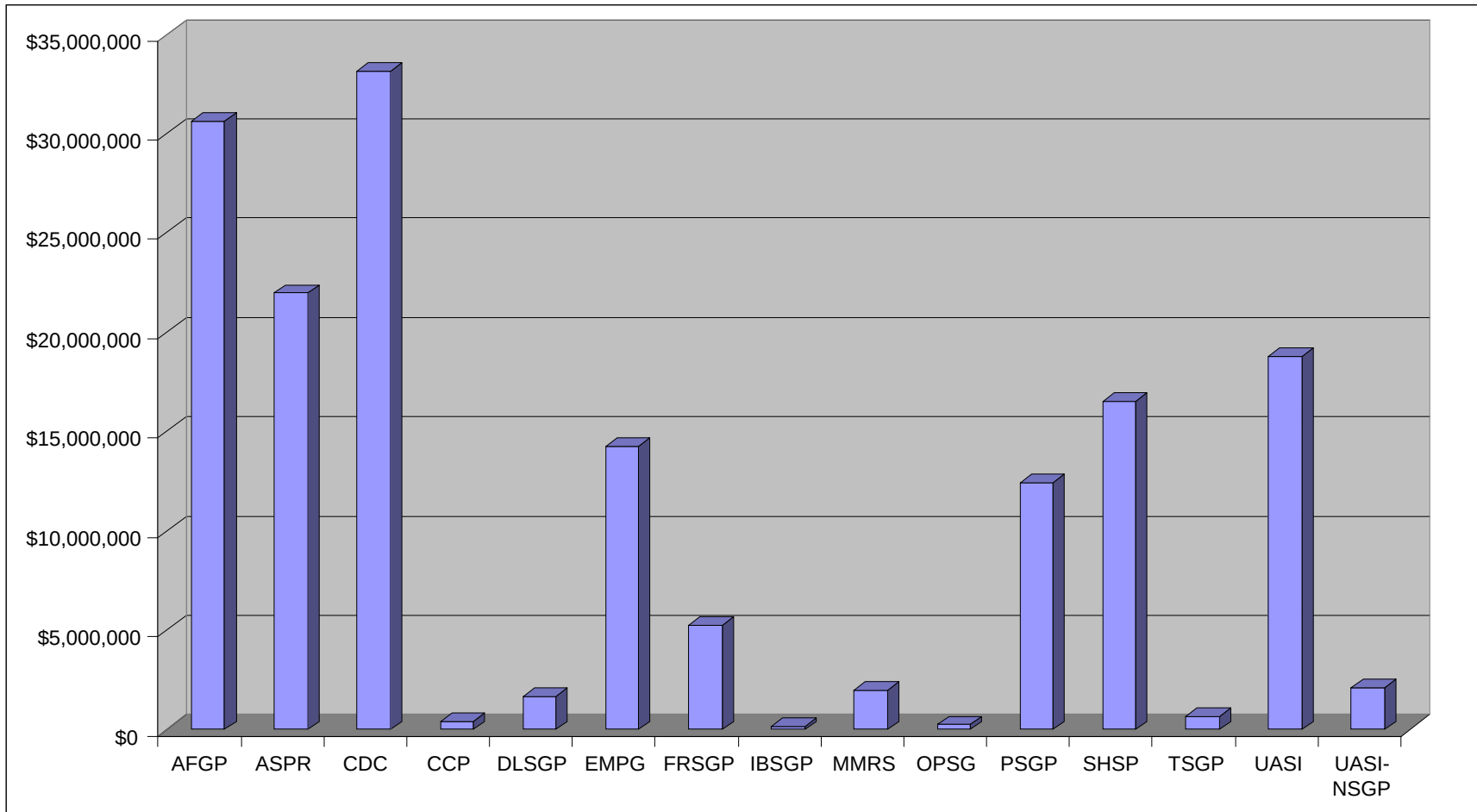
- Grant awards by grant type;
- Regional distribution of the 2011 dollars;
- Cumulative (2001-2011) total dollars;
- Regional breakdown of total dollars by funding source; and
- County breakdown by funding source.

³ Agriculture and Environment, Campus Security, Community Health Surge, Emergency Management, Fire Rescue, Interoperable Communications, Law Enforcement Prevention, Law Enforcement Response, Medical Surge, and Public Information

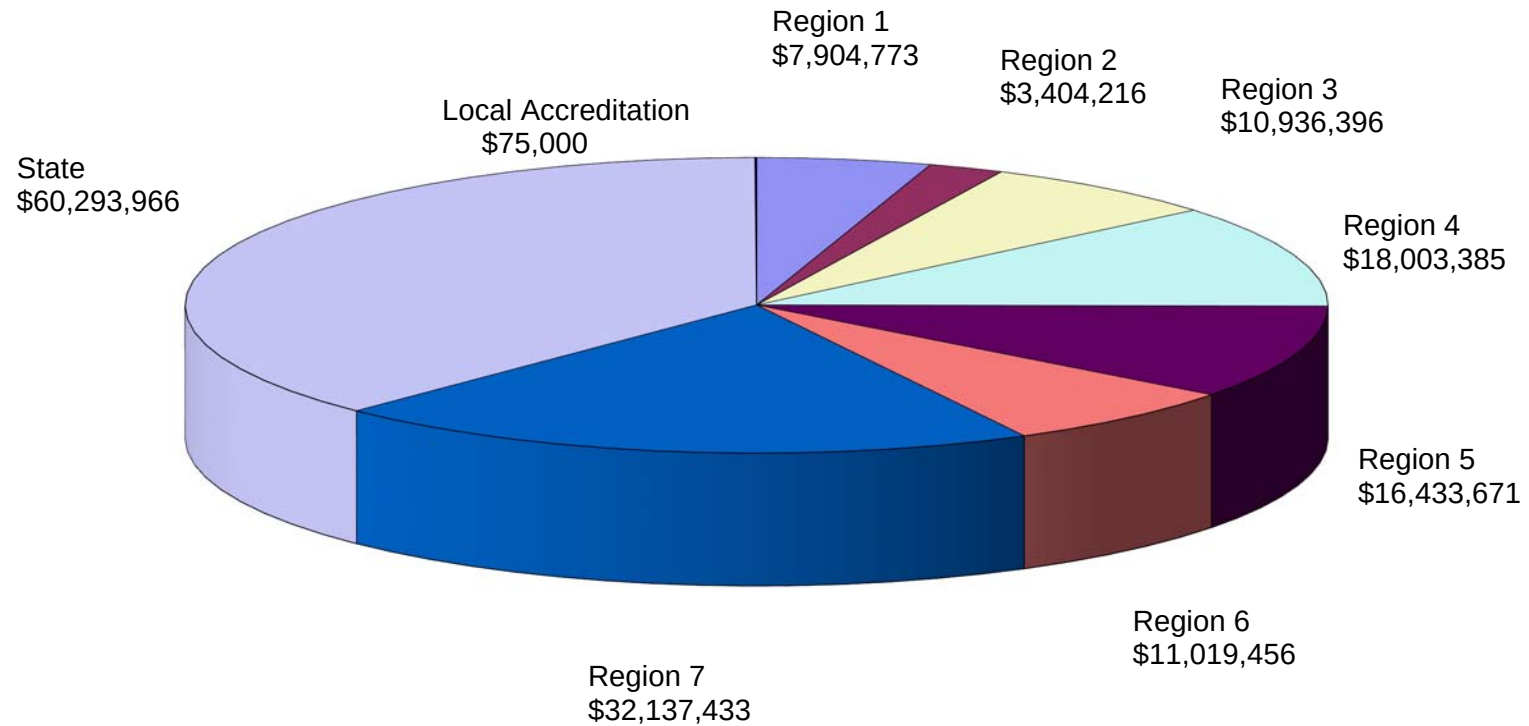
2011 Award amounts by Grant Type

Grant	2011 Award
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$30,639,961
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$21,973,177
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)	\$0
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	\$33,154,444
Citizen Corps Program (CCP)	\$431,897
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)	\$1,641,311
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)	\$14,237,986
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program	\$0
Freight Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)	\$5,262,077
Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)	\$163,246
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP)	\$0
Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) Program	\$1,971,851
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$250,000
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$12,445,191
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	\$16,505,787
Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)	\$636,900
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	\$0
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program	\$18,813,435
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$2,092,099
TOTAL	\$ 160,208,296

Figure 1 - 2011 Federal Awards by Grant Type



2011 Distribution of Awards by Region
\$160,208,296



■ Region 1 ■ Region 2 ■ Region 3 ■ Region 4 ■ Region 5 ■ Region 6 ■ Region 7 ■ State ■ Local Accreditation

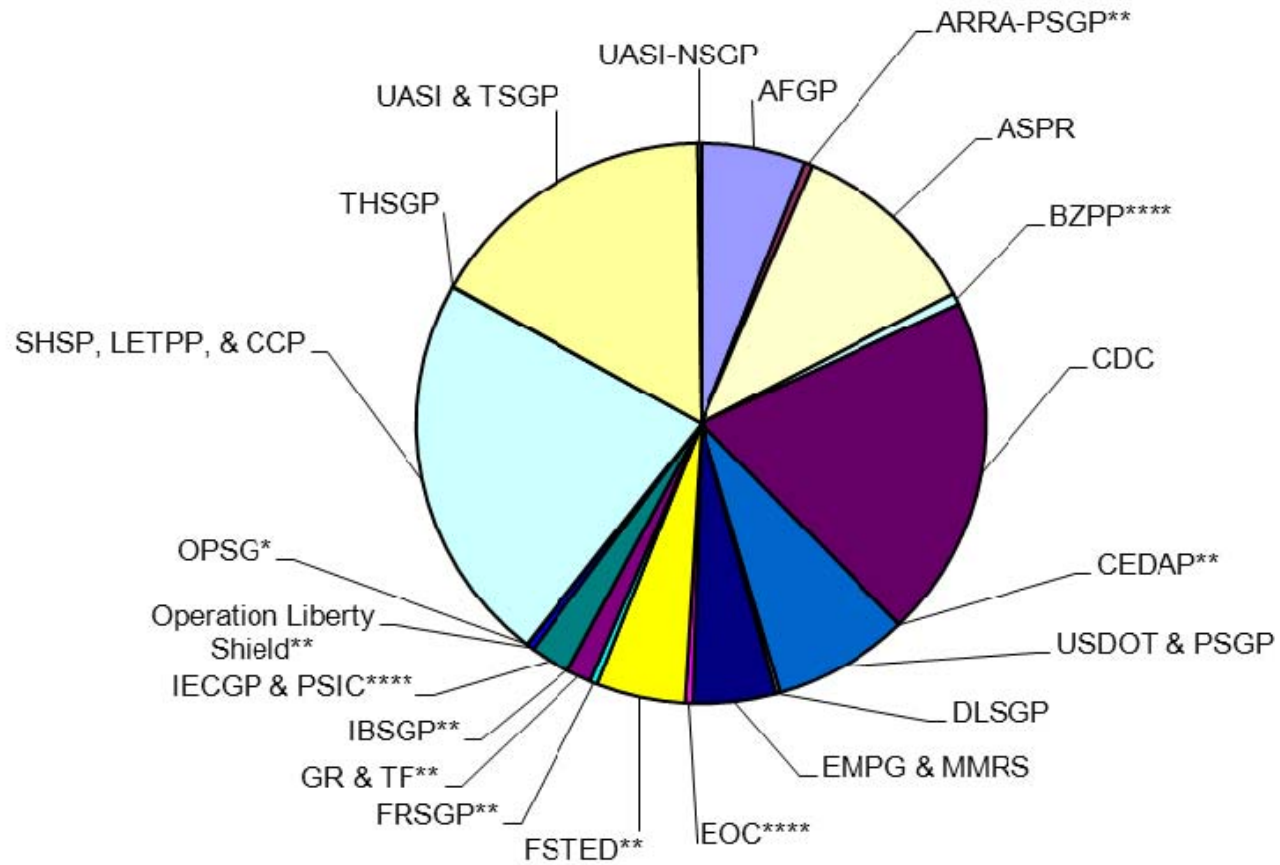
Florida's 2001-2011 Domestic Security Awards

From 2001 to 2011, Florida has received over \$2 billion in domestic security funds.

Grant	2001-2011 Awards
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$122,179,075
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: Port Security Grant Program (ARRA-PSGP)**	\$9,506,211
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$225,222,100
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)***	\$13,467,888
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$406,156,306
Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP)**	\$337,190
Department of Transportation Grants and Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$160,105,583
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)	\$5,064,150
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) and Metropolitan Medical Response System Program (MMRS)	\$97,489,700
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program***	\$8,808,000
Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development (FSTED)**	\$103,425,148
Freight Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)****	\$8,810,644
General Revenue and Trust Funds**	\$29,012,049
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**	\$8,400,000
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)*	\$1,120,000
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP), and Citizen Corps Program (CCP)	\$463,901,697
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program***	\$767,478
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program and Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)	\$342,452,906
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$4,793,226
TOTAL	\$2,058,307,571

- *Operation Stonegarden was awarded funds in 2010 and 2011. No award was made from 2001-2009.
- **Grant Program was not awarded grant funds in 2010 or 2011. The total indicated is from 2001-2009.
- ***Grant Program was not awarded funds in 2011. The total indicated is for 2001-2010.
- ****Grant Program was not funded in 2010, but did receive funding in 2011. Total reflects 2001-2011.

2001 - 2011 Domestic Security Funding \$2,058,307,571



Appendix A: Domestic Security Funding by Region

FFY 2011 Domestic Security Grants	State	Northwest	North	Northeast	Tampa Bay	Central	Southwest	Southeast
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$1,496,240	\$2,413,502	\$583,786	\$4,466,477	\$5,537,780	\$5,851,674	\$4,473,668	\$5,945,534
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response Grants (ASPR)	\$12,469,046	\$97,024	\$47,330	\$196,778	\$143,519	\$114,828	\$88,470	\$379,608
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$19,477,307	\$1,071,282	\$836,102	\$1,381,101	\$2,147,942	\$2,194,157	\$1,266,752	\$3,033,103
Citizen Corps Program (CCP)	\$431,897							
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)	\$1,641,311							
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)	\$8,630,125	\$572,341	\$606,570	\$844,442	\$988,430	\$916,231	\$725,465	\$970,088
Freight Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)	\$5,262,077							
Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)	\$163,246							
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program (MMRS)				\$281,693	\$563,386	\$281,693		\$845,079
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)						\$50,000	\$50,000	\$150,000
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)		\$2,047,086		\$1,577,067	\$2,576,493	\$1,000,036	\$2,576,493	\$5,244,482
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	\$8,943,607	\$959,479	\$ 971,957	\$1,330,033	\$1,126,888	\$873,420	\$978,248	\$1,322,155
Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)					\$439,500			\$197,400
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)					\$5,470,535	\$3,696,674		\$9,646,226
Urban Area Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NPSG)					\$299,970	\$75,000		\$1,717,129
TOTAL	\$60,368,966	\$7,904,773	\$3,404,216	\$10,936,396	\$18,003,385	\$16,433,671	\$11,019,456	\$32,137,433

FFY 2001 - 2010 Domestic Security Grants	State	Northwest	North	Northeast	Tampa Bay	Central	Southwest	Southeast
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$208,000	\$18,410,407	\$4,433,870	\$9,270,115	\$14,249,888	\$20,999,844	\$8,738,029	\$15,228,961
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	\$73,214,429	\$12,371,574	\$6,563,267	\$15,068,357	\$25,485,617	\$21,873,582	\$12,487,211	\$36,184,886
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)	\$233,694,635	\$13,041,725	\$11,683,656	\$17,481,730	\$22,665,490	\$24,851,752	\$14,521,963	\$35,060,911
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)	\$0	\$9,263,373	\$4,800	\$36,535,344	\$18,602,769	\$14,025,161	\$3,807,331	\$65,421,614
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)	\$3,422,839	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) and Metropolitan Medical Response System Program (MMRS)	\$42,296,918	\$2,581,441	\$2,738,661	\$5,513,335	\$8,300,102	\$6,423,703	\$3,498,151	\$9,852,548
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,800,000	\$0	\$2,458,000	\$1,300,000	\$3,250,000
Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development (FSTED)**	\$595,000	\$4,402,583	\$0	\$0	\$18,107,218	\$4,202,236	\$0	\$76,118,111
Florida Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)**	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,548,567	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
General Revenue and Trust Funds**	\$28,778,716	\$18,663	\$11,654	\$23,309	\$31,866	\$60,636	\$21,842	\$65,363
Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)**	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$67,377	\$0	\$0	\$0

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**	\$6,003,409	\$37,017	\$52,237	\$119,111	\$87,626	\$116,757	\$110,001	\$1,873,842
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)*	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$420,000
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP), and Citizen Corps Program (CCP)	\$161,172,696	\$28,131,902	\$25,059,159	\$39,324,178	\$50,144,070	\$48,534,101	\$32,920,820	\$61,677,087
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$767,478
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program and Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)**	\$2,185,979	\$0	\$0	\$40,110,057	\$64,691,084	\$47,536,157	\$0	\$168,479,386
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$91,990	\$367,866	\$75,000	\$0	\$2,166,271
TOTAL	\$566,923,290	\$91,418,655	\$54,571,304	\$177,385,134	\$232,912,604	\$205,583,715	\$84,696,487	\$484,522,108

Appendix B: 2011 Domestic Security Funding by County

Alachua: \$2,110,399

AFGP: \$1,619,952
ASPR: \$27,500
CDC: \$79,035
EMPG: \$72,876
SHSP: \$311,036

Baker: \$104,310

CDC: \$33,267
EMPG: \$38,059
SHSP: \$32,984

Bay: \$1,638,984

AFGP: \$138,390
ASPR: \$27,750
CDC: \$159,563
EMPG: \$73,000
PSGP: \$1,000,041
SHSP: \$239,560

Bradford: \$696,259

AFGP: \$560,094
CDC: \$62,573
EMPG: \$40,608
SHSP: \$32,984

Brevard: \$4,311,033

AFGP: \$2,587,785
CDC: \$361,841
EMPG: \$128,136
PSGP: \$1,000,036
SHSP: \$233,235

Broward: \$9,655,644

AFGP: \$3,082,812
ASPR: \$283,208
CDC: \$1,137,012
EMPG: \$298,961
MMRS: \$281,693
OPSG: \$50,000
PSGP: \$1,241,746
SHSP: \$3,082,812
TSGP: \$197,400

Calhoun: \$347,676

CDC: \$1,902
EMPG: \$38,440
SHSP: \$47,984

Charlotte: \$330,354

AFGP: \$94,943
CDC: \$61,565
EMPG: \$71,697
SHSP: \$102,149

Citrus: \$4,271,538.50

AFGP: \$3,952,137
CDC: \$109,535
EMPG: \$67,920
SHSP: \$141,946.50

Clay: \$398,496

AFGP: \$76,264
CDC: \$105,199
EMPG: \$61,977
SHSP: \$155,056

Collier: \$1,042,401

AFGP: \$597,616
CDC: \$132,447
EMPG: \$91,805
SHSP: \$220,533

Columbia: \$148,868

CDC: \$69,879
EMPG: \$46,005
SHSP: \$32,984

DeSoto: \$248,486.50

CDC: \$133,948
EMPG: \$51,692
SHSP: \$62,846.50

Dixie: \$82,927

CDC: \$1,500
EMPG: \$49,443
SHSP: \$31,984

Duval: \$2,977,324

AFGP: \$98,340
ASPR: \$29,181
CDC: \$454,616
EMPG: \$177,473
MMRS: \$281,693
PSGP: \$1,577,067
SHSP: \$358,954

Escambia: \$2,215,707

AFGP: \$377,232
ASPR: \$22,704
CDC: \$591,398
EMPG: \$94,939
PSGP: \$1,000,045
SHSP: \$129,389

Flagler: \$419,071

ASPR: \$30,054
CDC: \$285,496
EMPG: \$59,053
SHSP: \$44,468

Franklin: \$121,294

EMPG: \$48,310
SHSP: \$72,984

Gadsden: \$83,322

CDC: \$5,706
EMPG: \$44,632
SHSP: \$32,984

Gilchrist: \$67,313

CDC: \$1,500
EMPG: \$37,829
SHSP: \$27,984

Glades: \$50,582

CDC: \$400
EMPG: \$37,198
SHSP: \$12,984

Gulf: \$95,412

EMPG: \$49,444
SHSP: \$45,968

Hamilton: \$396,817

AFGP: \$293,835
CDC: \$1,500
EMPG: \$38,498
SHSP: \$62,984

Hardee: \$105,794

CDC: \$52,035
EMPG: \$40,775
SHSP: \$12,984

Hendry: \$133,885

CDC: \$64,369
EMPG: \$41,532
SHSP: \$27,984

Hernando: \$274,885

CDC: \$174,287
EMPG: \$70,614
SHSP: \$29,984

Highlands: \$232,698

CDC: \$134,604
EMPG: \$51,626
SHSP: \$46,468

Hillsborough:
\$7,763,759
AFGP: \$85,050
CDC: \$606,350
EMPG: \$222,618
MMRS: \$281,693
SHSP: \$797,543
UASI: \$5,470,535
UASI Nonprofit: \$299,970

Holmes: \$391,440.50
AFGP: \$299,250
CDC: \$3,403
EMPG: \$35,804
SHSP: \$52,983.50

Indian River: \$ 251,952
ASPR: \$28,763
CDC: \$124,280
EMPG: \$69,425
SHSP: \$29,484

Jackson: \$170,324.50
CDC: \$61,485
EMPG: \$43,926
SHSP: \$64,913.50

Jefferson: \$143,917
CDC: \$61,383
EMPG: \$49,550
SHSP: \$32,984

Lafayette: \$71,276
CDC: \$1,500
EMPG: \$36,792
SHSP: \$32,984

Lake: \$521,598
AFGP: \$151,208
ASPR: \$30,100
CDC: \$189,967
EMPG: \$78,387
SHSP: \$71,936

Lee: \$3,802,348
AFGP: \$2,857,245
ASPR: \$27,000
CDC: \$278,288
EMPG: \$129,065
OPSG: \$50,000
SHSP: \$460,750

Leon: \$ 1,517,669.50
ASPR: \$47,330
CDC: \$680,223
EMPG: \$76,486
SHSP: \$713,630.50

Levy: \$238,689
AFGP: \$97,033
ASPR: \$28,300
CDC: \$4,033
EMPG: \$53,371
SHSP: \$55,952

Liberty: \$86,313
CDC: \$11,411
EMPG: \$34,902
SHSP: \$40,000

Madison: \$332,772
AFGP: \$260,989
EMPG: \$38,799
SHSP: \$32,984

Manatee: \$3,087,643
AFGP: \$128,700
ASPR: \$31,999
CDC: \$142,888
EMPG: \$101,495
PSGP: \$2,576,493
SHSP: \$106,068

Marion: \$1,036,918
AFGP: \$365,916
ASPR: \$31,000
CDC: \$194,749
EMPG: \$84,000
SHSP: \$361,253

Martin: \$267,782
ASPR: \$11,736
CDC: \$97,647
EMPG: \$69,483
OPSG: \$50,000
SHSP: \$38,916

Miami-Dade:
\$18,605,413.50
AFGP: \$2,127,860
ASPR: \$96,400
CDC: \$1,259,771
EMPG: \$378,914
MMRS: \$563,386
OPSG: \$50,000
PSGP: \$2,176,924
SHSP: \$588,803.50
UASI: \$9,646,226
UASI Nonprofit:
\$1,717,129

Monroe: \$257,247
CDC: \$115,270
EMPG: \$60,224
SHSP: \$81,753

Nassau: \$184,857
CDC: \$80,879
EMPG: \$57,410
SHSP: \$46,568

Okaloosa: \$1,761,330
AFGP: \$968,240
ASPR: \$23,450
CDC: \$129,137
EMPG: \$75,476
SHSP: \$565,027

Okeechobee: \$139,772
ASPR: \$5,651
CDC: \$67,363
EMPG: \$40,790
SHSP: \$25,968

Orange: \$6,292,790
AFGP: \$1,439,036
CDC: \$346,076
EMPG: \$193,993
MMRS: \$281,693
SHSP: \$260,318
UASI: \$3,696,674
UASI Nonprofit: \$75,000

Osceola: \$231,831
AFGP: \$3,240
CDC: \$120,495
EMPG: \$70,612
SHSP: \$37,484

Palm Beach: \$3,977,168

AFGP: \$734,862
 CDC: \$521,050
 EMPG: \$231,989
 OPSG: \$50,000
 PSGP: \$1,825,812
 SHSP: \$613,455

Pasco: \$514,968

AFGP: \$74,534
 ASPR: \$28,100
 CDC: \$221,017
 EMPG: \$116,349
 SHSP: \$74,968

Pinellas: \$2,852,330.50

AFGP: \$1,200,606
 ASPR: \$32,400
 CDC: \$446,519
 EMPG: \$195,493
 MMRS: \$281,693
 SHSP: \$256,119.50
 TSGP: \$439,500

Polk: \$754,082

AFGP: \$96,753
 ASPR: \$23,000
 CDC: \$327,380
 EMPG: \$128,585
 SHSP: \$178,364

Putnam: \$373,644

AFGP: \$250,288
 ASPR: \$29,003
 CDC: \$10,500
 EMPG: \$50,869
 SHSP: \$32,984

Santa Rosa: \$220,010

ASPR: \$23,120
 CDC: \$60,405
 EMPG: \$67,549
 SHSP: \$68,936

Sarasota: \$1,337,562

AFGP: \$795,164
 ASPR: \$23,820
 CDC: \$250,880
 EMPG: \$108,565
 SHSP: \$159,133

Seminole: \$976,171

AFGP: \$168,000
 CDC: \$360,668
 EMPG: \$98,007
 SHSP: \$349,496

St. Johns: \$1,752,523

AFGP: \$1,398,590
 ASPR: \$21,740
 CDC: \$69,254
 EMPG: \$72,961
 SHSP: \$189,978

St. Lucie: \$735,129

AFGP: \$160,885
 ASPR: \$28,763
 CDC: \$404,740
 EMPG: \$84,773
 SHSP: \$55,968

Sumter: \$178,016

ASPR: \$28,020
 CDC: \$67,931
 EMPG: \$44,581
 SHSP: \$37,484

Suwannee: \$100,956

AFGP: \$28,962
 CDC: \$1,500
 EMPG: \$42,510
 SHSP: \$27,984

Taylor: \$72,420

EMPG: \$49,936
 SHSP: \$22,484

Union: \$70,940

EMPG: \$37,956
 SHSP: \$32,984

Volusia: \$1,804,579

AFGP: \$1,341,520
 ASPR: \$15,466
 CDC: \$188,443
 EMPG: \$123,415
 SHSP: \$135,735

Wakulla: \$108,191

CDC: \$1,500
 EMPG: \$50,707
 SHSP: \$55,984

Walton: \$454,585

AFGP: \$250,181
 CDC: \$62,489
 EMPG: \$54,947
 PSGP: \$47,000
 SHSP: \$39,968

Washington: \$193,479

AFGP: \$120,859
 CDC: \$1,500
 EMPG: \$38,136
 SHSP: \$32,984

Regional Teams

SHSP: \$84,850

State: \$51,286,387

AFGP: \$1,496,240
 ASPR: \$12,469,046
 CCP: \$431,897
 CDC: \$19,477,307
 DLSGP: \$1,641,311
 EMPG: \$8,630,125
 SHSP: \$7,141,280

- "State" includes state agency projects and projects coordinated by the state on behalf of local governments.
- The EMPG grant award included a general "local accreditation" award amount of \$75,000, which was not associated with a particular region, so it was excluded from the regional breakdown.

Appendix C: Overview of 2011 Domestic Security Grants

FFY 2011 HSGP	Program Overview
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, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism and other catastrophic events. In addition, SHSP supports the implementation of the National Preparedness Guidelines, the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the National Response Framework (NRF).
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program	UASI program funds address 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, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism. For FY 2011, Florida has three UASIs: Miami/Ft. Lauderdale (combined), Orlando and Tampa.
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	OPSG funds are intended 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.
Metropolitan Medical Response (MMRS) Program	The MMRS program supports the integration of emergency management, health, and medical systems into a coordinated response to mass casualty incidents caused by any hazard. Successful MMRS grantees reduce 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.
Citizen Corps Program (CCP)	The Citizen Corps mission is to bring community and government leaders together to coordinate the involvement of community members and organizations in emergency preparedness, planning, mitigation, response, and recovery.

FFY 2011 Other Domestic Security-Related Grants	Program Overview
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	AFG awards aim to enhance response capabilities and to more effectively protect the health and safety of the public with respect to fire and other hazards. The grants enable local fire departments and emergency medical services organizations to purchase or receive training, conduct first responder health and safety programs, and buy equipment and response vehicles.
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	The HHS, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR), Office of Preparedness and Emergency Operations (OPEO), Division of National Healthcare Preparedness Programs (NHPP) funds the Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) cooperative agreement. The funding provided is to enable entities to improve surge capacity and enhance community and hospital preparedness for public health emergencies.
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.
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)	The DLSGP is 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 (DL) and identification cards (ID).

Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)	The purpose of the EMPG is to assist state and local governments in enhancing and sustaining all-hazards emergency management capabilities.
Freight Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)	The FRSGP funds freight railroad carriers and owners of railroad cars efforts to protect critical surface transportation infrastructure from acts of terrorism and to increase the resilience of transit infrastructure.
Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)	The IBSGP provides funding to create a sustainable program for the protection of intercity bus systems and the traveling public from terrorism. The FY 2011 IBSGP seeks to assist vendors of fixed-route intercity and charter bus services in obtaining the resources required to support security measures such as enhanced planning, facility security upgrades, and vehicle and driver protection.
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	The purpose of the PSGP is 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. The PSGP provides grant funding to port areas for the protection of critical port infrastructure from terrorism. The PSGP funds are primarily intended to assist ports in enhancing maritime domain awareness; enhancing risk management capabilities to prevent, detect, respond to and recover from attacks involving improvised explosive devices (IEDs), Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive (CBRNE), and other non-conventional weapons; providing training and exercises; and Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) implementation.
Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)	The TSGP provides funds to the public transportation agencies in the Nation's high-threat Urban Areas for enhancement of security measures at critical transit infrastructure including bus, ferry, and rail systems. The purpose of the TSGP is to create a sustainable, risk-based effort to protect critical surface transportation infrastructure and the traveling public from acts of terrorism and to increase the resilience of transit infrastructure.
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	The UASI NSGP provides funding support for target-hardening activities to nonprofit organizations that are at high risk of a terrorist attack and are located within one of the specific FY 2010 UASI-eligible urban areas must apply for funding through their State Administrative Agency (SAA).

¹ Source Document for Chart: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, FEMA, Grant Programs Directorate Information Bulletin, No. 370, August 23, 2011.

Appendix D: Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan

Provided below are Florida's strategic goals and objectives found in the 2009-2011 Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan (August 5, 2008). For a complete copy of this document, please visit www.fdle.state.fl.us/domestic_security.

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

OBJECTIVE 1.1 PLANNING: Preparedness Plans incorporate an accurate hazard analysis and risk assessment and ensure that capabilities required to prevent, protect and mitigate, 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 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 as defined in the National Infrastructure Protection Plan.

OBJECTIVE 3.2 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SAFETY AND DEFENSE: Threats to food and agriculture safety and defense are identified, prevented, mitigated, and eradicated. Food and agriculture systems are protected from chemical, biological, and radiological contaminants and other hazards that affect the safety of food and agriculture products.

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 federal, state, and local 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 the Incident Command System (ICS), as defined in 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: Federal, state, and local agencies will coordinate to protect, prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from threats and incidents affecting animal health. Related critical infrastructure will be protected from threats and incidents resulting in the disruption of industries related to U.S. livestock, other domestic animals (including companion animals), and wildlife and/or from threats and incidents that endanger the food supply, public health, or domestic and international trade. 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.

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 AND RESCUE: To locate greatest numbers of victims (human and animal) who may be trapped or not accounted for, report their location and have them transferred for medical care or mass collection points if needed, 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 on-going 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.