

2018 Domestic Security Annual Report



Making Florida Safer

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Introduction

In compliance with [Section 943.0313, Florida Statutes](#), the Domestic Security Oversight Council (DSOC) submits the *2018 Florida Domestic Security Annual Report*. The Annual Report describes Florida's domestic security governance structure, highlights domestic security accomplishments and initiatives, and provides grant award information for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2018.

Continuing terrorist attacks have made it evident that state and local governments have a major role in helping to prevent and respond to domestic terrorism. While terrorism remains a critical concern for the federal government, Florida has taken a proactive stance in accepting this responsibility through examining and critically assessing the state's vulnerabilities and strengths to combat terrorism. In 2018, Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida was the scene of one of the deadliest mass shooting incidents, with 17 killed and others injured. An active shooter incident killing two and injuring eight occurred at the Jacksonville Landing. In addition, Florida experienced a Category 4 hurricane that resulted in widespread devastation to the panhandle. One common denominator in all these events is that Florida continues to strengthen relationships with key partners at the federal, state and local level to ensure the state is prepared to effectively prevent, protect, mitigate, respond to and recover from terrorist incidents, while also preparing for all types of disasters and emergencies.

Florida's Domestic Security Governance Structure

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

Domestic Security Oversight Council

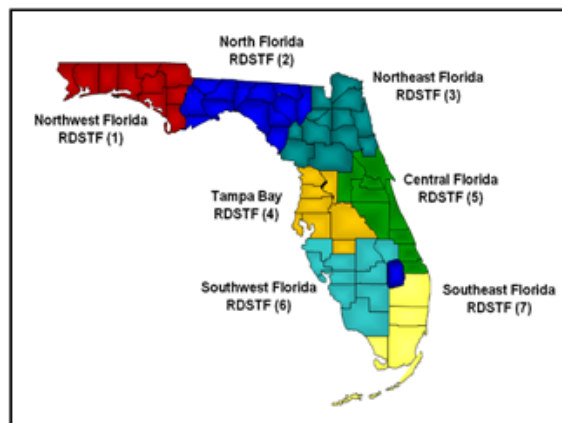
In 2004, the Florida Legislature formally established the DSOC ([Section 943.0313, F.S.](#)) to provide executive direction and leadership on Florida's counterterrorism and domestic security efforts, and provide recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature regarding the expenditure of funds and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

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

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

Regional Domestic Security Task Forces

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



Domestic Security Coordinating Group



The Domestic Security Coordinating Group (DSCG) provides a structure for local, state and federal partners to respond to changing threats and capabilities within the terrorism landscape. The DSCG structure includes nine multi-discipline focus groups led by the DSCG Executive Board. The DSCG is made up of representatives and subject matter experts from the RDSTFs, designated urban areas, other key organization liaisons and private sector representatives who come together to

address domestic security issues. The structure allows the DSCG's processes and decisions to be issue-driven, supporting locally-identified needs brought to relevant focus groups. Each focus group vets the issues to assess statewide needs, to address security gaps and to identify funding implications. The DSCG Executive Board's mission is to provide information and recommendations regarding counterterrorism and domestic security to the DSOC and the chief of domestic security.

DSCG Focus Groups (FG)

The nine multi-discipline focus groups are as follows: Critical Infrastructure; Education; Fusion Center/Intelligence; Law Enforcement Data Sharing; Planning, Response and Recovery; Specialty Response Teams; Communications; Cyber Terrorism; and Prevention and Awareness. The focus groups facilitate statewide and local planning, the delivery of training and

exercises, and provide recommendations to the DSOC and the RDSTFs on fiscal planning for Florida's assets. There are general functions that each focus group is responsible for such as strategic planning, gap analysis, equipment life cycle replacement and best practice identification. In addition, the focus groups have functions that are specific to their area of expertise. Below are examples of initiatives where focus groups made significant progress this year:

The Law Enforcement Data Sharing FG facilitated a common platform that would allow information to be shared within the state and nationally. The group also looked at other ways agencies share information, such as through Real Time Crime Centers.

The Communications FG worked on the credentialing process, a strategy for addressing communications processes statewide and upgrading regional Emergency Deployable Interoperable Communications System (EDICS).

The Critical Infrastructure FG discussed pilot projects that would provide new, innovative technology to address threats within Florida and looked at ways to improve critical infrastructure outreach.

The Cyber-Terrorism FG's main objective has been compiling a Cyber Security Disruption Plan, that once approved will be tested through a full-scale exercise. The group has actively discussed statewide cyber threats, election securities, unfunded cyber initiatives and fusion center intelligence briefs.

The Education FG discussed the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Act, other legislative requirements and coordinated with the Critical Infrastructure FG on design and construction standards.

The Planning, Response, and Recovery FG reviewed suspicious powder protocols, WebEOC build-out initiatives and a platform for collecting after action reports. The group discussed training and exercises held throughout the regions, with specific presentations on reunification after an incident and "Stop the Bleed" workshops.

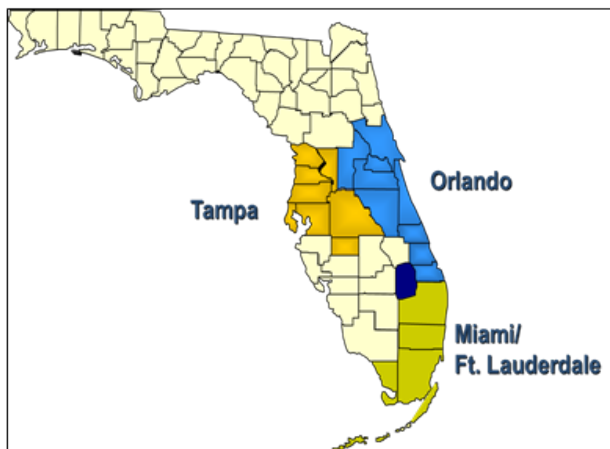
The Prevention and Awareness FG concentrated on the development of the statewide "If You See Something, Say Something™" mobile application that will incorporate most of the current social media venues as an additional way to report suspicious activities. The group will also be looking at metric development, to include the identification and quality of the information that is being received.

The Specialty Response Teams FG had multiple priorities this year that included five-year strategic plans, Standard Operation Guides (SOGs) and drone countermeasures. In the upcoming year, the group's main focus will be on the development of peer-review assessment processes that would allow teams to evaluate one another throughout the state.

The Fusion Centers/Intelligence FG has been promoting Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) initiatives. The initiatives have been a success; thus far in 2018 over 10,000 individuals have taken the training. The group continues to work on focus group collaborations and informative intelligence briefs.

Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

The Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) provides grant funds for federally designated urban areas that are considered high-threat and high-density. In 2018, Florida received UASI funding for the Orlando, Tampa and Miami/Ft. Lauderdale urban areas. UASI representatives participate with the RDSTFs in their regions and as voting members of the DSCG committees. Collectively, UASIs have one vote on the DSCG Executive Board and are represented by three non-voting members on the DSOC.



2018 Statewide Domestic Security Priorities

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

- The support of new and innovative initiatives or pilot projects that increase the prevention of terrorist acts;
- Information and intelligence sharing through the sustainment and enhancement of the “If You See Something, Say Something™” campaign; sustainment and augmentation of the Florida Fusion Center network; and sustainment of the Law Enforcement Data Sharing system;
- Cyber Terrorism security projects that meet the criteria recommended by the Cyber Preparedness Advisory Group and approved by the DSOC on December 10, 2015;
- Enhancement of communication systems that focus on first responder communications across county lines, expanding statewide communications and sustainment of the Emergency Deployable Interoperable Communications System, Emergency Deployable Wide Area Remote Data System, and the Multi-Agency Radio Communications System to facilitate immediate lifesaving response and recovery efforts;
- Sustainment of deployable equipment and training on the specified equipment for specialty teams required for immediate lifesaving capability, when responding to large scale or mutual aid incidents; and
- Training, exercises and equipment that promote collaboration between multi-disciplinary and multi-agency first responders, with an emphasis on building cross-functional teams. Equipment under this priority is specific for cross-functional teams.

2018 Domestic Security Mission Areas

The 2018-2020 Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan guides the state's preparedness, prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery efforts. The Strategic Plan identifies Florida's vision of preparedness and defines the goals and objectives that enable a realization of this vision (reference Appendix G). The accomplishments highlighted in this report have positively impacted Florida's domestic security-related capabilities and offer a few examples of the efforts made this year to ensure the safety and security of Florida's citizens and visitors.

PREPARE

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

Florida conducted numerous types of training and exercises that helped key stakeholders and first responders prepare for a terrorist incident. Florida continues to prepare to meet the challenge of evolving attack methodologies that terrorists are using worldwide. This has led the need for many teams to move towards an integrated response method. As an example, the Northwest Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force (NWRDSTF) held a Bomb Squad and Hazardous Material (HazMat) Team Integration Workshop. The workshop provided several scenarios where the teams worked together to disrupt improvised explosive devices and capabilities associated with explosive containment vessels. This type of training emphasizes a unified response with attention to tactical considerations for the safety of Florida's citizens, visitors and critical infrastructures.



Additionally, the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office and Tampa Police Department conducted a joint training operation at Port Tampa Bay. The training encompassed counter assault, hostage rescue and bomb scenarios on board several large ships at the port. The exercise included the agencies' SWAT, Bomb, Marine, Dive and Aviation units. The teams were provided different scenarios that allowed them to exercise and prepare together to respond in a coordinated manner to various types of threats.

Agencies continue to partner together during training to increase effectiveness when an incident occurs. The North Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force (NFRDSTF) and the Department of Health hosted a series of six workshops called "Save Life! An Integrated Response to Active Shooters". Participants were provided an opportunity to learn a variety of skills that could help save a life during an active shooter event. Additionally, this workshop provided first responders with the best practices, basic knowledge necessary for identification and coordination of handling explosive devices, to include tactical medical care. An overview of fusion centers and their duties as well as best practices for reporting suspicious activity were

shared with participants. Local law enforcement agencies that were not already equipped with tourniquets were provided a tourniquet and a pouch to wear on their duty belts.

Many agencies and schools are encouraging employees to participate in initiatives such as “Stop the Bleed”. The NFRDSTF and Central Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force (CFRDSTF) held numerous “Stop the Bleed” outreach and opportunities throughout their regions. The program is aimed at preventing bleeding deaths in emergency situations. Through



the outreach, training was provided to non-medical employees, local high schools and teachers. Also, train-the-trainer instruction was provided to Fort Walton Beach Medical Center’s staff. In addition to the training, Santa Rosa Emergency Management is assembling tourniquets and gauze bought by the county health department into kits for distribution to each of the 36 schools in the county.

The increasing threat of complex coordinated terrorist attacks (CCTA) has a significant impact on emergency responders’ preparedness. Those responding may not initially know they are responding to a terrorist attack or whether it is an isolated incident or part of something larger. The Tampa Bay Regional Domestic Security Task Force (TBRDSTF) conducted training that included a CCTA. The City of Tampa hosted a tabletop exercise to test current readiness, to identify weaknesses and to create dialog on perceived gaps and vulnerabilities. The exercise contained three phases: planning, which occurred earlier in the year with key city leaders, DHS partners and a TBRDSTF representative; the tabletop exercise with city, county, state and private sector partners; and a future After Action Report (AAR) review meeting. The scenario involved a CCTA causing numerous fatalities, injuries and chaos throughout downtown Tampa. The exercise also examined the hours and days following an incident of this nature and how to most efficiently serve both those directly and indirectly affected. Lessons learned from those involved in both the Orlando Pulse nightclub and the Las Vegas shootings gave the participants of this exercise a platform to discuss and formulate area-specific plans and processes.

Florida has numerous sporting and entertainment events throughout the year. The risk and



vulnerability associated with a mass gathering creates a challenge for securing these types of venues. Florida’s state, local, private and other key stakeholders collaborate to prepare and plan for safe events. The Straz Center for the Performing Arts conducted a mass casualty table top exercise designed to engage emergency management professionals and first responders in examining their mass casualty response processes and public safety plans within the context of a mass casualty incident scenario at a large performing arts center. The exercise’s success was predicated on extensive advanced planning, with the assistance of federal, state, local and private

partners. Additionally, the goal was to demonstrate and share the exercise components with other venues and organizations statewide to examine the interoperability and crisis

communication processes between local, regional, state and federal agencies likely to provide response and support resources during such an incident.

In order to prepare for the successful management of an incident, it is important for individuals to know their responsibility. The NFRDSTF held a Point of Dispensing (POD) full-scale exercise hosted by the Department of Health. Participants included partners from law enforcement, fire rescue and emergency management services. The exercise was in response to a bioterrorism attack and the processes involved in setting up PODs, including the process to initiate the need for a POD, the proper way to handle information sharing with partners and the public and the operational aspect of the participants' role at the POD. By rehearsing the scenario, participants gained knowledge of the process and their responsibilities as it relates to other agencies.

The Incident Command System (ICS) is a standard approach that allows Florida to be prepared to manage incidents. Florida's emergency responders use the ICS to collaborate and work through the different elements of an incident efficiently, whether it is a natural incident or a complex coordinated terrorist attack. The TBRDSTF held three ICS courses designed to provide state and local level emergency responders with an understanding of the duties, responsibilities and capabilities of command and general staff members during an incident, to include a train-the-trainer five-day course.

In addition to the efforts highlighted above, all regions conducted training and exercises to prepare responders and bring awareness to the citizens of Florida. The exercises included training on preparing for mass casualty incidents, large-scale events and medical surge. Many of the training and preparedness activities brought outreach to the citizens of Florida. Increasing the community's awareness of initiatives and resources available to them assists citizens in becoming proactive and better prepared in the face of a terrorist attack.



PREVENT

Prevention efforts encompass the necessary capabilities to prevent, or stop, a threat or actual act of terrorism and stopping imminent follow-up attacks. Prevention efforts include intelligence and information sharing; interdiction of threats and violent extremism; and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRNE) prevention. Through collaboration with state, local, private and other key stakeholders, the state has provided and pushed activities such as the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative (NSI), "If You See Something, Say Something™" campaign and the Bomb Making Materials Awareness Program (BMAP) that directly supports and ensures the security of Florida.

Florida's fusion center operations develop, identify, assess and share information and intelligence with the primary purpose of thwarting criminal/terrorist attacks. Fusion centers promote information and intelligence sharing amongst local, state and federal agencies and other key stakeholders. The Network of Florida Fusion Centers has been working alongside the DSCG to increase awareness and training of SARs. This includes supporting training on behavioral indicators that have been developed based on past incidents. More than 10,000

individuals in Florida have taken SAR training across all sectors, an increase of 471% from the number of individuals who had taken the training by this time in 2017.



The fusion centers were an integral part of providing information and intelligence analysis response to several incidents this year, including the mass shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School, the mass shooting at the Landing in Jacksonville and a series of package bombs sent to news organizations and government officials. The fusion centers throughout the state have continued to build partnerships throughout the year. Following the mass shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas, many of the fusion centers have continued to enhance their partnerships with the education sector and county school boards. The Florida Fusion Center (FFC) and the Southeast Florida Fusion Center (SEFFC) provided information to the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission during their meeting in September.

The Tampa Bay Regional Intelligence Center (TBRIC) had its official opening in April. The TBRIC is housed in the Homeland Security Division of the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office and was initially built out with de-obligated UASI grant funds. TBRIC houses a DHS certified secure room designed and made possible by the Department of Homeland Security. Presently, there are six full-time and 18 part-time analysts from 22 different agencies. They currently have 22 different products they produce regularly including information bulletins, Requests for Information (RFI) and threat assessments. The TBRIC serves as a node of the Florida Fusion Center headquartered in Tallahassee. TBRIC was instrumental in providing the threat assessment for the Tampa Police Department for the 2018 Gasparilla event.



Fusion centers across the state have also participated in numerous exercises to aid in collaboration between the centers, response agencies and other entities. The FFC and SEFFC participated in the annual DHS Communications Drill that tested each center's ability to receive information and respond through different communication methods. In addition, the Central Florida Intelligence Exchange (CFIX) conducted an Intelligence Liaison Officer (ILO) Training Workshop to educate individuals on some of the paths that may lead to acts of violence by recognizing disturbing behavior and situations associated with criminal acts with a nexus to terrorism and/or workplace violence. The training was open to public and private stakeholders which fostered effective and critical information sharing practices.

The NWRDSTF hosted a National Counter Terrorism Center (NCTC) briefing for leadership. The event provided an overview of NCTC and its wide range of offerings in support of terrorism prevention efforts. NCTC serves as the primary organization in the U.S. government for integrating and analyzing all intelligence pertaining to terrorism possessed or acquired by the U.S. government (except purely domestic terrorism); it serves as the central and shared knowledge bank on terrorism information; provides all-source intelligence support to government-wide counter terrorism activities; and is the primary organization for strategic



operational planning. It leads the national counter terrorism effort by fusing foreign and domestic information, providing terrorism analysis, and sharing information with partners across the counter terrorism enterprise. The event helped to connect attendees to NCTC's wide range of offerings which includes briefings, fellowships, products, exercises and specialized case support.

The Southeast Regional Domestic Security Task Force (SERDSTF) and FDLE hosted an intelligence related

workshop titled "How to Hunt Criminals and Terrorists", provided by the National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C). This workshop was designed to instruct police commanders, their officers assigned to both patrol and investigative functions, and their analysts on how to aggressively collect and use actionable intelligence; the same intelligence techniques that can be used against both criminal and terrorist targets. The workshop presented a focused explanation of how an agency can make intelligence a vital component of its successful operations in the future.

Along with the amount of information sharing and intelligence, bad actors realize that the systems that house that information are a target. Florida has made cyber security a priority in its domestic security strategy. The *"The State of Cybersecurity in Florida"* was released by the Florida Center for Cybersecurity (Cyber Florida). This report provides a comprehensive review of the state's cyber threat environment, workforce needs, education and training opportunities and the cybersecurity posture of Florida. Features of this publication include the identification of present challenges and strategies for prevention. Cyber Florida works closely with State University System (SUS) of Florida institutions to create and enhance cybersecurity programs and to ensure that these programs align with industry needs and current best practices. To further enhance SUS capabilities, Cyber Florida launched Florida CyberHub, a virtual learning laboratory that provides valuable tools and services to support practical, hands-on cybersecurity education and research. Additionally, Cyber Florida has funded 44 research projects this year, many of which focus on cybersecurity attack prevention, detection and mitigation.



In order to better defend Florida's critical infrastructure cyber networks, Florida has developed a statewide cyber security training project that attempts to protect against or mitigate cyber terrorism. The initiative is a phased-approach that provides training to information security personnel working in critical infrastructure lifeline sectors within Florida. The training is designed to educate participants on how to protect against or mitigate damage to the unauthorized use and/or the exploitation of electronic communications systems and information contained therein. The lessons learned at the training allow those individuals to establish protective measures against cyber-attacks.

The Secure Florida initiative, at FDLE, continued to work to enhance cyber protection of critical infrastructure this year by providing cybersecurity outreach and training to government agencies, businesses and Florida's citizens. The program strives to safeguard Florida's information systems, reduce vulnerability to cyber-attacks and increase responsiveness to any threat. Secure Florida analysts traveled the state to meet with and educate Floridians on the threats they may face interacting with the Internet. In addition to training, Secure Florida produces a twice-weekly newsletter (The Dispatch), which consists of open source cyber information as well as a quarterly publication (The Beacon), which includes cyber-related articles written by FDLE analysts and maintains the website available at www.secureflorida.org.

The CFRDSTF conducted a cyber incident based exercise that was led by DHS and the Orange County Sheriff's Office. The large-scale, discussion-based table top exercise focused on a scenario that depicted breach of a state law enforcement managed criminal information system. The scenario also addressed other networks and systems that would be accessed by partners. The exercise capabilities focused on information sharing, response and recovery from a cyber incident. Participants focused on the cause and impact of the cyber-attack, rather than the physical response.



Attacks on places of public assembly/mass gatherings continue to be attractive targets. Each year the DHS conducts a risk assessment for each state and the top 100 Metropolitan Statistical Areas. In fiscal year 2018, the risk assessment methodology was amended to include a soft target index, comprised of daily visitor data and a special event metric. The critical infrastructure unit in the FDLE Office of Domestic Security Preparedness works closely with each RDSTF to identify special events scheduled in their area

of responsibility. The RDSTFs as well as the regional fusion centers monitor these events to provide information needed to local agencies responsible for securing them. During this reporting period Florida identified and submitted to DHS over 1,000 scheduled events across the state. Each RDSTF was provided a list of the events scheduled for their region as a way to assist in security planning and preparations.

The DSOC placed priority on projects seeking grant funds that supported new and innovative initiatives that increase the capability to prevent terrorist acts. It is critical that Florida prepares to meet the challenge of evolving attack methodologies that terrorists are using worldwide. Both international and domestic terrorist groups have adopted the use of vehicles as a primary means to conduct terrorist attacks. Protecting communities from vehicle-borne attacks is often the focus of public safety special event planning. During this reporting period, SHSP grant funds were spent to purchase anti-vehicle barriers.



As shown in the photos above, these barriers allow for foot traffic flow, however, will not allow a vehicle to enter the area for a possible ramming incident. These barriers are portable so they can be moved to events as needed throughout the region. Florida is in the process of purchasing additional barriers to be used in other areas across the state.

Many agencies throughout Florida conduct community outreach to bring awareness to citizens. An example of this type of outreach is illustrated by the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office (PBSO) "Businesses Partners Against Terrorism" (B-PAT) program. The program was started as a way to address the protection of the critical infrastructure in Palm Beach County. PBSO also formed the "Citizen Partners Against Terrorism" (C-PAT) program to develop partnerships with civic groups, schools, churches, communities and the citizens of Palm Beach County. The program provides knowledge and skills to detect possible suspect terrorism behavior and how to report the activity.

Other departments are looking at ways to support the prevention of a terrorist attack. The Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement (OALE) is responsible for interdicting illegal products and contraband for the purposes of preventing the introduction of plant and animal pests and diseases into Florida. Strategically located inspection stations provide structural mechanisms through, which OALE acts as a first line of defense within the multi-layered agency mission. Throughout this reporting period, OALE interacted with 10,182,761 vehicles during which 1,914 livestock violations and 2,800 plant violations were observed and identified. Violations were submitted to the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Bureau of Plant Industry for detailed analysis of the animal diseases and plant pests identified during initial interactions with OALE officers. Animal quarantines and plant pests requiring further examination or investigation were assessed and preventive or precautionary actions were taken to ensure the continued health and well-being of the food and agriculture sector in Florida.

Florida's domestic security structure supports prevention and awareness initiatives that assist in sharing information statewide. These initiatives not only educate Florida's citizens but also those working in the critical infrastructure sectors and business sectors on how they can help prevent or mitigate a terrorist incident. Florida has implemented the Bomb-Making Materials Awareness Program (BMAP), developed by the DHS Office of Bombing Prevention and the FBI. The program uses a whole community approach in collaboration with local law enforcement agencies and other first responders to identify homemade explosive precursors at the point of sale. A BMAP steering committee, made up of partners from local agencies around the state,

developed an implementation plan for the program. The program is being coordinated and monitored by a statewide coordinator from the FDLE Office of Domestic Security Preparedness. This year, the NWRDSTF and PBSO hosted two Community Liaison courses. There were approximately 57 individuals trained as community liaisons. These individuals are now able to visit local manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers, and point-of-sale retailers in their area to educate them on the importance of being aware of suspicious behaviors and purchases, and inform them of the proper reporting mechanisms. Approximately 300 site visits have been completed to date.

Another statewide prevention initiative is the “If You See Something, Say Something™” campaign. In 2018, FDLE worked to promote Florida’s “If You See Something, Say



Something™” campaign using a combination of paid and earned media, updating the online tool kit, and partnering with local law enforcement. The campaign created a general educational flyer for use by citizens and Florida businesses, produced an informational flyer for firearms dealers and gun ranges, updated the religious facilities online toolkit and added “Avoid, Deny, Defend” to active shooter preparedness. Using SHSP grant funds, the campaign purchased in-stadium, online and

social media advertising for the University of Florida and the Florida State University football games leading up to the busy holiday season. The mobile application is currently being developed, which will include a text-enabled feature. In conjunction with the DSCG FGs, the RDSTFs also conduct outreach and awareness of the program. In May, the NERDSTF participated in the Jacksonville Sheriff’s Office’s annual Safety Fair. Representatives were on hand to continue to promote the campaign as well as other safety and prevention initiatives.

PROTECT

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

In collaboration with the DHS Protective Security Advisors (PSAs), FDLE conducted or reviewed assessments for critical infrastructures across Florida. The process allows users to create, manage, view and analyze products ranging from high-level surveys to comprehensive in-depth assessments. Information found in these surveys and assessments provide users with critical infrastructure data including security vulnerability, threat, dependency and consequence information that provide a complete context to enhance the users’ needs. Some of the assessments included facilities/structures owned or leased by state agencies, state universities or community colleges as well as local governments or water management districts. Addressing the security of Florida’s infrastructure is an integrated approach, and our partners include owners and operators of public and privately owned facilities. All of the regions conducted critical infrastructure assessments. During this reporting period, 78 critical infrastructure surveys and assessments were conducted on facilities in the various sectors.

As part of a concentrated effort to address security issues and concerns for soft targets and crowded spaces, Florida PSAs conducted over 250 outreach visits at commercial and public gathering facilities assisting in increasing the security and resilience of these potentially vulnerable locations. In an effort to assist in combatting the threat of active shooter incidents, Florida PSAs conducted over 50 active shooter presentations and workshops to a wide-range of public and private sector facilities and audiences. With the establishment of the Election



Infrastructure as a critical infrastructure subsector, Florida PSAs worked closely with the Florida Department of State and individual county supervisors of election on the completion of physical security walkthroughs at 42 counties throughout the state leading up to the 2018 Mid-Term Election.

In alignment with the importance of protecting Florida's critical infrastructures, the NFRDSTF held a full-scale active shooter exercise at the Franklin County Courthouse. The exercise focused on an active shooter breaching the security access point of the courthouse and open

firing during a hearing. The goal was to improve the courthouse's planning and coordination skills to keep locals safe in the event of an emergency. Additionally, a team from TBRDSTF visited the Duke Energy Crystal River Power Plant. Duke Energy is in the process of shutting down its nuclear reactor. During this visit, personnel was able to tour the facility, to receive a briefing on the current status of the shutdown, to review security and incident protocol, and view firsthand where incident command will assemble in the event of a reported situation. This site visit allowed Duke Energy's new staff to be familiar with the plans and procedures currently in place.

The National Governors Homeland Security Advisor Council (GHSAC) met at MacDill Air Force Base (AFB) for their annual briefing. As part of their visit, attendees were able to tour some of the critical infrastructure facilities in the Tampa Bay Region, including MacDill AFB and Port Tampa Bay. The mission of the GHSAC is to act as a forum that brings together the governors' principal homeland security advisors from each state, commonwealth, and territory to provide a unified voice for states to inform and shape national homeland security policy. Additionally, the meetings are a mechanism to keep governors abreast about the current threat environment and the impacts of Federal homeland security legislation, regulations and policies.

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



UASI, in coordination with the TBRDSTF, continues to work on improving two-way radio communications. Tampa UASI funding is being used to purchase critical communication infrastructure and user equipment to continue improving interoperable communications within the region.

The CFRDSTF hosted a DHS Support Anti-Terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies Act (SAFETY Act) Workshop to provide information to private sector partners regarding the legislation. In the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks, the private sector was extremely reluctant to deploy security technologies and services in civilian settings due to the enormous liability risks involved. The SAFETY Act provides incentives for the development and deployment of anti-terrorism technologies by creating systems of risk and litigation management. During the workshop, partners learned about the SAFETY Act and conducted site visits to discuss technologies currently deployed in the region to assist partners with scoping their applications for certification/designation.

Attacks on soft targets continue to be a threat. Large-scale open air venues present challenges for law enforcement to constantly monitor and protect. Physical protective measures can reduce the likelihood of a specific attack type, but they cannot protect against all attack methods. With the assistance of the PSAs, FDLE disseminated a guide with best practices for screening patrons. At the Naval Air Station Jacksonville Air Show, the NERDSTF's SWAT, Bomb and Waterborne specialty response teams, along with federal, military and local law enforcement agencies provided security and intelligence capabilities to ensure the safety of all attendees and personnel at the event. Fusion center personnel monitored threat information and provided constant communication updates to intelligence assets.

MITIGATE

Mitigation efforts comprise the necessary capabilities to lessen loss of life and assets by decreasing the impact of acts of terrorism, emphasizing that the state becomes stronger when the impacts to respond and recover are minimized. Mitigation efforts include community resilience; long-term vulnerability reduction; risk and resilience assessment; and threats and hazards identification. Preparedness activities such as cyber security planning and utilization of the WebEOC platform, have allowed the state to work towards reducing or eliminating long-term risks and mitigating threat impacts.

To reduce long-term vulnerability and better prepare for a cyber terrorism attack, Florida's DSCG Cyber-Terrorism FG began developing a Cyber Disruption Response Plan (CDRP) to address a large-scale cyber catastrophe affecting the state. The CDRP is a hazard-specific plan



and describes the organizational framework and operational concepts to prepare for, respond to and recover from a cyber-disruption incident affecting Florida. Specifically, the plan identifies the Statewide Emergency Response Team (SERT) for large scale cyber disruptions. The CDRP establishes the framework of policies, programs and procedures that will be utilized by the SERT to prepare for, respond to and recover from a threatened or actual emergency resulting from a terrorist act against the state's cyber infrastructure. It also defines the roles of the lead stakeholders. Included with the CDRP development is funding for a training exercise designed to specifically test the plan and further refine response activities. Testing is a critical

aspect of any incident response plan and the same is true to develop robust cyber incident response planning. CDRP testing should occur in 2019 and result in a better organizational understanding for large scale response to cyber terrorism incidents as well as to identify ways to further develop the plan in the near future.

In order to reduce long-term vulnerability, many RDSTFs conducted training or workshops that provide resources on ways to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack. The Orlando Corporate Security Symposium, facilitated by the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis and the FBI's Domestic Security Alliance Council, was held to continue providing mitigation efforts in cyber terrorism. The symposium was open to personnel in the private sector, state and local government and covered a wide range of homeland security topics including cyber threats, mitigation and response to domestic terrorism, and private sector use of intelligence and analytics. Local, state, federal and private subject-matter experts participated as panelists to share best practices and engage in group discussions.



Throughout the year, the RDSTFs worked with local law enforcement agencies, emergency management personnel and DHS's PSAs in an effort to increase the capacity to conduct security assessments for interested, priority facilities within the regions. Participants were trained to use Florida's official assessment tool: DHS's Infrastructure Protection (IP) Gateway. The benefit of DHS's IP Gateway is that it is data-driven, and the information submitted is considered protected critical infrastructure information. Owners and operators are provided with an assessment of their facility's security and resilience posture, and have the ability to compare those results with those of like facilities across the Nation. These non-regulatory surveys enable assessors to gather critical infrastructure data, including security, vulnerability, threat and consequence information. It also helps foster personal contact with owners-operators prior to an emergency, and to gain insight into the challenges and needs of facilities within the area of responsibility.

Florida has supported technology that assists in consequence management. WebEOC is a web-based crisis management system designed to support the ICS in response to significant incidents. Currently, 60 out of 67 counties are using WebEOC. The system can be used to share plans, create AARs, request resources, track assets, assign tasks and provide situational awareness. To assist members with operability, the FDLE's Tampa Bay Regional Operations Center (TBROC) hosted a training session with Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) personnel and personnel from Pasco County Division of Emergency Management. FDEM personnel provided instruction on the many features of WebEOC while the Pasco Emergency Management staff shared the practical application from the perspective of a county Emergency Management Operation Center. The dual approach strengthened the member's understanding of the processes and procedures in place and their individual role during an event or incident. After the overview, TBROC personnel were given some specific practical advice on how they serve in an Emergency Operations Center, and how they utilize county and state versions of the site.

RESPOND

Response efforts comprise the necessary capabilities to save and sustain lives, stabilize the incident, and establish a safe and secure environment following an actual act of terrorism. Efforts emphasize training and exercising through multi-discipline and multi-jurisdictional

partners. Response efforts include critical transportation; environmental response/health and safety; infrastructure systems; emergency management and response capabilities; mass search and rescue operations; on-scene security and protection; operational communications; public and private services; healthcare system response; command and control; fatality management services; and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive materials (CBRNE). Through training and exercises that include the use of state assets and established partnerships Florida is able to quickly meet basic human needs and support the transition to recovery efforts.

An active shooter killed 17 people at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School. A multi-discipline response from law enforcement, fire, emergency management, public information officers and health was activated. Florida continues to address the growing threat of active shooters, specifically at soft targets or mass gatherings where there is a high concentration of people. Florida held numerous active shooter trainings to spread awareness on how to be prepared and respond during an active shooter incident. The Bay Chamber of Commerce partnered with the Gulf Coast State College's Public Safety Division to provide training for the workplace, to area business members. Tampa Police Department held three classes for the community and helped build collaboration between community members and law enforcement.

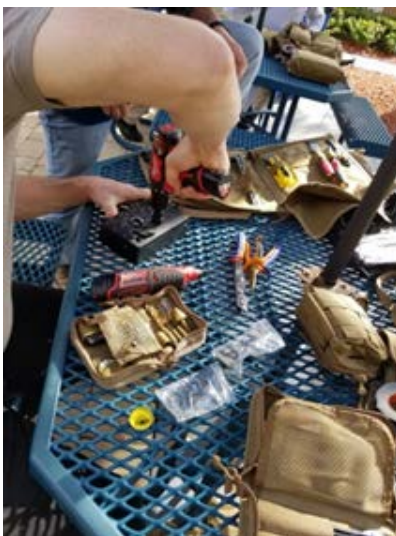
Many schools across the state hosted or participated in active shooter exercises. Nova Southeastern University hosted an active shooter full scale exercise. The 24 teams that participated were made up of different agencies, so that law enforcement officers got an opportunity to experience responding to these high stress situations with others who they do not work with normally. The exercise allowed participants to identify strengths as well as areas of improvement. In addition, the Leon County Sheriff's Office Aviation Section conducted semiannual airborne use of force training that allows an active shooter threat to be neutralized from the aircraft. They also provided updated aerial school photos to the Leon County School Board Safety and Security for active shooter planning purposes.



Additional active shooter exercises were held at the Port of Miami aboard the Biscayne Lady yacht. The drills included the boarding of the Biscayne Lady while stationary and mobile, identifying the active shooter(s), quickly neutralizing the threat on board the ship and conducting life saving measures to victims. Additionally, there was training held at Tampa General Hospital. This exercise was created to share information, procedures and conduct a gap analysis to better prepare.

Trainings and exercises are an integral part of being prepared to respond to an event or terrorist attack. Throughout the year, numerous trainings and exercises are held to test various response capabilities of regional task forces and specialty teams. Trainings and exercises are usually developed from recent events and the current threat environment. The Jacksonville Sheriff's Office's Hazardous Devices Unit and the Jacksonville Fire and Rescue's HazMat teams trained on rendering safe and containment solutions when dealing with possible Weapons of Mass Destruction devices. Teams spent several days working through threat assessments and complex scenarios while using the grid aiming systems, which were purchased using SHSP grant funds.

The Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office's (HCSO) SWAT and Waterborne Response Teams (WRT) conducted a full-scale exercise at Port Tampa Bay. The SWAT team successfully demonstrated their ability to integrate with the WRT and board vessels. The HCSO SWAT utilized Port Security Grant Program (PSGP) funds to attend the Maritime Tactical Operations Training Program at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC). This course covered tactical boarding procedures, tactical water survival and vessel clearing and shooting from an unstable platform, among other topics. Subsequent PSGP funds were used to obtain equipment such as specialized ladders, communications units, helmets and vests, which are necessary to accomplish this mission during real-world incidents at Port Tampa Bay.



The SWRDSTF Bomb Squad participated in the Manual Neutralization Techniques Course. The purpose of this course was to demonstrate proper techniques to mitigate loss of life and render safe an improvised explosive device (IED) in the midst of a mass casualty incident or when the device cannot be immediately removed to a safe location for defusing/detonation. This course is based around a prepared tool kit that incorporates small hand tools for all different mediums including wood, metal, plastics and glass for use in hand entry to suspicious devices. The members worked in groups with their new tool kits to familiarize themselves with its contents and to learn the techniques for use, depending on the device medium. An additional component included hostage handling skills and techniques for managing a hostage crisis situation while simultaneously trying to render safe an explosive device. The team members were able to

discover new challenges that they otherwise had not considered.

The Fort Myers Fire Department hosted a regional HazMat exercise that focused on a scenario that incorporated many aspects to allow for the integration of as many responders as possible, including a suicide bomber, additional suspects barricaded in a railcar, a simulated leaking ammonia tank on a railcar requiring HazMat coordination and an explosive device on a neighboring railcar. A secondary, offsite location was also incorporated into the exercise where the FBI and Civil Support Team responded and led instruction on a fictitious avian flu clandestine laboratory. As a result of this exercise, teams discovered gaps in inter-agency communications and interoperability.



The SERDSTF and Miami UASI sponsored "Operation Heat Shield II" a full-scale exercise that took place over multiple venues in response to attacks by a fictitious terrorist group. "Operation Heat Shield II" created a learning environment that focused on evaluating regional agency emergency response procedures, identifying areas for improvement and achieving a collaborative attitude. It provided first responders with a series of exercises designed around real-world scenarios to test

unified command and specific tactical capabilities. In addition to tactical scenarios, Protective Element Medical (PEM) teams comprised of law enforcement and emergency management services (EMS) exercised warm-zone victim triage and extraction, field force personnel addressed a violent protest requiring mass arrests at the Port of Palm Beach, and forensics teams documented and collected evidence in a HazMat environment.

In 2018, many regions purchased new technology or upgraded existing equipment to improve their capability. Escambia County Fire Rescue's Hazardous Materials Team (HazMat) received a response vehicle donated by the Ocean City Wright Fire Department. The new apparatus allows the HazMat team to transport up to six hazardous materials technicians and a wide variety of equipment for detection and mitigation to an incident all in one vehicle, which greatly reduces response time for the citizens of Escambia County. The Leon County Sheriff's Office installed a second fixed downlink receiver site to allow greater access and coordination with state agencies during large scale events in the panhandle area.

St. Petersburg Fire Rescue supports an Ambubus program that focuses on critical transportation. Ambubusses are converted school buses that are able to hold 16 patients. They are routinely deployed in a stand-by fashion for larger events in the event of a mass casualty. During Hurricane Irma, the buses were used to evacuate patients from three hospitals and one nursing home due to storm damage. There are also plans being drafted to automatically deploy the buses along with a supervisor and crew to the nearest hospital during an unforeseen incident such as a mass shooting. The intent is to help alleviate the initial surge hospitals experience immediately after an incident.



The Tampa UASI continues to support the region through grant-funded equipment. The UASI purchased a Forward Looking Infrared Radiometer (FLIR) camera system that has enhanced search capabilities during low light and night operations, and Tactical Bomb Technician (TBT) Kits that allow for the deployment and insertion of bomb technicians into dynamic situations that require immediate response. Since the acquirement of these kits, five Tampa bomb technicians have successfully completed the FBI TBT course. As a result, the Tampa Bomb Squad has integrated with the SWAT team on numerous call outs. Additionally, Tampa UASI purchased dive equipment that allowed the Tampa Dive Team and bomb divers to efficiently conduct searches/sweeps of sea walls and ships that were in close proximity of events, included but not limited to the Gasparilla Parade, Special Operations Forces Industry Conference and other dignitary visits.

RECOVER

Recovery efforts comprise the necessary capabilities to allow for effective recovery following a terrorist incident; emphasizing the need for the state to emerge stronger and be able to meet the needs of the future. Recovery efforts include: economic recovery; and health and social services. Recovery efforts, such as those identified in the Pulse nightclub attack, have allowed

the state to identify solutions and build on existing strengths, while addressing weaknesses that may have existed pre-incident.

Often during training and exercises, the primary focus is on preparation and response capabilities. The recovery mission, however, is a critical piece in restoring the community's resilience. Measuring and planning for the long-term impact often required is difficult. After the Pulse nightclub incident, Florida has included post-attack capabilities as a focus area in training and exercises. In January, the Metro Orlando Family Assistance Working Group led by the City of Orlando Office of Emergency Management produced a "Family Assistance Guidance" document. The development of the base-line document was the direct result of the Pulse terrorism incident of 2012, where the family assistance operation was massive, complex, and lasted for several weeks after the incident. During that time, it was realized that a functional plan



was needed to fill a gap in conducting recovery operations during the aftermath of an incident similar to Pulse. The protocol was shared with regional partners in the form of a template that can be easily adapted by stakeholders.

The Seminole County Sheriff's Office conducted an exercise designed to test the Family Reunification Center Operations aspect of their emergency plans during the recovery phase of an incident. Specific objectives were developed to be addressed by the exercise to include identifying potential gaps in the operation. The exercise was held at the Seminole State College Lake Mary-Sanford Main Campus and was executed using the Incident Command Structure. Color-coded bracelets were used to track individuals. A plan is currently being drafted and once finalized, an exercise will be conducted to look for any remaining gaps or areas of improvement.



Hurricane Michael devastated the panhandle area. Although Hurricane Michael was a natural disaster, Florida must prepare to respond to any disaster impacting human health or safety. Multiple agencies throughout the state continue to support recovery efforts in the aftermath of these events. Many of the recovery efforts that are still ongoing due would also be utilized during the aftermath of a terrorist incident.

During the deployment, assets acquired through the UASI were utilized in support of the response and recovery efforts. The TBRDSTF deployed aviation assets that used the Churchill Navigation System, which made it possible for aircrews to navigate the impacted area regardless of changes to the landscape brought on by storm damage. Tampa's FLTF-3 type II (80 person) Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) task force deployed for 10 days and participated in the search of over 90,000 structures over seven counties.

Additional Tampa UASI funded equipment that supported recovery efforts was the Critical Incident Response Operations Center (CIROC) Tent System and the second was the Portable Communications Tower. The CIROC was utilized as a rehabilitation support center and sleeping quarters during the entire deployment and sustained 19 members of the Pinellas County

Sheriff's Office (PCSO) as well as members of other responding agencies. A second CIROC system was deployed to provide sleeping accommodations to Lee County's EMS Team and the Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office.

The Portable Communications Tower was erected on the second day to assist in providing communications to PCSO in and around the Panama City area. After the first two days, PCSO was re-tasked with policing the City of Mexico Beach for the remaining deployment time. The tower significantly aided operations in this city, which was ground zero for landfall of the hurricane. No cell signal was available on certain networks, and the radio communications was greatly hindered due to loss of towers and microwave transmitter/receiver misalignment. The tower allowed agencies the ability to effectively communicate and handle problems/issues as they arose in an effective manner.



2018 Domestic Security Achievements

Through domestic security strategic efforts and initiatives, Florida has experienced several success stories due to the training, exercises, equipment and initiatives supported by SHSP and UASI grant funds. Enhanced information sharing technology helped to mitigate potential threats at numerous mass gatherings held throughout the state. Law enforcement data sharing technology led to the identification, location and apprehension of suspects wanted for a variety of crimes including a statewide organized theft, burglary and armed robbery.

The prevention of a terrorist attack remains a priority in Florida. Many regions made arrests or thwarted a terrorist attack before it happened. In Ocala, a subject was arrested and convicted for attempting to place IEDs in 10 different retail stores across the U.S. FDLE entered a joint investigation with Jacksonville Sheriff's Office and the Jacksonville FBI Division to investigate a citizen complaint regarding a plan to conduct a mass shooting at a local mosque. In November, a California law enforcement agency received a threat of a mass shooting made by a Florida resident over social media. The FDLE Counterterrorism Unit, in collaboration with the Clearwater Police Department and TBRIC, located and detained the individual. Also, the Escambia County Sheriff's Office in coordination with FDLE agents arrested an individual for threatening to detonate explosive devices at local government buildings and threatening to conduct a mass shooting at an elementary school.

Interoperable communication assets provided crucial assistance to federal, state and local law enforcement and fire-fighting agencies. Grant funds also purchased critical equipment for the Aviation teams that proved to be invaluable when responding to incidents. A Tampa Police Aviation Unit used grant-funded navigation equipment to identify the location of a capsized boat and the five individuals on board. All of the individuals were located and rescued.

Florida faces the challenge of remaining vigilant while experiencing limited grant dollars. The recent terrorist attacks in Florida reaffirmed the need to sustain capabilities and fund critical needs that far exceed the federal award the state receives in domestic security funding. Due to significant reductions of DHS grant funding, Florida will not be able to fund several million dollars of requests for FFY 2018. Additionally, the grant request approved for FFY 2018 does not include all of the potential needs for Florida, nor does it include the dollars that were eliminated or reduced before reaching the Executive Board as part of the funding process. Some of the items that will not be funded include enhancements to the communication network infrastructure, specialty response team training and protection measures for educational facilities¹.

2018 Domestic Security Funding

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

Florida's FFY 2018 Domestic Security Funding Process

Florida's nine DSCG FGs, met to consider previously identified needs, develop project solutions to fill those needs, and recommend funding, based on their area of focus, from anticipated 2018 federal grant programs. These project recommendations were scored by a Peer Review Panel, prioritized by the DSCG Executive Board and then to DSOC for approval. The prioritized projects were submitted to Governor Scott for consideration in his recommended budget. Florida's Legislature approved the projects during the budget process, granting spending authority to the state's administrative agency to pass federal funds through to state and local agencies that have agreed to implement the approved projects.

Florida's FFY 2018 Domestic Security Awards

For FFY 2018, Florida received a total of \$101,534,011 in domestic security funding to support Florida's Domestic Security Strategic Plan. Congress allocated \$23,323,628 to Florida through the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP). The HSGP is comprised of three separate grants: State Homeland Security Program (SHSP); Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI); and Operation Stonegarden (OPSG). This year, Florida ranked fifth in total dollar amount received from SHSP funding, with a total of \$10,566,000, behind New York, California, Texas and Illinois. DHS allocates funds based on risk and anticipated effectiveness, as determined by the DHS application review process.

Charts and information on the following pages depict the FFY 2018 grant awards and distribution of grant dollars. Additional information, including cumulative award amounts, is located in the appendices.

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

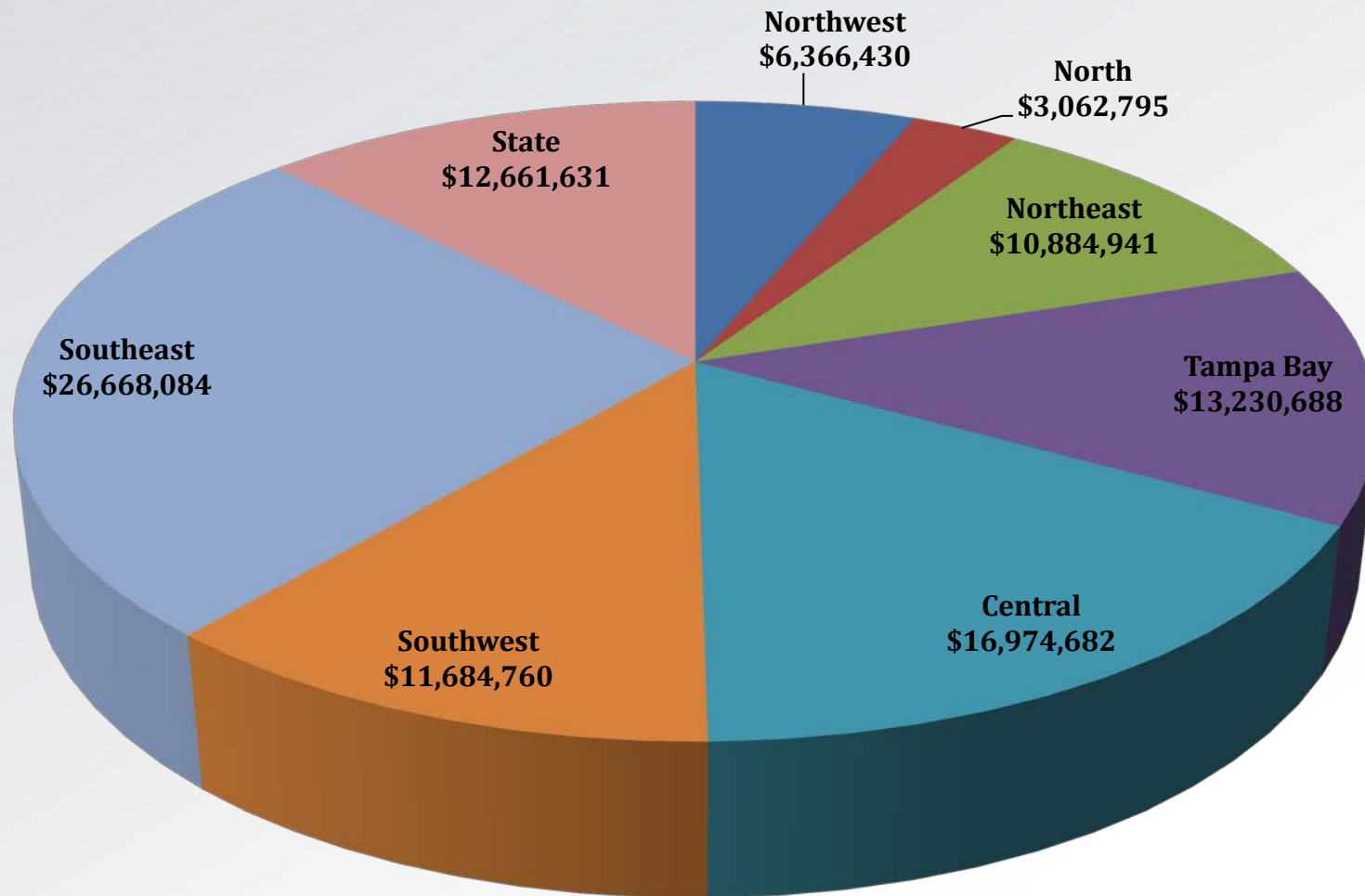
Appendix A: Florida's 2018 Award Amounts by Grant Type

Grants	2018 Award
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$28,863,794
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$5,956,761
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$13,901,705
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)	\$16,001,622
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$2,257,628
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$8,415,237
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	\$10,566,000
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program	\$10,500,000
Urban Area Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$5,071,264
TOTAL	\$101,534,011

Appendix B: 2018 Domestic Security Funding by Region

FY 2018 Domestic Security Grants	State	Northwest	North	Northeast	Tampa Bay	Central	Southwest	Southeast
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)		\$2,897,520	\$138,107	\$4,194,221	\$2,835,209	\$7,447,061	\$6,906,764	\$4,444,912
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants		\$352,758	\$225,276	\$988,918	\$1,058,950	\$1,101,781	\$518,000	\$1,711,078
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)		\$1,237,097	\$1,235,894	\$2,076,795	\$2,123,777	\$2,960,414	\$1,611,688	\$2,656,040
Department of Transportation Grants and Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$9,655,765	\$646,112	\$683,765	\$964,516	\$1,022,966	\$1,063,859	\$829,736	\$1,134,903
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)		\$357,628			\$275,000	\$150,000	\$450,000	\$1,025,000
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)*		\$97,726		\$1,352,200	\$1,648,848	\$999,999	\$506,870	\$3,809,594
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)	\$3,005,866	\$777,589	\$779,753	\$1,308,291	\$1,040,938	\$1,425,304	\$664,702	\$1,563,557
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program					\$225,000	\$326,264	\$197,000	\$4,323,000
Urban Area Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)					\$3,000,000	\$1,500,000		\$6,000,000
TOTAL	\$12,661,631	\$6,366,430	\$3,062,795	\$10,884,941	\$13,230,688	\$16,974,682	\$11,684,760	\$26,668,084

FY 2018 Distribution of Awards \$101,534,011



Appendix C: 2018 Domestic Security Funding by County

County	AFGP	ASPR	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	UASI-NGP	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Alachua	\$2,038,931	\$321,838	\$339,776	\$83,465			\$269,715			\$3,053,725
Baker			\$71,635	\$43,543						\$115,178
Bay	\$36,994		\$145,466	\$82,551		\$97,726	\$258,446			\$621,183
Bradford			\$72,342	\$46,018						\$118,360
Brevard	\$89,585		\$399,700	\$145,857		\$999,999	\$49,900			\$1,685,041
Broward	\$785,417		\$726,371	\$347,474	\$175,000	\$2,252,420	\$478,936	\$1,900,000		\$6,665,618
Calhoun			\$72,382	\$43,704						\$116,086
Charlotte			\$92,548	\$80,757	\$250,000					\$423,305
Citrus	\$24,875		\$124,752	\$75,713			\$147,480			\$372,820
Clay			\$239,122	\$72,030			\$22,818			\$333,970
Collier	\$2,500,594		\$201,375	\$105,778			\$345,850	\$100,000		\$3,253,597
Columbia			\$156,774	\$52,358			\$58,000			\$267,132
Desoto			\$133,962	\$57,364						\$191,326
Dixie		\$5,446,194								\$5,446,194
Duval			\$72,371	\$54,732						\$127,103
Escambia			\$403,224	\$204,706		\$1,032,900	\$623,370			\$2,264,200
Flagler			\$366,206	\$106,735			\$236,530			\$709,471
Franklin			\$94,219	\$66,603						\$160,822
Gadsden			\$70,719	\$53,525						\$124,244
Gilchrist			\$74,607	\$50,562						\$125,169

County	AFGP	ASPR	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	UASI-NGP	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Glades			\$71,647	\$42,454						\$114,101
Gulf			\$73,113	\$54,817						\$127,930
Hamilton			\$74,224	\$43,712						\$117,936
Hardee			\$85,404	\$46,275						\$131,679
Hendry			\$70,479	\$47,171						\$117,650
Hernando	\$234,626		\$197,380	\$79,510						\$511,516
Highlands			\$190,677	\$58,737						\$249,414
Hillsborough	\$1,071,593		\$488,013	\$263,405		\$1,648,848	\$814,978	\$225,000		\$4,511,837
Holmes			\$73,572	\$41,180						\$114,752
Indian River			\$171,743	\$77,858	\$150,000					\$399,601
Jackson			\$73,217	\$49,905						\$123,122
Jefferson				\$54,749						\$54,749
Lafayette			\$72,687	\$41,902						\$114,589
Lake	\$1,294,793		\$230,390	\$91,715						\$1,616,898
Lee	\$1,226,884		\$230,306	\$152,035	\$200,000		\$263,931			\$2,073,156
Leon			\$75,297	\$87,854			\$721,753			\$884,904
Levy	\$439,148		\$142,969	\$59,095						\$641,212
Liberty			\$186,908	\$40,069						\$226,977
Madison	\$9,524		\$77,818	\$44,096						\$131,438
Manatee	\$564,096		\$289,106	\$116,140		\$506,870				\$1,476,212

County	AFGP	ASPR	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	UASI-NGP	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Marion	\$573,182		\$261,534	\$96,637			\$202,979			\$1,134,332
Martin	\$3,119,062		\$229,610	\$77,661			\$191,500	\$97,000		\$3,714,833
Miami-Dade	\$2,634,517	\$74,588	\$1,299,094	\$451,631	\$550,000	\$1,557,174	\$562,320	\$1,689,000		\$8,818,324
Monroe	\$589,047		\$103,302	\$66,884						\$759,233
Nassau			\$133,865	\$64,241						\$198,106
Okaloosa	\$708,136		\$196,809	\$85,093	\$357,628		\$211,028			\$1,558,694
Okeechobee			\$70,479	\$46,612						\$117,091
Orange	\$1,295,259		\$743,673	\$234,405			\$929,919	\$129,264		\$3,332,520
Osceola	\$1,648,362		\$208,591	\$86,328						\$1,943,281
Palm Beach	\$435,931		\$527,273	\$268,914	\$300,000		\$522,301	\$734,000		\$2,788,419
Pasco			\$247,390	\$133,222	\$275,000					\$655,612
Pinellas	\$956,273		\$623,554	\$221,412						\$1,801,239
Polk	\$547,842		\$268,087	\$149,449			\$78,480			\$1,043,858
Putnam			\$72,551	\$57,090			\$189,409			\$319,050
Santa Rosa	\$369,088		\$92,446	\$77,000			\$71,585			\$610,119
Sarasota	\$2,615,190		\$ 261,109	\$122,688			\$54,921	\$97,000		\$3,150,908
Seminole			\$412,739	\$113,600			\$253,985			\$780,324
St. Johns	\$1,142,960		\$172,584	\$84,678		\$319,300				\$1,719,522
St. Lucie		\$114,141	\$329,078	\$96,487						\$539,706
Sumter			\$89,197	\$53,980						\$143,177

County	AFGP	ASPR	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	UASI-NGP	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Suwannee			\$ 74,252	\$48,572						\$122,824
Taylor	\$128,583		\$73,529	\$55,273						\$257,385
Union			\$72,974	\$43,279						\$116,253
Volusia			\$234,890	\$139,948				\$100,000		\$474,838
Wakulla			\$226,708	\$56,361						\$283,069
Walton	\$1,783,302		\$70,772	\$61,534						\$1,915,608
Washington			\$73,114	\$43,593						\$116,707
State				\$9,655,765			\$3,005,866		\$10,500,000	\$23,161,631

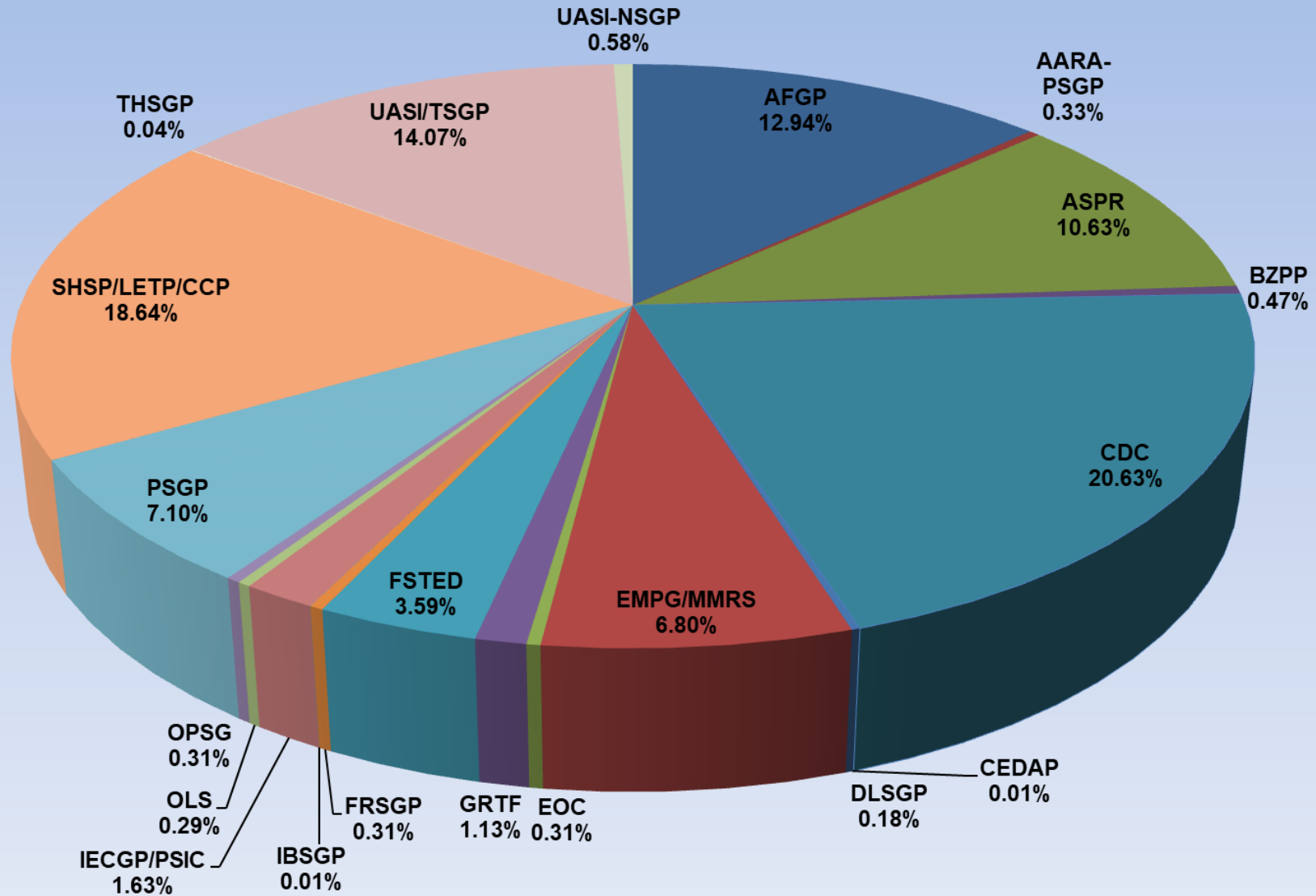
- “State” includes state agency projects and projects coordinated by the state on behalf of local governments.
- The ASPR grant includes allotments for “Direct funding for Hospitals” and “Funding to Health Care Coalitions” that are not provided to specific counties but by region. A breakdown of the regional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

Appendix D: Florida's 2001-18 Domestic Security Awards

From 2001 to 2018, Florida has received over \$2.8 billion in domestic security funds.

Grant	2001-2018 Awards
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$372,945,812
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: Port Security Grant Program (ARRA-PSGP)	\$9,506,211
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$306,156,062
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)	\$13,467,888
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$594,475,057
Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP)	\$337,190
Department of Transportation Grants and Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$5,064,150
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)	\$196,045,794
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) and Metropolitan Medical Response System Program (MMRS)	\$8,898,000
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program*	\$32,557,049
Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development (FSTED)	\$103,425,148
General Revenue Trust Fund (GRTF)	\$8,810,644
Freight Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)	\$230,623
Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)	\$47,057,597
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP) and Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC) Grant Program	\$8,400,000
Operation Liberty Shield (OLS)	\$9,054,977
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$204,620,686
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)	\$536,995,472
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	\$1,202,478
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program and Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)	\$405,305,929
Urban Area Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$16,840,855
TOTAL	\$2,881,397,622

2001-2018 Domestic Security Funding \$2,881,397,622



Appendix E: Florida's 2001-18 Domestic Security Awards by Region

FY 2001-18 Domestic Security Grants	State*	Northwest	North	Northeast	Tampa Bay	Central	Southwest	Southeast
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$2,052,067	\$32,894,375	\$8,763,149	\$60,866,718	\$48,926,227	\$87,512,930	\$48,832,415	\$83,097,931
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: Port Security Grant Program (ARRA-PSGP)**				\$2,606,841	\$410,492	\$5,020,836	\$998,542	\$469,500
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$137,751,554	\$15,237,788	\$8,245,131	\$20,816,712	\$32,172,545	\$28,246,137	\$16,820,710	\$46,865,486
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)	\$356,699,426	\$21,758,019	\$19,532,779	\$30,579,739	\$38,008,281	\$44,497,114	\$25,304,938	\$58,094,761
Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP)**	\$3,785	\$53,435	\$24,000	\$3,785	\$3,785	\$53,100	\$88,650	\$106,650
Department of Transportation Grants and Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$519,723	\$12,228,347	\$4,800	\$45,400,436	\$30,544,397	\$19,163,168	\$7,295,281	\$89,464,534
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)**	\$5,064,150							
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) and Metropolitan Medical Response System Program (MMRS)	\$106,443,685	\$7,613,306	\$8,101,887	\$13,237,697	\$16,750,410	\$14,787,480	\$9,884,286	\$19,227,043
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program**				\$1,800,000		\$2,548,000	\$1,300,000	\$3,250,000
Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development (FSTED)**	\$595,000	\$4,402,583			\$18,107,218	\$4,202,236		\$76,118,111
Florida Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)**	\$5,262,077			\$3,548,567				
General Revenue and Trust Funds (GRTF)**	\$32,323,716	\$18,663	\$11,654	\$23,309	\$31,866	\$60,636	\$21,842	\$65,363
Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)**	\$163,246				\$67,377			

FY 2001-18 Domestic Security Grants (continued)	State*	Northwest	North	Northeast	Tampa Bay	Central	Southwest	Southeast
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP) and Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC) Grant Program**	\$12,755,884	\$2,325,037	\$3,850,000	\$4,906,915	\$6,951,390	\$6,929,424	\$5,603,947	\$3,735,000
Operation Liberty Shield (OLS)**	\$6,003,409	\$37,017	\$52,237	\$119,111	\$87,626	\$116,757	\$110,001	\$1,873,842
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)		\$1,201,108			\$862,187	\$1,222,009	\$1,864,239	\$3,905,434
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)	\$198,679,411	\$34,699,574	\$31,292,827	\$46,433,795	\$57,765,536	\$58,178,824	\$39,109,515	\$70,835,990
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)					\$435,000			\$767,478
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program and Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)**	\$2,185,979			\$40,110,057	\$90,995,330	\$55,180,247		\$216,834,316
Urban Area Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)				\$91,990	\$1,923,314	\$476,264	\$197,000	\$14,152,287
TOTAL	\$869,094,112	\$133,150,750	\$80,028,464	\$271,527,172	\$346,738,945	\$330,518,588	\$157,831,366	\$692,508,227

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

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

Appendix F: Overview of Domestic Security Grants

Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)	Program Overview ²
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	The SHSP supports the implementation of state Homeland Security Strategies to address the identified planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism and other catastrophic events. SHSP also provides funding to implement initiatives in the State Preparedness Report.
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program	The UASI program addresses the unique planning, organization, equipment, training and exercise needs of high-threat, high-density urban areas, and assists them in building an enhanced and sustainable capacity to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism. In FY 2018, Florida has three UASIs: Miami/Ft. Lauderdale (combined), Orlando and Tampa.
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	The OPSG program provides funding to enhance cooperation and coordination among local, tribal, territorial, state, and federal law enforcement agencies in a joint mission to secure the United States' borders along routes of ingress from international borders to include travel corridors in states bordering Mexico and Canada, as well as states and territories with international water borders.
Citizen Corps Program (CCP)*	The Citizen Corps mission was to bring community and government leaders together to coordinate the involvement of community members and organizations in emergency preparedness, planning, mitigation, response, and recovery.
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)*	LETPP provided resources to law enforcement and public safety communities to support critical terrorism prevention activities, including establishing and enhancing fusion centers and collaborating with non-law enforcement partners, other government agencies and the private sector.
Metropolitan Medical Response (MMRS) Program*	The MMRS program supported the integration of emergency management, health, and medical systems into a coordinated response to mass casualty incidents caused by any hazard. Successful MMRS grantees reduced the consequences of a mass casualty incident during the initial period of a response by having augmented existing local operational response systems before an incident occurs.
Other Domestic Security-Related Grants	Program Overview
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA): Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)*	The ARRA PSGP was designed to create a sustainable, risk-based effort to protect critical port infrastructure from terrorism, particularly attacks using explosives and non-conventional threats that could cause major disruption to commerce, through projects that can be implemented quickly and create jobs.
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	AFGP awards aim to enhance response capabilities and to more effectively protect the health and safety of the public with respect to fire and other hazards. The grants enable local fire departments and emergency medical service organizations to purchase or receive training, conduct first responder health and safety programs, and buy equipment and response vehicles.

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

Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	The Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR), Office of Preparedness and Emergency Operations (OPEO), Division of National Healthcare Preparedness Programs (NHPP) funds the Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) cooperative agreement. The funding provided enables entities to improve surge capacity and enhance community and hospital preparedness for public health emergencies.
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)*	The BZPP provided funding to increase the preparedness capabilities of jurisdictions responsible for the safety and security of communities surrounding high-priority pre-designated Tier 1 and Tier 2 critical infrastructure and key resource (CI/KR) assets, including chemical facilities, financial institutions, nuclear and electric power plants, dams, stadiums, and other high-risk/high-consequence facilities, through allowable planning and equipment acquisition.
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	The Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC funds the Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) cooperative agreement. Funds are intended to upgrade state and local public health jurisdictions' preparedness and response to bioterrorism, outbreaks of infectious diseases, and other public health threats and emergencies.
Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP)*	The CEDAP complemented the department's other major grant programs by enhancing regional response capabilities, mutual aid, and interoperable communications by providing technology and equipment, along with the training required to operate that equipment, to law enforcement and emergency responder agencies in smaller jurisdictions and certain metropolitan areas.
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)*	The DLSGP was developed to prevent terrorism, reduce fraud and improve the reliability and accuracy of personal identification documents that states and territories issue. DLSGP is intended to address a key recommendation of the 9/11 Commission to improve the integrity and security of state-issued driver's licenses and identification cards.
Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)	The intent of the EMPG program is to provide grant funding to assist state emergency management agencies in obtaining the resources required to support the National Preparedness Goal, associated mission areas and core capabilities. The federal government, through the EMPG program, provides necessary direction, coordination, guidance, and assistance, as authorized in this title so that a comprehensive emergency preparedness system exists for all hazards.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program*	The EOC Grant Program was designed to improve emergency management and preparedness capabilities by supporting flexible, sustainable, secure, and interoperable EOCs with a focus on addressing identified deficiencies and needs.
Freight Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)*	The FRSGP funded freight railroad carriers and railroad car owners' efforts to protect critical surface transportation infrastructure from acts of terrorism and to increase the resilience of transit infrastructure.
Florida Seaport, Transportation and Economic Development (FSTED)*	The FSTED was Florida seaport bond financing program that distributed state funds to individual ports to help finance various FSTED Council-approved capital projects.

Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)*	The IBSGP provided funding to create a sustainable program for the protection of intercity bus systems and the traveling public from terrorism. The IBSGP sought to assist vendors of fixed-route intercity and charter bus services in obtaining the resources required to support security measures such as enhanced planning, facility security upgrades, and vehicle and driver protection.
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP)*	The IECGP provided governance, planning, training and exercise, and equipment funding to states, territories, and local and tribal governments to carry out initiatives to improve interoperable emergency communications, including communications in collective response to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters.
Operation Liberty Shield (OLS)*	The OLS provided federal funding to states for domestic security measures instituted during a heightened state of alert. Funds were to be used for public safety agency overtime costs, contract security personnel and state ordered National Guard deployments required to augment security at critical infrastructure.
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	The purpose of the PSGP is to support increased port-wide risk management; enhance domain awareness; conduct training and exercises; expand of port recovery and resiliency capabilities; further capabilities to prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from attacks involving improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and other non-conventional weapons; and competitively award grant funding to assist ports in obtaining the resources required to support the NPG's associated mission areas and core capabilities.
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	The THSGP provides supplemental funding directly to eligible tribes to help strengthen their communities against risks associated with potential terrorist attacks and emergency situations.
Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)	The purpose of the TSGP is to create a sustainable, risk-based effort to protect critical surface transportation infrastructure and the traveling public from acts of terrorism, increase the resilience of transit infrastructure, and competitively award grant funding to assist transit agencies in obtaining the resources required to support the NPG's associated mission areas and core capabilities.
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	The intent of the UASI NSGP is to competitively award grant funding to assist nonprofit organizations in obtaining the resources required to support the NPG's associated mission areas and core capabilities.

*This grant is no longer funded as a discrete grant program, but all activities and costs previously associated with this grant are eligible for the FY 2018 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP).

Appendix G: Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan

Provided below are Florida's strategic goals and objectives found in the 2018-2020 Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan. For a complete copy of this document, please visit www.fdle.state.fl.us.

GOAL 1: PREPARE FOR DOMESTIC SECURITY INCIDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Objective 5.1: Critical Transportation — Support transportation services are available to include the evacuation of people and animals and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected areas.

Objective 5.2: Environmental Response/Health and Safety — Ensure the availability of guidance and resources to address all-hazards including hazardous materials, acts of terrorism, and natural disasters in support of the responder operations in the affected communities. (FDEM/Local EM/Fusion)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GOAL 6: RECOVER QUICKLY AND EFFECTIVELY FOLLOWING AN INCIDENT.

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