



2009
Domestic Security
Annual Report

**Submitted by the Florida Domestic Security Oversight Council
December 31, 2009**



Florida Department of
Law Enforcement

Gerald M. Bailey
Commissioner

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Charlie Crist, *Governor*
Bill McCollum, *Attorney General*
Alex Sink, *Chief Financial Officer*
Charles H. Bronson, *Commissioner of Agriculture*

December 31, 2009

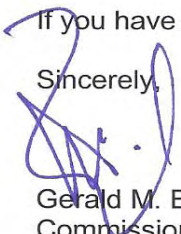
Honorable Charlie Crist
Governor
Plaza Level 05, The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

Dear Governor Crist:

Pursuant to Section 943.0313, Florida Statutes, enclosed is the 2009 Domestic Security in Florida Report.

If you have questions concerning this report, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



Gerald M. Bailey
Commissioner

GMB/sm

Enclosure

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Introduction

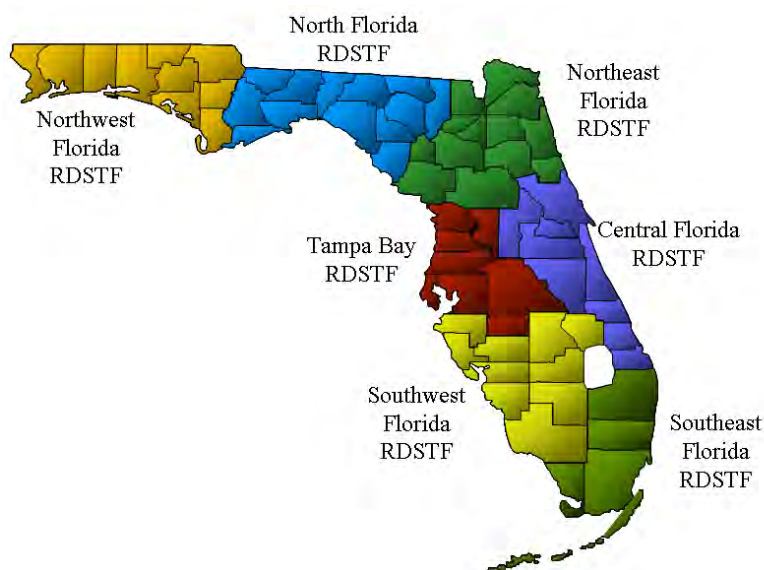
In compliance with [Section 943.313, Florida Statutes](#), the Domestic Security Oversight Council (DSOC) is submitting the *2009 Florida Domestic Security Annual Report*. This report illustrates Florida's domestic security governance structure, highlights this year's accomplishments, and provides grant award information for calendar year 2009.

Although it has been eight years since the tragic events of September 11, Florida remains keenly aware that terrorist attacks can happen anytime and anywhere. State and local partners are continually focused on our shared vision of working together to provide a safe and secure future for Florida. This year's accomplishments show that Florida has progressed toward achieving our vision via strengthened counter-terrorism preparedness, prevention, protection, response, and recovery capabilities. Consequently, Florida is more secure and able to efficiently and effectively respond to a terrorism event than ever before. This can be attributed to our inclusive governance structure, consensus built Strategic Plan, and strategically driven funding process.

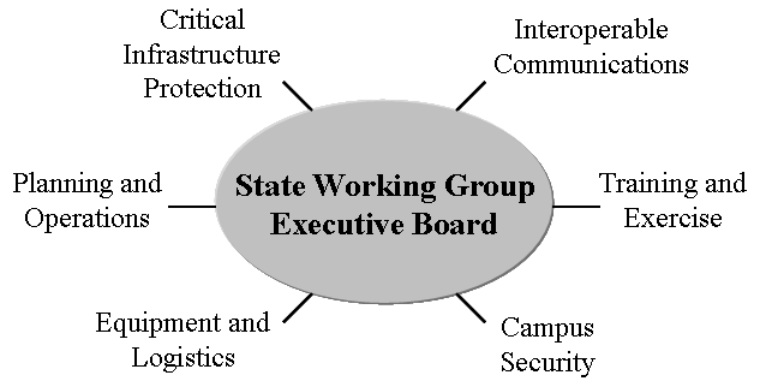
Florida's Domestic Security Governance Structure

To support successful implementation of our Strategic Plan, Florida built an inclusive governance structure designed to encourage and facilitate multi-jurisdictional and multi-disciplinary participation at all levels of government. Our governance structure can be broken down into three main groups: Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTF), State Working Group on Domestic Preparedness (SWG), and the DSOC.

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



Led by an Executive Board, the SWG is made up of multi-disciplinary subject matter experts from each of the RDSTFs, designated Urban Areas, and other key agency liaisons. The SWG functional committees and Executive Board meet quarterly to address domestic security issues surfaced by the RDSTFs, DSOC, and other partners. A positive aspect of the SWG structure is it affords the opportunity for statewide consistency in plan development, training/exercise planning and delivery, and equipment recommendations.



In 2004, the Florida Legislature codified the DSOC [Section 943.0313, Florida Statutes](#). This body was established to provide executive direction and leadership with respect to Florida’s terrorism preparation, prevention, protection, response, and recovery activities. The DSOC serves as an advisory council; they provide guidance to the RDSTFs and SWG. They also make recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature regarding the expenditure of funds and allocation of resources related to Florida’s counter-terrorism and domestic security efforts.

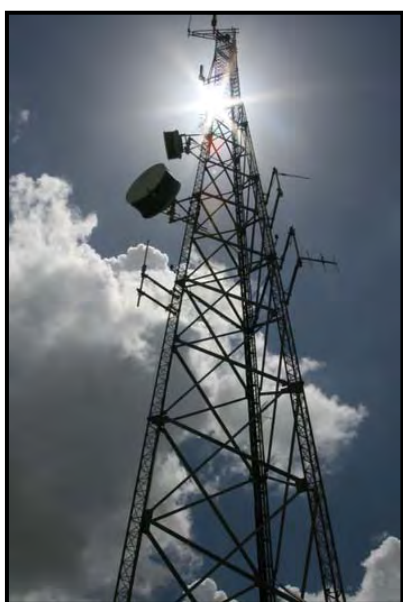
Domestic Security Oversight Council Voting Membership		
<i>FDLE Commissioner (Chair)</i>	<i>FDEM Director (Vice-Chair)</i>	<i>Attorney General</i>
<i>State Surgeon General</i>	<i>Education Commissioner</i>	<i>Agriculture Commissioner</i>
<i>State Fire Marshal</i>	Agency for Enterprise Information Technology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

The chart above provides an illustration of the DSOC voting membership (positions listed in italics represent the Executive Committee of the DSOC). Ex officio membership includes the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Attorney’s Office, U.S. Coast Guard, Florida Commission on Human Relations, Drug Enforcement Administration, State University System, Florida Supreme Court, and Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI).

2009 Accomplishments

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

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



- On January 13th, representatives from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Office of Emergency Communications facilitated Florida's Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan (SCIP) Implementation Workshop. The purpose of this workshop was to assist states and territories in implementing their SCIPs and begin aligning them to the National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP). This workshop was tailored to Florida's needs, enabling us to make progress on our identified priorities. Stakeholders from all disciplines and levels of government were invited to come together to advance interoperability in Florida. Participants discussed several topics during this workshop, including assessing Florida SCIP and NECP compliance, what mandates exist for states to comply with the NECP, Statewide Interoperability Coordinator

role, tactical planning in Florida, and Florida's interoperable communications governance structure.

- Earlier this year, over 150 public information officers (PIO) participated in one of three one-day workshops to provide feedback on Florida's Joint Information System/Joint Information Center (JIS/JIC) Protocol. These workshops also served as a forum to increase participants' awareness regarding Florida's JIS/JIC Protocol, the State PIO Deployment Team, public information operational plans, and PIO associations across the state. Information obtained during these workshops resulted in the development of an ad hoc committee to revise the protocol. The new protocol is expected to be submitted for approval to the SWG in January 2010.
- The office of Florida's Homeland Security Advisor (HSA) developed and implemented a methodology to uniformly assess Florida's current capabilities using the 2009-2011 Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan as its framework. This capabilities assessment was designed to provide an objective analysis via quantitative scores with supporting

observations from subject matter experts. From March through June 2009, HSA representatives collected quantitative and qualitative information related to Florida's state-level and regional domestic security capabilities. Once analyzed, this data was compiled into the *Florida Domestic Security Capabilities Assessment Report*. This analysis provides an overview of Florida's 37 capabilities, as defined by the 2009-2011 Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan objectives, identifies shortfalls, and notes strengths for use in planning future domestic security efforts in Florida.

- As required by the Homeland Security Grant Program Guidance, a multi-disciplinary, multi-jurisdictional workgroup met on April 30th to conduct Florida's annual Training and Exercise Plan Workshop. The purpose of this workshop was to identify key priorities and major events over a multi-year time frame and to align training and exercises in support of those priorities. Florida's Multi-year Training and Exercise Plan was updated based on information provided by participants. The Plan includes Florida's training and exercise priorities, associated training and exercise capabilities, and a multi-year training and exercise schedule.
- Recognizing that risk management is an essential step in the planning process, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), in partnership with the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), assembled a statewide multi-discipline workgroup in July 2009 to develop a risk management strategy. This workgroup was comprised of state, regional, local, and private sector partners. The goal of the workgroup was to develop a useable strategy that is aligned with federal guidelines and is adaptable to state and local needs, while adhering to the key principles of risk management. These principles can be utilized to integrate risk management into a full spectrum of initiatives including, but not limited to daily, operational, and strategic planning. Utilizing webinar technology, the workgroup reconvened to refine the strategy. Florida's first Risk Management Strategy will be submitted to the SWG for approval in January 2010.
- On August 12th, the seventh annual domestic security executive level "tabletop" exercise was conducted at the State Emergency Operations Center. Governor Charlie Crist joined Florida's Cabinet officers, state agency heads, and law enforcement and emergency management officials to test our response capability to mock domestic security threats. The scenario of the 2009 exercise involved the discovery of materials which could lead to the creation of an improvised nuclear device in the Tampa Bay area.



The primary objective of the exercise was to give the state's top executives and staff an opportunity to engage in policy-level discussions with federal and local officials to test information sharing and learn the best way to coordinate their response plans and recovery roles with partner agencies.

- The Agency for Enterprise Information Technology (AEIT), Office of Information Security conducted 129 hours of cyber security training in 2009. The AEIT facilitated two, four-day training sessions through the Cyber-Terrorism Defense Initiative (previously know as the SENTINEL training) for 66 state agency Information Technology and Inspector General staff. The Cyber-Terrorism Defense Initiative is a national counter-cyber terrorism training program, developed for technical personnel and managers who monitor and protect our nation's critical infrastructures; classes included the Comprehensive Cyber-Terrorism Defense and Incident Handling and Response. Additionally, state agency Information Security Managers received a five-day training class on cyber prevention, deterrence, and recovery techniques while emphasizing incident handling and response to assist state agencies in their cyber security posture and aide in the ever-changing potential risks regarding network security, information protection, and infrastructure defense.
- The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), Division of Forestry conducted 20 National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System All-Hazard Position-Specific courses this year. A total of 502 personnel received this training.
- This year, the SWG Campus Security Committee updated Florida's K-12 and Higher Education Domestic Security NIMS Compliance Policies to be in alignment with U.S. Department of Education NIMS guidance.



pandemic, but they are scalable to disease outbreak occurrences that do not rise to this level. The provisions of this annex can be scaled and adapted as a model for Florida county pandemic and response operations. The Florida Department of Education, school districts, Florida College System, Division of Florida Colleges, Board of Governors, and State University System have also actively participated in and collaborated on H1N1 response including addressing mitigation, continuity of operations, academic policies, public health concerns, distance or alternative delivery learning mechanisms, and communication protocols.

- In October, the DSOC reviewed and approved Florida's Annex for a Pandemic or Widespread Disease Occurrence. This document defines a statewide program for the state of Florida to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a pandemic or other widespread disease occurrence. It is a hazard specific annex to the Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. The procedures and actions defined in this Annex may be executed following the issuance of an executive order by the Governor in the event of a declared

- This year, more than 1,000 multi-disciplinary first responders completed DHS certified agro-terrorism training, enabling the State to be better prepared for intentional threats to the food supply or to Florida’s agriculture industries.
- Throughout the year, Florida’s domestic security partners have continued to promote access to the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) to enhance communication. HSIN is a nation-wide web-based platform that shares essential homeland security information with stakeholders, free of charge. This information sharing is accomplished both horizontally across the government and vertically among federal, state and local governments, private sector, and citizens. HSIN provides a secure and trusted platform for information sharing and collaboration among federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, private sector, and international partners engaged in preparing for, preventing, protecting from, responding to, and recovering from all hazards.
- Through the FDEM Citizen Corps and Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) programs, FDEM supports individual and neighborhood preparedness. Their goal is to encourage Florida residents to embrace their personal responsibility to be prepared; receive training in first aid and emergency skills; and volunteer their support to local emergency responders, disaster relief, and community safety. Staff members helped create 53 new CERT teams; 11 new Citizen Corps Councils and trained 67,192 volunteers throughout the State. In addition to training adults about preparedness and response, FDEM is now providing a similar program for teens. “Teen CERT” prepares youth to help themselves, their family, and their school in the event of a disaster. As a member of “Teen CERT”, youth will be able to respond to disasters, participate in drills and exercises, and take advantage of additional training opportunities. FDEM also wanted to ensure that residents who are already trained for disaster response are continuously being updated and educated. FDEM hosted Florida’s first Advance CERT Academy. The inaugural training taught community responders skills in advanced disaster preparedness, communications, advanced first aid, and first responder training. More than 50 participants engaged in classroom activities and hands-on exercises during the three-day academy.



Goal 2: Prevent, preempt, and deter acts of terrorism.

- The DSOC approved Florida’s Preventative Radiological/Nuclear Detection (PRND) Implementation Strategy on May 27th. The mission of Florida’s PRND Program is to protect Florida’s citizens and visitors, economy, and natural resources against threats posed by the unauthorized use of radiological and nuclear materials. The PRND Implementation Strategy

is the document that defines how Florida will enhance capabilities to achieve this mission via training, exercises, and equipment.

- Per Presidential Directive in 2008, Governor Crist designated the Florida Fusion Center (FFC) in Tallahassee to serve as Florida's primary fusion center and as the hub of communications between the federal government and state and local law enforcement regarding homeland security and terrorism information. There are regional fusion centers in various stages of development in each of the seven FDLE regions to support local and state intelligence needs as well as the operations of the RDSTF. Recently published guidelines, *Baseline Capabilities for State and Major Urban Area Fusion Centers*, provide direction for the structures, processes and tools that a fusion center must have in place to support the necessary gathering, processing, analysis and dissemination of terrorism, homeland security, and law enforcement information. According to the Capabilities document, the FFC must be able to support specific operational capabilities, such as Suspicious Activity Reporting, alerts, warnings and notifications, strategic threat and crime assessments, and situational awareness reporting. To ensure that regional fusion centers throughout Florida are operating under the same guidelines and identified capabilities, the FFC hosted a series of planning sessions in 2009 with regional fusion center stakeholders. These meetings have enhanced the abilities of all FFC and regional fusion center personnel to meet the strategic threat and crime assessment requirements specified in the Capabilities document. An assessment of fusion center development is anticipated in 2010. The FFC also initiated similar planning sessions with fire service and health disciplines, incorporating the recommendations of DHS on integrating these fields into fusion operations.

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

- Florida provided funding through the Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP) to increase preparedness capabilities of jurisdictions responsible for the safety and security of communities surrounding high-priority pre-designated critical infrastructure and key resource (CI/KR) assets through allowable planning and equipment acquisition. These CI/KR assets included chemical facilities, financial institutions, nuclear and electric power plants, dams, stadiums, and other high-risk/high-consequence facilities.



- In October, the DSOC approved Florida's updated Automated Critical Asset Management System (ACAMS) Implementation Plan. This Plan establishes information for the use of ACAMS to ensure that all users apply a common approach to performing assessments and managing information related to Florida's CI/KR assets.
- A significant amount of funds were earmarked for access control on K-12 campuses as well as emergency notification systems on higher education campuses in an effort to address the most critical threats to campus security. Access control projects for school districts include fencing and vehicle standoff barriers, locking systems, exterior cameras, visitor screening,

control and tracking systems, staff and student verification, and bus compound protection. Emergency notification projects for college and university campuses include the development or enhancement of intercom systems, sirens, emergency telephones, call boxes, paging systems, and other applicable warning technologies.

- FDLE’s “BusinessSafe” program was first launched in May of 2008. It is an anti-terror initiative designed to involve local businesses in protecting the safety and well-being of Florida’s citizens and visitors from threats, man-made or natural. The “BusinessSafe” website provides sector specific “Fact Sheets” for businesses to follow. These sheets are categorized by the type of business and are patterned after a program that was created by the New York City Police Department after the September 11, 2001 attacks. This information is designed to help identify suspicious activities which may result in a threat to businesses. Businesses and citizens can sign up to receive electronic alert notifications via e-mail, cellular phones, or personal digital assistant about breaking news, possible threats, suspicious activity, and specific preparedness techniques. Additionally, businesses are able to register with the DHS to access a website which will provide vital information on how to better protect businesses from security breaches. Since January 1, 2009, FDLE has sent out over 21 “BusinessSafe” alerts, varying in topics that include: Agro-Terrorism Preparedness Courses, Information Security Awareness Training, and Terrorist Use of Self-Storage Facilities.



- During 2009, Florida remained committed to focusing on the safety and protection of the State’s food and agriculture sector. Two planners were hired to develop and implement statewide, multi-agency food, agriculture and animal health emergency response and mitigation plans. To adequately respond to food safety incidents, start-up funding was also provided to develop, train, and implement a multi-agency Food and Agriculture Emergency Response Team, in partnership with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.


- In 2009, the AEIT, Office of Information Security worked with the Legislature to update

the language of Section 282.318, Florida Statutes. Per the revised statute, each agency is required to submit to AEIT, by July 31 each year, its strategic and operational information security plans. The strategic information security plan maps the agency’s three-year information security goals, objectives, and costs in the areas of security policy, risk management, security training, security incident response, and survivability. The operational information security plan details the project plans for the year’s activities. The Office of Information Security is in the process of refreshing the state’s enterprise security rules in order to provide a common security framework to help agencies protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information technology resources and data. The rule will replace the current rule promulgated in 2004 and is in line with the Federal Information Security Management Act, Federal Information Processing Standards, and National Institute of

Standards and Technology guidelines. The rule process should be completed during the first quarter of 2010.

- On June 16th, Governor Charlie Crist signed legislation strengthening Florida's international trade by increasing worker access to Florida ports while maintaining strict security standards. House Bill 7141 enhances Florida's already prosperous international trade by providing workers more timely access to ports while maintaining the strict security standards already in place. The legislation brings Florida law more in line with federal regulations by streamlining security requirements. For example, workers currently required to wear multiple badges will now only have to wear the Federal Transportation Worker Identification Credential. In addition, workers who do business on multiple ports will now need only one criminal background check, reducing worker costs and eliminating a requirement for unnecessary reviews. House Bill 7141 increases the representation of seaport workers on the Seaport Security Standards Advisory Council, the council responsible for reviewing the statewide minimum standards for seaport security in relation to combating narcotics and terrorism threats to Florida's seaports. The legislation also increases security accountability by directing the Office of Drug Control to commission an updated assessment of Florida's seaport security standards.

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

- In response to two incidents in the Governor's mail room last fall, one receiving national media attention, Florida developed a protocol for Response to Suspicious Letter or Container with a Potential Biological Threat (approved by the DSOC on October 21, 2009). The purpose of this protocol is to establish procedural standards for a coordinated response to suspicious substances that are found and reported in letters, packages, or small quantities in a home or work environment. The plan was written in coordination with a North Florida RDSTF panel consisting of local law enforcement, fire rescue, emergency medical services, county health department responders, FDLE, the Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Laboratories, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is based on responder experiences in actual suspicious substance calls as well as recognized, written protocols and guidance documents endorsed by the FBI, DHS, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the International Association of Fire Chiefs.
- 
- In July, state and regional specialty team leadership from across Florida met to update or develop a Standard Operations Guide (SOG) for their respective response team. For over a day and a half, 220 domestic security partners met and vetted the SOGs to ensure compliance with federal doctrine, such as the NIMS and National Response Framework (NRF). Regional

specialty teams that updated or developed a SOG included Bomb Squads, Forensic Response Teams, Hazardous Materials, Regional Security Teams, Special Weapons and Tactics, State Agricultural Response Teams, State Medical Response Teams, Urban Search and Rescue, and Waterborne Response Teams.



- The DHS funds received by the Tampa Bay Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) through the Operation Liberty Shield project proved invaluable to the region as it successfully planned for, implemented, and managed domestic security efforts surrounding the 2009 Super Bowl. In addition to providing for increased operations-based personnel costs due to the extensive preparation necessary to adequately prepare for the heightened threat levels associated with

the event, the funding also aided significant coordination and utilization of PRND devices and screening mechanisms. Both FDACS and U.S. Customs and Border Protection provided and monitored chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives (CBRNE) equipment while hazardous materials response personnel were provided by the City of Tampa and other local, state, and federal partners. Grant funding helped to provide the proper resources to detect, test, identify, and react to a nuclear or radiological threat. Integrated into the Technical Operations Center, as part of the overall regional effort to protect all Super Bowl attendees, the PRND task force scanned nearly 1,500 vehicles for radiological isotopes while additional roving Radiation Absorbed Dose screening provided for enhanced scrutiny throughout the operational period. The mission of protecting Tampa Bay's citizens, visitors, and critical infrastructure by hosting a safe and efficient event was realized through proactive planning, multi-disciplinary teamwork, and essential federal funding.

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

- In 2009, 24 of Florida's 67 counties requested and were obligated funds for developing Post Disaster Redevelopment Plans. Counties will develop plans for dealing with minor, major or catastrophic disasters, to include acts of terrorism, as well as detailing actions that can be taken before an event occurs to accelerate the recovery process. Topics addressed in the plan include business resumption and economic redevelopment, infrastructure and mitigation, short-term recovery actions that affect long-term redevelopment, sustainable land use, environmental restoration, financial considerations, as well as other long term recovery issues.

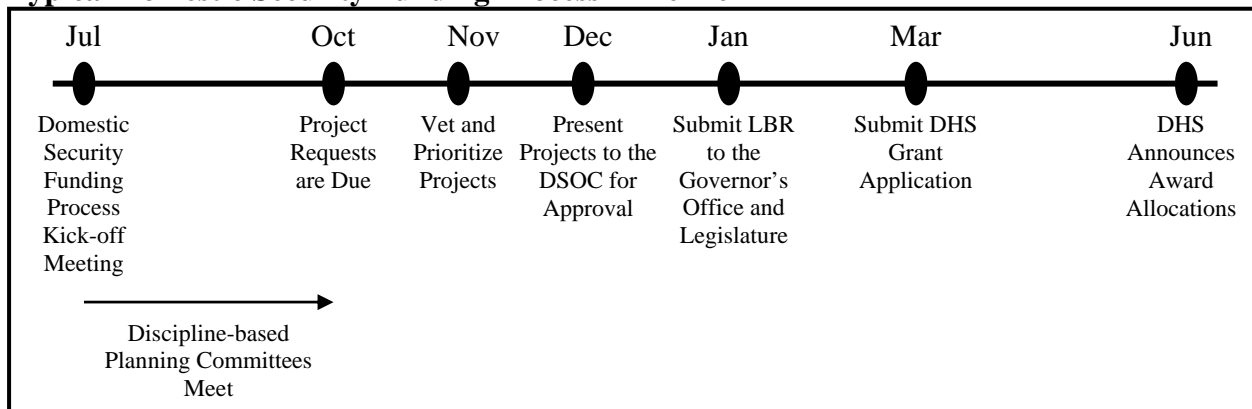
2009 Domestic Security Funding

Florida's Domestic Security Funding Process

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

In the summer of 2008, Florida's ten discipline-based planning committees¹, made up of over 200 multi-jurisdictional domestic security partners, met to consider previously identified needs, develop project solutions to fill those needs, and recommend funding from anticipated 2009 federal dollars. These prioritized recommendations were presented to and approved by the DSOC, and then submitted to the Governor to consider for inclusion in the governor's recommended budget. Florida's Legislature approved the projects during the budget process, granting spending authority to the state's administrative agencies to pass federal funds through to state and local agencies that have agreed to implement the approved projects.

Typical Domestic Security Funding Process Timeline



Florida's 2009 Domestic Security Awards

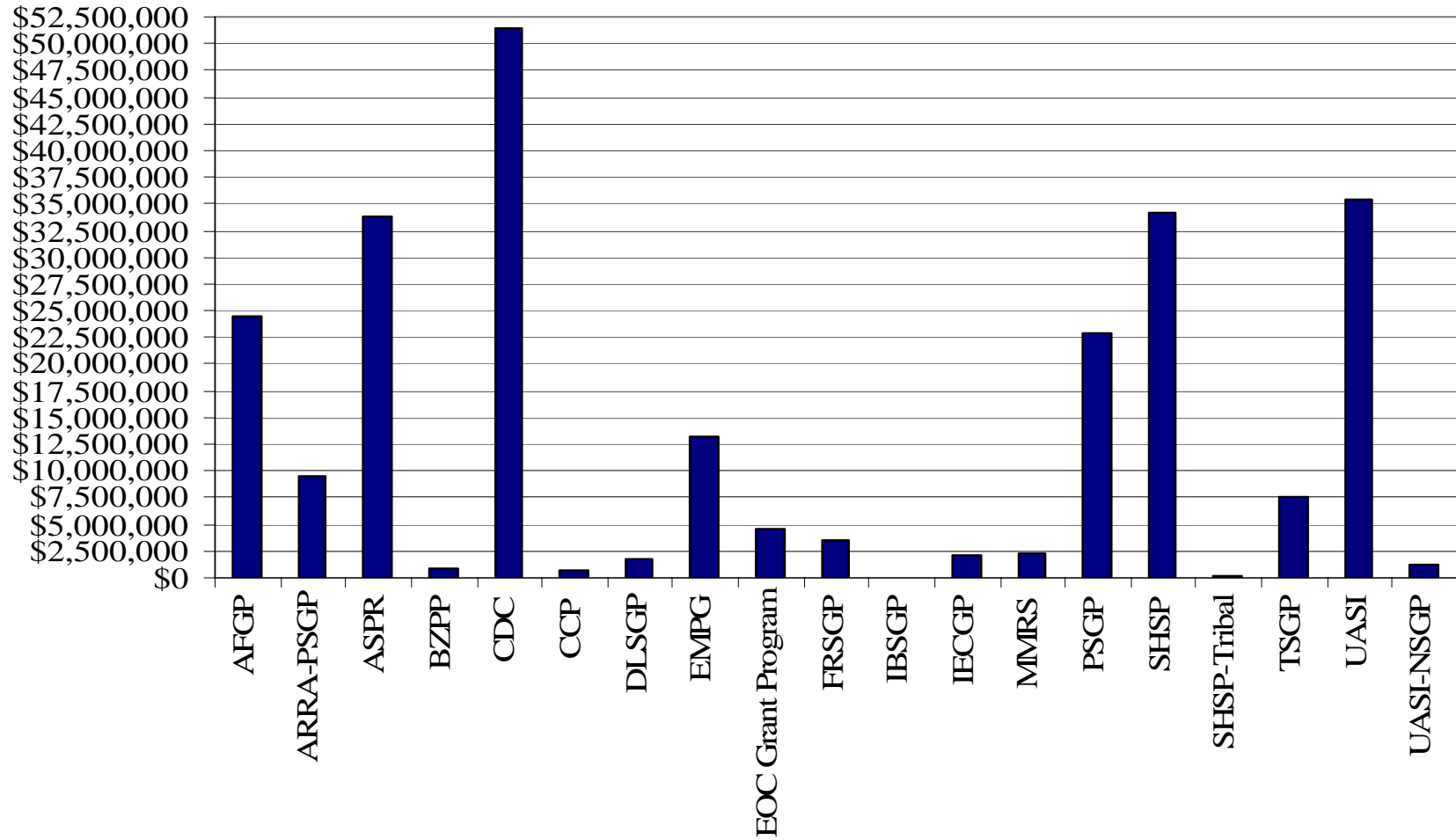
In 2009, Florida received \$249,559,496 in domestic security funding to implement Florida's Domestic Security Strategic Plan. Congress allocated a little over \$1.7 billion to the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2009 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP). The HSGP is comprised of four distinct grants: State Homeland Security Program, Urban Areas Security Initiative, Metropolitan Medical Response Systems Program, and Citizen Corps Program. For an overview of the HSGP, and other domestic security-related grant programs from which Florida received funding in 2009, reference Appendix C. As in years past, DHS allocated these funds based on risk and anticipated effectiveness, as determined during the DHS application review process.

¹ Agriculture and Environment, Campus Security, Community Health Surge, Emergency Management, Fire Rescue, Interoperable Communications, Law Enforcement Prevention, Law Enforcement Response, Medical Surge, and Public Information

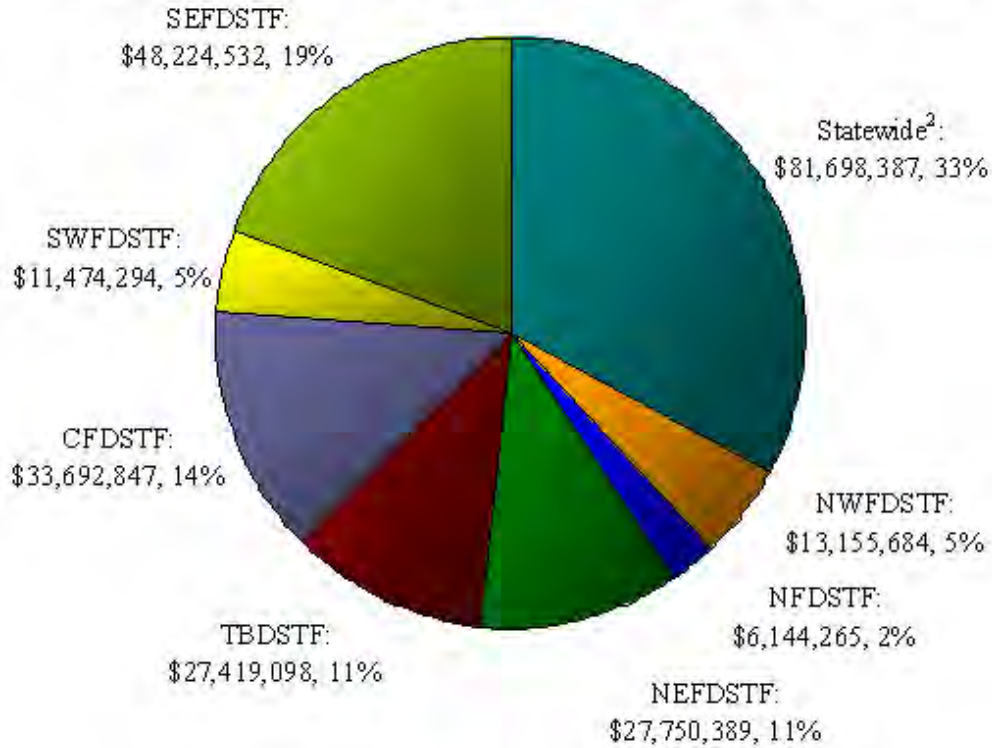
This year, Florida ranked fifth in total dollar amount received from the HSGP (\$61,295,990), behind only New York, California, Texas, and Illinois.

Grant	2009 Awards
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$24,538,641
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: Port Security Grant Program (ARRA PSGP)	\$9,506,211
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$33,749,883
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)	\$800,000
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$51,355,070
Citizen Corps Program (CCP)	\$630,795
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)	\$1,817,719
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)	\$13,240,731
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program	\$4,600,000
Freight Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)	\$3,548,567
Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)	\$67,377
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP)	\$2,039,553
Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) Program	\$2,248,547
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$22,966,989
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	\$34,109,500
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) -Tribal	\$173,000
Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)	\$7,568,418
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program	\$35,356,550
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$1,241,945
Total	\$249,559,496

2009 Domestic Security Funds by Grant (\$249,559,496)

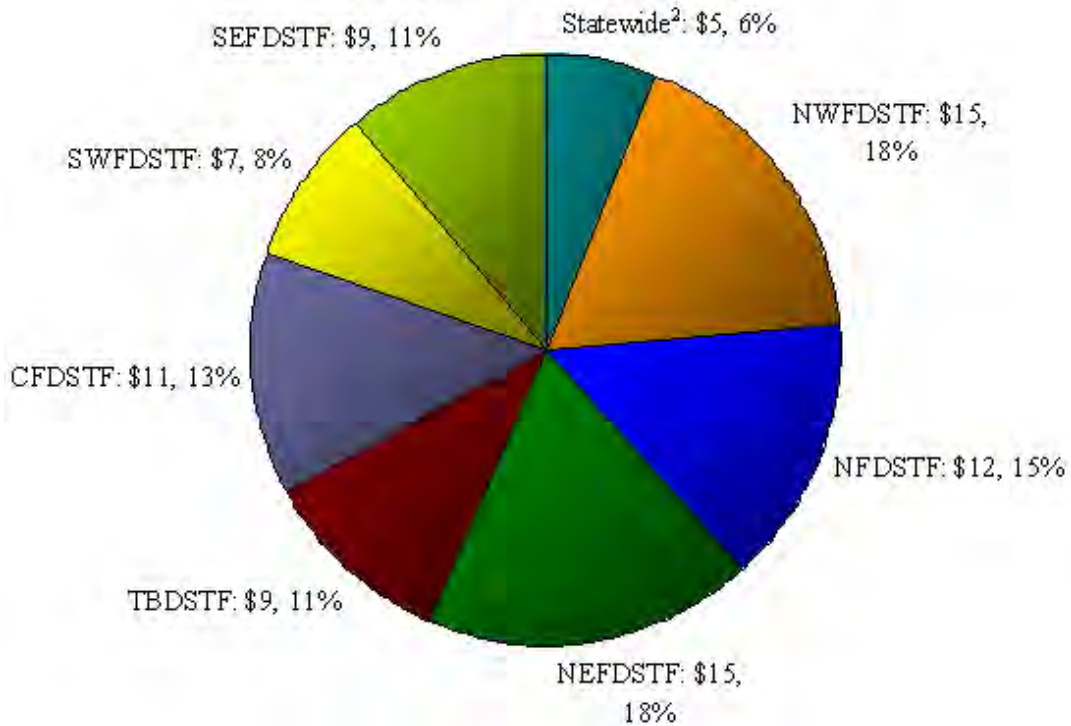


Regional Distribution of 2009 Domestic Security Funds



2009 Domestic Security Funds per Capita

(U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000)



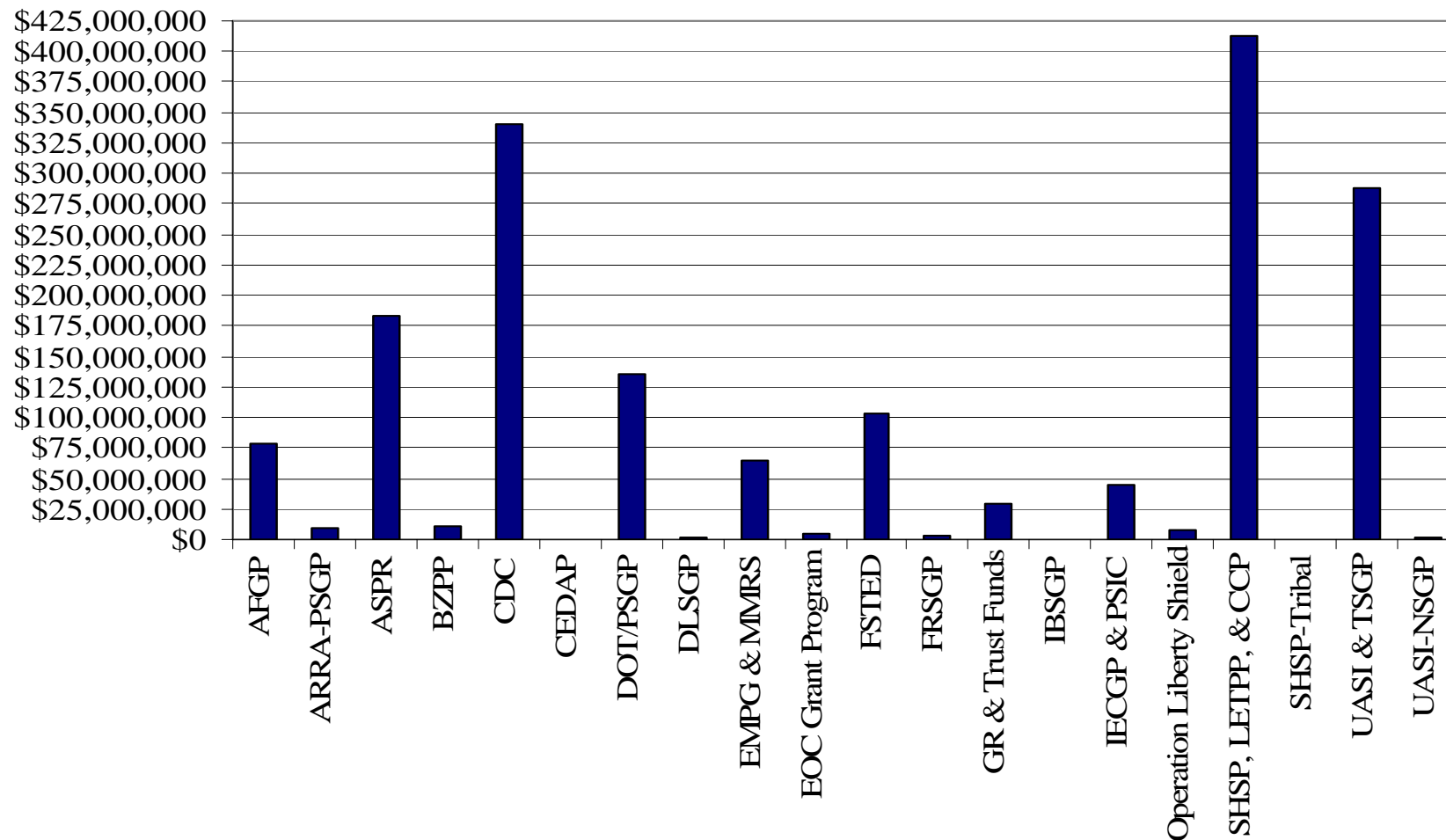
² "Statewide" includes state agency projects and projects coordinated by the state on behalf of local governments.

Florida's 2001–2009 Domestic Security Awards

From 2001 through 2009, Florida received over \$1.7 billion in domestic security funds.

Grant	2001-2009 Awards
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$78,858,576
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: Port Security Grant Program (ARRA PSGP)	\$9,506,211
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$182,968,755
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)	\$11,067,888
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$340,721,694
Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP)	\$337,190
Department of Transportation Grants and Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$135,378,487
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)	\$1,817,719
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMGP) and Metropolitan Medical Response System Program (MMRS)	\$64,831,011
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program	\$4,600,000
Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development	\$103,425,148
Freight Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)	\$3,548,567
General Revenue and Trust Funds	\$29,012,049
Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)	\$67,377
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP) and Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC) Grant Program	\$44,814,097
Operation Liberty Shield	\$8,400,000
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP), and Citizen Corps Program (CCP)	\$413,413,851
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) -Tribal	\$173,000
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program and Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)	\$287,635,257
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$1,241,945
Total	\$1,721,818,822

2001-2009 Domestic Security Funds by Grant (\$1,721,818,822)

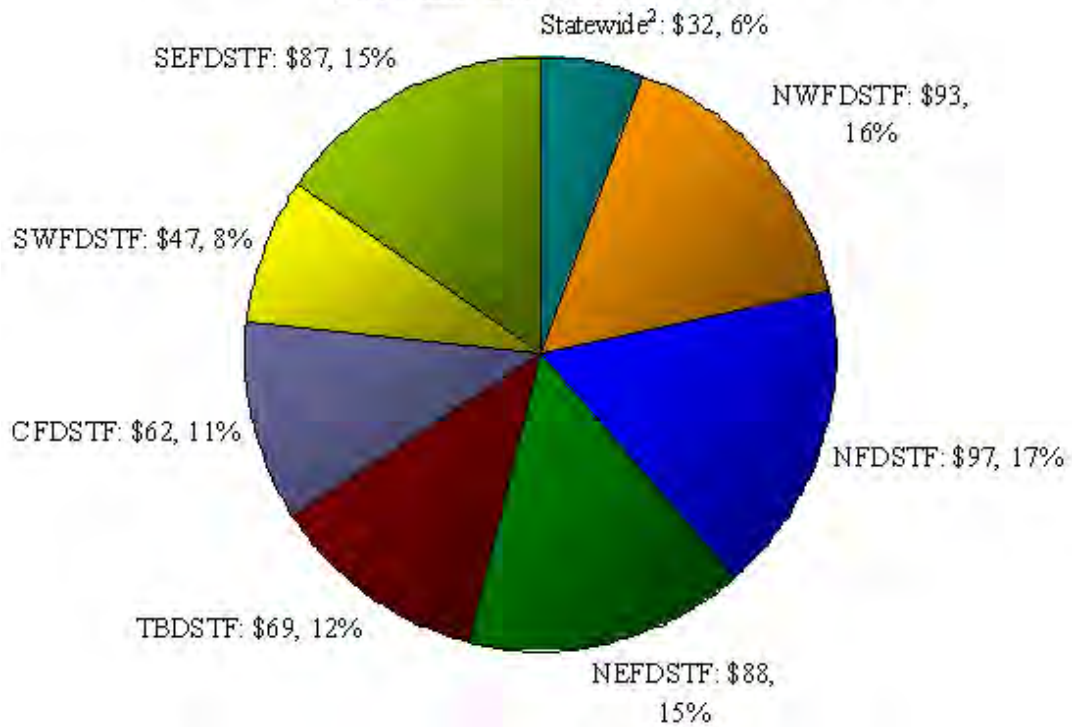


Regional Distribution of 2001-2009 Domestic Security Funds



2001-2009 Domestic Security Funds per Capita

(U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000)



² "Statewide" includes state agency projects and projects coordinated by the state on behalf of local governments.

Appendix A: Domestic Security Funding by Region

FFY 2009 Domestic Security Grants	Statewide²	NWFDSTF	NFDSTF	NEFDSTF	TBDSTF	CFDSTF	SWFDSTF	SEFDSTF
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$0	\$4,382,479	\$757,125	\$1,190,026	\$6,629,165	\$7,609,835	\$2,558,643	\$1,411,368
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: Port Security Grant Program (ARRA-PSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,606,841	\$410,492	\$5,020,836	\$998,542	\$469,500
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$22,422,494	\$701,009	\$595,465	\$858,835	\$2,283,681	\$2,244,567	\$1,322,041	\$3,321,791
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)	\$800,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$34,233,299	\$1,418,499	\$1,297,884	\$2,139,232	\$2,804,973	\$3,560,853	\$1,717,698	\$4,182,632
Citizen Corps Program (CCP)	\$630,795	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)	\$1,817,719	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)	\$8,705,125	\$457,867	\$467,004	\$679,490	\$741,484	\$763,194	\$593,642	\$832,925
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,050,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,550,000
Freight Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,548,567	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$67,377	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP)	\$2,039,553	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) Program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$321,221	\$642,442	\$321,221	\$0	\$963,663
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$0	\$3,316,077	\$4,800	\$6,147,751	\$2,408,909	\$3,017,513	\$0	\$8,071,939
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	\$9,988,708	\$2,879,753	\$3,021,987	\$2,950,840	\$3,774,976	\$3,452,865	\$3,283,728	\$4,756,643
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) - Tribal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$173,000
Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,024,078	\$0	\$1,696,404	\$0	\$4,847,936
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program	\$1,060,694	\$0	\$0	\$5,194,690	\$7,580,599	\$4,930,559	\$0	\$16,590,008
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$38,818	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$0	\$1,053,127
Total:	\$81,698,387	\$13,155,684	\$6,144,265	\$27,750,389	\$27,419,098	\$33,692,847	\$11,474,294	\$48,224,532

² "Statewide" includes state agency projects and projects coordinated by the state on behalf of local governments.

FFY 2001-2009 Domestic Security Grants	Statewide²	NWFDSTF	NFDSTF	NEFDSTF	TBDSTF	CFDSTF	SWFDSTF	SEFDSTF
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$208,000	\$16,527,530	\$3,559,105	\$7,461,745	\$12,934,037	\$19,490,851	\$7,431,126	\$11,246,182
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: Port Security Grant Program (ARRA-PSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,606,841	\$410,492	\$5,020,836	\$998,542	\$469,500
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$60,456,466	\$11,688,570	\$6,308,852	\$14,164,783	\$24,133,315	\$20,497,340	\$11,601,768	\$34,117,661
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)	\$2,591,000	\$481,498	\$150,000	\$981,500	\$2,295,964	\$1,523,426	\$200,000	\$2,844,500
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$214,217,328	\$11,891,272	\$10,760,680	\$15,981,562	\$20,560,266	\$22,336,489	\$13,098,573	\$31,875,524
Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP)	\$3,785	\$53,435	\$24,000	\$3,785	\$3,785	\$53,100	\$88,650	\$106,650
Department of Transportation Grants and Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$0	\$7,261,880	\$4,800	\$33,397,467	\$16,910,191	\$12,514,946	\$3,807,331	\$61,481,872
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)	\$1,817,719	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) and Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) Program	\$33,666,793	\$2,006,384	\$2,131,687	\$4,348,237	\$6,783,121	\$5,190,569	\$2,770,386	\$7,933,834
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,050,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,550,000
Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development	\$595,000	\$4,402,583	\$0	\$0	\$18,107,218	\$4,202,236	\$0	\$76,118,111
Freight Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,548,567	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
General Revenue and Trust Funds	\$28,778,716	\$18,663	\$11,654	\$23,309	\$31,866	\$60,636	\$21,842	\$65,363
Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$67,377	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP) and Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC) Grant Program	\$10,512,384	\$2,325,037	\$3,850,000	\$4,906,915	\$6,951,390	\$6,929,424	\$5,603,947	\$3,735,000
Operation Liberty Shield	\$6,003,409	\$37,017	\$52,237	\$119,111	\$87,626	\$116,757	\$110,001	\$1,873,842
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP), and Citizen Corps Program (CCP)	\$151,763,143	\$25,145,231	\$22,014,752	\$35,966,038	\$46,419,545	\$44,071,132	\$30,108,539	\$57,925,471
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) - Tribal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$173,000
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program and Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)	\$2,185,979	\$0	\$0	\$34,754,707	\$56,876,034	\$42,445,969	\$0	\$151,372,568
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$38,818	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$0	\$1,053,127
Total:	\$512,799,722	\$81,839,100	\$48,867,767	\$159,353,385	\$212,647,227	\$185,528,711	\$76,840,705	\$443,942,205

² "Statewide" includes state agency projects and projects coordinated by the state on behalf of local governments.

Appendix B: 2009 Funding by County

Alachua: \$812,976

AFGP: \$72,680
 EMPG: \$59,071
 SHSP: \$681,225

Baker: \$75,433

EMPG: \$27,516
 SHSP: \$47,917

Bay: \$3,496,631

AFGP: \$1,151,262
 EMPG: \$60,869
 SHSP: \$603,821
 PSGP: \$1,680,679

Bradford: \$342,858

AFGP: \$279,775
 EMPG: \$30,166
 SHSP: \$32,917

Brevard: \$8,709,603

AFGP: \$14,400
 ARRA PSGP: \$4,995,936
 EMPG: \$109,900
 PSGP: \$3,017,513
 SHSP: \$571,854

Broward: \$18,098,792

AFGP: \$355,032
 ARRA PSGP: \$236,200
 EMPG: \$260,267
 MMRS: \$642,442
 PSGP: \$4,438,880
 SHSP: \$914,026
 SHSP Tribal: \$173,000
 TSGP: \$4,847,936
 UASI: \$5,881,547
 UASI NSGP: \$349,462

Calhoun: \$168,616

AFGP: \$74,528
 EMPG: \$28,171
 SHSP: \$65,917

Charlotte: \$392,842

AFGP: \$108,380
 EMPG: \$59,417
 SHSP: \$225,045

Citrus: \$910,160

AFGP: \$75,800
 EMPG: \$55,599
 SHSP: \$778,761

Clay: \$500,284

AFGP: \$271,882
 EMPG: \$48,357
 SHSP: \$180,045

Collier: \$675,096

AFGP: \$263,275
 EMPG: \$77,198
 SHSP: \$334,623

Columbia: \$324,493

AFGP: \$199,782
 EMPG: \$34,767
 SHSP: \$89,944

Desoto: \$160,545

AFGP: \$37,800
 EMPG: \$41,078
 SHSP: \$81,667

Dixie: \$110,351

EMPG: \$39,134
 SHSP: \$71,217

Duval: \$20,086,975

ARRA PSGP: \$2,606,841
 EMPG: \$155,821
 FRSGP: \$3,548,567
 MMRS: \$321,221
 PSGP: \$6,147,751
 SHSP: \$1,049,188
 TSGP: \$1,024,078
 UASI: \$5,194,690
 UASI NSGP: \$38,818

Escambia: \$3,586,287

AFGP: \$1,293,553
 EMPG: \$81,058
 PSGP: \$1,635,398
 SHSP: \$576,278

Flagler: \$109,262

EMPG: \$47,429
 SHSP: \$61,833

Franklin: \$85,138

EMPG: \$38,171
 SHSP: \$46,967

Gadsden: \$259,327

AFGP: \$69,958
 EMPG: \$34,152
 SHSP: \$155,217

Gilchrist: \$60,483

EMPG: \$27,566
 SHSP: \$32,917

Glades: \$78,787

EMPG: \$26,870
 SHSP: \$51,917

Gulf: \$123,385

EMPG: \$39,252
 SHSP: \$84,133

Hamilton: \$99,465

EMPG: \$28,248
 SHSP: \$71,217

Hardee: \$61,237

EMPG: \$30,320
 SHSP: \$30,917

Hendry: \$116,188

AFGP: \$47,250
 EMPG: \$31,021
 SHSP: \$37,917

Hernando: \$212,076

EMPG: \$57,143
SHSP: \$154,933

Highlands: \$117,981

EMPG: \$40,064
SHSP: \$77,917

Hillsborough: \$17,185,977

AFGP: \$4,851,290
ARRA PSGP: \$384,992
EMPG: \$189,873
MMRS: \$321,221
PSGP: \$2,408,909
SHSP: \$1,374,093
UASI: \$7,580,599
UASI NSGP: \$75,000

Holmes: \$359,029

AFGP: \$210,440
EMPG: \$25,456
SHSP: \$123,133

Indian River: \$217,598

AFGP: \$84,021
EMPG: \$57,360
SHSP: \$76,217

Jackson: \$173,586

EMPG: \$33,294
SHSP: \$140,292

Jefferson: \$110,503

EMPG: \$39,286
SHSP: \$71,217

Lafayette: \$97,818

EMPG: \$26,601
SHSP: \$71,217

Lake: \$3,414,139

AFGP: \$2,059,712
EMPG: \$62,758
EOC Grant: \$1,000,000
SHSP: \$291,669

Lee: \$3,993,162

AFGP: \$2,054,799
EMGP: \$109,000
SHSP: \$1,829,363

Leon: \$2,090,604

EMPG: \$61,805
PSGP: \$4,800
SHSP: \$2,023,999

Levy: \$228,735

AFGP: \$127,300
EMPG: \$42,685
SHSP: \$58,750

Liberty: \$59,747

EMPG: \$24,747
SHSP: \$35,000

Madison: \$403,179

AFGP: \$297,765
EMPG: \$28,542
SHSP: \$76,872

Manatee: \$1,163,535

ARRA PSGP: \$998,542
EMPG: \$85,693
SHSP: \$79,300

Marion: \$1,296,589

EMPG: \$68,287
EOC Grant: \$750,000
SHSP: \$478,302

Martin: \$3,779,393

AFGP: \$3,576,540
EMPG: \$56,845
SHSP: \$146,008

Miami-Dade: \$19,933,690

AFGP: \$934,684
ARRA PSGP: \$48,000
EMPG: \$325,510
EOC Grant: \$1,550,000
MMRS: \$321,221
PSGP: \$3,122,457

Miami-Dade (continued)

SHSP: \$2,219,692
UASI: \$10,708,461
UASI NSGP: \$703,665

Monroe: \$335,648

AFGP: \$53,652
EMPG: \$49,206
SHSP: \$232,790

Nassau: \$103,375

EMPG: \$46,075
SHSP: \$57,300

Okaloosa: \$1,362,159

AFGP: \$503,731
EMPG: \$63,627
SHSP: \$794,801

Okeechobee: \$136,867

EMPG: \$30,117
SHSP: \$106,750

Orange: \$8,459,950

AFGP: \$206,971
EMPG: \$162,488
MMRS: \$321,221
SHSP: \$1,067,307
TSGP: \$1,696,404
UASI: \$4,930,559
UASI NSGP: \$75,000

Osceola: \$311,267

AFGP: \$39,169
EMPG: \$56,445
SHSP: \$215,653

Palm Beach: \$2,351,979

AFGP: \$68,000
ARRA PSGP: \$185,300
EMPG: \$197,942
PSGP: \$510,602
SHSP: \$1,390,135

Pasco: \$347,628
AFGP: \$127,077
EMPG: \$96,668
SHSP: \$123,883

Pinellas: \$1,932,369
AFGP: \$560,941
ARRA PSGP: \$25,500
EMPG: \$171,621
IBSGP: \$67,377
MMRS: \$321,221
SHSP: \$785,709

Polk: \$1,563,517
AFGP: \$1,014,057
EMPG: \$107,280
SHSP: \$442,180

Putnam: \$717,719
AFGP: \$325,140
EMPG: \$39,662
EOC Grant: \$300,000
SHSP: \$52,917

Santa Rosa: \$258,087
EMPG: \$54,484
SHSP: \$203,603

Sarasota: \$1,599,552
AFGP: \$47,139
EMPG: \$93,184
EOC Grant: \$1,000,000
SHSP: \$459,229

Seminole: \$755,962
AFGP: \$45,552
EMPG: \$81,152
SHSP: \$629,258

St. Johns: \$367,490
AFGP: \$113,249
EMPG: \$59,129
SHSP: \$195,112

St. Lucie: \$1,747,602
AFGP: \$1,517,320
ARRA PSGP: \$24,900
EMPG: \$70,009
SHSP: \$135,373

Sumter: \$117,480
EMPG: \$32,980
SHSP: \$84,500

Suwannee: \$141,985
EMPG: \$31,765
SHSP: \$110,220

Taylor: \$123,734
EMPG: \$39,601
SHSP: \$84,133

Union: \$50,143
EMPG: \$27,726
SHSP: \$22,417

Volusia: \$491,913
AFGP: \$66,150
EMPG: \$106,237
SHSP: \$319,526

Wakulla: \$344,572
AFGP: \$189,620
EMPG: \$40,185
SHSP: \$114,767

Walton: \$1,076,964
AFGP: \$855,458
EMPG: \$43,948
SHSP: \$177,558

Washington: \$431,432
AFGP: \$293,507
EMPG: \$27,708
SHSP: \$110,217

Statewide²: \$81,698,387
ASPR³: \$22,422,494
BZPP: \$800,000
CCP: \$630,795
CDC³: \$34,233,299
DLSGP: \$1,817,719
EMPG: \$8,705,125
IECGP: \$2,039,553
SHSP: \$9,988,708
UASI: \$1,060,694

² “Statewide” includes state agency projects and projects coordinated by the state on behalf of local governments.

³ The 2009 ASPR and CDC grants for local jurisdictions are included in the regional distribution only.

Appendix C: Overview of 2009 Domestic Security Grants

FFY 2009 HSGP	Program Overview
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	SHSP supports the implementation of State Homeland Security Strategies to address the identified planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs for acts of terrorism and other catastrophic events. In addition, SHSP supports the implementation of the National Preparedness Guidelines, the NIMS, and the NRF. As mandated in the DHS HSGP Guidance, 25 percent of these funds will be used towards law enforcement terrorism prevention activities.
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program	<p>UASI program funds address the unique planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs of high-threat, high-density Urban Areas, and assist them in building an enhanced and sustainable capacity to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism. As mandated in the DHS HSGP Guidance, 25 percent of these funds will be used towards law enforcement terrorism prevention activities.</p>
Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) Program	The MMRS program supports the integration of emergency management, health, and medical systems into a coordinated response to mass casualty incidents caused by any hazard. Successful MMRS grantees reduce the consequences of a mass casualty incident during the initial period of a response by having augmented existing local operational response systems before the incident occurs.
Citizen Corps Program (CCP)	The Citizen Corps mission is to bring community and government leaders together to coordinate the involvement of community members and organizations in emergency preparedness, planning, mitigation, response, and recovery.
FFY 2009 Other Domestic Security-Related Grants	Program Overview
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	The FFY 2009 AFGP is designed to assist local fire departments and other organizations in protecting citizens and firefighters against the effects of fire and fire-related incidents.

FFY 2009 Other Domestic Security-Related Grants	Program Overview
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA): Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	The FFY 2009 ARRA PSGP will 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.
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	The HHS, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR), Office of Preparedness and Emergency Operations (OPEO), Division of National Healthcare Preparedness Programs (NHPP) funds the Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) cooperative agreement. The funding provided is to enable entities to improve surge capacity and enhance community and hospital preparedness for public health emergencies.
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)	The FFY 2009 BZPP provides 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 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 complements the department's other major grants programs to enhance 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. FFY 2009 CEDAP was an extension of the FFY 2008 program. Due to reduced funding in FFY 2009, and an effort to get as much equipment out to the responder community as possible, there was no FFY 2009 application period. Qualified FFY 2008 applicants that did not receive awards in FFY 2008 were considered for award in the FFY 2009 CEDAP.
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)	The purpose of FFY 2009 DLSGP is to prevent terrorism, reduce fraud, and improve the reliability and accuracy of personal identification documents states and territories issue.

FFY 2009 Other Domestic Security-Related Grants	Program Overview
Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)	The purpose of the FFY 2009 EMPG is to assist state and local governments in enhancing and sustaining all-hazards emergency management capabilities.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program	The FFY 2009 EOC Grant Program is intended 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)	In FFY 2009, the FRSGP will fund security training for frontline employees, the completion of vulnerability assessments, the development of security plans within the freight rail industry and GPS tracking systems for railroad cars transporting toxic inhalation hazard materials.
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP)	The FFY 2009 IECGP provides 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. According to the legislation that created IECGP, all proposed activities must be integral to interoperable emergency communications and must be aligned with the goals, objectives, and initiatives identified in the grantee's approved SCIP. IECGP will also advance DHS near-term priorities that are deemed critical to improving interoperable emergency communications and are consistent with goals and objectives of the National Emergency Communications Plan. For FFY 2009, two priority groups have been identified that are deemed critical for advancing interoperable emergency communications in alignment with the criteria established for the SCIP process: 1) Gaps in Leadership and Governance and Common Operational Planning and Protocols; 2) Emergency Responder Skills and Capabilities Development Through Training and Exercises.
Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)	The FFY 2009 IBSGP provides funding to create a sustainable program for the protection of intercity bus systems and the traveling public from terrorism. The program seeks to assist operators 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.

FFY 2009 Other Domestic Security-Related Grants	Program Overview
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	The FFY 2009 PSGP provides grant funding to port areas for the protection of critical port infrastructure from terrorism. PSGP funds are primarily intended to assist ports in enhancing maritime domain awareness, enhancing risk management capabilities to prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from attacks involving improvised explosive devices, weapons of mass destruction, and other non-conventional weapons, as well as training and exercises and Transportation Worker Identification Credential implementation.
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) – Tribal	The FFY 2009 SHSP Tribal provides supplemental funding to directly eligible tribes to help strengthen their communities against risks associated with potential terrorist attacks. Pursuant to the 9/11 Act, “a directly eligible tribe applying for a grant under section 2004 [SHSP] shall designate an individual to serve as a tribal liaison with [DHS] and other federal, state, local, and regional government officials concerning preventing, preparing for, protecting against, and responding to acts of terrorism.”
Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)	The FFY 2009 TSGP provides grant funding to the nation’s key high-threat urban areas to enhance security measures for their critical transit infrastructure including bus, ferry, and rail systems.
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	The FFY 2009 UASI NSGP provides funding support for target-hardening activities to nonprofit organizations that are at high risk of terrorist attack and are located within one of the specific UASI-eligible Urban Areas.

Appendix D: Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OBJECTIVE 3.1 CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION: The risk to, vulnerability of, and consequence of attack to critical infrastructure are reduced through the identification and protection of critical infrastructure as defined in the National Infrastructure Protection Plan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OBJECTIVE 4.7 ANIMAL HEALTH EMERGENCY SUPPORT: Federal, state, and local agencies will coordinate to protect, prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from threats and incidents affecting animal health. Related critical infrastructure will be protected from threats and incidents resulting in the disruption of industries related to U.S. livestock, other domestic animals (including companion animals), and wildlife and/or from threats and incidents that endanger the food supply, public health, or domestic and international trade. Key assets, equipment, trained teams, and personnel surge plans are in place to proactively respond to suspected animal disease outbreaks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

OBJECTIVE 4.14 URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE: To locate greatest numbers of victims (human and animal) who may be trapped or not accounted for, report their location and have them transferred for medical care or mass collection points if needed, in the shortest amount of time, while maintaining rescuer safety.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OBJECTIVE 5.2 RESTORATION OF LIFELINES: Sufficient lifelines services are available to safely support on-going recovery activities.

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