

2010 Domestic Security Annual Report



Submitted by the Florida
Domestic Security Oversight Council
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Introduction

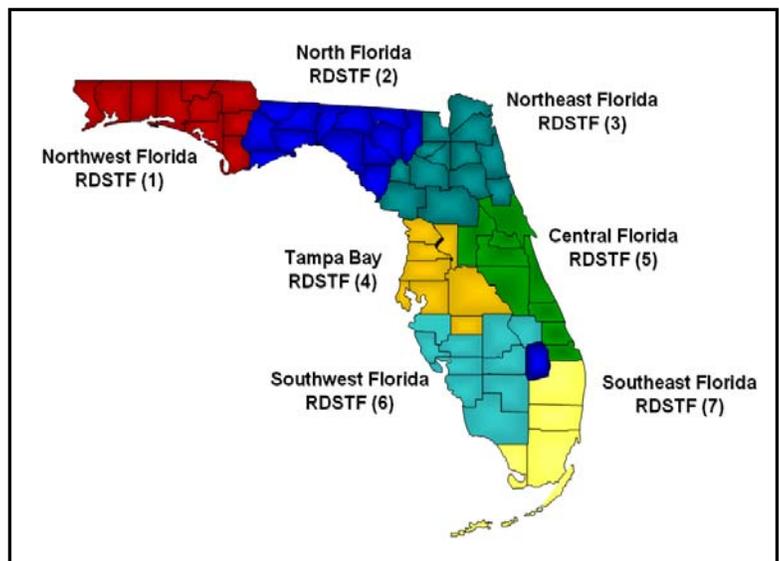
In compliance with [Section 943.0313, Florida Statutes](#), the Domestic Security Oversight Council (DSOC) is submitting the *2010 Florida Domestic Security Annual Report*. The Annual Report explains Florida's domestic security governance structure, highlights accomplishments in the realm of domestic security in Florida during 2010, and provides grant award information for calendar year 2010.

It has been almost 10 years since the tragic events of September 11, 2001, yet the threat of a possible terrorist attack occurring anytime and anywhere is still present. As Secretary Janet Napolitano stated recently; "Today's threats put state, local, tribal and territorial law enforcement around the country on the front lines of our counterterrorism effort in unprecedented ways."¹ State and local partners are continually focused on our common vision of working together to provide a safe and secure future for Florida. Given the accomplishments in Florida during 2010, it is clear that the state has made progress toward achieving our vision through strengthened counter-terrorism preparedness, prevention, protection, response, and recovery capabilities. Consequently, Florida continues to improve security across the state and is able to more efficiently and effectively respond to a terrorism event better than ever before. This is supported by the presence of an inclusive governance structure, consensus built Strategic Plan, and strategically driven funding process in the state.

Florida's Domestic Security Guidance Structure

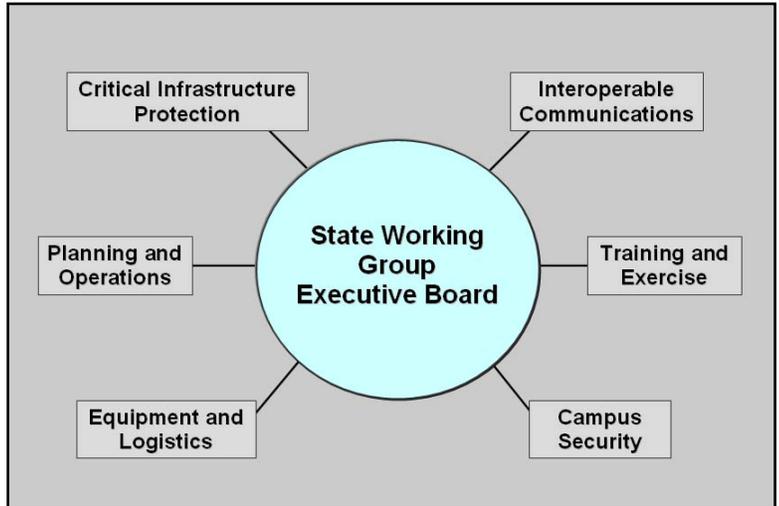
To support successful implementation of our Strategic Plan, Florida built an inclusive governance structure designed to encourage and facilitate multi-jurisdictional and multi-disciplinary participation at all levels of government. Our governance structure can be broken down into three main groups: Regional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

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



¹ Napolitano, J. (2010, October). Secretary Napolitano's Remarks at the International Association of Chiefs of Police Annual Conference, Orlando, Florida.

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

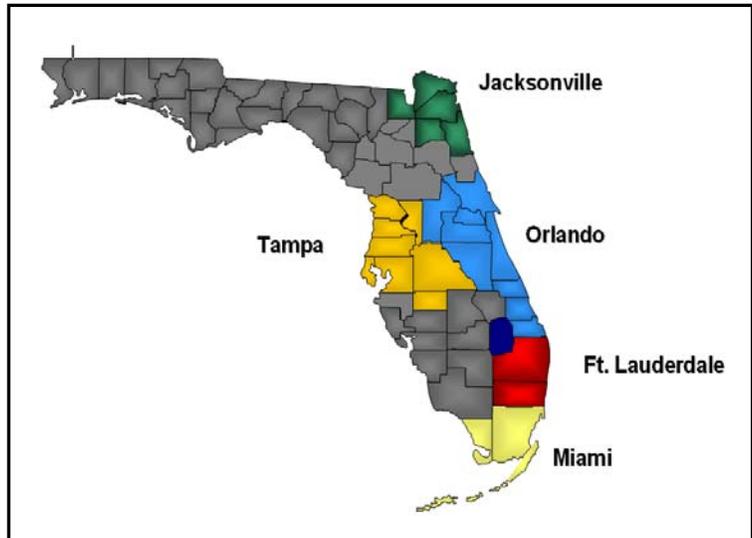


In 2004, the Florida Legislature also established the Domestic Security Oversight Council (DSOC), per [Section 943.0313, Florida Statutes](#). This body was established to provide executive direction and leadership with respect to Florida’s terrorism preparation, prevention, protection, response, and recovery activities. The DSOC serves as an advisory council by providing guidance to the RDSTFs and SWG. The members of the DSOC 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.

The Domestic Security Oversight Council Voting Membership chart provides an illustration of the DSOC voting membership (positions listed in italics represent the Executive Committee of the DSOC). Ex-officio membership includes the Florida Commission on Human Relations, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV), Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), U.S. Coast Guard, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Attorney’s Office, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), State University System, Florida Supreme Court, and Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI).

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 Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program focuses on federally designated urban areas which are high-threat, high-density. Florida has five UASIs; Ft. Lauderdale, Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando and Tampa. As mentioned above, UASI representatives play a roll in the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTF) in their regions, the State Working Group (SWG) and Domestic Security Oversight Council (DSOC).



2010 Accomplishments in Florida

The 2009-2011 Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan guides the state's preparedness, prevention, protection, response, and recovery efforts. The Strategic Plan identifies Florida's vision of preparedness and defines the goals and objectives that 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 offer a few examples of the strides made this year to ensure the safety and security of Florida's citizens and visitors.

Regional Domestic Security Activities

- The Northwest Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force (NWFDRDSTF) and North Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force (NFRDSTF), along with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in Jacksonville co-sponsored the FBI's Large Vehicle Post Blast Class in Fort Walton Beach in November 2010. The class was funded by State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) funds awarded to the Leon County Sheriff's Office and Bay County Sheriff's Office and was taught by FBI Special Agent bomb technicians. The course served as a graduate level course on investigating a car bomb explosion. The curriculum allowed law enforcement personnel to get practical training in crime scenes created by large-vehicle explosions. Participants representing Bomb Squads and Forensic Response Team



members from the Northwest Florida RDSTF, North Florida RDSTF and Northeast Florida RDSTF, as well as military and federal explosive ordinance disposal (EOD) specialists were trained on how to investigate the aftermath of a large vehicle bomb detonation. Approximately 70 people attended this four and a half day training event from as far away as New York. Students were presented with the remains of four separate vehicle detonations in close proximity, and were tasked with organizing, securing, and subsequently conducting the evidence recovery process. The students were also questioned on their processing of the crime scenes by a United States Assistant Attorney in the pretense of trial preparation.

- The North Florida Fusion eXchange (NFFX) in the North Florida RDSTF (Region 2) received Department of Homeland Security (DHS) grant funding for two analyst positions, which have been filled. Additionally, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Tallahassee Regional Operations Center dedicated two analysts, a Privacy Officer and Security Officer to assist in supporting NFFX needs. Analysts developed a Privacy Policy, which was reviewed and subsequently approved by DHS on October 4, 2010. An approved Privacy Policy is vital for future funding related to fusion centers. Analysts identified Fusion Liaison Officers within the region and drafted Standard Operating Procedures and Fusion Liaison Officer Concept of Operations documents. The NFFX has established a secure website for the purpose of sharing information with Fusion Liaison Officers and managing "leads tracking" of special events. The website will be utilized during the 2011 Gubernatorial Inauguration to assist the Intelligence Section of Unified Command Post in tracking incidents/information specific to inaugural events. The NFFX nominated members to the Governance Board and Executive Committee, which were approved during the NFFX Commencement meeting in October 2010, when the NFFX was officially enacted.
- In November 2010, a Hospital Active Shooter Drill was held in the North Florida RDSTF. It has become more and more of a reality that active shooters not only target schools but now hospitals. Across the nation there have been increasing incidents of violence on hospital campuses. Unfortunately, most hospitals are vulnerable due to their accessibility 24 hours a day and most often the lack of adequate security measures. In an effort to become better prepared across disciplines, the Leon County Emergency Management sponsored a multi-disciplinary drill. The purpose was to bring together representatives from the public, private, health, law, emergency management and the RDSTF to plan, train and exercise for a simulated active shooter at Tallahassee Memorial Hospital. The scenario allowed hospital staff to exercise their safety and security strategies while integrating with local law enforcement to better prepare for such an unfortunate event. The law enforcement aspect focused on the skill development of first responders who will be responding with officers outside their agency.
- The State of Florida, specifically the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) in the North Florida RDSTF requested DHS Computer Based Assessment Tool (CBAT) visits for all of the primary venues to be utilized during the 2011 Florida Gubernatorial Inauguration to be held on January 4, 2011. FDLE is intimately familiar with CBAT through the tool's extensive use for Super Bowls XLIII and XLIV in Tampa and Miami. FDLE has designated two Commercial, two Government, one Public Health and Healthcare Sector facilities, as well as the inauguration parade route as primary venues. During the week of October 19, 2010, Headquarters Protective

Security Advisor (PSA) Jeff Murray and Nashville, Tennessee District PSA Mark Coffey deployed to Tallahassee for the data capture. Primary CBAT operations were centered on venue areas where inauguration events were to take place. Additional data captures were taken at each venue to facilitate a final sub-product each venue would be able to utilize for future events. Work on the final CBAT deliverable is currently underway between PSAs Murray and Coffey as well as Tallahassee District PSA Billy Sasser and Southeast Region Geospatial Analyst Joshua Eller. The final product is scheduled to be delivered to FDLE early to mid December.

- Northeast Florida RDSTF (Region 3) participated in a Nuclear Weapon Accident Incident Exercise (NUWAIX) Response and Region 3 RDSTF Activation in November 2010. Region 3 RDSTF partners were notified via multiple outlets (ThreatCom,² e-mail and conference call) of an unknown event involving a weapons convoy at Kings Bay Naval Base in Georgia. All Region 3 Specialty Teams and RDSTF Committee Chairs were requested to participate in several scheduled conference calls for briefings. Overall event challenges and opportunities were recorded and will be included in the After Action Report to be completed by RDSTF Planners. A final report will be presented to all RDSTF Partners at the January 2011 RDSTF Face-to-Face meeting.
- The Central Florida RDSTF (Region 5) Interoperable Communications and the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council members are in the planning stages of a large-scale functional exercise to be held at the Daytona International Speedway in April 2011. The exercise is scheduled to run for five days and approximately 200 participants are expected. It will most likely be an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) scenario and will involve the nine counties in the region and possibly counties in the adjacent region.
- The Central Florida RDSTF hosted a DHS briefing focused on homeland security and the lodging and hotel industry December 2010 in Orlando. The event was a success and was attended by the state's Homeland Security Advisor (HSA), Deputy HSA, and 70 participants to include DHS officials, and CFRDSTF lead co-chairs and other committee co-chairs.
- The Orlando/Orange County Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) held a full-scale exercise from June to July, 2010. The purpose was to acquaint and coordinate the activities of key personnel with responsibilities and procedures during a response to a large-scale regional terrorist plot in Central Florida. In addition, the exercise tested and evaluated plans and procedures within the UASI region and enhanced interagency coordination and cooperation by involving the key multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional representatives within the Orlando/Orange UASI region. The exercise included three scenarios: a downed commercial aircraft (fuselage on barge in



² ThreatCom provides secured information dissemination within and among Florida's seven Regional Domestic Security Task Forces and is an essential component supporting domestic security awareness, prevention, and incident/event response efforts and is the only secure message platform for Florida's domestic security notification services and near-real-time dissemination of incident-based information.

the river) at the Indian River/Intercoastal Waterway, Marina; a closed hotel which was tied back to the plane crash; and at DeLand High School, where a terrorist cell planned to invade a school campus.

- The Regional Law Enforcement Exchange (RLEX) has made great progress in the Southwest Florida Region and the project has been reenergized in 2010. FDLE and the seven Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTFs) created a statewide criminal information and intelligence sharing strategy for Florida. Consistent with this strategy, data sharing projects are being funded and developed within all seven regions. While these projects involve a variety of approaches, each will be connected together through a statewide data sharing system named the Florida Law Enforcement eXchange (FLEX). The RLEX system consists of data shared between law enforcement at the State level, NFRDSTF, SWFRDSTF, SEFRDSTF and the FLEX system.
- Great strides have been made in carefully laying a foundation for regional collaboration for the foundation of the Southwest Florida RDSTF Fusion Center; Region Six Information eXchange (RSIX). The system is currently scheduled for a January 2011 debut.
- Region 6 has been delivering Critical Infrastructure Key Resources Asset Protection Technical Assistance Program (CAPTAP) training, which certifies end users for the Automated Critical Asset Management System (ACAMS) system.³ Three classes were held in 2010 and are continuing into 2011.
- The Southeast RDSTF (Region 7) continues to strengthen its multi-discipline/multi-agency coordination and network. SEFRDSTF includes a membership of about 2,000 representing over 200 multi-discipline agencies. SEFRDSTF has a strong relationship among members and it is illustrated on the level of commitment and support in every major event and/or exercise conducted in the region.
- On October 27, 2010, Miami-Dade Mass Transit Intermodal Security Training & Exercise Program (I-STEP) served as a venue to share information on communications, and intelligence and information sharing related to the mass transit environment in the Miami-Dade area. This event included presentations from several security partners on various topics related to mass transit security, as well as a panel discussion focused on pre-incident communications and information and intelligence sharing. Participating agencies included federal, state and local agencies from across the region and industry partners that interact with or are affected by the Miami-Dade Mass Transit authorities.

³ ACAMS is a web-enabled information services portal that helps state and local governments build critical infrastructure/key resource (CIKR) protection programs in their local jurisdictions. It provides a set of tools and resources that help law enforcement, public safety and emergency response personnel.

- In February 2010, the National Football League (NFL) Super Bowl XLIV was held in Miami. This event was considered by the federal government as a high profile event requiring full support from federal, state and local agencies from across the region. This event attracted thousands of fans, members of the media, government officials, celebrities and dignitaries. The Miami area has extensive experience in managing this type of event, but the strong multi-discipline coordination and multi-agency collaboration was to be credited for the great success of this event.
- The Memorial Hip Hop Weekend Communications Exercise was held in May 2010. This exercise was conducted upon a request from DHS to the UASI regions to participate in an independent observation of response-level emergency communications during a planned event. This event was a combined effort between the Fort Lauderdale and Miami Urban Areas. Crowds of 300,000 to 400,000 people attended the festival. Resources used to manage the event came from various agencies within the region. As reported on the After Action Report (AAR), "all involved jurisdictions and agencies provided interoperable communications and demonstrated communications planning using policies and procedures. In addition, communications systems were utilized with few difficulties." This event/exercise successfully demonstrated response-level emergency communications.
- The Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office in the Southeast Florida RDSTF opened its Fusion Center's doors in 2010, becoming the second Fusion Center in the region. The PBSO Fusion Center is linked to facial recognition software, video downlinking and the regional coastal radar system. Various law enforcement agencies are members of the new fusion center.
- The new Ready South Florida initiative in Region 7 is modeled after the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Ready.gov campaign. The local initiative's centerpiece is www.ReadySouthFlorida.org; a website that provides South Floridians with tips on how to develop an emergency plan for their home and business, create an emergency kit, and be informed during a disaster. ReadySouthFlorida.org has downloadable emergency preparedness brochures, links to each local county's emergency management website, and the Ready South Florida social media site on Facebook. This new campaign will enhance the region's ability to ensure that a consistent preparedness message is being promoted to all south Florida residents and visitors.
- During the summer of 2010, the Southeast Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force (SERDSTF) in partnership with the Miami and Fort Lauderdale Urban Area Working Group developed a Regional Asset Management System (RAMS). This WebEOC-based system provides the framework to capture information on asset capabilities, location, and deployment contact information; as well as administrative information on the funding source and vendor from which they were purchased. Agencies will have the ability to conduct customized searches in the system in order to locate specific information on assets they maintain, as well as information on assets in the surrounding area should the need arise for additional resources to be mobilized following a large-scale incident. SERDSTF partners are currently entering regionally deployable assets maintained by their local jurisdiction; and initial population of the database is expected to be completed in the spring of 2011.

- In November 2010, NASCAR's Ford Championship Weekend was held for its ninth straight year in Homestead, Florida. The Florida National Guard 44th CST was used to assist along with the Florida Department of Transportation's Radiological Prevention and Response resources and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's WMD teams. Human and technology-based security measures were employed along with the Miami-Dade Police command center and special events specialists. Threat assessments were conducted and the regional intelligence community was tasked with monitoring for threats.

Statewide Domestic Security Activities

- During 2010, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) funds were used across the state to enhance capabilities through training in various topic areas, such domestic preparedness, the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and post-disaster redevelopment.
- A statewide event exercising Florida's communications capabilities was held in January 2010. The "Operation Radar" exercise included practice in the Incident Command System (ICS) and involved participants from all seven Florida regions, Florida National Guard, U.S. Coast Guard and the State. The primary objective of the exercise was to evaluate the interoperable capabilities of mobile communications equipment between units, regions and multi-jurisdictional disciplines. Each region deployed communications assets to Camp Blanding in northeast Florida, where they set up the equipment. A total of 86 mobile units plus hundreds of other pieces of communications equipment were onsite. During the event, training was provided along with static displays and participants applied interoperable communication resources and capabilities testing the ability of the participants to communicate under several different scenarios. The exercise included injected scenarios for each region, such as use of helicopter downlink, system failure simulation and system connectivity via various devices. Several Mutual Aid Radio Cache (MARC) units participated as well. These units are used to provide a temporary communications infrastructure when existing systems are unavailable. The units were successfully integrated into the communications systems. Throughout the week, 522 attendees participated including players, staff, controllers, evaluators, media and observers. The exercise provided the state an opportunity to test its communication systems while providing welcomed lessons for needed improvements.



- The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has recognized the threat of cyber attacks in the U.S. and the importance of cyber-security. One effort put forth by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement Computer Crime Center (FC3) is involved in the C-SAFE (Cyber-Security Awareness for Everyone) initiative, which is designed to provide citizens and businesses with the information they need to enjoy the benefits of the Internet while staying safe. In 2010, FC3 had several requests for classes on elder safety, social networks, and cyberbullying prevention. These were in addition to the usual topics of family safety, personal safety, and identity theft. FC3 presented at several conferences, including Civitan, Transportation Disadvantaged, Florida Crime Prevention Association, and three for Elder Affairs. One highly popular topic was *How to Create a Safe Facebook Profile*, which was presented three times at the Department of Education. FC3 also participated in the Anti-Bullying Week activities for Leon County Schools and KidsFest at the North Florida Fairgrounds. C-SAFE classes reached just over 1,400 students and adults.
- During 2010 Florida continued its commitment to focus on the safety and protection of the state's food and agriculture sector, valued at more than \$100 million per year. Two statewide Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DOACS) food and agriculture planners worked with state agencies and the seven RDSTFs to accomplish several key initiatives in the areas of planning, training, and technology. Planning initiatives included the development of a draft, interagency Food Emergency Response Plan, which when completed, will be tied to the Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and completion of several food and agriculture system assessments using the nationally developed Food and Agriculture Sector Criticality Assessment Tool (FAS-CAT). Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense training initiatives included Incident Command System (ICS) 300 and 400 training for food safety personnel, and training development efforts in the areas of Large Animal Technical Rescue and Emergency Animal Sheltering. Department of Homeland Security-certified agroterrorism prevention training was once again offered in each of the RDSTFs, encompassing 20 classes and more than 1,000 multi-disciplinary first responders over the course of the year. Key technology projects included maintenance and calibration of analytical equipment in the state's food and agriculture laboratories, and of advanced detection equipment in Florida's 23 Agricultural Interdiction Stations. These successful efforts continue to enhance Florida's capabilities in this important sector, enabling the state to be better prepared for intentional threats to the food supply and to Florida's agriculture industries.
- Florida's regional domestic security structure is based on organization and collaboration. DHS funding has been utilized in Florida for training and exercises, and those efforts were demonstrated during the Deepwater Horizon incident. The Deepwater Horizon offshore oil drilling platform experienced a major explosion in the Gulf of Mexico on April 20, 2010. Unified Command (UC) Mobile was established to allow representatives from federal and state (Alabama,



Mississippi, and Florida) emergency management and environmental partners to make consensus decisions regarding objectives, strategies, and plans for dealing with potential impacts of coastal shorelines from the oil spill. Florida Department of Health (DOH) responders were stationed at the UC and the State EOC. DOH also provided active monitoring of syndromic surveillance systems for the detection of adverse health effects due to exposure to crude oil, crude oil by-products, pollutants, distillates and dispersal agents, which were conducted in Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay and Gulf counties. This event impacted several Gulf States, including Florida. From April 30, 2010 to August 27, 2010, approximately 200 miles of Florida's Coastline was impacted by the event. A total of 500,000 gallons of oil were recovered from Florida's shoreline and 791,061 feet of boom was deployed. The Deepwater Horizon response included numerous Florida and surrounding state and local agencies and private sector representatives providing response and training during the event, while incorporating technology and manpower with a successful conclusion.

- On January 12, 2010 at 1703 hours local time, a 7.0 magnitude earthquake occurred in Ovest, Haiti, a very highly populated region. On January 13, 2010, Governor Crist ordered the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) to activate in support of our neighbors in Haiti. The following objectives were established: Response, Repatriation and Medical Evacuation. Two Florida based Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Urban Search and Rescue Teams (USAR), and one Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT), as well as a host of logistical support for donated goods to support Operation Haiti Relief. Operation Haiti Relief was the most successful operation in the history of the USAR program and more lives were saved in this deployment than any in the history of the program. Florida's two USAR teams rescued eighteen survivors from the rubble and millions of pounds of donated goods were sent to Haiti through volunteer agencies in the State of Florida. Repatriation was led by the Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF) in support of the U.S. Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR). DCF also supported the ORR in processing adoptees. These operations centered on supporting 26,671 U.S. citizens, Haitian and other foreign nationals with passports or visas being transported back to the U.S., primarily on military aircraft. State and local agencies supported these activities through volunteer agencies, emergency management, fire/rescue agencies and the Florida National Guard. The Florida Department of Health (DOH) and the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) coordinated medical evacuations. Flights initially arrived by private charter and military aircraft from Guantanamo Bay which filled South Florida hospitals with critically injured and burn patients. Throughout Operation Haiti Relief over 717 patients were treated in Florida's hospitals. The Florida State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) was activated to a Level Two (Partial) for 29 days from January 13, 2010 through February 10, 2010. Central Florida RDSTF (Region 5) received a letter from the State Surgeon General, Ana M. Viamonte Ros, for their outstanding work supporting the response to Haiti following the earthquake due to coordinated efforts of the region's Health members and Incident Management Team (IMT).



- During 2010, the Florida Division of Forestry (DOF) was able to train 469 personnel in Incident Management Team (IMT) and Incident Command System (ICS) with Domestic Security Funds. Students were from many state, municipal, and private agencies. With this funding, the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, DOF was able to coordinate, support, and train All Risk Incident Management/Response Teams. Training and support was provided to statewide domestic security regions and partners, and the resulting teams were enabled to provide immediate assistance to support chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives (CBRNE) events or other disasters in Florida.



- State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) funds enabled members of the nine USAR teams to participate in various training classes, such as Structural Collapse, Trench Rescue, Rope Tech, Logistics, Medical Specialist and Swift Water Rescue, as well as others. Task Force 9, based out of Volusia County Fire Rescue, participated in a UASI sponsored Wide Area Search Waterborne exercise involving a commercial passenger aircraft water crash utilizing multi-discipline regional assets. Funding also allowed members of the 29 Hazardous Materials teams to receive and maintain certification as Hazardous Material (HazMat) Technicians and provided HazMat Technician refresher courses. Various teams received specialized training at the Dugway Proving Grounds in Utah; the Center for Domestic Preparedness in Anniston Alabama; and the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology. Training and travel to these national programs is provided at no cost to the agencies. The teams utilized SHSP funds to cover the cost of overtime and backfill expense borne by their respective agencies as a result of the training.



- In 2010 four new Mutual Aid Radio Cache (MARC) trailers were put into service utilizing SHSP funds; Alachua County Public Safety (Region 3), Lehigh Acres Fire District (Region 6), Tallahassee Fire Department (Region 2) and Martin County Fire Rescue (Region 5). Two SHSP funded MARC units were upgraded with heavier axils and brakes to support the on-board equipment cache in Hillsborough Fire Rescue (Region 4) and Winter Park Fire Department (Region 5). Ultra High Frequency (UHF) repeaters were added to the MARC units to enhance Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and USAR communications in remote and outlying areas.
- Continued SHSP funding allowed the Urban Search and Rescue USAR and Hazardous Materials (Hazmat) teams to sustain their previously funded equipment and capabilities to respond to emergency situations. Infrared Spectroscopy and Radiological Isotope Identifiers were added to the list of technology enhancements for

the rapid identification of unknown substances available to the Hazardous Materials Teams. The new technology provides greater support to not only the Hazardous Materials capabilities but also supports other response capabilities to include as Explosive Ordnance Device and Radiological Response. USAR teams were able to continue the build out of equipment caches based on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) typing list to enhance their capability to stabilize rescue operations.



- In April and May 2010, the Florida Department of Health (DOH) conducted the Reducing the FEE exercise, which was an online bioterrorism exercise that consisted of two phases over 20 days; a near real time response that used an internet response platform. The exercise encouraged team play and had high participation across federal, state and local agencies and emphasized prevention, intelligence, dissemination and information sharing. Many participants organized into multi-agency teams that recognized the need for intelligence and information sharing.
- The Florida Department of Health laboratory system conducted a full scale exercise, which included participation from 20 local, state and federal agencies tested the response to a chemical spill incident.
- The Neighborhood Emergency Preparedness Programs (NEPP) coordinated nine hurricane tabletop exercises that were held in local neighborhoods throughout Florida for the purpose of gaining a better understanding of their strengths and weaknesses.
- The Turbulent Tide exercise was held in 2010. The purpose of this exercise was to place Florida Department of Health Strike Teams in a post-flood/wind disaster where they had to perform the full range of tasks required when activated, along with coordinating between teams to treat victim injuries and identify and contain disease.

- The Department of Health coordinated Florida's statewide response to the year-long H1N1 pandemic, including unprecedented cooperative efforts with other state agencies, private providers, retail pharmacies, and schools, colleges and universities. An estimated 3.7 million Floridians were immunized against H1N1 influenza. Three call centers were initiated to alleviate call surges to local county health departments (CHD), one of which, the Flu Information Line, received more than 54,000 calls. A website, MyFluSafety, was established and updated regularly. An H1N1



page was also added to the DOH Intranet website to provide greater access to information and technical information to state and local public health staff. To help prevent transmission of disease, guidelines for use and ordering of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and safety supplies for law enforcement, healthcare providers, school, and shelter personnel were distributed and posted on the website.

Additionally, DOH acquired and stored adult and pediatric surgical masks, respirator masks and gloves, shipping necessary supplies, primarily to schools. Regardless of ability to pay, Floridians were able to quickly access antiviral medication through county health departments (CHD), clinics, physician offices, hospital emergency departments and local pharmacies. Early access to antivirals reduced morbidity and mortality in persons who were critically ill or otherwise infected with H1N1 influenza, especially those at high risk for complications such as young children, pregnant women, and those with chronic underlying medical conditions/diseases.

- The Florida Fusion Center (FFC) is located at the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) headquarters and is operational 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The FFC consists of 12 state agencies, five federal agencies and the Florida National Guard. The mission of the FFC is to protect the citizens, visitors, resources and critical infrastructure of Florida by enhancing information sharing, intelligence capabilities and preparedness operations for all local, state and federal agencies in accordance with Florida's Domestic Security Strategy. The FFC serves as the state node and provides connectivity and intelligence sharing amongst the Regional Fusion Centers. The FFC disseminates information and intelligence through the Homeland Security Data Network (HSDN) and fusion center staff has access to the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), a classified portal of the most current terrorism-related information, ensuring a linkage for distribution of threat information both locally and nationally.
- This year, the FFC participated in the Department of Homeland Security's first ever Baseline Capabilities Assessment. The assessment included two phases: an online assessment, during which designated fusion centers completed an online self assessment derived from the *Baseline Capabilities for State and Major Urban Area Fusion Centers* and onsite validation, which entailed teams of federal, state, and local fusion center subject matter experts conducting onsite validation assessments at designated fusion centers. The onsite validation assessment emphasized four enabling capabilities: privacy and civil rights/civil liberties; sustainment strategy; communications and outreach; and security and clearances. The FFC completed the online self assessment in May 2010, the onsite validation assessment in June and received a summary of the DHS findings in October. The assessment summary revealed the FFC had excellent results in all areas except one; the lack of a formal process defining how the FFC would complete risk assessments. Members of the Florida Fusion Center subsequently travelled to two separate trainings regarding critical infrastructure risk assessments and one gap mitigation training in November to help craft the needed process. The process has since been implemented.

2010 Domestic Security Funding

Florida's Domestic Security Funding Process

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

In August of 2010, Florida's ten discipline-based planning committees, made up of approximately 250 multi-jurisdictional domestic security partners, met in Daytona Beach to consider previously identified needs, develop project solutions to fill those needs, and recommend funding from anticipated 2011 federal dollars.⁴ These prioritized recommendations were presented to and approved by the DSOC, and will be submitted to the Governor to consider for inclusion in the Governor's recommended budget. Florida's Legislature will be asked to approve the projects during the budget process, granting spending authority to the state's administrative agencies to pass federal funds through to state and local agencies that have agreed to implement the approved projects.

Florida's 2010 Domestic Security Awards

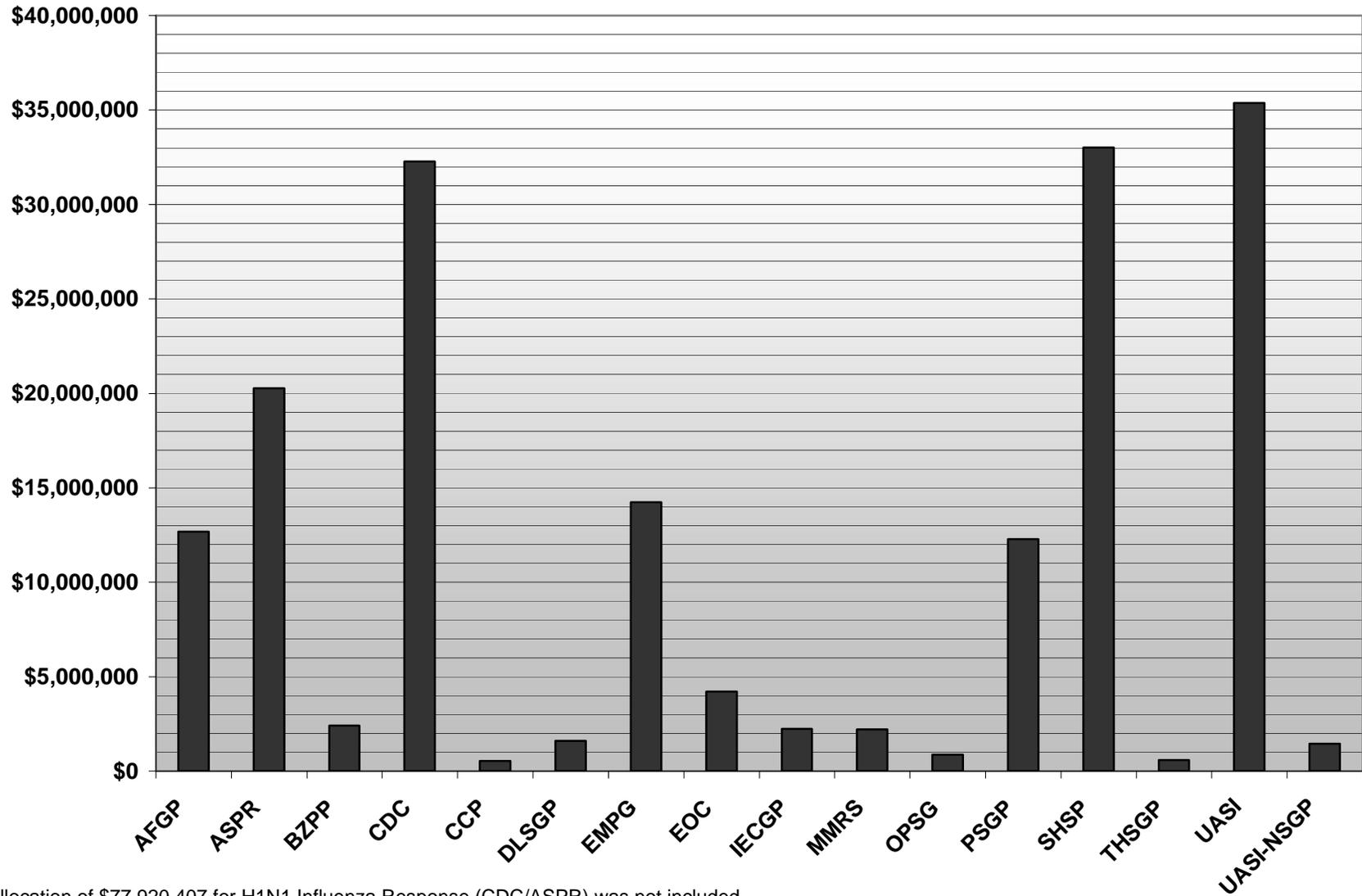
In 2010, Florida received \$176,269,479 in domestic security funding to implement Florida's Domestic Security Strategic Plan. Congress allocated \$72,009,501 to the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2010 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP). The HSGP is comprised of five separate grants: State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI), Metropolitan Medical Response Systems Program (MMRS), Citizen Corps Program (CCP) and Operation Stonegarden (OPSG). For a more in-depth overview of the HSGP and other domestic security grant programs for which Florida received funding in 2010, refer to Appendix A. As with previous years, DHS allocates funds based on risk and anticipated effectiveness, as determined by the DHS application review process.

This year, Florida ranked fourth in total dollar amount received from in State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) funding, with a total of \$33,011,575, behind New York, California and Texas.

⁴ 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

Grant	2010 Awards
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$12,680,538
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$20,280,168
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)	\$2,400,000
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$32,280,168
Citizen Corps Program (CCP)	\$538,587
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)	\$1,605,120
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)	\$14,226,919
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program	\$4,208,000
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP)	\$2,243,500
Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) Program	\$2,221,933
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$870,000
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$12,281,905
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	\$33,011,575
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	\$594,478
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program	\$35,367,406
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$1,459,182
Total	\$176,269,479

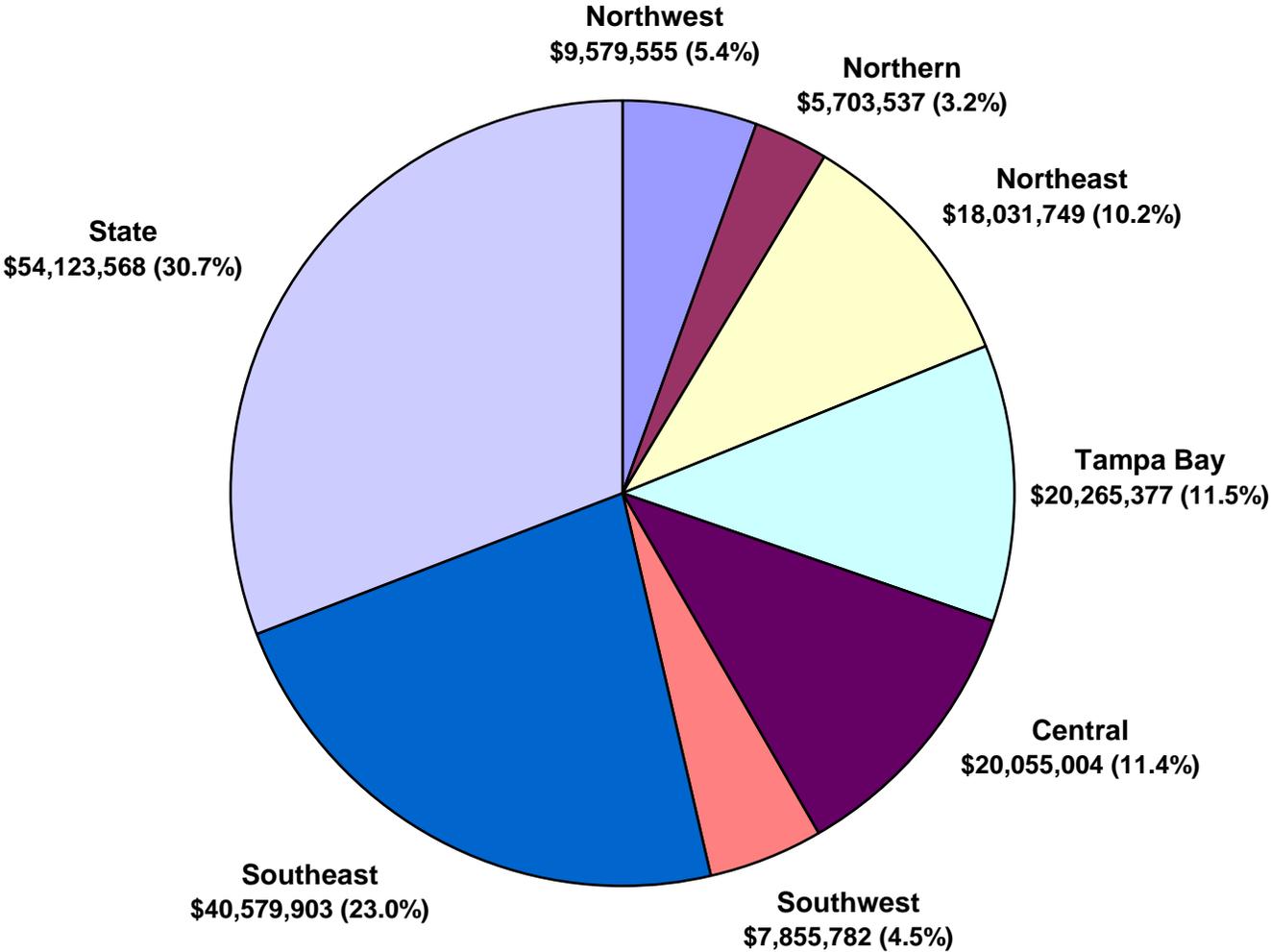
**2010 Domestic Security Funds by Grant
Total \$176,269,479**



An allocation of \$77,920,407 for H1N1 Influenza Response (CDC/ASPR) was not included since it was only for FFY 2010 and is not recurring.

**Distribution of 2010 Domestic Security Funds
by Domestic Security Task Force Region**

Total \$176,269,479



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

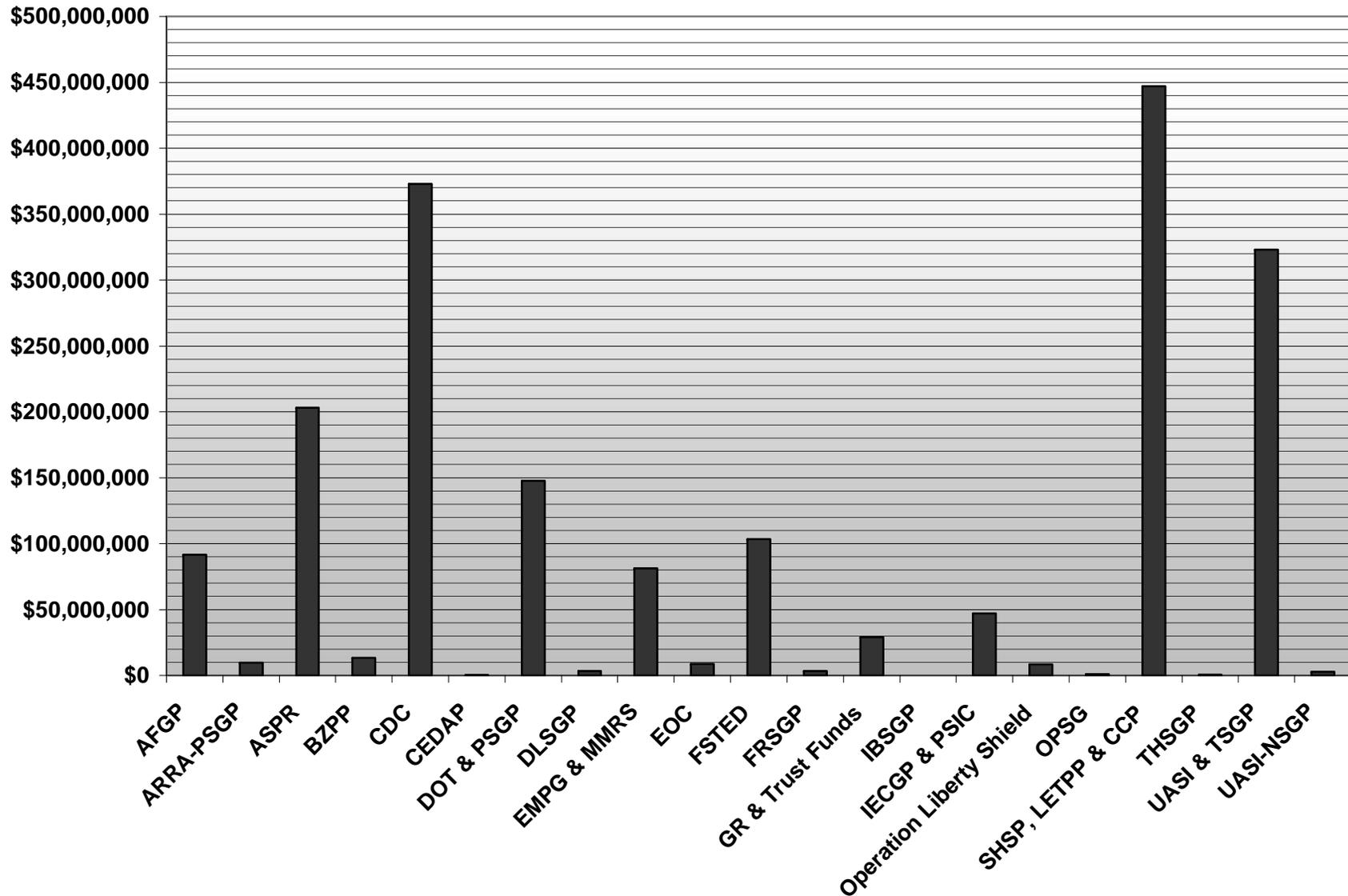
Florida's 2001-2010 Domestic Security Awards

From 2001 to 2010, Florida received almost \$1.9 billion in domestic security funds.

Grant	2001-2010 Awards
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$91,539,114
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: Port Security Grant Program (ARRA-PSGP)**	\$9,506,211
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$203,248,923
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)	\$13,467,888
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$373,001,862
Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP)**	\$337,190
Department of Transportation Grants and Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$147,660,392
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)	\$3,422,839
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) and Metropolitan Medical Response System Program (MMRS)	\$81,279,863
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program	\$8,808,000
Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development (FSTED)**	\$103,425,148
Florida 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	\$47,057,597
Operation Liberty Shield**	\$8,400,000
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)*	\$870,000
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP), and Citizen Corps Program (CCP)	\$446,964,013
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	\$767,478
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program and Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)	\$323,002,663
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$2,701,127
TOTAL	\$1,898,088,301

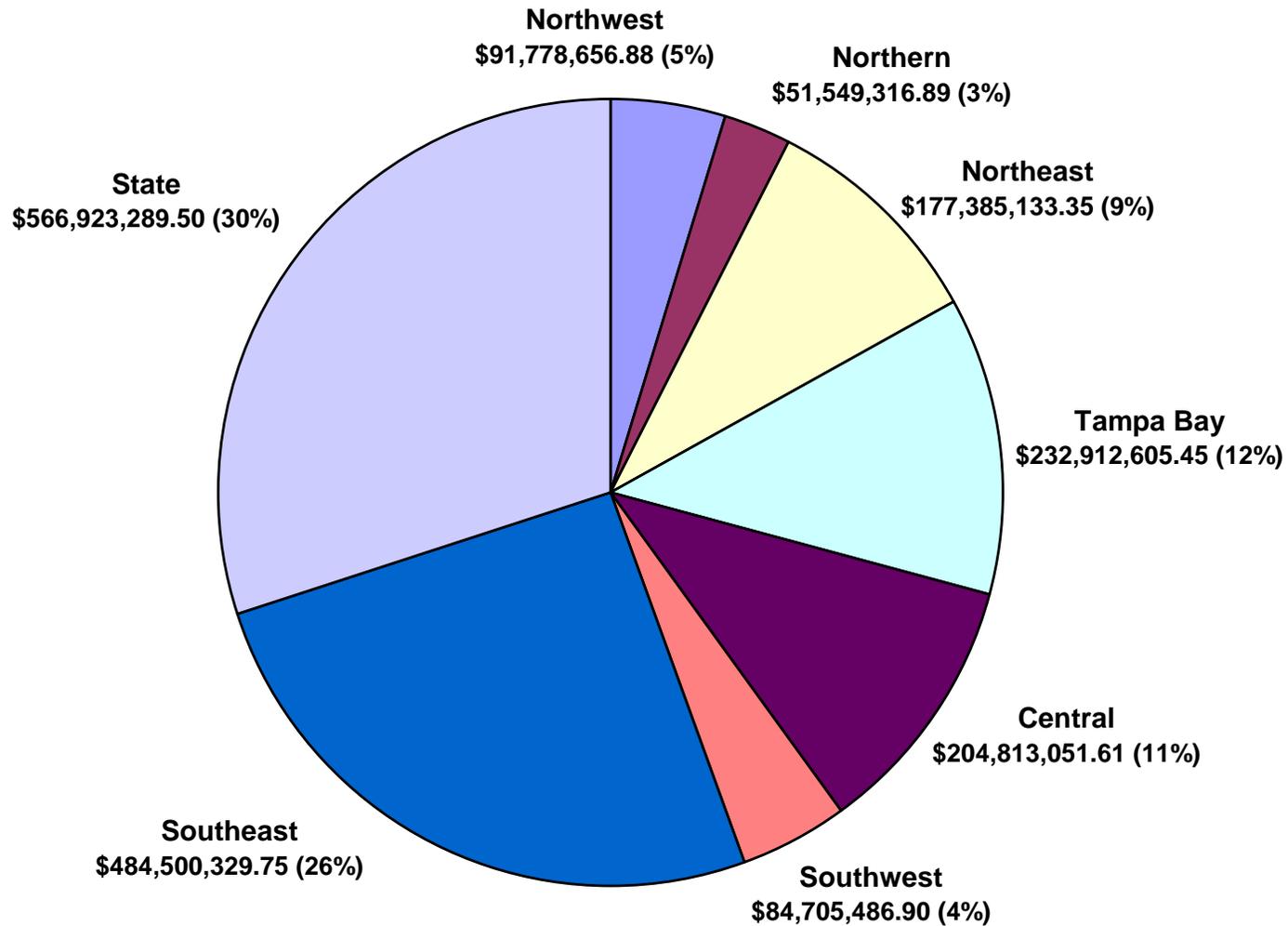
- *Operation Stonegarden was awarded funds in 2010. No award was made from 2001-2009.
- **Grant Program was not awarded grant funds in 2010. The total indicated is from 2001-2009.

2001-2010 Domestic Security Funds by Grant
Total \$1,898,088,301



• An allocation of \$77,920,407 for H1N1 Influenza Response (CDC/ASPR) was not included since it was only for FFY 2010 and is not recurring.

**Distribution of 2001-2010 Domestic Security Funds
by Domestic Security Task Force Region
Total \$1,898,088,301**



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

Appendix A: Domestic Security Funding by Region

FFY 2010 Domestic Security Grants	State	Northwest	North	Northeast	Tampa Bay	Central	Southwest	Southeast
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$0	\$1,882,877	\$874,765	\$1,808,370	\$1,315,851	\$1,508,993	\$1,306,903	\$3,982,779
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$12,757,963	\$683,004	\$254,415	\$903,574	\$1,352,302	\$1,376,242	\$885,443	\$2,067,225
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)	\$0	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$400,000	\$800,000	\$200,000	\$800,000
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$19,477,307	\$1,150,453	\$922,976	\$1,500,168	\$2,105,224	\$2,515,263	\$1,423,390	\$3,185,387
Citizen Corps Program (CCP)	\$538,587	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)	\$1,605,120	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)	\$8,630,125	\$575,057	\$606,974	\$847,679	\$882,143	\$915,715	\$727,765	\$966,457
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$750,000	\$0	\$1,458,000	\$300,000	\$1,700,000
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP)	\$2,243,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) Program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$317,419	\$634,838	\$317,419	\$0	\$952,257
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$420,000
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$0	\$2,001,493	\$0	\$3,137,877	\$1,692,578	\$1,510,215	\$0	\$3,939,742
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	\$8,870,966	\$2,986,671	\$3,044,407	\$3,358,140	\$3,724,525	\$4,462,969	\$2,812,281	\$3,751,616
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$594,478
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,355,350	\$7,815,050	\$5,090,188	\$0	\$17,106,818
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$53,172	\$292,866		\$0	\$1,113,144
TOTAL	\$54,123,568	\$9,579,555	\$5,703,537	\$18,031,749	\$20,265,377	\$20,055,004	\$7,855,782	\$40,579,903

- “State” includes state agency projects and projects coordinated by the state on behalf of local governments.
- The EMPG grant award included a general “local accreditation” award amount of \$75,000, which was not associated with a particular region, so it was excluded from the regional breakdown.
- For FFY 2010, IECGP grant award information was not available by region or county. The only figure available was the amount awarded statewide.

Grant	State	Northwest	North	Northeast	Tampa Bay	Central	Southwest	Southeast
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$208,000	\$18,410,407	\$4,433,870	\$9,270,115	\$14,249,888	\$20,999,844	\$8,738,029	\$15,228,961
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: Port Security Grant Program (ARRA-PSGP)**	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,606,841	\$410,492	\$5,020,836	\$998,542	\$469,500
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$73,214,429	\$12,371,574	\$6,563,267	\$15,068,357	\$25,485,617	\$21,873,582	\$12,487,211	\$36,184,886
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)	\$2,591,000	\$681,498	\$150,000	\$981,500	\$2,695,964	\$2,323,426	\$400,000	\$3,644,500
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$233,694,635	\$13,041,725	\$11,683,656	\$17,481,730	\$22,665,490	\$24,851,752	\$14,521,963	\$35,060,911
Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP)**	\$3,785	\$53,435	\$24,000	\$3,785	\$3,785	\$53,100	\$88,650	\$106,650
Department of Transportation Grants and Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$0	\$9,263,373	\$4,800	\$36,535,344	\$18,602,769	\$14,025,161	\$3,807,331	\$65,421,614
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)	\$3,422,839	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) and Metropolitan Medical Response System Program (MMRS)	\$42,296,918	\$2,581,441	\$2,738,661	\$5,513,335	\$8,300,102	\$6,423,703	\$3,498,151	\$9,852,548
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,800,000	\$0	\$2,458,000	\$1,300,000	\$3,250,000
Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development (FSTED)**	\$595,000	\$4,402,583	\$0	\$0	\$18,107,218	\$4,202,236	\$0	\$76,118,111
Florida Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)**	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,548,567	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
General Revenue and Trust Funds**	\$28,778,716	\$18,663	\$11,654	\$23,309	\$31,866	\$60,636	\$21,842	\$65,363
Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)**	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$67,377	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP) and Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC) Grant Program	\$12,755,884	\$2,325,037	\$3,850,000	\$4,906,915	\$6,951,390	\$6,929,424	\$5,603,947	\$3,735,000

FFY 2001-2010 Domestic Security Grants (continued)	State	Northwest	North	Northeast	Tampa Bay	Central	Southwest	Southeast
Operation Liberty Shield**	\$6,003,409	\$37,017	\$52,237	\$119,111	\$87,626	\$116,757	\$110,001	\$1,873,842
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)*	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$420,000
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP), and Citizen Corps Program (CCP)	\$161,172,696	\$28,131,902	\$25,059,159	\$39,324,178	\$50,144,070	\$48,534,101	\$32,920,820	\$61,677,087
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$767,478
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program and Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)**	\$2,185,979	\$0	\$0	\$40,110,057	\$64,691,084	\$47,536,157	\$0	\$168,479,386
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$91,990	\$367,866	\$75,000	\$0	\$2,166,271
TOTAL	\$566,923,290	\$91,418,655	\$54,571,304	\$177,385,134	\$232,912,604	\$205,583,715	\$84,696,487	\$484,522,108

- “State” includes state agency projects and projects coordinated by the state on behalf of local governments.
- The EMPG grant award included a general “local accreditation” award amount of \$75,000, which was not associated with a particular region, so it was excluded from the regional breakdown.
- For FFY 2010, IECGP grant award information was not available by region or county. The only figure available was the amount awarded statewide.
- *Operation Stonegarden was awarded funds in 2010. No award was made from 2001-2009.
- **Grant Program was not awarded grant funds in 2010. The total indicated is from 2001-2009.

Appendix B: 2010 Domestic Security Funding by County

Alachua: \$461,524

AFGP: \$96,250
 ASPR: \$178,272
 CDC: \$78,611
 EMPG: \$73,723
 SHSP: \$34,668

Baker: \$606,075

AFGP: \$556,560
 EMPG: \$37,959
 SHSP: \$11,556

Bay: \$1,413,249

AFGP: \$28,143
 ASPR: \$113,000
 CDC: \$151,337
 EMPG: \$73,784
 PSGP: \$1,000,761
 SHSP: \$46,224

Bradford: \$375,239

AFGP: \$224,936
 ASPR: \$20,414
 CDC: \$77,668
 EMPG: \$40,665
 SHSP: \$11,556

Brevard: \$2,340,538

AFGP: \$100,322
 ASPR: \$137,860
 CDC: \$393,450
 EMPG: \$129,355
 PSGP: \$1,510,215
 SHSP: \$69,336

Broward: \$18,750,605

AFGP: \$2,510,361
 ASPR: \$925,168
 BZPP: \$400,000
 CDC: \$1,255,537
 EMPG: \$299,084
 EOC: \$1,500,000
 MMRS: \$634,838
 OPSG: \$110,000
 PSGP: \$3,939,742
 SHSP: \$150,229
 Tribal HSGP: \$594,478
 UASI: \$6,067,168
 UASI Nonprofit: \$364,000

Calhoun: \$90,058

ASPR: \$36,257
 CDC: \$3,804
 EMPG: \$38,441
 SHSP: \$11,556

Charlotte: \$196,191

ASPR: \$29,569
 CDC: \$71,290
 EMPG: \$72,220
 SHSP: \$23,112

Citrus: \$232,277

ASPR: \$30,000
 CDC: \$122,645
 EMPG: \$68,076
 SHSP: \$11,556

Clay: \$698,609

ASPR: \$96,441
 CDC: \$105,976
 EMPG: \$61,524
 EOC: \$400,000
 SHSP: \$34,668

Collier: \$524,080

ASPR: \$158,353
 CDC: \$139,714
 EMPG: \$92,901
 OPSG: \$110,000
 SHSP: \$23,112

Columbia: \$246,095

AFGP: \$70,733
 ASPR: \$48,000
 CDC: \$69,883
 EMPG: \$45,923
 SHSP: \$11,556

DeSoto: \$298,882

AFGP: \$72,000
 ASPR: \$14,838
 CDC: \$148,793
 EMPG: \$51,695
 SHSP: \$11,556

Dixie: \$60,985

EMPG: \$49,429
 SHSP: \$11,556

Duval: \$10,878,704

AFGP: \$719,433
 ASPR: \$350,319
 CDC: \$530,381
 EMPG: \$180,890
 MMRS: \$317,419
 PSGP: \$3,137,877
 SHSP: \$233,863
 UASI: \$5,355,350
 UASI Nonprofit: \$53,172

Escambia: \$2,217,545

ASPR: \$237,998
 BZPP: \$200,000
 CDC: \$659,333
 EMPG: \$96,370
 PSGP: \$1,000,732
 SHSP: \$23,112

Flagler: \$751,432

ASPR: \$28,000
 CDC: \$291,314
 EMPG: \$59,006
 EOC: \$350,000
 SHSP: \$23,112

Franklin: \$63,749

CDC: \$3,804
 EMPG: \$48,389
 SHSP: \$11,556

Gadsden: \$62,229

CDC: \$5,706
 EMPG: \$44,967
 SHSP: \$11,556

Gilchrist: \$49,429

EMPG: \$37,873
 SHSP: \$11,556

Glades: \$105,454

AFGP: \$47,500
 CDC: \$9,335
 EMPG: \$37,063
 SHSP: \$11,556

Gulf: \$72,642

EMPG: \$49,530
 SHSP: \$23,112

Hamilton: \$50,056

EMPG: \$38,500
 SHSP: \$11,556

Hardee: \$129,885

ASPR: \$20,000
 CDC: \$57,494
 EMPG: \$40,835
 SHSP: \$11,556

Hendry: \$139,913

ASPR: \$11,912
 CDC: \$74,711
 EMPG: \$41,734
 SHSP: \$11,556

Hernando: \$341,225

ASPR: \$80,000
 CDC: \$179,696
 EMPG: \$69,973
 SHSP: \$11,556

Highlands: \$705,712

AFGP: \$218,955
 ASPR: \$78,865
 BZPP: \$200,000
 CDC: \$133,012
 EMPG: \$51,768
 SHSP: \$23,112

Hillsborough: \$12,869,227

AFGP: \$1,035,516
 ASPR: \$300,857
 BZPP: \$400,000
 CDC: \$679,317
 EMPG: \$220,063
 MMRS: \$317,419
 PSGP: \$1,692,578
 SHSP: \$115,561
 UASI: \$7,815,050
 UASI Nonprofit: \$292,866

Holmes: \$760,882

AFGP: \$372,785
 ASPR: \$40,000
 CDC: \$3,918
 EMPG: \$35,803
 SHSP: \$308,376

Indian River: \$252,848

ASPR: \$62,465
 CDC: \$109,064
 EMPG: \$69,763
 SHSP: \$11,556

Jackson: \$419,511

AFGP: \$190,000
 ASPR: \$110,000
 CDC: \$63,761
 EMPG: \$44,194
 SHSP: \$11,556

Jefferson: \$129,749

CDC: \$68,647
 EMPG: \$49,546
 SHSP: \$11,556

Lafayette: \$247,205

AFGP: \$198,916
 EMPG: \$36,733
 SHSP: \$11,556

Lake: \$1,817,577

AFGP: \$73,150
 ASPR: \$131,395
 CDC: \$188,803
 EMPG: \$78,005
 EOC: \$1,300,000
 SHSP: \$46,224

Lee: \$1,439,719

AFGP: \$574,382
 ASPR: \$251,579
 CDC: \$348,637
 EMPG: \$128,897
 OPSG: \$90,000
 SHSP: \$46,224

Leon: \$1,207,124

AFGP: \$9,706
 ASPR: \$137,415
 CDC: \$735,656
 EMPG: \$76,493
 SHSP: \$247,854

Levy: \$179,314

AFGP: \$41,363
 ASPR: \$48,414
 CDC: \$1,500
 EMPG: \$53,369
 SHSP: \$34,668

Liberty: \$78,449

AFGP: \$20,590
 CDC: \$11,412
 EMPG: \$34,891
 SHSP: \$11,556

Madison: \$368,278

AFGP: \$294,820
 ASPR: \$23,000
 EMPG: \$38,902
 SHSP: \$11,556

Manatee: \$514,531

AFGP: \$130,032
 ASPR: \$107,810
 CDC: \$152,394
 EMPG: \$101,183
 SHSP: \$23,112

Marion: \$730,702

AFGP: \$280,000
 ASPR: \$77,525
 CDC: \$266,059
 EMPG: \$84,006
 SHSP: \$23,112

Martin: \$406,944

AFGP: \$65,284
 ASPR: \$92,430
 CDC: \$68,372
 EMPG: \$69,302
 OPSG: \$100,000
 SHSP: \$11,556

Miami-Dade: \$15,465,750

AFGP: \$468,464
 ASPR: \$596,000
 BZPP: \$400,000
 CDC: \$1,277,492
 EMPG: \$377,352
 MMRS: \$317,419
 OPSG: \$90,000
 SHSP: \$150,229
 UASI: \$11,039,650
 UASI Nonprofit: \$749,144

Monroe: \$618,435

ASPR: \$75,000
 CDC: \$128,098
 EMPG: \$60,669
 EOC: \$200,000
 OPSG: \$120,000
 SHSP: \$34,668

Nassau: \$199,577

ASPR: \$20,414
 CDC: \$98,689
 EMPG: \$57,362
 SHSP: \$23,112

Okaloosa: \$652,081

AFGP: \$218,398
 ASPR: \$27,749
 CDC: \$136,604
 EMPG: \$76,882
 OPSG: \$100,000
 SHSP: \$92,448

Okeechobee: \$319,660

AFGP: \$158,976
 ASPR: \$26,432
 CDC: \$70,366
 EMPG: \$40,774
 SHSP: \$23,112

Orange: \$7,543,024

AFGP: \$271,600
 ASPR: \$344,652
 BZPP: \$600,000
 CDC: \$477,718
 EMPG: \$190,999
 EOC: \$158,000
 MMRS: \$317,419
 SHSP: \$92,448
 UASI: \$5,090,188

Osceola: \$368,466

AFGP: \$30,489
 ASPR: \$137,860
 CDC: \$117,521
 EMPG: \$71,040
 SHSP: \$11,556

Palm Beach: \$2,525,076

AFGP: \$1,003,954
 ASPR: \$471,057
 CDC: \$524,260
 EMPG: \$229,352
 OPSG: \$100,000
 SHSP: \$196,453

Pasco: \$527,236

ASPR: \$197,999
 CDC: \$203,426
 EMPG: \$114,255
 SHSP: \$11,556

Pinellas: \$1,961,267

AFGP: \$280,335
 ASPR: \$477,400
 CDC: \$488,878
 EMPG: \$197,006
 MMRS: \$317,419
 OPSG: \$50,000
 SHSP: \$150,229

Polk: \$737,625

ASPR: \$218,000
 CDC: \$323,124
 EMPG: \$127,165
 SHSP: \$69,336

Putnam: \$62,465

EMPG: \$50,909
 SHSP: \$11,556

Santa Rosa: \$298,367

AFGP: \$46,400
 ASPR: \$73,000
 CDC: \$65,764
 EMPG: \$66,979
 SHSP: \$46,224

Sarasota: \$1,007,367

AFGP: \$105,058
 ASPR: \$206,085
 CDC: \$275,138
 EMPG: \$109,530
 EOC: \$300,000
 SHSP: \$11,556

Seminole: \$646,968

ASPR: \$103,395
 CDC: \$387,590
 EMPG: \$98,203
 SHSP: \$57,780

St. Johns: \$391,985

AFGP: \$160,000
 ASPR: \$63,361
 CDC: \$49,970
 EMPG: \$72,430
 SHSP: \$46,224

St. Lucie: \$747,983

ASPR: \$96,930
 CDC: \$543,535
 EMPG: \$84,406
 SHSP: \$23,112

Sumter: \$135,016

ASPR: \$28,046
 CDC: \$50,644
 EMPG: \$44,770
 SHSP: \$11,556

Suwannee: \$76,959

ASPR: \$23,000
 EMPG: \$42,403
 SHSP: \$11,556

Taylor: \$86,050

ASPR: \$23,000
 CDC: \$1,500
 EMPG: \$49,994
 SHSP: \$11,556

Union: \$79,761

AFGP: \$9,828
 ASPR: \$20,414
 EMPG: \$37,963
 SHSP: \$11,556

Volusia: \$1,825,923

AFGP: \$968,148
 ASPR: \$269,255
 BZPP: \$200,000
 CDC: \$229,210
 EMPG: \$124,642
 SHSP: \$34,668

Wakulla: \$88,728

CDC: \$26,368
 EMPG: \$50,804
 SHSP: \$11,556

Walton: \$900,572

AFGP: \$700,025
 ASPR: \$45,000
 CDC: \$65,932
 EMPG: \$54,947
 SHSP: \$34,668

Washington: \$376,809

AFGP: \$327,126
 EMPG: \$38,127
 SHSP: \$11,556

State: \$53,095,686

ASPR: \$12,757,963
 CCP: \$538,587
 CDC: \$19,477,307
 DLSPG: \$1,605,120
 EMPG: \$8,630,125
 IECGP: \$2,243,500
 SHSP: \$7,843,084

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- The EMPG grant award included a general "local accreditation" award amount of \$75,000, which was not associated with a particular region, so it was excluded from the regional breakdown.
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Appendix C: Overview of 2010 Domestic Security Grants

FFY 2010 HSGP	Program Overview
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	SHSP supports the implementation of State Homeland Security Strategies to address the identified planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism and other catastrophic events. In addition, SHSP supports the implementation of the National Preparedness Guidelines, the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the National Response Framework (NRF).
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program	UASI program funds address the unique planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs of high-threat, high-density Urban Areas, and assists them in building an enhanced and sustainable capacity to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism. The following are Florida UASIs: Ft. Lauderdale, Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando and Tampa.
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	OPSG funds are intended to enhance cooperation and coordination among local, tribal, territorial, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies in a joint mission to secure the United States borders along routes of ingress from international borders to include travel corridors in States bordering Mexico and Canada, as well as states and territories with international water borders.
Metropolitan Medical Response (MMRS) Program	The MMRS program supports the integration of emergency management, health, and medical systems into a coordinated response to mass casualty incidents caused by any hazard. Successful MMRS grantees reduce the consequences of a mass casualty incident during the initial period of a response by having augmented existing local operational response systems before an incident occurs.
Citizen Corps Program (CCP)	The Citizen Corps mission is to bring community and government leaders together to coordinate the involvement of community members and organizations in emergency preparedness, planning, mitigation, response, and recovery.

FFY 2010 Other Domestic Security-Related Grants	Program Overview
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	AFG awards aim to enhance response capabilities and to more effectively protect the health and safety of the public with respect to fire and other hazards. The grants enable local fire departments and emergency medical services organizations to purchase or receive training, conduct first responder health and safety programs, and buy equipment and response vehicles.
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	The HHS, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR), Office of Preparedness and Emergency Operations (OPEO), Division of National Healthcare Preparedness Programs (NHPP) funds the Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) cooperative agreement. The funding provided is to enable entities to improve surge capacity and enhance community and hospital preparedness for public health emergencies.
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)	The BZPP provides funding to increase the preparedness capabilities of jurisdiction responsible for the safety and security of communications surrounding high-priority pre-designated Tier 1 and Tier 2 critical infrastructure and key resource (CIKR) 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.
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)	The FY 2010 DLSGP will provide \$48,000,000 to prevent terrorism, reduce fraud and improve the reliability and accuracy of personal identification documents that states and territories issue. DLSGP is intended to address a key recommendation of the 9/11 Commission to improve the integrity and security of state-issued driver's licenses (DL) and identification cards (ID).
Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)	The purpose of the FY 2010 EMPG is to assist state and local governments in enhancing and sustaining all-hazards emergency management capabilities.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program	The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program is intended to improve emergency management and preparedness capabilities by supporting flexible, sustainable, secure and interoperable Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) with a focus on addressing identified deficiencies and needs. This program provides funding for construction or renovation of a state, local or tribal governments' principal EOC. Fully capable emergency operations facilities at the state and local levels are an essential element of a comprehensive national emergency management system and are necessary to ensure continuity of operations and continuity of government in major disasters caused by any hazard.
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP)	In FY 2010, IECGP provides 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. If a State Administrative Agent (SAA) and Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC)/ Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan (SCIP) point of contact certify that its state or territory has fulfilled such governance, planning, training and exercise objectives, the Program provides the flexibility to purchase interoperable communications equipment and any remaining IECGP funds.
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	The purpose of the FY 2010 PSGP is to create a sustainable, risk-based effort to protect critical port infrastructure from terrorism, particularly attacks using explosives and non-conventional threats that could cause major disruption to commerce. The PSGP provides grant funding to port areas for the protection of critical port infrastructure from terrorism. The PSGP funds are primarily intended to assist ports in enhancing maritime domain awareness; enhancing risk management capabilities to prevent, detect, respond to and recover from attacks involving improvised explosive devices (IEDs), Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive (CBRNE), and other non-conventional weapons; providing training and exercises; and Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) implementation.
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	THSGP provides supplemental funding directly to eligible tribes to help strengthen the nation 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."
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	The UASI NSGP provides funding support for target-hardening activities to nonprofit organizations that are at high risk of a terrorist attack and are located within one of the specific FY 2010 UASI-eligible urban areas must apply for funding through their State Administrative Agency (SAA).

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.