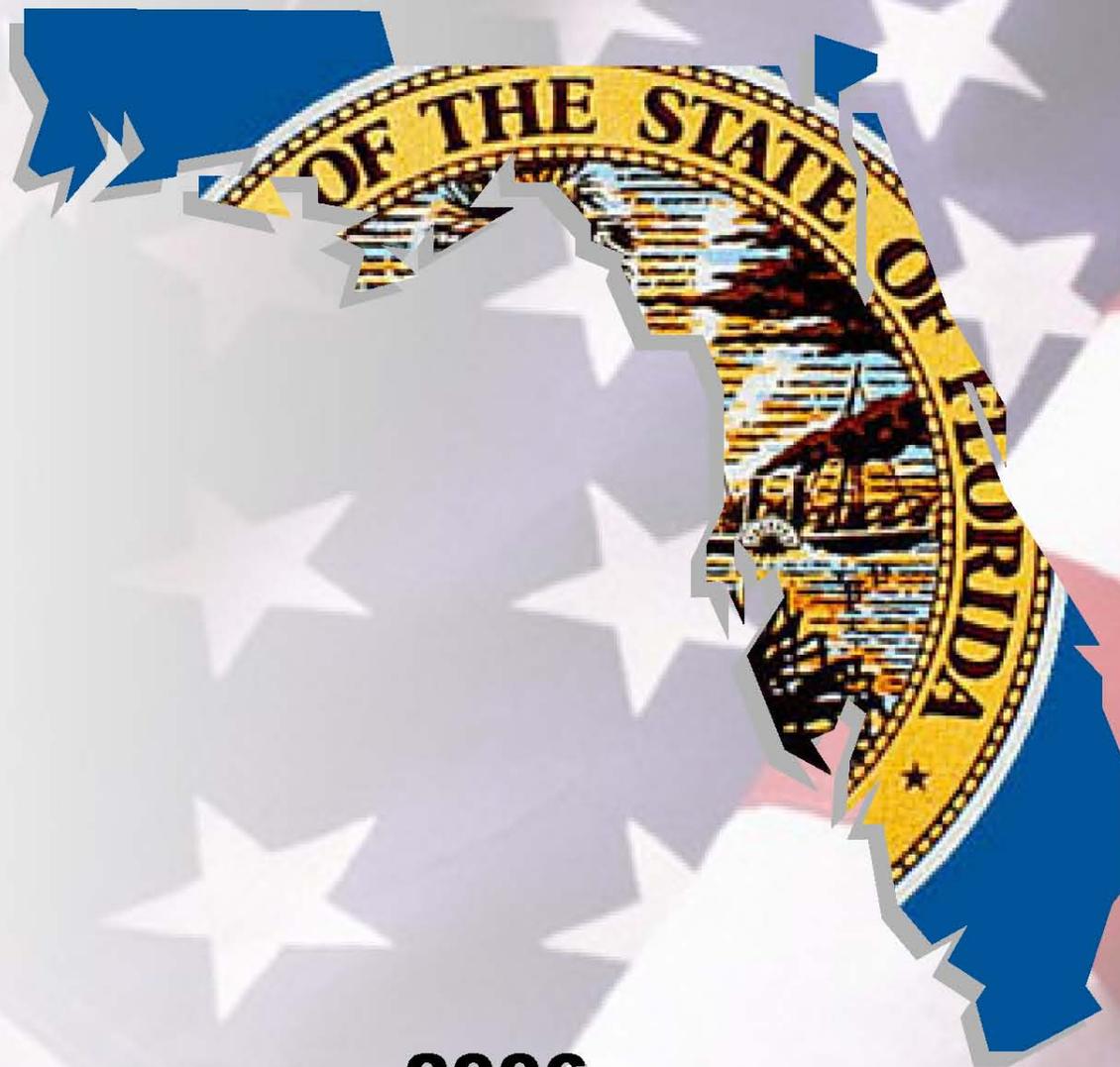


MAKING FLORIDA SAFER



2006 DOMESTIC SECURITY ANNUAL REPORT

**Submitted by:
Domestic Security Oversight Council
December 2006**



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December 31, 2006

Honorable Jeb Bush
Governor

Honorable Charlie Crist
Governor-Elect

Honorable Ken Pruitt
President, Florida Senate

Honorable Marco Rubio
Speaker, Florida House of Representatives

Dear Sirs:

On behalf of the Domestic Security Oversight Council, and pursuant to Section 943.0311, Florida Statutes, I am pleased to submit Florida's 2006 Domestic Security Annual Report. As we reflect on the efforts and accomplishments of all of Florida's domestic security partners, and our progress towards making Florida safer, we can be proud of the all-hazards approach to preparedness that Florida has undertaken, and makes the model for the nation.

Florida is much safer because of the strong leadership and support exhibited by our policymakers, our unique regional structure and commitment to mutual aid, and a comprehensive and inclusive state strategy that builds on consensus and partnerships vertically and horizontally across Florida's domestic security enterprise.

Despite our successes, much remains to be accomplished. In the coming year, Florida will enhance the current capabilities, including our specialty teams, and concentrate on improving intelligence and information sharing, interoperable communications, and other prevention/mitigation efforts. We will continue to improve efforts to identify and prioritize critical infrastructure in this state, and continue to build our partnerships with a greater emphasis on the private sector.

Thank you for your continued support, guidance, and leadership as together we work toward our vision of a safe and secure future for Florida.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'W. Craig Fugate'.

W. Craig Fugate, Vice Chair
Florida Domestic Security Oversight Council
Florida Division of Emergency Management



Table of Contents

| | Page |
|---|-------------|
| Introduction | 4 |
| 2006 Domestic Security Accomplishments | 4 |
| Domestic Funding Administration | 13 |
| Cumulative Funding (Charts) | 15 |
| 2006 Funding (Charts) | 16 |
| Funding by Region (Table) | 17 |
| Funding by County | 18 |
| Appendices | |
| 1. Florida’s Domestic Security Strategy | 25 |
| 2. National Critical Infrastructure Sectors & Key Resource Categories.. | 29 |
| 3. Glossary of Domestic Security Grants..... | 31 |
| 4. Frequently Used Terms..... | 34 |



INTRODUCTION

The more recent events in our Nation's history have demonstrated the importance of the federal, state, county and municipal governments to have comprehensive and coordinated preparation for *Incidents of National Significance*, including terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. The unusually active 2004 and 2005 hurricane seasons produced devastating storms which further demonstrated the fact that threats to our citizens can come from many directions and forces. Under the leadership of Governor Bush, with support from the Florida Legislature, and with guidance and fiscal support from the federal government, including the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Florida's capabilities to prevent, respond to, protect and recover from a terrorist event have grown stronger¹. Consequently, this has progressed Florida's strategic vision of *ensuring a safe and secure future, free of terror, for Florida's citizens and visitors*. **Florida's Domestic Security Strategy** is a multidisciplinary plan that remains a working document which is revisited and re-prioritized each year based on current conditions, new federal guidance, and available funding.

This year (2006) was the first federal grant cycle in which a National Preparedness Goal, accompanied by the National Preparedness Guidance (NPG), existed to shape national priorities and focus expenditures. The Goal established a vision for a preparedness system that is based largely on a capabilities-based planning process. Key building blocks for that system include the National Planning Scenarios, Universal Task List (UTL), Target Capabilities List (TCL), and seven national priorities. This common planning framework and the tools that support it allows Florida the opportunity to better prioritize efforts to close gaps that still exist in our capabilities to ensure the safety of our citizens and visitors. Implementing the Goal is a long-term endeavor to which Florida remains committed.

2006 Domestic Security Accomplishments

Because of a comprehensive plan and consensus-built funding strategy, inclusive structure, and critical partnerships formed and enhanced over the past five years, Florida is much more secure than ever before. Florida's domestic security efforts, based on the regional structure², are viewed as a national model. The Department of Homeland Security conducted a nationwide analysis of city and state disaster plans. The resulting report stated that no other state is better prepared for catastrophes than Florida.

The State Strategy aligns policy objectives under five goals. Progress towards accomplishing these goals is highlighted as follows:

¹ Program and Capability Enhancement Plan for the State of Florida, HSA and SAA, March 2, 2006

² Florida is divided into seven geographic regions. A Regional Domestic Security Task Force was created in each region.



1. Prevent, pre-empt and deter acts of terrorism.

Intelligence Fusion Process

Florida continues to be a nationally recognized leader in the areas of intelligence and information sharing. Through representation on the Global Intelligence Working Group and the National Governor's Association Center for Best Practice's Information Sharing Initiative, Florida has assisted in the development of the nation's recognized best practices for information and intelligence sharing and fusion center development and operations. Data fusion involves the exchange of information from different sources – including law enforcement, public safety, and the private sector – and, with analysis, can result in meaningful and actionable intelligence and information.

Florida continues to advance the intelligence fusion process through Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF) partnerships and FDLE's Office of Statewide Intelligence (OSI). In August of 2006, DHS conducted an on-site assessment of OSI and found it to be in compliance with the DHS requirements for state fusion centers. Subsequently, Florida was designated as one of the states to receive a full time DHS Intelligence Officer who will be co-located within OSI, beginning in January of 2007. The FBI has also recognized OSI as the State of Florida's Fusion Center and will co-locate an FBI Intelligence Analyst. The co-location of DHS and FBI personnel will allow for immediate, real time information and intelligence sharing between Florida and our national partners.

In August of 2006, OSI added the Florida Investigative Support Center (FISC), providing a 24-hour situational awareness component to the state fusion process as well as 24-hour analytical assistance for the RDSTF investigators and agents. Furthermore, through the use of DHS funding, the Florida Fusion Center was completed, providing for work space and connectivity of participating state domestic security partners within OSI. This will allow for greater collaboration and analysis of intelligence, threat assessments and information sharing at the state and national level. Currently, a secure room is being completed that will allow for a secure environment for FBI and DHS sensitive systems to be maintained and the analysis and collaboration of classified information that would directly impact domestic security investigations and situational awareness for Florida.

This year, the Central Florida Domestic Security Task Force, having been designated one of Florida's Urban Area Security Initiatives (UASI), utilized federal funding to implement a regional fusion center. The Central Florida Information Exchange (CFIX) will provide all crimes intelligence analysis and support for the region. The Florida Fusion Center/OSI and the CFIX will work closely to ensure the analysis and sharing of intelligence information at the local, state and national level.

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Florida Law Enforcement eXchange (FLEX)

Florida's statewide data sharing solution, FLEX, is an integrated data sharing project designed to enhance information sharing regionally and throughout the state. The project involves electronically connecting data sharing projects within each of the seven regions and a node of state law enforcement data to create a seamless information sharing environment. The system contains information regarding incidents and individuals who encounter the criminal justice system and will supplement information, such as criminal history, that is already accessible statewide.



To date, four of the seven regions are completing the connectivity for all agencies within their respective region. The remaining three regions and the state law enforcement agencies are in the final phase of a joint procurement for their data sharing application. Once implemented, all regions will be connected statewide via the FLEX architecture which is designed to be compatible with national information sharing initiatives currently under development by the federal government.

2. Prepare for terrorism response missions.

Protocols and Policies

Working in conjunction with the RDSTFs, the State Working Group (SWG) has developed, and the Domestic Security Oversight Council has approved, operational protocols and policies for:

- *Waterborne Response Teams*: Nearly unlimited access to our state through our many waterways leaves these areas and other critical infrastructure vulnerable. To address the threat of waterborne attacks and to enhance Florida's response capabilities to critical incidents occurring on or near the water, Waterborne Response Teams (WRTs) have been established within each of the seven RDSTFs.
- *Department of Education National Incident Management System (NIMS) Compliance Policies*: The Florida Department of Education has updated the policies for the Statewide Strengthening Domestic Security in Florida's Public Schools. The purpose of these policies is to help Florida's public schools prevent, prepare for and respond to possible terrorist attacks.
- *Typing policies for Florida's Mass Casualty Decontamination Resources*: Provides standards defining appropriate team assets for Florida's 28 Hazardous Materials Teams.
- *Guidelines for Utilization and Deployment of the DMC 2000S Personal Electronic Dosimeter used for detection*: To provide basic radiation detection capability to

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first responders, one DMC 2000S Electronic Dosimeter for designated response vehicles has been provided, providing the ability to have some warning of a radiation level above normal. This is not intended to function as an individual dosimeter or as a definitive measuring device. It is only intended to provide some comfort level to determine when a radiological substance is encountered.

- *Syndromic Surveillance Standards for Florida:* Syndromic surveillance is an investigational approach where health department staff monitor disease indicators continually (real time) or at least daily (near real time) to detect outbreaks of diseases earlier and more completely than might otherwise be possible with traditional public health surveillance. These standards were formulated so all systems could move toward a standard operation process.
- *Alternate Medical Treatment Site Plan:* It would be very difficult for Florida's system to handle the surge in patients generated by a large mass casualty incident - an incident that generates a large number of contaminated patients would quickly overwhelm these capabilities. A key element in preparing for such medical emergencies is planning for the activation of *alternate medical treatment sites* (AMTS) to augment the healthcare system during times of disaster. The primary goal of such sites would be to handle non-critical patients.
- *Disaster Behavioral Health Response Plan:* The purpose of the disaster behavioral health response plan is to provide guidance to mitigate the adverse effects of disaster-related trauma by promoting and restoring psychological well-being and daily life functioning of affected individuals and communities.

Exercises

The Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) provides assistance in developing and conducting terrorism response exercises for emergency responders, government officials, healthcare providers, and others, as well as planning, training, exercising, response, and equipment resources to all of Florida's jurisdictions. Florida has developed a Multi-Year Exercise Plan to assist with the coordination of these efforts.

This Multi-Year Exercise Plan serves as an important resource for terrorism planning and response for authorities throughout the State of Florida. It provides a multi-year strategy with exercise goals, a statewide methodology, a summary of the exercises available, and guidelines that provide a framework for developing each desired exercise. This plan also includes an exercise execution work plan and timeline that will preliminarily schedule Florida's Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) administered exercises for the next three years, based on the state's needs and capabilities. This plan will be managed at the state level and implemented at the regional level.

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This multi-year exercise plan has been prepared as the first step in the planning process, and will serve as the initial planning document used by the DHS Office of Grants and Training (G&T) and the state toward the implementation of Florida's HSEEP. Florida's Multi-Year Exercise Plan is based on the results of prior assessments, as well as statewide and regional objectives that will support the exercise methodology.

In 2006, approximately forty exercises (including functional, tabletop, or full scale exercises) were scheduled in an effort to offer clear understanding of Florida's capabilities in preventing acts of terrorism within Florida; reducing Florida's vulnerability to terrorism; responding in an immediate, effective and coordinated manner focused on the victims of the attacks; and minimizing the damage and recovery from attacks that do occur. Multiple exercises were conducted both regionally and statewide. Each RDSTF conducted a tabletop exercise and four of the seven regions conducted functional exercises. The state also conducted – assisted by two regions - an executive level tabletop for the Governor and other state leadership. The state also hosted a terrorism based Continuity of Operations (COOP) exercise during May, which not only assessed the state agencies but also tested Florida's regional and county governments.

Alternate Medical Treatment Sites

Hospitals on a daily basis around Florida are very busy. The situation is exacerbated during the winter respiratory illness season which further taxes medical care facilities. As such, it would be very difficult for the system to handle the surge in patients generated by terrorism or other large mass casualty incident. It becomes clearer each day that communities across Florida need to plan for alternative medical treatment sites for disaster situations.

A key element in preparing for such medical emergencies is planning for the activation of AMTS to augment our healthcare system during times of disaster. The primary goal of such sites is to handle non-critical patients, those patients triaged as "Green" (minor), patients that are psychological casualties with no physical injury, and other patients that self-refer to the site. This would allow hospitals to focus on patients with more serious illnesses or injuries that require "in hospital" services.

The AMTS Plan is a component of the Catastrophic Health Incident Response Plan (CHIRP) which is currently under development by the Florida Department of Health (FDOH). The CHIRP is to be part of Florida's "All Hazards Plan" that will incorporate Emergency Support Function 8 (ESF 8) – Health and Medical and other emergency support functions into the State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Further, the AMTS Plan will mesh with FDOH and other agency operational plans which include, but are not limited to, the:

- Biological Incident Response Plan,
- Bombs, Burns, Blasts (B³) Plan,

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- Mass Prophylaxis Plan,
- Isolation and Quarantine Plan,
- Disaster Communications Plan,
- Risk Communication and Public Information Plan, and
- Action Plan for Pandemic Influenza.

Training Florida's Responders

In 2006, the state hosted 100 approved Office of Grants and Training courses. These courses were delivered to approximately 1,200 attendees. Among those offerings were 20 Incident Command System (ICS) courses and three ICS Train the Trainer courses delivered to approximately 120 attendees. This affords the state the capability to provide these programs extensively throughout Florida.

Pandemic Influenza

The Florida Department of Health (FDOH) has completed a draft Pandemic Influenza Plan which provides health and medical guidance for Florida and is consistent with the national plan. They are also developing an annex to the State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), which provides guidance on how the FDOH will function within ESF 8. FDOH has submitted the draft to all Florida's Emergency Coordinating Officers for review and editing before final acceptance by FDEM.

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

Critical Infrastructure Protection



Target hardening efforts at critical infrastructures was a priority across all regions in 2006. These efforts included providing funding for improvements to physical barriers such as gates, fences, and locks; intrusion detection systems, surveillance cameras and recorders, and access control systems. Schools, hospitals, utilities, city/county government facilities, stadiums and seaports were among the critical infrastructure identified by the regions as potential targets to receive funding for target hardening initiatives.

Seaport Security



Florida has more public seaports than any other state, is home to four of the twenty busiest container ports in the nation and the top three cruise ports in the world. According to an assessment by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and the United States Coast Guard, Florida's seaports are also among the nation's

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safest. The continued safety and prosperity of these seaports is critical to Florida's economy and the security of our citizens.

Based on information provided by FDLE, the 2006 Legislature conducted the first review of Section 311.12, F.S. since it was originally implemented primarily to address drug trafficking, cargo theft, and general crime at Florida's seaports. As a result of this review, the Legislature passed revisions to Section 311.12, F.S. that recognize the importance of the seaports to Florida's overall anti-terrorism efforts and created two new councils – *The Seaport Security Standards Advisory Council* and the *Seaport Security Officer Qualification, Training, and Standards Coordinating Council*.

The new legislation requires seaport directors to conduct ongoing threat assessments and prepare new seaport security plans in conjunction with Florida's RDSTFs. The plans must be submitted to FDLE and to the Office of Drug Control for approval by January 2007.

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

Regional Response Teams



Florida continues coordinating statewide efforts to equip and train multi-agency response teams comprised of both local and state assets. These regionally-based teams provide expertise in hazardous materials, search and rescue, weapons of mass destruction, disaster medical assistance, public health, mass casualty and waterborne security. They can be deployed under the authority of the state during any emergency situation. When time is a critical element of success, and success means saving lives and property, Florida's response teams can drastically reduce assembly and deployment time. Though established for the primary purpose of domestic security, the rapid response capability of these teams was very valuable during the multiple deployments required during the 2004 and 2005 hurricane seasons. Regional Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) teams were added to improve command, coordination, and control of needs and assets during an emergency. Waterborne and forensic response teams were added in five of the seven regions, and response capacity was improved for bomb and SWAT teams statewide.

Interoperable Communications

Rapid interagency communication enables fast effective response and is a critical component of mutual aid in an emergency situation. In 2006, FDLE upgraded the radio technology used by the regionally-based Emergency Deployable Interoperable Communications Systems



Domestic Security in Florida:

Making Florida Safer From Terror



(EDICS) to facilitate on-site communications among multi-agency, multi-disciplinary first responders, better bridging the gap between disparate radio systems, and increasing the capability for first responders to communicate with each other in a disaster.

The primary project and focus has been the Florida Interoperability Network (FIN). The first part of the project involved establishing a statewide Radio over IP network which connected approximately 226 communications centers from local, state and federal agencies. The FIN has a presence in all but five of Florida's 67 counties. The FIN is used to connect different first responder agencies together allowing for direct interoperable communications when incompatible radio equipment and different frequency bands are used.

The second part of the FIN project involves the statewide build-out of common mutual aid radio channels on VHF, UHF and 800 MHz bands. These channels will be accessible to the FIN workstations, and will allow public safety personnel to use their own agency-issued radio equipment on common mutual aid channels throughout Florida. Many of these stations are already installed and coverage testing began in October 2006. The current emphasis is shifting toward training of personnel. We have reached a point where technology and the ability to communicate is no longer the obstacle, but more the need to educate communications personnel, technical personnel and first responders in the use of the various resources available. The SWG Interoperable Communications Committee has established a training sub-committee with representatives in all seven regions to assist in the coordination of the needed training.

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

The Disaster Behavioral Health Response Plan

FDOH took the lead on developing a Behavioral Health Response Plan. The Plan is maintained as an annex to the State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). The purpose of the disaster behavioral health response plan is to provide guidance to mitigate the adverse effects of disaster-related trauma by promoting and restoring psychological well-being and daily life functioning of affected individuals and communities.

Each individual and community is unique in responding to the stress and sudden precipitous losses associated with a disaster event, whether natural or human-generated. The Plan encompasses the psychological, social, behavioral, and educational-related supports required to facilitate recovery. It provides a framework for the following activities:

- All hazards planning for disaster events,
- Responding to the immediate impact of a disaster event, and

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- Assisting Florida's residents and visitors to recover from the impact of a disaster over the long term.

The highlighted accomplishments are just an example of the enormous strides made on behalf of Florida's citizens and visitors. Florida's domestic security partners also managed 58 State Homeland Security Grant and Law Enforcement Terrorism Protection Program grant projects totaling over \$44 million. The five designated Urban Areas (Jacksonville, Orlando, Tampa, Ft. Lauderdale and Miami) contributed to Florida's overall efforts and together managed an additional \$53 million in homeland security projects.



Domestic Security Funding Administration

This year marked a significant change in how the DHS Homeland Security Grant Program funds were allocated. The State and Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSP), the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI), and the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP) grants were allocated in-part based on risk and need. The process began with a State and Urban Area Strategy review and update and continued with a State Homeland Security Program and Capability Review. The purpose of the Program and Capability Review was to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the state's homeland security program relative to the Goal, National Preparedness Guidance (NPG), Target Capabilities List (TCL), and program enhancement actions.

To accomplish this, the State of Florida held a four-day "Domestic Security Planning Session" with the sole purpose of conducting the Program and Capability Review and to obtain input from key stakeholders regarding the development of Florida's Enhancement Plan. The Homeland Security Advisor, State Administrative Agency, RDSTFs, the SWG Executive Board, UASI representatives and discipline-based planning committees provided the information that formed the framework for the Program and Capability Review. During this session, over 200 representatives from law enforcement, fire rescue, emergency management, health, medical, hospital, agriculture, education, public information, interoperable communication, and border protection, from every level of government, participated in the Program and Capability Review.

The state used the information developed during the Program and Capability Review process to finalize the *Program and Capability Enhancement Plan for the State of Florida*. Florida's Enhancement Plan is a comprehensive, statewide management plan for improving our state's homeland security program to align with the Goal. This plan also supports Florida in achieving goals and objectives identified in *Florida's Domestic Security Strategy*. Florida's Enhancement Plan is organized by Initiatives which are defined as "the statewide, cross-jurisdictional aggregation of related projects geared towards achieving a common state homeland security goal/objective, national priority, and/or Target Capability"³.

The Initiatives created as part of Florida's Enhancement Plan served as the foundation upon which Florida requested Federal Fiscal Year 2006 Homeland Security Grant Program (FY 2006 HSGP) funds through *Investment Justifications*. Each Investment Justification related to a specific area of an Initiative determined to be a priority for the State of Florida. Of the twelve *Investment Justifications* Florida submitted, ten were noted to be among the top 15% of all 586 State Investments submitted to DHS.

³ State Homeland Security Program and Capability Review Guidebook Volume 2: Enhancement Plan, November 2005, DHS

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Making Florida Safer From Terror



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

Florida's Legislature approves the projects during the budget process, granting spending authority to the State's Administrative Agencies to pass federal funds through to state and local agencies that have agreed to implement the approved projects.

The following charts and data represent the federal government's allocations of funds to the State of Florida. Several of these grants are awarded solely for enhancing Florida's domestic security efforts (i.e., SHSP, LETPP, etc.). Alternatively, Florida also receives several grants which indirectly benefit Florida's Domestic Security efforts. For example, the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) requirements are unique; in that it requires a state and local match. While its use is leveraged with other grant funds, the EMPG is typically used for baseline funding of the emergency management programs.

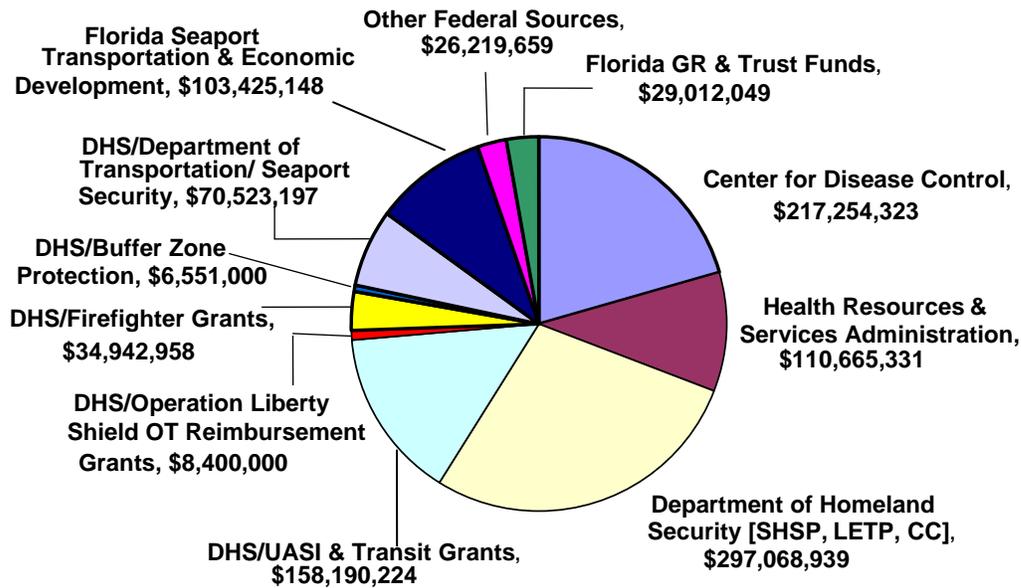
Charts on the following pages depict:

- Cumulative (2001-2006) total dollars (Chart 1).
- Regional distribution of the cumulative (2001-2006) dollars (Chart 2).
- Total dollars awarded in 2006 (Chart 3).
- Regional distribution of the 2006 total dollars (Chart 4).
- Regional breakdown of total dollars by funding source (Table 1).
- County breakdown by funding source (Table 2).

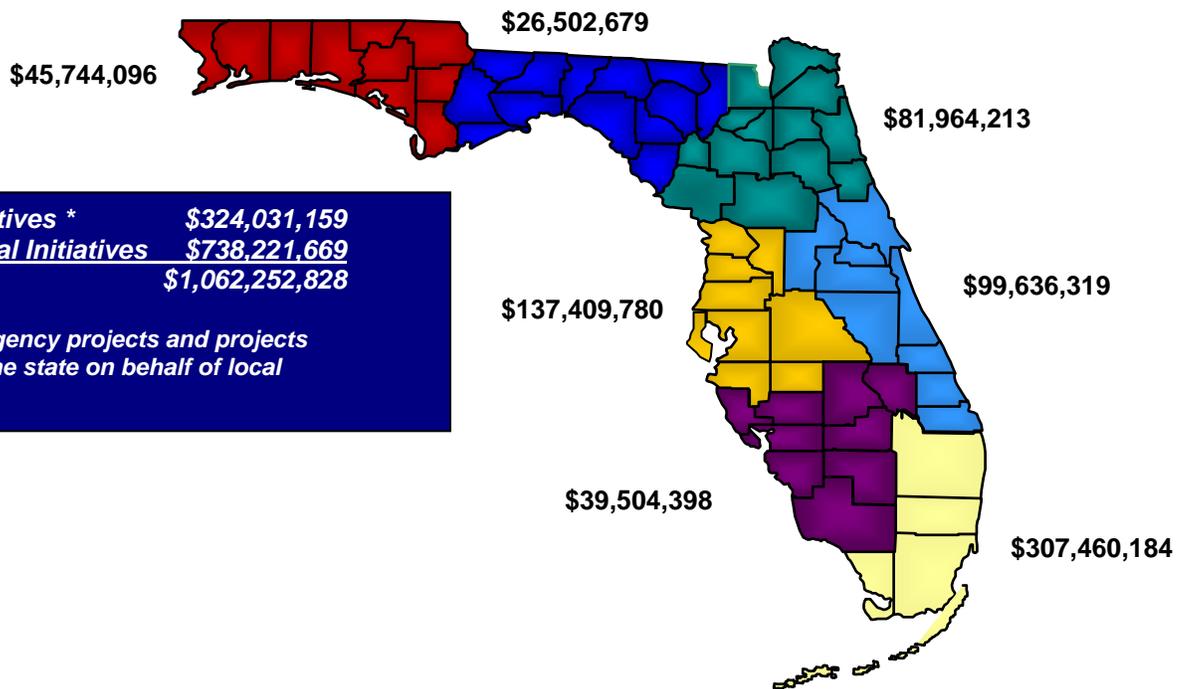
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2001-2006 (Chart 1)
\$1,062,252,828



Regional Distribution of Funds – 2001 through 2006 (Chart 2)



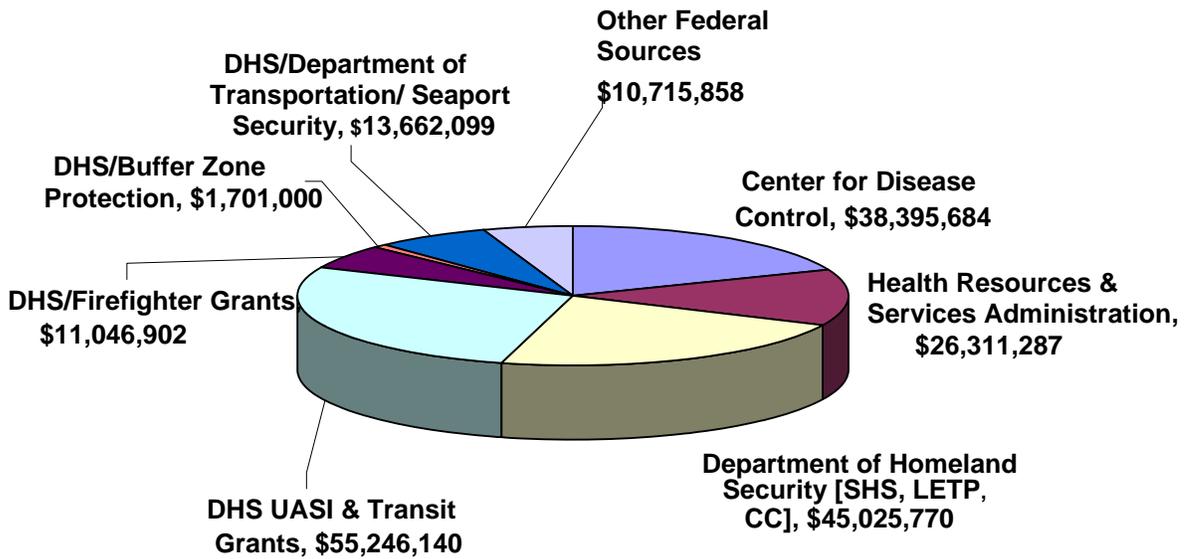
| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Statewide Initiatives * | \$324,031,159 |
| Regional & Local Initiatives | \$738,221,669 |
| Total Florida | \$1,062,252,828 |

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

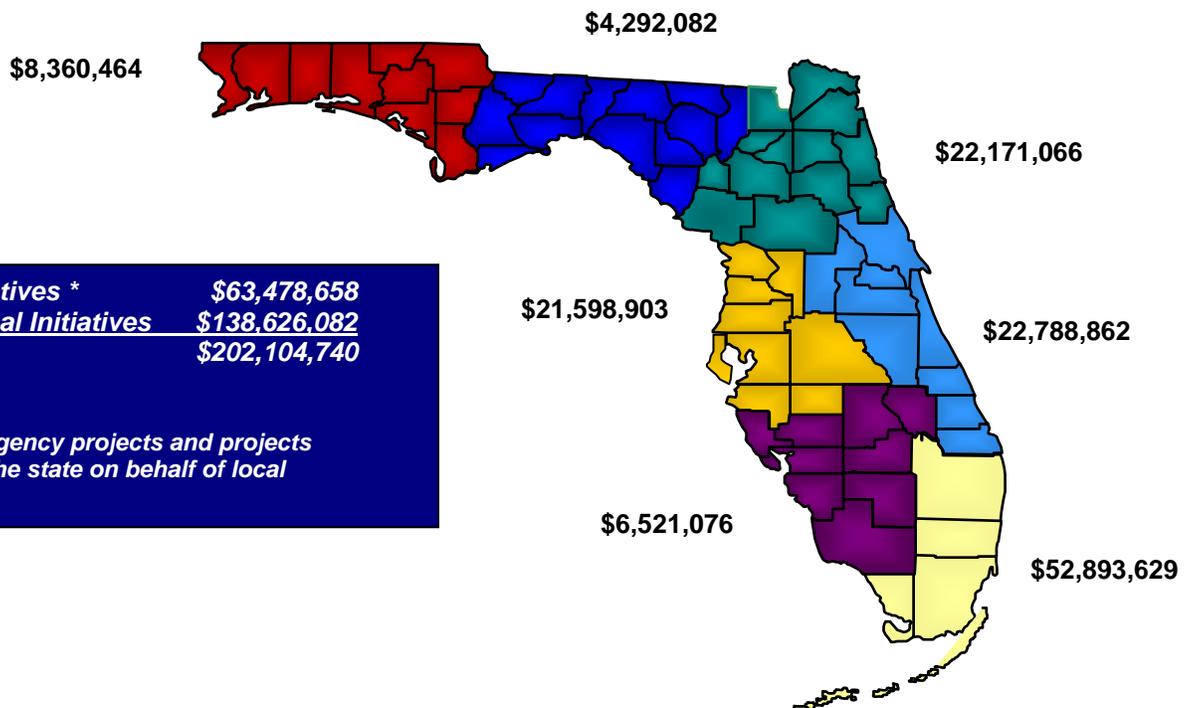
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2006 Funds (Chart 3)
\$202,104,740



Regional Distribution of 2006 Funds (Chart 4)



| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Statewide Initiatives * | \$63,478,658 |
| Regional & Local Initiatives | \$138,626,082 |
| Total Florida | \$202,104,740 |

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

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Funding by Region (Table 1)

| Funding Source | Region 1 | | Region 2 | | Region 3 | |
|--|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | To Date | 2006 | To Date | 2006 | To Date | 2006 |
| Center for Disease Control | 7,646,447 | 1,626,073 | 6,626,276 | 1,431,399 | 8,936,528 | 2,050,024 |
| Health Resources & Services Administration | 8,667,516 | 2,026,250 | 3,980,560 | 979,579 | 10,115,652 | 1,884,145 |
| Department of Homeland Security (SHS, LETP, CC) | 16,309,664 | 1,627,084 | 13,294,223 | 1,440,911 | 25,264,534 | 3,706,190 |
| DHS/UASI & Transit Grants | | | | | 16,452,493 | 9,270,000 |
| DHS/Operation Liberty Shield OT Reimbursement | 37,017 | | 52,237 | | 119,111 | |
| DHS/Firefighter Grants | 7,177,500 | 2,645,447 | 1,519,838 | 203,370 | 4,072,507 | 755,975 |
| DHS/Buffer Zone Protection | 289,000 | 189,000 | 150,000 | | 789,000 | 189,000 |
| DHS/Department of Transportation/ Seaport Security | 306,000 | | | | 14,360,804 | 3,739,084 |
| FL Seaport Transportation & Economic Development | 4,402,583 | | | | | |
| Other Federal Sources | 889,706 | 246,610 | 867,891 | 236,823 | 1,830,275 | 576,648 |
| Florida GR & Trust Funds | 18,663 | | 11,654 | | 23,309 | |
| Region Totals | 45,744,096 | 8,360,464 | 26,502,679 | 4,292,082 | 81,964,213 | 22,171,066 |

| Funding Source | Region 4 | | Region 5 | | Region 6 | |
|--|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| | To Date | 2006 | To Date | 2006 | To Date | 2006 |
| Center for Disease Control | 11,493,254 | 2,379,980 | 12,132,678 | 3,032,084 | 7,864,545 | 1,556,967 |
| Health Resources & Services Administration | 18,087,993 | 3,785,670 | 14,324,711 | 3,628,354 | 7,967,513 | 1,403,619 |
| Department of Homeland Security (SHS, LETP, CC) | 34,486,243 | 3,967,861 | 32,029,990 | 3,637,864 | 19,601,385 | 2,324,992 |
| DHS/UASI & Transit Grants | 31,593,426 | 8,800,000 | 22,553,496 | 9,440,000 | | |
| DHS/Operation Liberty Shield OT Reimbursement | 87,626 | | 116,757 | | 110,001 | |
| DHS/Firefighter Grants | 4,840,023 | 1,339,300 | 7,336,338 | 2,028,880 | 2,407,236 | 968,930 |
| DHS/Buffer Zone Protection | 1,528,000 | 378,000 | 1,328,000 | 378,000 | 200,000 | |
| DHS/Department of Transportation/ Seaport Security | 13,916,425 | 37,890 | 2,978,484 | | | |
| FL Seaport Transportation & Economic Development | 18,107,218 | | 4,202,236 | | | |
| Other Federal Sources | 3,237,706 | 910,202 | 2,572,993 | 643,680 | 1,331,876 | 266,568 |
| Florida GR & Trust Funds | 31,866 | | 60,636 | | 21,842 | |
| Region Totals | 137,409,780 | 21,598,903 | 99,636,319 | 22,788,862 | 39,504,398 | 6,521,076 |

| Funding Source | Region 7 | |
|--|-------------|------------|
| | To Date | 2006 |
| Center for Disease Control | 17,560,171 | 4,893,331 |
| Health Resources & Services Administration | 25,298,744 | 5,854,362 |
| Department of Homeland Security (SHS, LETP, CC) | 45,206,190 | 4,052,114 |
| DHS/UASI & Transit Grants | 87,590,809 | 27,736,140 |
| DHS/Operation Liberty Shield OT Reimbursement | 1,873,842 | |
| DHS/Firefighter Grants | 7,589,516 | 3,105,000 |
| DHS/Buffer Zone Protection | 2,267,000 | 567,000 |
| DHS/Department of Transportation/ Seaport Security | 38,961,484 | 3,705,125 |
| FL Seaport Transportation & Economic Development | 76,118,111 | |
| Other Federal Sources | 4,928,954 | 2,980,557 |
| Florida GR & Trust Funds | 65,363 | |
| Region Totals | 307,460,184 | 52,893,629 |



2006 DHS Grants to Florida by County (Table 2)

ALACHUA:

- SHS - \$458,524
- Citizen Corps – \$15,000
- EMPG – \$28,767
- **County Total – \$502,291**

BAKER:

- SHS - \$19,147
- US Fire Admin - \$134,975
- EMPG - \$10,937
- **County Total - \$165,059**

BAY:

- SHS – \$244,203
- US Fire Admin - \$630,698
- EMPG - \$35,605
- **County Total - \$910,506**

BRADFORD:

- SHS - \$20,484
- EMPG - \$13,409
- **County Total - \$33,893**

BREVARD:

- SHS - \$687,186
- LETP - \$30,660
- Citizen Corps - \$7,674
- US Fire Admin - \$204,004
- EMPG - \$61,189
- **County Total – \$990,713**

BROWARD:

- SHS - \$935,442
- LETP - \$161,320
- Citizen Corps - \$80,938
- UASI & Transit - \$10,922,944
- MMRS - \$227,592
- Port Grant - \$1,455,125
- EMPG - \$139,347
- **County Total - \$13,922,708**

CALHOUN:

- SHS - \$16,795
- EMPG - \$12,307
- **County Total - \$29,102**

CHARLOTTE:

- SHS - \$89,777
- Citizen Corps - \$45,965
- EMPG - \$34,318
- **County Total - \$170,060**

CITRUS:

- SHS - \$263,125
- LETP - \$30,660
- EMPG - \$31,954
- **County Total - \$325,739**

CLAY:

- SHS - \$136,416
- Citizen Corps - \$4,000
- EMPG - \$22,050
- **County Total - \$162,466**

COLLIER:

- SHS - \$236,427
- LETP - \$430,660
- EMPG - \$42,018
- **County Total - \$709,105**

COLUMBIA:

- SHS - \$19,481
- EMPG - \$15,740
- **County Total - \$35,221**

DESOTO:

- SHS - \$21,003
- EMPG - \$23,984
- **County Total - \$44,987**

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DIXIE:

- SHS - \$19,152
- EMPG - \$23,168
- **County Total - \$42,320**

DUVAL:

- SHS - \$1,077,603
- Citizen Corps - \$33,813
- UASI & Transit - \$9,270,000
- MMRS - \$227,592
- Port Grant - \$3,739,084
- EMPG - \$85,923
- **County Total - \$14,434,015**

ESCAMBIA:

- SHS - \$141,042
- EMPG - \$47,101
- **County Total - \$188,143**

FLAGLER:

- SHS - \$36,552
- EMPG - \$26,498
- **County Total - \$63,050**

FRANKLIN:

- SHS - \$16,386
- EMPG - \$22,413
- **County Total - \$38,799**

GADSDEN:

- SHS - \$24,193
- EMPG - \$16,077
- **County Total - \$40,270**

GILCHRIST:

- SHS - \$18,075
- Citizen Corps - \$9,248
- EMPG - \$11,183
- **County Total - \$28,146**

GLADES:

- SHS - \$16,963
- EMPG - \$11,183
- **County Total - \$28,146**

GULF:

- SHS - \$21,638
- US Fire Admin - \$49,014
- EMPG - \$23,230
- **County Total - \$93,882**

HAMILTON:

- SHS - \$17,758
- EMPG - \$12,354
- **County Total - \$30,112**

HARDEE:

- SHS - \$32,945
- EMPG - \$13,636
- **County Total - \$46,581**

HENDRY:

- SHS - \$25,473
- EMPG - \$13,511
- **County Total - \$38,984**

HERNANDO:

- SHS - \$124,035
- LETP - \$30,660
- Citizen Corps - \$35,348
- US Fire Admin - \$1,242,000
- EMPG - \$32,071
- **County Total - \$1,464,114**

HIGHLANDS:

- SHS - \$38,389
- EMPG - \$18,964
- **County Total - \$57,353**

HILLSBOROUGH:

- SHS - \$1,370,823
- LETP - \$875,000
- Citizen Corps - \$66,770
- UASI & Transit - \$8,800,000
- MMRS - \$227,592
- EMPG - \$101,923
- **County Total - \$11,442,108**

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HOLMES:

- SHS - \$19,322
- US Fire Admin - \$64,556
- EMPG - \$9,262
- **County Total - \$93,140**

INDIAN RIVER:

- SHS - \$38,456
- EMPG - \$33,713
- **County Total - \$72,169**

JACKSON:

- SHS - \$24,092
- Citizen Corps - \$33,045
- EMPG - \$15,097
- **County Total - \$72,234**

JEFFERSON:

- SHS - \$17,388
- EMPG - \$23,408
- **County Total - \$40,796**

LAFAYETTE:

- SHS - \$16,531
- EMPG - \$11,099
- **County Total - \$27,630**

LAKE:

- SHS - \$84,826
- EMPG - \$30,137
- **County Total - \$114,963**

LEE:

- SHS - \$1,069,678
- LETP - \$54,745
- Citizen Corps - \$28,000
- US Fire Admin - \$968,930
- EMPG - \$55,671
- **County Total - \$2,177,024**

LEON:

- SHS - \$1,218,115
- Citizen Corps - \$15,348
- EMPG - \$30,235
- **County Total - \$1,316,820**

LEVY:

- SHS - \$41,140
- Citizen Corps - \$15,348
- EMPG - \$25,199
- **County Total - \$81,687**

LIBERTY:

- SHS - \$11,754
- EMPG - \$9,250
- **County Total - \$21,004**

MADISON:

- SHS - \$19,299
- US Fire Admin - \$45,600
- EMPG - \$12,325
- **County Total - \$77,224**

MANATEE:

- SHS - \$296,591
- LETP - \$30,660
- Citizen Corps - \$6,369
- Port Grant - \$37,890
- EMPG - \$51,443
- **County Total - \$422,953**

MARION:

- SHS - \$748,241
- LETP - \$100,000
- Citizen Corps - \$20,348
- EMPG - \$33,209
- **County Total - \$901,798**

MARTIN:

- SHS - \$104,953
- EMPG - \$33,163
- **County Total - \$138,116**

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MIAMI-DADE:

- SHS - \$1,394,028
- LETP - \$571,980
- Citizen Corps - \$88,496
- UASI & Transit - \$16,813,196
- US Fire Admin - \$1,868,000
- MMRS - \$455,184
- Port Grant - \$2,250,000
- EMPG - \$160,948
- **County Total - \$23,596,832**

MONROE:

- SHS - \$40,579
- EMPG - \$29,703
- **County Total - \$70,282**

NASSAU:

- SHS - \$43,563
- Citizen Corps - \$5,492
- EMPG - \$26,683
- **County Total - \$75,738**

OKALOOSA:

- SHS - \$722,854
- LETP - \$223,990
- Citizen Corps - \$9,371
- US Fire Admin - \$1,415,194
- EMPG - \$36,650
- **County total - \$2,408,059**

OKEECHOBEE:

- SHS - \$25,902
- EMPG - \$12,687
- **County Total - \$38,589**

ORANGE:

- SHS - \$493,372
- LETP - \$500,000
- Citizen Corps - \$20,000
- UASI & Transit - \$9,440,000
- US Fire Admin - \$195,832
- MMRS - \$227,592
- EMPG - \$79,654
- **County Total - \$10,956,450**

OSCEOLA:

- SHS - \$58,502
- EMPG - \$24,559
- **County Total - \$83,061**

PALM BEACH:

- SHS - \$693,491
- LETP - \$54,745
- Citizen Corps - \$31,095
- US Fire Admin - \$1,242,000
- EMPG - \$104,783
- **County Total - \$2,126,114**

PASCO:

- SHS - \$118,596
- LETP - \$30,660
- Citizen Corps - \$12,170
- US Fire Admin - \$75,640
- EMPG - \$54,940
- **County Total - \$292,006**

PINELLAS:

- SHS - \$337,495
- MMRS - \$227,592
- EMPG - \$100,302
- **County Total - \$665,389**

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POLK:

- SHS - \$230,159
- LETP - \$30,660
- US Fire Admin - \$21,660
- EMPG - \$56,574
- **County Total - \$339,053**

PUTNAM:

- SHS - \$58,042
- EMPG - \$20,139
- **County Total - \$78,181**

SANTA ROSA:

- SHS - \$50,258
- EMPG - \$30,732
- **County Total - \$80,990**

SARASOTA:

- SHS - \$211,350
- LETP - \$30,660
- EMPG - \$54,232
- **County Total - \$296,242**

SEMINOLE:

- SHS - \$683,119
- US Fire Admin - \$84,032
- EMPG - \$40,351
- **County Total - \$807,502**

ST. JOHNS:

- SHS - \$118,141
- LETP - 680,60
- US Fire Admin - \$621,000
- EMPG - \$32,970
- **County Total - \$1,452,771**

ST. LUCIE:

- SHS - \$325,475
- Citizen Corps - \$14,741
- EMPG - \$37,972
- **County Total - \$378,188**

SUMTER:

- SHS - \$36,387
- Citizen Corps - \$8,748
- EMPG - \$12,175
- **County Total - \$57,310**

SUWANNEE:

- SHS - \$22,297
- EMPG - \$14,274
- **County Total - \$36,571**

TAYLOR:

- SHS - \$18,061
- EMPG - \$23,185
- **County Total - \$41,246**

UNION:

- SHS - \$46,353
- EMPG - \$11,755
- **County Total - \$58,208**

VOLUSIA:

- SHS - \$529,379
- Citizen Corps - \$59,521
- US Fire Admin - \$1,545,012
- EMPG - \$60,350
- **County Total - \$2,194,262**

WAKULLA:

- SHS - \$20,496
- US Fire Admin - \$89,300
- EMPG - \$23,295
- **County Total - 133,091**

WALTON:

- SHS - \$106,378
- US Fire Admin - \$485,985
- EMPG - \$25,426
- **County Total - \$617,789**

WASHINGTON:

- SHS - \$14,096
- EMPG - \$11,200
- **County Total - \$25,296**



APPENDICES



Appendix 1 – Florida’s Domestic Security Strategy

Vision Statement:

Ensure a safe and secure future, free of terror, for Florida.

Mission Statement:

Strengthen our domestic security prevention, preparedness, protection, response and recovery capabilities through interdisciplinary and interagency consensus and commitment to build and rely on a strong Regional Mutual Aid Response Capability.

GOAL 1: PREVENT, preempt and deter acts of terrorism.

- OBJECTIVE 1.1** Enhance and maintain counter-terrorism intelligence and information systems, collection, analysis, and exchange among disciplines, regions, private sectors, and at all appropriate levels of government.
- OBJECTIVE 1.2** Enhance and maintain the capabilities of intelligence analysts and investigators by providing the most effective and efficient analytical and investigative training, techniques, equipment and tools, consistent with the guidance provided by the National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan.
- OBJECTIVE 1.3** Acquire and maintain threat detection and surveillance equipment for key interdiction and inspection points to support national threat analysis and ensure rapid detection, investigation and prevention of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Energetics (CBRNE) incidents.
- OBJECTIVE 1.4** Pursue legislative changes that will reduce our vulnerabilities and improve our ability to prevent, prepare, protect, respond, and recover from terrorist attack.
- OBJECTIVE 1.5** Enhance and maintain the most effective security and intrusion detection capabilities of data, communication, and information technology systems.
- OBJECTIVE 1.6** Improve the integrity and authentication features of personal identification systems and documents to reduce potential for identification fraud.



OBJECTIVE 1.7 Promote terrorism awareness and prevention through Private Sector and Citizen Involvement.

GOAL 2: *PREPARE* for terrorism response missions.

OBJECTIVE 2.1 Develop and maintain Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans (CEMP) and other appropriate plans and procedures at all applicable jurisdictional levels and ensure consistency with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the National Preparedness Guidance (NPG), and the National Response Plan (NRP).

OBJECTIVE 2.2 Train and credential responders at all levels in the NIMS, NRP and the NPG.

OBJECTIVE 2.3 Establish operational guidelines that expand regional collaboration and compliance with NIMS/NRP and NPG.

OBJECTIVE 2.4 Provide program management and funding support to designated work groups tasked to conduct assessments, develop plans, strategies, policies, protocols, training curriculum, and exercises.

OBJECTIVE 2.5 Train individual responders consistent with NIMS/NRP and NPG to ensure expanded regional collaboration and a consistent, uniform level of response and sustain that capability statewide.

OBJECTIVE 2.6 Conduct exercises designed to orient personnel, validate and improve plans, guidelines, response capabilities, expand regional collaboration and improve information sharing in accordance with NIMS/NRP, and NPG.

OBJECTIVE 2.7 Coordinate, plan and develop standard operating procedures for interoperable communications that incorporate the national priorities as outlined in the NPG.

OBJECTIVE 2.8 Ensure an informed, alert and empowered health care workforce to strengthen medical surge and mass prophylaxis through planning, training and exercises.

OBJECTIVE 2.9 Increase public education, information and awareness to ensure Floridians are informed and able to protect themselves, their families and property.



OBJECTIVE 2.10 Strengthen regional collaboration and information sharing by developing and maintaining facilities, equipment, staff and systems necessary to support the planning, coordination, and administration role of Florida's Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTFs).

OBJECTIVE 2.11 Support citizen involvement consistent with NIMS/NRP and the NPG through programs such as Citizen Corps Councils, Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT), and State Agricultural Response Teams (SART).

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

OBJECTIVE 3.1 Conduct ongoing security assessments and risk analysis to identify security needs for critical infrastructures.

OBJECTIVE 3.2 Enhance security of Florida's borders, ports and transportation systems and corridors throughout the state.

OBJECTIVE 3.3 Harden existing and new critical infrastructures, through development review and enhanced security measures.

OBJECTIVE 3.4 Protect Florida's food and water supply.

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

OBJECTIVE 4.1 Establish a system for notification, resource deployment and coordination at the local, regional, state and federal levels.

OBJECTIVE 4.2 Ensure protection and safety of response personnel.

OBJECTIVE 4.3 Institutionalize the NIMS as developed in 2.2.

OBJECTIVE 4.4 Enhance and maintain the capability to rapidly identify and investigate CBRNE incidents.

OBJECTIVE 4.5 Enhance and maintain the capability to locate, rescue, decontaminate, triage, treat and transport victims.

OBJECTIVE 4.6 Enhance and maintain the coordination and unification of response assets.

OBJECTIVE 4.7 Enhance and maintain the regional capabilities for a CBRNE response to include all specialty teams.



- OBJECTIVE 4.8** Establish and maintain a credentialing and personnel accountability capability.
- OBJECTIVE 4.9** Establish, equip, train, maintain, and provide support for RDSTF Multi-Agency Coordination Groups (MAC).
- OBJECTIVE 4.10** Equip and support designated responders and response teams to established build-out levels, to ensure an enhanced and uniform level of response capability statewide.
- OBJECTIVE 4.11** Enhance and maintain animal health and vector control response capabilities.

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

- OBJECTIVE 5.1** Develop and maintain the capability to restore essential services, government functions, and critical infrastructure across the State.
- OBJECTIVE 5.2** Develop and maintain the capability to meet the needs of the affected individuals.
- OBJECTIVE 5.3** Develop and maintain the capability to restore the economic viability of the community.
- OBJECTIVE 5.4** Establish and maintain specialized teams to perform recovery, identification, and processing of the deceased.
- OBJECTIVE 5.5** Ensure the overall public health and safety at environmentally contaminated sites.
- OBJECTIVE 5.6** Provide capabilities for the remediation of the CBRNE incident.
- OBJECTIVE 5.7** Provide capabilities for the site security and criminal investigations relating to the event.

*Approved October 12, 2005 by
Florida's Domestic Security Oversight Council
Regional Domestic Security Task Forces
State Working Group on Domestic Preparedness*



Appendix 2 – National Critical Infrastructure Sectors & Key Resource Categories

Critical Infrastructure Sectors

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

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Health, National Strategic Stockpile, nursing homes, pharmaceutical stockpiles, state & local health departments

11. **Transportation** - Associated segments include aviation, borders, bridges, busing, ferries, highways, maritime, mass transit (subways), pipelines, railways, seaports, trucking, tunnels
12. **Water** - Associated segments include dams, wells, reservoirs, & aqueducts; pumping stations, community water supply, sewer systems, storage facilities, transmission pipelines, treatment facilities
13. **National Monuments & Icons** - Associated segments include historic buildings, monuments, national parks

Key Resource Areas

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



Appendix 3 – Glossary of Domestic Security Grants

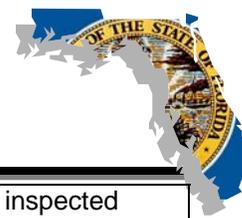
This table outlines the programs included in the Federal Fiscal Year 2006 Homeland Security Grant Program.

| FY 2006 HSGP | Program Overview |
|---|--|
| State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSP) | SHSP supports the implementation of the State Homeland Security Strategy to address the identified planning, equipment, training, and exercise needs for acts of terrorism. In addition, SHSP supports the implementation of the National Preparedness Goal, NIMS, and the NRP. |
| Security Initiative (UASI) | UASI funds address the unique planning, 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. |
| Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP) | LETPP focuses upon the prevention of terrorist attacks and provides law enforcement and public safety communities with funds to support the following activities: intelligence gathering and information sharing through enhancing/establishing fusion centers; hardening high value targets; planning strategically; continuing to build interoperable communications; and collaborating with non-law enforcement partners, other government agencies and the private sector. |
| Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) Program | MMRS funds support MMRS jurisdictions to further enhance and sustain an integrated, systematic mass casualty incident preparedness program that enables a first response during the first crucial hours of an incident. The program prepares jurisdictions for response to the range of mass casualty incidents, including CBRNE, and agriculture to epidemic outbreaks, natural disasters and large-scale hazardous materials incidents. |
| Citizen Corps Program (CCP) | The Citizen Corps mission is to actively involve all citizens in hometown security through personal preparedness, training, exercises, and volunteer service. CCP funds support Citizen Corps Council efforts to engage citizens in all-hazards prevention, protection, response, and recovery. |

The table below outlines other programs also funded by the Office of Grants and Training.

| FY 2006 Program | Program Overview |
|--|--|
| Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) Program | The EMPG program gives States the opportunity to structure individual emergency management programs based on needs and priorities for strengthening their emergency management capabilities, while addressing issues of national concern. States have the flexibility to develop systems that encourage the building of partnerships which include government, business, volunteer, and community organizations. |
| Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP) | BZPP provides funding for enhanced security of select critical infrastructures and assets. The intent of the program is to establish Buffer Zone Plans which are intended to help local law enforcement and emergency responders develop preventive measures around high priority infrastructure targets. |
| Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP) | The TSGP provides funding to support security enhancements for intracity passenger rail transportation and other security measures. The program addresses three transit modalities: rail transit, intracity bus transit, and ferry systems. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Port Security Grant Program (PSGP) | The PSGP funds owners and operators of ports, terminals, U.S. inspected passenger vessels and ferries, as well as port authorities and State and local agencies to improve security for operators and passengers through physical security enhancements. The program strives to create a sustainable, risk based effort for the protection of critical infrastructure from terrorism or any other incidents that would cause major disruption to commerce and significant loss of life. |
| Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP) | The IBSGP provides financial assistance to owners/operators of fixed route, intercity bus services, and special needs charter buses to improve security for operators and passengers. The program strives to create a sustainable effort for the protection of critical infrastructure terrorism or any other incidents that would cause major loss of life and severe disruption. |
| Intercity Passenger Rail Security Grant Program (IPRSGP) | The IPRSGP provides financial assistance to Amtrak for the protection of critical infrastructure and preparedness activities related to terrorism or any other incidents. |
| Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG) Program | The purpose of the AFG program is to enhance the safety of the public and firefighters with respect to fire and fire-related hazards. The primary goal of the AFG Program's Fire Prevention and Safety Grant is to reach high-risk target groups in order to mitigate the high incidences of death and injuries. Additionally, the program continues to include funding for the Firefighter Safety Research and Development. |

The following table lists other grant programs throughout the Federal government which States can leverage for preparedness needs.

| FY 2006 Program | Program Overview |
|---|---|
| National Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program (NBHPP) Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), (HHS) | The purpose of the NBHPP is to prepare hospitals and supporting healthcare systems, in collaboration with other partners, to deliver coordinated and effective care to victims of terrorism and other public health emergencies. Cooperative agreement funds may be used for activities that include increasing surge capacity, which encompasses beds, personnel, pharmaceuticals, Personal Protective Equipment, decontamination capacity, isolation capacity and interoperable communications, as well as the enhancement of EMS services, competency based training, and exercises. |
| Bioterrorism Training and Curriculum Development Program (BTCDP), (HRSA), (HHS) | BTCDP provides support to health professions schools, health care systems, and other educational entities to equip a workforce of healthcare professionals to address emergency preparedness and response issues. The program consists of two discrete foci: (1) provision of continuing education for practicing health care providers; and (2) curriculum development and enhancement and training in health professions schools. |
| Public Health Emergency Preparedness Cooperative Agreement, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), (HHS) | The purpose of the Division of State and Local Readiness' cooperative agreement program is to upgrade and integrate State and local public health jurisdictions' preparedness for and response to terrorism and other public health emergencies with Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments, the private sector, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). These emergency preparedness and response efforts are intended to support the NRP and the NIMS. Activities included in the cooperative agreement are designed to develop emergency ready public health Departments. |
| Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Mitigation Grants(DHS) | The Pre-Disaster, Flood, and Hazard Mitigation Programs provides States and local governments financial assistance to implement measures that will permanently reduce or eliminate future damages and losses from natural hazards through safer building practices and improving existing structures and supporting infrastructure. |

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| | |
|--|--|
| Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (JAG), Department of Justice (DOJ) | <p>The JAG Program is a partnership among Federal, State, and local governments to create safer communities. The Bureau of Justice Assistance may award grants for use by States and units of local government to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system and enforce State and local laws that establish offenses similar to those in the Federal Controlled Substances Act. Grants also may be used to provide assistance (not compensation) to victims of these offenders.</p> |
| Homeland Security-Agricultural Grant, Department of Agriculture (USDA) | <p>The purpose of the Homeland Security – Agriculture Grant is to provide funding to protect the food supply and agricultural production, protect USDA facilities and other agricultural infrastructure; and protect USDA staff and manage emergency preparedness.</p> |
| Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant Program (HMEP), Department of Transportation (DOT) | <p>The HMEP grant program is intended to provide financial and technical assistance as well as national direction and guidance to enhance State, Territorial, Tribal, and local hazardous materials emergency planning and training. The HMEP grant program distributes fees collected from shippers and carriers of hazardous materials to Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) for hazmat planning and to emergency responders for hazmat training.</p> |



Appendix 4 – Frequently Used Terms

Domestic Security Oversight Council (DSOC) – Serves as an advisory council to providing guidance to the state's regional domestic security task forces and other domestic security working groups and makes recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature regarding the expenditure of funds and allocation of resources related to counter-terrorism and domestic security efforts.

Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF) – The operational component serving to bring all domestic security partners to the table. The RDSTFs encourage open communication among the partners, reduces turfism and builds cooperation and understanding/appreciation for each other's role in the overall domestic security efforts.

State Working Group on Domestic Preparedness (SWG) – Representatives from regional task forces and other key agency liaisons come together by function to address domestic security issues surfaced by RDSTFs or the DSOC.

Unified Coordinating Group: Appointed representatives from five principal state agencies charged with domestic security responsibilities function as an executive committee to the SWG. The agencies include:

- Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE)
- Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM)
- Florida Division of State Fire Marshal (FDSFM)
- Florida Department of Health (FDOH)
- Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDOACS)

SWG Sub-committees: Operations/Planning, Training, Statewide Exercises, Equipment, Health/Medical/Hospital/EMS, Interoperable Communications, Critical Infrastructure.

Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) – A program to address the unique needs of high-threat, high-density urban areas; the initiative includes an urban area assessment and strategy component which will be used by the Office of Grants and Training for grant funding allocation.

Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group – The mission of a MAC Group is to function as a coordination entity to support local Incident Command in coordination with the local Emergency Operations Center(s) and the State EOC, by assisting with the deployment of resources needed to prevent, prepare for, or respond to an event involving Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), and to prevent or mitigate additional attacks. A MAC Group is comprised of discipline leadership, usually consisting of Law Enforcement, Fire Rescue, Emergency Management, and Health/Medical representation.

Domestic Security in Florida: *Making Florida Safer From Terror*



National Incident Management System (NIMS) – The NIMS provides a consistent framework for incident management at all jurisdictional levels and provides the nation’s first responders and authorities with the same foundation for incident management for terrorist attacks, natural disasters and other emergencies.

National Response Plan (NRP) – The NRP is an all-discipline, all-hazards plan for the management of domestic incidents that provides the structure and mechanisms to coordinate and integrate incident management activities and emergency support functions across federal, state, local and tribal government entities, the private sector and non-governmental organizations.

National Preparedness Goal (the Goal) – A national goal that establishes measurable readiness priorities and targets that appropriately balance the potential threat and magnitude of terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies with the resources required to prevent, respond to, and recover from them.

National Planning Scenarios – Planning documents that provide parameters for fifteen terrorist attacks and natural disasters, providing the basis to define prevention, protection, response and recovery tasks, and the capabilities required to perform them.

Universal Task List (UTL) –A reference tool that provides a comprehensive menu of tasks to be performed by different disciplines at all levels of government to address major events.

Target Capabilities List (TCL) – A list and description of the capabilities needed to perform critical homeland security tasks found in the Universal Task List.

National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) – The NIPP provides a coordinated approach to critical infrastructure and key resource protection roles and responsibilities for federal, state, local, tribal, and private sector security partners. The NIPP sets national priorities, goals, and requirements for effective distribution of funding and resources which will help ensure that our government, economy, and public services continue in the event of a terrorist attack or other disaster.

