

2017 Domestic Security Annual Report



Making Florida Safer

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Table of Contents

Introduction	2
Florida’s Domestic Security Governance Structure	2
2017 Statewide Domestic Security Priorities.....	4
2017 Domestic Security Mission Areas.....	5
Prepare	5
Prevent	8
Protect	11
Mitigate	13
Respond.....	14
Recover	18
2017 Domestic Security Achievements.....	20
2017 Domestic Security Funding	21
Florida’s FFY 2017 Domestic Security Funding Process.....	21
Florida’s FFY 2017 Domestic Security Awards.....	21
Appendix A: Florida’s 2017 Award Amounts by Grant Type	22
Appendix B: 2017 Domestic Security Funding by Region	23
Appendix C: 2017 Domestic Security Funding by County.....	25
Appendix D: Florida’s 2001-17 Domestic Security Awards.....	29
Appendix E: Florida’s 2001-17 Domestic Security Awards by Region.....	31
Appendix F: Overview of Domestic Security Grants.....	33
Appendix G: Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan.....	36

Introduction

In compliance with [Section 943.0313, Florida Statutes](#), the Domestic Security Oversight Council (DSOC) submits the *2017 Florida Domestic Security Annual Report*. The Annual Report describes Florida's domestic security governance structure, highlights domestic security accomplishments and initiatives and provides grant award information for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2017.

Continuing terrorist attacks have made it obvious that state and local governments have a major role in helping to prevent and respond to domestic terrorism. While terrorism remains a critical concern for the federal government, Florida has taken a proactive stance in accepting this responsibility through examining and critically assessing the state's vulnerabilities and strengths to combat terrorism. In 2017, Florida strengthened relationships with key partners at the federal, state and local level to ensure the state is prepared to effectively prevent, protect, mitigate, respond to and recover from a terrorist incident. Florida also experienced two major hurricanes that resulted in widespread devastation. While these were natural disasters, many first responders relied upon Department of Homeland Security grant-funded training, equipment and technology for response and recovery efforts.

Florida's Domestic Security Governance Structure

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

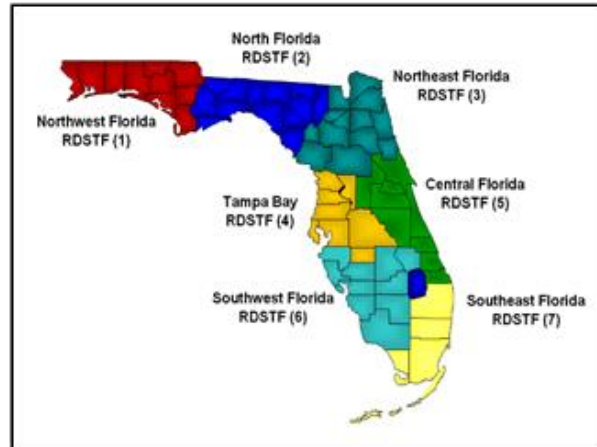
Domestic Security Oversight Council

In 2004, the Florida Legislature formally established the DSOC ([Section 943.0313, F.S.](#)) to provide executive direction and leadership on Florida's counterterrorism and domestic security efforts and provide recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature regarding the expenditure of funds and allocation of resources for domestic security purposes. The DSOC serves as an advisory council that provides guidance to the RDSTFs and the DSCG with respect to Florida's anti-terrorism preparation, prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery missions. The DSOC comprises seven Executive Committee members and 23 other voting members. Additional agencies are represented as ex-officio members, including the Florida Commission on Human Relations, Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, U.S. Coast Guard, FBI, U.S. Attorney's Office, and Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI).

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

Regional Domestic Security Task Forces

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



Domestic Security Coordinating Group

The State Working Group on Domestic Preparedness underwent a significant restructure in 2017 designed to streamline the previous configuration and provide an organization able to respond to changing threats and capabilities within the terrorism landscape. Renamed the Domestic Security Coordinating Group (DSCG), the DSCG structure includes nine multi-discipline focus groups led by the DSCG Executive Board. The DSCG is made up of representatives and subject matter experts from the RDSTFs, designated urban areas, other key organization liaisons and private sector representatives who come together to address domestic security issues. The new structure allows the DSCG's processes and decisions to be issue-driven, supporting locally-identified needs brought to relevant focus groups who vet the

issues to assess statewide need to address a security gap; and identify funding implications of addressing the need. The DSCG Executive Board's mission is to provide information and recommendations regarding counterterrorism and domestic security to the DSOC and the chief of domestic security.



DSCG Focus Groups (FG)

The nine multi-discipline focus groups are as follows: Critical Infrastructure; Education; Fusion Center/Intelligence; Law Enforcement Data Sharing; Planning, Response and Recovery; Specialty Response Teams; Communications; Cyber Terrorism; and Prevention and Awareness. The focus groups facilitate statewide and local planning, the delivery of training and exercises and provide recommendations to the DSOC and the RDSTFs on fiscal planning for Florida's assets. There are general functions that each focus group is responsible for such as strategic planning, gap analysis, equipment life cycle replacement, best practice identification and fiscal planning. In addition, the focus groups have functions that are specific to their area of expertise.

The focus groups made significant progress this year. The Law Enforcement Datasharing FG facilitated common data sharing initiatives to ensure each region is working from a common platform to be able to share information within the state and nationally. The Communications FG discussed the current credentialing process and discussed a strategy for addressing the regional Emergency Deployable Interoperable Communications System (EDICS) assets statewide. The Critical Infrastructure FG updated the *Critical Infrastructure Strategy* and looked at ways to collaborate with the emergency management community regarding critical infrastructure outreach. The Cyber Terrorism FG's priority is to include a terrorism annex to the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and to provide cyber training for state and local chief information officers. The Education FG examined statewide priorities and how they integrate into the K-12 and higher education fields. They also received presentations on design and construction standards, and on-site security for schools in different geographical make-ups. The Planning, Response and Recovery FG formed a working group to consider creating a statewide mass evacuation framework and discussed a platform for collecting after action reports from which other counties may benefit from lessons learned. The Prevention and Awareness FG created a working group to develop and implement a statewide strategy for the "If You See Something, Say Something™" campaign and collaborated with the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office on their current prevention and awareness initiatives. The Specialty Response Team FG formed a working group, in collaboration with the Education FG, to develop best practices and countermeasures for the use of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS), also known as drones. The FG also worked on updating standard operating guidelines and equipment lists. The Fusion Centers/Intelligence group provided threat briefings to the other focus groups, and development of a strategic plan for the network of Florida fusion centers.

Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

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



2017 Statewide Domestic Security Priorities

The DSOC recognizes that the prevention of any terrorist act is the single most important domestic security initiative for Florida. The DSOC establishes funding priorities on an annual basis to address the present threat landscape. Funding projects that align with the priorities are given more consideration when prioritizing the funding projects; however, the priorities do not preclude other projects from receiving State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) funds. Below are the DSOC funding priorities for FFY 2017:

- Positions funded in FFY 2016 (Fusion Center analysts and metadata planners) and sustainment of recognized fusion centers;

- Sustainment of deployable equipment and required training for the utilization of that equipment for the immediate preservation of human life. (Note: The following teams were identified as necessary to meet this capability: Aviation, Bomb, Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT), Environmental Response, Hazardous Materials, State Medical Response, Urban Search and Rescue (USAR), Waterborne Response and State Agriculture Response.);
- Sustainment of the field-deployable interoperable communication assets Emergency Deployable Interoperable Communication System (EDICS), Emergency Deployable Wide Area Remote Data System (EDWARDS) and Multi-agency Radio Communications System (MARCS);
- Sustainment of the Law Enforcement Data Sharing systems; and
- Cyber security projects that meet the criteria recommended by the Cyber Preparedness Advisory Group.

2017 Domestic Security Mission Areas

The 2015-2017 Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan guides the state's preparedness, prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery efforts. The Strategic Plan identifies Florida's vision of preparedness and defines the goals and objectives that enable a realization of this vision (reference Appendix G). The accomplishments highlighted in this report have positively impacted Florida's domestic security-related capabilities and offer a few examples of the efforts made this year to ensure the safety and security of Florida's citizens and visitors.

PREPARE for all hazards, natural, technological or man-made, to include terrorism.

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

Florida conducted numerous types of training and exercises that helped key stakeholders and first responders prepare for a terrorist incident. The FBI, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and the Northwest Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force (NWRDSTF) hosted training on violent extremism. The training helped law enforcement officers recognize pathways to violent extremism as well as trends in homegrown violent extremism. Tools were also provided for threat analysis and increased awareness on current counter-terrorism efforts.

It is critical that Florida prepares to meet the challenge of evolving attack methodologies that terrorists are using worldwide. The Fort Myers Fire Department's Hazardous Materials (HazMat) "A" Team hosted training on specific Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) detection technologies, sampling and mitigation tactics. The training allowed participants to review large scale interagency integration and included various threat scenarios. As a result of the training, the Southwest Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force (SWRDSTF) and the Florida Department of Health identified a need for additional regional training of local agencies,

specifically from a biological threat on screening and the sampling process. As the SWRDSTF prepares to conduct the additional training, representatives are also meeting with other HazMat teams to increase awareness of protocols, sampling procedures, proper establishment of chain-of-custody, and submission of samples to Florida laboratories to improve analysis of substances.



The Incident Command System (ICS) is a standard approach that allows Florida to be prepared to manage incidents. Florida's emergency responders use the ICS to collaborate and work through the different elements of an incident efficiently, whether it is a natural incident or a complex coordinated terrorist attack. The NWRDSTF sponsored five ICS advanced courses designed to provide state and local level emergency responders with an understanding of the duties, responsibilities and capabilities of command and general staff members during an incident. Future training is planned within the region for those that may be deployed as part of an Incident Management Team.

A crucial element of preparation involves evaluating existing response and readiness plans. The Northeast and Central Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (NERDSTF) (CRDSTF) both held pandemic exercises within their respective regions. The core capabilities exercised were planning, operational coordination and public information sharing. The exercise also tested current response plans for a pandemic or a biological terrorist attack. This was accomplished through evaluating the coordination of partners and agencies at points of dispensing, exercising public information functions through the use of a unified message from a public information officer and exercising medical surge capacity during response operations. The information gathered from the exercises allowed the Healthcare Coalitions to assess the communities' readiness and identify areas of improvement.

The increasing threat of complex coordinated terrorist attacks has a significant impact on emergency responders' preparedness. Those responding may not initially know they are responding to a terrorist attack or whether it is an isolated incident or part of something larger. The National Counterterrorism Center, FBI and City of Jacksonville hosted a two-day joint counterterrorism awareness workshop that involved a complex coordinated terrorist attack at multiple Jacksonville locations. The scenario was designed to overwhelm Jacksonville's response capabilities with a series of cascading terrorist incidents located at transportation, medical, military areas and a stadium. Participants reviewed existing preparedness, response and interdiction plans and identified gaps in operational capabilities and response resources. The workshop also allowed participants to improve situational awareness by recognizing best practices and identifying opportunities to educate the community about involvement as active bystanders during a terrorist incident.

Florida has numerous sporting and entertainment events throughout the year. The risk and vulnerability associated with a mass gathering creates a challenge for securing these types of venues. Florida's state, local, private and other key stakeholders collaborate to prepare and plan for a safe event. For example, during the 2017 World Rowing Championships held in



Nathan Benderson Park in Sarasota County worked in close coordination with the World Rowing Championship staff for two years to plan and coordinate the necessary resources for a successful and safe event. The event planning documents included input from local law enforcement, emergency management, DHS and the Southwest Regional Domestic Security Task Force (SWRDSTF). In order to prepare for the event, a series of tabletop and full-scale

exercises were conducted with a variety of scenarios including a terrorist incident.

For the 2017 College Football Playoff (CFP), various activities were planned for a three-day event in numerous locations throughout the Tampa Bay area. Planning for this event began mid-November 2016 with the Tampa Police Department hosting a tabletop exercise at the stadium involving numerous agencies and private partners who joined either as participants or observers. The exercise consisted of 17 different scenarios and provided a mechanism to identify gaps and develop solutions for potential security and public safety issues that may occur during the game and sponsored events. During the week of activities including the final game, federal, state and local law enforcement agencies provided security for the schools and fans. The Aviation units from the City of Tampa, Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office and Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission provided cooperative agency support to the CFP by providing aerial surveillance of the footprint, secondary sites, traffic control, vehicle escorts and any other area of concern. Aviation also provided video downlink to command centers and designated field commanders. The after action report helped to identify gaps and provided recommendations for improving procedures for future large scale events.



The NWRDSTF also hosted a week-long training for bomb technicians on rapid access and disablement of improvised explosive devices (IED) targeting large crowds. The training allowed bomb technicians to develop the skills required to quickly select and conduct effective safe procedures in a mass gathering environment where evacuation may not be an option. This type of training enhances Florida's specialty response teams in being prepared to respond to evolving threats during mass gatherings.

Preparation efforts also include learning from other law enforcement officers or first responders who have been part of a terrorist incident. The Sixth Annual Rural County Summit took place at the Florida Public Safety Institute in Gadsden County. The summit included information and

discussions related to the Orlando Pulse Night Club Shooting, Fort Lauderdale International Airport Mass Shooting, San Bernardino Mass Shooting, Baton Rouge Officer Ambush, and Chandler Arizona Officer Survivor incident. The summit focuses on providing an opportunity for smaller, rural counties within the North Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force (NRDSTF) and throughout the state to hear about and learn from significant events/incidents that have occurred in our country. Participants also discussed the lessons learned from these incidents and how to be better prepared for similar incidents within their own jurisdictions.

In 2017, many regions conducted community outreach to bring awareness to the citizens of Florida. Many times during a terrorist incident, bystanders' swift decision-making and actions lead to the saving of lives. The NERDSTF hosted outreach events that brought awareness to prevention initiatives at the Port of Jacksonville and the county emergency management office. Increasing the community's awareness of initiatives and resources available to them assists citizens in becoming proactive and better prepared in the face of a terrorist attack.



PREVENT, preempt and deter acts of terrorism.

Prevention efforts comprise the necessary capabilities to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism; highlighting imminent terrorist threats that include ongoing attacks or stopping imminent follow-on attacks. Prevention efforts include intelligence and information sharing; interdiction and disruption; screening, search and detection; and forensics and attribution. Through collaboration with state, local, private and other key stakeholders, the state has provided and pushed activities such as the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative (NSI), "If You See Something, Say Something™" campaign and the Bomb Making Materials Awareness Program that directly supports and ensures the security of Florida.

The NSI is a joint effort by DHS, FBI, and state, local, and tribal law enforcement partners that promotes a standardized process where SARs can be shared among agencies to help identify, prevent or mitigate terrorism-related criminal activity. SARs are collected on a local level and if they meet specific criteria are forwarded to the federal level for analysis. Florida's fusion centers play a critical role in this initiative. Florida's fusion center operations develop, identify, assess and share information and intelligence with the primary purpose of thwarting criminal/terrorist attacks. Fusion centers promote information and intelligence sharing amongst local, state, and federal agencies and other key stakeholders. This year, the Florida Fusion Center (FFC) celebrated its 10th anniversary and was recognized by the National Fusion Center Association as the 2017 Fusion Center of the Year. Additionally, the FFC was awarded the Maritime Domain Awareness Award for their efforts.



Many of the fusion centers promoted the NSI, either through training or hosting courses. The Central Florida Intelligence eXchange (CFIX) conducted an

eight-hour Intelligence Liaison Officer (ILO) class where approximately 60 representatives became certified as a CFIX ILO. Participants discussed the eight signs of terrorism, civil rights and liberties, international and domestic counterterrorism, and afforded participants the opportunity to review, evaluate and make recommendations on real-life SARs. The Southeast Florida Fusion Center (SEFFC) collaborated with the Miami-Dade Public Safety Training Institute to educate sworn personnel on the NSI. In addition, the SEFFC has established an electronic format for SARS via the internet to be entered and submitted. SEFFC representatives also provided SAR presentations to the Miami-Dade Police Department Crime Analysis units, officer roll calls, and terrorist liaison officer (TLO) classes/workshops. Through this initiative, the SEFFC has been able to bridge the gap of information sharing.

A TLO acts as a point of contact for a law enforcement or public safety agency in matters relating to terrorism. The individual attends meetings and trainings related to terrorism. They work closely with the local fusion center and are a crucial component in keeping public safety professions aware and engaged in terrorist-related information and news. The SEFFC has continued its efforts to increase tips and leads, as well as information sharing through the TLO program. Two classes were conducted in 2017 resulting in 911 certified TLOs in Florida. The students were trained on terrorism awareness and how to identify and report suspicious activities.

Information sharing is a critical component of preventing terrorism or terrorist-related crime. The fusion centers across the state have conducted numerous trainings to enhance knowledge of fusion center analysts and partners. Analysts from the FFC, Northwest Florida Fusion Center (NWFFC), CFIX and SEFFC attended various trainings that focused on building and sustaining multi-discipline partnerships in the fusion center environment, identified methods for dissemination, transmission, and destruction of classified information, supported the development and production of Field Analysis Reports (FARS), and an analytical writing course. Florida's fusion centers were also host to analytical training throughout the state. The SEFFC hosted analytical trainings on cybersecurity and the use of social media by domestic violent extremists. CFIX and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) hosted multi-modal trainings that discussed maritime security and preparedness. The FFC continues to conduct in-house quarterly meetings.

Fusion centers across the state have also participated in numerous exercises to aid in collaboration between the centers, response agencies and other entities. CFIX, SEFFC and the FFC participated in the annual DHS Communications Drill that tested each center's ability to receive and respond to communication via unclassified email, Homeland Security Information Network-Intelligence and a secure video teleconference. The FFC also participated in a cyber-themed tabletop exercise that tested malware prevention and identification, exercised the importance of reporting and notification and incorporated lessons learned into Area Maritime Facility Security Plans.

Many Florida businesses are expanding their own intelligence sharing capabilities within their organizations. The timely sharing of information is invaluable to the prevention or mitigation of terrorist attacks. In furtherance, the Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement's (OALE) Intelligence and Information Sharing initiative was expanded to include the development of a multi-division workgroup by the OALE Intelligence and Analysis Section (IAS) to ensure the awareness of the mission and goals of IAS, as well as efforts put forth to protect food and agriculture sector systems and assets.

The summary report for the Joint Counterterrorism Awareness Workshop held in Tampa Bay indicated their highest priority gaps were in intelligence and information sharing. The Tampa Bay area did not have a fusion center or a formal process by which the region assisted the Florida Fusion Center in their mission. In response to that finding, the Tampa Bay Regional Intelligence Center (TBRIC), which began preliminary operations in November 2017, will function as a node of the Florida Fusion Center, enhancing their mission and formalizing the process for intelligence and information sharing from the region to the state. Funding from the Tampa Bay UASI will cover initial expenses for the facility including furniture, computers, and a video wall for maintaining situational awareness. The TBRIC will also provide a mechanism for law enforcement, public safety and private partners to enhance intelligence sharing capabilities by providing timely, accurate and relevant intelligence to prevent or disrupt terrorist activities and threats from criminal activity with an emphasis on reducing violent crime. These new capabilities will not only have a positive impact on the Tampa Bay region, but on the entire state of Florida as well.



The prevention mission continues to support the implementation of Florida's statewide law enforcement data sharing solution. The data sharing initiative provides law enforcement across the state the ability to quickly access and analyze the thousands of records found in individual city, county and state law enforcement agencies' records management systems. In 2014, the DSOC voiced concern about long-term sustainment of the individual regional systems due to technology changes, maintenance costs, availability of a national data sharing system and reductions in grant funding. Florida developed a long-range plan to consolidate the regional systems into a single system with a future focus on standardizing data acquisition. As of September 2017, approximately 237 agencies (all regions except 5) are members of the Law Enforcement Information eXchange (LInX) system, with approximately 50 additional agencies in regions 1, 6, and 7 to be mapped into LInX by mid-2018. Region 5 is uploading its data into LInX using their regional system and plan to be fully operational by third quarter 2018 bringing the whole state into one single system.



Florida's domestic security structure supports prevention and awareness initiatives that assist in sharing information statewide. These initiatives not only educate Florida's citizens but also those working in the critical infrastructure sectors and business sectors on how they can help prevent or mitigate a terrorist incident. Florida has implemented the Bomb-Making Materials Awareness Program (BMAP), developed by the DHS Office of Bombing Prevention and the FBI.

The program uses a whole community approach in collaboration with local law enforcement agencies and other first responders to identify homemade explosive precursors at the point of sale. A BMAP steering committee, made up of partners from local agencies around the state, developed an implementation plan for the program. The program is being coordinated and monitored by a statewide coordinator from the FDLE Office of Domestic Security Preparedness. Currently, Florida has 17 administrative trainers and 15 trained outreach officers. The outreach officers visit local manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers, and point-of-sale retailers in their area to educate them on the importance of being aware of suspicious behaviors and purchases

and inform them of the proper reporting mechanisms. Approximately 180 site visits have been completed to date.

Another statewide prevention initiative that Florida supports is the “If You See Something, Say Something™” campaign. In 2017, FDLE worked to promote Florida’s “If You See Something, Say Something™” campaign using a combination of paid and earned media, updating the online tool kit and working with local law enforcement and the business community. The campaign created educational flyers for rental truck companies and religious facilities. Using grant funds, the campaign purchased statewide billboards, movie theater ads, stickers for gas stations and city park/bus stop bench signs to promote the campaign during the busy spring break tourist season.

Campaign presentations were made to the Florida Council of 100, local law enforcement at the Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) Symposium and before the DSCG Prevention and Awareness Focus Group. Working with this focus group, an overall campaign strategy was developed to create a mobile application and strong social media campaign. Representatives from the SWRDSTF Counterterrorism squads disseminated informational brochures, business cards and signage to local gun dealers, pawn shops, airport flight schools, Jewish and Islamic centers and critical infrastructure facilities. SEFFC representatives and Homeland Security Bureau (HSB) detectives conducted awareness campaigns at local malls in Miami-Dade County and at each Miami-Dade Police Department’s district station, addressing roll calls on every shift. In addition, the HSB detectives provided more than 50 presentations to civilians from various government and private organizations.



Also, representatives from the North Florida Fusion eXchange (NFFX) and DHS met with local Jewish temples and religious leaders to discuss security measures and how to prepare and respond to an active shooter incident.

PROTECT our citizens, residents, visitors and critical infrastructure against threats and hazards.

Protection efforts are defensive mechanisms to protect the state against acts of terrorism; emphasizing diverse actions that protect the people and assets of the state. Protection efforts include intelligence and information sharing; interdiction and disruption; screening, search and detection; access control and identity verification; cybersecurity; physical protective measures; risk management for protection programs and activities; and supply chain integrity and security. Diverse actions of protection include critical infrastructure protection, communication, transportation security and cybersecurity.

Protecting Florida’s diverse critical infrastructure (CI) is one of the top priorities. Florida has established a Critical Infrastructure Program with a mission to secure and increase the resiliency of our infrastructure. In collaboration with DHS protective security advisors (PSA), FDLE conducted or reviewed assessments for critical infrastructure across Florida. The process allows users to create, manage, view, and analyze products ranging from high-level surveys to comprehensive in-depth assessments. Information gathered from these surveys and assessments provide users with critical infrastructure data including security vulnerability, threat,

dependency and consequence information that offers a complete context to enhance the users' needs. Some of the assessments included facilities/structures owned or leased by state agencies, state universities or community colleges, as well as local governments or water management districts. During this reporting period, 30 critical infrastructure surveys and assessments were conducted on facilities.

Recent terrorist attacks and natural disasters have shown the importance of having a resilient communications network infrastructure. The loss of connectivity during incidents results in the delayed deployment of response resources and impacts operational coordination by first responders not being able to communicate. This could ultimately lead to the loss of lives during a critical window of time. It is important that protection measures are incorporated into Florida's communication infrastructure to avoid disruption during disasters. The importance of this capability was realized in January 2017 when Tampa Fire Rescue personnel utilized the network in response to a fire atop a high rise hotel. Command personnel were able to direct the responding units to quickly resolve the issue with minimal property loss.



The Tampa UASI, in coordination with the Tampa Bay Regional Domestic Security Task Force (TBRDSTF), continues to work on improving two-way radio communications. Tampa UASI funding is being used to purchase infrastructure and user equipment to continue improving interoperable communications within the region. Regional communication networks provide local, state, and federal law enforcement and fire rescue personnel with critical communications as they coordinate resources and security for special large-scale events. Pinellas and Hillsborough counties seamlessly communicate during joint operations over a wide area network utilizing an Inter-Sub-System Interface (ISSI).

Attacks on soft targets continue to be a threat. Large-scale open air venues present challenges for law enforcement to constantly monitor and protect. Physical protective measures can reduce the likelihood of a specific attack type, but they cannot protect against all attack methods. The FDLE Critical Infrastructure unit works closely with each RDSTF to identify special events scheduled in their area of responsibility. The RDSTFs and regional fusion centers monitor these events and provide information to local agencies responsible for securing them. With the assistance of the PSAs, FDLE disseminated a guide with best practices for screening patrons. At the Naval Air Station (NAS) Jacksonville Air Show, the NERDSTF's SWAT, Bomb and Waterborne specialty response teams, along with federal, military and local law enforcement agencies provided security and intelligence capabilities to ensure the safety of all attendees and personnel at the event. Fusion center personnel monitored threat information and provided



constant communication updates to intelligence assets.

With its vast coastline and thousands of bridges, Florida is uniquely vulnerable to manmade and natural disasters. Threats can come from terrorist acts, accidents involving container and cruise ships, hurricanes or any number of incident types. Another protective mechanism is technology or equipment that is used to monitor the event area. The Miami UASI purchased the City of Miami a FireStorm 46/48

high speed aluminum fireboat that significantly decreases response times to water-related

emergencies, including boat crashes, drownings in canals and other local waterways. It was also used extensively in preparation for large-scale events along the coast.

MITIGATE the impact of incidents and events to reduce the loss of life and to property and the environment.

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

As attack methodology evolves, it is expected that the threat posed by terrorists extends into the cyber world. Due to this increasing threat, Florida has made cyber security a priority in its domestic security strategy. In order to better defend Florida's critical infrastructure cyber networks, Florida has developed a statewide cyber security training project that attempts to



protect against or mitigate cyber terrorism. The initiative is a phased-approach that provides training to information security personnel working in critical infrastructure lifeline sectors within Florida. The training is designed to educate participants on how to protect against or mitigate damage to the unauthorized use and/or the exploitation of electronic communications systems and information contained therein. The lessons learned at the training allow those individuals to establish protective measures against cyber-attacks. Currently, there have been approximately 100 individuals trained through this initiative.

The Orlando Corporate Security Symposium, jointly facilitated by the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis and the FBI's Domestic Security Alliance Council, was held to continue providing mitigation efforts in cyber terrorism. The symposium was open to personnel in the private sector, state and local government and covered a wide range of homeland security topics including cyber threats, mitigation and response to domestic terrorism, and private sector use of intelligence and analytics. Local, state, federal and private subject-matter experts participated as panelists to share best practices and engage in group discussions.

Florida has supported technology that assists in consequence management. WebEOC is a web-based crisis management system designed to support the Incident Command System in response to significant incidents. Currently, 60 out of 67 counties are using WebEOC. The system can be used to share plans, create after action reports, request resources, track assets, assign tasks and provide situational awareness. A statewide user group has been established to review best practices when building out systems and how best to direct funds for the system. Three fusion centers are currently interfacing with WebEOC to enhance information sharing capabilities. In 2017, the NWRDSTF hosted WebEOC training and an exercise for Walton, Jackson, Washington, and Holmes counties. The regional system was also connected to the statewide traffic closure board and to the state essential elements of information (EEI) board. The system was used by several counties throughout the region for response during Hurricane

Nate, and future plans include use of the system by the region's Incident Management Team (IMT), when deployed. The Planning, Response and Recovery FG is working in coordination with the statewide WebEOC workgroup to evaluate how the system can best be used for the state.



In October, a prominent white nationalist appeared at a speaking engagement at the University of Florida (UF). At previous demonstrations across the nation, large protests broke out into street violence leaving one woman dead. Reacting to the speaking engagement, Governor Scott declared a state of emergency in Alachua County where the university is located. The order allowed for the coordination of law enforcement from various jurisdictions. Key sectors of the NERDSTF were involved in the threat mitigation planning and security details of the event. Intelligence gathering and social media monitoring prior to and during the speaking engagement was critical in ensuring the safety of UF students and citizens. Effective planning ensured there was no civil disobedience or violence experienced during the speaking engagement.

RESPOND in an immediate, efficient, and coordinated manner, focused on the survivors and their needs.

Response efforts comprise the necessary capabilities to save and sustain lives, stabilize the incident, and establish a safe and secure environment following an actual act of terrorism. Efforts emphasize training and exercising through multi-discipline and multi-jurisdictional partners. Response efforts include infrastructure systems; critical transportation; environmental response/health and safety; fatality management services; fire management and suppression; logistics and supply chain management; mass care services; mass search and rescue operations; on-scene security, protection, and law enforcement; operational communications; public health, healthcare, and emergency medical services; and situational assessment. Through training and exercises that include the use of state assets and established partnerships Florida is able to quickly meet basic human needs and support the transition to recovery efforts.

In February 2017, an active shooter shot eight people at the Fort Lauderdale Airport. Multiple agencies responded and the terminal in question was shut down and became the crime scene following the incident. A multi-discipline response from law enforcement, fire, emergency management, public information officers and health was activated. The Mobile Joint Information Center, purchased with UASI funds, was deployed. Specialty teams trained and exercised using DHS grant funds responded using communications tools and specialized equipment. The whole community of multi-discipline partners was able to swiftly move through the process of response, recovery, and victim/family reunification. The training, technology, specialized equipment and collaboration among partners was successful largely in part to the grant funds that allow the region to train and exercise together and develop working relationships that are invaluable during such an attack. The SERDSTF had already implemented measures from lessons learned at the Boston Marathon bombing in 2013 and from the Pulse Nightclub shooting in 2016.

Following the Ft. Lauderdale shooting, Florida continues to address the growing threat of active shooters, specifically at soft targets or mass gatherings where there is a high concentration of

people. Florida held numerous active shooter trainings to spread awareness on how to be prepared and respond during an active shooter incident. The Hillsborough County Fire Rescue partnered with the FDOH, to test their emergency operations plans in response to simulated active-shooter incidents. The annual mass casualty exercise provided real-time testing for emergency activation plans that guide response. Partner agencies and participants assessed their current policies and procedures to help determine needs and capabilities. The Broward County Healthcare Coalition coordinated an active shooter drill that focused on each hospital's response capability to track patients and manage the medical surge.

Many schools across the state hosted or participated in active shooter exercises. The SERDSTF conducted two full-scale active shooter exercises located at Florida International University (FIU) and the Town of Cutler Bay. The FIU exercise tested the collaboration between FIU police and local law enforcement and the tactical scene management capabilities. Information from the exercise was used to develop additional training and update applicable response plans. A follow-up exercise was held to test revisions to FIU's emergency response plans. The Town of Cutler Bay exercised collaboration between the local police and responding law enforcement agencies. Before each exercise, SERDSTF representatives conducted active shooter awareness training for civilian personnel, to include a discussion on run, hide or fight.

Also, Forest Lake Academy, a private boarding school in Central Florida, conducted a full-scale active shooter exercise to evaluate law enforcement, fire and rescue, and the school's emergency response to an active shooter situation on campus. SWAT and Swift Assisted Victim Extraction (S.A.V.E.) tactics were a critical part of the exercise. S.A.V.E. training allows law enforcement and fire rescue responders to work together to extract victims during an active shooter situation. Many areas throughout Florida have already begun training in this manner. Normal response efforts require the shooter to be neutralized before medical assistance can be provided to those that are wounded. Under the S.A.V.E. methodology, fire rescue is able to enter the "warm zone" and retrieve victims to get them medical care as soon as possible.



Additional active shooter exercises were held at Port Canaveral, the City of Miami's Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and AmTrak in the Tampa region. The Port Canaveral exercise tested current response plans and the communication network. The City of Miami's EOC exercise addressed the mission areas of protection, response and recovery through a tabletop and functional exercise. The Amtrak training, Operation RAILS SAFE, focused on strengthening coordination and integration between Amtrak, first responders and emergency management partners. The first day of training provided participants with an overview of terrorism trends in the transportation environment, Amtrak Police's intelligence gathering and sharing process and railroad safety.



Trainings and exercises are an integral part of being prepared to respond to an event or terrorist attack. Throughout the year, numerous trainings and exercises are held to test various response capabilities of regional task forces and specialty teams. Trainings and exercises are usually developed from recent events and the current threat environment. During the last year, the nation experienced numerous protests, some leading to violence. In November, the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office hosted the Tampa Bay Area Multi-Agency Crowd Control Exercise (MACCE). The MACCE is designed to establish a learning environment for agencies to exercise their response plans and procedures to a civil unrest incident. The goal is for participants to become familiar with basic field force concepts and identify any strengths or areas for improvement needed for future training for regional response.

The Emerald Coast Health Care Coalition and the State Health Emergency Support Function (ESF 8) conducted a full-scale exercise to test and evaluate the coalition's and state's ability to respond to multiple medical surge events in the region after a terrorist attack. The exercise evaluated the coordination, deployment, tracking and demobilization of resources and exercise medical surge. The exercise encouraged the coordination of response activities between community response partners, local public health, state public health, and healthcare agencies.

In 2017, the fire rescue specialty teams were able to upgrade existing equipment such as air monitoring capabilities, detectors and radio communications to the latest technologies. Training afforded to the USAR and HazMat teams prepared responders in deploying to various incidents with the advanced skills to coordinate response operations, save victims, and recognize and reduce threats caused by those wishing to do harm. The Northwest regional HazMat teams participated in a number of Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) initiatives. Eight technicians attended the annual HazMat symposium, enabling them to increase their knowledge of the latest in chemical mitigation and response. They undertook a planning project to assess the capabilities of the regional HazMat teams, looking at such elements as training and equipment. They also developed and completed a regional training matrix and conducted over 200 hours of recurring training.

The Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) for hazardous materials, with the support of CSX Railroad, hosted a full-scale exercise that tested the response to a release of deadly chemicals from railroad tank cars. The CSX and LEPC conducted 16 three-



hour awareness classes to train regional HazMat teams and responders on rail car safety and mitigation techniques with chemical leaks. A total of 218 response personnel were trained to respond to this type of incident. Another full-scale HazMat exercise was held in Indian River, Martin and St. Lucie counties. The exercise tested operational readiness in response to a mass casualty terrorism incident.

The water-based IED scenario provided a joint training opportunity for the U.S. Coast Guard and local waterborne response teams. The Department of Environmental Protection was also an integral part of the exercise due to the chemical threat to the environment and waterway.

Airports and the aviation sector have been past targets of terrorists. It is imperative that aviation response plans, emergency operations and public notification processes are tested to ensure correct information is being disseminated. Also, the ability to accommodate mass injuries and



evacuations are elements that are relevant to airports. The NRDSTF, NERDSTF and the SERDSTF, in coordination with the Miami UASI, each conducted full-scale airport exercises. The exercises involved an airplane that has crashed and victims that needed to be triaged. The NRDSTF exercise provided the opportunity for regional health partners and other related disciplines to practice with emergency management from a different command post than the incident command post. The NERDSTF exercise tested four capabilities: foundation for health care and medical readiness, health care and medical response coordination, continuity of

health care service delivery and medical surge. The SERDSTF/Miami UASI exercise examined coordination, communication, and command challenges within the region. More than 143 participants from 59 state, local, private sector, tribal and non-governmental agencies, and the Southeast Florida Fusion Center participated in the exercise.

Many of Florida's specialty response teams are conducting training with scenarios that involve complex coordinated terrorist attacks (CCTA), similar to the attacks in Paris and Brussels. "Complex coordinated terrorist attacks are acts of terrorism that: involve synchronized and independent team(s) at multiple locations sequentially or in close succession, initiated with little or no warning, and employing one or more weapon systems: firearms, explosives, fire as a weapon, and other non-traditional attack methodologies which are intended to result in large numbers of casualties."¹ The challenge with responding to a CCTA is that it causes a stress on resources due to the need for coordination among different attacks and different command structures. Training and exercising on CCTAs allow specialty teams to train together and test



various response and resource capabilities in one exercise. The East Central Florida Regional Planning Council facilitated a full-scale CCTA exercise on behalf of the CRDSTF. The exercise had four primary locations which were in the immediate vicinity of courthouses located within Lake, Orange, Osceola, and Seminole counties where bombs ignited within minutes of each other. The primary function tested was operational coordination.

¹ FEMA. (2016, December). *Program to Prepare Communities for Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attacks*. Retrieved from https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1483977330938-39947ba9f33a3fda477ae3b257a6b371/FY_2016_CCTA_Program_FAQs_20170106.pdf

The NERDSTF participated in the “Crustacean Infiltration” that was a joint exercise based on a complex coordinated attack involving three locations within Duval County. The exercise involved an active shooter, a bomb detonation, hostages and homemade hand grenades. Steps have been taken to address the identified gaps and opportunities for improvement, including a behavioral pattern recognition course, a bomb technician course, and a joint counterterrorism workshop.



In November, Manatee County hosted a CCTA exercise, “Operation INSHORE SLAM.” The scenario was a multi-pronged attack incorporating Emergency Management Services, HazMat, Explosive Ordnance Device and SWAT elements to test unified response capabilities at a large-scale venue of more than 8,500 people. Areas for improvement included inter-agency communications’ capabilities, expanding drone usage for response efforts and incorporating S.A.V.E. tactics in future exercises.

In addition to specialty response teams holding CCTA exercises, colleges and universities are also seeing the value in exercising various response elements. Valencia College in Orlando hosted “Viper II,” a full-scale exercise that involved several simulated high risk incidences including active shooters, hostages, improvised explosive devices, deputy rescue and S.A.V.E. tactics. With nearly 200 participating first responders, the Orange County Sheriff’s Office led the way in all aspects of planning, facilitating and participation. In addition to the law enforcement personnel, Orange County Fire Rescue and Valencia College security personnel participated in the exercise and contributed to its success.

RECOVER quickly and effectively to restore our way of life following an incident or event.

Recovery efforts comprise the necessary capabilities to allow for effective recovery following a terrorist incident; emphasizing the need for the state to emerge stronger and be able to meet the needs of the future. Recovery efforts include: infrastructure systems; economic recovery; health and social services; housing; and natural and cultural resources. Recovery efforts, such as with the Pulse nightclub attack, have allowed the state to weigh solutions and build on existing strengths, while addressing weaknesses that may have existed pre-incident. Lessons learned that include natural disasters will help the state in future planning and strengthen abilities for future incidents.

Often during training and exercises, the primary focus is on preparation and response capabilities. The recovery mission, however, is a critical piece in restoring the community’s resilience. Measuring and planning for the long-term impact often required is difficult. After the Pulse nightclub incident, Florida has included post-attack capabilities as a focus area in training and exercises. This year, the Big Bend Healthcare Coalition hosted a “Could We Be Next” summit to address healthcare and recovery aspects of the Pulse nightclub shooting and the San Bernardino mass shooting. The summit covered the healthcare community’s needs and challenges after a mass casualty incident, the critical role first responders play with assisting

other disciplines, and lessons learned from past attacks. Recovery efforts for the Pulse nightclub attack are still continuing. The Orlando United Assistance Center opened to provide long-term support to families and victims and is still being used.



In July 2017, the Orlando International Drive Response and Recovery tabletop exercise was conducted and involved an active shooter and IED component on International Drive. Orlando's International Drive, commonly known as I-Drive, is a major thoroughfare in Orlando and is the city's main tourist strip. The I-Drive area is home to various entertainment complexes, major hotels, water and theme parks, various resorts, museums, restaurants, bars, outlet malls and other tourism-related commercial properties and tourist attractions. As terrorists continue to change their attack methodology, the CRDSTF continues to identify vulnerable areas that may be targets, such as International Drive. The exercise focused on information sharing, emergency response and recovery operations that would be implemented with first responders and privately-owned businesses located on International Drive.

Hurricane Irma was the first storm in recent history to threaten the entire Florida Peninsula. The strength of this storm had devastating impacts on several Caribbean Islands and was a Category 4 storm as it moved towards Florida, and all 67 Florida counties prepared for Irma's impact. Hurricane Irma was a natural disaster, but Florida must prepare for response to any disaster impacting human health or safety. Multiple agencies throughout the state continue to support recovery efforts in the aftermath of these events. Many of the recovery efforts that are



still ongoing due to the hurricanes would also be utilized during the aftermath of a terrorist incident.

During and after the hurricane, the Florida Department of Health (DOH) dispatched special needs shelter augmentation teams, healthcare facility assessment teams, and environmental health assessment teams. DOH is responsible for managing and staffing all special needs shelters in Florida. The deployed special needs shelter augmentation teams either supplemented personnel or set-up overflow for those shelters that were at

capacity. Special needs shelters have always been a challenge to operate as the needs of these clients tend to be greater than those of a general shelter. The environmental health assessment teams performed assessments of mobile home parks, food inspections for shelters, sewage discharge and overflow assessments. DOH organized several healthcare facility assessment teams to contact those organizations that had not reported their facility status in FLHealthSTAT. These teams made multiple attempts to contact each facility. Those that could

not be reached were visited and a Healthcare Facility Assessment Form was completed. Over 1,500 facilities were contacted by these teams.

The Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement (OALE) provided assistance through the evacuation of residents, livestock, and domestic animals from Central and South Florida. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services mobilized staff in conjunction with Emergency Support Function (ESF-17) Animal Protection and Agriculture to set-up an incident command post collaborating with multi-discipline partners from the State Agriculture Response Team.

The SERDSTF deployed UASI-purchased unmanned aircraft, more popularly known as drones, to assist with response and recovery efforts. While deployed to the Lower Keys for search and rescue operations, the City of Miami and USAR FL-TF2 were able to get Notices to Airmen within minutes of identifying an area in which they needed to operate. Drones were able to perform many critical tasks as this impending disaster unfolded, including making damage assessments post-storm on two collapsed cranes in the City of Miami's downtown area. The City of Miami's Division of Emergency Management has also tasked its drone fleet to document debris management by measuring the amount of debris as it is collected and delivered to official sites around the city. They are also currently working with the City of Miami Office of Resilience and Sustainability documenting king tides along Miami's coastal areas.

2017 Domestic Security Achievements

Through domestic security strategic efforts and initiatives, Florida has experienced several success stories due to the training, exercises, equipment and technology purchased with SHSP and UASI grant funds. Enhanced information sharing technology helped to mitigate potential threats at numerous mass gatherings held throughout the state. Law enforcement data sharing technology led to the identification, location and apprehension of suspects wanted for a variety of crimes including carjacking, burglary and armed robbery. Equipment purchased for Hazardous Materials Specialty Teams was used in response to an ammonia release and an explosion at an active laboratory that required onsite air monitoring, medical evaluation and decontamination.

Interoperable communication assets provided crucial assistance to federal, state and local law enforcement and fire-fighting agencies. Grant funds also purchased critical equipment for the Bomb and SWAT specialty response teams that has proved to be invaluable when responding to incidents. A bomb team robot and BearCat (armored personnel carrier) were used this year when an individual was shooting at officers while barricaded in his residence. The bomb robot breached the residence and allowed the situation to be resolved with minimal injury, proving that the use of the robot was safer than traditional methods.

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

equipment for specialty response teams, including an EOD robotic platform and portable hydraulic entry tool, and trainings and exercises for campus security, specialty teams and all-hazards incident management².

2017 Domestic Security Funding

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

Florida's FFY 2017 Domestic Security Funding Process

Florida's nine discipline-based funding committees, made up of approximately 250 multi-jurisdictional domestic security partners, met to consider previously identified needs, develop project solutions to fill those needs, and recommend funding from anticipated 2017 federal grant programs. These project recommendations were scored by a Peer Review Panel and prioritized by the SWG Executive Board and DSOC for approval. The prioritized projects were submitted to Governor Scott for consideration in his recommended budget. Florida's Legislature approved the projects during the budget process, granting spending authority to the state's administrative agency to pass federal funds through to state and local agencies that have agreed to implement the approved projects.

Florida's FFY 2017 Domestic Security Awards

For FFY 2017, Florida received a total of \$143,004,852 in domestic security funding to support Florida's Domestic Security Strategic Plan. Congress allocated \$20,175,672 to Florida through the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP). The HSGP is comprised of three separate grants: State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI), and Operation Stonegarden (OPSG). This year, Florida ranked fifth in total dollar amount received from SHSP funding, with a total of \$11,023,500, behind New York, California, Texas and Illinois, even though it is the third most populous state. For a more in-depth overview of the HSGP and other domestic security grant programs for which Florida received funding in 2017, refer to Appendix E. As with previous years, DHS allocates funds based on risk and anticipated effectiveness, as determined by the DHS application review process.

Domestic security partners work diligently to ensure funds are applied for maximum impact across our communities to the overall benefit of all citizens and visitors, recognizing that the available grant funds will not support all of Florida's needs. Charts and information on the following pages depict the FFY 2017 grant awards by grant type and the regional distribution of 2017 grant dollars. Additional information, including cumulative award amounts, is located in the appendices.

² The annual funding process does not examine the total funding shortfalls that would exist if Florida were to identify all needs related to our ability to prepare, protect, prevent, mitigate, respond and recover from terrorist threats or incidents. The breadth of such a comprehensive examination would produce an unrealistic (given funding amounts that would be required for such a capacity) level of capability. Instead, the DSOC focuses on achievable goals with limited federal funds.

Appendix A: Florida's 2017 Award Amounts by Grant Type

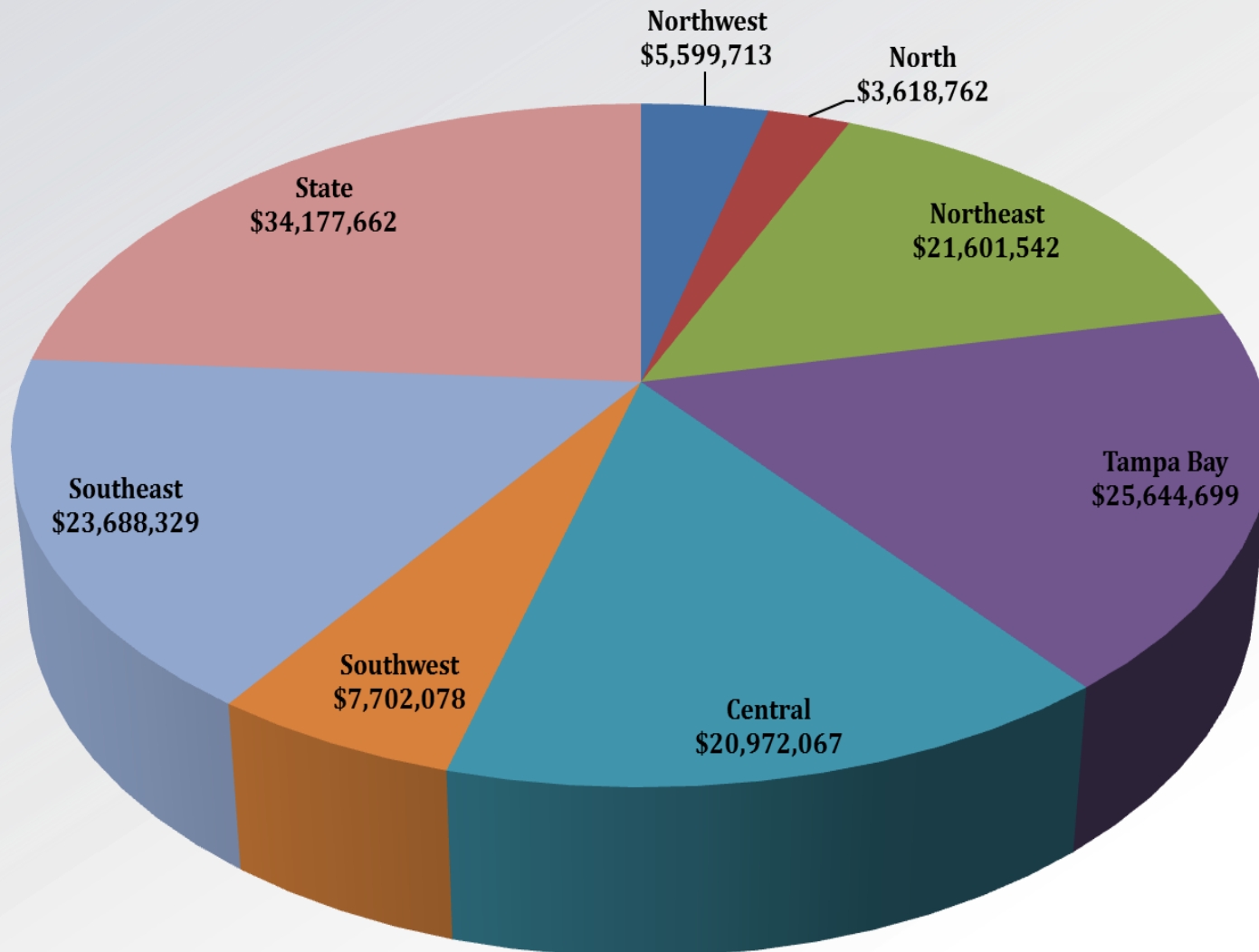
Grants	2017 Award
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$55,217,609
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$12,145,992
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$30,140,877
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)	\$15,865,902
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$1,135,172
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$7,215,850
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	\$11,023,500
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program	\$8,017,000
Urban Area Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$2,242,950
TOTAL	\$143,004,852

Appendix B: 2017 Domestic Security Funding by Region

FY 2017 Domestic Security Grants	State	Northwest	North	Northeast	Tampa Bay	Central	Southwest	Southeast
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$0	\$2,087,079	\$706,803	\$15,269,668	\$15,031,499	\$13,019,354	\$3,101,187	\$6,002,019
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$6,013,260	\$407,747	\$225,276	\$972,059	\$1,105,983	\$988,793	\$594,331	\$1,838,543
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$15,464,386	\$1,387,930	\$1,200,572	\$2,159,585	\$2,326,766	\$2,960,414	\$1,631,606	\$3,009,618
Department of Transportation Grants and Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$0	\$351,900	\$0	\$1,514,270	\$1,888,449	\$999,101	\$0	\$2,462,130
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)	\$9,519,541	\$646,112	\$684,269	\$964,516	\$1,022,966	\$1,063,859	\$829,736	\$1,134,903
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)*	\$0	\$65,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$195,172	\$315,000	\$460,000
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)	\$3,180,475	\$653,945	\$801,842	\$721,444	\$1,113,536	\$1,745,374	\$1,230,218	\$1,576,666
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,837,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,180,000
Urban Area Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$218,500	\$0	\$0	\$2,024,450
TOTAL	\$34,177,662	\$5,599,713	\$3,618,762	\$21,601,542	\$25,644,699	\$20,972,067	\$7,702,078	\$23,688,329

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

FY 2017 Distribution of Awards \$143,004,852



Appendix C: 2017 Domestic Security Funding by County

County	AFGP	ASPR	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	UASI-NGP	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Alachua	\$1,525,206	\$251,031	\$ 327,451	\$83,465			\$153,602			\$2,340,755
Baker	\$278,824		\$ 69,898	\$43,543						\$392,265
Bay	\$20,383	\$24,989	\$ 153,671	\$82,551		\$36,525	\$374,681			\$692,800
Bradford			\$ 68,599	\$46,018						\$114,617
Brevard	\$2,136,861		\$ 399,700	\$145,857		\$999,101	\$270,001			\$3,951,520
Broward	\$1,173,783	\$43,617	\$ 774,404	\$347,474	\$140,000	\$646,121	\$372,553	\$524,500		\$4,022,452
Calhoun			\$ 75,954	\$43,704						\$119,658
Charlotte			\$ 93,247	\$80,757	\$80,000		\$14,102			\$268,106
Citrus			\$ 114,534	\$75,713			\$67,250			\$257,497
Clay	\$2,627,725		\$ 193,945	\$72,030			\$43,764			\$2,937,464
Collier		\$20,308	\$ 199,636	\$105,778	\$50,000		\$436,955			\$812,677
Columbia			\$ 122,654	\$52,358			\$58,000			\$233,012
Desoto			\$ 136,085	\$57,364			\$14,936			\$208,385
Dixie		\$5,367,914								\$5,367,914
Duval			\$ 69,458	\$54,783						\$124,241
Escambia	\$8,919,985	\$24,828	\$ 465,116	\$204,706		\$1,514,270	\$385,233			\$11,514,138
Flagler		\$30,000	\$ 444,313	\$106,735		\$315,375	\$40,890			\$937,313
Franklin		\$26,000	\$ 91,582	\$66,603						\$184,185
Gadsden			\$ 68,500	\$53,561						\$122,061
Gilchrist	\$117,143		\$ 71,576	\$50,709						\$239,428

County	AFGP	ASPR	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	UASI-NGP	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Glades			\$ 71,165	\$42,454						\$113,619
Gulf	\$57,143		\$ 72,751	\$54,817						\$184,711
Hamilton			\$ 68,599	\$43,756						\$112,355
Hardee			\$ 82,887	\$46,275						\$129,162
Hendry			\$ 68,219	\$47,171						\$115,390
Hernando			\$ 213,599	\$79,510			\$14,102			\$307,211
Highlands			\$ 165,163	\$58,737			\$29,806			\$253,706
Hillsborough	\$9,137,709	\$40,032	\$ 457,029	\$263,405		\$1,888,449	\$761,655	\$218,500		\$12,766,779
Holmes	\$328,572		\$ 70,886	\$41,180						\$440,638
Indian River			\$ 171,743	\$77,858	\$75,172					\$324,773
Jackson	\$717,750		\$ 70,892	\$49,905						\$838,547
Jefferson				\$54,793						\$54,793
Lafayette			\$ 70,962	\$41,929						\$112,891
Lake	\$1,282,331	\$32,000	\$ 230,390	\$91,715						\$1,636,436
Lee	\$246,108	\$32,023	\$ 240,629	\$152,035	\$135,000		\$438,873			\$1,244,668
Leon	\$430,370		\$ 70,800	\$87,854			\$743,842			\$1,332,866
Levy			\$ 87,661	\$59,095						\$146,756
Liberty	\$33,502		\$ 367,850	\$40,097						\$441,449
Madison			\$ 73,589	\$44,154						\$117,743
Manatee	\$1,329,540		\$ 297,094	\$116,140	\$50,000		\$114,474			\$1,907,248

County	AFGP	ASPR	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	UASI-NGP	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Marion			\$ 288,883	\$96,637			\$133,645			\$519,165
Martin	\$1,738,436		\$ 229,610	\$77,661	\$120,000		\$87,279			\$2,252,986
Miami-Dade	\$950,361	\$133,437	\$ 1,455,089	\$451,631	\$170,000	\$1,816,009	\$658,401	\$1,200,000		\$6,834,928
Monroe			\$ 131,557	\$66,884			\$14,102			\$212,543
Nassau	\$1,907,451		\$ 132,067	\$64,241			\$2,600			\$2,106,359
Okaloosa	\$24,981		\$ 239,357	\$85,093	\$65,000		\$181,685			\$596,116
Okeechobee		\$24,000	\$ 68,076	\$46,612						\$138,688
Orange	\$6,809,287		\$ 743,673	\$234,405			\$1,249,986			\$9,037,351
Osceola	\$743,894		\$ 208,591	\$86,328						\$1,038,813
Palm Beach	\$3,877,875		\$ 648,568	\$268,914	\$150,000		\$531,610	\$299,950		\$5,776,917
Pasco			\$ 275,583	\$133,222	\$100,000		\$16,108			\$524,913
Pinellas	\$1,216,986		\$ 778,795	\$221,412			\$16,142			\$2,233,335
Polk	\$4,676,804		\$ 292,396	\$149,449			\$238,279			\$5,356,928
Putnam			\$ 89,742	\$57,090						\$146,832
Santa Rosa	\$938,250		\$ 115,496	\$77,000			\$56,689			\$1,187,435
Sarasota	\$1,525,539		\$ 292,292	\$122,688			\$181,072			\$2,121,591
Seminole			\$ 412,739	\$113,600			\$122,000			\$648,339
St. Johns	\$10,477		\$ 193,742	\$84,678			\$2,600			\$291,497
St. Lucie		\$82,553	\$ 329,078	\$96,487			\$16,108			\$524,226
Sumter			\$ 111,943	\$53,980						\$165,923

County	AFGP	ASPR	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	UASI-NGP	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Suwannee			\$ 70,800	\$48,572						\$119,372
Taylor			\$ 72,921	\$55,342						\$128,263
Union			\$ 71,243	\$43,279						\$114,522
Volusia	\$308,545		\$ 234,890	\$139,948						\$683,383
Wakulla	\$125,788		\$ 72,863	\$56,361						\$255,012
Walton			\$ 71,858	\$61,534						\$133,392
Washington			\$ 72,752	\$43,593						\$116,345
State		\$6,013,260	\$15,464,386	\$9,519,541			\$3,180,475		\$8,017,000	\$42,194,662

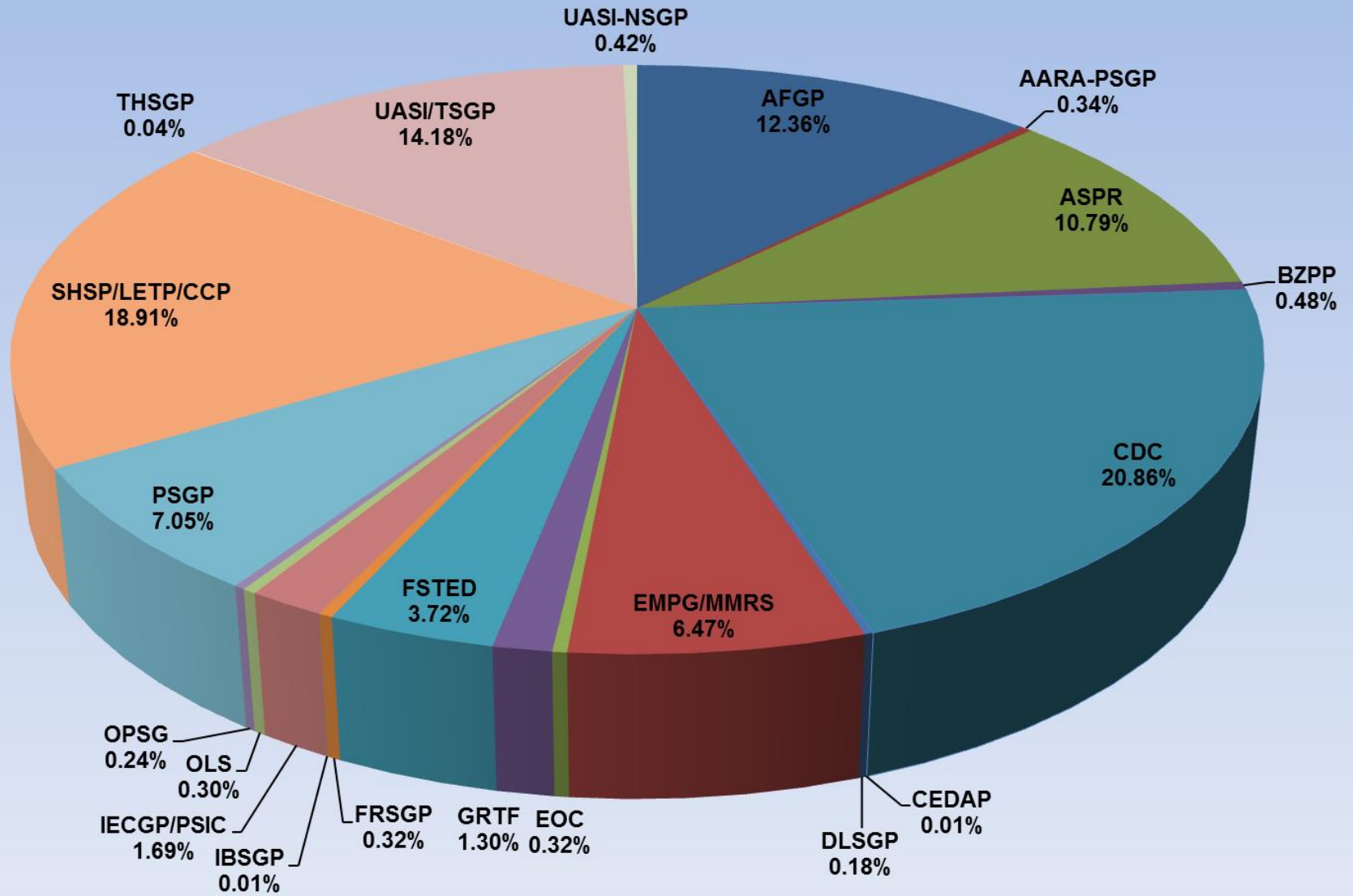
- “State” includes state agency projects and projects coordinated by the state on behalf of local governments.
- The ASPR grant includes allotments for “Direct funding for Hospitals” and “Funding to Health Care Coalitions” that are not provided to specific counties but by region. A breakdown of the regional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

Appendix D: Florida's 2001-17 Domestic Security Awards

From 2001 to 2017, Florida has received over \$2.7 billion in domestic security funds.

Grant	2001-2017 Awards
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$344,082,018
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: Port Security Grant Program (ARRA-PSGP)	\$9,506,211
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$300,199,301
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)	\$13,467,888
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$580,573,352
Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP)	\$337,190
Department of Transportation Grants and Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$196,205,449
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)	\$5,064,150
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) and Metropolitan Medical Response System Program (MMRS)	\$180,044,172
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program*	\$8,898,000
Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development (FSTED)	\$103,425,148
General Revenue Trust Fund (GRTF)	\$36,102,049
Freight Rail Security Grant Program (FRSGP)	\$8,810,644
Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)	\$230,623
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP) and Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC) Grant Program	\$47,057,597
Operation Liberty Shield (OLS)	\$8,400,000
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$6,797,349
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)	\$526,429,472
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	\$1,202,478
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program and Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)	\$394,805,929
Urban Area Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$11,769,591
TOTAL	\$2,783,408,611

2001-2017 Domestic Security Funding \$2,783,408,611



Appendix E: Florida's 2001-17 Domestic Security Awards by Region

FY 2001-17 Domestic Security Grants	State*	Northwest	North	Northeast	Tampa Bay	Central	Southwest	Southeast
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$2,052,067	\$29,996,855	\$8,625,042	\$56,672,497	\$46,091,018	\$80,065,869	\$41,925,651	\$78,653,019
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	\$137,751,554	\$14,885,030	\$8,019,855	\$19,827,794	\$31,113,595	\$27,144,356	\$16,302,710	\$45,154,408
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)**	\$2,591,000	\$681,498	\$150,000	\$981,500	\$2,695,964	\$2,323,426	\$400,000	\$3,644,500
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$356,699,426	\$20,520,922	\$18,296,885	\$28,502,944	\$35,884,504	\$41,536,700	\$23,693,250	\$55,438,721
Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP)**	\$3,785	\$53,435	\$24,000	\$3,785	\$3,785	\$53,100	\$88,650	\$106,650
Department of Transportation Grants and Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$519,723	\$12,130,621	\$4,800	\$44,048,236	\$28,895,549	\$18,163,169	\$6,788,411	\$85,654,940
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)**	\$5,064,150	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) and Metropolitan Medical Response System Program (MMRS)	\$96,787,920	\$6,967,194	\$7,418,122	\$12,273,181	\$15,727,444	\$13,723,621	\$9,054,550	\$18,092,140
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program**	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,800,000	\$0	\$2,548,000	\$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)**	\$5,262,077	\$0	\$0	\$3,548,567	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
General Revenue and Trust Funds (GRTF)**	\$32,323,716	\$18,663	\$11,654	\$23,309	\$31,866	\$60,636	\$21,842	\$65,363
Intercity Bus Security Grant Program (IBSGP)**	\$163,246	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$67,377	\$0	\$0	\$0

FY 2001-17 Domestic Security Grants (continued)	State*	Northwest	North	Northeast	Tampa Bay	Central	Southwest	Southeast
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP) and Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC) Grant Program**	\$12,755,884	\$2,325,037	\$3,850,000	\$4,906,915	\$6,951,390	\$6,929,424	\$5,603,947	\$3,735,000
Operation Liberty Shield (OLS)**	\$6,003,409	\$37,017	\$52,237	\$119,111	\$87,626	\$116,757	\$110,001	\$1,873,842
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$0	\$843,480	\$0	\$0	\$587,187	\$1,072,009	\$1,414,239	\$2,880,434
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)	\$195,673,545	\$33,921,985	\$30,513,074	\$45,125,504	\$56,724,598	\$56,753,520	\$38,444,813	\$69,272,433
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$435,000	\$0	\$0	\$767,478
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program and Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)**	\$2,185,979	\$0	\$0	\$40,110,057	\$87,995,330	\$53,680,247	\$0	\$210,834,316
Urban Area Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$91,990	\$1,698,314	\$150,000	\$0	\$9,829,287
TOTAL	\$856,432,481	\$126,784,320	\$76,965,669	\$260,642,231	\$333,508,257	\$313,543,906	\$146,146,606	\$665,840,142

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

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

Appendix F: Overview of Domestic Security Grants

Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)	Program Overview ³
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	The SHSP supports the implementation of state Homeland Security Strategies to address the identified planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism and other catastrophic events. SHSP also provides funding to implement initiatives in the State Preparedness Report.
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program	The UASI program addresses the unique planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs of high-threat, high-density urban areas, and assists them in building an enhanced and sustainable capacity to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism. In FY 2017, Florida has two UASIs: Miami/Ft. Lauderdale (combined) and Tampa.
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	The OPSG program provides funding to enhance cooperation and coordination among local, tribal, territorial, state, and federal law enforcement agencies in a joint mission to secure the United States' borders along routes of ingress from international borders to include travel corridors in states bordering Mexico and Canada, as well as states and territories with international water borders.
Citizen Corps Program (CCP)*	The Citizen Corps mission was to bring community and government leaders together to coordinate the involvement of community members and organizations in emergency preparedness, planning, mitigation, response, and recovery.
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)*	LETPP provided resources to law enforcement and public safety communities to support critical terrorism prevention activities, including establishing and enhancing fusion centers and collaborating with non-law enforcement partners, other government agencies and the private sector.
Metropolitan Medical Response (MMRS) Program*	The MMRS program supported the integration of emergency management, health, and medical systems into a coordinated response to mass casualty incidents caused by any hazard. Successful MMRS grantees reduced the consequences of a mass casualty incident during the initial period of a response by having augmented existing local operational response systems before an incident occurs.
Other Domestic Security-Related Grants	Program Overview
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA): Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)*	The ARRA PSGP was designed to create a sustainable, risk-based effort to protect critical port infrastructure from terrorism, particularly attacks using explosives and non-conventional threats that could cause major disruption to commerce, through projects that can be implemented quickly and create jobs.
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	AFGP awards aim to enhance response capabilities and to more effectively protect the health and safety of the public with respect to fire and other hazards. The grants enable local fire departments and emergency medical service organizations to purchase or receive training, conduct first responder health and safety programs, and buy equipment and response vehicles.

³ U.S. Department of Homeland Security, FEMA, Grant Programs Directorate Information Bulletin, No. 390, August 23, 2013.

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

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

*This grant is no longer funded as a discrete grant program, but all activities and costs previously associated with this grant are eligible for the FY 2017 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP).

Appendix G: Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan

Provided below are Florida's strategic goals and objectives found in the 2015-2017 Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan. For a complete copy of this document, please visit www.fdle.state.fl.us.

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

Objective 1.1 – PLANNING: Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community, as appropriate, in the development of executable strategic, operational and/or community-based approaches to meet defined objectives.

Objective 1.2 – PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNING: Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard and, as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available.

Objective 1.3 – OPERATIONAL COORDINATION: Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.

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

Objective 2.1 – FORENSICS AND ATTRIBUTION: Conduct forensic analysis and attribute terrorist acts (including the means and methods of terrorism) to their source, to include forensic analysis as well as attribution for an attack and for the preparation for an attack in an effort to prevent initial or follow on acts and/or swiftly develop counter-options.

Objective 2.2 – INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING: Provide timely, accurate and actionable information resulting from the planning, direction, collection, exploitation, processing, analysis, production, dissemination, evaluation and feedback of available information concerning threats to the United States, its people, property, or interests; the development, proliferation or use of WMDs; or any other matter bearing on U.S. national or homeland security by federal, state, local and other stakeholders. Information sharing is the ability to exchange intelligence, information, data, or knowledge among federal, state, local or private sector entities, as appropriate.

Objective 2.3 – INTERDICTION AND DISRUPTION: Delay, divert, intercept, halt, apprehend or secure threats and/or hazards.

Objective 2.4 – SCREENING, SEARCH AND DETECTION: Identify, discover, or locate threats and/or hazards through active and passive surveillance and search procedures. This may include the use of systematic examinations and assessments, sensor technologies, or physical investigation and intelligence.

Goal 3: *PROTECT* our citizens, residents, visitors and critical infrastructure against threats and hazards.

Objective 3.1 – ACCESS CONTROL AND IDENTITY VERIFICATION: Apply a broad range of physical, technological and cyber measures to control admittance to critical locations and systems, limiting access to authorized individuals to carry out legitimate activities.

Objective 3.2 – CYBERSECURITY: Protect against damage to, the unauthorized use of, and/or the exploitation of (and, if needed, the restoration of) electronic communications systems and services (and the information contained therein).

Objective 3.3 – PHYSICAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES: Reduce or mitigate risks, including actions targeted at threats, vulnerabilities and/or consequences, by controlling movement and protecting borders, critical infrastructure and the homeland.

Objective 3.4 – RISK MANAGEMENT: Identify, assess and prioritize risks to inform protection activities and investments.

Objective 3.5 – SUPPLY CHAIN INTEGRITY AND SECURITY: Identify, discover or locate threats and/or hazards through active and passive surveillance and search procedures. This may include the use of systematic examinations and assessments, sensor technologies, or physical investigation and intelligence.

Goal 4: *MITIGATE* the impact of incidents and events to reduce the loss of life and to property and the environment.

Objective 4.1 – COMMUNITY RESILIENCE: Lead the integrated effort to recognize, understand, and communicate, plan and address risks so that the community can develop a set of actions to accomplish mitigation and improve resilience.

Objective 4.2 – LONG-TERM VULNERABILITY REDUCTION: Build and sustain resilient systems, communities and critical infrastructure and key resource lifelines so as to reduce their vulnerability to natural, technological and human-caused incidents, by lessening the likelihood, severity and duration of the adverse consequences related to these incidents.

Objective 4.3 – RISK AND DISASTER RESILIENCE ASSESSMENT: Assess risk and disaster resilience so that decision makers, responders and community members can take informed action to reduce their entity's risk and increase their resilience.

Objective 4.4 – THREATS AND HAZARD IDENTIFICATION: Identify the threats and hazards that occur in the geographic area, determine the frequency and magnitude, and incorporate the findings into the analysis and planning processes, so as to clearly understand the needs of a community or entity.

Goal 5: *RESPOND* in an immediate, efficient, and coordinated manner, focused on the survivors and their needs.

Objective 5.1 – CRITICAL TRANSPORTATION: Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of people and animals, and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment and services into the affected areas.

Objective 5.2 – ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE/HEALTH SAFETY: Ensure the availability of guidance and resources to address all hazards including hazardous materials, acts of terrorism and natural disasters in support of the responder operations and the affected communities.

Objective 5.3 – FATALITY MANAGEMENT SERVICES: Provide fatality management services, including body recovery and victim identification, working with state and local authorities to provide temporary mortuary solutions, sharing information with mass care services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing persons/remains, and providing counseling to the bereaved.

Objective 5.4 – INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS: Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.

Objective 5.5 – MASS CARE SERVICES: Provide life-sustaining services to the affected population with a focus on hydration, feeding and sheltering to those who have the most need, as well as support for reunifying families.

Objective 5.6 – MASS SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS: Deliver traditional and atypical search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving the greatest number of endangered lives in the shortest time possible.

Objective 5.7 – ON-SCENE SECURITY AND PROTECTION: Ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for people and communities located within affected areas and also for all traditional and atypical response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.

Objective 5.8 – OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS: Ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of security, situational awareness, and operations by any and all means available, among and between affected communities in the impact area, and all response forces.

Objective 5.9 – PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SERVICES AND RESOURCES: Provide essential public and private services and resources to the affected population and surrounding communities, to include emergency power to critical facilities, fuel support for emergency responders, and access to community staples (i.e., grocery stores, pharmacies, and banks) and other first response services.

Objective 5.10 – PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES: Provide lifesaving medical treatment via emergency medical services and related operations, and avoid additional

disease and injury, by providing targeted public health and medical support and products to all people in need within the affected area.

Objective 5.11 – SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT: Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects and the status of the response.

Goal 6: *RECOVER* quickly and effectively to restore our way of life following an incident or event.

Objective 6.1 – ECONOMIC RECOVERY: Return economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in a sustainable and economically viable community.

Objective 6.2 – HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES: Restore and improve health and social services networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health) and well-being of the whole community.

Objective 6.3 – HOUSING: Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.

Objective 6.4 – NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES: Protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate planning, mitigation, response and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate and restore them consistent with post-disaster community priorities, best practices and in compliance with appropriate environmental and historical preservation laws and executive orders.