

2022 Domestic Security Annual Report



Making Florida Safer



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Table of Contents

Introduction	2
Florida’s Domestic Security Governance Structure.....	2
2022 Statewide Domestic Security Priorities.....	4
2022 Domestic Security Mission Areas.....	4
Prepare	5
Prevent	5
Protect	5
Mitigate	6
Respond.....	6
Recover	7
2022 Domestic Security Funding	7
Florida’s FFY 2022 Domestic Security Funding Process.....	7
Florida’s FFY 2022 Domestic Security Awards.....	8
Appendix A: Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan.....	9
Appendix B: Florida’s 2005 – 2022 Domestic Security Awards.....	11
Appendix C: Florida’s FY2022 DSOC Approved Projects.....	12
Appendix D: Florida’s FY2022 OPSG Subrecipients.....	13

Introduction

The Domestic Security Oversight Council (DSOC) is responsible for submission of the *2022 Florida Domestic Security Annual Report* in compliance with [Section 943.0313, Florida Statutes](#). 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) 2022. Florida continues to take a proactive stance in critically assessing the state's readiness to combat terrorism along with providing information and resources for the safety of the community, while also ensuring the state's ability to prepare, prevent, protect, mitigate, respond to, and recover from terrorist incidents.

Florida's Domestic Security Governance Structure

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

Domestic Security Oversight Council

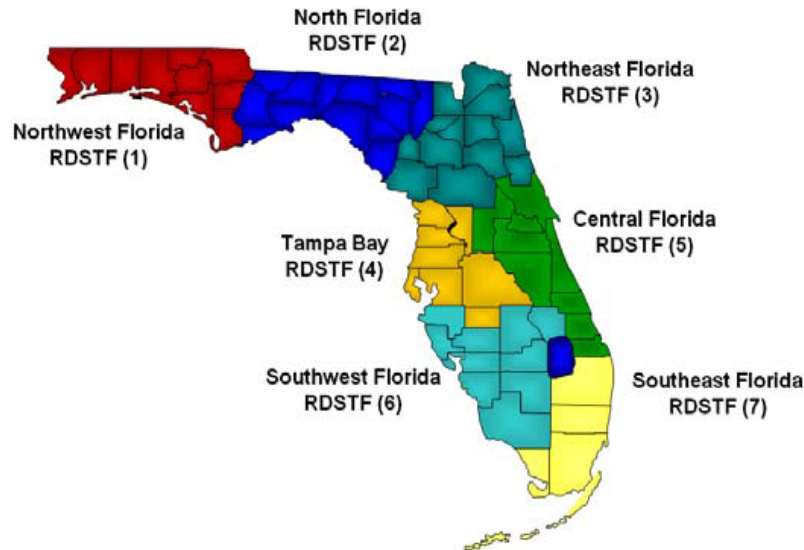
The DSOC was established by the Florida Legislature in 2004, with the Commissioner of FDLE as the Chair and the Director of the Florida Division of Emergency Management as the Vice-Chair ([Section 943.0313, F.S.](#)). DSOC provides executive direction on Florida's counterterrorism and domestic security efforts, along with providing recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature regarding domestic security funds and resources. The council also provides guidance to the RDSTFs and DSCG with respect to Florida's anti-terrorism strategies and is comprised of 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 Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, U.S. Coast Guard, Federal Bureau of Investigations, Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Attorney's Office and Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI).

Domestic Security Coordinating Group

The DSCG provides a structure for local, state, and federal partners to respond to changing threats and capabilities within the terrorism landscape. The DSCG is made up of representatives from eight multi-discipline focus groups and subject matter experts from the RDSTFs, designated urban areas, and private sector representatives. The DSCG's processes and decisions are issue-driven, supporting needs identified by the applicable focus groups. Each focus group vets the issues to assess statewide needs, address security gaps, and identify funding implications. The DSCG's Executive Board then provides this information and recommendations to DSOC and the chief of domestic security.

Regional Domestic Security Task Forces

Pursuant to [Section 943.0312, F.S.](#), seven RDSTFs were established. The RDSTFs are co-chaired by the regional Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) Special Agent in Charge and one Sheriff or Police Chief from within the region. Each RDSTF consists of local, multi-disciplinary representatives who collectively support the mission. The RDSTFs serve as the representatives for their region at the state level.



DSCG Focus Groups

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

Urban Area Security Initiative

The UASI provides grant funds for federally designated urban areas that are considered high-threat and high-density. In 2022, Florida received UASI funding for the Orlando, Tampa, and Miami/Ft. Lauderdale urban areas. The UASI representatives actively participate with the RDSTFs in their regions and serve as voting members of the DSCG committees. Collectively, UASIs have one vote on the DSCG Executive Board and are represented by three non-voting members on DSOC.

2022 Domestic Security Priorities

DSOC establishes a list of priorities on an annual basis to address the present threat landscape. Projects submitted for grant funding aligning with the priorities are given additional consideration in the approval process. However, the priorities do not preclude other projects from receiving State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) funds. DSOC updated their funding priorities this year to include the following:

- Projects enhancing capabilities for preventing a terrorist attack (i.e.: *If you see something, say something*)
- Projects enhancing cybersecurity initiatives that meet the criteria set by the Cyber Preparedness Advisory Group and approved by the DSOC, updated on March 27, 2018.
- Projects that enhance and sustain information and intelligence sharing, including data sharing.
- Projects that protect critical infrastructure/soft targets.
- The support of new and innovative initiatives or pilot projects for new technology and equipment that may increase the prevention and/or response to terrorist acts, especially those addressing emergent threats (e.g. transnational criminal organizations unmanned aircraft systems, weapons of mass destruction) or used to combat domestic violent extremism projects that are aimed at building protective capabilities of individuals and groups).
- Projects that focus on maintaining an enhanced state of readiness for specialty response resources including CBRNE (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and high yield Explosives) mission critical capabilities.

DHS also sets national priorities. These were updated in 2022 to include the following:

- Enhancing the Protection of Soft Targets/Crowded Places - 3%
- Enhancing Information and Intelligence Sharing and Cooperation with Federal Agencies, including DHS – 3%
- Combating Domestic Violent Extremism – 3%
- Enhancing Community Preparedness and Resilience – 3%
- Enhancing Cybersecurity – no minimum spend requirement
- Enhancing Election Security – no minimum spend requirement

The DSOC ensures that the domestic security funding Florida receives is used towards projects that support both the DSOC state and DHS national priorities (for list of DSOC approved projects, see Appendix C).

2022 Domestic Security Mission Areas

The Federal Emergency Management Agency supports the National Preparedness Goal that focuses on preparing the whole community for disasters and emergencies through core capabilities. Florida uses the National Preparedness Goal core capabilities to develop priorities and initiatives to address gaps and vulnerabilities. The 2021-2023 Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan uses the mission areas of prepare, prevent, protect, mitigate, respond, and recover to define goals and objectives in achieving Florida's vision of preparedness (reference Appendix A). This report highlights this year's accomplishments in Florida's domestic security-related capabilities along with efforts made to ensure the safety and security of Florida's citizens and visitors.

PREPARE

Florida's collaboration with state, local, private, and other key stakeholders strengthens our preparation towards the evolving terrorist threats and activities. As a result, this improves the coordination of training and exercises, raises awareness, shares intelligence and information, and decreases impacts, saving lives and improving recovery efforts. There are various examples of how Florida prepares for domestic security related incidents and events.

All regions conducted trainings and exercises in an effort to further establish preparedness. These trainings and exercises consisted of active shooters, use of a ROOK (an armored critical incident vehicle), and explosive breaches. The explosive breaches were focused on SWAT efforts and hostage rescues. Several regions also completed cybersecurity training. The areas of focus of these cyber trainings were primarily geared towards healthcare and airports.

Additionally, the next Florida Gubernatorial Inauguration will take place on January 3, 2023. In May 2022, the FDLE Tallahassee Regional Operations Center (TROC) and the North Florida RDSTF partners began the planning process. This process allows key stakeholders to prioritize their needs for this large-scale event.

PREVENT

An ongoing mission of Florida is to prevent and deter acts of terrorism. A key factor in achieving this goal is to gather, analyze, and share terrorism information and intelligence with public and private partners. Florida's Fusion Center network works to continuously develop, identify, assess, and share information and intelligence with the primary purpose of thwarting criminal activity and domestic security threats.

The Fusion Centers work alongside the DSCG to increase awareness and training of Suspicious Activity Reporting. This includes supporting training on behavioral indicators developed based on past incidents and increasing awareness of the "If You See Something, Say Something™" hotline and other methods of suspicious activity reporting. Florida continues to lead the nation in training on indicators and received over 1,500 tips through the hotline in 2022.



PROTECT

Protecting Florida residents, visitors, and critical infrastructure against acts of terrorism is a top priority. Physical and virtual security measures control access to critical locations and systems. These measures protect against the unauthorized access, control, release, exploitation of, or damage to electronic communications systems, data, and services.

In continued preparation for the 2023 Gubernatorial Inauguration, FDLE TROC facilitated explosive blast modeling via the DHS. The results of this assessment were evaluated to ensure the safety and security of these critical infrastructure sites during events.

Various regions also participated in bomb training with scenario-based incidents. These bomb squads were called out to real-life bomb threat events, utilizing their RDSTF equipment. Region 2 engaged in the Security at First Entry Assessment. This assessment was in preparation for the opening of a charter high school. FDLE TROC and DHS performed a physical security assessment at the site of the school.

Florida has also been a national front runner in the purchase and use of portable or mobile vehicle barriers, which was a primary topic of discussion at both the Executive Board and DSOC meetings in 2022. These barriers have been used at various special events as a statewide deployable and shareable asset, and a 7-year plan is being utilized in the effort to ensure that all regions have the opportunity to establish and maintain this capability.

MITIGATE

Florida continues to mitigate the impact of an incident to preserve life, property, and the environment. Mitigation efforts promote community resilience through education, participation, and informed decision making, which assists communities to adapt, withstand, and recover from incidents.

Public gatherings and crowded places remain a target of terrorist attacks and other extremist actors because of their relative accessibility and large number of potential targets. The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, or CISA, housed within DHS, addressed the mitigation of potential risks for:

- Identifying Suspicious Behavior
- Preparing and Responding to Active Assailants
- Preventing and Responding to Bombings
- Protecting Against Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems
- Preparing for and Responding to Vehicle Ramming Attacks
- Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace
- Business Continuity and Preparedness
- Election Security

The Southeast Florida Fusion Center provided a situational awareness flyer regarding the recent increase of migrant landings in South Florida. This information is intended to support local, state, and federal government agencies in developing/prioritizing protective and support measures relating to existing or emerging threats to homeland security.

RESPOND

Florida responds by utilizing the National Incident Management System, or NIMS, framework which is focused on saving lives, stabilizing community life-lines, protecting property and the environment, and meeting basic human needs. Saving lives and maintaining community stability requires constant effort. Therefore, several regions responded to suspicious packages and bomb threats towards high schools, colleges and universities, as well as government agencies.

Region 6 experienced an incident resulting in the use of a ROOK. This was in response to a barricaded subject who had broken into a hunting cabin. The subject shot at a Sheriff's Office drone from inside the structure, and after many hours of attempted negotiations and de-escalation, along with the use of gas deployments, the subject began shooting from inside the structure towards a BearCat and the ROOK. The ROOK sustained multiple gunshots; however, the officer was kept safe from any injuries. The regions are thankful to have this piece of equipment, as it has proved to be an essential and lifesaving tool in responding to violent suspects.



RECOVER

Responding quickly and effectively to an incident contributes to state and local efforts on returning the community to pre-incident levels. In September, our state had to prepare, protect, respond, and recover from Hurricane Ian. This storm was a major category 4 hurricane that delivered widespread destruction to southwest Florida.

Hurricane Ian hit Naples, Fort Myers Beach, Sanibel Island, and Pine Island hard, leaving millions without power over a large area of Florida. The storm surge engulfed Sanibel Island and Pine Island, leaving behind its devastation. The Sanibel Causeway and the Pine Island Bridge suffered damage, limiting access to these islands.

The recovery efforts of all seven regions included deployment of FDLE personnel and grant-funded assets, such as the fifth-wheel trailer, referred to as the JIC (Joint Incident Command), the BERG units, and the JAG units. These assets provided personnel with a kitchen, sleeping quarters, lavatories, and workspaces. Other deployed equipment included the Mobile Command Centers from various regions, Mutual Aid Radio Communications units (otherwise known as MARC) from across the state, the EDICS (Emergency Deployable Interoperable Communications System) truck and trailer from Region 2, as well as search and rescue teams, generators, and chainsaws that were provided by all regions.

Following Hurricane Ian, Florida also experienced landfall from Hurricane Nicole in November. Although this storm did not compare to the destruction of Ian, Hurricane Nicole stressed recovery efforts as Florida responded to both hurricanes. While FDLE personnel deployment was not required for this storm, they did assist in staffing the State Emergency Operations Center.

2022 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 2022 Domestic Security Funding Process

Florida's eight DSCG Focus Groups met to consider previously identified needs, develop project solutions to fill those needs, and recommend funding, based on their area of focus, from anticipated 2022 federal grant programs. These project recommendations were prioritized by the DSCG Executive Board and then submitted to DSOC for approval. The approved prioritized projects were included in Florida's appropriations act providing the state's administrative agency authority to pass federal funds through to state and local agencies that have agreed to implement the projects.

Florida faces the challenge of sustaining capabilities and funding critical needs while experiencing limited grant dollars. There continues to be needs that far exceed the federal award the state receives in domestic security funding. Due to steady reductions of DHS grant funding, Florida was not able to support several requests for FFY 2022. The request approved for FFY 2022 does not include all of the potential needs for Florida. Additionally, it does not include the projects eliminated or reduced before reaching the Executive Board as part of the funding process¹.

Florida's FFY 2022 Domestic Security Awards

The Homeland Security Grant Program is comprised of three separate grants: SHSP, UASI/UASI Non-Profit and Operation Stonegarden (OPSG). The purpose of the OPSG program is to support enhanced cooperation and coordination with U.S. Customs and Border Protection, United States Border Patrol, federal and state agencies, as well as local and tribal territories to increase operational capabilities. OPSG funds should be used for operational overtime costs associated with law enforcement activities in support of border law enforcement agencies for increased border security enhancement. OPSG includes three eligible applicant tiers: Tier 1 entities are entities on a physical border in states bordering Canada, Mexico, and states and territories with international water borders; Tier 2 entities are those not located on the physical border or international water, but are contiguous to a Tier 1 county; Tier 3 entities are those not located on the physical border or international water, but are contiguous to a Tier 2 eligible subrecipient. As a state, Florida received \$2,752,500 in OPSG funds this year.

Additionally, Florida received \$9,343,905 from SHSP funding and \$22,350,000 from UASI funding. The state ranked fifth in total dollar amount received from SHSP funding, behind New York, California, Texas, and Illinois. DHS allocates funds based on risk and anticipated effectiveness, as determined by the DHS application review process.

Charts and information on the following pages depict the FFY 2022 grant awards and distribution of grant dollars. Additional information, including award amounts, is located in the appendices.

¹ The annual funding process does not examine the total funding shortfalls that would exist if Florida were to identify all needs related to our ability to prepare, protect, prevent, mitigate, respond and recover from terrorist threats or incidents. Such a comprehensive review 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 Domestic Security Strategic Plan

Provided below are Florida's strategic goals and objectives found in the 2021-2023 Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan. For a complete copy of this document, please visit <http://www.fdle.state.fl.us>.

GOAL 1: Prepare for domestic security related incidents and events.

Objective 1.1: Planning - Develop and maintain strategic, operational plans, policies and/or procedures to meet defined goals as outlined by the plan to prevent and preempt against current and emerging threats. Review annually.

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

Objective 1.3: Operational Coordination - Mandate the use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for an event and/or incident.

Objective 1.4: Enhancing Capabilities - Identify and enhance capabilities through planning, training, equipping and exercising.

GOAL 2: Prevent and deter acts of terrorism.

Objective 2.1: Information and Intelligence Sharing - Recognize, gather, analyze and share terrorism information and intelligence with public and private partners incorporating the established fusion process.

Objective 2.2: Interdiction of Threats - Ensure collaboration with public and private partners to investigate and interdict actionable threats.

Objective 2.3: Identify Current and Emerging Threats - Monitor and analyze national and international trend patterns to identify current and emerging threats.

GOAL 3: Protect our residents, visitors and critical infrastructure against acts of terrorism.

Objective 3.1: Access Control and Identity Verification - Provide physical and virtual measures to control access to critical locations and systems.

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

Objective 3.3: Physical Protective Measures - Reduce risks by protecting borders, coastline, soft targets and critical infrastructure facilities through appropriate physical security measures.

GOAL 4: Mitigate the impact of an incident to preserve life, property and the environment.

Objective 4.1: Community Resilience - Promote resilience through education, participation and informed decision making to assist communities to adapt, withstand and recover from incidents.

Objective 4.2: Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction - Build and sustain systems, processes, policies and procedures to reduce the severity and duration of adverse long-term consequences to improve resilience following incidents.

Objective 4.3: Risk and Resilience Assessment - Promote the use of risk assessments to improve the overall safety and security of the population and infrastructure to reduce recovery time.

GOAL 5: Respond utilizing NIMS framework in an immediate and coordinated manner focused on saving lives, stabilizing community life-lines, protecting property and the environment and meeting basic human needs.

Objective 5.1: Evacuation - Implement plans or methods to evacuate and receive people and animals from affected areas.

Objective 5.2: Critical Incident Access - Ensure access for vital personnel, equipment and services into and out of the affected areas.

Objective 5.3: Mass Search and Rescue Operations - Rapidly deploy search and rescue resources to save lives.

Objective 5.4: On-Scene Security and Protection - Provide a safe and secure environment within the affected area.

Objective 5.5: Operational Communications - Deploy interoperable communication platforms for public safety entities.

Objective 5.6: Public Messaging and Risk Communications - Ensure timely release of information to the public for situational awareness using available platforms.

Objective 5.7: Public and Private Services and Resources - Provide essential public and private services and resources to the affected communities.

Objective 5.8: Healthcare System Response - Support the delivery of healthcare and related functions during incidents.

Objective 5.9: Victim and Witness Management Services - Provide incident investigation resources and family reunification. Provide victim and witness services including counseling, body recovery, victim identification and temporary mortuary services.

Objective 5.10: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive materials (CBRNE) - Deploy appropriately typed response teams to CBRNE incidents.

Objective 5.11: Cyber Incident Response- Deploy a cyber disruption response team to investigate and mitigate the effect of and assist in the recovery from cyber incidents.

GOAL 6: Recover quickly and effectively following an incident

Objective 6.1: Post Incident Recovery - Assist state and local efforts to return the community to pre-incident levels.

Appendix B: Florida's 2005 - 2022 Domestic Security Awards

Year	SHSP	UASI	OPSG
2022	\$ 9,343,905	\$ 22,350,000	\$ 2,752,500
2021	\$ 9,701,894	\$ 22,350,000	\$ 2,671,000
2020	\$ 10,159,000	\$ 21,750,000	\$ 3,009,335
2019	\$ 10,566,000	\$ 13,500,000	\$ 3,082,563
2018	\$ 10,566,000	\$ 10,500,000	\$ 2,257,628
2017	\$ 11,023,500	\$ 8,017,000	\$ 1,135,172
2016	\$ 11,040,500	\$ 8,392,000	\$ 1,150,084
2015	\$ 11,040,500	\$ 8,500,000	\$ 1,150,084
2014	\$ 11,010,000	\$ 9,500,000	\$ 872,116
2013	\$ 9,574,272	\$ 8,500,000	\$ 954,977
2012	\$ 8,839,003	\$ 9,443,931	\$ 250,000
2011	\$ 16,505,787	\$ 18,813,435	\$ 250,000
2010	\$ 33,011,575	\$ 35,367,406	\$ 870,000
2009	\$ 35,236,000	\$ 35,356,550	Began in 2010
2008	\$ 37,725,163	\$ 41,036,993	
2007	\$ 44,239,454	\$ 45,483,072	
2006	\$ 45,025,770	\$ 55,246,140	
2005	\$ 44,728,450	\$ 30,885,716	

Appendix C: Florida's FY2022 DSOC Approved Projects

Project #	Title	Amount Requested	Total
1	FY2022 FC-Intell Sustainment of Fusion Center Personnel	\$ 902,638	\$ 61,800
2	FY2022 FC-Intell Sustainment of Fusion Center Operations	\$ 370,000	\$ 431,800
3	FY2022 PRR WebEOC Sustainment	\$ 126,000	\$ 557,800
4	FY2022 CY Cryptocurrency Investigative Tool	\$ 132,000	\$ 689,800
5	FY2022 SRT Bomb Sustainment	\$ 1,501,000	\$ 2,190,800
6	FY2022 SRT Hazmat Sustainment	\$ 799,123	\$ 2,989,923
7	FY2022 PA Sustainment of the If You See Something, Say Something Campaign	\$ 330,000	\$ 3,319,923
8	FY2022 LEDS Statewide Data Sharing System	\$ 1,128,176	\$ 4,448,099
9	FY2022 SRT USAR Sustainment	\$ 362,333	\$ 4,810,432
10	FY2022 FC-Intell Critical Needs- New Analyst-CFIX	\$ 58,000	\$ 4,868,432
11	FY2022 LEDS Planning Meetings	\$ 61,800	\$ 4,930,232
12	FY2022 SRT SWAT Building Capabilities	\$ 690,000	\$ 5,620,232
13	FY2022 CY Cyber LE Response Training	\$ 280,000	\$ 5,900,232
14	FY2022 SRT SWAT and Bomb Training	\$ 75,000	\$ 5,975,232
15	FY2022 CI-ED Region 7 Barriers	\$ 255,000	\$ 6,230,232
16	FY2022 SRT SWAT Sustainment	\$ 276,843	\$ 6,507,075
17	FY2022 CI-ED Region 3 Barriers	\$ 89,296	\$ 6,596,371
18	FY2022 SRT USAR Training	\$ 623,354	\$ 7,219,725
19	FY2022 SRT Aviation Sustainment	\$ 423,000	\$ 7,642,725
20	FY2022 SRT WRT Training	\$ 280,000	\$ 7,922,725
21	FY2022 SRT MARC Cache Replacement	\$ 544,000	\$ 8,466,725
22	FY2022 SRT Bomb Building Capabilities	\$ 32,000	\$ 8,498,725
23	FY2022 SRT WRT Building Capabilities	\$ 149,400	\$ 8,648,125
24	FY2022 CY Local Government Cyber Threat Intelligence Sharing	\$ 337,500	\$ 8,985,625
25	FY2022 FC-Intell Critical Needs-TBRIC Web Intelligence Platform	\$ 90,000	\$ 9,075,625
26	FY2022 SRT Statewide Aviation Building Capabilities	\$ 739,500	\$ 9,815,125
27	FY2022 SRT AHIMT CRD Communications	\$ 139,990	\$ 9,955,115

Appendix D: Florida's FY2022 OPSG Subrecipients

Subrecipient	Amount Received
Brevard County Sheriff's Office	\$68,000.00
Broward County Sheriff's Office	\$205,000.00
Charlotte County Sheriff's Office	\$292,500.00
Citrus County Sheriff's Office	\$80,000.00
Collier County Sheriff's Office	\$72,000.00
Escambia County Sheriff's Office	\$60,000.00
Flagler County Sheriff's Office	\$50,000.00
Indian River County Sheriff's Office	\$255,000.00
Manatee County Sheriff's Office	\$80,000.00
Martin County Sheriff's Office	\$150,000.00
Miami-Dade Police Department	\$400,000.00
Okaloosa County Sheriff's Office	\$150,000.00
Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office	\$350,000.00
Pasco County Sheriff's Office	\$310,000.00
Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office	\$80,000.00
St Johns County Sheriff's Office	\$75,000.00
St Lucie County Sheriff's Office	\$75,000.00
OPSG Total Award Allocation	\$2,752,500.00

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