

2016 Domestic Security Annual Report



Prepared by Florida's Domestic Security Oversight Council December 31, 2016

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Introduction

In compliance with [Section 943.0313, Florida Statutes](#), the Domestic Security Oversight Council (DSOC) submits the *2016 Florida Domestic Security Annual Report*. The Annual Report describes Florida’s domestic security governance structure, highlights accomplishments in the realm of domestic security in Florida during 2016 and provides grant award information for federal fiscal year 2016.

This year Florida experienced the largest mass shooting incident on U.S. soil and one of the deadliest attacks since 9/11, killing 49 people and injuring 53 others. The Orlando Pulse nightclub incident and the increase in homegrown terrorists serve as reminders of the need for constant vigilance. State and local partners continue to focus on the common vision of working together to provide a safe and secure future for Florida. Florida’s inclusive statewide governance structure allows for a consensus-built strategic plan, constant review and identification of gaps and needs, and a strategically-driven funding process, which includes local, regional and state agency partners across all disciplines.



Florida’s Domestic Security Governance Structure

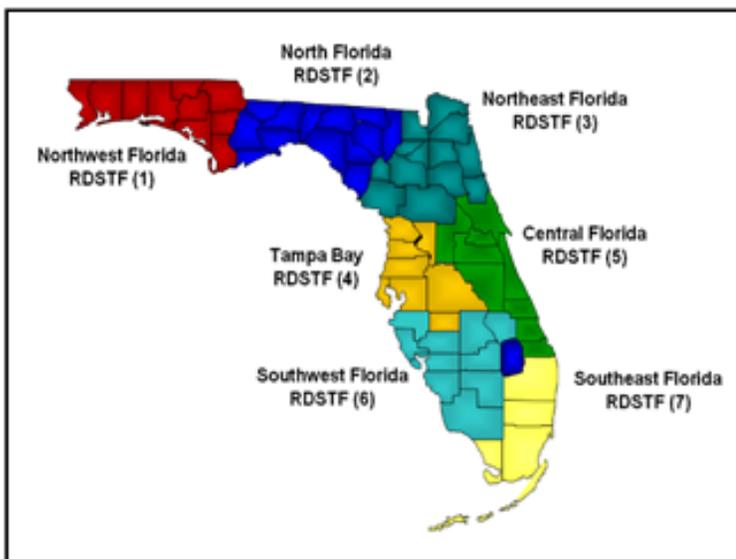
Florida has built an inclusive governance structure designed to encourage and facilitate multi-jurisdictional and multi-disciplinary participation at all levels of government to support successful implementation of the state’s Domestic Security Strategic Plan. There are three major components of Florida’s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

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

In 2004, the Florida Legislature formally established the DSOC ([Section 943.0313, F.S.](#)). The purpose of the DSOC is 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 SWG with

respect to Florida’s anti-terrorism preparation, prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery activities. The DSOC is comprised of seven Executive Committee members and 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, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Attorney’s Office, State University System, and Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI).

Pursuant to [Section 943.0312, F.S.](#), there are seven RDSTFs. 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.



The SWG facilitates statewide planning, the delivery of training and exercises and provides recommendations to the DSOC and the RDSTFs on fiscal planning for Florida’s resources. This year, the DSOC charged the SWG with examining the group’s current configuration and composition, and recommending organizational enhancements and operational improvements to best align the SWG with the current threat environment and the changing domestic security needs of Florida. Taking the DSOC’s guidance, the SWG, now known as the Domestic Security Coordinating Group, developed a streamlined structure that consolidated various substantive

Domestic Security Coordinating Group

Executive Board

9 Focus Groups

Education – Critical Infrastructure – Communications – Fusion Centers
 Intelligence LE Data Sharing – Specialty Teams – Cyber Terrorism
 Planning, Response and Recovery – Prevention and Awareness

and funding sub-committees into focus groups. The new structure expands the already inclusive nature with the addition of stakeholders and other subject-matter experts from the public and private sectors, recognizes emerging threats, such as cyber, and allows for an intelligence-driven model. While the reorganization was developed over the past several months, the new structure will be implemented beginning in January 2017.

The Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) provides grant funds for federally designated urban areas that are 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 SWG committees. Collectively, UASIs have one vote on the SWG Executive Board and are represented by two non-voting members on the DSOC.



The Pulse Incident

The Attack

On Sunday, June 12, 2016, Orlando, Florida experienced the largest mass shooting incident in U.S. history. An armed terrorist, Omar Mateen, entered the Pulse nightclub around 2:00 am with a semi-automatic rifle, a handgun and scores of ammunition, and began shooting. The nightclub is a lesbian, bisexual, gay and transgender (LGBT) venue located in downtown Orlando and was hosting a Hispanic night event. At the end of a three-hour ordeal, 49 innocent lives had been violently and senselessly ended and dozens of others were being treated at a local hospital with various levels of injuries from gunshot wounds.



A sole law enforcement officer working off-duty security at the nightclub was first to engage the terrorist, as backup officers from the area arrived on-scene within minutes. The terrorist maneuvered into a bathroom where many patrons had fled for safety but now found themselves trapped with the terrorist. A unified law enforcement command was immediately implemented to manage the complex terrorist event, and a full-scale SWAT and EOD response callout was initiated, along with the response of numerous agencies from law enforcement, fire rescue, aviation, emergency management service personnel and RDSTF specialty response teams.



During the negotiation attempts, Mateen pledged his allegiance to the Islamic State. He also alleged that explosives were placed inside the club and outside the club in a vehicle. With the risk of a secondary threat within the immediate area, response efforts were expanded to include RDSTF and UASI resources.

The Orlando Regional Medical Center, a Level 1 Trauma Center located three blocks from the scene, was steadily receiving gunshot wound victims and had implemented their emergency mass fatality/casualty plans within minutes of the initial shooting incident. Many of the shooting victims also walked to a nearby fire station seeking medical help and sanctuary. Many police officers drove victims to the hospital in their department vehicles, saving several lives in the process.

At the conclusion of the incident, Mateen was shot and killed by police as they encountered him in the rear of the nightclub, while still holding patrons hostage. Numerous hostages were saved due to the effective actions of the response personnel.

Response

First responders frequently participate in inter-discipline and multi-discipline training exercises that test individual and integrated response efforts to mass fatality events. The Pulse incident was a real-world event that tested the preparedness of these life-saving professionals.

Multiple RDSTF-designated specialty teams that responded to the Pulse scene were outfitted in specific personnel protective equipment, along with the appropriate response gear. Law enforcement officers deployed with command vehicles, and a Ballistic Engineered Armored Response Counter Attack Truck (Bearcat) armed with special high-powered weapons. Specialty response teams also used specialty vehicles and weaponry designed to better combat and mitigate the terrorist environment occurring within the nightclub. The equipment, specialty vehicles and response gear, purchased using Homeland Security grant funds, were essential for the teams to effectively respond to this terrorist incident and save countless civilians lives and protect the lives of those responding to the incident.



Shelter tents from the RDSTF health and medical response cache were utilized by law enforcement to setup command operations, providing a controlled environment near the scene and safe protection from the extreme weather conditions. EMS resources were quickly overwhelmed due to the volume of trauma patients, requiring a full-scale activation of mass casualty response resources. Fire Rescue and

EMS staff from the nearby fire station was the first medical team to receive injured patients and conduct triage.

A large portion of the equipment used at the scene was purchased with UASI grant funds. The Bearcat was purchased with 2004 UASI funds and shelter tents were purchased with 2006 UASI funds. Two pieces of this critical equipment came in to direct play, the Kevlar helmet saved the life of a SWAT officer who took a direct shot to the head from the shooter's high-

powered weapon, and the Bearcat vehicle was used to ram a hole in the wall of the nightclub in order to gain entry, free hostages, and stop the terrorist.

Forty-four victims were taken to the nearby trauma center and 15 individuals with non-critical injuries were taken to other nearby hospitals. EM Resource, an internet-based communication system used in the region, was utilized to notify all local hospitals of the mass causality. Health personnel worked to support on-scene command by assisting with public information functions and coordinating support for family and friends of the victims. The medical examiner's office worked directly with law enforcement on victim identification, autopsies, and next-of-kin notifications. Despite extreme circumstances surrounding the crime scene, including the threat of explosive devices, 48 of the 49 fatality victims were identified in less than 24 hours.



The Investigation

All levels of law enforcement were involved in the investigation that examined the life of the terrorist. Due to intelligence and information sharing through the fusion center infrastructure,



much was learned about the suspect in the early phases of the investigation. The information gleaned assisted in formulating a possible motive and determining if any other attacks were planned. The investigation expanded to other areas of Florida where the suspect lived, worked and visited. The Florida Fusion Center (FFC) and the Central Florida Intelligence Exchange (CFIX) produced and disseminated investigative updates to the appropriate partners throughout the event.

Timely information sharing and the mutual aid of law enforcement agencies were essential to carry out law enforcement activities in areas outside of Orlando associated with the suspect. The physical processing of the crime scene and evidence was also a joint effort between the FBI, FDLE and local law enforcement agencies.

The Regional Domestic Security Task Force

Within the RDSTF are special response teams, law enforcement, fire rescue, and health in particular, that have received special training and equipment to respond to a mass fatality or casualty as the result of an active shooter, bombing, or other methods of attack used in known terrorist incidents. The RDSTF structure facilitates collaboration between disciplines that include: law enforcement, fire rescue, health and medical, interoperable communications, emergency management, and education.





Due to the location of the Pulse incident, the City of Orlando's Police and Fire departments were the primary local first responders. In addition to being agency teams, the Orlando Police SWAT and Fire Hazmat teams are dually recognized as RDSTF specialized teams, the implication being that they have received enhanced training and equipment through Homeland Security funding to respond to today's terrorism threats, events, and trends. In addition to Orlando assets, the Orange County

Sheriff's Office encompasses Orlando's physical footprint and they also deployed Homeland Security-supported assets to the scene. Non-first responder components of the RDSTF, such as communications and the Incident Management Team (IMT), were prepared to provide additional support if needed. Many of the other task force members volunteered to assist in providing ancillary functions, such as serving meals on the scene and at the family gathering centers. RDSTF leadership was part of the unified command throughout the incident.

The Impact

The Orlando community reacted to the deadly Pulse shooting with disbelief, sorrow, fear, and resolve. This was reflected in the immediate hours and days following the incident. There was an understandable concern for safety by individuals and within communities. The terrorist targeted a gathering place popular with the LGBT community and it is uncertain as to why the terrorist chose that particular night. These questions weigh heavily on the emotions and mental health of the Hispanic LGBT community.

The Orlando community and the nation were swift in displaying unconditional support and solidarity for the victims, the survivors and grieving family and friends. Several airlines offered free flights into Orlando for next-of-kin, hotels offered free lodging, and meals and beverages were donated by the thousands to both the family unification center and first responders. More than 600 mental health counselors offered free services, and numerous vigils, blood drives, and other events took place in the critical hours and days following. The Pulse incident has not profoundly impacted visitation, tourism, or the draw of public or private businesses to bring major events to Orlando.



The Pulse terrorist attack was both the deadliest mass shooting by a single shooter and the deadliest incident of violence against the LGBT community in United States history. Orlando citizens immediately embraced the community-based "Boston Strong" initiative (which was born of the Boston Marathon bombing incident) appropriately naming it "Orlando Strong" and resolved to stand in solidarity with the LGBT community, first responder community,

and all of Orlando in its healing. As a result of the incident, Orlando continues to look at ways to leverage funds to enhance identified gaps or needs in the event a tragedy of this nature happens again.

The Recovery

Victim advocates from the FBI's Office of Victim Assistance, Florida Attorney General's Office and other law enforcement and community organizations responded to assist during the incident and following days. The City of Orlando opened a victims' assistance center, Orlando Family Assistance Center (FAC), on June 15 inside the Camping World Stadium. During the eight days it was open, the FAC provided help to 956 people from 298 families including: various family services, health and mental services, transportation and lodging, vital re-documentation and burial services.

In the immediate aftermath of the tragedy, the FAC focused on providing survivors and families of victims a safe, central gathering place with access to information and other needed assistance. The FAC also provided a central location for federal and state authorities to collect information from families for victim identification and support. The Orlando United Assistance Center (OUAC) was created to serve as the central resource and clearinghouse to those impacted by the Pulse tragedy.



The OUAC has provided much needed support including:

- Fielding over 1,700 calls through the HOPE number;
- Assisting 760 people and an average of 15 walk-ins per month; and
- Providing over \$150,000 in emergency financial assistance to victims.

The OUAC will continue to employ victim navigators who have access to a diverse network of mental health providers across Central Florida. Navigators will continue to provide referrals for and/or assistance with housing and emergency financial assistance including facilitating crime victim compensation, employment, training and education.

2016 Accomplishments in Florida

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. The accomplishments highlighted in this report have positively impacted Florida's domestic security-related capabilities as defined by the goals and objectives within the Strategic Plan (reference Appendix H). These accomplishments offer a few examples of the efforts made this year to ensure the safety and security of Florida's citizens and visitors.

Regional Domestic Security Activities

The following activities were reported by each RDSTF to highlight some of the activities and incidents that occurred within the respective jurisdiction.

Region 1 – Northwest Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

In May, the Northwest Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force (NWRDSTF), in collaboration with the Bay County Sheriff's Office, Bay County Emergency Management, Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB) and FDLE, hosted Louisiana State University's PER 221-WMD Tactical Operations Class in Bay County for members of the Regional SWAT and Bomb Squads and military personnel. The training provided guidance and technical details on how to conduct a law enforcement tactical response to a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRNE) device or hazardous materials incident. The class included hands-on application of actions required for the safe and effective conduct of tactical operations in CBRNE environments.



The training was a success thanks to the efforts of many people, including the instructors from Louisiana State University's Academy of Counter-Terrorist Education, Bay County HAZMAT Team who demonstrated decontamination, firefighters who served as role players, Tyndall AFB who volunteered their training facilities, Regional SWAT and Bomb Squad members, and military personnel who serve our communities in the face of such challenges.

Also in May, the NWRDSTF participated in several full-scale exercises associated with the 2016 Statewide Hurricane/Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) exercise. These included exercises held by the Emerald Coast Healthcare Coalition to test response by healthcare facilities to multiple hazards including active shooter, food-borne illness, radiological incidents and hurricanes.

In November, the NWRDSTF hosted a Mass Fatality Incident Response (G386) Class at Gulf Coast State College's North Bay campus. This was a collaborative effort amongst several entities including: Gulf Coast State College, Walton County Emergency Management, Bay County Emergency Management, Florida Division of Emergency Management, Florida Department of Health and FDLE. The purpose of the class was to help increase the fatality management capability in the region. The course was open to personnel from government and allied professionals, including medical examiners/coroners, funeral directors, law enforcement, fire, emergency medical, emergency planners, health care planners and others.

Region 2 – North Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

The North Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force (NRDSTF) conducted a full-scale exercise called *Capitol Crisis*; a multifaceted exercise that simulated a terrorist attack on the Florida Capitol Complex in Tallahassee. Six state organizations and 11 local organizations

participated in the day-long exercise. Several special response units participated including: Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), Emergency Management Services (EMS), SWAT, Fire Rescue, and Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT). The exercise focused on evaluating the response capabilities of multiple organizations converging on a terrorism incident. A total of 10 objectives and eight core capabilities were evaluated during the exercise. The exercise identified best practices and areas for improvement, which were outlined in an after action report and shared with participating organizations.

The NRDSTF had two natural hazard events during the year. While not terrorist related incidents, these events exercised some of the same response capabilities that would be utilized in a terrorist incident. In September, Hurricane Hermine had a direct impact to the region and in October, Hurricane Matthew involved the deployment of Region 2 members and assets. During Hurricane Hermine, regional law enforcement assistance and coordination was provided to the local Emergency Operations Centers (EOC). During Hurricane Matthew, law enforcement assistance and coordination was provided to other impacted regions; providing assistance with incident management and law enforcement radio communications.

The 5th Annual Rural County Summit was conducted in April. The summit was hosted by the



Gadsden County Sheriff's Office and the NRDSTF and focused on "building mutual understanding and fostering trust between law enforcement and the community they serve." Several hundred first responders from Florida and across the nation participated in the summit and heard guest speakers share their experiences from several high profile events such as the Ferguson, Missouri and Baltimore, Maryland riots.

Throughout the year, the NRDSTF also participated in various other exercises such as the Statewide Hurricane Exercise at the State EOC, and the Transportation Security Administration sponsored tabletop exercise at Tallahassee International Airport. The region also hosted a large animal rescue course sponsored by the University of Florida, which provided hands on intensive technical animal rescue training for both large and small animal rescues.

Region 3 – Northeast Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

In December 2015, the Northeast Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force (NERDSTF) Interoperability Committee hosted *Operation CAiRS*, which was a tabletop exercise designed to evaluate the ability to use air assets and to coordinate communications associated with tracking vehicles of interest through the region. The scenario involved a terrorist incident at Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base where persons of interest travelled south into Florida and the region. Operational coordination and operational communication were the core capabilities tested. The exercise identified the need for additional training on the use of the US National Grid.

In April, the Northeast Florida HealthCare Coalition hosted *Danielle's Dilemma*, which was a tabletop exercise designed to test the region's healthcare preparedness capabilities. Although

the scenario was hurricane-based, it easily could have been adapted to a terrorist incident. Capabilities tested included: continuity of operations, emergency operations coordination, information sharing, and medical surge.

In June, the regional EOD teams participated and trained in *Raven's Challenge X*, a collaborative improvised explosive device (IED) preparedness exercise and live EOD training program held at Camp Blanding. The objectives of *Raven's Challenge X* was to train EOD/bomb squads and build regional interagency cooperation and capability.



Region 3 EOD teams attended this eight-day advanced electronics course with specific emphasis on IEDs and the use of suicide vests. Bomb Squad members were integrated with members of other teams during the training and exercise event. The regional EOD teams also participated in a joint EOD Standard Training Exercise with the 221st EOD Team of the Florida Army National Guard in September. The focus of the training included vehicle borne IEDs, attacks on military convoys, and reactions to civil disturbances.

In December, a regional EOD, SWAT, and Waterborne Response Team (WRT) integration exercise was scheduled. The exercise integrated bomb squads and SWAT teams as they tackled a large-scale, multi-venue active shooter and IED assault scenario, which included an integrated waterborne approach to the venue. The exercise focused on current trends being seen in Florida and across the nation.

The regional EOD and WRT, Northeast Florida Fusion Center (NEFFC), FDLE, and area law enforcement agencies supported the 2016 Sea and Sky Spectacular and the University of Notre Dame vs. US Naval Academy football game. The Sea and Sky Spectacular was held in Jacksonville Beach on Nov. 4 – 6, with daily attendance estimated at 200,000 people. During the same weekend, on Nov. 5, the City of Jacksonville hosted a college football game between the University of Notre Dame and US Naval Academy with an attendance of 65,000 people. The NEFFC supported both events by monitoring threat information



and social media from the FDLE command bus. The RDSTF, along with federal and local law enforcement agencies, provided security and intelligence capabilities to ensure the safety of all citizens and personnel participating and attending these events.

Region 4 – Tampa Bay Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

In January, Tampa Bay Regional Domestic Security Task Force (TBRDSTF) members and representatives from Tropicana Field paired with the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) to conduct a tabletop exercise that would later evolve into a full-scale exercise in December to include both the private and public sectors.



In May, a Tampa Bay Joint Counterterrorism Awareness Workshop was conducted. The workshop was sponsored by the National Counterterrorism Center, DHS and the FBI. The workshop was part of a nationwide initiative designed to improve the ability of local jurisdictions to prepare for, protect against, and respond to complex terrorist attacks. It focused on the tactical operational response, medical care under fire, hospital surge and treatment for an incident more commonly seen on the battlefield than in an urban setting. Participants included federal, state and local partners representing law enforcement, fire, emergency medical services, communication centers, private sector communities and non-government organizations to address the threat. The workshop consisted of plenary session topics that included command challenges in a complex attack; role of state and local first responders in counterterrorism; tactical emergency casualty care; and recent events. The workshop identified a need to have a more formal information sharing process in place to ensure information would be shared between agencies and disciplines.



In September, the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office (HCSO) participated in a National Capabilities Exercise involving the DNDO, Department of Energy, FBI Forensics Unit Quantico and Army and Air Force nuclear responses teams. The exercise was called *Prominent Hunt* and involved a federal assets response to a nuclear detonation. *Prominent Hunt* is also part of a national exercise, *Marble Challenge*, involving the smuggling of nuclear weapons into the United States.

The *Marble Challenge* involves locating an undetonated nuclear weapon. The two exercises are connected, as both incidents stem from the same terrorist act. Part of this national response involves interaction and coordination with state and local assets and determining their capabilities to support the forensics mission. The *Prominent Hunt* portion of the exercise involved the forensic analysis of post-nuclear detonation plume and debris fallout. The collection was facilitated through ground and aerial methods to determine the radioactive properties. This forensic analysis would be used to identify the origin of the weapon and ultimately to brief higher governmental authority. National assets responded from Los Alamos; Sandia National Lab Kirkland AFB; Oakridge, Tennessee; Quantico, Virginia; and other areas.

Exercise participants were based at the HCSO Walter C. Heinrich Practical Training Site. The HCSO Bomb Squad was used to support ground collection operations and operate the Marion

Radiation Detection and Isotope Identification System during aerial operations. This can be touted as a huge success in that the equipment utilized as part of the region's Preventative Radiological and Nuclear Detection (PRND) program was essential in providing critical initial information to the first responders. The capability was a force multiplier and proved to be vital when other aircraft were grounded.

On Nov. 16, the Tampa Police Department hosted a tabletop exercise at the Raymond James Stadium in anticipation of the 2017 College Football Playoff (CFP) National Championship game. The FDLE, HCSO, Florida Highway Patrol, Tampa Fire Rescue, TBRDSTF and private



partners such as National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), Tampa Sports Authority, Sentry Security, Tampa General Hospital, Steinbrenner Field, and Amalie Arena participated or observed the tabletop exercise moderated by the FBI.

The tabletop exercise consisted of 17 scenarios with various levels of difficulty. The scenarios included: a coordinated response to developed criminal and counter-terrorism intelligence; threats using physical attacks and vehicles as a weapon; response to fires and other emergencies; illegal use of drones in the no-fly zone; and civil disorder (riots). The exercise was designed to expose participants to the challenges that may be presented during the CFP and related events. It also provided a mechanism to identify gaps and develop solutions to the potential security and public safety issues that may occur during the game and sponsored events.

On Dec. 7, DHS partnered with public and private partners to host a full-scale exercise at the Tropicana Stadium located in St. Petersburg, Florida. Some of the participating partners were DND, St. Petersburg Police Department, St. Petersburg Fire Rescue, Tampa Bay Rays Major League Baseball (MLB), and Tropicana Field Corporation. VIP observers included members from the TBRDSTF, Florida Department of Health and Tampa Bay Buccaneers. The exercise involved a multi-disciplined approach to a terrorist attack during a major sporting event. The

scenario involved a disgruntled former employee, who obtained a concrete thickness gauge containing an amount of a radiological material and flew a small aircraft into the dome of Tropicana Field during a MLB baseball game. The small aircraft came to final rest on the field, and the crash resulted in the radiological material being released causing a secondary contamination issue.



The exercise was developed to stress resources and identify gaps or needs in the management of the initial crash, crime scene and suspect containment, mass casualty identification, treatment and evacuation, HAZMAT resources and the handling of a radiological device and subsequent exposure. The exercise also tested the security protocols and evacuation for MLB members during a crisis and the mass notification system in place to notify Tropicana Field employees and customers. The mass notification system included audio instructions via speakers and visual display using the video boards within the stadium. The after action report

will be used to identify what security or public safety gaps need to be closed prior to the beginning of the 2017 MLB season.

Tampa Bay Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI)

The security of the Port of Tampa and Tampa International Airport within the region is of utmost importance. Both are critical components to the success of the local community, region, and the state. Multiple public-safety disciplines have personnel and resources staged in these locations in an effort to provide quick response to any type of incident or threat. In 2016, the communications networks were utilized by first responders in the Port of Tampa to coordinate their efforts in the recovery of an individual involved in an industrial accident. In May 2016, Fire Rescue personnel utilized their communications systems to coordinate resources as they responded to a commercial aircraft incident at Tampa International Airport.

On Aug. 31, at approximately 11 PM, Bayonet Point Hospital was forced to evacuate over 200 patients due to an electrical fire at the facility. In order to handle the massive quantities of patient evacuations in a reasonable time frame, two Ambuses were dispatched. The ambulance buses, purchased with UASI funds, were dispatched automatically from Pinellas County when mutual aid was requested from Pasco Emergency Management Services (EMS). Able to carry up to 12 patients at one time, the Ambuses became a force multiplier, utilizing a minimum number of EMS professionals and allowing other health care providers to be freed up for additional assignments. During this incident, the two buses transported 18 patients to three different hospitals including two in central St. Petersburg. This was done conjointly with multiple agencies using ambulances to assist in the evacuations. One of the prominent advantages demonstrated during the evacuation and applicable to a terrorist incident, was their ability to transport multiple patients to hospitals farther away allowing the closest hospitals to remain open for the most critical.



Interoperable communications within the Tampa Bay UASI continues to improve. During this past year, the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office and Hernando County Sheriff's Office received funds to improve radio communications within the urban area. The funds allocated for both agencies were utilized for the purchase of infrastructure and user equipment. The acquisition of these resources has enabled our respective agencies to continue with our multi-year plan of improving interoperable communications within the county and the region. The county-wide networks within the urban area are utilized on a daily basis by all first responders to answer 9-1-1 emergency calls and non-emergency calls for service. During this past year, over

40 million radio transmissions were processed through the respective networks as personnel from Hillsborough and Pinellas Counties responded to emergency calls for service.

Utilizing the P25 standards, the communications networks provide seamless communications across multi-jurisdictional areas. An example of this capability occurred in September 2016, when a suspect initially stopped by the Tarpon Springs Police Department for a traffic violation, ultimately evolved into the suspect fleeing into a nearby area. He was tracked by officers from the ground and air service; he eventually stole a vehicle and was pursued by multiple law enforcement agencies from Pasco, Hillsborough and Pinellas Counties. The law enforcement agencies were able to utilize the communications systems to coordinate the resources involved and to eventually take the suspect into custody.

The core counties of Hillsborough and Pinellas continue to act as lead law enforcement agencies as they implement security procedures for annual events within the local area. Events such as Gasparilla, the Outback Bowl, Honda Grand Prix, along with multiple college and professional sporting events occur throughout the year. The communications systems are utilized to provide for interoperable communications for local, state, and federal agents tasked with providing for the security and safety of the citizens attending each of these special events.

On Aug. 29, a police pilot and tactical flight officer were contacted by Tampa Police Department detectives who are members of the FBI task force. They advised they were surveilling a narcotics trafficker who was currently in Clearwater Beach. The flight crew responded to Pinellas County and made contact with FBI, Tampa and Clearwater police units. Surveillance was maintained on the location until the



suspect went mobile in his vehicle. The use of an advanced navigation mapping system, bought with UASI funds, allowed taskforce officers the ability to maintain a safe distance while the flight crew provided the suspect's location. The task force was eventually able to coordinate with the units and provided a safe location for the team to take the suspect into custody. The suspect was arrested without incident. This is one example of equipment that has been used multiple times, each time providing the precise location of the suspect, reducing the agency's involvement in a high speed vehicle chase, and safely directing them in to affect arrest.

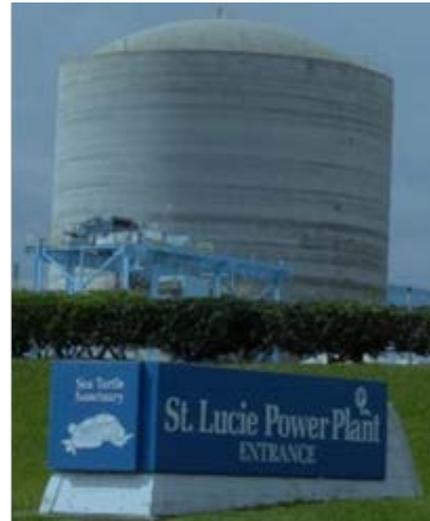
Region 5 – Central Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

On Jan. 13, DHS and the Oviedo Police Department in Seminole County, Florida conducted an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Search Procedures Workshop to increase awareness on bombing prevention measures and planning protocols to detect IEDs. The workshop was intended to build knowledge of counter-IED principles and techniques among first responders and public/private sector security partners.

On Feb. 12, the Seminole County Office of Emergency Management facilitated the Seminole State College (SSC) Family Assistance Center (FAC) tabletop exercise. The exercise was

designed to promote discussion regarding a number of issues faced during family reunification and mental health services operations for college students and employees. The establishment of a FAC post-incident was a primary topic, in addition to other recovery related issues such as the availability of mental health services and the organization of memorial services. SSC identified strengths and areas for improvement with their response efforts.

On Feb. 24, the Orlando-Sanford Airport held a tabletop exercise. The exercise involved an airline reporting a cockpit intrusion of one of their planes, which is approximately seven minutes out from landing, and requested that law enforcement meet the plane. The plane made a crash landing, breaching a fence, breaking into three pieces, and catching fire. Under a unified command, fire and rescue, law enforcement, medical, airport operations managed the incident. Frequent exercises with partnering agencies have resulted in familiarization with the airport emergency plan and Orlando-Sanford International Airport has developed and maintained strong relationships with mutual aid agencies.



On Feb. 24, the St. Lucie Nuclear Power Plant held a Radiological Preparedness Exercise. The exercise was conducted by DHS, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program and regional agencies. The training scenario was built around a leak in a steam generator and loss of the reactor coolant system. The primary objective of the exercise was to assess the level of state and local preparedness in response to a radiological emergency at the nuclear plant. State and county entities demonstrated knowledge and the ability to successfully implement their comprehensive emergency management plans, hazard specific plans and standard operating guidelines to protect the life and safety of the population surrounding the power plant.



On March 10, the full-scale Hospital Community Exercise *School Daze* was held. This exercise provided a collaborative training opportunity for hospitals and community partners. The scenarios were based on active shooter and chemical release events. The primary goal was to test regional response capabilities to an active shooter incident and chemical dispersal at a local public school. Participants included 533 volunteer victims and 57 agencies. The after action report noted that hospitals demonstrated success in several competencies including: decontamination, triage, medical surge, and the basic incident command structure.

The Central Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force (CRDSTF) had numerous active shooter training and exercises conducted throughout the year. In March, the Seminole County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) and Seminole State College (SSC) coordinated a full-scale active shooter exercise at the SSC - Sanford Lake Mary campus. The scenario involved response to an active shooter incident on campus, utilizing two separate buildings as incident sites. Multiple agencies from around the county were represented. Major strengths identified included the rapid establishment of Unified Command, identification of the incident objectives, and the effective use of current alert systems. Also, in August, DHS and the CRDSTF co-hosted

a workshop to enhance preparedness against active shooter incidents. The workshop was open to public and private partners and was intended to help businesses develop an emergency action plan, identify strengths and weaknesses and gaps in physical security and recognize potential behavioral indicators. Additionally, the workshop described how to incorporate a key element of successful incident management planning efforts such as building relationships with local first responders.



In September, DHS co-hosted two consecutive *Places of Public Gathering* security seminars for businesses. The seminars were designed to increase awareness and educate the business community on security protective measures and planning resources. The seminars provided an opportunity for local businesses to engage with community and government leaders. Agenda topics included: Threat Awareness Brief, Suspicious Activity Recognition, Active Shooter Resource, Panel Discussions and other related subject matter.

Recognizing that trust and transparency are fundamental to effective crime control, the Orange County Sheriff's Office and the Central Florida Intelligence Exchange (CFIX) hosted a *Building Communities of Trust* roundtable discussion in March. Attendees learned about the mission and role of the fusion center, efforts to report suspicious activity, and the protection of privacy and civil liberties. Topics discussed during the meeting included: information on the "If You See Something, Say Something™" program and how it improves public safety in Orlando; violent crimes committed by individuals with mental illness; the partnerships between CFIX and area theme parks; educating youth and college students on suspicious activity reporting (SAR); the relationships between CFIX and area businesses; and recommendations to hold future forums and to engage a broader spectrum of the community, including an interfaith council.



From May 8 - 12, the ESPN Wide World of Sports Complex at Walt Disney World Resort in Orlando, Florida hosted the 2016 Invictus Games. Over 500 military competitors from 15 nations competed in 10 sporting events with thousands of family, friends, and spectators. This event drew several military VIPs, heads of state, royal families, and other international dignitaries. During the 2016 Invictus Games, the CFIX was able to provide a wealth of analytical assistance to the participating event partners. In addition to the CFIX-provided software, having access to the resources of the law enforcement agency that would respond to the event site was beneficial. These resources included radios, specialty software, Report Management System, and Computer Aided Dispatch, all of which greatly aided in the research and analysis of incidents, identifying suspicious persons, and persons of concern.

Region 6 – Southwest Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

The Southwest Florida Regional Bomb Squad includes representatives from the Collier and Lee County Sheriff's Offices, Florida State Fire Marshal's Office and the Lee County Port Authority Police Department. These bomb squads routinely train and respond as a unit. Regional training

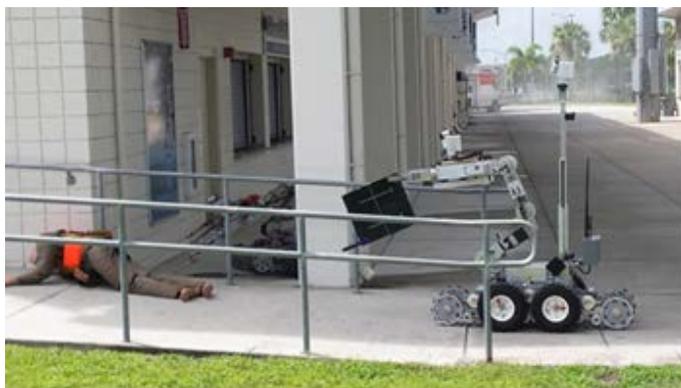
may also include the Sarasota County Sheriff's Office squad. In May 2016, during a complex scenario using the Florida Gulf Coast University campus, the bomb squads worked as teams to determine how well both manpower and equipment integrate. Similar training and exercise scenarios that integrate the fire service, bomb squads, SWAT, and National Guard Civil Support Teams have also been conducted.

In March, the Okeechobee Music & Arts Festival was held in Okeechobee County, Florida. This was a sold-out, four-day, multi-concert event, with more than 30,000 people attending. Feedback regarding the event was extremely positive, and credit was given to the event producers for their efforts in making sure there were adequate facilities for the expected crowds; everything from medical stations to access to running water was brought in to be constructed on the site.



This preparation paid off, with only 600 individuals receiving medical treatment during the course of the event and only 15 people transported to hospitals. Law Enforcement netted approximately 70 arrests during the event, the majority of which were narcotics-related. The next event is already well underway in the planning stages, and will be held at the same venue in March 2017. Local agencies are anticipating crowds of 50,000 or more.

On Sept. 14, a full-scale, multi-jurisdictional exercise, *Operation STONECRAB*, was conducted at the Charlotte Stone Crabs Stadium in Port Charlotte, Florida. This event ran for six hours and combined participation from local, regional, and state assets, including the Department of Health, Bureau of Radiation Control, Regional Emergency Response, Florida Division of Emergency Management, the 48th & 44th Civil Support Teams, Charlotte County Emergency Management/Mass Transit, Charlotte County Fire/EMS, Charlotte County Sheriff's Office, Fort Myers Fire Department Hazmat Team, Sarasota Fire Rescue, Southern Manatee Fire Department Special Operations Team, Estero Fire Rescue and the Southwest Regional Florida Bomb Squad.



The *Operation STONECRAB* exercise was designed to establish a learning environment for players to exercise plans, policies, and procedures as they pertain to emergency response to a WMD/CBRNE incident. The scenario depicted a multi-pronged complex attack to disrupt the Charlotte County Stone Crab Stadium. The exercise focused on local, state, and federal response, with specific focus on the operation of a unified command structure, coordinated

Hazmat/EOD/SWAT response, communications, and public information. The operation was completed successfully, engaging all participants in the process, and testing critical tasks and objectives set forth in the planning stage. Many participants shared recognition in the rapid establishment of Unified Command and their effective management of the scene.

Region 7 – Southeast Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force

More than 300 task force members and representatives from the Miami/Ft. Lauderdale UASI attend the Southeast Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force (SERDSTF) quarterly meeting, which is comprised of the general meeting, Functional Working Group (FWG) break-out meetings, and an Executive Advisory Board meeting. These meetings facilitate ongoing preparedness and management efforts coordinated by SERDSTF staff to ensure a coordinated and planned response model is achieved throughout the region. Quarterly meetings facilitate the assessment of continuing needs, information sharing, valuable networking, and provide specialized planning and training opportunities.

During 2016, the SERDSTF conducted a series of full-scale exercises to reduce the vulnerability of the region and the state to disasters, both natural and manmade. These exercises were designed to improve the ability of county and regional personnel to improve all-hazards response capabilities from such events. After action reports were used to identify training and equipment gaps and highlight best practices. Exercises were conducted throughout the region and incorporated various disciplines, private partners, and the Southeast Florida Fusion Center.



On Feb. 6, the SERDSTF and Miami/Ft. Lauderdale UASI conducted the *Operation Heat Shield* regional exercise. *Operation Heat Shield* was designed to establish a learning environment for participants to exercise emergency response plans, policies and procedures. Patterned after the Urban Shield drill in Oakland/Alameda County, California, *Operation Heat Shield* offered regional first responders a series of unique and realistic scenarios designed around events leading to the 2017 All-Stars Game at Marlins Park. The exercise was unique because unlike Urban Shield where law enforcement and fire exercise separately and as individual teams, multidisciplinary and multijurisdictional first responders exercised together, and tested unified command capabilities.



Sheriff's Offices coordinated, controlled, and evaluated one scenario each. Twelve Regional Special Response Teams, Miami-Dade Fire Rescue, and City of Miami Fire Rescue participated in the exercise, along with the Department of Health, local hospitals, Miami-Dade Schools Police, and the Southeast Florida Fusion Center.

To provide a realistic experience at each venue, more than 300 civilian volunteers from local faith-based groups, the health sector, and various police and fire explorer posts served as hostages and victims. The regional Joint Media Information Working Group coordinated all media-related responses. Participants were not allowed to leave the circuit due to safety considerations along with a virtually non-stop 18-hour schedule of events. The scenarios at the Stephen P. Clark Government Center/Miami-Dade County Children's Courthouse and at Marlins Park incorporated an intense mass casualty component, with participation from local hospitals, the Department of Health, and the State Medical Response Team (SMRT).



On May 19, SERDSTF personnel developed an active shooter drill at the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) Main Branch in Oakland Park. The purpose of the drill was to test the response capability of USPS personnel and responding Oakland Park Police Department (OPPD) personnel. The drill was conducted five times to test the capability of USPS and OPPD personnel assigned to each shift.



In April, the annual Southern Command conducted a series of active shooter exercises to test the response to a mass casualty incident. Participating agencies included the Doral Police Department, Miami-Dade Police Department, and Miami-Dade Fire Department. Southern Command also tested their capability to communicate and coordinate with responding police and fire personnel. Additional regional exercises addressed shelter management and regional mass care.

In November, SERDSTF spearheaded the Statewide Mass Migration Workshop, in partnership with the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), utilizing FDLE virtual systems in order to engage each of the seven regions. The workshop was designed to increase awareness of existing mass migration plans, authorities and response preparedness, and develop guidelines for use in the future planning of a mass migration incident. The target audiences were representatives from multiple law enforcement jurisdictions, health departments, emergency managers, public information officers, and Fire/Rescue/EMT. Within the SERDSTF, there were over 50 participants from various disciplines in attendance.

Miami/Fort Lauderdale Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI)

On July 25 – Aug. 1, Urban Search & Rescue (US&R) FL-TF2 (a national response team housed in Miami) along with the Vermont National Guard conducted *Operation Vigilant Guard* in Jericho, Vermont. Using a post-earthquake response operation, this exercise evaluates players' actions against current response plans, procedures and capabilities. Participants gained a greater understanding of the policies, procedures and concept of operations to conduct civil search and rescue missions. This exercise was designed to test US&R FL-TF2 in three phases. Phase one was developing and planning a proper travel plan that included driving from Miami,

Florida to Jericho, Vermont. Phase two was an area drill facilitated by the Vermont National guard based on the design criteria and the exercise objectives which consisted of technical rope operation, large terrain search and rescue operation, and operating in a collapsed environment. Phase Three was demobilization, properly loading convoy vehicles and returning home safely.



On July 28, the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office (PBSO) conducted *Operation No-Fly Zone*, a UASI-supported active shooter full-scale exercise, at Palm Beach International Airport. The PBSO participated with the Transportation Security Administration, Palm Beach County Fire Rescue, and other agencies. The scenario involved an active shooter in a public space near the ticketing area, and incorporated the use of small arms and unsophisticated explosives. The scenario engaged

civilians, federal employees, and law enforcement, and incorporated hostage rescue, canine search and apprehension components, EOD components, warm zone extraction with fire professionals, and patient transport and tracking with area hospital professionals. Law enforcement officials assigned to the airport were trained in a highly realistic manner. Civilian airport employees served as role players, affording them a true understanding of what it would feel like to be involved in an active shooter event.

The City of Miami Beach, with the assistance of the Miami/Ft. Lauderdale UASI grant, purchased their first fire rescue boat. Miami Beach Fire Boat 4 will respond to the 63 miles of seawall and nearly 30 miles of waterways along the barrier island. Until now, Miami Beach Fire Department had no immediate waterborne life-saving response capabilities and relied on City of Miami and Miami-Dade County fire departments. This combination fire and rescue boat will help close the geographical gap and enhance regional response to the South Florida area by providing not only service in Miami Beach waters, but be available to respond to mutual aid calls. The 28 ft. long, 10-person capacity fire boat features a wide range of capabilities, including sonar technology; infrared thermal imaging with night vision to assess heat signatures in fires and also locate objects on the water; a 1000 GPM fire pump that draws sea water through a built in sea chest; and removable doors with a dive ladder on either side to make water rescues more efficient.



A Safer Florida

As the threat environment evolves, Florida continues to prepare for terrorism. Building upon a strong domestic security infrastructure, Florida has provided essential training and exercises to specialty response teams and first responders, purchased equipment that is critical when responding to a terrorist attack, improved statewide intelligence and information sharing,

supported awareness campaigns that encourage the whole community to be vigilant in the fight against terrorism, and leveraged assets to increase safety at Florida's ports and other significant critical infrastructures. Through these strategic efforts and initiatives, state and local governments and key stakeholders continue to move toward a secure and safe Florida.

Critical Infrastructure

In collaboration with the DHS protective security advisors (PSA), FDLE conducted and reviewed assessments for critical infrastructure across Florida. 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. The assessment process includes suggested solutions to identified gaps in the facility's security. The suggested security enhancements are provided in an effort to strengthen the security and resilience of the infrastructure.

During 2016, 45 critical infrastructure surveys and assessments were conducted on:

- 1 banking and finance facility;
- 16 commercial facilities;
- 1 internet communication facility;
- 1 defense industrial base;
- 1 emergency services facility;
- 1 energy facility;
- 6 government facilities;
- 3 health care facilities;
- 2 information technology facilities;
- 3 transportation facilities; and
- 10 water facilities (treatment and waste water).

Florida maintains a substantial amount of critical infrastructure, which is increasingly dependent on Information Technology (IT) to operate. Due to the potential ability to inflict catastrophic damage through the Internet to these key resources, these industries continue to be a high value target for attacks and specifically state-sponsored cyber-terrorism. In 2016, Florida's domestic security working groups provided resources to train IT security personnel in the lifeline critical infrastructure sectors (water, energy, communication, transportation, and emergency services) in the fundamentals of information security. This training incorporated both public and private sector personnel in an effort to improve Florida's information security posture in these critical infrastructures.

Additionally, the Florida Highway Patrol attended training and obtained certification through DHS to conduct facility assessments in an effort to harden the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles' facilities.

Partnering with the Department of Homeland Security

Statewide: The DHS state-lead protective security advisor (PSA) worked closely with the FDLE Office of Domestic Security Preparedness in gathering critical data in support of the National Critical Infrastructure Prioritization Program (NCIPP) and the annual Special Events Data Calls. The DHS PSA worked closely with the Office of Statewide Intelligence on the dissemination of information and products derived from incident-related after action reports.

NWRDSTF: The DHS PSA partnered with task force members in providing important information to regional critical infrastructure partners including, but not limited to, *Active Shooter, How to Respond*, and *Security Assistance to Public Gatherings* materials and resources. Combined, over 15 activities were completed, spanning the entire spectrum of critical infrastructure sectors. This partnership also resulted in the completion of six security reviews and assessments at various critical infrastructure facilities. The PSA also participated in quarterly task force meetings sharing updated information on DHS programs and initiatives.

NRDSTF: The PSA worked closely with task force partners and reviewed vital critical infrastructure facilities as well as supported Florida State University home football games. Over 20 activities and 10 security reviews and assessments at various critical infrastructure facilities were completed due to this partnership.

NERDSTF: Working closely with task force partners, the DHS PSA conducted detailed reviews of important critical infrastructure facilities supporting several high-level special events including Jacksonville Jaguars home football games and the Professional Golfers Association of America (PGA) Tour Players Championship. This partnership also culminated in the completion of 20 security reviews and assessments at various critical infrastructure facilities. The PSA also participated in quarterly task force meetings sharing updated information on DHS programs and initiatives.

TBRDSTF: The PSA hosted and delivered the DHS Active Shooter Preparedness Workshop to over 80 public and private stakeholders and facilitated two counter-improvised explosive device (Counter-IED) training courses. The PSA conducted outreach activities to assist government partners, infrastructure owners and operators, and special event organizers with the protection of the public from terrorist attacks. The Tampa area was also one of three pilot locations across the nation for the Infrastructure Protection Dependency Pilot Project, which the PSA was instrumental in coordinating with regional partners. The project led to the development of new approaches to collecting, analyzing, and presenting infrastructure dependency information in order to better support public and private stakeholders in their security and resilience decision-making processes. The PSA also assisted regional partners in enhancing cybersecurity efforts by integrating key public and private sector stakeholders into the U.S. Secret Service's new Tampa Bay Electronic Crimes Task Force (ECTF). Lastly, the PSA completed surveys and infrastructure visualization products on major malls located in the West-Central Florida area to support public and private sector protection efforts.

CRDSTF: The PSA conducted a series of active shooter and "*If You See Something, Say Something™*" on-site presentations to various organizations throughout the region. This included two Security Seminars that focused on active shooter planning, recognition and reporting suspicious activity, a national level threat briefing, security planning, DHS cyber & physical security resources overview and financial services provided by the Small Business Administration following a disaster. In addition, the PSA hosted and delivered the DHS Active Shooter Workshop to over 150 personnel and businesses throughout central Florida. The PSA also delivered the *Security Assistance to Public Gatherings* campaign materials to regional Chamber of Commerce organizations with a focus on small to medium-size businesses and encouraged businesses, organizations, and communities to "Connect, Plan, Train and Report" through the DHS initiative. The initiative assists government partners, infrastructure owners and operators, and special event organizers with the protection of the public from terrorist attacks.

SWRDSTF: The DHS PSA facilitated access to several Office for Bombing Prevention virtual training courses and conducted outreach events in support of the highly successful Hometown

Security (Connect-Plan-Train-Report) DHS initiative. In support of regional lifeline sectors infrastructure security and resilience, the PSA completed in-depth security surveys of critical water sector sites across the region. Lastly, the PSA completed surveys and infrastructure visualization products on major malls located in the west-central Florida area to support public and private sector protection efforts.

SERDSTF: Task Force members, along with the DHS PSA conducted a series of active shooter and “If You See Something, Say Something™” on site presentations to various organizations throughout the region. More than 400 regional partners from entities including: regional Jewish Federation Centers, the LGBT Visitors Center in Miami Beach, and various hotels attended these presentations.

Cyber Terrorism

The last year has also seen a dramatic increase across the state in cases of data hijacking incidents through ‘ransomware’ viruses designed to encrypt user data and force victims to pay an extortion fee. These attacks have been observed across all sectors and in 2016 have become the largest category of malware infections. Another continuing cybercrime trend is the perpetually increasing volume of sophisticated phishing email attacks and theft of personally identifiable information (PII). While not new, these attacks continue to be a prevalent form of cyberattack.

Florida-based cyber intelligence and information sharing initiatives on emerging cyber threats and trends has significantly matured. Processes for expedient dissemination and sharing of relevant cyber threat information has been refined through Florida’s multiple fusion centers, Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISACS) and participation in public-private partnerships such as Infragard and the United States Secret Service (USSS) Electronic Crime Task Force. These intelligence organizations continue to add new members, improve threat identification services and refine the intelligence gathering and dissemination process to public and private sectors within Florida. Further, the SecureFlorida.org initiative continues to provide Florida public and private citizens with information on the latest cyber threats and best internet practices.

In 2016, Florida expanded the Florida Information Protection Act (Section 501.171, F.S.), placing even more emphasis on organizations to safeguard data and report data security breaches. New laws were created shielding information about network security breaches in Florida exempt from public disclosure. Additionally, Florida's new Computer Abuse and Data Recovery Act (CADRA) went into effect on Oct. 1, 2015, providing civil remedies to business owners who suffer harm or loss as a result of unauthorized access to their business data or computer systems. In 2016, the State of Florida also passed a new rule in the Florida Administrative Code significantly enhancing the framework for cybersecurity for State of Florida agencies.

FDLE has incorporated internet investigations training and electronic evidence handling into the core curriculum for the state’s Special Agent Academy as well as the Florida Crime Analyst Academy in an effort to



build core investigative competencies covering the entire state. Florida recently dedicated investigative resources specifically assigned to address computer crimes where computers and computer networks are the targets of criminal activity. These investigations involve crimes such as network intrusion, data theft and denial of service attacks. Investigative enhancements include specialized training of law enforcement personnel in IT security processes and network intrusion investigations.

State investigators are formally partnering with federal agencies such as the FBI and USSS on cybercrime task forces providing additional resources, broader jurisdictional reach and access to classified information regarding cyber threats. Additionally, new regulations were put in place requiring all state government employees attend annual cybersecurity training and this year FDLE completed the development and implementation of an online training class for all state employees in computer security best practices.

Fusion Centers

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has identified fusion centers as a priority to identify regional threats posed by terrorists and other criminals. Florida's fusion center operations work to continuously develop, identify, assess and share information and intelligence with the primary purpose of thwarting criminal/terrorist events. Fusion centers promote information and intelligence sharing amongst local, state, and federal agencies and may also include public safety agencies and the private sector.

From April 27 - 28, 2016, the Florida Fusion Center (FFC), Central Florida Intelligence Exchange (CFIX), Northwest Florida Fusion Center and the Alabama Fusion Center participated in the *Fusion X* exercise. This exercise was conducted by the DHS Office of Intelligence Analysis (I&A). The purpose of the exercise was to evaluate effective sharing of information locally, with or without analysis, and collaboration with federal, state, local, territorial and tribal partners, other fusion centers, federal partners and private-sector partners.

The FFC used State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) grant funds to host a link analysis course May 24 - 27, 2016, which included the Intelligence Fusion Liaisons, state and local partners and regional fusion centers. Additionally, the FFC was able to use grant funds to host the DHS's Basic Intelligence and Threat Analysis course.

On June 12, the Florida Fusion Center (FFC) was activated to assist with the Pulse nightclub mass shooting in Orlando, Florida. The FFC assisted the CFIX and the FDLE Orlando Regional Operations Center (OROC) with interagency analytical assistance as needed and facilitated requests from the field. The FFC was deactivated on June 19, 2016.

From Aug. 22 - 26, the FFC successfully participated in the National Network of Fusion Centers Communications Drill. The purpose of this drill was to evaluate the capability of fusion centers to obtain and access unclassified and classified communications from the federal government through different communication methods.

The FFC also continued an in-house quarterly training program to utilize internal expertise. This series allowed analysts to take part in ongoing conversations on ways to continue protecting civil rights and civil liberties. This included training on the FFC Privacy Policy, Standard Operating Procedures, 28 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 23, First Amendment Protected activities and Fair Information Practice Principles.



The FFC has also worked to increase training and awareness as it relates to suspicious activity reporting. As part of this initiative, the FFC hosted the Bureau of Justice Assistance and Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Analyst Training. The FFC worked with the RDSTFs and Florida's ports to promote line officer training. As a result, maritime SAR training increased by 150 percent statewide. Florida now leads the nation in the number of line officers trained in the maritime SAR initiative.

In recent years, Florida, as one of the largest states in the nation, has been among the top states with the most Known or Suspected Terrorist (KST) hits at the FBI's Terrorist Screening Center (TSC). TSC maintains the federal government's consolidated terrorist watch list, supporting the ability of front line screening agencies to positively identify KSTs trying to obtain visas, enter the country, board aircraft or engage in other activity. FDLE works closely with the DHS, FBI, TSC and other local, state and federal agencies to develop investigations and intelligence related to physical and cyber threats posed by foreign, transnational and domestic terrorist organizations. The Office of Statewide Intelligence, Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Center (CTIC) coordinates FDLE's counter-terrorism strategy in conjunction with the Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan and the RDSTFs. In 2016, FDLE received an award from the Terrorist Screening Center for their partnership and thoroughness in analyzing encounters of watch-listed individuals with a nexus to Florida.

The Bureau of Criminal Investigations and Intelligence (BCII) is a component of Florida's Highway Safety and Motor Vehicle's Special Services Command. The Florida Highway Patrol (FHP) is an active participant in the Nationwide SAR Initiative. With its large volume of public contacts on the major transport corridors of the third most populous state in the country, FHP is well-positioned to monitor and report any suspicious activities related to domestic security on the highways. FHP utilizes its Field Intelligence Report module, which includes prompt questions developed from SAR indicators, to report any SAR-related information to the Florida Fusion Center.

The BCII maintains analyst liaisons in the FFC, CFI, Northeast Florida Fusion Center, and the Southeast Florida Fusion Center, in order to share and monitor relevant intelligence information, including domestic security issues. BCII has also designated one of its intelligence analysts as a domestic security analyst. This helps build resident depth of expertise in domestic security as it relates to the Florida Highway Safety and Motor Vehicle mission. Additionally, the analyst conducts domestic security training and awareness briefings to internal and external stakeholders.

Seaport Security

Florida ports continue to make safety and security a major priority. On April 14, 2016, the Governor signed HB 7061. The bill includes the creation of the Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development (FSTED) Seaport Security Advisory Committee under the direction of the FSTED Council. The committee will meet at least annually to discuss national and state security strategy and policy, actions required to meet current and future security threats, statewide cooperation on security issues, and security concerns of the state's maritime industry. The legislation also included the formation of a grant program for Florida seaports to use to implement security plans and measures. The grant program was not funded last year. All

Florida ports reviewed the mandatory security plans regulated by the US Coast Guard and participated in exercises and/or planning activities sponsored by Area Maritime Security Committees (AMSCs) and others. Active Shooter and Cybersecurity projects and assessments were a major priority for state ports this year.

With active shooter training being a priority, Port Canaveral participated in two DHS exercises/workshops. On Jan. 19, the DHS Office of Infrastructure Protection, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, and the Northeast and Eastern Central Florida Area Maritime Security Committee members conducted a non-tactical, multi-jurisdictional active shooter preparedness exercise at Port Canaveral. The workshop was designed to assist in the development of an active shooter preparedness plan for owners and operators within Port Canaveral and adjacent partners. The workshop provided an overview of recent homeland violent extremist incidents and the current threat environment. Owners and operators were provided the tools, resources, and best practices designed to protect, prevent, and mitigate the consequences of an active shooter or hostile intruder incident. The workshop was open to government, non-government, and private entities.



Additionally, in March, DHS conducted an active shooter tabletop exercise at Port Canaveral. The exercise focused on pre-incident information sharing, initial notification protocols, response plans, multi-agency coordination, and current public messaging in regards to an active shooter incident at the port.

The Broward County Sheriff's Office (BCSO) is the law enforcement authority for Port Everglades. BCSO conducts quarterly active shooter training for all law enforcement agencies working within the port's jurisdictional boundaries. This training includes U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission (FWC), United States Coast Guard (USCG), and local law enforcement agencies. This training includes educational and force-on-force scenarios in a cruise terminal in the event that an active shooter incident may occur. This program has been ongoing for the last five years. In addition, enhanced waterside and landside security initiatives are conducted with the USCG, CBP, and other state and local partners during the holidays and on Sept. 11. Also, mandatory Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA) training is conducted for all security guards that work in Port Everglades, which



includes training on terrorism, the guards' responsibilities during critical incidents and their role in the "If You See Something, Say Something™" campaign.

The USCG and the Manatee County Port Authority have entered into a cooperative agreement to establish a community-based watch program to assist in the enforcement and implementation of a security zone on and around a dredge spoil island near Port Manatee known as Manbirtee Key. The community watch program was designed to

provide a mechanism for boaters to be granted access while maintaining the desired level of security in the area concerned. Currently, the program includes over 1,100 members, making the Manbirtee Key Zone one of most popular zone watch agreements.

Port Manatee offers a host of security training courses and is the country's only seaport certified by the U.S. Maritime Administration to teach Facility Security Officer training. Additionally, facilities security training courses that comply with all International Ship and Port Facility Security Code and Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 standards are available at Port Manatee. Port Manatee recently leveraged grant funds to enhance the port's electronic cargo release verification system and to establish an Emergency Operations Center on the port. These projects will assist in reducing cargo theft and allow for a National Incident Management System to be in place when responding to port-related attacks or incidents.

Education

The Florida Department of Education (FDOE) conducts an annual safety fair to promote and educate employees on best practices to utilize in the workplace. Past representatives have included the Leon County Sherriff's Office, FDLE's Cyber Security Unit, Tallahassee Police Department, Florida State Fire Marshal, Tallahassee Fire Department, Florida Department of Transportation, FDOE Emergency Management, FDOE Office of Safe Schools, FDOE Safety and ADA Committee, and the Division of Risk Management. Event partners typically share free resources, information, and activities to promote situational awareness. FDOE also has a dedicated Intelligence Liaison Officer (ILO) and an Executive Advisory Board (EAB) member embedded in the FFC, which provides the department situational awareness.

FDOE worked closely with the Domestic Security State Working Group Campus Security committee to promote the use of State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) grant funds to enhance emergency communication systems for several campuses across the state. The revised Campus Security Plan includes best practices recommendations for planning, preparedness, target hardening, mass notification, interoperable communications, cyber security, training and exercising.

FDOE encourages school districts to participate in the RDSTFs. Schools are encouraged to incorporate the Statewide Policy for Strengthening Domestic Security in Florida Public Schools into their annual district self-assessments. FDOE also promotes the IS 907 Active Shooter training throughout the department, making it a mandatory requirement.

At the Florida Police Chiefs Summer Conference, FDLE met with university and high school police chiefs to discuss the "If You See Something, Say Something™" campaign. As a result of the meeting, more than a dozen school police chiefs across Florida accepted standup campaign banners to display in student unions or other areas on campus. The banners have the Florida hotline number for reporting suspicious activity. The chiefs also received a link to the DHS' PSA Challenge campaign. "The Challenge" is a series of one to two minute videos of PSAs reminding students to be aware of their surroundings. The videos can be played on monitors in student unions or other common areas.

Food and Agriculture Safety

The food and agriculture sector of Florida plays a significant role in the state's economy. Agroterrorism is a real and present danger that may include intentional attacks to food supplies or crops, or the introduction of a foreign animal disease, which could have a devastating impact

to Florida's \$6 billion agricultural enterprise. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) has engaged in the development of a comprehensive domestic security approach to ensure the protection of Florida's food and agriculture sector, as well as the provision of consumer services to Florida's citizens and visitors.

Comprehensive planning was conducted to determine appropriate procedures and personnel to support domestic security and emergency management response capabilities consistent with State Emergency Response Team responsibilities. Based on identified gaps and risk management strategies, procedural changes were made to enhance efficient coordination.



In February, the State Agricultural Response Team (SART) conducted a fully deployed workshop in Bay County to take a proactive look at operational coordination. The workshop was in collaboration with FDLE, county law enforcement, health agencies, Florida Veterinary Corps, FDACS, and community volunteers. The workshop tested the capability and readiness of SART to respond to agricultural emergencies, including agroterrorism, as well as enhanced team member expertise, and overall hazard mitigation strategies. Established capabilities were used to support SART responses to a broad range of events.

Supply chain integrity and security has been improved during this reporting period through enhanced coordination and planning of statewide, multi-agency food safety personnel, affiliated with the Florida Integrated Rapid Response Team. Further enhancements to established goals have been realized during this reporting period through coordination between the FDACS Division of Food Safety and newly assigned United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) personnel to serve Florida.

Within the past year, progressive action was taken by the agency to enhance other capabilities including: threat and hazard identification, support risk management strategies for the protection of infrastructure systems, and develop mechanisms for intelligence and information sharing throughout the food and agriculture sector. FDACS also created an Intelligence and Analysis section within the Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement. This section, in coordination and collaboration with internal and external partners, will warn, inform and assess criminal and agroterrorism related threats, vulnerabilities and potential consequences. Through appropriate threat identification and analysis, the Intelligence and Analysis section will have the ability to provide timely and effective information and intelligence to support the protection of personnel, assets and infrastructure systems within the food and agriculture sector.

Transportation Security

Florida has over 120 million miles of public roadways and 2,900 miles of rail, as well as major seaports and commercial and general aviation airfields, requiring a multi-faceted approach to protecting various transportation modes.

The FDLE's Aviation program has been enhanced this year and each of the regional pilots were sponsored a clearance through the FBI to be able to assist in security-related missions.

The FDLE, and other state agencies such as the Florida Highway Patrol (FHP), have personnel assigned to the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force nodes throughout the state. The FHP is also an active participant in several task forces and working groups related to domestic security. The FHP Homeland Security coordinator is a member and participant in multiple State Working Group sub-committees and the North Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force.



Members of the FHP routinely give and receive training and attend conferences related to domestic security. The Bureau of Criminal Investigations and Intelligence (BCII) personnel recently attended Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative (NSI-SAR) training and are in the process of adapting this training for internal use. BCII also informs troopers of domestic security concerns when providing informational briefings to district or troop meetings. BCII recently presented at a Transportation Security Administration regional conference.

Preventative Radiological and Nuclear Detection Efforts

The Florida Department of Health (FDOH), Bureau of Radiation Control (BRC), conducts ongoing training for the Radiation Response Volunteer Corps (RRVC). The training is focused on educating Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) volunteers to assist in Population Monitoring Centers in the event of a radiological dispersal device or an accidental release at a nuclear power plant. Florida began the process in 2008 under the Center for Disease Control to assist in developing a RRVC as a sub-specialty of the existing MRC. This effort brought together both state and local health departments, preparedness and response specialists, and BRC staff with potential volunteers from the radiation safety professional organizations.

The *Black Pearl Exercise* was conducted in Indian River County, and was attended by 51 Florida MRC volunteers. The exercise was used to reinforce the ongoing radiation response population monitoring center trainings. There were seven stations that were operational during the *Black Pearl Exercise* (Greeting/Medical Screening Area, Radiological Monitoring Area, Decontamination Area, Registration Area/KI Distribution, Mass Care/Red Cross, Bus Loading Area, and Shelter Area). The exercise was also used to measure the BRC's progress and make necessary adjustments to Florida's emergency response capability.

Florida Capitol Police is responsible for protecting the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the Cabinet, Senate and House of Representatives as well other employees and visitors to the Capitol. Grant funds were leveraged to purchase personal radiological detection pagers for officers to use during patrol of the Capitol Complex. The use of these devices provides officers the ability to detect radiological materials while roaming patrol, providing early detection of threats. This will provide the ability to respond strategically, reduce risks to those affected, and mitigate terrorist activity from radiological attacks.

From November 2015 – July 2016, the FHP's Bureau of Commercial Vehicle Enforcement conducted 19 radiation detection missions at special events throughout Florida. These missions included radiological screening, monitoring and inspections at numerous marathons, music festivals and races throughout the state. These missions continue to keep Florida's citizens and tourists safe.

Statewide Outreach and Awareness Initiatives

“If You See Something, Say Something™”

The public plays a critical role in keeping our nation safe. The “If You See Something, Say Something™” campaign provides the public with an appropriate and necessary outlet to report suspicious activity. The overarching goal of the campaign is to prevent or minimize terrorist threats in Florida. Florida has developed an “If You See Something, Say Something™” marketing and educational strategy targeting the business community and general public with awareness and education.



In October 2016, FDLE unveiled Florida’s online “If You See Something, Say Something™” Tool Kit, an important resource providing safety information for businesses and citizens. The tool kit contains a variety of educational videos and flyers from general awareness to industry specific information for more than a dozen business sectors including hotels, transportation and healthcare.

FDLE also promoted the campaign using statewide radio ads, billboards advertising and media press releases, displaying campaign banners, partnering with the Florida Department of Agriculture to put campaign stickers on gas station pumps across Florida, partnering with the Department of Transportation to put campaign signs at rest areas and travel plazas across Florida and asking state agencies to display the campaign logo on their websites.

Bomb-Making Materials Awareness Program

Florida has begun the process of implementing a Bomb-Making Materials Awareness Program (BMAP). BMAP is a program developed by the Office of Bombing Prevention and the FBI that



uses a whole community approach in collaboration with local law enforcement agencies and other first responders in identifying homemade explosive precursors at the point of sale. Florida is able to use the BMAP program to bring awareness to the community about recent homemade IED attacks and how common household items can be used to create a homemade IED. BMAP allows Florida to have a concentric layer of defense. With proper awareness and outreach, the community becomes part of the solution in providing valuable information and intelligence.

The BMAP focuses on three principles: raising the level of awareness, inventory and transaction security, and suspicious activity reporting. A BMAP Steering Committee has been empaneled and an implementation plan has been finalized.

Currently, individuals are registering to attend a week-long training to become BMAP certified and return to their local jurisdictions as train-the-trainers in order to instruct outreach officers

who will in turn provide education and awareness to the community and businesses. The program's success is being coordinated and closely monitored by the Statewide Coordinator from the FDLE Office of Domestic Security Preparedness.

Hemorrhage Control

Statistics indicate that active shooter incidents have tripled in the United States in the past six years. During these incidents, emergency medical support (EMS) centers are stressed and communities devastated. Hemorrhage is the number one cause of death that can be prevented during these types of incidents. An integrated active shooter response is a three-pronged response that blends the approach of law enforcement, EMS and bystanders. Once the threat is neutralized, hemorrhage control is the next priority prior to moving the victim from the scene. Law enforcement, EMS and active bystanders should all be trained on the most tactical medical approach during an active shooter incident to save lives.

The *2016 Strategy for Hemorrhage Control* report was created pursuant to the direction of the Florida Domestic Security Oversight Council's (DSOC) discussion on *Stop the Bleed*, presented by the Florida Department of Health (FDOH) in December 2015. The DSOC charged the State Working Group Sub-Committees to develop an implementation plan. Each committee provided recommendations and best practices within the *2016 Strategy for Hemorrhage Control* report. It was recommended that the report be provided to the Regional Domestic Task Forces to assess where their regions are regarding hemorrhage control, and look at a strategic local approach for the initiative.

Border Protection

The DSOC received a Migration Brief from a representative from the United States Coast Guard, which stated that between December 2014 and March 2015, the US has experienced an unprecedented 60-70 percent increase in migration from Cuba. The normalization of relations with Cuba has caused a spike in migration, which has increased the need for interdiction. Haitian migration has experienced a decrease due to successful interdiction. Migrants are changing their strategy from entering via maritime sources to a land and air based strategy. From a historical perspective, both migration and interdiction are above the baseline for 2016.



In November 2016, a Statewide Mass Migration Workshop was hosted by the Florida Southeast Regional Domestic Security Task Force (SERDSTF) in partnership with Florida Division of Emergency Management. The purpose of the workshop was to increase awareness of mass migration plans, authorities and response considerations among law enforcement agencies, and to subsequently develop future guidance for use in the event of a mass migration incident.

The workshop provided an opportunity for participants to learn about the relevant plans and response structures unique to a mass migration incident, to explore the various state and federal legal authorities used to prevent and respond to a migration crisis, to discuss the related information and intelligence needs, the response to land and sea inbound and outbound

interdictions, public messaging, inter-governmental communication processes, and potential criminal investigations (such as human trafficking, human smuggling, and death investigations). While the primary focus of the workshop was initial law enforcement response, multiple disciplines were engaged including health, emergency management, fire rescue, and public information officers. The target audiences were representatives from multiple law enforcement jurisdictions, health departments, emergency managers, public information officers and fire/rescue/EMT.



The first segment of the workshop offered a series of presentations from the SERDSTF, FDLE Mutual Aid, Customs and Border Patrol, County Emergency Management, and Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission. This portion of the workshop provided an opportunity for participants to discuss the availability of federal resources, jurisdictional authority, the different phases of mass migration, the history of mass migration to Florida, and the state's expected role and responsibility. The final phase of the workshop presented a series of scenarios that allowed state, local

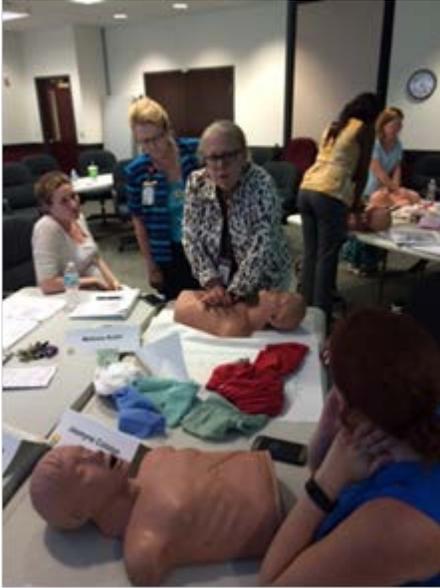
and county representatives to discuss the issues that they have observed throughout the years and the concerns that should be addressed in the near future.

Public Health and Medical Services

The public health and medical services' readiness to respond to a terrorist attack is imperative to limiting the number of casualties. The Florida Department of Health (FDOH) conducted various exercises in an effort to strengthen their ability to respond to a terrorism related event. In March, FDOH conducted *Shots for Shots*, a tabletop exercise based on multiple terrorist attacks occurring at a popular spring break location at the height of spring break. The exercise focused on Florida's Emergency Support Function (ESF 8) to respond to and support a mass casualty response.

In November 2015, FDOH conducted a full-scale exercise called *Bioshield*, with participation from Brevard, Indian River, Lake, Martin, Orange, Osceola, St. Lucie, Seminole, and Volusia Counties as well as the Central Florida Disaster Medical Coalition (CFDMC). The CFDMC represents a healthcare coalition and is responsible for facilitating healthcare relationships to build, strengthen and sustain a healthcare preparedness and response system within Central Florida. The purpose of the exercise was to evaluate Florida's ESF 8 ability to request the Strategic National Stockpile and distribute medical material from the state's Receipt, Stage and Store (RSS) warehouse to local jurisdictions in order to support mass prophylaxis operations.





The exercise scenario involved the State Watch Office receiving reports of suspicious devices found at an annual fall festival in Orange County, an air show in Martin County and the International Speedway in Volusia County. In response, local, state and federal assets were deployed to several locations during the exercise to conduct joint criminal-epidemiological investigations, laboratory analysis, and dispensing operations. The scenario for *Bioshield* was based on a previous exercise conducted in Duval County where a known terrorist organization successfully released an aerosolized plague in the downtown Jacksonville area. Given the previous release, the exercise began with a credible threat from law enforcement detailing the potential release and targets throughout Central Florida.

Active bystanders can and do save lives when they step forward to help. This was evident in the terrorist attack in Boston and again in France and San Bernardino, California.

The FDOH trains qualified Medical Reserve Corps instructors to provide the Active Bystander Course to the general public. To date, there are 128 instructors across 40 counties. The classes are offered at no cost to participants and are ongoing across the state. The overall goal of receiving Active Bystander training is to strengthen the role and ability of individuals to save lives by taking a few specific actions when at the scene of an unexpected emergency. Citizens and visitors learn how to respond to a terrorist attack, natural disaster, or any other life-threatening emergency. The course covers methods of assistance that can be provided prior to the arrival of credentialed first responders. These methods include learning how to offer initial support to injured individuals, convey information and collaborate with first responders, how to help someone who is bleeding, has a blocked airway, is not breathing, has a burn, has hyperthermia or is drowning.

National Homeland Security Conference Hosted by Tampa UASI

The Tampa Bay Urban Area hosted the 10th Annual National Homeland Security (NHS) Conference in June 2016. The three-day event brought together over 1,300 first responders, administrators and exhibitors, and included tours of the Pinellas County Emergency Management Office, Port of Tampa, and Florida Holocaust Museum. Keynote speakers included Bryan Koon, Florida Emergency Management Director; Pierre-Edouard Colliex, Police and Homeland Security Attaché, Embassy of France; Jarrod Burguan, Police Chief, San Bernardino Police Department; Salvatore Cassano, Commissioner, New York City Fire Department; and Paul Anderson, Chief Executive Officer, Port Tampa Bay.



During the conference, attendees had the option of 10 concurrent tracks, including Intelligence and Information Sharing, Grants Management and Whole Community Preparedness, among others; or several National Domestic Preparedness Consortium classes. Post-conference, Lt.

Sam McGhee, Aurora Police Department, gave an account of the acts leading up to and during the worst theater massacre in U.S. history, and how intelligence gained and appropriately dispersed prevented even more tragedy.



Also during the conference, the Tampa Police Department, Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, Pasco County Sheriff's Office, Citrus County Sheriff's Office, and U.S. Coast Guard delivered a Special Operations Demonstration. This demonstration required participation of several specialty units such as Bomb squads, SWAT teams, Marine Units, and Air Units. The demonstration was an assault of a maritime vessel that had been taken over by terrorists. The scenario involved the vessel being stopped by the U.S. Coast Guard prior to EOD and tactical units boarding the vessel from both the air and the sea to

free the hostages and retake control of the vessel. An assault team explosively breached the exterior door of the vessel to make entry while the second team boarded the vessel from the stern of the ship. Simultaneously, SWAT operators boarded the upper deck of the vessel from a helicopter to retake control of the bridge. The demonstration allowed for successful interoperability training for specialty units from five agencies in the Tampa Bay UASI Region using UASI grant-funded equipment. The involved agencies worked seamlessly together to train and implement the assault plan the day of the demonstration.

New York City Demonstration

In March, the FDLE Office of Domestic Security Preparedness coordinated a fact-finding venture to New York City to gather information and observe a collaborative initiative NYC has implemented using grant funds. New York has integrated different types of technology (cameras, monitoring software, etc.) as a way to share data in real time with officers responding to an incident. The trip was used as a fact-finding endeavor to research the possibility of linking similar technologies in Florida. During the two-day trip, the group received tours and demonstrations of the Real Time Crime Center, Joint Operations Command, and the Lower Manhattan Security Exchange. Florida participants included representatives from FDLE, the Miami-Dade, Orlando and Tampa Police Departments and the Palm Beach, Orange Pinellas and Hillsborough County Sheriff's Offices. Due to the information gathered during the demonstration, Florida is now looking at ways to better leverage technology and enhance information sharing capabilities.

2016 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 focused funding efforts on critical areas that have continued sustainment needs and are strategically applied for maximum impact across Florida in order to

enhance the safety of our citizens and visitors. Needs continue to be identified through specific exercises and incidents.

Florida's 2016 Domestic Security Funding Process

In August 2015, Florida's nine discipline-based funding committees, made up of approximately 250 multi-jurisdictional domestic security partners, met in Lake Buena Vista, Florida to consider previously identified needs, develop project solutions to fill those needs, and recommend funding from anticipated 2016 federal grant programs.¹ These project recommendations were prioritized by a Peer Review Panel and key RDSTF representatives and presented to 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 approves 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 2016 Domestic Security Awards

In 2016, Florida received \$107,517,939 in domestic security funding to support Florida's Domestic Security Strategic Plan. Congress allocated \$20,747,500 to Florida through the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP). The HSGP is comprised of three separate grants: State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Urban Areas Security Initiatives (UASI), and Operation Stonegarden (OPSG). For a more in-depth overview of the HSGP and other domestic security grant programs for which Florida received funding in 2016, refer to Appendix F. As with previous years, DHS allocates funds based on risk and anticipated effectiveness, as determined by the DHS application review process.

This year, Florida ranked fifth in total dollar amount received from SHSP funding, with a total of \$11,040,500, behind New York, California, Texas and Illinois. Florida ranked ninth in 2016 overall HSGP funding, even though it is the third most populous state. Florida experienced a 10 percent population growth rate over the past six years, second only to Texas, which observed an 11 percent growth rate. Florida received \$2.24 per resident in 2016 Preparedness Grant Program funding, compared to \$5.88 for New York state residents, \$8.4 for Illinois residents and \$3.59 for Pennsylvania residents (refer to Appendix B).

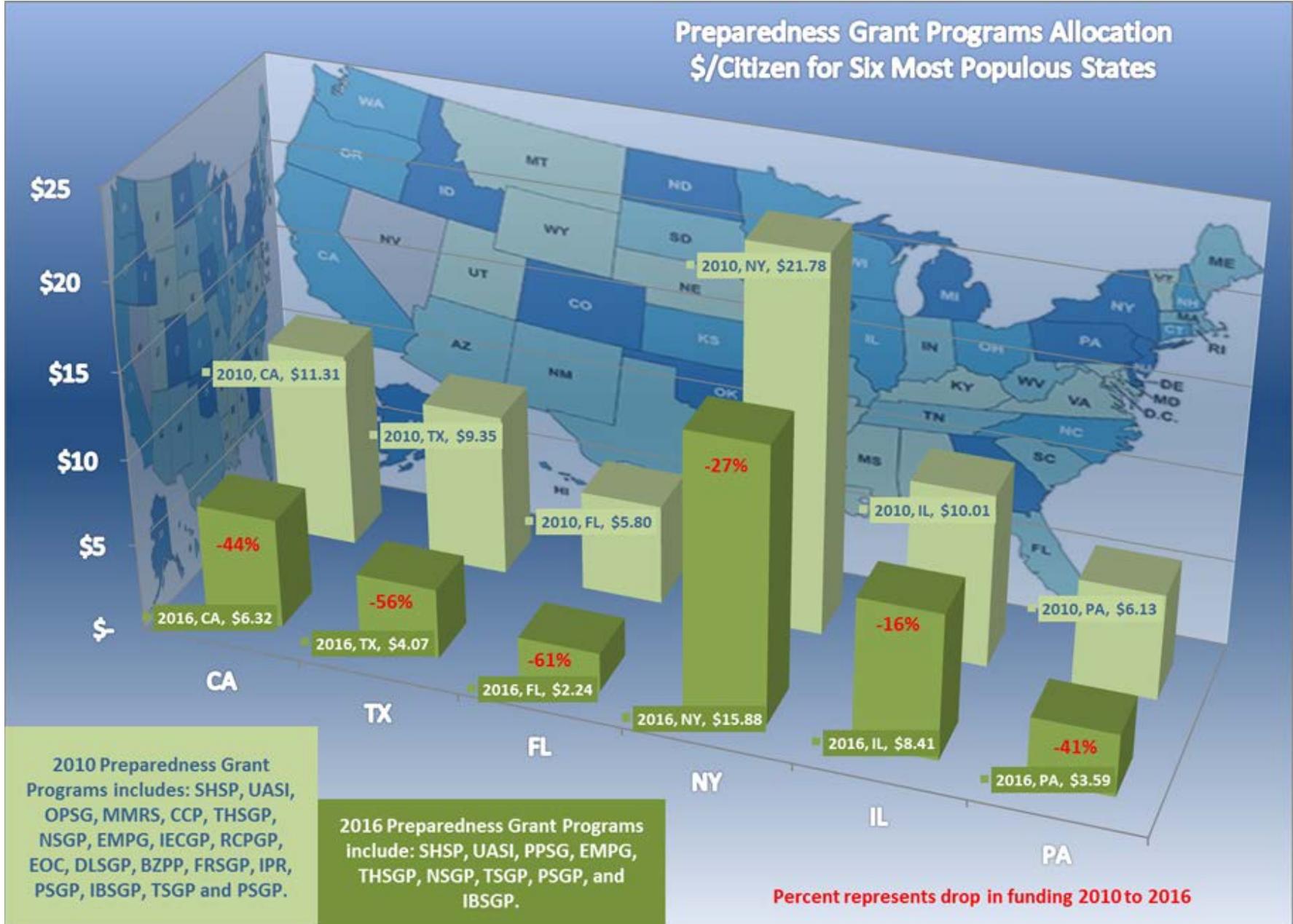
Domestic security partners work diligently to ensure the funds are applied for maximum impact across our communities to the overall benefit of all citizens and visitors, recognizing that the available grant funds will not support all of Florida's needs. Charts and information on the following pages depict the 2016 grant awards by grant type and the regional distribution of 2016 grant dollars. Additional information, including cumulative award amounts, is located in the appendices.

¹ Agriculture and Environment, Campus Security, Health, Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources, Emergency Management, Fire Rescue, Interoperable Communications, Law Enforcement Prevention and Law Enforcement Response

Appendix A: Florida's 2016 Award Amounts by Grant Type

Grants	2016 Award
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$29,670,316
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$11,661,604
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$29,554,017
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)	\$6,285,075
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$1,315,000
Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$8,024,427
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	\$11,040,500
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program	\$8,392,000
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$1,575,000
TOTAL	\$107,517,939

Appendix B: 2016 Top Preparedness Grant Allocations per Citizen



Appendix C: Domestic Security Funding by Region

FY 2016 Domestic Security Grants	State	Northwest	North	Northeast	Tampa Bay	Central	Southwest	Southeast
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$0	\$1,314,514	\$0	\$8,752,430	\$3,950,844	\$9,030,026	\$2,680,358	\$3,942,144
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$7,220,475	\$380,048	\$177,992	\$795,154	\$761,816	\$810,888	\$466,472	\$1,048,759
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$17,327,734	\$991,602	\$1,247,664	\$1,621,349	\$1,664,671	\$2,609,236	\$1,313,299	\$2,778,462
Department of Transportation Grants and Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$0	\$21,500	\$0	\$1,543,913	\$1,595,371	\$0	\$53,337	\$4,810,306
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)	\$0	\$643,362	\$683,063	\$957,383	\$1,010,905	\$1,050,252	\$822,422	\$1,117,688
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)*	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$240,000	\$250,000	\$625,000
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)	\$4,315,541	\$838,911	\$365,148	\$757,666	\$1,003,613	\$1,661,270	\$1,066,501	\$1,031,850
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,962,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,430,000
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$450,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,125,000
TOTAL	\$28,863,750	\$4,289,937	\$2,473,867	\$14,427,895	\$13,499,220	\$15,401,672	\$6,652,389	\$21,909,209

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

Appendix D: 2016 Domestic Security Funding by County

County	AFGP	ASPR	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	UASI-NGP	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Alachua	\$1,299,168	\$249,615	\$262,953	\$82,902			\$243,790			\$2,138,428
Baker			\$19,626	\$43,513						\$63,139
Bay	\$764,262	\$24,709	\$122,238	\$82,037			\$335,164			\$1,328,410
Bradford			\$63,184	\$45,969						\$109,153
Brevard	\$172,010		\$364,054	\$144,360			\$11,000			\$691,424
Broward	\$2,421,006	\$176,387	\$1,023,090	\$342,206	\$200,000	\$1,804,401	\$413,037	\$225,000		\$6,605,127
Calhoun	\$22,762		\$34,751	\$43,682						\$101,195
Charlotte			\$60,367	\$80,187	\$100,000		\$34,500			\$275,054
Citrus	\$62,000		\$83,996	\$75,364			\$100,060			\$321,420
Clay			\$175,588	\$71,337			\$33,598			\$280,523
Collier	\$756,572	\$19,962	\$136,424	\$104,649			\$292,515			\$1,310,122
Columbia			\$70,164	\$52,227			\$58,000			\$180,391
Desoto			\$251,629	\$57,280						\$308,909
Dixie			\$68,439	\$54,729						\$123,168
Duval	\$6,717,130	\$24,986	\$474,008	\$201,604		\$1,543,913	\$212,625			\$9,174,266
Escambia		\$23,779	\$437,441	\$106,011		\$21,500	\$71,789			\$660,520
Flagler		\$20,609	\$68,173	\$66,285						\$155,067
Franklin			\$69,632	\$53,538						\$123,170
Gadsden			\$70,698	\$50,628						\$121,326
Gilchrist				\$43,108						\$43,108

County	AFGP	ASPR	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	UASI-NGP	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Glades				\$42,416						\$42,416
Gulf				\$54,766						\$54,766
Hamilton			\$67,741	\$43,734						\$111,475
Hardee			\$54,166	\$46,240						\$100,406
Hendry			\$85,453	\$47,092			\$8,500			\$141,045
Hernando			\$173,271	\$78,994						\$252,265
Highlands			\$137,267	\$58,523						\$195,790
Hillsborough	\$47,588	\$39,632	\$358,416	\$258,781		\$1,595,371	\$805,995	\$300,000		\$3,405,783
Holmes			\$59,082	\$41,142						\$100,224
Indian River	\$856,819		\$170,842	\$77,343	\$90,000					\$1,195,004
Jackson				\$49,852						\$49,852
Jefferson			\$72,816	\$54,777						\$127,593
Lafayette			\$70,415	\$41,922						\$112,337
Lake	\$1,988,337		\$229,399	\$90,513						\$2,308,249
Lee	\$525,525	\$38,400	\$164,524	\$149,604	\$150,000		\$522,468			\$1,550,521
Leon			\$77,615	\$87,141			\$307,148			\$471,904
Levy		\$20,555	\$72,652	\$59,031			\$17,288			\$169,526
Liberty			\$377,488	\$40,080						\$417,568
Madison			\$72,286	\$44,125						\$116,411
Manatee	\$651,633	\$21,403	\$139,445	\$114,806		\$53,337				\$980,624

County	AFGP	ASPR	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	UASI-NGP	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Marion		\$26,611	\$196,560	\$95,710			\$127,360			\$446,241
Martin			\$166,262	\$77,380	\$150,000					\$393,642
Miami-Dade	\$483,943	\$51,860	\$1,117,408	\$443,188	\$210,000	\$1,301,099	\$326,707	\$750,000		\$4,684,205
Monroe	\$203,673		\$104,557	\$66,592		\$704,806				\$1,079,628
Nassau			\$126,072	\$64,003			\$64,093			\$254,168
Okaloosa		\$24,863	\$182,335	\$84,734	\$100,000		\$240,783			\$632,715
Okeechobee	\$72,728	\$24,000	\$60,919	\$46,480						\$204,127
Orange	\$4,441,676	\$26,339	\$533,974	\$229,795			\$1,128,177			\$6,359,961
Osceola	\$781,183		\$221,949	\$84,379						\$1,087,511
Palm Beach	\$833,522		\$533,407	\$265,702	\$215,000	\$1,000,000	\$292,106	\$150,000		\$3,289,737
Pasco	\$191,620	\$24,836	\$197,025	\$131,706	\$100,000					\$645,187
Pinellas	\$1,763,094	\$34,500	\$559,797	\$219,161			\$14,426	\$75,000		\$2,665,978
Polk	\$1,886,542	\$21,402	\$181,548	\$147,141			\$83,132	\$75,000		\$2,394,765
Putnam		\$19,536	\$67,500	\$56,972			\$43,205			\$187,213
Santa Rosa	\$289,130	\$25,000	\$63,202	\$76,353			\$191,175			\$644,860
Sarasota	\$673,900	\$26,000	\$277,271	\$121,385			\$208,518			\$1,307,074
Seminole		\$169,024	\$283,161	\$112,361			\$446,805			\$1,011,351
St. Johns	\$736,132	\$21,042	\$95,033	\$83,687			\$15,707			\$951,601
St. Lucie			\$430,297	\$95,573			\$32,788			\$558,658
Sumter		\$24,000	\$56,452	\$53,518						\$133,970

County	AFGP	ASPR	CDC	EMPG	OPSG	PSGP	SHSP	UASI-NGP	UASI (State Only)	Total Per County
Suwannee			\$77,615	\$48,526						\$126,141
Taylor			\$45,828	\$55,349						\$101,177
Union				\$43,262						\$43,262
Volusia	\$790,001	\$24,579	\$209,298	\$138,548			\$42,500			\$1,204,926
Wakulla			\$106,927	\$56,287						\$163,214
Walton	\$238,360		\$92,553	\$61,215						\$392,128
Washington				\$43,570						\$43,570
State		\$7,220,475	\$17,327,734				\$4,315,541	\$0	\$8,392,000	\$37,255,750

- “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 A.
- 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 A.

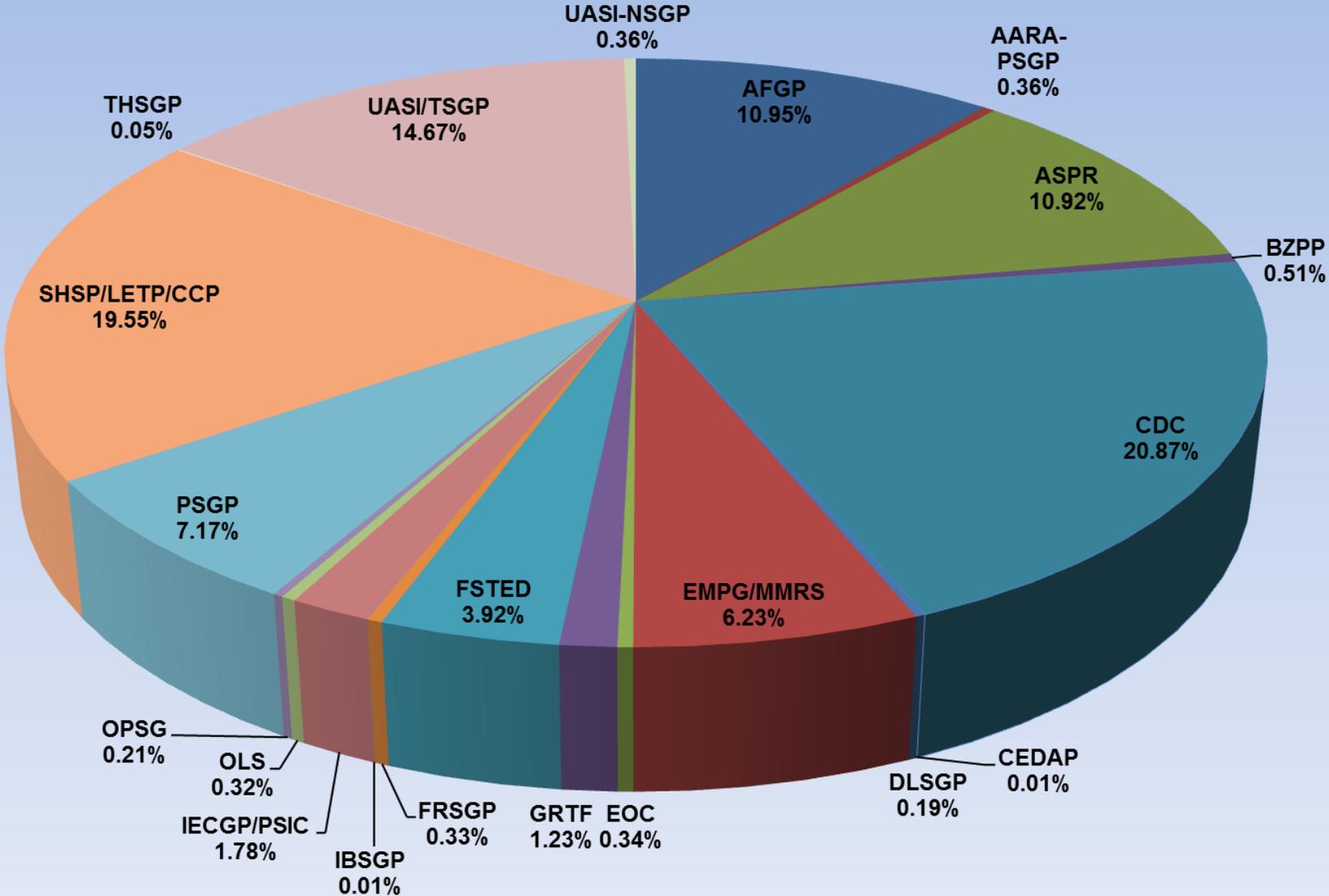
Appendix E: Florida's 2001-16 Domestic Security Awards

From 2001 to 2016, Florida has received over \$2.6 billion in domestic security funds.

Grant	2001-2016 Awards
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$288,864,409
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: Port Security Grant Program (ARRA-PSGP)	\$9,506,211
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Grants	\$288,053,309
Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)	\$13,467,888
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$550,432,475
Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP)	\$337,190
Department of Transportation Grants and Port Security Grant Program (PSGP)	\$188,989,599
Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP)	\$5,064,150
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) and Metropolitan Medical Response System Program (MMRS)	\$164,178,270
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program*	\$8,898,000
Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development (FSTED)	\$103,425,148
General Revenue Trust Fund (GRTF)	\$32,557,049
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)	\$5,662,177
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)	\$515,405,972
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	\$1,202,478
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program and Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)	\$386,788,929
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$9,526,641
TOTAL	\$2,636,858,759

2001-2016 Domestic Security Funding

\$2,636,858,759



Appendix F: Florida's 2001-16 Domestic Security Awards by Region

FY 2001-16 Domestic Security Grants	State*	Northwest	North	Northeast	Tampa Bay	Central	Southwest	Southeast
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)	\$2,052,067	\$27,909,776	\$7,918,239	\$41,402,829	\$31,059,519	\$67,046,515	\$38,824,464	\$72,651,000
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	\$131,738,294	\$14,477,283	\$7,794,579	\$18,855,735	\$30,007,612	\$26,155,563	\$15,708,379	\$43,315,865
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)	\$341,235,040	\$19,132,992	\$17,096,313	\$26,343,359	\$33,557,738	\$38,576,286	\$22,061,644	\$52,429,103
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	\$11,778,721	\$4,800	\$42,533,966	\$27,007,100	\$17,164,068	\$6,788,411	\$83,192,810
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)	\$87,268,379	\$6,321,082	\$6,733,853	\$11,308,665	\$14,704,478	\$12,659,762	\$8,224,814	\$16,957,237
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 2001-15 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	\$778,480	\$0	\$0	\$487,187	\$876,837	\$1,099,239	\$2,420,434
State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)	\$192,493,070	\$33,268,040	\$29,711,232	\$44,404,060	\$55,611,062	\$55,008,146	\$37,214,595	\$67,695,767
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$435,000	\$0	\$0	\$767,478
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Program and Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)**	\$2,185,979	\$0	\$0	\$40,110,057	\$85,158,330	\$53,680,247	\$0	\$205,654,316
Urban Areas Security Initiative Nonprofit Security Grant Program (UASI-NSGP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$91,990	\$1,479,814	\$150,000	\$0	\$7,804,837
TOTAL	\$822,254,819	\$121,184,607	\$73,346,907	\$239,040,689	\$307,863,558	\$292,571,839	\$138,444,528	\$642,151,813

* 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 G: Overview of Domestic Security Grants

Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)	Program Overview ²
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 Areas 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. For FY 2016, 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 provides 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.

² 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 provides funding to increase the preparedness capabilities of jurisdictions responsible for the safety and security of communities surrounding high-priority pre-designated Tier 1 and Tier 2 critical infrastructure and key resource (CI/KR) assets, including chemical facilities, financial institutions, nuclear and electric power plants, dams, stadiums, and other high-risk/high-consequence facilities, through allowable planning and equipment acquisition.
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	The 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 complements 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 funds 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 provides funding to create a sustainable program for the protection of intercity bus systems and the traveling public from terrorism. The IBSGP seeks 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 to directly 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 H: 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.