

Illinois Terrorism Task Force 2020 Annual Report

Presented to the Office of the Governor
March 1, 2021





ILLINOIS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

JB Pritzker
Governor

Alicia Tate-Nadeau
Director

March 1, 2021

The Honorable JB Pritzker
Governor
State of Illinois

Dear Governor Pritzker,

On behalf of the membership of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF), I'm pleased to submit to you the 2020 ITTF Annual Report, which details the activities, accomplishments and recommendations of the task force. This report marks the 20th year the task force has prepared a report to highlight the successes, challenges and future endeavors of your statewide homeland security advisory board.

As outlined in Illinois Executive Order 2003 (17), the ITTF serves as an advisory body to the governor and provides recommendations and guidance on homeland security programs, policies, protocol and procedures. The task force establishes and maintains long-term strategic solutions to the threats and realities of terrorism and major events and facilitates collaboration among federal, state and local entities, their private and non-governmental partners, and the general public to achieve and sustain risk based target levels of capability to prevent, protect against, respond to and recover from incidents and minimize the impact on lives, property and the economy.

Over the last 20 years, the ITTF has distinguished itself nationally and statewide as a leader in homeland security preparedness. The hallmark of this success is the resiliency of our public safety community. Their steadfast commitment to duty has been challenged during continuous national and statewide emergencies over the last two decades. Even in this unprecedented time of COVID-19 that dominated our communities in 2020, the public safety community continued its unwavering mission to protect the citizens of this great state.

Although Illinois remains a leader nationally in homeland security preparedness, there is work to be done to maintain this extensive and critically important public safety infrastructure. The significant decrease in federal homeland security funds over the last decade poses a significant problem for state and local public safety agencies. The current funding level does not allow for the long-term maintenance of the critical public safety expertise that has been the hallmark of this state. If this capability trajectory continues, the state of Illinois' ability to prevent and respond to disasters and human threats will be significantly inhibited.

As your Homeland Security Advisor, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the men and women who have voluntarily given of their time, energy and considerable expertise over the last 12 months to continue to make Illinois a model homeland security program. I also would like to thank you, Governor Pritzker, for your steadfast leadership, vision and support of homeland security and public safety in Illinois.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alicia S. Tate-Nadeau".

Alicia Tate-Nadeau
Homeland Security Advisor
Director, Illinois Emergency Management Agency

Illinois Terrorism Task Force Overview

The Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) was formalized by a State of Illinois Executive Order in May 2000 and established as a permanent entity by Executive Order 17 (2003). The ITTF serves as an advisory body to the governor and provides statutory recommendations and guidance on homeland security laws, policies, protocol, and procedures. The ITTF also serves as the state homeland security strategic planning and policy body for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security grant programs. Administrative support to the ITTF is provided through the Illinois Emergency Management Agency, Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System, and Western Illinois University.

The task force represents more than 70 agencies, including federal, state, local, private sector and nongovernmental organizations, and meets quarterly. The ITTF has seven standing committees: Critical Infrastructure, Cybersecurity, Emergency Management, Fire Mutual Aid, Law Enforcement Mutual Aid, Public Health, and Urban Area.

Two administrative documents formalize the function of the ITTF. The ITTF Charter outlines the homeland security advisory body's mission, authority and responsibilities, membership, governance, and meetings. The ITTF Bylaws document includes the group's background, requirements for membership, committee structure, meeting procedures, and the administration of federal preparedness funds. Both documents are reviewed on a regular basis and updated as needed.

The task force establishes and maintains long-term strategic solutions to the threats and realities of terrorism and major events and facilitates collaboration among federal, state, and local entities, their private and non-governmental partners, and the public to achieve and sustain risk-based target levels of capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from incidents and minimize the impact on lives, property, and the economy. Annually, the ITTF publishes a report to the governor outlining key homeland security accomplishments and future initiatives. Prior years' reports can be downloaded from the Illinois Emergency Management Agency website (<https://www2.illinois.gov/iema/Info/Pages/Annual-Reports.aspx>).

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Illinois Terrorism Task Force

Executive Homeland Security Summary

ITTF Background

Originated in 1999 and formalized by a State of Illinois Executive Order, the Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) serves as the state's homeland security advisory body to the governor, the governor's homeland security advisor, and the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA). The ITTF provides recommendations and guidance on homeland security laws, policies, protocol and procedures. Through a diverse partnership of local, state and federal government representatives, as well as private and non-governmental organizations, the ITTF focuses on establishing and maintaining short- and long-term strategic solutions to the threats and realities of terrorism and all hazards, including technological, chemical, man-made and natural disasters, and major events. The ITTF also serves as the senior advisory committee in Illinois for oversight of Federal Emergency Management Agency preparedness funds.

ITTF Membership and Organizational Structure

The more than 70 members of the ITTF represent state, urban area and local government, schools and campuses, the private sector and nongovernmental entities. Numerous advisory members represent federal government, academia and the private sector. The ITTF strives to achieve a "whole community" approach to preparedness through the inclusion of intrastate and interstate partners, with balanced representation among entities with operational responsibilities for prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery activities within the state. The full ITTF meets quarterly, and the committees to the ITTF usually meet monthly. Meeting minutes are publicly available on the Ready.illinois.gov website.

The Illinois Emergency Management Agency has been designated the State Administrative Agency by the governor and administers the State Homeland Security Program grants and the Urban Area Security Initiative grants, which are designated for Chicago and Cook County. IEMA also administers state general revenue Preparedness and Response (PAR) grant funds. The ITTF committee structure consists of seven committees: Critical Infrastructure, Cybersecurity, Emergency Management, Fire Mutual Aid, Law Enforcement Mutual Aid, Public Health, and Urban Area.

Illinois Homeland Security Strategy

The task force follows the established Illinois Homeland Security Strategy, Illinois Vision 2020, and associated statewide plans to support the desired outcomes related to the Federal Emergency Management Agency's core capabilities. Illinois' threats, vulnerabilities, and capabilities needed to address the impact of those threats are identified and evaluated annually through the comprehensive Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA). Using targets from the THIRA, the ITTF and stakeholders complete the Stakeholder Preparedness Review, which helps identify preparedness capability gaps and sustainment requirements, and then use this information to help make programmatic decisions to build and sustain capabilities, plan to deliver capabilities, and validate capabilities. The outputs of this process inform a variety of emergency management efforts, including emergency operations planning, mutual aid agreements, hazard mitigation planning, grant investment strategies, and training and exercise efforts.

Evolution of Homeland Security Funding

In the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks and Hurricane Katrina, the federal government distributed large homeland security and disaster response grants to the states. Those funds were used to increase the posture of state and local public safety across the entire nation. The state of Illinois utilized these

funds effectively and efficiently and created a nationally recognized homeland security program. Some of these accomplishments include:

- Development of the nation’s most robust public safety mutual aid system
- Establishment of the nation’s first 24/7 state fusion center, the Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center
- Construction of over 90 statewide public safety deployable response teams that provide support to all jurisdictions impacted by an emergency

Between federal fiscal years 2010 and 2011, the federal government decreased the funding for statewide homeland security programs in Illinois by 86 percent. As a result, the ITTF was forced to prioritize projects by focusing on the most valuable programs, combining resources among disciplines and scaling back critical public safety investments. These homeland security capabilities were greatly diminished or eliminated completely. Since federal fiscal year 2013, appropriation of federal preparedness funds has somewhat stabilized. The current funding level allows for maintenance of essential baseline capabilities but prevents new development or expansion of capabilities to address the emergent threats to which the state is most vulnerable. Illinois has received more than \$1.5 billion in federal homeland security grants since federal fiscal year 2003.

Demand for State Homeland Security Funding

The ITTF understood from the beginning that federal homeland security grants would not remain at the elevated levels. It is for this reason the state established a posture to implement preparedness systems that benefited all communities in Illinois as opposed to diluting funding by supporting uncoordinated initiatives that couldn’t be sustained with decreased funding.

It was inevitable that federal funding levels would decrease as new, non-homeland security priorities emerged. The goal of the ITTF from the start was for local entities to sustain the established levels of performance. Despite having considerable resources, both the federal and state governments rely heavily on local resources to respond to disasters. In the 2010 Congressional Report titled, “Perspective on Preparedness: Taking Stock Since 9/11,” a federal blue-ribbon commission noted that 2.4 percent of public safety expenditures in the United States were borne by the federal government, while 97.6 percent were state, local, and tribal.

In 2019, the state of Illinois appropriated, for the first time, funding to help address this shortfall – the Preparedness and Response Grant Program. It is through this critical funding that Illinois is able to continue many homeland security priorities, such as capital replacement of equipment that has exceed its serviceable life; supporting, after restructuring and streamlining, regional special teams; and development of a statewide school helpline called Safe2Help Illinois. However, more resources are needed to ensure the level of support needed to protect its citizens.

It is critical that the state of Illinois continue to allocate PAR funds at the current level of \$5 million annually to slow the decline in ability to support emergency preparedness and avoid the future risk of an immediate need for massive expenditures and/or drastic cuts in service. Action is needed immediately to chart a course that allows Illinois to not only maintain its response capabilities but also address future priorities and threats, such as cybersecurity and domestic terrorism.

Looming Threat of a Federal Matching Fund Requirement

Another serious concern facing the Illinois homeland security community is a potential 25 percent grant match requirement for homeland security funds. While the Homeland Security Grant Program does not currently require a match, participating local governments do provide millions of dollars in soft match. For every \$100 spent on training overtime, \$60 is borne by the employing agency and not attributable to the grants. The total amount is estimated to be in the millions of dollars annually. It is unknown whether a match (hard, soft, or a combination) will be required in the future. The federal

foundational homeland security grant program, the Homeland Security Grant Program, is the final federal preparedness grant that does not require a non-federal match.

Capital Replacement of Homeland Security Assets

The response equipment that local and state agencies rely on as part of the state's homeland security response to disasters and terrorism incidents is rapidly deteriorating. The majority of the ITTF's major capital expenditures were funded well over a decade ago; some of this critical response equipment is nearly 20 years old. The loss of the response equipment would significantly diminish Illinois' capability to effectively respond to crises. For instance, using federal grant funds, statewide law enforcement and fire mutual aid organizations worked collaboratively to purchase 13 mobile command posts that are used continually by local public safety agencies for local and state response events. Each one of those command posts cost \$250,000 in 2004 dollars. They are all 15 years old, and much of their response capabilities have been eliminated due to lack of funding for equipment replacement. Hundreds of vehicles are assigned to special teams across Illinois. They range from simple cargo trailers to high-tech communications vehicles, special team equipment vehicles, and bomb robots.

Illinois' Future Homeland Security Priorities

Given the evolving threat landscape, it is incumbent upon the ITTF to continuously evaluate the impact of the national risk profile, understand the THIRA, and utilize other post assessments to implement a homeland security strategy that protects the health and safety of Illinois' citizens. This process is conducted on an ongoing basis by the ITTF committees as they set priorities to ensure appropriate allocation of scarce federal, state and local homeland security funding.

In assessing the national and state risk profile in 2021, the following five priority areas are consistently highlighted by governmental organizations to be of greatest concern:

- Enhancing cybersecurity
- Enhancing the protection of soft targets/crowded places
- Enhancing information and intelligence sharing and analysis
- Combating domestic violent extremism
- Addressing emergent threats (e.g., transnational criminal organizations, unmanned aircraft systems, weapons of mass destruction, etc.)

In 2021, the ITTF will focus its attention on assessing the state's preparedness for these threats and risks and address programmatic activities to lessen its vulnerability.

The Homeland Security Path Forward

Illinois' homeland security organization is a model for other states. Unfortunately, this infrastructure is diminishing due to lack of federal funds to support maintenance and expansion of these capabilities. The influx of state PAR funds in FY 2019 has slowed this deterioration in homeland security preparedness for threats and risks to which Illinois is most vulnerable. It is necessary to continue state funding and to look for other opportunities to maintain Illinois' capability to prevent, protect from, respond to and recover from disasters.

Even with these challenges, the Illinois homeland security program developed through the ITTF maintains the experience and ability to support local communities stricken by disaster. However, the risks to the public will continue to increase with the lack of a focused investment by the state of Illinois in this critical public safety infrastructure. In closing, the following summary reflects the status of homeland security in Illinois in 2020:

- Illinois has an excellent public safety network, organized through the efforts of the ITTF, made up of state and local agencies as well as a robust and nationally recognized mutual aid system.
- These assets have demonstrated their excellence hundreds of times during major events, disasters and crises in just the last 20 years.
- An injection of hundreds of millions of federal dollars nearly two decades ago significantly increased Illinois' capabilities statewide.
- The significant decrease in federal funds does not allow for the maintenance of those capabilities, nor has it been balanced by any increase in state or other funding.
- Local agencies routinely rely on the mutual aid systems developed and supported through the efforts of the ITTF.
- Eventual degradation of critical public safety capabilities will inevitably occur without additional funding.

Illinois Terrorism Task Force

2020 Summary of Accomplishments

- The state of Illinois continued development of Safe2Help Illinois, a 24/7 program through which students can use a free app, text (SAFE2), phone (844-4-SAFE-IL) or website (Safe2HelpIL.com) to report school safety issues in a confidential environment. Once vetted, the tips will immediately be shared with local school officials, mental health professionals and/or local law enforcement, depending on the nature of the tip. The program also helps local officials by connecting them with mental health or other appropriate resources to intervene and help students before they harm themselves or others. Actions in 2020 included equipment and software procurement, development of intake and dissemination communication platforms, finalizing and launching the website and mobile application, and hiring and training personnel. In December 2020, the Safe2Help Illinois beta test began with two Illinois school districts.
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- The ITTF Cybersecurity Committee coordinated election security efforts with the Illinois State Board of Elections, working to make sure the various grants and funding available to secure state and federal elections were being used in the most efficient ways possible to increase security across all local election authorities in Illinois.
 - The State Terrorism and Intelligence Center (STIC), Illinois State Board of Elections, Illinois National Guard, and Illinois Department of Innovation and Technology provided support to county election authorities and local election commissions regarding any criminal, cyber, or voter suppression activities. STIC implemented and monitored a national information-sharing platform through the National Fusion Center Association to provide situational awareness of physical and cyberthreats or incidents throughout the nation. All information was also shared with federal agencies.
 - Numerous catastrophic events throughout the U.S. (Illinois, Texas, California, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Alaska) resulted in requests to deploy emergency management assets like Illinois Emergency Management Assistance Teams and the Incident Management Assistance Team both in and out of state under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact. Although, none of the deployments were for terrorist-related events, maintaining such teams is value added and is a cost-effective way to protect citizens from natural and human caused events.
 - Chicago implemented a robust geographic information system (GIS) during the COVID-19 response. Although GIS is not funded by UASI, Chicago had previously used UASI funds to send staff to annual GIS conferences, and those staff were able to tailor the GIS tools described above for COVID-19. The GIS used COVID-19 tracking data provided by the Chicago Department of Public Health, as well as data from 9-1-1 and 3-1-1 calls related to COVID-19, to provide a daily snapshot of COVID-19 cases in the city. When civil unrest events took place during the summer of 2020, Chicago also developed a GIS data hub specific to the events. The city used the data provided by GIS software to analyze and understand how these events changed over time in terms of incident reports and routing calls. Chicago had previously used UASI funds to send staff to annual GIS conferences, and those staff were able to tailor the GIS tools described above for COVID-19.
 - Information technology increased the resilience of Chicago's response to COVID-19 by allowing more remote work but also presented potential vulnerabilities by exposing more systems to viruses, phishing attempts, and other cybersecurity threats. Significant resources were put into allowing remote work to continue while also mitigating vulnerabilities. An example of this comes from Chicago's fusion center, the Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC). The counter-terrorism section of the Chicago Police Department based in the fusion center replicated some

desktop functions and accessed them remotely through department laptops and software licenses purchased with UASI funding in years prior. During the COVID-19 pandemic response, this system was tested and proven to be effective, which allowed for uninterrupted remote functioning for parts of the fusion center with no significant security impacts. Access to UASI-funded laptops allowed the CPIC to operate remotely, which was a critical test to ensure continuity of operations planning in any major incident or disaster.

- STIC provided intelligence support to Illinois State Police operations during several critical incident situations: an active shooter situation at the Bunn Corporation in Springfield, Illinois, in which three individuals were killed; the officer-involved death of George Floyd in Minneapolis, Minnesota; and the officer-involved shooting of Jacob Blake in Kenosha, Wisconsin, which sparked significant civil unrest throughout the state and nation.



- The Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team (IMERT) has assisted both IEMA and the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. While most of the clinical members were already engaged in patient care at their places of employment, numerous medical command and logistics staff provided support in various ways. Initially, IMERT was assigned to the Alternate Care Sites workgroup. Along with IDPH and the Illinois National Guard, IMERT worked on identifying equipment, supplies and pharmaceuticals for the state designated Alternate Care Sites. IMERT physicians and senior staff participated in multiple visits to these sites and participated in multiple planning calls. The IMERT chief of planning and logistics worked closely with IEMA procurement to identify items, verify utility, and assist with finding vendors for many scarce resources. IMERT participated on the COVID-19 Ventilator Workgroup, sorting and packaging the appropriate supplies to match specific ventilator and BIPAP equipment so it would be ready for distribution across the state as requested.
- In spite of reduced participation because of the pandemic, the Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS) Training Center hosted 3,407 public safety staff attended 173 training events in 2020. Since the training center opened in 2008, 65,498 students have attended 3,271 classes for a total of 386,047 hours of training.
- ILEAS' 11 Regional Planning Coordinators (RPCs) support every police agency in Illinois on demand – for both routine special events and exercise planning, and emergency responses like floods, tornados, major crimes, etc. In 2020, the RPCs were heavily involved assisting agencies and regions with COVID-19 related issues and periods of civil unrest. RPCs interacted with local, state and county law enforcement agencies at 3,729 different meeting, events and other activities. Additionally, RPCs participated in the new Law Enforcement Support Centers that were established across the state. Initially created as a way for regional stakeholders to reach out for information and support during the first wave of COVID-19, the concept continued to grow and was utilized a number of times when situations developed that required a local point of contact for assistance with a regional problem.

- At the end of 2020, Mobile Field Force (MFF) commanders were tasked with contacting each of the 10 regional health care coalitions (RHCC) in the state to coordinate their security needs during the transportation of the initial wave of COVID-19 vaccines. In coordination with Illinois State Police, a protection plan was developed that designated security responsibility as these products were shipped from the manufacturer all the way down to the local health department. After arrival at the RHCC and the breakdown to portions for local health districts, ILEAS was given an oversight role in providing security in the event it was needed. Fortunately, during this and future dose deployments, nearly all agencies had arranged for their own home agency or sheriff department escorts. For those departments that requested it, ILEAS MFF officers provided assistance.
- The Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center provided support to the statewide COVID-19 response starting in February 2020. STIC assisted with the development of COVID-19 informational dashboards and analytical research into threats toward key figures in the COVID-19 response and conducted research and analysis to protect the state of Illinois from fraudulent activity while acquiring necessary equipment and supplies.
- A collaboration among the Department of Innovation and Technology, the Illinois Principals Association, and the Learning Technology Center resulted in creation of a cybersecurity awareness curriculum for K-12 teachers and administrators. Online courses are hosted on the Ed Leaders Network and have reached over 30,000 individuals.
- Endpoint Detection software was procured and is deployable across the state at local election authorities and other local units of government. This cybersecurity technology addresses the need for continuous monitoring and response to advanced threats and fills a gap for local units of government without the budget or expertise to meet this need.
- The Emergency Management Committee supported FEMA’s “whole community” philosophy and mandates by working with local and regional partners in reviewing and advocating for efficient and collaborative processes to ensure the disaster needs of all segments of society were met. EMCOM, the statewide emergency management dispatch center, handled a total of 278 calls: the Emergency Management Assistance Team had 166 calls, the Incident Management Team had 36 calls, the Illinois Emergency Services Management Association had 53 calls for generator service, and 23 technical assistance related calls for service were received over the course of the year.
- The Illinois Pediatric Preparedness Workgroup, under the oversight of the Illinois Emergency Medical Services for Children Program (a collaborative program between the Illinois Department of Public Health and Ann & Robert H. Lurie Children’s Hospital), completed several key activities in 2020:
 - Finalized a guidance document titled *Hospital Evacuation Guidelines for Pediatric and Neonatal Patients, 2nd Edition*, and completed an extensive redesign of the self-study online training module – *The Pediatric Disaster Triage: Utilizing the JumpSTART Method* – which was used by 1,037 health care practitioners, emergency management personnel and other stakeholders in 2020.
 - Distributed a newly created *COVID-19 Pediatric Resource Guide* with pediatric specific COVID-19 information, including relevant articles and webinars, to health care coalitions and other key stakeholders. This living document is updated as new information becomes available and is electronically distributed to the coalitions on a regular basis.
 - Conducted 28 virtual hospital visits in EMS Regions 4, 5 and 11 to review hospital disaster/emergency operations plans to assess for the inclusion of pediatric components. Currently, 110 hospitals are designated by the IDPH for their pediatric emergency and critical care preparedness.

- Delivered school nurse emergency care courses in a webinar format for the first time. This led to a project to develop an online format for the course, which will ensure school nurses have increased access to this education.
 - Convened an ad-hoc group of clinical subject matter experts in May to develop guidance materials regarding a new condition in children that was emerging and appeared to be linked to COVID-19. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention defined the condition as Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C). The IDPH MIS-C Workgroup developed several resources that were broadly distributed throughout the state to outline the case definition, essential actions, testing and reporting guidelines, clinical measures for hospitals, and useful information for emergency medical service/prehospital personnel.
- In partnership with the Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System, the Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team worked with the Stop the Bleed (STB) program to provide bleeding control kits to all Illinois schools and promote/provide training of school staff who could then become trainers for their schools. Dozens of STB train-the-trainer courses were conducted across the state for school nurses, school staff, law enforcement and others. The IDPH Office of Preparedness and Response and the Illinois Terrorism Task Force provided the Stop the Bleed kits, which contain a tourniquet, trauma sheers, a marker, gloves, dressings, and gauze. Those who completed this course were then eligible to sign up with the American College of Surgeons to become instructors and provide the STB training to their school staff. In approximately 14 months, with assistance from the State Board of Education and Regional Offices of Education and dozens of IMERT STB instructors, a total of 4,400 individuals were trained and 7,017 bleeding control kits were distributed to Illinois schools.
 - The Pediatric Care Medical Specialist (PCMS) Team helps augment access to pediatric expertise during disasters. This specialty team of pediatric physicians and advanced practice nurses provides pediatric expertise remotely by utilizing a variety of technologies. Collaborating with Emergency Medical Services for Children, IMERT conducted a training for the PCMS team utilizing Microsoft Teams software, walking through the communication process, triage, documentation and simulated the transfer of patients.
 - Though the IDPH Division of Labs has received the equipment necessary to begin validating LRN Level 2 chemical terrorism protocols, the COVID-19 pandemic forced the lab to shift focus, delaying implementation. The lab is currently undergoing HVAC modifications prior to installation and staff training. It is still the goal of the IDPH lab to be able to analyze samples for cyanide, nerve agents, and toxic metals in human samples. The new goal for validation and implementation of this testing is Dec. 31, 2021.
 - STIC continued to expand its law enforcement information sharing programs through in-person meetings, daily information dissemination, and monthly webinars. Following are the individual membership numbers for each of the program areas: law enforcement-2,093; school safety-1,338; private sector-399; emergency management-308; election officials-245; public health-271; fire service-285; cybersecurity-106; jails-160; and dispatch centers-121.
 - The Illinois School and Campus Safety Program, administered by Western Illinois University, continued to serve K-12 schools and higher education institutions through the delivery of educational programs, research, and technical assistance. In 2020, the program delivered 28 educational classes to 1,162 individuals, for a total of 8,570 training hours (224 K-12 entities and 13 higher education institutions were represented at the classes). In addition, the Illinois School and Campus Safety Resource Center website for K-12 and higher education was expanded, adding topics such as active shooter/threat, gang violence, bomb threats, protests and demonstrations, sexual misconduct, sextortion, school bus safety, security, cybersecurity, and COVID-19 resources.
 - The Illinois Department of Public Health expanded ILEAS' role in the distribution of NARCAN from an 18-county region in southern Illinois to local law enforcement statewide so they can be better equipped to respond to opioid overdoses. Now ILEAS is supplying not only police agencies

but also fire department personnel with this life saving tool. In 2020, ILEAS delivered 5,497 two-pack boxes to 195 law enforcement and fire agencies and provided online training for Naloxone delivery to 1,872 first responders.

- ILEAS continued to support numerous EOD/bomb teams and 10 Mobile Field Force teams, including purchasing nine MED ENG TM 600 Telescoping Manipulators for the EOD teams and NoIR laser resistant eyewear units to protect the MFF teams from damaging laser devices.
- ILEAS MFFs partnered with other Illinois assets in response to a number of civil unrest events, both actual and potential. Large scale protest actions associated with resistance to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, the deaths of George Floyd and Breonna Taylor, as well as preparations for the possibility of disturbances during the November presidential election tested the state mutual aid system to the extreme. Currently, ILEAS supports over 809 special team members from 385 Illinois municipal and county agencies.
- ILEAS purchased and took possession of what is being explored as a replacement for the Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications System. All necessary equipment needed to design and outfit this unit has been received, and a prototype will soon be in production. This unit is almost half the cost of the original units they would replace.
- During 2020, ILEAS Communications received, inspected, re-programmed and distributed 301 retired Starcom capable radios to agencies in need. Numerous police, fire, EMS and emergency management agencies across the state, unable to afford the cost of equipment acquisition, received these units with the agreement that they would adopt the associated fees.
- The Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board (ILETSB) Executive Institute remained active in the delivery of comprehensive educational programs addressing homeland security topics through innovative education, training, research, publications, and services. Through a continued partnership with 14 regional mobile team units, the Executive Institute sponsored 20 homeland security intelligence and information-sharing workshops related to terrorist prevention activities for 706 officials, supervisors, line officers, and other public safety personnel – totaling 11,872 workshop hours.
- The Online Learning Network (OLN) is a virtual learning environment that manages and delivers training to the public safety community at any time throughout the day or night. The following homeland security related courses are available in OLN: Gangs; Human Trafficking; Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) Awareness; Counterterrorism Awareness; Homeland Security Orientation; and Telecommunications Emergency Response Training. A total of 1,466 officers completed homeland security courses in OLN, for a total of 1,977 training hours.
- The Secretary of State Hazardous Device Unit (SOS HDU) responded to more than 271 hazardous device calls in 2020. The SOS HDU provides explosive expertise with nine explosive device investigators and one K-9 that can detect explosives during State Weapons of Mass Destruction Team (SWMDT) missions. SOS HDU personnel provide pre-sweeps of venues that host large or high-profile events, as well as real-time explosive detection, identification, and mitigation. This past year, the SOS HDU increased its capability by acquiring more efficient and innovative detection and identification equipment, including additional bomb suits, device examination technology and mitigation tools.
- The Illinois Department of Public Health Office of Prevention and Response (OPR) is a critical SWMDT contributing member agency. IDPH is the lead agency for Illinois' preparation and response to bioterrorism. IDPH programs monitor the spread of infectious diseases, such as COVID-19, monkeypox, salmonella and West Nile virus, to ensure the health of Illinoisans. Through OPR, IDPH regional coordinators increased interaction with SWMDT in 2020 and participated in pre-deployment of SWMDT Presidential Election Task Force North and South. IDPH is also coordinating the Illinois vaccination program in response to COVID-19.

- In 2020, the Illinois Emergency Management Agency began work on an annex to the Illinois Emergency Operations Plan focused on incident management for radiation emergencies. The plan will include appendices addressing radiological dispersal devices and improvised nuclear devices.
- Illinois State Police Special Operations Command (ISP-SOCOM) conducted a broad range of missions in 2020.

- The significant increase in violent activity in the Chicago Urban Area resulted in the apprehension of dangerous members of criminal organizations, including those on federal watch lists and others with ties to foreign criminal organizations.
- In preparation for COVID-19 testing and vaccinations, SOCOM conducted security assessments and facilitated implementation of security measures at testing sites.
- Portions of SWMDT were activated to provide security and CBRNE response at the Waukegan airport for the presidential visit to Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- Utilizing homeland security funded equipment, SWMDT members of SOCOM conducted nine pre-deployments of CBRNE response personnel and specialized equipment. SWMDT members of SOCOM responded several times for suspicious substances and powders.
- ISP SOCOM performed 177 hazmat missions: 114 with a WMD nexus, 57 Vapor Wake deployments, and six MX908 deployments.
- Using foundational training in biological response, SOCOM conducted 88 missions directly related to the COVID-19 pandemic, including the relay of test specimens and supplies.



- The SWMDT has the capability to identify explosives on moving and stationary targets through the Vapor Wake K-9 Program. The two Vapor Wake K-9's conducted 57 specific prevention, deterrence and detection missions in 2020.
- Twenty-seven new members were added to the SWMDT support team; 25 attended hazmat operations training, and quarterly trainings were held in both the northern and southern regions of Illinois for those members to attend.
- Six handheld MultiRAE units and three new CBRNE response vehicles were added to the SWMDT program; also procured were new LION suits for entry and new LION warm zone suits.



- Two of the ITTF Critical Infrastructure Committee's member organizations, the Illinois Trucking Association and Midwest Truckers Association, have been instrumental since early March in assisting the state of Illinois in its ongoing response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Together they have transported thousands of packages/pallets containing personal protective equipment, freezers and vaccines to hospitals, local health departments and first responders throughout every county in Illinois.
- From March through the end of June, the Illinois Department of Transportation carried out hundreds of missions transporting thousands of packages/pallets containing life-saving personal protective equipment, using the hub/spoke process established in the State of Illinois Strategic National Stockpile Plan.

- Work continued on Phase II of the ITTF-funded Illinois State Assessment for Infrastructure Resilience Plan, including developing risk assessment methodology and a prototype risk assessment tool and working to identify sites for the pilot risk assessments.
- Argonne National Lab supported pandemic response efforts on a national scale through the following projects: provided projections to the city of Chicago, Cook County and the state of Illinois on the spread of COVID-19 and response to a variety of mitigation strategies, re-opening strategies, and singular events, such as national holidays and the summer protests; developed a workforce analysis tool with data from every state and county in the United States including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands that enabled planners to identify essential workforces and those at risk from COVID-19 infection because of frontline jobs; and developed tools for FEMA to assess community resilience and analyze economic impacts from COVID-19.
- The Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network (IPWMAN) coordinated the response of critical equipment and operators from 30 members to six member jurisdictions that were heavily impacted by the Aug. 10, 2020, derecho that created devastation throughout the Midwest. IPWMAN also assisted jurisdictions throughout Illinois with the distribution of personal protective equipment for health care and other essential workers.
- In December 2020, the Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) conducted its fourth Cyber Resiliency Joint Exercise with more than 158 participants from 46 entities, representing nine critical infrastructure sectors, who worked together to share best practices, encourage coordination, and improve cyber resiliency. The director of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency delivered the keynote address, emphasizing cross-sector communications. The event included investor-owned utilities, communications service providers, health care, municipal and cooperative utilities, the national Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the National Guard, municipal and county emergency management agencies, police and fire departments, housing and transit authorities, the national labs, North American Electric Reliability Corporation/Electricity Information Sharing and Analysis Center, Department of Energy Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response, other federal agencies, and other critical infrastructure associations and entities. To ensure participant safety and allow remote participation during the COVID-19 pandemic, the exercise was conducted through web conferencing. The ICC Office of Cybersecurity and Risk Management designed and facilitated the exercise with assistance from electric, gas, and water utilities.
- Illinois' homeland security funding trained a total of 12,775 first responder students in the following categories: hazmat – 9,399; technical rescue (includes collapse structure, trench, confined space, rope, responder intervention team, and vehicle extrication) – 2,050; fire suppression and management – 389; National Incident Management System (NIMS)/Incident Command System (ICS) – 903, leadership development and decision making – 34.
- Demand remained high for the hazardous materials family of classes. During 2020 the Illinois Fire Service Institute (IFSI) delivered nine of the new NFPA 1072-hazmat technician level courses with a total of 167 students. Additionally, 16 hazmat operations courses were delivered to 385 students. Through an agreement to provide IFSI hazmat awareness curriculum to the Chicago Police Department (CPD) via their learning management system, 885 CPD members received IFSI hazmat refresher training. A total of 9,399 students were trained through IFSI hazmat response and hazmat incident management (NFPA and OSHA based) courses (in-person, blended, and online).



- IFSI’s rescue-based programs – technical rescue training programs, vehicle and machinery rescue program, responder intervention team (RIT) program, and agricultural/grain bin rescue program – delivered 71 courses to first responders and Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) team members across Illinois—a total of 2,050 students. The RIT program delivers training on how to effectively manage and execute a rescue in a firefighter mayday. The 320 MABAS team members deployed for real-world operations in 2020 received 8,611 hours of homeland security-funded IFSI training between 2014 and 2020.



- To meet new NFPA 1006 rescue requirements, IFSI began construction of a special operations training prop extension that will allow for wind turbine/cell tower rescue training as well as enhanced rope and confined space rescue training. When completed, the new special operations prop will better meet the training needs of Illinois’ first responders by providing high to high anchor execution, cell tower/wind turbine rescue, confined space, machinery and/or hazmat training specific to Midwest industry fixed facility props, and additional student training space for practical execution. In September 2019 Phillips 66 used a portion of the new prop for their rope operations training.

- During the COVID-19 pandemic, the IFSI NIMS program became the “go to” place for many requests for assistance and support related to large scale response, emergency planning and emergency management. In addition, IFSI led the development of a template for a COVID-19 continuity of operations plan with the Office of the State Fire Marshal, MABAS and Illinois Fire Chiefs Association.

- As pandemic mitigation measures made traditional in-class training a challenge, IFSI NIMS leadership worked with IEMA for temporary approval to create a robust online learning management system (LMS) to deliver ICS 300 and 400. This online LMS allows students to learn remotely for the presentations and individual activities while meeting weekly via Zoom video conference with instructors and students for the mandated group activities.



- Based on feedback requesting large scale incident management training focused on active shooter and violent events, IFSI added two courses for leadership personnel in fire, EMS, law enforcement and school administration: 1) Active Shooter Incident Management – Basic, and 2) School Safety and Violent Event Incident Management – Reunification. The framework for these courses is the National Incident Management System. Both courses have received conceptual support from ILEAS, MABAS and IEMA.

- The Mutual Aid Box Alarm System, which provides emergency, rapid response and sustained operations when a jurisdiction or region is stricken by an overwhelming event generated by man-made, technological, or environmental threats, responded to 299 separate mission taskings from IEMA in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, 10 IEMA mission taskings due to flooding and other weather-related incidents, and eight IEMA mission taskings due to civil unrest incidents. All 69 MABAS divisions provided some form of support to these mission taskings.

- MABAS maintained the response capabilities of 36 hazardous materials teams, 36 technical rescue teams and 16 water rescue teams and supported two swiftwater statewide rescue teams sponsored by Cook County UASI. The two swiftwater teams have achieved response ready status. The Chicago Fire Department (Division 9) Swiftwater Rescue Team is the third team in the UASI area.
- MABAS continued credentialing general firefighting and special operations team members in 2020 and conducted an audit of all outstanding Tier II credentials, deleting cards no longer valid due to retirements or other forms of separation. Overall, 4,420 general firefighting credentials were issued along with 725 for hazmat teams, 660 for technical rescue, 205 for water rescue and 218 for urban search and rescue.
- MABAS Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Team activities in 2020 included continued preparation for the Emergency Management Accreditation Program review and assessment planned for 2021. US&R conducted numerous monthly training, planning and exercise activities, resulting in 29,173 team member training hours involving 181 US&R team positions. Six replacement Zodiac inflatable rescue boats used for swiftwater/flood rescue were placed in service.
- MABAS has utilized federal homeland security funding to obtain and distribute close to 400 motorized vehicle and equipment trailers statewide, providing a vital boost in the ability of local fire agencies and special response teams to respond to and effectively mitigate all types of incidents. In 2020, MABAS-supported hazardous materials response teams, technical rescue response teams, and water rescue teams responded a total of 54 times statewide. In addition, MABAS-supported teams completed 25 COVID-19 response missions. The 69 MABAS divisions responded to more than 3,975 mutual aid events statewide.



MABAS divisions/counties where ITTF/UASI grant funded equipment or vehicles were utilized at a local emergency response are shaded in blue.



MABAS divisions/counties where ITTF/UASI grant supported special response hazmat, technical rescue and water rescue teams were used are shaded in green.

- The Illinois Incident Management Team (IL-IMT), an advanced all-hazard type 3 team of multidiscipline emergency response professionals from around the state, was heavily deployed during the spring COVID-19 response. The team's five new interoperable communications suites deployed to some of the larger COVID-19 testing sites, allowing direct communication and internet in more remote locations. In addition to pandemic-related deployments, members of the team responded to DePue, Illinois, flood destruction in May and devastation from the derecho that struck Forreston, Illinois, in August. Two members were part of a team sent to Oregon to help train and certify National Guard members in wildland firefighting, returning at the height of the fires to assist the National Guard. At the height of the California fires, members filled IMT positions at fires in Sequoia National Forest and near Big Sur in Monterey.
- Illinois National Guard (ILNG) soldiers and airmen from across the state joined to support the Illinois State Board of Elections (SBE) and Department of Information Technology (DoIT) with cybersecurity teams. Working through established partnerships, teams were spread across the state to assist in the event of a cyberattack. Also, ILNG provided two cybersecurity assessments for SBE and conducted joint SBE, DoIT, and ILNG training to ensure mission success.

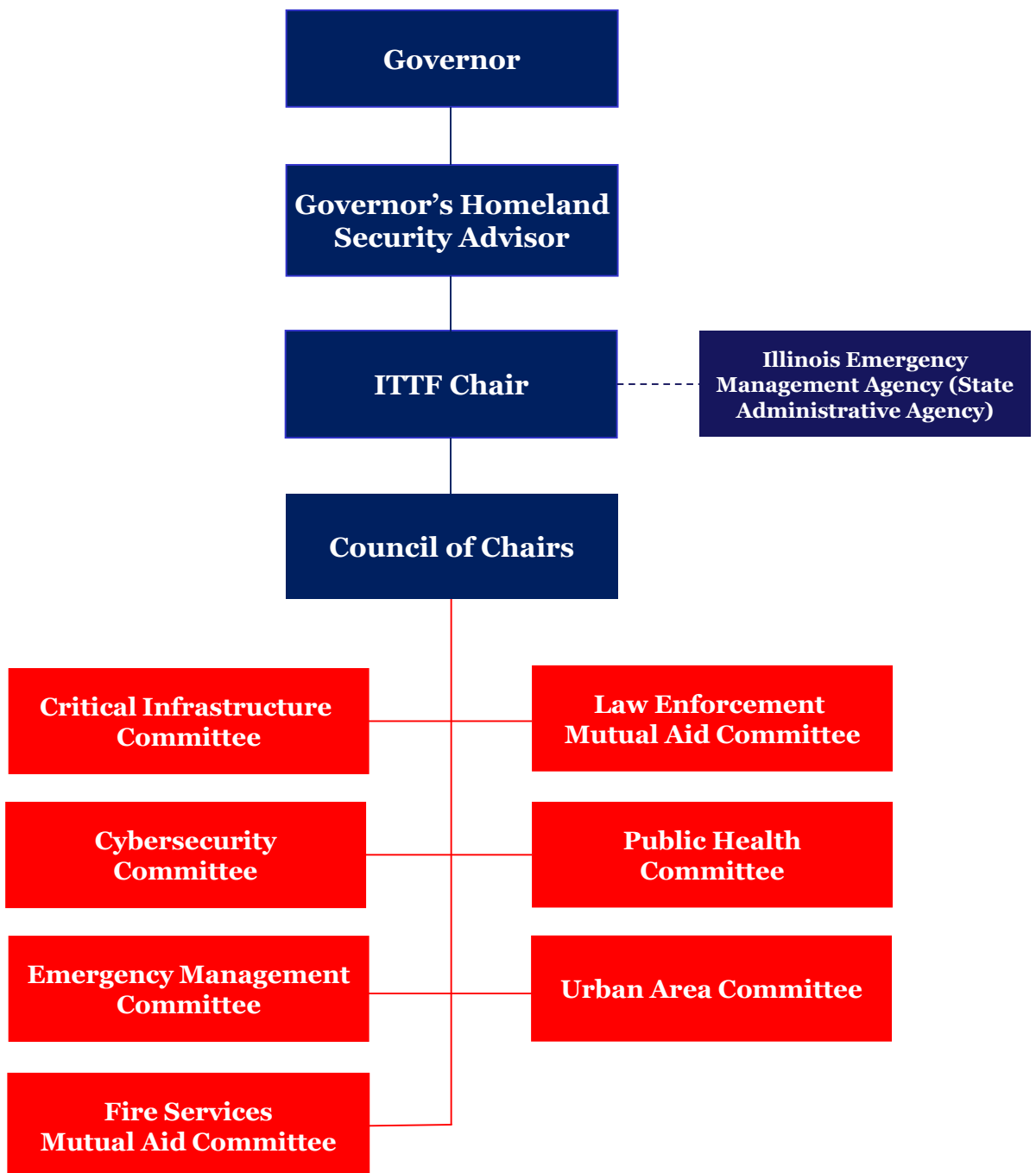
Preparedness Goals for 2021

Illinois' homeland security preparedness goals for 2021 include the following:

- ❑ Establish a set of common security controls to be used as best practices to stop the most pervasive and dangerous threats to cybersecurity across the various sectors.
- ❑ Develop ad campaigns to raise citizens' awareness of cybersecurity and how to protect their data and systems.
- ❑ Continue to provide End Point detection services to local governments. This enables real-time alerts to potential problems and security operation staff assistance, providing significant cost savings to local governments that do not have the expertise, manpower or budget to provide this security service.
- ❑ Collaborate with Western Illinois University to create law enforcement centric cybersecurity awareness training materials to reach law enforcement officers and administrators across the state.
- ❑ Participate in the Cyber Shield exercise with National Guard. The mission of Cyber Shield is to develop, train, and exercise cyber forces in computer network internal defensive measures and cyber incident response. This enables staff who help monitor local government endpoints to be prepared to respond to various events that could impact state systems serving Illinois citizens.
- ❑ The Illinois Fire Service Institute will continue to update curriculum and training props and equipment for its fire management and suppression programs, including putting into service new engine company operations and truck company operations trailers to support and offer more classes in remote areas.
- ❑ IFSI will complete a new special operations training prop, update the Rope and Confined Space Rescue Program's curriculum and the hazmat IMS curriculum, and build out and put into service a new 40-foot confined space enclosed trailer.
- ❑ MABAS Illinois will support the major Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack Exercise scheduled for 2021 and stage up to five regional exercises depending on pandemic restrictions.
- ❑ MABAS will continue work on the new common Master MABAS Agreement between Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, which will enhance cooperation and response capabilities between each state MABAS.
- ❑ The Illinois Incident Management Team will continue to build membership by recruiting an additional 12 high quality members and begin training and credentialing on the new National Qualification System EOC positions for team members.

- ❑ Complete Phase II of the State Risk and Resilience Infrastructure Protection Plan and begin work on Phase III. The plan has been renamed Illinois State Assessment for Infrastructure Resilience Plan.
- ❑ The Critical Infrastructure Committee will co-sponsor a training summit with the Illinois Department of Transportation and Public Works Mutual Aid Network to discuss current challenges related to terrorism-based threats against critical infrastructure.
- ❑ Through its 14 Mobile Team Units, the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board will offer law enforcement intelligence sharing planning workshops to more than 37,000 local law enforcement personnel throughout the state. The various workshops will ensure that local public safety officials have access to the most current and comprehensive training and education available to prepare them for any realized and/or emerging threats posing a risk or vulnerability to the state for facilitation of standardized and safe implementation of response and recovery duties.
- ❑ ILETSB will also provide active threat training courses through the mobile training units. This series of courses assists a multi-disciplinary response including law enforcement, fire fighters and EMS to respond to active threats. The core courses are 1) High Risk Operations, 2) Multiple Assault Counter Terrorist Action Capabilities/Urban Tactics, 3) Rapid Deployment. 4) Rescue Taskforce, 5) Solo Officer Response, and 6) Use of Force
- ❑ ILETSB plans to host an executive summit addressing homeland security topics.
- ❑ The Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center will increase integration with Cook County and Chicago Police intelligence units and fusion centers from neighboring states and continue to integrate the cybercrimes, disaster intelligence, and jail intelligence initiatives into STIC and Illinois public safety initiatives.
- ❑ Expand the Safe2Help Illinois school safety help line program from its beta test phase to a pilot program and eventually a statewide rollout to all schools wishing to participate in the program.
- ❑ The Illinois School and Campus Safety Program will support the Chicago Public Schools Behavioral Threat Assessment Training and Implementation Initiative; develop classroom and web-based curriculum and continue to review and revise K-12 and higher education courses; partner with National Weather Service on their School Guide to Developing an Effective Severe Weather Plan; and collaborate with the Central Illinois Coalition Active Response Planning to engage education partners in emergency planning integration with health care providers.
- ❑ The Pediatric Preparedness Workgroup will revise the *Pediatric and Neonatal Disaster/Surge Pocket Guide*, which contains pediatric clinical parameters, standards, dosing guidelines and best practices; review the 10 Health Care Coalition Pediatric Annexes using the Pediatric Annex Evaluation Tool and provide comprehensive feedback; provide ongoing support to the 10 coalitions as they develop their coalition burn surge annexes; conduct approximately 36 virtual hospital visits through the EMS for Children Facility Recognition program and continue to assess hospital emergency operations plans for the inclusion of pediatric components; and finalize the online School Nurse Emergency Care course, which is being converted from a three-day in-person course to an online self-study training. This self-study will not only improve access by school nurses during the pandemic but also assist those unable to attend in-person courses in the future.
- ❑ The Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team will continue to assist with COVID-19 response as requested by state agencies, hospital coalitions, local health departments and local emergency management; further develop online training opportunities for IMERT members; further develop telemedicine technologies for use during disasters; and conduct in-person deployment trainings as soon as allowed.

Illinois Terrorism Task Force Organizational Chart



Illinois Terrorism Task Force Membership*

Ameren
American Public Works Association
American Red Cross
American Water
Associated Fire Fighters of Illinois
City of Aurora
Cities of Bloomington-Normal
Cities of Champaign-Urbana
City of Chicago
City of Joliet
City of Naperville
City of Peoria
City of Quincy
City of Rockford
City of Springfield
Collaborative Healthcare Urgency Group
Cook County Department of Emergency
Management and Regional Security
DuPage County Office of Homeland Security
and Emergency Management
Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police
Illinois Association of County Engineers
Illinois Association of Public Health
Administrators
Illinois Association of School Boards
Illinois Board of Higher Education
Illinois Campus Law Enforcement
Administrators
Illinois Coalition of Community Blood Centers
Illinois College of Emergency Physicians
Illinois Commerce Commission
Illinois Community College Board
Illinois Coroners Association
Illinois Council of Code Administrators
Illinois Department of Agriculture
Illinois Department of Central Management
Services
Illinois Department of Corrections
Illinois Department of Human Services
Illinois Department of Innovation and
Technology

Illinois Department of Military Affairs
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Illinois Department of Public Health
Illinois Department of Transportation
Illinois Department on Aging
Illinois Emergency Management Agency
Illinois Emergency Services Management
Association
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Illinois Firefighters Association
Illinois Fire Chiefs Association
Illinois Fire Service Institute
Illinois Health and Hospital Association
Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System
Illinois Law Enforcement Training and
Standards Board
Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team
Illinois Public Health Mutual Aid System
Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network
Illinois School Psychologists Association
Illinois Sheriffs' Association
Illinois State Board of Elections
Illinois State Police
Lake County Emergency Management Agency
Logan County Emergency Management Agency
McHenry County Emergency Management
Agency
Metro East (St. Clair-Madison)
Mid-West Truckers Association
Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
Nicor Gas
Office of the Illinois State Fire Marshal
Ogle County Emergency Management Agency
Peoples Gas and North Shore Gas companies
Quad Cities (Moline-East Moline-Rock Island)
Regional Superintendents of Schools
Secretary of State Police
Will County Emergency Management Agency

Advisory Members

Argonne National Laboratory
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Region V
Federal Railroad Administration
Illinois Broadcasters Association
Illinois Governor's Office
Offices of the United States Attorneys
State Universities in Illinois Emergency
Management Coalition
United States Coast Guard
United State Department of Agriculture
United States Department of Energy
United States Department of Homeland
Security
United States Department of Justice
United States Marshals Office
United States Postal Inspection Service
United States Navy
United States Transportation Security
Administration

*list current as of March 1, 2021

Illinois Homeland Security Funds Expenditure Report as of Dec. 31, 2020

State Homeland Security Grant Program - Federal Fiscal Year 2020

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	\$15,107,000.00	\$0	\$15,107,000.00
Non-Profit Security Grant-State	\$1,504,075.00	\$0	\$1,504,075.00
FY2020 Totals	\$16,611,075.00	\$0	\$16,611,075.00

Urban Areas Security Initiative - Federal Fiscal Year 2020

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	\$68,000,000.00	\$0	\$68,000,000.00
Non-Profit Security Grant-Urban Area	\$2,345,637.00	\$0	\$2,345,637.00
FY2020 Totals	\$70,345,637.00	\$0	70,345,637.00

State Homeland Security Grant Program - Federal Fiscal Year 2019

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	\$15,712,000.00	\$4,865,081.00	\$10,846,919.00
Non-Profit Security Grant-State	\$292,782.00	\$32,937.08	\$259,844.92
FY2019 Totals	\$16,004,782.00	\$4,898,018.08	\$11,106,763.92

Urban Areas Security Initiative - Federal Fiscal Year 2019

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	\$68,000,000.00	\$418,770.00	\$67,581,230.00
Non-Profit Security Grant-Urban Area	\$845,000.00	\$171,370.54	\$673,629.46
FY2019 Totals	\$68,845,000.00	\$590,140.54	\$68,254,859.46

State Homeland Security Grant Program - Federal Fiscal Year 2018

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	\$15,712,000.00	\$13,695,180.00	\$2,016,820.00
Non-Profit Security Grant-State	\$261,000.00	\$75,166.72	\$185,833.28
FY2018 Totals	\$15,973,000.00	\$13,770,346.72	\$2,202,653.28

Urban Areas Security Initiative - Federal Fiscal Year 2018

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	\$68,000,000.00	\$4,224,416.00	\$63,775,584.00
Non-Profit Security Grant	\$3,629,267.00	\$1,506,522.62	\$2,122,744.38
FY2018 Totals	\$71,629,267.00	\$5,730,938.62	\$65,898,328.38

State Homeland Security Grant Program - Federal Fiscal Year 2017

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	\$16,391,500.00	\$16,053,493.00	\$338,007.00

Urban Areas Security Initiative - Federal Fiscal Year 2017

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	\$68,110,000.00	\$26,862,040.00	\$41,247,960.00
Non-Profit Security Grant	\$1,929,000.00	\$1,705,715.64	\$223,284.36
FY2017 Totals	\$70,039,000.00	\$28,567,755.64	\$41,471,244.36

Illinois Homeland Security Funds 1999-2020

