

Illinois Terrorism Task Force 2004 Annual Report



**Respectfully submitted to
Governor Rod R. Blagojevich**

March 1, 2005

**Illinois Terrorism Task Force
Executive Summary
March 1, 2005**



Governor Rod Blagojevich, center, accepts the Mitretek Innovations Award in Homeland Security. Illinois was named the national winner of the award presented by Mitretek and the Ash Institute at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard. Pictured from left are Deputy Chief of Staff Carl Hawkinson, Illinois State Police Captain Rob Haley, Illinois Terrorism Task Force Chairman Mike Chamness, Governor Blagojevich, Mitretek President and CEO Lydia Thomas, Matt Bettenhausen from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, former FBI and CIA Director Judge William Webster, who headed the selection committee, and Gowher Rizvi, director of the Ash Institute.

The Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) is responsible for developing and helping to implement the state's terrorism preparedness strategy as an advisory body to Governor Rod R. Blagojevich as established by Executive Order 2003-17.

In 2004, the ITTF expanded its voting membership to include the Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS) and Department of Central Management Services. To ensure its comprehensive mission to facilitate statewide terrorism preparedness, the ITTF formed committees and work groups to examine information technology systems, coordination of local emergency management agencies and increase awareness of homeland security programs and initiatives by mayors and other elected officials. The ITTF now includes more than 60 agencies, associations and organizations in and out of government. Additionally, the ITTF elevated the City of Chicago and Cook County Urban Area Security Working Group as a full committee to enhance coordination, collaboration and communication between the state and metropolitan area. It remains focused on preventing terrorist attacks, reducing our vulnerabilities, and minimizing the damage and recovering from attacks. It should be noted; work conducted by the ITTF is approached within an all-hazard context, thus maximizing statewide capacity to respond to domestic terrorism and natural disasters.



The blueprint for the ITTF is its strategic plan developed by the committees and working groups. The plan continues to demonstrate Illinois' alignment with the National Strategy for Homeland Security, published by the Office of Homeland Security in July 2002. The theme for the effort in Illinois is "Homeland Security Begins at Home." The strategy can be divided into two main parts: strengthening our infrastructure to respond to acts of terrorism, and implementing prevention activities that foster improved communication of intelligence information both horizontally and vertically in Illinois. Two years ago when he took office, Governor Blagojevich emphasized prevention, resulting in the opening in 2003 of the Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center, as well as, the implementation this past year of vehicle inspection devices, bridge safety and surveillance programs, and the nationally recognized Highway Watch Program.

2004 Accomplishments

The Ash Institute at the John F. Kennedy School of Government and the Mitretek Corporation honored Illinois' Homeland Security program in October of 2004 when it was named winner of the national Mitretek Innovations Award in Homeland Security. The specific entry was for the creation and development of the State Weapons of Mass Destruction Teams, which are unique at the state level in the United States for their ability to conduct special operations in a chemical, biological or radiological "hot zone." The distinguished selection committee was chaired by William Webster, the former head of the FBI and the CIA. The committee specifically noted Illinois' comprehensive Homeland Security program and the collaborative efforts of the membership of the ITTF.

While the planning, training and exercising continued, Illinois' mutual aid plan -- one of the most robust in the country that includes fire, police, emergency management and public health agreements -- was activated for real-life events that provided a true test of its capabilities.

Lives were saved with the help of the Technical Rescue Teams, which were activated in response to the April 20 tornado that devastated Utica. While eight people were killed when the tornado collapsed a two-story building, nine people were rescued from the basement of that same building, thanks in part to the specialized rescue equipment and expertise of the Technical Rescue Teams. The tornado also resulted in the first activation of the ILEAS mutual aid plan, which had been finalized just five days earlier. The Illinois Emergency Services Management Association (IESMA) also responded to Utica with the first activation of its emergency management mutual aid plan.

The Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS), the backbone of the statewide fire mutual aid plan, was activated December 10 to assist the City of Chicago during the LaSalle Bank fire. MABAS units from outside of Chicago committed resources to fire departments throughout the city and helped fight three other fires while the Chicago Fire Department battled this extra alarm event.



Other highlights of 2004 included:

- Illinois retained its “Green” rating, the highest rating awarded by the Centers for Disease Control, for demonstrating its capabilities to receive, break down and distribute the Strategic National Stockpile of life-saving medicines provided by the federal government in the event of a biological attack. Illinois is one of only six states to achieve the “Green” rating.
- Illinois distributed nearly 70,000 gas masks to firefighters, police officers, emergency management, public health and public works responders as part of its Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) initiative.
- ILEAS completed the training and equipping of four Weapons of Mass Destruction Special Response Teams. With more than \$600,000 worth of equipment per team, these 35-person teams are equipped to operate as tactical teams in a contaminated environment.
- The Illinois Urban Search and Rescue Team became operational, with the equipment and expertise to respond to building collapses anywhere in the state.
- Illinois became one of the first states to utilize mobile Vehicle and Cargo Inspection System (VACIS) for counter-terrorism detection purposes. Illinois purchased two of the \$1 million units that employ gamma ray technology to peer into the trailers of semis and other vehicles.
- The Highway Watch Program recognized Illinois as the state that has trained the most truck drivers (more than 4,500) to help spot potential acts of terrorism.
- Illinois provided 167 Citizen Corps volunteers to Florida to assist with recovery operations after a series of hurricanes. The Illinois contingent was one of the nation’s largest to assist.
- Modeled after the MABAS and ILEAS systems, Illinois developed one of the nation’s first public health mutual aid systems, the Illinois Public Health Mutual Aid System (IPHMAS). The agreement to provide personnel, equipment, supplies and services has been signed by 86 of the state’s 95 public health departments.
- Illinois began developing a partnership with the Chicago Police Department to expand statewide the Illinois Citizen and Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting system (I-CLEAR), which was developed in Chicago, for the dissemination of criminal justice data to police officers throughout the state.
- Illinois began a pilot program to develop a Geographic Information System (GIS) to map agricultural assets, including herds of livestock. Called the Illinois Livestock Emergency Response Tool (ILERT), it will help in the state’s response to an outbreak of disease that threatens the food supply.
- EMnet, a satellite warning and information system, was installed in 58 counties as the first step in connecting all 102 counties, key dispatch centers and 911 centers. DuPage and Kane counties expanded their EMnet capabilities countywide.
- Nine Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications Systems (ITECS) were designed and ordered to provide radio interoperability at the site of disasters.
- The Communications Committee designed the specifications for a VHF interoperable radio that will be offered to all fire, police, emergency management and public health departments in the state.



- The Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center (STIC) expanded its role to include intelligence analysis of violent crimes and narcotics. This follows national trends to ensure that “silos” of information are not created within an agency that may impede the ability to connect certain precursor crimes to terrorism.
- Statewide homeland security training programs provided 3,411 classes for 54,812 responders totaling 409,486 student instructional hours in 2004.
- Created a National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliant Unified Command Course for all first responders. Also, a one-hour NIMS course was developed for elected officials.
- In fall 2004, Governor Rod Blagojevich announced a three-part initiative for Safe Schools Planning as recommended by the Public Information Committee. The initiatives included “Safe School Team Training,” the consolidation and updating of safe schools manuals and the consolidation and updating of fire and school emergency drill statutes to include an all-hazards approach.
- Developed in cooperation with the American Red Cross, an information brochure, “Together We Prepare,” on how to prepare for emergencies through the development of an emergency plan, disaster kits and training. More than 10,000 brochures were distributed to the public in 2004.
- An evacuation plan for downtown Chicago was implemented in collaboration with federal, state and city agencies.
- The METRA Police Department in coordination with the Illinois State Police (ISP), ILEAS, MABAS, ITTF, emergency management and the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) developed the METRA Immediate Stop Evacuation Plan and the METRA Station Stop Evacuation Plan. The Immediate Stop Plan is implemented on receipt of information concerning the discovery or detonation of an explosive device on any METRA train.
- Initiated the development of specific requirements for a real-time nuclear detector/dosimeter that would be affordable and would meet the needs of the first responder community as their vehicles and personnel respond to emergency calls.
- Created the “Volunteer Management Support Teams and Centers for Spontaneous Volunteers” program to provide assistance and a plan for spontaneous volunteers during a large-scale disaster.

Major Initiatives for 2005

- Construction and opening of a new state-of-the-art State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) in Springfield. Funded by a \$9.3 million competitive bid grant from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, this center, scheduled to open in the fall of 2005, will enhance the state’s ability to provide a coordinated response to acts of terrorism or natural hazards. The Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center (STIC) will also be part of the new SEOC.
- Development of a secure credentialing system for special response team members and other first responders.
- Further enhancement of the Illinois Citizen and Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting System (I-CLEAR) to include many counter-terrorism applications.



- Install Illinois Radio Emergency Assistance Channel (IREACH) transmitters in 19 counties that do not have that countywide interoperability.
- Deploy the nine Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications Systems (ITECS) throughout the state to offer radio interoperability at the scene of disasters.
- Install STARCOM 21 800 MHZ interoperable radios at more than 2,000 police, fire, emergency management and public health departments in the state.
- Complete installation of EMnet, the satellite warning and information system, in the remaining 44 counties, key state agencies and all 911 centers.
- Distribute interoperable VHF radios to every police, fire, emergency management and public health department in the state.
- Deploy 13 mobile Unified Command Posts, including interoperable communications equipment, throughout the state.
- Development of an incident management software system to assist the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) in managing large-scale disasters.
- Enhance and equip the bridge security program with barriers, fencing, lighting, signage and other equipment ensuring success.
- Installing surveillance cameras on IDOT aircraft to send aerial photos from disaster sites back to the SEOC.
- Assist the City of Chicago and O'Hare International Airport in its evacuation plans by installing closed caption television (CCTV) cameras, and changeable message boards to monitor traffic.
- Expand the Safe School Initiative and establish a program in each of the 19 Illinois Homeland Security Regions.
- Develop a statewide Incident Management System to pre-register volunteers and donated items.
- Facilitate the development of a comprehensive volunteers and donations surge plan to provide needed resources to areas impacted by a catastrophic event.
- Increase ILEAS membership from 700 to 900 police departments.
- Continue to build the Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Special Response Teams capabilities by increasing the number of teams from four to a total of 11.
- Establish training props for HAZMAT, technical rescue, and law enforcement response teams in each Homeland Security Region.
- Conduct a statewide, multi-location, multi-day Fire, Emergency Management Services, and Special Operations field and mobilization exercise. Utilize deficient areas identified in TOPOFF II as objectives for reassessment, as well as other basic foundation objectives for newer MABAS members and Special Operations Teams.
- Acquire, train and deploy approximately 20 mobile truck mounted personnel decontamination vehicles.
- Establish, train, equip and make-ready statewide Incident Management Assistance Teams to provide Incident Commanders support and compliant application of NIMS requirements.
- Acquire and deploy simplistic chemical and radioactive detection devices for first responder use in initially screening incident scenes.



- Provide every county in the state with the ability to produce Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping from open-source data or locally acquired layers for first responders deployed to an area for mutual aid.
- Produce and distribute “Chemical, Radiological and Biological Fact Sheets” for distribution to the public. The sheets were developed utilizing the Illinois Poison Control Center and the Illinois Department of Public Health.
- Development and distribution of a program designed to aid local mayors in ensuring NIMS compliance and community emergency planning.
- Create a Private Sector Committee to address statewide preparedness goals and objectives utilizing private sector expertise.

Challenges for 2005 and Beyond

Illinois’ allocation of State Homeland Security Grant Program and Law Enforcement Terrorism Preparedness Program funds from the federal government for federal fiscal year 2005 is \$25 million less than for FY04. Even considering the fact that the Chicago/Cook County Urban Area Security Initiative received an increase of \$14 million, Illinois still had a net loss of \$11 million in homeland security funding in FY05.

The decreasing funds make it even more important to continue the collaboration and teamwork that is the hallmark of the ITTF. It is imperative to keep regional response and mutual aid as the cornerstones of Illinois’ homeland security program as the dollars decrease in order to maintain all of the assets that have been achieved and continue to strengthen our program of prevention and response.



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EXECUTIVE ORDER

NUMBER 17 (2003)

EXECUTIVE ORDER CREATING A TERRORISM TASK FORCE

WHEREAS, the threat of terrorist attacks in the United States is real, as witnessed by the events of September 11, 2001; and

WHEREAS, the centralized coordination and communication among various entities at the State, regional and local levels is essential for the prevention of terrorism; and

WHEREAS, domestic preparedness to respond to terrorist attacks is a priority of the highest magnitude for federal, state and local governments; and

WHEREAS, the Illinois Terrorism Task Force has established a working partnership among public and private stakeholders from all disciplines and regions of the State, to facilitate the coordination of resources and the communication of information essential to combat terrorist threats; and

WHEREAS, the Illinois Terrorism Task Force has proven to be an effective entity in developing and implementing the domestic preparedness strategy of the State of Illinois.

THEREFORE, I hereby order the following:

Executive Order 2000-10 is hereby revoked, and the Illinois Terrorism Taskforce is hereby established as a permanent body, vested with the powers and duties described herein.

I. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ILLINOIS TERRORISM TASKFORCE

- A. I hereby establish the Illinois Terrorism Taskforce as an advisory body, reporting directly to the Governor and to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Public Safety.
- B. The current members of the Illinois Terrorism Taskforce are hereby reappointed. Additional members of the Illinois Terrorism Taskforce may be appointed with the nomination of the Chair and the approval of the Governor.
- C. Members of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall serve without pay, but may receive travel and lodging reimbursement as permitted by applicable state or federal guidelines.
- D. The Governor shall appoint a Chair to serve as the administrator of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force. The Chair shall report to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Public Safety on all activities of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force. The Chair shall also serve as a policy advisor to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Public Safety on matters related to Homeland Security.

II. POWERS & DUTIES OF THE ILLINOIS TERRORISM TASKFORCE

- A. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force, as an advisory body to the Governor and the Deputy Chief of Staff for Public Safety, shall develop and recommend to the Governor the State's domestic terrorism preparedness strategy.
- B. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall develop policies related to the appropriate training of local, regional and State officials to respond to terrorist incidents involving conventional, chemical, biological and/or nuclear weapons.
- C. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall oversee the weapons of mass destruction teams, which the Governor may deploy in the event of a terrorist attack to assist local responders and to coordinate the provision of additional State resources. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall develop appropriate protocol, staffing, training and equipment guidelines for the weapons of mass destruction teams.



- D. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall seek appropriate input from federal agencies, including but not limited to: the United States Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the United States Department of Health and Human Services, and the United States Department of Homeland Security.
- E. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall recommend to the Governor any changes in Illinois state statutes, administrative regulations, or in the Illinois Emergency Operations Plan, that, in its view, may be necessary to accomplish its established objectives.
- F. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall advise the Illinois Emergency Management Agency on issues related to the application for and use of all appropriate federal funding that relates to combating terrorism.
- G. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall develop further recommendations to combat terrorism in Illinois and shall present such recommendations to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Public Safety.
- H. The Chair of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall submit an annual report to the Governor by March 1st of each year. The report shall detail the activities, accomplishments and recommendations of the Task Force in the preceding year.

III. SAVINGS CLAUSE

Nothing in this Executive Order shall be construed to contravene any state or federal law.

IV. SEVERABILITY

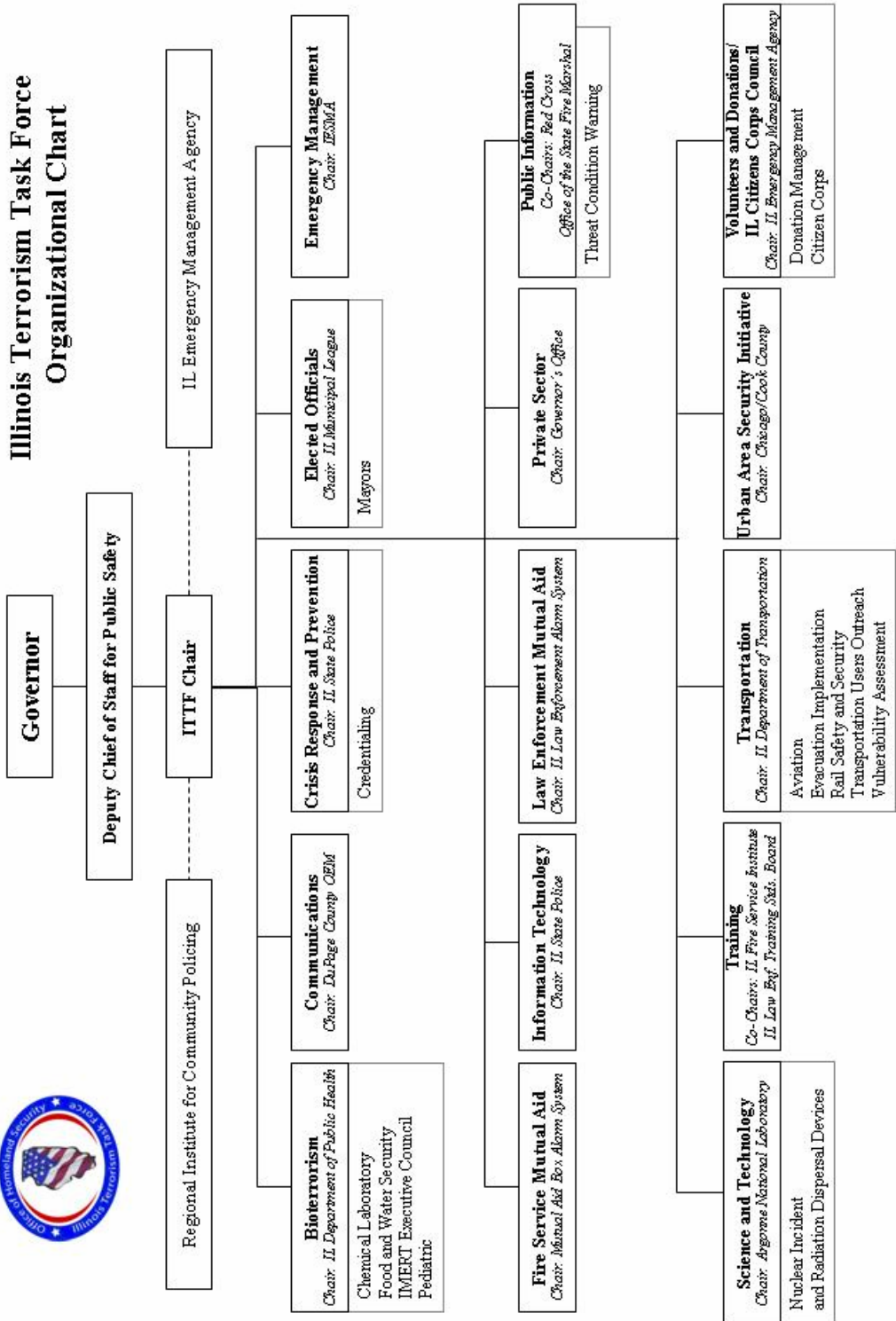
If any provision of this Executive Order or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, this invalidity does not affect any other provision or application of this Executive Order which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application. To achieve this purpose, the provisions of this Executive Order are declared to be severable.

Rod R. Blagojevich, Governor





Illinois Terrorism Task Force Organizational Chart





Committee Membership

Illinois Terrorism Task Force

Chair: Mike Chamness

Members

American Public Works Association
American Red Cross
Archer-Daniels-Midland
Associated Fire Fighters of Illinois
Central Management Services
Cities of Bloomington-Normal
Cities of Champaign-Urbana
City of Aurora
City of Chicago
City of Joliet
City of Naperville
City of Peoria
City of Rockford
City of Springfield
Cook County ESDA
Department of Homeland Security/FEMA-Region V
DuPage County OEM
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Governor's Office
Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police
Illinois Association of Public Health Administrators
Illinois Association of School Boards
Illinois Attorney General's Office
Illinois College of Emergency Physicians
Illinois Department of Agriculture
Illinois Department of Corrections
Illinois Department of Military Affairs
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Illinois Department of Public Health
Illinois Department of Transportation
Illinois Education Association
Illinois Emergency Management Agency
Illinois Emergency Services Management Association
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Illinois Firefighters Association
Illinois Fire Chiefs Association
Illinois Fire Services Association
Illinois Fire Service Institute
Illinois Hospital Association
Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System
Illinois Law Enforcement Training & Standards Board
Illinois Municipal League
Illinois Office of The State Fire Marshal
Illinois Security Chiefs Association



Illinois Sheriffs Association
Illinois State Police
Illinois States Attorneys Association
Kane County ESDA
Lake County ESDA
Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
Quad Cities (Moline-East Moline-Rock Island)
Regional Superintendents of Schools
School Crisis Assistance Team
Secretary of State Police
United States Attorney's Office
Will County EMA

Committees

Bioterrorism
Chicago/Cook County UASI Workgroup
Communications
Crisis/Prevention
Elected Officials
Emergency Management Workgroup
Fire Mutual Aid
Information Technology
Law Enforcement Mutual Aid
Mayor's Workgroup
Private Sector
Public Information
Science and Technology
Training
Transportation
Volunteers and Donations



The Bioterrorism Committee
Chemical Laboratory Workgroup
Food and Water Security Workgroup
Hospital Workgroup
IMERT Executive Council
Laboratory Workgroup
Pediatric Workgroup



The mission of the Bioterrorism Committee is to provide strategic policy and support for statewide bioterrorism preparedness, response and recovery capabilities. The committee is tasked with discussing multi-jurisdictional communication barriers, coordination issues, and planning and training needs to better prepare Illinois for an act of bioterrorism. Public health, medical, emergency management, fire service and law enforcement professionals are invited to participate in the various subcommittees to provide a multi-jurisdictional forum to address public health and medical issues associated with an act of bioterrorism.

2004 Accomplishments

- Illinois retained its “Green” rating, the highest rating awarded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, for demonstrating its capabilities to receive, break down and distribute the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) of life-saving medicines provided by the federal government in the event of a biological attack. Illinois is one of only six states to achieve the “Green” rating.
- The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) proceeded with the regionalized approach to Illinois SNS Operations with a new strategic initiative: the Illinois Cities Readiness Initiative (ICRI). The ICRI has two major focuses: (1) a regionalized approach to SNS dispensing and (2) major metropolitan preparedness across Illinois. Public health in Illinois is organized along the predominant concept of one health department per county - with the capabilities of each health department closely mirroring the population of the county. The ability for local health departments in Illinois to respond to a major biological event, such as one requiring the deployment of SNS assets, can vary dramatically. Therefore, the IDPH has organized the counties within Illinois into groupings of approximately 250,000 residents. Whereas, an individual county in a region might be unable to fully complete its SNS mission, a conglomeration of multiple counties could successfully dispense to their combined populations.
- Provided technical support to the IDPH and local health departments in Illinois for the development of the Illinois Public Health Mutual Aid System (IPHMAS). The agreement provides a mutual aid and assistance pact that authorizes the sharing of resources in the event of an act of bioterrorism or other emergency. Under terms of the agreement, which is believed to be one of the first of its kind in the nation, aid and assistance will be rendered to a



stricken area by local health departments that have signed on to the IPHMAS in terms of personnel, equipment, supplies and services. Modeled after the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) and the Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS) mutual aid systems, 86 of the state's 95 public health departments are participating in the IPHMAS.

- Collaborated with the Public Information Committee to sponsor three regional emergency and risk communication educational sessions for public health, medical, and emergency management professionals, and others who may be responsible for developing and providing public information messages as a result of a weapons of mass destruction event within their community.
- Assisted with the development of statewide educational sessions to increase public health and medical organizations' knowledge of the roles and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies during a weapons of mass destruction event. The curriculum for the sessions also included information on the communication between law enforcement and public health regarding sharing of creditable threat information, and implementation of the protocol for handling unknown substances. The sessions were a collaborative effort between the IDPH, Illinois State Police (ISP) and the Springfield office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The sessions were presented during fall 2004.
- Provided technical support and guidance to the IDPH with the installation of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Chem-Pack containers in Illinois. The Chem-Pack containers were placed in hospitals throughout Illinois. Approximately 70 containers were installed statewide. The Chem-Pack project provides states with bulk quantities of chemical antidote kits that can be used by hospitals and first responders during a terrorism emergency that is chemical in nature.
- Continued multi-jurisdictional workgroups to study food and water security related to terrorism (chemical, biological and radiological), supported hospital preparedness and response activities, managed the Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team (IMERT), enhanced preparedness activities of state laboratories in Illinois related to chemical and radiological terrorism, and developed pediatric medical considerations resulting from a potential act of terrorism or other mass casualty event.
- The IMERT Executive Council developed and maintained a statewide emergency medical response capacity to support Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) responses and other mass casualty incidents. The team is currently comprised of more than 900 volunteer doctors, nurses and other medical support personnel. Additionally, the Executive Council guided the implementation of various educational sessions conducted by IMERT members for state and local emergency response personnel.



- Increased the number of IMERT on-call teams from one to two for each of the four regions. Eight IMERT WMD Teams are now ready for deployment to support the State Weapons of Mass Destruction Teams (SWMDT) and Civil Support Teams (CST). The IMERT WMD Teams have been actively training with the SWMDT and CST. The IMERT Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Team (medical portion of IL TF-1 USAR Team) is also engaged in training.
- The Pediatric Workgroup, in collaboration with the Illinois Poison Control Center, developed and distributed “Bioterrorism Treatment Guidelines” flip cards to Emergency Medical Service (EMS) providers across Illinois. The flip cards provide a quick guide for the identification and treatment of biological agent casualties.
- The Food and Water Security Workgroup, in collaboration with the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA), conducted a tabletop exercise dealing with a deliberate contamination of the food supply. The objectives for the exercise included: a test of the state’s ability to direct and control various aspects of an outbreak, identification of pathogens that cause food-borne illness, communication between various groups of responders, surveillance and epidemiological investigation techniques, delivery of timely and accurate emergency public information, the interface with law enforcement agencies, and decision making that would be involved in the threat analysis impact of a food-borne illness.
- The IDPH and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) implemented surge protocols and procedures developed by the Chemical Laboratory Workgroup to collect and process water samples during the Formosa Chemical Plant explosion in April 2004. Without the development of these procedures, delays in the collection and analysis would have occurred, thereby delaying recovery efforts within this stricken community.



The Communications Committee

The mission of the Communications Committee is to develop a statewide communications plan, including short and long term solutions to communications interoperability for all of the state's emergency response organizations. The committee will continue to develop a statewide warning and alerting system, incident scene management and interoperability and a robust infrastructure to support interoperable scene operations. Systems must be capable of being fully utilized anywhere in the state during a major emergency or disaster.

2004 Accomplishment

- EMnet, a satellite warning and information system, was installed in 58 counties as the first step in connecting all 102 counties' key dispatch centers and 911 centers. DuPage and Kane counties expanded their EMnet capabilities countywide. EMnet will eventually be unfolded in key state agency response centers such as ISP districts, IDPH regions and IEMA regions. Developed a plan to utilize the EMnet system to rapidly disseminate information in the event of a terrorist event on the commuter railroad police dispatch system in the six-county Chicago metropolitan region.
- Completed the design and specifications for nine regional communications suites, known as the Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications System (ITECS). A tenth trailer is being provided by the state of Illinois. Orders have been placed for the trailers and related electronic communications systems. The first two trailers have been delivered.
- Completed the process of licensing 19 counties on the Illinois Radio Emergency Assistance Channel (IREACH) mutual aid communications system. Statewide installation of IREACH will ensure a statewide blanket of base stations to provide coverage for responding emergency vehicles.
- In cooperation with the ILEAS mutual aid system funded the purchase of interoperable communications to be installed in the 12 unified command vehicles that will be deployed statewide.



The Crisis and Prevention Committee
Fire Mutual Aid
Law Enforcement Mutual Aid

The mission of the Crisis and Prevention Committee is to provide oversight, direction and planning for all prevention efforts in Illinois relative to weapons of mass destruction or other catastrophic events. The formation, training and equipping of response teams, along with the creation of partnerships with local, state and federal emergency response agencies are among the committee's roles and accomplishments.

2004 Accomplishments

- The Ash Institute at the John F. Kennedy School of Government and the Mitretek Corporation honored Illinois' Homeland Security program in October of 2004 when it was named winner of the national Mitretek Innovations Award in Homeland Security. The specific entry was for the creation and development of the State Weapons of Mass Destruction Teams, which are unique at the state level in the United States for their ability to conduct special operations in a chemical, biological or radiological "hot zone." The distinguished selection committee was chaired by William Webster, the former head of the FBI and the CIA. The committee specifically noted Illinois' comprehensive Homeland Security program and the collaborative efforts of the membership of the ITTF. The Mitretek Innovations Award in Homeland Security is the first major award program of its kind created since 9/11 to recognize the most effective programs designed to address homeland security.
- The Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center (STIC) expanded its role to include intelligence analysis of violent crimes and narcotics. This follows national trends to ensure that "silos" of information that may impede the ability to connect certain precursor crimes to terrorism are not created within an agency. Effective September 1, 2004, all three components (violent crimes, narcotics and intelligence) are housed within the STIC under a new command. In October, the Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Intelligence Division, along with the Special Agents in Charge for both Chicago and Springfield Divisions visited the STIC. As a result of that meeting, the STIC may have FBI analysts join the fusion center.
- The STIC was used as a critical tool in putting together the 2004 Illinois Infrastructure Vulnerability and Needs Assessment for the Illinois Terrorism Task Force and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).
- The STIC played an integral part in the national Homeland Security Level Orange procedures by carrying out notifications directed by the DHS, sending the DHS daily activity reports for Illinois, and serving as an intelligence center for all Illinois FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) efforts.



- ILEAS completed the training and equipping of four WMD Special Response Teams. These 35-person teams are equipped to operate as tactical teams in a contaminated environment. Their mission is to immediately respond to a weapons of mass destruction incident within their region, and to provide all avenues of support to the local incident commander, the SWMDT, and the appropriate federal agencies responsible for the mitigation and investigation of such an incident. ILEAS began writing the first ever statewide weapons of mass destruction team protocols and policies which should be completed in the second quarter of 2005.
- The ISP Office of Counter Terrorism (OCT) served as the point of contact for the Department of Homeland Security by coordinating training, conducting site security assessments and assisting in buffer zone protection planning throughout Illinois. The OCT also conducted presentations for the DHS at meetings and conferences at Oakridge National Laboratory Y12 National Security Complex, Portland, Oregon; University of Connecticut at Hartford, and others. Illinois has been considered a model for the formation of collaborative programs in homeland security prevention and response capabilities.
- The OCT formed the Multi-State Consortium comprised of state law enforcement counter terrorism commanders from surrounding states, holding the first meeting in Illinois. One of the first of its kind in the nation, the group continues to grow and share intelligence information, as well as, best practices on matters of homeland security.
- The OCT played a significant role in pulling together federal, state and local law enforcement efforts in 2004. The OCT assisted in efforts to create a single, statewide protocol for first responders in Illinois who respond to suspicious packages or substances calls to ensure appropriate safety precautions are used, and forensic evidence is preserved. Planning and training for law enforcement's role in the deployment of the Strategic National Stockpile was also led by the Office of Counter Terrorism.
- In 2004, the OCT led an effort to form a statewide contingency plan in the event the Homeland Security Advisory Level is raised to Orange or Red, so that state and local law enforcement, the Illinois National Guard, and private security respond in an efficient and collaborative manner.
- The Illinois Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Team became operational, with the equipment and expertise to respond to building collapses anywhere in the state. MABAS prepared the team for complex technical rescue situations.
- MABAS continues to contribute to the statewide capability through fire, emergency medical resources and special operations teams (Hazardous Materials and Technical Rescue). Additionally, through a Memorandum of



Understanding with the IEMA, MABAS is able to provide statewide mutual aid in a non-discriminatory, planned manner.

- Approximately 700 law enforcement agencies, including all 102 county sheriffs and the ISP, have joined the ILEAS network.
- To improve bioterrorism preparedness, a series of Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) Regional Distribution meetings were held in early 2004 throughout Illinois. The organizing committee for these regional meetings encompassed the Illinois State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). Regional representatives from state agencies focused on the uniform development of coordinated SNS Distribution Operations from the regional to the local health department and hospital level.
- The Illinois National Guard established a Quick Reaction Force (QRF) with the capacity to provide an Initial Reaction Force (IRF) of 75 to 125 soldiers for security operations, deployable within eight hours of receiving the mission. The remainder of the QRF, up to 350 soldiers, is capable of deploying within 36 hours from the time of receiving the mission.
- The SWMDT participated in real-time five-day exercise testing sustainment operations in coordination with the Michigan CST and the WMD Special Response Team from DuPage County. The teams also established standard decontamination protocols and received their first allotment of a new hybrid respirator.
- The National Guard Chemical, Biological, Nuclear, High Yield Explosive Enhanced Response Force Package (NG CERFP) successfully completed the First US Army (FUSA) External Evaluation for Validation on July 29, 2004. The Illinois unit is only the second of eight units validated to receive a 90% or higher rating on evaluation. NG CERFP is a team of approximately 76 soldiers and airmen with the capabilities to support the Incident Command with medical triage, emergency treatment and stabilization for civilian evacuation, chemical patient/casualty and equipment decontamination, technical rescue and casualty search and extraction and limited security. The NG CERFP unit will continue to enhance the capabilities of the 5th CST WMD.
- Based in Decatur, the original mission of the Reconnaissance and Aerial Interdiction Detachment (RAID) utilized specially equipped OH-58 helicopters to detect, monitor and interdict suspected drug production and/or drug trafficking. Regulatory guidance now expands the RAID mission to homeland security and defense operations. Capabilities include: Forward Looking InfraRed (FLIR) systems for nighttime reconnaissance and observation missions; Daytime video with DVD recording capability; NightSun searchlight; Global Wulfsberg Radio with UHF, VHF, and FM



communications; Sounding of the Atmosphere Using Broadband Emission Radiometry (SABER) compatible for secure voice communications; a Global Positioning System, and Night Vision equipment for pilots and passengers. RAID has conducted more than 800 hours of mission flights over the past 12 months.

- The Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS) acquired a full-time Executive Director in July, 2004. The Executive Director is dedicated to management of the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Grant Programs.
- ILEAS developed a website at www.ileas.org to provide information to all members of the law enforcement community in Illinois about grant and mutual aid programs, personal protective equipment, and other pertinent information with regard to law enforcement and terrorism.
- The mutual aid alarm card system was formally put into place on April 15, 2004. On April 20, its first activation was a fatal tornado event at the town of Utica in LaSalle County where the sheriff requested and received 25 officers from surrounding agencies. There have been numerous successful activations of alarms since then. During 2004, the Northern Illinois Police Alarm System (NIPAS) maintained a separate alarm system in concert with the ILEAS system. ILEAS is working with NIPAS to merge the systems to create a single mutual aid network in Illinois.
- Illinois distributed nearly 70,000 gas masks to firefighters, police officers, emergency management personnel, and public health and public works responders as part of its Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) initiative.
 - ILEAS participated in the distribution of more than 23,000 respirators to every law enforcement agency in Illinois. Stockpiles of canisters are pre-positioned and available throughout the state. ILEAS reached an agreement with the Illinois Department of Labor clarifying rules for respirator use by law enforcement personnel. Plans to distribute the remaining 900 masks are currently under way.
 - MABAS distributed, trained and equipped more than 40,000 firefighters with National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, high yield explosive (CBRNE) approved air purifying respirator (APR) Protective Mask Systems.
 - The remainder of the cache is being distributed to public health and public works responders.
- ILEAS contracted for the development of an online membership and alarm card management system. The system was developed and testing was completed in the last quarter of 2004. Starting in the first quarter of 2005, every law enforcement agency will be able to create mutual aid alarm cards electronically. These electronic cards will be available for use by the Northwest Central Dispatch and Peoria Dispatch. The system is encrypted



and password protected. ILEAS purchased software for Northwest Central Dispatch to assist with alarm card activation and notifications. This system will automatically notify police agencies of a possible alarm card request so that they can be better prepared when called by Northwest Central Dispatch - thus reducing the response time to alarms.

- ILEAS contracted with Entrust, the University of Chicago and University of Illinois to establish a secured digital statewide credentialing system for special teams and staff resources. ILEAS is working closely with the Illinois State Police and the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System to develop the system.
- ILEAS participated in an Illinois Terrorism Task Force effort to address school security issues and make legislative proposals with regard to safety and drills. Additionally, the task force began the process of combining the two existing school security plans into one unified plan.
- In cooperation with MABAS, ILEAS developed specifications for a mobile command post. ILEAS purchased 12 of these vehicles for delivery in 2005. They will be placed strategically around the state.
- ILEAS awarded homeland security grants, totaling \$4 million, to 75 local law enforcement agencies and law enforcement consortiums. The grants were for interoperable communications, training, personal protective equipment and critical public facility target hardening.
- ILEAS held its first training conference in Springfield on April 4-6, 2004. Various training sessions were conducted for the approximately 300 attendees. Regional meetings were held during the conference to strengthen the relationships among local agencies in various parts of the state.
- MABAS expanded its membership to 57 MABAS Divisions from the previous year's total of 48 MABAS Divisions. MABAS may be seen as a comprehensive statewide entity in the near future.
- MABAS formally critiqued field experiences of TOPOFF II and published an "After Action Report" and initiated a Corrective Action Plan for reevaluation in 2005.
- MABAS activated the Statewide Mutual Aid Response Flow Plan for Fire, EMS and Special Operations Teams on two occasions in 2004. The most notable was the Utica Tornado Disaster, where MABAS support was provided for nearly six days.
- MABAS identified 24 fire agency and division recipients for special operations equipment and training sponsorships. An additional eight



Hazardous Materials Teams and 16 Technical Rescue Teams will be added to the Statewide Plan during 2005.

- MABAS expanded the deployable air tent statewide inventory by 40 additional units, bringing the field tent total to approximately 70 self-contained units.
- MABAS, in concert with the ITTF, sponsored its first annual MABAS Training Conference. More than 350 participants attended the Springfield conference. Individuals representing chief fire officers, emergency managers, law enforcement and 911 Center telecommunicators attended the successful event.
- On December 10, 2004, MABAS was activated by the City of Chicago Fire Department, MABAS Division 9, in support of the LaSalle Bank extra alarm fire. Accordingly, 22 suburban communities deployed fire units to fill in at Chicago Firehouses committed to the extra alarm event. Although the activation did not involve the Statewide Plan, it did testify to the system's abilities and dependability to mobilize and meet mission needs.
- Special Operations Teams from MABAS and Combined Agency Response Teams (CART) worked closely with the Illinois Fire Service Institute (IFSI) to begin the "validation process" of field forces. All teams met or exceeded response team capabilities and expectations.
- On September 10, 2004, the State of Florida requested 50 law enforcement officers from Illinois pursuant to the nationally chartered/interstate Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). IEMA staff contacted ILEAS to help organize the response. By September 13, 36 departments volunteered 50 officers and 39 squad cars. However, just prior to deployment, Florida canceled the request due to Hurricane Ivan's westward turn. After this, ILEAS developed a list of agencies willing to participate in interstate activations.



*The Elected Officials Committee
Mayor's Working Group*

The mission of the Elected Officials Committee is to communicate with, educate and safeguard the community as it relates to catastrophic events, as well as, translate for meaningful application, information from the Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) to local communities.

2004 Accomplishments

- The Elected Officials developed, tested and implemented a statewide, one-hour, train-the-trainer NIMS compliance and emergency planning briefing for local and elected officials.
- The Elected Officials Committee established a Mayor's Working Group which ensures specific, local issues are heard on a state and national level. Acts of terrorism occur at the local level and the NIMS briefing, as well as other learning and networking opportunities will help raise important issues, in one collective voice, to members of the ITTF and beyond.
- The Elected Officials Committee, in concert with the Regional Institute for Community Policing (RICP) and the Illinois Municipal League (IML) implemented the Community Preparedness Planning Process (CPPP) in the City of Springfield, the United City of Yorkville and the Village of South Jacksonville. Designed and administered by the RICP, and funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, the mission of the CPPP is to support and guide local teams through a process of creating a preparedness plan that is current, multi-disciplined and working towards national compliance. Each community was successful in developing and validating a plan which met the unique needs of the community. Team members included the county Emergency Services Disaster Agency Coordinator, elected officials, police, fire, emergency services, education professionals, and other public and private organizations. Each community was awarded \$10,000 for participation in this pilot program and utilized this grant to fill a gap in the community's anti-terrorism or catastrophic event preparedness plan.
- The RICP delivered a presentation concerning the CPPP at the Illinois Municipal League's 91st Annual Conference in Chicago. During the presentation, RICP representatives discussed the pilot's success and hosted a panel discussion with officials from each pilot city. Currently seven communities are waiting to participate in the CPPP program.
- The RICP delivered a presentation concerning the CPPP at the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police Annual Mid-Winter Conference in Mundelein. During the presentation, RICP representatives discussed the pilot's success and hosted a panel discussion with officials from each pilot city.



The Emergency Management Working Group

The mission of the Emergency Management Working Group is to coordinate the purchases the ITTF has authorized for distribution to local units of government through the Illinois Emergency Services Management Association (IESMA) and to participate in the meetings of a number of other ITTF committees for purposes of coordination.

2004 Accomplishments

- Coordinated the first Memorandum of Understanding between the IEMA and the Illinois Emergency Services Management Association for the formation of Emergency Management Overhead Teams. The system was used successfully in the aftermath of the Utica tornado in April 2004.

- Initiated planning to provide every county in the state with the ability to produce Geographic Information System (GIS) maps from open-source data or locally acquired layers for first responders deployed to an area for mutual aid.

- Finalized the Illinois Emergency Management Mutual Aid System (IEMMAS). Documents created include a cover letter, agreements between IESMA and the local or county ESDA/EMA, the application for team membership and minimum requirements. Distribution will begin in 2005, through the collaborative efforts of the RICP.



The Information Technology Committee

The mission of the Information Technology Committee is to identify future functions, arrangement of information exchanges, and interactions needed among public safety and private sector partners to prevent or respond to a homeland security event. Committee activities serve to provide guidelines for public safety entities in Illinois to govern the collection, use, retention and distribution of information in the event of an anticipated or actual terrorist attack. Once developed, current and planned technology for public safety information and communication systems can be validated against Illinois' scenarios to identify the gaps that exist today.

2004 Accomplishments

- Illinois began developing a partnership with the Chicago Police Department (CPD) to expand statewide the I-CLEAR, which was developed in Chicago, for the dissemination of criminal justice data to police officers throughout the state. The CPD, the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police, the ITTF, the Law Enforcement Agencies Data Systems (LEADS) Advisory Board, and the ISP developed a partnership that significantly impacts the quality of public safety and homeland security. This partnership seeks to leverage the existing financial, technological and human resources of the CPD and the ISP to develop an integrated system for the collection, maintenance and dissemination of criminal justice data in Illinois. Although many police officers have attempted to share information through mechanisms like intelligence networks, associations, bulletins and monthly meetings, the availability of complete and accurate criminal history information has been limited. Through I-CLEAR, the Illinois criminal justice community will be able to share incident and arrest information from everywhere in the state, giving law enforcement more accurate, complete and timely information needed to effectively prevent and solve crimes.
- Approved I-CASE, I-CLEAR's incident/case report module. This application is designed to unite all Illinois law enforcement agencies by consolidating original incident reports and investigative supplementary reports into a standardized automated case reporting system. Furthermore, I-CASE will allow law enforcement agencies to search the data within all its case reports. I-CASE will enable Illinois to join the handful of states that have become National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) compliant. I-CASE will also facilitate regional integration by gathering and sharing information across borders - a vital tool in combating terrorism. Over the past 12 months, the project core team completed the requirements analysis and the definition phase, which included network infrastructure, data warehouse, database administration, system and application security, code tables, mapping/GIS, project administration, policy and auditing.
- Also approved during 2004 was the Drivers License Photos to Law Enforcement project. The objective of this project is to develop a system to



make Illinois Secretary of State Drivers and Identification Photos available to Illinois Criminal Justice agencies through the I-CLEAR system. The ability to receive Illinois digital driver's license and photo-id pictures will help identify individuals encountered by law enforcement officials. This project will aid law enforcement to positively identify individuals in a timely manner, which is critical in the prevention of manmade, terrorist attacks against the United States.

- Completed the Secure Portal Exchange project - the cooperative efforts between the Central Management Services (CMS) and the ISP on the design and development of the Life Safety Portal, ITTF Secure Document Exchange. This Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) enabled secure portal will allow for members of the ITTF to share and exchange documents securely, as well as post threats, advisories, meeting minutes, committee reports, and budgetary items.
- Illinois began a pilot program to develop a Geographic Information System (GIS) to map agricultural assets, including herds of livestock. Titled the Illinois Livestock Emergency Response Tool (ILERT), it will help in the state's response to an outbreak of disease that threatens the food supply.



The Public Information Committee
Threat Condition Warning Template

The mission of the Public Information Committee is to provide essential communications to the public and first responders in Illinois so they are knowledgeable in preparing for, responding to and recovering from a critical incident. During 2004 the Public Information Committee continued to expand in size, adding representatives from local law enforcement, the Illinois State Board of Education and the United States Department of Justice, U.S. Attorney's Office. These entities, as well as current membership, contribute expertise and insight that permits the committee to address its goals.

2004 Accomplishments

- In fall 2004, Governor Rod Blagojevich announced a three-part initiative for Safe Schools Planning as recommended by the Public Information Committee. The initiatives included "Safe School Team" training, the consolidation and updating of safe schools manuals, and the consolidation and updating of fire and school emergency drill statutes to include an all-hazards approach. A single, two-day training program was provided for approximately 30 school safety representatives on "Critical Incident Planning for Schools." Two pilot, one-day training programs will be held in 2005 for 14 districts in "Critical Incident Command Team" training. The consolidation of school manuals and updating of emergency drill statutes were initiated in 2004 with the expectation to be completed by spring 2005.
- The Public Information Committee developed a "State Agency Guide to the Homeland Security Advisory System" to assist state agencies in planning for changes in threat levels - including the notification of groups or populations licensed or regulated by the state.
- The Public Information Committee, in conjunction with the Illinois Poison Control Center (IPC) and the IDPH, developed "Chemical, Radiological and Biological Fact Sheets." These fact sheets are ready for distribution to the public and media, if and when an incident should occur. The fact sheets are available on the ITTF website for information purposes for the general public.
- The Public Information Committee, in conjunction with the IDPH and the IPC, developed protocols to establish a Public Information Hotline for use by the public to obtain factual information about terrorism and chemical incidents. The goal of the hotline is to reduce the number of calls made to various emergency centers, while keeping the public informed.
- The Public Information Committee, in cooperation with the American Red Cross, developed an information brochure, "Together We Prepare," on how to prepare for emergencies. The brochure recommends ways to prepare for emergencies including developing an emergency plan, preparing disaster kits



and training. More than 10,000 brochures were distributed to the public in 2004. The following presentations were also developed:

- “Together We Prepare - The Public Perspective”
- “Together We Prepare - A Local Governmental 1st Responder Perspective”

- The Illinois Commerce Commission is working with the Public Information Committee and telephone industry to create a “Telephone Book Emergency Information Page.” The Public Information Committee developed the artwork for an emergency preparedness page that could be used in every telephone directory in the state. This would ensure that the public has an immediate resource for information to guide them during a manmade, terrorist attack or natural disaster.
- The Public Information Committee worked with the Training Committee and Elected Officials Committee to develop a “Public Officials, Key Decision Makers Training Program.” This one-hour training program provides city officials with background on emergencies, how to receive help, the NIMS and their responsibilities during an emergency.
- A “Glossary of Terms” was successfully updated and released and is available as a downloadable file from the ITTF website.
- The Public Information Committee and Volunteer and Donations Committee collaborated to develop public information materials to educate the public on appropriate methods for volunteering and donating following a critical incident. The goal is to reduce the number of unwanted volunteers and inappropriate donations into a disaster area.



The Science and Technology Committee
Nuclear Incident and Radiation Dispersal Devices

The mission of the Science and Technology Committee is to determine the status of science and technology in areas that bear upon homeland security in the state of Illinois; to examine needs of first responders relative to technologic tools presently available to serve this community; to advise the research community in Illinois of such needs, and to suggest potential areas that need further development.

2004 Accomplishments

- The Science and Technology Committee worked to develop specific requirements for a real-time nuclear detector/dosimeter that would be affordable and would meet the needs of the first responder community as their vehicles and personnel respond to emergency calls.
- The committee began to analyze the needs of Illinois emergency responders who respond to incidents involving nuclear materials arising from accidents involving shipment of nuclear fuels and wastes; operations of nuclear facilities (e.g. power reactors; medical facilities using radioisotopes or radiation generating equipment) or terrorist attacks involving nuclear materials (Radiation Dispersal Devices: RDDs) or on facilities/vehicles containing such materials.
- The Subcommittee on Nuclear Incident and Radiation Dispersal Devices began its evaluation of presently available commercial devices, facilities, chemicals and processes that could be used in all aspects of incidents involving nuclear materials. This included detection, forensics, responder protection, victim treatment and decontamination, a return to active use of affected sites and equipment, and the development of a priority order of acquisitions for use by the ITTF and the IEMA in support of the Illinois first responder community.



The Training Committee

The mission of the Training Committee is to define, develop and implement a statewide training strategy that prepares local responders to operate as a local member of a regional team, state response team member for statewide response, and to prepare emergency leaders and managers to operate within the NIMS. This training effort is compatible with the National Response Plan at a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive WMD event requiring statewide response that has resulted in the need for statewide mutual aid to include: incident command assistance teams, HAZMAT, technical rescue, and law enforcement special operations team response. The ITTF training strategy supports the Illinois Homeland Security Strategy by providing the critical training component to create and enhance a coordinated and integrated public safety community in order to provide for integrated regional response and statewide mutual aid, which are the cornerstones of our state WMD response plan. More than 24 standardized, interdisciplinary training programs for responders and their local elected and appointed leaders statewide are being conducted. The training programs utilize local, regional and state instructors and regional training facilities that provide a common curriculum in a hands-on training environment that meets all applicable federal regulatory, National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), DHS and state certification standards.

2004 Accomplishments

- Statewide homeland security training programs provided 3,411 classes for 54,812 responders totaling 409,486 student instructional hours.
- Reported 19 “Statewide WMD Response” courses to the DHS, Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness (SLGCP) for national institutionalization as SLGCP-funded courses.
- State instructors delivered three critical courses: “Emergency Response to Terrorism: Basic Concepts,” “HAZMAT Awareness,” and “HAZMAT Operations.” These courses were developed for dissemination to all first responders through the assistance of the Regional Training Centers and Mobile Training Units culminating in a total of 230 classes for 4,671 responders totaling 39,787 student instructional hours.
- The Training Committee completed a four-year development effort to create a NIMS compliant “Unified Command Course” for all first responders. Also, a one-hour “NIMS” course was developed for elected officials. The course was tested and four separate train-the-trainer courses, qualifying 96 instructors, were conducted. By December 2004, 3,117 responders from 503 departments in 83 Illinois counties had attended the one-day course.
- In November 2004, the Chicago Office of Emergency Management and Communications, and the Chicago Fire and Police Departments worked with the Training Committee and the Illinois Fire Service Institute (IFSI) to create



and deliver a tailored one-day “Unified Command Course” to all command-level first responders. By December 2004, more than 500 participants had completed the training, including representatives from other city services and the mayor’s office.

- The IFSI developed and delivered a variety of specialized unified command courses to upper management personnel of the United States Postal Service. Five courses were delivered in Bloomington, Chicago and the O’Hare postal substation for 136 supervisory personnel, totaling 2,176 student instructional hours.
- The IDPH delivered 406 classes for 4,857 public health and medical personnel. Highlights include the implementation and delivery of an on-line learning management system, presentation of various training sessions on medical interventions for WMD events conducted by the IMERT, delivery of skills-building sessions on the state's new electronic reporting system called the Illinois National Electronic Disease Surveillance System, and two statewide bioterrorism/infectious disease conferences. The 2004 Immunization and Communicable Disease Conference and the 2004 Bioterrorism Summit were attended by more than 1,300 public health, medical and emergency response professionals.
- The first technical rescue team validation was conducted by the MABAS and the Combined Agency Response Team (CART) at the IFSI in June 2004. The exercise included notification, marshaling and deployment from as far north as Lake County. In-processing, self-sustained logistics support and hands-on training scenarios involving confined space, vertical, heavy and light weight construction collapse rescue, casualty packaging and unified command were covered.
- The IDOT through the “Highway Watch” training program delivered 175 classes for 4,110 over-the-road operators and companies, and local, county and state officials, totaling 8,200 instructional hours. In addition, IDOT and IEMA conducted 43 classes of the “Response Handbook for Incidents, Disaster and Emergencies” (RHIDE) program for 2,640 officials totaling 11,880 student instructional hours.
- The Training Committee recommended training prop additions that could enhance the statewide and regional training effort. The props will support regional HAZMAT, technical rescue and law enforcement regional containment team training in each homeland security region.
- The IEMA provided an on-line version of the “HAZMAT Awareness Refresher Course” which was completed by 1,780 students representing 7,512 student instructional hours. On-line versions of the “HAZMAT Awareness” and “Emergency Response to Terrorism: Basic Concepts” (ERT: BC) courses



were completed and made available on the IFSI website (http://www.fsi.uiuc.edu/virtual_campus/index.cfm) and were completed by 102 responders totaling 1,044 student instructional hours.

- The Statewide WMD response team training to develop HAZMAT, technical rescue and law enforcement containment teams continued throughout the year. Training coordination included conferences for team leaders to layout and schedule programs, to finish baseline training for existing team members and to identify needs for candidate teams.
- The ISP and the ILETSB delivered 31 “BOWMAC Critical Incident Response” courses to 510 law enforcement officers, totaling 12,240 student instructional hours.
- The IFSI and selected Training Committee members developed, tested, and conducted a train-the-trainer course to provide a one-hour NIMS compliant briefing for local and elected officials for the Elected Officials Committee.
- The IEMA conducted five “Community Emergency Response Team Train-the-Trainer” courses. The 96 trainers conducted free training to local jurisdictions in how to develop teams to provide assistance, regardless of the hazard, in the event that first responders are not available. The training impacted more than 50 counties.
- The IEMA has provided, in conjunction with the Illinois Department of Conservation and IDOT, courses for more than 1,800 employees in “HAZMAT Awareness” and “HAZMAT Awareness Refresher” to more than 14,000 state employees.



The Transportation Committee

Aviation

Rail Safety & Security

Training Group

Vulnerability Assessment Group

Evacuation Implementation Group

Transportation Users Outreach Group

The mission of the Transportation Committee is to provide a secure transportation system across Illinois and the United States by protecting critical infrastructure and key assets. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security has identified the Illinois Transportation Sector as one of the 13 critical infrastructures in the United States. A well maintained, safe, secure and efficient transportation system is fundamental to economic development and growth. The IDOT and its transportation partners work to sustain a strong economy and meet the basic transportation needs of all residents by maintaining the current transportation system and planning for the needs of the state's future. The Transportation Committee's mission statement was established and serves as the inspiration to the attainment of the established goals.

The Transportation Committee, in partnership with private industry, continues to maximize security of the Illinois transportation system for the movement of people and goods by ensuring that transportation professionals utilize available tools, training and methods, jointly considered most effective to protect our citizens and the state's infrastructure investment. The Transportation Committee will provide recommendations and proposals on transportation safety, security, emergency preparedness assessment and funding needs to the Illinois Terrorism Task Force, through a working group structure which solicits input by transportation and industry professionals.

2004 Accomplishments

- Illinois became one of the first states to utilize the mobile Vehicle and Cargo Inspection System (VACIS) for counter-terrorism detection purposes. Illinois purchased two of the \$1 million units that employ gamma ray technology to peer into the trailers of semis and other vehicles. The IDOT, the ISP and the IEMA Division of Nuclear Safety participated in an eight-hour "Radiation Safety Class" and a 40-hour "Operator's Course" on the VACIS. Twenty-five individuals from these agencies successfully completed the mandatory 48-hour course. IDOT and the ISP deployed these systems throughout the state.
- An evacuation plan for downtown Chicago was implemented in collaboration with federal, state and city agencies.
- Conducted the "Highway Watch" training program to the trucking industry in the state of Illinois. The "Highway Watch Program" recognized Illinois as the state having trained the most truck drivers (more than 4,500) to help spot potential acts of terrorism. This program was implemented in conjunction with the American Truckers Association (ATA), the ISP and the IFSI.



- The METRA Police Department in conjunction with the ISP, the ILEAS, the MABAS, the ITTF, emergency management and IDOT developed the METRA Immediate Stop Evacuation Plan and the METRA Station Stop Evacuation Plan. The Immediate Stop Plan is implemented on receipt of information concerning the discovery or detonation of an explosive device on any METRA train. The Station Plan is implemented when there is information concerning an attack on another Commuter Rail System in the country, and based on intelligence from appropriate federal agencies.
- Presented at the Multi-State Transportation Security Workshop in Des Moines, Iowa, in April, 2004. Also attending were representatives from the states of Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Wisconsin. Discussed were homeland security performance measures undertaken by the Transportation Committee in the state of Illinois.
- Participated in the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's Border States Forum in Frankfort, Kentucky in December. States in attendance were Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Virginia, Tennessee and West Virginia. The purpose of the forum was to discuss incident management and how to better partner with one another through communication, cooperation and coordination.
- In coordination with the Chicago Area Transportation Study, Chicago Office of Emergency Management and Communication, Chicago area transit agencies, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the private sector, participated in the development of the travel demand management (TDM) annex for the Chicago Central Business District Evacuation Plan.
- Participated on a committee for Maritime Security Measures for the Maritime Securities Act to enhance security procedures with the Coast Guard, the ISP, Illinois Department of Natural Resources and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) on navigable waterways throughout the state.
- Implemented an Evacuation Plan and Alternate Routes Plan for the City of Chicago interstate system working from the Central Business District outward.
- Procured funding for equipment for the City of Chicago Evacuation Plan.
- Implemented a preliminary evacuation plan with O'Hare International Airport to provide input to assist with an evacuation for O'Hare and Midway Airports.
- Instituted the Vulnerability Assessment Plan for the IDOT. Through this plan, funding was utilized to provide surveillance and protection for 16 bridges in Illinois. The Transportation Committee modified the document so that it can be utilized throughout the private and public works sector. The



Transportation Committee has also shared a generic form of our report with several Midwestern states.

- Completed a RHIDE for transportation personnel to increase their awareness of biological, nuclear, incendiary, chemical, explosives, bridge failures and natural disasters. Another component of the vulnerability assessment was to conduct training for personnel on the RHIDE document. This was successfully accomplished throughout the state. This document is a supplement to other IDOT emergency response plans.
- Established the Bridge Recovery Program. This is the first in the nation. It establishes plans for structural evaluations and emergency response contracts to restore bridges to service as soon as possible following a natural or manmade disaster.



The Volunteers and Donations Committee
Citizen Corps
Donation Management

The mission of the Volunteers and Donations Committee is to study the issues of volunteerism and donations management during a weapons of mass destruction incident and other emergencies and disasters. The committee was formed to enable communities to educate, prepare, mobilize and manage volunteers and donations. The committee continues to examine the challenges of resident involvement so that those who desire to assist are effective in doing so.

The committee also is charged with the coordination of the Citizen Corps program, a federal homeland security volunteerism initiative. The committee is comprised of members of the ITTF involved in volunteerism and those agencies and organizations actively involved in the volunteer sector who are not normally involved during emergencies. The committee is progressive in the development of policy, training of volunteers and the training of first responders in the use of volunteers as a value-added resource.

2004 Accomplishments

- Illinois dispatched 167 Citizen Corps volunteers to Florida to assist with recovery operations after a series of hurricanes. The Illinois contingent was one of the nation's largest.
- Provided ongoing support of the "Community Guidelines for a Spontaneous Volunteers Plan." This plan provides guidance to local units of government to deal with those individuals who arrive at a disaster scene without a specific request from, or an affiliation with, a traditional disaster agency. Thus, the committee continues to encourage the adoption of these guidelines as part of the local emergency operations plan. Committee members continue to present at various meetings and speaking engagements.
- In June 2004, the Central Illinois Chapter of the American Red Cross conducted a tabletop exercise, wherein the "Community Guidelines for a Spontaneous Volunteers Plan" was put into action. The tabletop exercise served both as a training tool and as a springboard to an eventual larger scale, statewide simulation planned for 2005.
- A Spontaneous Volunteer Workshop was held in Palatine, Illinois, at the Buehler YMCA where 45 volunteers experienced a series of six distinct mock exercise stations. Each station featured site workers and station evaluators whose feedback would be utilized to improve system efficiency. At the end of the simulation, volunteers completed evaluations to provide feedback. A question and answer session was held allowing participants the opportunity to discuss the simulation. The workshop involved approximately 100 individuals from across the state.



- The city of Peoria conducted a Spontaneous Volunteer Registration Site simulation at the Peoria Civic Center.
- The Volunteers and Donation Committee created the “Volunteer Management Support Teams and Centers for Spontaneous Volunteers” program to provide assistance and a plan for spontaneous volunteers during a large-scale disaster.
- The Volunteer and Donations Committee created a program to provide assistance and a plan for spontaneous volunteers partnering with local officials and volunteer groups. The Volunteer Management Support Teams (VMST) will be located in various locations throughout the state and will be comprised of trained and experienced volunteer managers that can be deployed to assist with an influx of volunteers during large-scale disasters. These teams would be requested through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) with the American Red Cross serving as the operation’s point agency. These teams were not operational in 2004, but almost all the members were recruited for the teams and are in place, waiting to receive further training. The Centers for Spontaneous Volunteers is a creation of a partnership between the American Red Cross of Greater Chicago, the YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago, and Volunteer Centers of Illinois, with the backing of the Volunteer and Donations Committee. These centers are pre-identified places that volunteers can go during large-scale emergencies for potential utilization. In 2004, five geographically distinct YMCA facilities in Chicago were designated as Spontaneous Volunteer Registration Sites. Fourteen Volunteer Centers around the state of Illinois agreed to support any activation of these sites in varying capacities. In addition, 10 more sites around the state are under development. During 2004 the project also held a series of meetings with local emergency managers to begin discussions on how the project could support and adapt into current emergency management procedures.
- The Volunteers and Donations Committee, along with the Illinois Emergency Management Agency, worked with the Corporation for National and Community Service and the American Red Cross to develop a program to establish Americorps Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) members in local communities, serving a regional area, to assist in homeland security projects such as volunteerism. These VISTA members are supervised by the American Red Cross and can assist in the development of plans concerning spontaneous volunteers, local action plans, and other homeland security programs related to Citizen Corps.
- The Illinois Citizen Corps Council determines how Illinois expends its funds from the FEMA for the Citizen Corps Council Program. Eighteen cities and counties were given \$23,667 to start a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program. In continuance of this program, the 18 cities and counties, along with an additional seven Citizen Corps Councils received



\$20,000 each for the CERT program. All 45 registered Citizen Corps Councils in Illinois as of December 15, 2003, received \$21,487 under Federal Fiscal Year 2004 funding. The same type of program and format will be active for Federal Fiscal Year 2005. At the end of 2004, all 67 registered Citizen Corps Councils in Illinois were offered funding.

- In March 2004, the Illinois Citizen Corps Council held its second annual Illinois Citizen Corps Council Conference. The conference, held in Springfield, was attended by over 200 participants from nearly all local Citizen Corps Councils, Medical Reserve Corps, and Volunteer in Police Service organizations and a number of federal officials. Various local, state and federal presentations, panels and breakout sessions were conducted. These annual conferences are one of the only series of statewide conferences held regarding Citizen Corps in the nation.



Illinois Terrorism Task Force 2005 Strategic Plan



Illinois Terrorism Task Force 2005 Strategic Plan

The Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) serves as *the* catalyst for centralized coordination of and communication among various federal, state and local governments in the prevention of terrorism. Serving as an advisory body to the Governor, the task force provides statutory recommendations and guidance on laws, policies, protocol and procedures. The task force continues to establish and maintain long-term strategic solutions to the threats and realities of terrorism as both public and private sector organizations collaborate in the development of prevention, community preparedness, response capabilities and mutual aid. Members of the task force understand that domestic preparedness in response to terrorist attacks is a priority of the highest magnitude and to that end, maintains an all-hazard approach to planning for a catastrophic event. The task force continues to build upon a strong foundation of established working partnerships among public and private stakeholders toward the facilitation and coordination of resources. Jointly, the committees, sub-committees and working groups of the task force, through the integration of thoughts and actions among subject matter experts, work toward cooperative planning, prevention strategies, the standardization of equipment and response protocols, and the sharing of finite resources in the attempt to build Illinois' capacity to protect the lives and property of its residents.

This plan is reflective of the six critical mission areas as outlined in the 2002 National Strategy for Homeland Security. Prior to its publication, Illinois was proactively engaged in building and maintaining a complete and accurate assessment of its critical infrastructures and key assets. Additionally, effective partnerships were being forged with federal, state and local governments, as well as, the private sector to ensure the safety of those assets – the most valuable of which are our residents. The ITTF continues its effort in support of the National Response Plan and unifies its capabilities and resources into an all-discipline, all-hazard approach to domestic incident management. The period included in this strategy is through December 2006.

Goal I: A Coordinated and Integrated Public Safety Community

Continue statewide coordination among working partners, collaboration among emergency disciplines, standardization of training, equipment and protocols, administration of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), interoperability and the reliance of mutual aid, and establish the foundation for the domestic preparedness strategy for Illinois.

Objective 1.1 Establish a mechanism for statewide communication to ensure the efficient and most effective use of shared and finite resources; intentionally eliminating duplication of effort; presenting an organized front for the acquisition of funding; and standardization of protocols, policies and procedures, and statutory recommendations as they relate to the prevention of and response to acts of terrorism by December 2006.

Objective 1.2 Development and maintenance of an integrated intelligence gathering and warning system that can detect and report terrorist activity before it manifests itself in an attack by December 2006.



- Objective 1.3 Continue the development and implementation of state response teams that are capable of safely responding to terrorist incidents to support local units of government by December 2006.
- Objective 1.4 Build a multi-jurisdictional statewide mutual aid network to serve every region and community in the state by December 2006.
- Objective 1.5 Establish a regional response capability in each of the state's 19 Homeland Security Regions by December 2006.
- Objective 1.6 Implement and maintain a training program to provide training for all first responders and emergency support personnel that will permit them to safely respond during a terrorist incident by December 2006.
- Objective 1.7 Create a uniform statewide training and operation procedure for response and recovery consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) by December 2006.
- Objective 1.8 Validate training, response capabilities and equipment resources through bi-annual practical, tabletop, hands-on, scenario-based exercises by December 2006.
- Objective 1.9 Establish and provide access to a statewide emergency frequency management system, as appropriate with Federal Communications Commission rules and regulations, utilizing interoperable frequencies to provide coordination of multi-jurisdictional communications by December 2006.
- Objective 1.10 Assess current statutes, rules, ordinances and policies at the federal, state and local levels to assure that strategies will be effective, legal and coordinated, and propose changes in legislation or policy to enhance preparedness, prevention, response and recovery, if necessary, by December 2006.
- Objective 1.11 Create a statewide, multi-jurisdictional infrastructure to electronically communicate and coordinate, both internally and externally, risk and emergency information regarding terrorism preparedness, prevention, response and recovery activities by December 2006.



Goal II: *An Educated and Informed Public*

Educate and inform the public and their elected officials, volunteers, government and non-government organizations as to how they can become actively involved in the war on terrorism by engaging their knowledge, competencies and financial resources toward preparedness, response and recovery.

Objective 2.1 Conduct educational opportunities for elected officials and other community leaders to assist them in their local knowledge of requirements for preparation and response to an all-hazard catastrophic event by December 2006.

Objective 2.2 Continue to facilitate the community-wide preparedness model for use in Illinois by December 2006.

Objective 2.3 Develop a website and provide information to the public on prevention, preparation, response to and recovery from catastrophic events by December 2006.

Objective 2.4 Conduct public education and media outreach to inform the general public about their role in prevention, mitigation, and emergency preparedness for all-hazards and to encourage personal responsibility and action by December 2006.

Objective 2.5 Create a single system to manage volunteers and voluntary donations, Volunteer Management Support Teams and Spontaneous Volunteer Centers by December 2006.



Goal III: A Safe Transportation Infrastructure

Provide recommendations and proposals on transportation safety, security and emergency preparedness funding; ensuring that industry leaders are involved in the planning, development, and resource allocation; and assessing current statutes, rules, ordinances and policies and proposing changes in legislation or policy to enhance the security of Illinois' transportation system.

Objective 3.1 Assess statewide transportation safety, security and emergency preparedness and provide recommendations and proposals through a working group structure that solicits input by transportation and industry professionals by December 2006.

Objective 3.2 Provide training and education and reference materials to appropriate public and private organizations on the security of Illinois' transportation systems by December 2006.

Objective 3.3 Develop an evacuation plan for Illinois' urban areas using input from the public and private sectors by December 2006.



Goal IV: *A Healthy Illinois*

Develop a statewide response system and recovery plan to a biological event and other emerging public health and medical threats, through the coordination of multi-jurisdictional preparedness and planning activities, examination of communication barriers and the implementation of standard disease reporting and detection systems to better prepare Illinois for an act of terrorism.

Objective 4.1 Develop an integrated public and medical health response system to include a preparedness plan and procedures and resource sharing agreements to foster improved communication and collaboration between state and local public health agencies, hospitals, and public safety agencies by December 2006.

Objective 4.2 Develop a standardized multi-jurisdictional and communications systems and protocols for bioterrorism threats and evolving infectious outbreaks that will facilitate the detection, diagnosis, investigations, surveillance activities and reporting by December 2006.

Objective 4.3 Develop a multi-jurisdictional plan to address preparedness activities to access, manage and distribute local caches and the Strategic National Stockpile of pharmaceuticals by December 2006.



Goal V: *Emerging Trends in Science and Technology*

Support academic research and development efforts to locate empirical data, evolving trends, scientific research and cutting edge technology for application in Illinois to remain contemporary and progressive in the war on terrorism.

Objective 5.1 Development and maintenance of an integrated intelligence gathering system and warning system that can detect and report terrorist activity before it manifests itself in an attack by December 2006.

Objective 5.2 Establish and provide access to a statewide emergency frequency management system as appropriate relative to Federal Communications Commission rules. Utilize the interoperability frequencies to ensure maximum use of available resources during an emergency or disaster by December 2006.

Objective 5.3 Develop public-private cooperative, synergistic and interdisciplinary abilities to provide Illinois and the nation with research, development, science, technology and testing capabilities to assist in identifying and resolving homeland security challenges, create a cooperative, interdisciplinary structure to find near and long-term solutions for specific homeland security challenges and to help set national standards by December 2006.

Objective 5.4 Demonstrate interdisciplinary research and development as it relates to public safety, communications, emerging science and technology by December 2006.

Objective 5.5 Develop, enhance and facilitate methodologies to protect critical infrastructure by December 2006.

Objective 5.6 Mitigate the effects of terrorism and its threat prior to an event through the planning of back-up and response activities by December 2006.





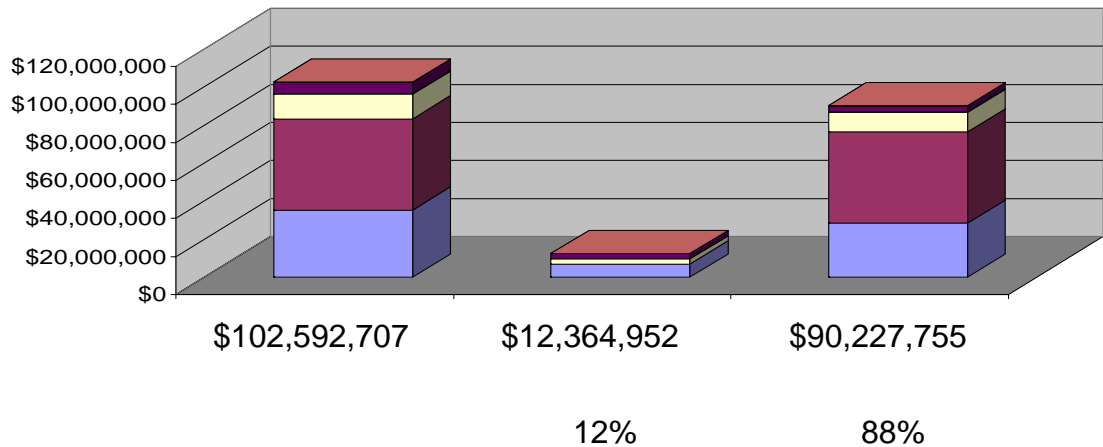
Appendix

*Illinois Homeland Security Funds
Homeland Security Regions
Technical Rescue Teams
Hazardous Materials Teams
Weapons of Mass Destruction Special
Response Teams
MABAS Division Activity*



Illinois Homeland Security Funds

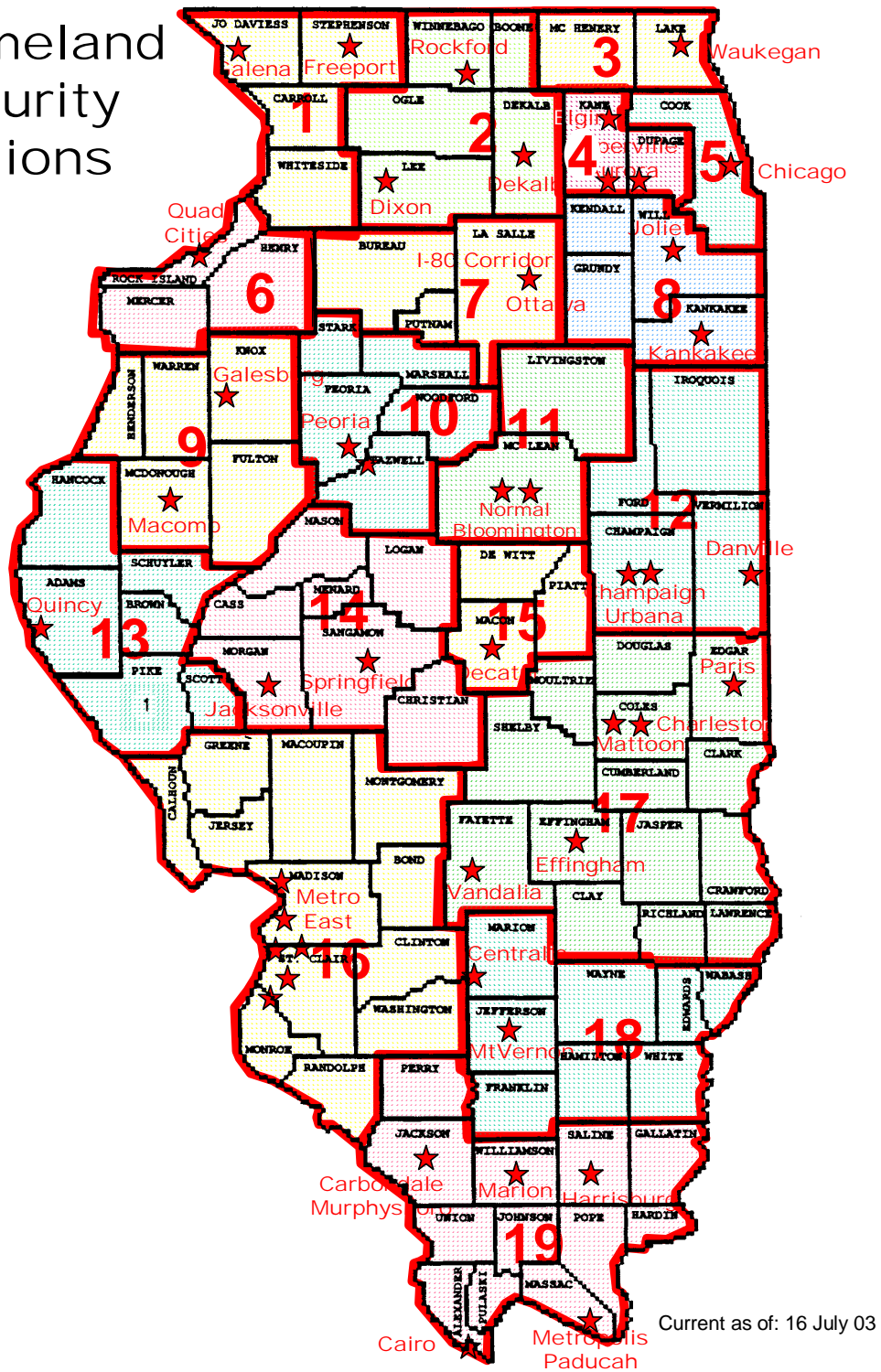
Federal Fiscal Year 2005



Program	Total Award
State Homeland Security Grant Program	\$35,298,886
Urban Area Security Initiative (Chicago/Cook County)	\$48,000,000
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program	\$12,835,959
Citizen Corps Program	\$448,119
Emergency Management Performance Grant Program	\$5,782,151
Metropolitan Medical Response System Program	\$227,592
Total	\$102,592,707



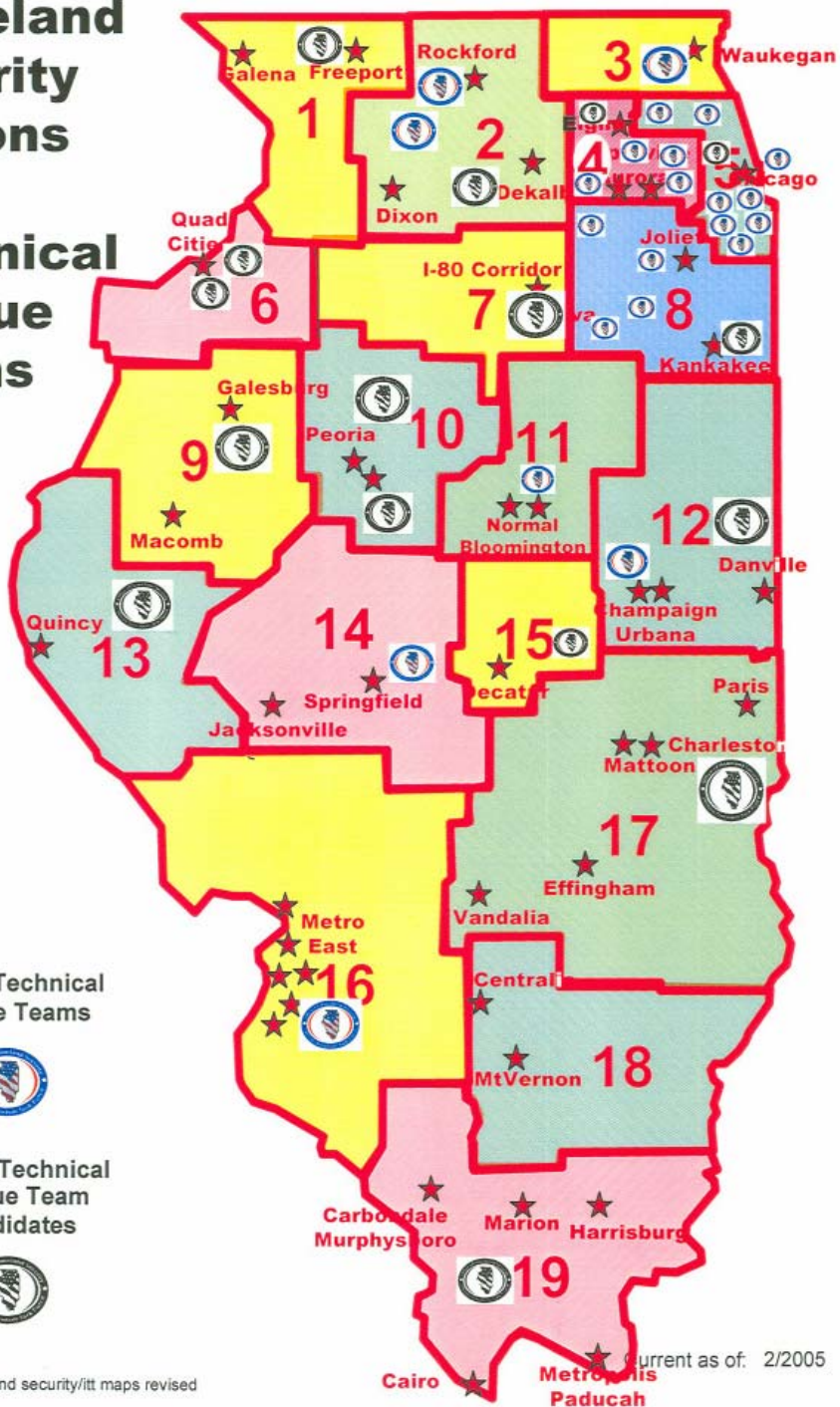
Homeland Security Regions



Current as of: 16 July 03



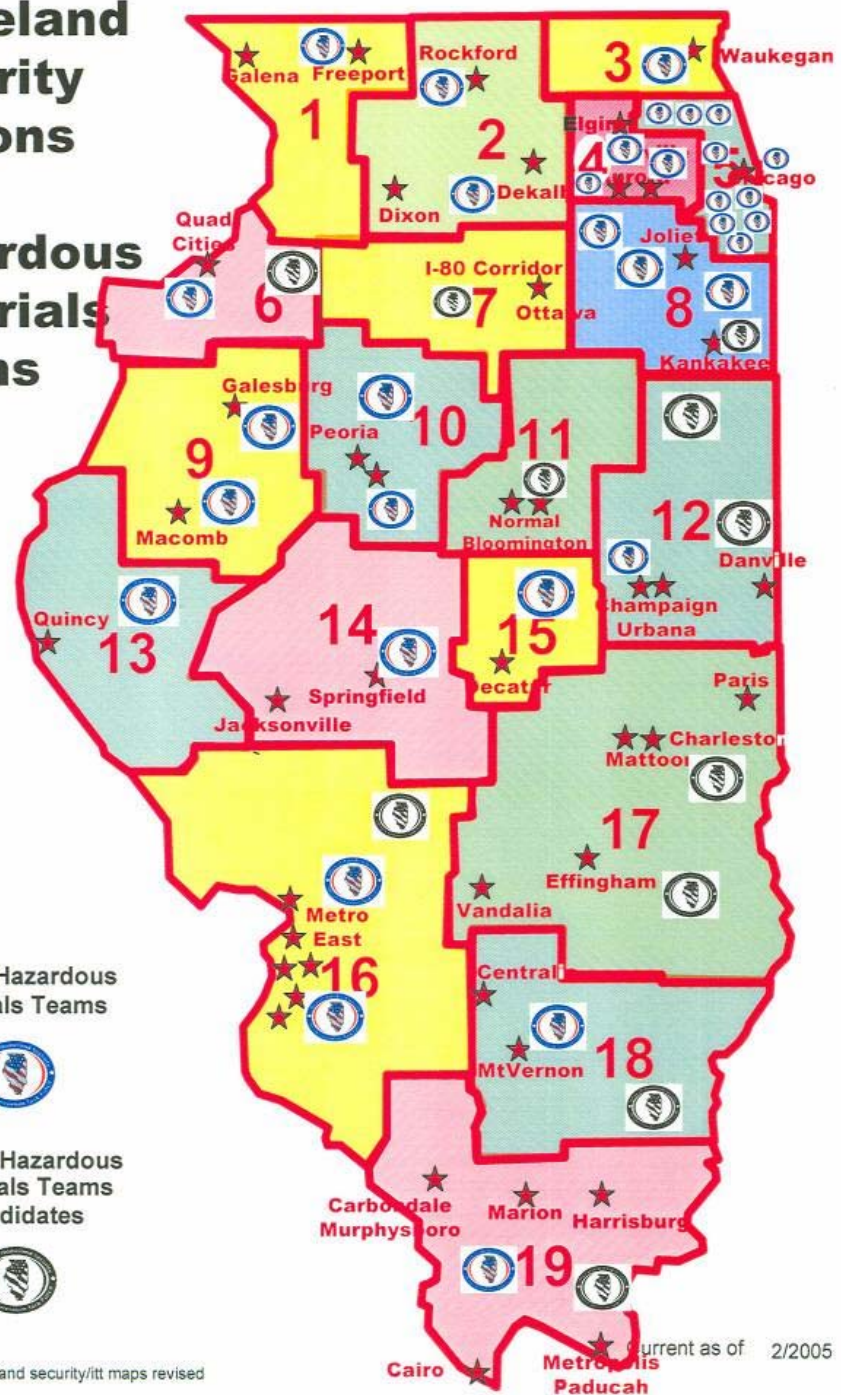
Homeland Security Regions & Technical Rescue Teams



PP/C/bkey/homeland security/itt maps revised



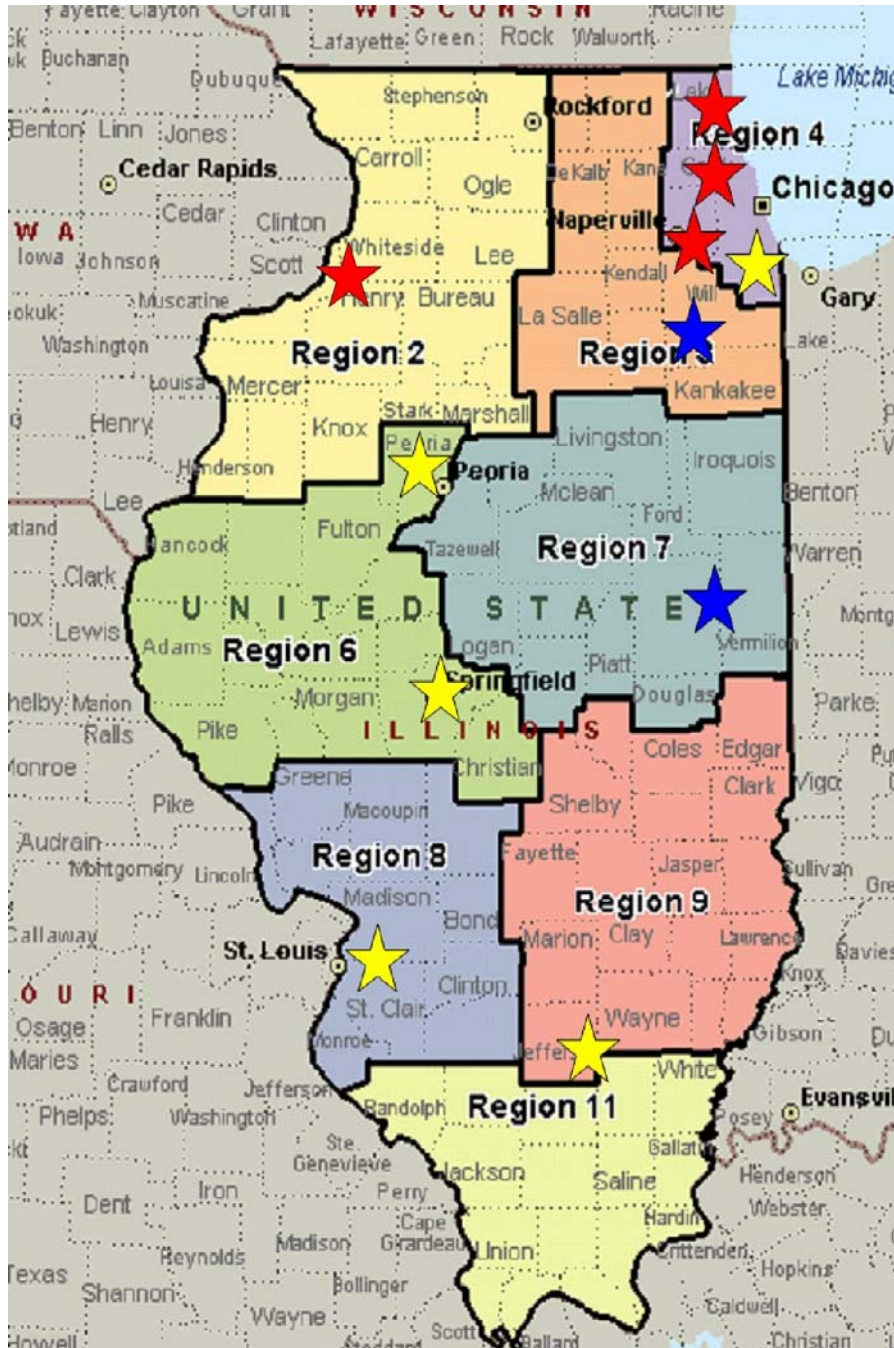
Homeland Security Regions & Hazardous Materials Teams



PP/C/bkey/homeland security/itt maps revised



Weapons of Mass Destruction Special Response Teams



Teams Operational But Not Certified



Teams Being Trained and Equipped



Teams Being Formed



MABAS DIVISION ACTIVITY

- CURRENT MABAS DIVISION
- INQUIRIES TO JOIN MABAS DIVISION

FEBRUARY 2005



Glossary of Acronyms

APR – Air Purifying Respirator

ATA – American Truckers Association

BNSF – Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway

CAD – Computer Aided Dispatch

CART – Combined Agency Response Team

CBD – Central Business District

CBRNE – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or High-yield Explosive

CCTV – Closed Caption Television

CDC – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CERT – Community Emergency Response Team

CHF – Computerized Hot Files

CIA – Central Intelligence Agency

COG – Councils of Government

CPD – Chicago Police Department

CPPP – Community Preparedness Planning Process

CRI – Cities Readiness Initiative

CSEPP – Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Plan

CST – Civil Support Team

DHS – Department of Homeland Security

DMAIL – Department of Military Affairs of Illinois

EAS – Emergency Alert System

EMA – Emergency Management Agency

EMAC – Emergency Management Assistance Compact

EMnet – Emergency Management network

EMS – Emergency Management Services

EMS – Emergency Medical Services

EOC – Emergency Operations Center



EOP – Emergency Operations Plan

ERT – Emergency Response Team

ERT: BC – Emergency Response to Terrorism: Basic Concepts

ESDA – Emergency Services and Disaster Agency

FBI – Federal Bureau of Investigation

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

FHWA – Federal Highway Administration

FLIR – Forward Looking InfraRed systems

FUSA – First U.S. Army

GIS – Geographic Information Systems

HAZMAT – Hazardous Material

IACP – Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police

I-CASE – Incident/Case report module

I-CLEAR – Illinois Citizen and Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting system

ICRI – Illinois Cities Readiness Initiative

ICS – Incident Command System

IDOA – Illinois Department of Agriculture

IDOC – Illinois Department of Corrections

IDOT – Illinois Department of Transportation

IDOT-A – Illinois Department of Transportation - Airports

IDOT-H – Illinois Department of Transportation – Highways

IDPH – Illinois Department of Public Health

IEMA – Illinois Emergency Management Agency

IEMMAS – Illinois Emergency Management Mutual Aid System

IESMA – Illinois Emergency Services Management Association

IFSI – Illinois Fire Service Institute

IHF – Illinois Hot files

IJIS – Illinois Integrated Justice Information Systems



ILEAS – Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System

ILERT – Illinois Livestock Emergency Response Tool

ILETSB – Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board

IMAT – Incident Management Assistance Teams

IMERT – Illinois Medical Emergency Response Teams

IML – Illinois Municipal League

ING – Illinois National Guard

IPC – Illinois Poison Control

IPHMAS – Illinois Public Health Mutual Aid System

IPRA – Illinois Plan for Radiological Accidents

IPS – Illinois Pharmaceutical Stockpile

IREACH – Illinois Radio Emergency Assistance Channel

IRF – Initial Reaction Force

ISP – Illinois State Police

ITECS – Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications Systems

ITTF – Illinois Terrorism Task Force

IWIN – Illinois Wireless Information Network

JOC – Joint Operations Center

JTTF – Joint Terrorism Task Force

LEADS – Law Enforcement Agencies Data Systems

MABAS – Mutual Aid Box Alarm System

MERCI – Medical Emergency Response Communications of Illinois

NCIC – National Crime Information Center

NFPA – National Fire Protection Association

NG – National Guard

NG CERFP – National Guard Chemical, Biological, Nuclear, High Yield Explosive Enhanced Response Force Package

NIBRS – National Incident Based Reporting System



NIMS – National Incident Management System

NIPAS – Northern Illinois Police Alarm System

NIOSH – National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NLETS – National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System

NRP – National Response Plan

OCT – Office of Counter Terrorism

ODP – Office for Domestic Preparedness

OSFM – Office of the State Fire Marshal

PKI – Public Key Infrastructure

PPE – Personal Protective Equipment

PSA – Public Service Announcement

QRF – Quick Reaction Force

RAID – Reconnaissance and Aerial Interdiction Detachment

RCT – Regional Containment Team

RDD – Radiological Dispersal Devices

RFP – Request for Proposal

RHIDE – Response Handbook for Incidents, Disasters and Emergencies

RICP – Regional Institute for Community Policing

RTC – Regional Training Center

SABER – Sounding of the Atmosphere using Broadband Emission of Radiometry

SAME – Specific Area Message Encoding

SEOC – State Emergency Operations Center

SLATT – State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training

SLGCP – State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness

SNS – Strategic National Stockpile

STIC – Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center

SWMD – State Weapons of Mass Destruction

SWMDT – State Weapons of Mass Destruction Team



TDM – Travel Demand Management

TOPOFF – Top Official

TRT – Technical Rescue Team

UPS – Uninterruptible Power Supplies

USAR – Urban Search and Rescue

VACIS – Vehicle and Cargo Inspection System

VIPS – Volunteers in Police Service

VISTA – Volunteers in Service to America

VMST – Volunteer Management Support Team

WMD – Weapons of Mass Destruction

