State of Illinois
Illinois Terrorism Task Force

Illinois Terrorism Task Force 2017 Annual Report

Submitted to the Office of the Governor
March 1, 2018

March 1, 2018

The Honorable Bruce Rauner
Governor
State of Illinois

Dear Governor Rauner,

On behalf of the more than 60 agencies, associations and organizations that comprise the Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF), I am pleased to submit to you the 2017 ITTF Annual Report. The annual report is required by Illinois Executive Order 17 (2003), which established the ITTF as the permanent advisory body to the governor on matters of homeland security.

The task force committee structure was streamlined in 2016 from 11 to five main committees as illustrated in the organizational chart on page 33. The new structure functioned well in 2017 and, based on feedback from the members, helped to enhance collaboration and information sharing among the subject-matter experts who represent law enforcement, fire, emergency management, public health and other public safety disciplines.

This report outlines the ITTF's accomplishments in 2017 as well as initiatives for 2018. The appendix contains supplemental information, including the State of Illinois Homeland Security Strategy and a homeland security grant receipt and expenditure report as of December 31, 2017.

On behalf of the ITTF, thank you for your leadership and strong support of public safety and homeland security in our state.

Respectfully,

Rodger A. Heaton
Homeland Security Advisor/Chief of Staff

Illinois Terrorism Task Force Overview

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

The task force represents more than 60 agencies, including federal, state, local, private sector and nongovernmental organizations, and meets quarterly. The ITTF has five standing committees: Critical Infrastructure, Emergency Management, Fire Mutual Aid, Law Enforcement Mutual Aid, and Public Health.

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

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

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Illinois Terrorism Task Force
2017 Annual Report Executive Summary

Started in 1999 and formalized by executive order in 2003, the Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) serves as the state's homeland security advisory body to the governor and the governor's homeland security advisor. The ITTF provides recommendations and guidance on the state's homeland security strategy, laws, policies, procedures and the strategic use of homeland security funding.

The task force is made up of more than 60 organizations representing local, state and federal public safety disciplines, public health and medical, private sector, schools and campuses, volunteer organizations and elected officials. It is focused on establishing and maintaining short- and long-term strategies to prevent, mitigate, plan for and respond to the threats and realities of terrorism and all hazards, including technological, chemical, man-made and natural disasters, and major events.

The full ITTF meets quarterly and the committees to the ITTF normally meet monthly. Meeting minutes are publicly available on the Ready.gov website. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) has been designated the State Administrative Agency (SAA) by the governor and administers the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) grants as well as the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) grants designated for Chicago and Cook County.

The ITTF committee structure was streamlined near the end of 2016 from 13 to five committees: Critical Infrastructure, Emergency Management, Fire Mutual Aid, Law Enforcement Mutual Aid, and Public Health. This reorganization lends itself to greater collaboration and information sharing among the ITTF's numerous subject matter experts.

The task force continued to follow the established Illinois Homeland Security Strategy and associated statewide plans to support the desired outcomes related to the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) core capabilities. Illinois' threats, vulnerabilities, and capability gaps are evaluated annually through the comprehensive Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA). The THIRA process leads to the State Preparedness Report and assists the ITTF and stakeholders in mapping risks, determining desired preparedness outcomes, understanding capability targets and identifying resources required to achieve those targets. The outputs of this process inform a variety of emergency management efforts, including emergency operations planning, mutual aid agreements and hazard mitigation planning.

Following are some of the key homeland security activities coordinated through the ITTF in 2017:

➢ Illinois continued to offer school and campus safety training, including classes on behavioral threat assessment and response protocol. In 2017, the School and Campus Safety Program delivered 42 educational programs to 2,463 individuals, for a total of 11,880 training hours.

➢ The Critical Infrastructure Committee began development of the Statewide Critical Infrastructure Protection Plan. The committee helped with the initial phases of identification and template building for a database that will house all information pertaining to identified critical infrastructure, providing a baseline for planning, preparedness, response and recovery for a major event.

➢ The Mobile Emergency Operations Communication System (MEOCS) became operational and ready for deployment. Equipped to assist during emergencies, disasters and everyday communications disruptions, MEOCS is capable of establishing Internet bandwidth, phone connectivity and land mobile radio communication. Its permanently mounted satellite dish, 40-foot air-pump-erected tower, compressor and onboard generator allow the vehicle to maintain operations when most land-based services have been interrupted. MEOCS operates on several

levels. For everyday use, it can plug into land connectivity, like Comcast, or use 4G LTE through Verizon. When neither of those services is available, such as in the aftermath of a natural disaster, MEOCS can operate via satellite, which has the added bonus of allowing it to link to the ISP teleport in Springfield. All of these options can be used for VoIP telephone service to sustain public safety communications statewide.

➢ Illinois Department of Transportation continued implementation and delivery of the Traffic Incident Management Training Program. Training classes were presented to highway departments, law enforcement, fire departments, emergency medical personnel, 911 centers and tow/recovery operators. One hundred and ninety-seven instructors were certified to teach, and 11,551 individuals completed training; 21.6 percent of Illinois' training goal was achieved.

➢ Emergency Management Communications handled a total of 1,024 calls: 683 for Emergency Management Assistance Teams (EMAT), 247 for Incident Management Teams, 85 for Illinois Emergency Services Management Association generators, and nine miscellaneous calls.

➢ A full schedule of technical rescue training (TRT) and hazardous material (hazmat) classes were delivered to first responders at the operations and technician levels. A total of 109 operations and technical level training classes were delivered to a total of 3,740 students, and 95 hazmat courses were delivered to 2,017 students.

➢ Since 2000, the Illinois Fire Service Institute has delivered 46,076 courses to a total of 525,592 students.

➢ Illinois maintained the response ready status of its statewide special operations teams (hazmat, TRT and swift water) through certification training. Sixty certification classes were held for 322 team members (11,221 instruction hours).

➢ "Operation Southern Sky," an exercise in southern Illinois conducted to coincide with the total solar eclipse in August, involved many entities from across the state, including EMAT personnel and EMAT trailer, Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) team members, Illinois Incident Management Team, Mobile Field Force officers, Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System Regional Planning Coordinators, and the Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team (IMERT).

➢ A 10th Mobile Field Force (MFF) team was trained and outfitted with equipment. The MFF teams, consisting of 50-70 officers/deputies are trained to handle civil disturbances and secure large venues. Team activations in 2017 included the ongoing protests and demonstrations related to the "Fight for $15" minimum wage, regional responses for other protests and events requiring additional manpower, multiple preparations for response to hurricane relief assignments, and the solar eclipse in southern Illinois.

➢ IMERT collaborated with the IEMA and the Statewide Terrorism Information Center to expand and upgrade IMERT's capabilities, focusing on further developing telemedicine/situational awareness communication capabilities. IMERT will further test technical capabilities of the Homeland Security Information Network platform and promote its utilization during training and exercises. This technology was used at an exercise with urban search and rescue involving rescue of a simulated patient from a rubble pile, allowing a remotely located physician to observe rescue operations and provide medical direction to medics on scene.

Illinois' homeland security preparedness goals for 2018 include the following:

➢ A School Safety Subcommittee to the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Committee was formed in February 2018 following the tragedy at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida. The subcommittee, which includes representatives from state and local law enforcement, educators, and campus security, is looking specifically at the threat of an active shooter/aggressor

in schools. The subcommittee's goal is to provide recommendations to school officials regarding behavioral threat assessments, response protocols, hardening of facilities, and planning.

➢ Participate in "Touchpoint," a full-scale exercise that will be conducted at the end of September. The Touchpoint scenario involves a major problem on the Enbridge Pipeline, encompassing several counties in north-central Illinois and bringing together a wide cross section of disciplines, public and private entities, and government agencies to respond.

➢ Maintain a minimum of four robust Emergency Management Assistance Teams, with 60 members on each team, that can be rapidly deployed to support communities experiencing events ranging from a natural disaster to a complex coordinated terrorist attack. Currently, Illinois has one Type 3 team. It is recommended that an additional three EMAT teams be added, with one of those teams trained as a Type 1 team to respond to large complex disasters.

➢ Collaborate with the Illinois Fire Service Institute, Illinois National Guard, IEMA, ITTF, Mutual Aid Box Alarm Systems-IL, IL-USAR, Chicago Fire Department, Chicago Police Department, Illinois State Police and the United States Marine Corp – Chemical, Biological Incident Response Force to design, develop and execute a joint all hazards training exercise in Illinois, July 23-27.

ITTF Committee Reports

Critical Infrastructure Committee

Purpose Statement

The Critical Infrastructure Committee sets the standard for excellence in infrastructure security through its people, processes and resilience. Critical infrastructure encompasses all facets of transportation, utilities and facilities that are necessary for the delivery of critical goods, services and supplies. In partnership with public/private industry, the committee focuses on cross-sector and cross-jurisdictional coordination and shares knowledge and expertise as part of an all-hazards approach to reduce vulnerabilities, minimize consequences, identify and disrupt threats, and hasten response and recovery efforts related to critical infrastructure within the state.

2017 Key Activities

✓ The Critical Infrastructure Committee completed a reorganization and re-evaluated its focus to reflect the current climate and events affecting Illinois' critical infrastructure. The reorganized committee consists of the following six subcommittees, each addressing specific areas within the 16 critical sectors defined by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security:

1) Transportation – addresses surface, aviation, marine, rail and pipeline, and mass transit

2) Life/Health – addresses agriculture/food and health care

3) Critical Manufacturing – addresses chemical and Defense Industrial Base

4) Information Technology/Communications – addresses cybersecurity and all modes of communication

5) Facilities – addresses government, commercial and financial

6) Utilities – addresses water/waste water, energy and electricity, nuclear materials and waste, and dams

The subcommittee structure allows for more individualized, specific and targeted committee work, with a focus on the Illinois Threat Hazard Identification Risk Assessment, which addresses planning, training and exercising.

✓ The committee continues to support two mobile Vehicle and Cargo Inspection Systems (VACIS) in conjunction with Illinois State Police (ISP). The systems are instrumental in assisting law enforcement in combatting terrorism in our transportation infrastructure system. Homeland security funds provided VACIS Operator Training Classes for the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) and ISP for certification purposes, to keep personnel up-to-date on the systems hardware and software, and to ensure an adequate number of certified personnel are trained to cover the operation and maintenance of both systems.

✓ The committee continued its coordination with the Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network (IPWMAN). IPWMAN is a statewide network of public works agencies organized to respond in an emergency situation when a community's or region's resources have been exhausted.

Chair
Illinois Department of Transportation

Vice Chair
American Public Works Association

Subcommittees
Transportation
Life/Health
Critical Manufacturing
Information Technology/ Communications
Facilities
Utilities

Voting Members
American Public Works Association
Archer Daniels Midland Company
Illinois Council of Code Administrators
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Illinois Department of Central Management Services
Illinois Department of Military Affairs
Illinois Department of Transportation
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network

Advisory Member
U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Membership as of 3/1/18

✓ The committee's transportation representatives created an ad hoc working group (Evacuation Planning Workgroup) to review and deconflict the evacuation plans that affect the central business district of Chicago and surrounding counties. The workgroup is meeting monthly, and the sunset date for deliverables is fall 2018.

✓ Homeland security funding allowed IDOT to participate in the 2017 Transportation Research Board (TRB)/American Association of Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Special Committee on Transportation Security and Emergency Management (SCOTS-EM) Transportation Hazards and Security Summit and Peer Exchange in Houston, Texas, in August. This four-day event brought AASHTO SCOTS-EM and TRB members together in a forum on emergency management principles and infrastructure protection. Illinois members learned about current national practices that will help their emergency response programs and department staff better prepare for natural and human-caused disasters. Illinois will have representation in a transportation security, safety and resiliency workgroup, which will have its first peer exchange in 2018.

✓ The newest initiative undertaken by the Critical Infrastructure Committee is to assist with the creation of the Statewide Critical Infrastructure Protection Plan (SCIPP). The committee will provide assistance in the creation of this document and in the initial phases of identification and template building for an ongoing database that will house all information pertaining to identified critical infrastructure. Having a critical infrastructure baseline in the event nothing is left after a major event will be beneficial.

The committee has received a homeland security grant to begin work on identification, classification and prioritization of critical infrastructure throughout the state. This information will be instrumental in creating an effective SCIPP.

✓ The Critical Infrastructure Committee performed an inventory review and worked on an Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) Asset Replacement Plan for inclusion in the "Unmet Homeland Security Needs in Illinois" document, which addresses shortfalls and funding concerns going forward.

2017 Committee Member Activities

✓ IDOT continues to develop and enhance the Disaster Aviation Operations Plan for the state of Illinois in conjunction with ISP, Illinois National Guard and the Civil Air Patrol. The plan provides a means to access and use a broad range of aviation resources in support of response operations.

✓ IDOT's Mobile Emergency Operations Communication System (MEOCS) became operational and ready for deployment. Equipped to assist during emergencies, disasters and everyday communications disruptions, MEOCS is capable of establishing Internet bandwidth, phone connectivity and land mobile radio communication. Its permanently mounted satellite dish, 40-foot air-pump-erected tower, compressor and onboard generator allow the vehicle to maintain operations when most land-based services have been interrupted.

MEOCS operates on several levels. For everyday use, it can plug into land connectivity, like Comcast, or use 4G LTE through Verizon. When neither of those services is available, such as in the aftermath of a natural disaster, MEOCS can operate via satellite, which has the added bonus of allowing it to link to the ISP teleport in Springfield. All of these options can be used for VoIP telephone service to sustain public safety communications statewide.

In addition, the MEOCS tower can be used during Starcom21 (Illinois' public safety radio network) and local cell tower outages to reach towers that would otherwise be out of range to restore IDOT's

radio coverage and, coupled with the onboard bi-direction amplifier, strengthen cellular signals for use by first responders.

MEOCS recently underwent a simulated statewide communications outage sponsored by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) through the Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System. The successful exercise simulated an emergency situation involving wide-range telephone and Internet outages (including 911 call centers) in northern Illinois due to terrorism.

✓ IDOT continued to develop and enhance the Disaster Fuel Response Plan for the state of Illinois in conjunction with the Illinois Department of Central Management Services and IEMA. This plan provides operational concepts and basic protocol for supply and re-supply of fuel in support of response and recovery.

✓ In response to early spring flooding in northern Illinois, IDOT and other Statewide Emergency Operations Center liaisons worked for weeks at the Statewide Unified Area Command in Kane County.

✓ IDOT was established as one of the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) Advisory Committee members. The SERC, which consists of various state agencies, local emergency planning committees, fire service and law enforcement agencies, and industry, promotes hazard communications and emergency planning.

✓ An All Hazards Transportation System Climate Adaptation and Vulnerability Assessment Response Plan was developed and published for IDOT in September. The project team coordinated a Department's Climate Change Adaptation Stakeholder Committee with other state agencies having a role in transportation. The plan was presented and shared at the AASHTO 2017 Resiliency Peer Exchange, which was held in Washington, D.C., in November and focused on climate change and how it affects transportation.

✓ IDOT staff delivered active shooter training classes at the IDOT headquarters facility in Springfield and in the nine district headquarters throughout the state. The goal was to train senior staff and personnel in all nine districts so that they are prepared to respond to an active shooter situation. Emergency action plans are being developed for each IDOT headquarters facility and will be shared with all Critical Infrastructure Committee members.

✓ IDOT, along with McHenry and Will counties, attended a week long Complex Coordinated Attacks course that brought together entire communities of public, private, state, local and federal partners to work through the scenario of a complex coordinated attack and how best to respond, review resources and work together. This conference was hosted by the Emergency Management Institute in Emmitsburg, Maryland.

✓ IPWMAN held their ninth annual conference in Bloomington in October. It was well attended, and several Critical Infrastructure Committee members were presenters.

✓ IDOT continued implementation and delivery of the Traffic Incident Management Training Program. Training classes were presented to highway departments, law enforcement, fire departments, emergency medical personnel, 911 centers and tow/recovery operators. One hundred

and ninety-seven instructors were certified to teach, and 11,551 individuals completed training; 21.6 percent of Illinois' training goal was achieved.

✓ The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA)/Office of Emergency Response participated in the rewrite of the State Emergency Operation Plan Annexes. The rewrite included Annex 25, Water and Waste Water Management, for which IEPA is the lead agency.

✓ Additional IEPA activities and accomplishments in 2017 included the following:

- Participated in the SERC Chemical Safety Advisory Board meetings.

- Participated in the SERC Transportation Subcommittee meetings.

- All response staff completed ICS 300 and 400 Command Staff training.

- Participated in the Long-term Power Outage exercise on Aug. 3.

- Participated in the GridEx power outage exercise on Nov. 15 and 16.

✓ Pace, the suburban bus division of the Regional Transportation Authority in the Chicago metropolitan area, conducted and participated in a number of activities. This was the organization's first year of training with multiple fire departments on compressed natural gas (CNG) buses. Pace provided an orientation on how the buses differ from diesel buses, different ways to shut the bus off, how the buses were made and how the makeup of the bus benefits first responders. The training included police departments and fire departments, the majority of which were from areas in which Pace provides service and/or has a physical presence. Participating villages included Harvey, Country Club Hills, Monee, Crete, Mokena, Park Forest, Homewood, Flossmoor, Schaumburg, Hanover Park, Markham, Darien, Woodridge and Wilmette. Pace's goal is to include all areas through which CNG buses travel.

✓ Pace hosted numerous other trainings in 2017:

- Milton Township Certification, May 18th
- Active Shooter Exercise with Alsip Fire and Police Departments, June 1
- Heavy Equipment Demonstration at the Romeoville Fire Academy, Aug. 24
- Chicago Ridge Police Department Joint Task Force SWAT Exercise, Sept. 13
- Milton Township Certification, Oct. 5
- Rail Training Seminar for a Disaster Drill, Oct. 21

✓ PACE continued its participation on the ITTF and continued to work with ISP, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, local police departments, Illinois Central Management Services and the Illinois Department of Human Resources.

2018 Initiatives

❒ Provide intelligence, resources, traffic management and coordination with IEMA and other state, federal, county and local officials in response to all hazards. IDOT will work with organizations to coordinate planning and response for enactment of traffic management plans if warranted for imposing events.

❒ Participate in "Touchpoint," a full-scale exercise that will be conducted at the end of September. The Touchpoint scenario involves a major problem on the Enbridge Pipeline, encompassing

several counties in north-central Illinois and bringing together a wide cross section of disciplines, public and private entities, and government agencies to respond.

❒ Coordinate with the city of Chicago, Cook County, Wisconsin and Indiana on traffic management and evacuation planning for a catastrophic event.

❒ Provide homeland security funding to IDOT for the purchase and operation of unmanned aerial vehicles as a tool for intelligence gathering for select IDOT district and headquarters. The committee will work on finalizing policies and procedures to guide training, use and maintenance. Planned uses include 3-D mapping, surveillance, inspection, storm response, damage assessments, early warning, planning, search and rescue, and temporary infrastructure inspection/assessment.

❒ Continue development of and training on an active shooter program for all IDOT personnel and Critical Infrastructure Committee members. Implement the emergency action plan at the IDOT headquarters facility in Springfield and the other nine district headquarters throughout the state.

❒ Use input from the public and private sectors in developing traffic management plans for catastrophic incidents in Illinois' urban areas, including Chicago's central business district, the East St. Louis Metro area, O'Hare International Airport and Midway Airport.

❒ Work with Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville in developing a plan to address a potential evacuation around the Wood River Refinery.

❒ Continue implementation of the bridge security program in Illinois.

❒ Continue to conduct ongoing analysis of a broad-based climate change transportation vulnerability assessment, identifying weaknesses and probable consequences.

❒ Continue camera sharing projects among the following entities to share images and information across a system that integrates the latest video technology for response to critical incidents: IDOT, city of Chicago, Cook County, ISP and Illinois Tollway (expressway system in the Chicago area); IDOT, city of East St. Louis, city of St. Louis, St. Clair County, Madison County and ISP (expressway system in the East St. Louis Metro area); IDOT, city of Peoria and ISP (expressway system in the Peoria area); IDOT and ISP (expressway system in the LaSalle/Peru area).

❒ Conduct tabletop exercises and workshops working toward larger exercises to test and identify gaps within the standing evacuation plans for the Chicago area.

❒ Participate in tabletop, functional and full-scale exercise of the Strategic National Stockpile Distribution and IDROP Plans for distribution of medical countermeasures and first responder prophylaxis in May.

❒ IEPA's initiatives include the following:
  ▪ Finalize the State Emergency Operation Plan Annexes
  ▪ Continue participation in critical infrastructure exercises and meetings
  ▪ Explore training opportunities to enhance preparedness and response capabilities

❒ Pace's initiatives include the following:
  ▪ Expand CNG bus familiarization trainings
  ▪ Start replacing buses that have more than 200,000 miles
  ▪ Increase the safety of the public and Pace drivers

Emergency Management Committee

Purpose Statement

The Emergency Management Committee focuses on the four phases of emergency management – preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation – to save lives, maximize taxpayer dollars, and ensure our communities are more resilient and prepared to meet the challenges of a changing world.

2017 Key Activities

✓ Supported the Federal Emergency Management Agency's "whole community" philosophy and mandates. The EM Committee worked with local and regional partners in reviewing and advocating for efficient and collaborative processes to ensure the disaster needs of all segments of society were met during 2,302 calls for service in 2017. These calls included local mutual aid requests from local emergency management agencies and the State Emergency Operations Center, as well as requests for Emergency Management Assistance Teams (EMAT), Incident Management Team (IMT) personnel, command trailers and generators.

✓ Fostered efforts to improve preparedness for active shooter and complex coordinated terrorist attacks in Chicago, Aurora, Cook County, etc. This endeavor requires additional training and exercise as terrorist groups focus on large gatherings of people and may utilize edged knives, vehicle ramming and improvised explosive devices.

✓ 2017 saw numerous catastrophic events throughout the United States (Illinois, Texas, Florida and Puerto Rico) resulting in requests to deploy emergency management assets like Illinois Emergency Management Assistance Teams and Incident Management Assistance Team both in and out of state under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). Although none of these deployments were for terrorist-related events, maintaining such teams is value added and is a cost-effective way to protect citizens from both natural and man-made events.

✓ The EM Committee continued to endorse Emergency Management Communications' (EMCOM) role in statewide resource management of Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) assigned equipment and homeland security funded equipment. EMCOM is a public safety answering point located in Logan County, tasked with recording and submitting statewide resource requests and tracking deployments. In 2017, EMCOM retained and continued to conduct joint on-site inspections of Unified Command Posts and Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications Systems, helping ensure operational readiness.

Chair
City of Chicago Office of Emergency Management and Communications

Vice Chair
Illinois Emergency Management Agency

Voting Members
American Red Cross

City of Aurora

City of Naperville

Collaborative Healthcare Urgency Group

Cook County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

DuPage County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Illinois Association of School Boards

Illinois Board of Higher Education

Illinois Community College Board

Illinois Department of Human Services

Illinois Department of Military Affairs

Illinois Department on Aging

Illinois Emergency Services Management Association

Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board

Lake County Emergency Management Agency

Logan County Emergency Management Agency

McHenry County Emergency Management Agency

Metro East-St. Louis

Regional Superintendents of Schools

Will County Emergency Management Agency

Advisory Members
Illinois Broadcasters Association

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Membership as of 3/1/18

- ✓ Continued efforts to support regionalized emergency operations centers (EOCs) and virtual expansion of existing EOCs and multi-agency coordination centers. These centers are invaluable in coordinating local, state and federal assets in the event of a terrorist event and can also be used in natural disasters.

- ✓ Endorsed educational opportunities to stress manning and logistical systems through training and exercises for active shooter and complex coordinated terrorist events, which are relatively short in duration but require vast resources.

- ✓ Enhanced and supported existing state volunteer management programs and continued to provide assistance and training to local emergency management agencies for local program development.

- ✓ Endorsed FirstNet, which gives first responders primacy in communications transmissions during disasters.

- ✓ Endorsed a Common Operating Platform, such as the WebEOC incident management software, in Cook County, McHenry County, and Chicago.

- ✓ Southern Illinois floods in May resulted in two mission orders and use of one command trailer. Damage assessment teams were needed, and 20 total calls were handled.

- ✓ Northern Illinois floods in July/August resulted in 10 mission orders, one command trailer, and one generator. Damage assessment teams were needed, and 180 calls were handled in this event.

- ✓ Operation Southern Sky (eclipse) resulted in 54 calls between Aug. 15 and Aug. 22. One State Unified Area Command in Effingham was filled by EMAT personnel and EMAT 5-EOC trailer. An area command in Marion and Fairview Heights was filled by EMAT personnel as well.

- ✓ Illinois Emergency Services Management Association (IESMA) training resulted in 89 calls handled during the annual conference in Springfield April 25-28.

- ✓ In 2017, EMCOM handled a total of 1,024 calls: EMAT had 683, IMT had 247, IESMA generators had 85, and there were nine miscellaneous calls.

- ✓ Maintained two mobile coordination centers to support EMAT operations in the field.

- ✓ IESMA maintained its National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliance to ensure conformity with U.S. Department of Homeland Security requirements and continued working with the Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System, Mutual Aid Box Alarm System and IEMA to provide NIMS compliance assistance to local emergency managers.

- ✓ Continued to assist local units of government with the development of spontaneous volunteer management programs, damage assessment teams and mass care teams through various training and educational opportunities.

- ✓ EMCOM conducted site audits and inventory of all generator host sites and developed maintenance and deployment procedures/guidelines. Synthetic oil was used in place of regular oil resulting in extended oil life from 200 hours to 500 hours. Also, continued monthly status and exercise reports.

- ✓ Made improvements to the new EOC support trailer, which contains communications and computer equipment, allowing jurisdictions with catastrophic loss of an EOC or lack thereof to be online in an expeditious manner.

2018 Initiatives

- ❒ The costliest training in preparation for a terrorist event is no training at all, which is the impetus for the committee's recommendation to maintain a minimum four 60-member robust EMATs throughout the state that can be rapidly deployed to support communities experiencing a natural disaster or terrorist attack. Currently, Illinois has only one Type 3 team. This recommendation would prepare the state to respond to a complex coordinated terrorist event or a disaster of the

magnitude of a New Madrid Fault scenario. The committee recommends that one of the four teams be trained as a Type 1 team to respond to large complex disasters. The cost of training each team is approximately $25,000. In addition, the committee endorses the IEMA Training Summit for all local emergency managers as well as the IESMA Training Summit, which focuses on training emergency managers, first responders and other key agencies in EOC procedures.

❒ Explore use of unmanned aerial vehicle technology for emergency management purposes, as well as use of counter-drone technology meant to disable or disrupt drones threatening populated venues or infrastructure. Additionally, the committee will look at modifying state law as necessary to allow emergency management to use these resources for large-scale events.

❒ Revise state laws on what constitutes a certified exercise so that multiple jurisdictions can participate and receive credit for functional level exercises.

❒ Develop a common operating platform for all local emergency management throughout the state.

❒ The committee recommends one additional IMT be funded, with a goal of three 20-person teams. Adding an additional team would support the northern, central and southern portions of the state, reducing response time and increasing communities' resilience. These teams are a cost effective method to help communities throughout the state respond to and recover from a terrorist event.

❒ Endorse Next Generation 911 and FirstNet, efforts that will allow additional situational information and data from 911 callers to be sent to first responders before arriving on scene.

❒ Adopt a secure tactical and operational level interoperability communications plan statewide.

❒ Encourage the implementation of a three-year statewide exercise program

❒ The EM Committee will continue to endorse EMCOM's role in statewide operations and the development of a deployable common operating picture with the ability to track assets in real time. The development and execution of this program would be a multiyear investment.

❒ Continue dialog and coordination to streamline private sector access and ordinance/regulation commonality between jurisdictions.

❒ Maintain a self-sustaining response capability for Illinois EMAT/EMAC teams that deploy primarily within and occasionally outside the state.

❒ Expand capabilities of the resource software to include pipelines from various public safety and private partners to guarantee resource accountability and cost tracking during times of major emergencies or disasters.

❒ In the absence of continued funding for emergency operations center grants, the committee will work to enhance the interoperability and training of the disparate EOCs. Efforts to support regionalized EOCs or virtual expansion of existing EOCs and multi-agency coordination centers will be renewed.

❒ Continue to provide educational opportunities for emergency managers through the annual IESMA Training Summit and IEMA Training Summit.

❒ Support existing state programs for volunteer management and spontaneous volunteer management and continue to provide assistance and training to local EMAs for program development.

❒ EMCOM and key local emergency managers will focus on emergency resource management to ensure comprehensive resource maintenance/training. Emergency resource management, with proper funding and support of state and local partners, will have a significant impact on force accountability and cost tracking.

❒ Incorporate additional agencies' and entities' goals, objectives and missions into the Emergency Management Committee as newly reformed for 2018.

Fire Mutual Aid Committee

Purpose Statement

The mission of the Fire Mutual Aid Committee is to define, develop and implement a statewide response capability and training strategy that prepares Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) response teams and local responders to operate against all hazards locally, statewide, regionally and nationally and to prepare elected and appointed officials to serve as emergency response leaders and managers using the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Particular emphasis is placed on ensuring training programs support the Illinois Homeland Security Strategy and a whole-community approach to response and capability development as well as ensuring efficient and effective use of increasingly limited resources. The committee focuses on developing an interdisciplinary command and control capacity to organize and direct complex interagency response within NIMS.

2017 Key Activities

✓ The Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA)/Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF)-funded Illinois Fire Service Institute (IFSI) Special Operations Training Program (SOTP) delivered a full schedule of technical rescue training (TRT) and hazardous material (hazmat) classes to first responders at the operations and technician levels (structural collapse, trench, rope, confined space rescue, vehicle machinery rescue, responder intervention training and hazmat awareness, operations, incident management system, tech-A, tech-B and technician training).

✓ Demand remains high for the hazardous materials family of classes and also for the rope operations class, which is a prerequisite for all technical rescue courses. Hazmat course delivery numbers and highlights include the following:

- Ninety-five IFSI hazmat courses were delivered to a total of 2,017 students. (Note: As of Jan. 2017 hazmat awareness was no longer a stand-alone Illinois State Certification course; this is reflected in the reduced number of students from 2016 to 2017.)

- IFSI delivered hazmat training to industrial rescue team members from University of Illinois Facilities and Services, Kraft Heinz, BNSF and Canadian Pacific.

- IFSI delivered two hazmat operations courses to National Hazardous Chemicals Emergency Rescue Response personnel in Huizhou, China, the second of which was a Pro Board accredited delivery.

- IFSI's hazmat program trained six fire officers from Hong Kong Fire Services in the full hazmat program – awareness through technician level.

- The IFSI hazmat program executed three of the newly combined NFPA 1072 80-hour hazardous materials technician courses.

- IFSI updated the hazardous materials online course to an on-demand, interactive training program.

- IFSI developed a blended hazmat incident management program for the Chicago Fire Department.

- IFSI completed the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress process for hazmat awareness and hazmat awareness/operations courses.

- IFSI delivered a 90-minute presentation on IFSI's Rail Emergency Response Program at the International Association of Fire Chiefs' Hazardous Materials Conference in Baltimore, Maryland.

- The IFSI Rail Emergency Response Program delivered four flammable liquids by rail awareness courses, reaching 115 students. Additionally, program staff, with the assistance of railroad partners, completed development of an eight-hour flammable liquids by rail operations - level (hands-on) course.

✓ IFSI's Technical Rescue Team program delivered 109 operations and technical level training classes for MABAS team members and other Illinois first responders—a total of 3,740 students.

- One hundred and forty-six first responders completed the full Responder Intervention Team Rescue Technician (RIT) Program (50-hours). This hands-on, high-intensity course prepares first responders for the rescue challenges expected as a result of a second attack targeting rescuers or a collapse/entrapment of rescuers.

- The IFSI RIT Program was again on the national stage at the Firehouse Expo in Nashville, Tennessee, in October. RIT instructors presented two eight-hour classes on RIT basics to 70 first responders from across the nation.

- IFSI on-site props were upgraded to present more challenging situations for students across the full spectrum of TRT. These efforts will ensure IEMA/ITTF-funded IFSI special rescue skills programs remain the best in the nation.

- The IFSI SOTP Technical Rescue Prop received a much needed face lift.

✓ The IFSI SOTP TRT program continued to have student enrollment from across Illinois and numerous other states, building upon its reputation as the best hands-on rescue training in the U.S. Other IFSI SOTP hazmat and TRT program accomplishments included:

- Four grain bin rescue operations courses were executed at strategic locations throughout the state, providing training to 182 first responders. This course teaches initial first responders the skills required to respond to a grain bin rescue incident, ensuring they can stabilize the scene, develop an action plan, make entry into the grain bin, and work with responding MABAS team members.

- Performed a rope rescue demonstration during the Illinois Association of Fire Protection Districts conference in Peoria.

- Continued to develop and refine the blended rope ops course. This course offers students the opportunity to complete their weekly course work online, with a hands-on skill development weekend required at the end of weeks four and five, along with a final skill practical and written exam.

- The vehicle machinery operations and technician courses continue to utilize tools from various equipment manufacturers to provide first responders the opportunity to use the tools before making department equipment purchases.

- The "concrete office collapse prop" was rebuilt to ensure safety and to create additional shoring challenges utilizing tilt-up concrete walls and lightweight bar joist construction.

- The structural collapse program completed the Instructor Field Guide to provide consistent reference material and teaching methods to newly hired instructors.

- Trench program training deliveries expanded by continuing use of Local 150's indoor training facility in Wilmington, Illinois, to better understand current operator engineers' field training and best practices used by industry when digging trenches.

- Continued development of a blended class for trench operations and technician courses utilizing the most current engineer-approved trench shoring systems.

- Completed modification of on-site hazmat props for use in hazmat technician and specialist courses.

IFSI Training Delivered Since ITTF Inception*

	2000-2012**	2013	2014***	2015****	2016****	2017****	Total
Courses	36,641	5,334	192	1,968	1,941	1,956	46,076
Enrollment	447,897	32,427	3,257	20,520	21,491	20,716	525,592
Student Hours	4,268,869	329,105	63,675	207,472	203,905	230,969	5,146,123

* These numbers reflect student and class totals funded by a multitude of sources.
** Beginning in 2012 "Courses" include persons enrolled in the IEMA online course. Each individual enrollment is counted as one course.
*** The decrease in totals for 2014 reflect the exclusion of the IEMA state instructor delivered courses/classes from the public accountability report historically provided by the ITTF for purposes of this submission/accounting.
**** These numbers do not include IEMA student numbers from Chicago Police Department.

✓ IFSI, in partnership with the ITTF, conducted command and general staff courses for local incident management teams to educate students about the duties and responsibilities of the eight command and general staff positions in the Incident Management System. Students gained knowledge and experience in the development of incident action plans for the efficient and effective use of resources. Attendees came from multiple disciplines, including fire, law enforcement, emergency medical services, emergency management, public works, public health, Illinois National Guard and non-government agencies. Additionally, IFSI conducted a command and general staff refresher course. Eight command and general staff courses, which satisfy NIMS 300/400 requirements, were conducted for 224 students.

✓ IFSI conducted six ICS 300: Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents and six ICS 400: Advanced ICS for Command and General Staff courses throughout the state of Illinois, with a total of 342 students. ICS 300 is a two-day course that incorporates an Illinois hazard specific exercise, giving students experience in incident action plan development. ICS 400 is a two-day course that allows students to participate in a local emergency operations center "cell" and integrate resource requests with a simulated command post.

✓ The all hazard position courses are intended to provide local and state emergency responders with a robust understanding of the duties, responsibilities and capabilities needed for a specific position in order

to operate as an effective part of an All-Hazards Incident Management Team (AHIMT). One class was conducted: public information officer with eight students.

✓ 2017 saw a 31 percent increase from 2016 in the number of NIMS/ICS students and the number of classes delivered by IFSI.

✓ MABAS continued to provide emergency, rapid response and sustained operations through a systems-based resource allocation and distribution network of robust traditional and nontraditional fire-EMS-rescue and special operations teams when a jurisdiction or region is stricken by an overwhelming event generated by man-made, technological or environmental threats. MABAS mobilizes and deploys a sustained response, including fire, emergency medical services, hazardous materials, technical rescue, water rescue, urban search and rescue (US&R), and incident management assistance teams, to prevent the loss of life, human suffering and further damage to property.

✓ MABAS continued corrective actions to maintain the response ready status of statewide special operations teams:

- 39 Hazardous Materials Teams, probationary status: 2015 – 2, 2016 – 0, 2017 – 0
- 37 Technical Rescue Teams, probationary status: 2015 – 9, 2016 – 8, 2017 – 6
- Two teams improved to deployable status

✓ Maintained the response ready status of statewide special operations teams (hazmat, TRT and swift water) through certification training. A total of 60 certification classes were held for 322 attendees (11,221 instruction hours).

✓ Maintained response status for 16 water rescue and recovery statewide teams and established baseline MABAS capability policy. Team validation process is underway.

✓ Supported two swift water statewide rescue teams in training, as sponsored by Cook County Urban Areas Security Initiative. The two teams achieved response ready capability in 2017.

✓ MABAS continued securing contract addendums from member agencies to achieve Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reimbursement policy compliance for declaration of disaster responses. The number of compliant agencies in 2017 was 1,027 (88.38 percent). MABAS has ceased active solicitation of non-member agencies; further solicitation of compliance will take place only as agencies undergo a change in leadership.

✓ MABAS continued credentialing general firefighting and special operations team members:

- General firefighting – 4,222 issued – 56 percent complete
- Special operations teams (hazmat, TRT, water rescue, US&R) – 1,668 issued (80 percent complete)

✓ Decontamination vehicle refurbishment included completion of two additional units in 2017, bringing the total to 24 of 25 vehicles completed. It is hoped the remaining decontamination unit will be completed before the end of 2018.
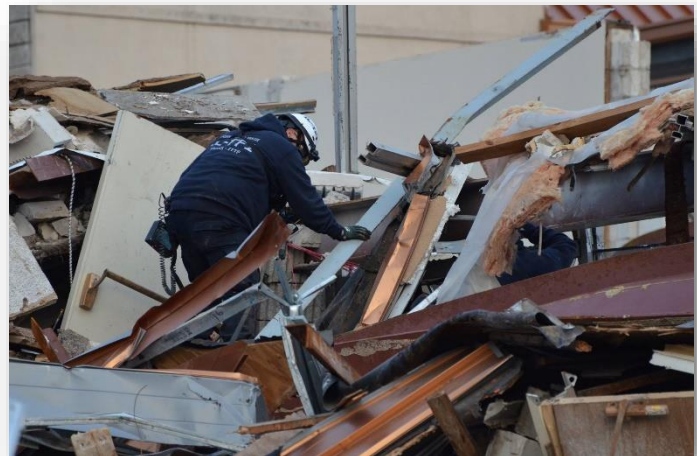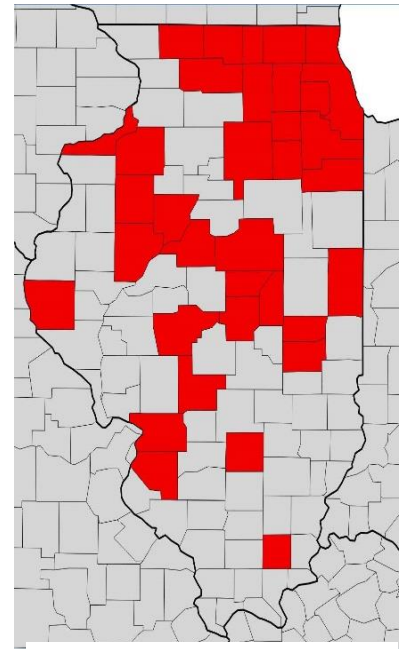
- ✓ MABAS has rotated approximately 500 Meals Ready to Eat (MRE) to be used for emergency deployments. The older MREs were repurposed and sent to Puerto Rico as part of the hurricane relief effort.

- ✓ MABAS operations staff continued to issue field cot systems to all remaining divisions' expedient shelter systems.

- ✓ MABAS US&R team activities included the following:

  - Continued preparation for Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) review and assessment planned for 2018. A MABAS-Illinois staff member now serves in an assessor's role for US&R team accreditation reviews under EMAP direction.

  - US&R conducted numerous monthly training, planning and exercise activities in 2017, following the FEMA US&R team standard wherever possible. These activities resulted in 8,405.25 team member hours involving 1,335 US&R team positions.

  - MABAS US&R attended FEMA certification courses for canine search specialist, safety officer, vehicle machinery technician and collapse technician. A total of 148 individuals from MABAS US&R attended the courses, a total of 3,352.5 student hours.

  - MABAS US&R conducted two FEMA-required annual exercises in 2017: an operational readiness exercise in May involving 43 team members and a total of 1,032 total individual exercise hours and a US&R mobility exercise in August involving 216 team members and 2,788 individual exercise hours.

  - MABAS US&R team also participated in a MABAS statewide "Triple R" Task Force exercise in Wheeling, involving multiple response agencies.

  - In August, US&R team members were active in the Operation Southern Sky eclipse event in southern Illinois. Two logistics team members deployed to support the Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS) expedient shelter mission ready package (MRP) component of the exercise in Carterville, Illinois. A planning manager was assigned to the Carbondale, Illinois, command post, and a medical manager (physician) deployed with the Illinois medical emergency response team in Carbondale.

- ✓ MABAS operations section staff activities included the following:

  - Operations field branch chiefs focused on a number of matters involving the 69 divisions, including the following:

    - staff assistance visits focusing on a comprehensive readiness checklist for MABAS division preparedness.

    - securing MABAS contract addendum adoption for FEMA federal declaration reimbursement compliance.

    - reconciliation of MABAS resource divisional data with electronic Contact Information Management System and statewide Computer Aided Dispatch System.

- Confirming and auditing divisional statewide special operations teams' response ready roster personnel qualifications records and team inventories.
- Distribution of surplus STARCOM radios supplied by ILEAS to various MABAS Special Response Teams.
- Modifications to the loading doors of the logistical support vehicle to enhance utility and safe operation in loading and unloading supplies.

- MABAS statewide operational activity included various exercises, extra alarm divisional activity and real-world events, including the following:

  - Two "Triple R" Rapid Resource Response exercises held in the Chicago area in May.

  - MABAS division extra alarms totaled more than 3,200 incident activations of the MABAS system, with 52 of the 69 MABAS divisions reporting.

  - Victim search in the Des Plaines River near Melrose Park in May.

  - Interdivisional TRT Team response to the Naplate/Ottawa tornado incident in February.

  - Planning for the 2018 IFSI/IEMA/MABAS/ Chemical, Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) Exercise.

  - Supported various active shooter and mass casualty exercises throughout the state.

MABAS 2016-2017 mutual aid special teams activations

  - MABAS real-world activations involved flooding and tornado outbreaks. IEMA taskings in response to these events included tent city and expedient shelter support, generator light tower units, decontamination vehicles, mission support credentialing capability, and water rescue boat packages.

  - MABAS event standby command support for 2017 included the Chicago Marathon, Operation Southern Sky eclipse event, and BMW Golf Championship.

- ✓ MABAS fire service information sharing activities included distributing pertinent intelligence information on 142 real-world events. Currently there are 212 authorized information receivers.

- ✓ Improved MABAS Readiness Center (MRC) facility response preparedness, hardening and security features:

  - Improved remote secure area by installing improved gates and new parking surface.

  - Exercised the US&R mobilization staging site plan in parking lot area to assist in deployments.

- Added video surveillance cameras to MRC interior and exterior, removing a number of void security spots.

- Initiated the development of a published systems user guide for the electronic systems in the communications room of the MRC's Mobility Control Center.

- Established a monthly systems operational test of the E-Sponder/NC-4 Alert Notification System in MABAS divisions.

- Completed annual Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) safety inspections of all 11 semi-trailers.

- Renewed issuance of IDOT weight and balance waivers on all MABAS-owned vehicles as required by law.

- Tested water ready worthiness of two MRC-based double decker boat systems and deployable "six pack" boat systems unit (six boats – Zodiac with full system support trailer and tow vehicle).

- Maintained and load tested all four MRC-based fixed and mobile generator equipment systems.

✓ Northeastern Illinois Public Safety Training Academy (NIPSTA) is a 21-acre multidisciplinary training facility located in Glenview, Illinois. Created in 2001 as training site for local first responders, NIPSTA continues to serve as a model for the consolidation of talent and resources to provide state-of-the-art reality-based disaster response training. NIPSTA provides year-round training for fire service, law enforcement, hazardous materials, public works, disaster medical and other types of municipal response agencies and personnel. Many of these courses are supported through the use of homeland security funding. NIPSTA recognizes the increasing importance of separate disciplines training together to provide a seamless transition when responding to actual events.

- NIPSTA conducted technical rescue training for 287 students in 2017 (confined space, hazardous materials, rope rescue, structural collapse, tower rescue technician, trench rescue, and vehicle machinery).

- The following Incident Command System Courses were conducted by NIPSTA: ICS 300 (44 students) and ICS 400 (39 students).

✓ The Illinois Incident Management Team (IL-IMT) completed its 12th year. An advanced "all-hazard" type 3 incident management team available as a mutual aid resource for planned events and critical incidents, IL-IMT was active in deployments, networking, recruiting, team development, training, and drills/exercising. Key to its ability to respond is maintaining qualification as a mobile support team (MST). The IL-IMT continues to enjoy a close working relationship with the Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team (IMERT). The IL-IMT Advisory Board continues its oversight of the team and the relationships fostered with advisory board member organizations. The team consists of local, county and state government members from fire service, law enforcement, GIS, and emergency management. The team is continually looking to increase its diversity to develop a more well-rounded team.

- The IL-IMT deployed to Effingham Aug. 18-21 for the solar eclipse. After months of planning and coordination, four members of the IMT integrated with the State Unified Area Command (SUAC) in Effingham. Team members from the planning section, situation unit leader, GIS, and logistics section worked side by side with IEMA and other coordinating agencies. With the assistance of IMT members, the SUAC team developed numerous daily and quick response plans.

- A Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) document was developed to provide information on the mission of IL-IMT, policies, deployment rules/resources, position checklists, demobilization actions and document templates/information. The SOP is a "living" document that will be updated as needed and is available to members on the team website.

- The IL-IMT has been involved in the planning process for the upcoming CBIRF exercise to be held in Chicago and at IFSI's site in Champaign.

- IL-IMT uses a performance based qualification system, which has several advantages over a training based system. Qualification is based on real performance as measured on the job, versus perceived performance as measured by an examination or classroom activities. To ensure a highly trained team, members complete national task books for specific team positions. Many team members are working on primary and secondary position task books. Currently the team has 49 members who are credentialed with a Red Card, which indicates that individual has completed all qualifications for a position. Several members have multiple Red Cards. The Red Card breakdown is as follows: Incident Commder-5, Safety Officer-6, Liaison Officer-1, Public Information Officer-3, Operations Section Chief-5, Planning Section Chief-8, Logistics Section Chief-3, Finance/Administrative Section Chief-3, Training Specialist-7, Situation Unit Leader-1, Medical Unit Leader-1, Resource Unit Leader-1 Ordering Manager-1, Food Unit Leader-1, Security Manager-1, and Status Check-in Recorder-2.

- www.il-imt.org continues to provide both the public and team members with a central location for resource management. The site includes meeting agendas/minutes, annual report, Illinois IMT News issues, photo album of activities/deployments, resource for membership applications, calendar of events, portion for team members with SOPs, resource documents, and templates.

2018 Initiatives

IFSI

❒ Continue development of a Technical Rescue Specific Command and Control Decision Making Curriculum that overlays ongoing training course exercises with periods of hands-on technical rescue training for Illinois first responders.

❒ Complete several executions of the Hazardous Materials Incident Management Blended Course.

❒ Collaborate with the Illinois National Guard, IEMA, ITTF, MABAS-IL, IL-US&R, Chicago Fire Department, Chicago Police Department, ISP and the United States Marine Corp – CBIRF to design, develop and execute a joint all hazards training exercise event within the state of Illinois, July 23-27, 2018.

❒ Complete the development of the National Fire Protection Association Hazmat Specialist course(s) for Rail, Cargo Tank, and Intermodal.

❑ Work with NIMS/Leadership Development Team to explore avenues to integrate simulation software into hazmat incident command level training.

❑ Review the NIMS strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis, prioritize NIMS program opportunities for improvement, and develop an action plan to institute the prioritized opportunities.

❑ Evaluate simulation technology for an enhanced learning environment in the NIMS Simulated Exercise.

❑ Institute the revised components of NIMS that have been and will be released due to the revision of the NIMS doctrine; start curriculum update process on NIMS courses as the Emergency Management Institute releases updated course objectives based on the revised NIMS doctrine.

MABAS Illinois

❑ Continue efforts to secure a sustained, non-federal, funding source. An ongoing concern for the past five years has been the need to reduce MABAS' reliance on federal grant funding sources.

❑ Streamline Tier 2 credential application process to better accommodate issuance, while maintaining system integrity and security.

❑ Review, update and re-publish key mobilization and deployment resource documents (MRP, typing, resource pictorial reference) for statewide and IEMA use.

❑ Review, update and manage geomapping system software and update all graphic mapping displays as source master documents.

❑ Update and/or secure various support agreements with outside providers, suppliers or service providers critical to MABAS deployment mission.

❑ Reenergize MABAS Incident Support Team Committee.

❑ Through annual MABAS division staff assistance visits, improve, reconcile and validate critical information systems vital to MABAS mobilization and deployment mission.

❑ Improve MABAS US&R Task Force 1 capabilities, visibility and credibility by pursuing and receiving EMAP accreditations.

❑ Identify the top three to five most frequent areas of deficiency from exercise after action reports and develop a division focused awareness and corrective action plan.

❑ Review, update and edit MABAS operations field operations guide.

❑ Improve MRC fleet based equipment and vehicles readiness status, dependability, safety and cost management through preventative maintenance, planning actions and tracking history.

IL-IMT

❑ Become a stand-alone MST organization by the end of 2018 with the assistance of IMERT and team members. The first step was securing a not-for-profit status, 501(c) (3), achieved in 2017.

❑ Continue to be an active participant in the 2018 CIBRF exercise.

❑ Continue to increase number of team members fully qualified in more than one position; this provides depth and flexibility when requested to support a planned event or incident.

- ❒ Continue to provide support to statewide training exercise and events. Incorporate tabletop and functional exercises in team training meetings.
- ❒ Continue to obtain guidance and direction from national IMT leaders as part of team training sessions.
- ❒ Conduct training events with other incident management teams to strengthen Emergency Management Assistance Compact capabilities.
- ❒ Continue to support team members who may have a desire and ability to serve on a national team as a means to expand team knowledge on emerging tactics, techniques and procedures.
- ❒ Continue to select team members to represent IL-IMT at the AHIMT Conference as a means to acquire best practices across the nation and develop professional working relationships with neighboring incident management teams.
- ❒ Continue mutual team education and training events with the Emergency Management Assistance Team to enhance response capabilities to affected communities.

NIPSTA

- ❒ Diversify funding sources to include alternative access to both public and private sector grants.
- ❒ Drive membership growth through resourceful incentives and services.
- ❒ Expand training services to simultaneously meet both customer expectations and financial restrictions, primarily in the area of mobile training initiatives.
- ❒ Increase the number of courses that focus on collaborative public safety response to crisis and disasters.
- ❒ Increase administrative staffing levels to meet the increasing demands of the organization.
- ❒ Continue to develop creative educational and training opportunities for executive-level public safety professionals.
- ❒ Expand services to bridge the leadership gap between first responders and the public and private sectors, including schools, health care agencies, and municipal government, particularly through further development of the NIPSTA Center for Crisis Leadership.
- ❒ Ensure that the NIPSTA Center for Disaster and Emergency Medicine continues to emerge as a premier entity to provide progressive training opportunities for the full spectrum of disaster medical response in the Midwest.

Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Committee

Purpose Statement

The mission of the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Committee (LEMAC) is to define, develop and implement a statewide strategy for the prevention, mitigation, and response to the threat of foreign or domestic terrorism. LEMAC focuses on planning, training and equipping state and local law enforcement agencies, including specially trained and equipped regional and state response teams. The Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS) is the organization charged with administering the statewide law enforcement mutual aid system.

2017 Key Activities

✓ The Illinois School and Campus Safety Program continued to serve K-12 schools and higher education institutions through the delivery of 42 educational programs, reaching 2,463 individuals for a total of 11,880 training hours. Staff also presented at several conferences and training summits around the state; created a comprehensive database of K-12 and higher education institutions in Illinois, including school resource officers and other public safety personnel; and developed a web-based course, Developing High Quality Emergency Operations Plans for K-12.

✓ The Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System is a consortium of governmental agencies that have signed a common mutual aid agreement based on the Northern Illinois Police Alarm System and the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System. In 2014, ILEAS implemented an updated, improved version of its original statewide mutual aid agreement written in 2002. Since then, 911 of the original 918 agencies (99.3 percent) have adopted the new agreement. (Illinois has 1,025 law enforcement agencies.)

✓ The ILEAS Training Center marked its ninth year of operation. Since June 2008, the Training Center has hosted 2,568 events involving over 51,000 attendees. In 2017 alone, 6,189 people attended 320 training and planning workshops representing 49,169 student hours. More than 140 events are already scheduled for 2018. The Training Center has made a significant impact on public safety training in Illinois and the Midwest. ILEAS currently collects nearly $ 86,537 annually in subleases, rentals and Training Center subscriptions. Those funds are reinvested for operation of the Training Center. ILEAS partners with the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board Mobile Team Unit #12 to host many law enforcement continuing education programs.

✓ Nearly 500 police chiefs, sheriffs and senior commanders from across the state attended the 2017 ILEAS Annual Conference. Activities included eight separate regional workshops, breakout sessions pertinent to mutual aid and preparedness, and general sessions providing updates on ILEAS activities.

✓ Nearly 300 agencies have participated in the Agency Preparedness Program (APP) since its inception in 2012. The APP assists agencies in verifying their readiness across a wide spectrum of

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Chair
Illinois State Police

Vice Chair
Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System

Subcommittee
School Safety

Voting Members
City of Springfield

Illinois Coroners Association

Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board

Illinois Secretary of State Police

Lake County Emergency Management Agency

Advisory Members
Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police

Illinois Campus Law Enforcement Administrators

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Illinois Department of Corrections

Illinois Emergency Management Agency

Illinois National Guard

Illinois Sheriffs' Association

Illinois State's Attorneys Association

University of Illinois Center for Public Safety and Justice

U.S. Attorney Central District Illinois

U.S. Coast Guard Sector UMR

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Membership as of 3/1/18

preparedness topics specific to law enforcement against standards adopted by ILEAS as essential activities to support preparedness.

✓ ILEAS developed an online database that stores most any type of resource a law enforcement officer might need during the course of business. All resources recorded by police departments or sheriffs' offices are searchable by proximity to zip code or GPS location. Using specific search parameters, a list of available resources can be generated not only by ILEAS, but also by every member agency. In addition, queries among telecommunicators and officers have resulted in a list of approximately 130 external assets from first responder entities and government units. This database will be updated on a semi-annual basis like the internal resource database.

✓ ILEAS' primary role is the coordination of law enforcement mutual aid throughout Illinois. Routine mutual aid occurs in Illinois hundreds of times a day. However, ILEAS steps in when the need for mutual aid exceeds the ability of a stricken agency to respond with its normal mutual aid resources. The affected

Event Type		Event Type	
Armed Subject	1	Foot Pursuits	1
Active Shooter	1	Gang Funeral	1
Armed Robbery	3	Homicide	4
Armed Barricaded Subjects	28	Major Accident	11
Burglary in Progress	1	Major Fires	2
Chicago Marathon	1	Missing Person Search	4
Civil Disorder	3	Rescue/Medical Emergency	2
Crime Scene Control	1	Shootings/Shots Fired	11
Explosions/Chemical Leaks	1	Tornado	1

agency makes one phone call to ILEAS with its specific resource needs, and the ILEAS system responds by providing those resources from wherever they may be found in the state. Northwest Central Dispatch in Arlington Heights is the primary dispatch center coordinating this service, and Peoria Dispatch is the backup center. In 2017, agencies requested assistance through the ILEAS system 77 times (not including requests for special teams). This table summarizes mutual aid requests using the ILEAS system in 2017.

✓ This map identifies all the requests for both emergency mutual aid and for ILEAS-supported special teams. The larger the blue dot, the more resources were requested at that location.

✓ ILEAS supports eight Weapons of Mass Destruction Special Response Teams (WMD SRT). The regional teams consist of 22-45 experienced SWAT officers, each trained and equipped to handle the human element during a WMD or potential WMD incident. Exercises to validate the teams' operational capabilities were conducted using Federal Emergency Management Agency Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program Exercise Guidelines. In 2013, two SRT teams were integrated and tested in an interoperable validation exercise, requiring teams to show the ability to plan and execute joint missions. In 2017 four teams (Regions 2, 3, 6 and 6/7) were tested and validated as operational. ILEAS sponsors and hosts bimonthly statewide WMD SRT team commanders' meetings, where policies and equipment issues are discussed. Several of the WMD SRTs provide regional SWAT services to many agencies around the state. During the latter part of 2017, consolidation of several of the WMD SRT teams in the northern part of the state began. Region 3 will be merging with Region 4, and the Region 2 team will have
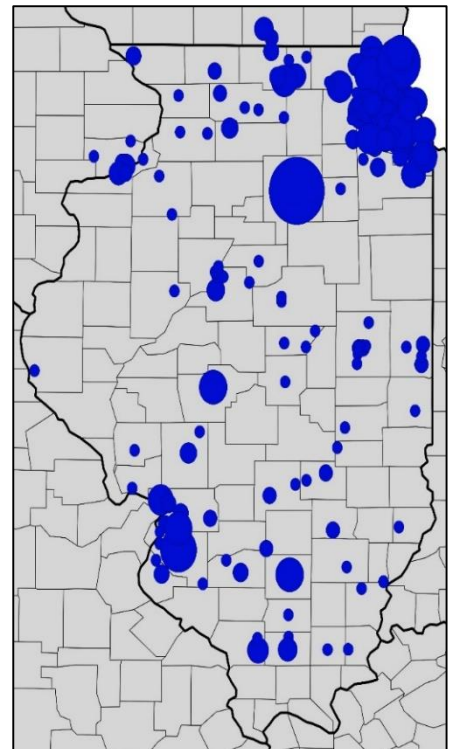
several members assimilate into Region 4, with several others transferring to Region 6/7 due to proximity/logistics. This process will streamline staff and costs, without adversely affecting response capabilities for the northern third of the state. The process of consolidation is ongoing and should be complete within the first few months of 2018.

✓ ILEAS supports 10 regional Mobile Field Force (MFF) teams throughout Illinois. The newest, Region 4 North MFF Team, was trained and outfitted with equipment in 2017. The MFF teams consist of 50-70 officers/deputies who are trained to handle civil disturbances and secure large venues, such as pharmaceutical distribution sites and critical infrastructure. ILEAS sponsors and hosts bimonthly statewide MFF team commanders' meetings to discuss policies and equipment issues. The ILEAS MFF teams have been deployed on a routine basis. Examples of activations in 2017 included the ongoing protests and demonstrations related to the "Fight for $15" minimum wage, regional responses for other protests and events requiring additional manpower, and multiple preparations for response to hurricane relief assignments, even though those Emergency Management Assistance Compact requests were never fulfilled due to various logistical reasons/concerns. MFF officers from across the state participated in the Southern Sky exercise, conducted to coincide with the total solar eclipse in southern Illinois, in August.

✓ Training for the MFF teams has historically emphasized crowd control. The teams have evolved to provide services as the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Resource Type of Law Enforcement Patrol Strike Team. Basically, each MFF team is a standard police patrol division that can be placed anywhere inside or outside of Illinois to supplement an overwhelmed agency in dire need of police services. Additionally, there is an ongoing emphasis on increased training with regard to recognizing First Amendment and other civil rights issues of citizens. The ILEAS MFF training cadre continues to emphasize training squad leaders and commanders in the "best practices" gleaned from review of high profile incidents across the region and nation.

✓ The process of MFF validation exercises uses "skills based scenarios," which build on the "Lane Training" concept. It is designed to test the readiness capabilities of individual ILEAS members, squads and platoons. The concept of skills based scenarios ensures every ILEAS MFF officer feels competent and confident in his or her gear, issued equipment, universal deployment tactics (including a re-tooling of arrest tactics/procedures), and verbal and non-verbal communication. This is particularly important because a usual deployment consists of individual squads from multiple teams. These demonstrated tasks range from simple hand signals to eight-person arrest tactics for violent offenders. Each officer was required to demonstrate these varied tasks and skills based on the standard practices and training provided through ILEAS. Four of the MFF teams (Regions 2, 3N, 3C and 3S) passed the validation exercise in 2017 using this process.

✓ ILEAS continued to support nine local Federal Bureau of Investigation-certified Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) teams by providing equipment and facilitating and hosting statewide EOD commanders' meetings. In 2017, ILEAS provided bomb robot maintenance training, allowing the teams to bring their ANDROS bomb robots to the ILEAS training center to undergo a complete maintenance overhaul supervised by the manufacturer. ILEAS was also able to fund the purchase of six ICOR Mini-Caliber SWAT robots for the EOD teams in the state, with the understanding that these smaller platform robots would be of great benefit not only to EOD, but also to other special teams in the state for reconnaissance, barricaded subjects, etc. While six were authorized and purchased in 2017, another three identical units are budgeted for and will most likely be

purchased in 2018, giving all nine teams access to this equipment. As evidenced by this major purchase, ILEAS continues to work with all EOD teams to provide equipment and training not only vital to the effectiveness and interoperability of the teams but also in support of all law enforcement in the state of Illinois.

✓ The Regional Planning Coordinators (RPC) program continues with 11 ILEAS staff members strategically located across the state to provide one-on-one service to every member law enforcement agency in Illinois. Each RPC is responsible for acting as a liaison to approximately 100 law enforcement agencies and is available to assist at any location during large scale emergencies. All ILEAS RPCs are retired senior law enforcement officials who provide assistance in planning and evaluating exercises, agency website access, NIMS compliance, access to specialized equipment, and ILEAS Agency Preparedness Program activities. They personally meet with chiefs, sheriffs and senior law enforcement commanders hundreds of times annually.

The RPC program remains the first point of contact between member agencies, ILEAS administration, other public safety agencies and the state of Illinois. In 2015, ILEAS developed a data and activity collection program to allow RPCs to make entries into a single collection data base. The information is then immediately available for review. The program provides a means to categorize and quantify all actions taken by any participating ILEAS staff member during any defined reporting period. This system is a valuable reporting and data collection tool. Utilization of the program enables ILEAS to accurately gather the necessary information for reporting operational vs. planning activities in order to conform to homeland security fund expectations and requirements.

During 2017, ILEAS staff members accomplished the following:

- Made 1,343 agency visits across the state. Additionally, 799 phone contacts and 456 other service related tasks were completed.

- Attended 605 meetings and conferences with organizations representing a full cross section of emergency responder agencies in Illinois. This is key to building relationships across disciplines and jurisdictions.

- Conducted 340 contact activities associated with communications issues, meetings, inventory and FirstNet.

RPCs assist ILEAS member agencies during the planning phase of many large-scale events. ILEAS liaisons deploy to the IEMA State Emergency Response Center to field resource requests such as personnel and equipment. Requests are vetted and assigned appropriate priority based on the issue and magnitude of the incident. Additionally, RPCs deploy to the field to support deployed personnel and assets and to provide resources upon request by law enforcement command personnel managing the event.

Examples of these types of events include:

- Operation Southern Sky for the eclipse

- 40th annual Chicago Marathon

- Central Illinois fugitive manhunt

- Tornado in Ottawa

- Annual Naperville Marathon

Significant exercises for which RPCs assisted in design, participation and/or as evaluators included the following:

- Tabletop exercise, CF Industries, for suspicious activity near large chemical storage facility in Kingston Mines

- DeWitt County Local Emergency Planning Committee tabletop exercise for vehicular chemical incident in Clinton

- United States Attorney's Office for Central District tabletop exercise for a terrorist incident in Springfield

- Pipeline Disaster, CORE, Coordinated Response Exercise for first responders in Lewistown

- Full-scale exercise active shooter rescue task force plan at VERTEX Chemical in Dupo.

- Operation Power Play exercise observers in Chicago

In total, ILEAS RPCs were involved in more than 66 major exercises conducted in 2017. The RPC program is a vital component of Illinois' goal to have statewide coordinated law enforcement mutual aid for response to critical large-scale incidents.

- ✓ ILEAS was given Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) authority and homeland security funding to oversee field interoperability voice communications starting in 2015. With ITTF support, ILEAS proposed and IEMA accepted the consolidation of virtually all the technology, voice communications and cybersecurity grants at ILEAS. ILEAS developed and proposed a comprehensive plan to develop regional deployable Technology Support Teams. In 2016, the team leaders were selected, and the administrative policies and procedures implementation is well underway.

- ✓ ILEAS is an active participant in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) at IEMA. During 2017, ILEAS liaisons made presentations to other SEOC members on the capabilities and resources available through ILEAS. ILEAS liaisons attend all training exercises through the SEOC, including hostile action based scenarios and Illinois Plan for Radiological Accidents training activations. A training/awareness program for all ILEAS RPCs was started in 2016. Each month a different ILEAS RPC from across the state is brought into the SEOC during the monthly briefing. They receive awareness level training on the SEOC operation and WebEOC computer system. An ILEAS liaison submits a monthly agency activity report for the SEOC's monthly report. ILEAS liaisons always respond to real-life callouts at the SEOC when requested. Generally, two or three liaisons respond, and ILEAS is prepared to deploy additional personnel for 24-hour operations if needed. When deployed to the SEOC, ILEAS works closely with IEMA, Illinois State Police and other public safety partners for strategic coordination during disaster operations and resource requests at the state level. The liaison is responsible for filling all approved requests presented to ILEAS from the SEOC. The ILEAS liaison is also responsible for staying in contact with counterparts at the national, state, county and local levels, as well as those present in the unified area command(s).

- ✓ In 2016, ILEAS engaged the services of Interactyx, a vendor that provides the online Learning Management System (LMS) "TOPYX." ILEAS used non-grant funds to build an online LMS that can be used to propagate training for all public safety in Illinois. The contract with Interactyx allows for unlimited users, unlimited bandwidth and unlimited classes. In 2017, staff began using the LMS to complete internal training sessions. Additionally, ILEAS staff has begun working with a number of outside agencies to help them meet their training and record keeping needs. In anticipation of the expansion, ILEAS added a part-time LMS technician.

- ✓ ILEAS was chosen by the Illinois Department of Public Health to manage a large four-year federal grant targeting the opioid crisis. This is the Empowering and Equipping Law Enforcement and Communities in Rural Illinois to Reduce Opioid Overdose grant issued by the federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Pursuant to the grant funding, ILEAS will:

- Provide training to every law enforcement officer in the 18-county targeted area in southern Illinois
- Purchase, distribute and track the drug naloxone (commonly called Narcan) to every trained officer in that region to counteract opioid overdoses.
- Coordinate planning, education and logistics for the project.

✓ ILEAS continued to be heavily involved in state-level communications and interoperability coordination. Led by the IEMA Statewide Interoperability Coordinator and supported through ILEAS management and staff, the Strategic Technology Reserve (STR) work products are aligned according to the SAFECOM Interoperability Continuum.

- Administered two Communications Technicians (COMT) class, March 20-24, St. Charles.
- Conducted a Communication Unit Leader (COML) class, April 5-7, Fox Lake.
- Sponsored a CommEx Class, a tabletop communications exercise for COML and COMTs, June 13-15, Urbana. The purpose of this class is for COML and COMT students to perform tasks to complete their respective taskbooks.
- Facilitated two AuxComm course on Dec. 9-10 in O'Fallon to train amateur radio operators on Incident Command System and NIMS.
- Hosted Incident Communications Center Management class in DuPage County, Dec. 12-14.
- Conducted a regional communications-focused exercise focused on a wide-area Internet backhaul outage scenario with Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications Suites (ITECS) trailers, Unified Command Posts (UCPs), Telecommunicators Emergency Response Team and Illinois Incident Management Teams.
- Facilitated an STR workshop in Urbana as a follow-on to ITECS and UCP site visits.
- Conducted two STR workshops in the fall, one in Effingham and the other in Sycamore.
- Trained a portion of Springfield Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service personnel on WebEOC. This is a first step in better integration of the amateur radio component.
- IEMA has been charged with oversight and strategy development for the federal FirstNet program. ILEAS staff and IEMA developed a robust outreach program and formulated a decision on how Illinois will participate with the FirstNet program. On Dec. 18, Governor Bruce Rauner accepted the group's recommendation of opting in to the FirstNet network.
- ILEAS has bolstered the statewide communications cadre by expanding its capabilities. ILEAS now has a cache of infrastructure equipment that can deploy to remote areas, bringing its own solar power source and inflatable towers to provide communications in areas without access or power.
- Grant-funded communications and IT equipment was distributed to the ITECS and UCP teams. Equipment was configured and tested and training was provided to the teams. Equipment included Network Addressable Storage drive systems, IT expansion, transportable 700 MHz repeater enhancements, multimode mobile radios and repurposed mobile and portable radios.

- Developed and appointed team member as the Shared Resources High Frequency Coordinator. Administered by the Department of Homeland Security's National Coordinating Center for Communications, this program provides an additional means for users with national security and emergency preparedness missions to communicate when landline and cellular communications are unavailable.

- Developed an encrypted zone in the interoperable zone of the STARCOM21 radios. This is a direct result of incidents like the protests in Missouri where secure communication is needed for coordination.

- ILEAS' goal to pay only for essential STARCOM21 radios resulted in the list of radios being reduced from 3,700 to 2,500. Many agencies decided to keep and pay for their own radios, and ILEAS collected about 530 radios, which were inventoried and retuned. Of these returned radios, 136 were provided to MABAS to install in vehicle fleet, 144 were provided to the locally hosted UCPs as an immediately available cache, and 250 were distributed through a reuse program developed by IEMA.

- Developed a Strategic Technology Reserve Standard Operating Procedures document that will renew the control and access of STR assets like cache, ITECS and UCP. The IEMA dispatch point will continue to be the main focal point for coordination.

- ILEAS and IEMA legal jointly worked on a new ITECS and UCP memorandum of understanding that each ITECS and UCP team will need to review and accept as an indication of their commitment to the STR mission in Illinois.

- Responded to the solar eclipse, Aug. 21, southern Illinois (Carbondale area).

- Updated the VHF, 700 MHz and 800 MHz licensing so that the ITECS teams are operating according to the rules established by the Federal Communications Commission.

- Educated agencies affected by the T-Band (470-512 MHz) users in northeast Illinois about the spectrum giveback. Conducted three regional workshops.

- The Illinois Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC) was appointed as vice chair to the National Council of Statewide Interoperability Coordinators. The Illinois SWIC was also appointed as chair of the Tech Policy Committee for the SAFECOM initiative.

- Developed and completed a validation process for UCPs and ITECS. This process drives development of the detailed budget request submitted to IEMA/ITTF.

- Worked with ILEAS and IEMA on budget items, achieving budget savings of $40,000 on satellite service for ITECS, UCP and Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team.

2018 Initiatives

❒ The Illinois School and Campus Safety Program will launch a technical assistance website for K-12 and higher education in the fall.

❒ Working with national subject matter experts, including the Readiness and Emergency Management for School Technical Assistance Center, New Mexico Tech, Louisiana State University, and Sigma Threat Management Associates, the School and Campus Safety Program will develop new and expanded curriculum to increase training capacity across the state.

ILEAS is committed to the continuation of these existing programs:

❒ Provide the training, planning and logistical support to distribute thousands of doses of naloxone to every officer and deputy in 18 counties in southern Illinois.

❒ Update the Agency Preparedness Program to reflect more current needs and vulnerabilities.

❒ ILEAS will continue to evaluate and improve the validation exercises for Weapons of Mass Destruction Special Response Teams and Mobile Field Force or Law Enforcement Patrol Strike

Teams. ILEAS plans to continue to include the Illinois State Police Tactical Command in the WMD SRT bimonthly team commanders' meetings to initiate discussions about common training and deployment policies.

In 2018, ILEAS will continue to conduct a comprehensive review of the number and configuration of WMD Special Response Teams as described above regarding the consolidation of Regions 2, 3 and 4.

❒ Continue to expand the training conducted at the ILEAS Training Center as a means of serving law enforcement in Illinois and providing income to offset costs in the operation of the center. In 2018 ILEAS will work with a local architect to conduct a feasibility study to remodel the remaining wings of the building.

❒ Continue support of the field interoperable communications preparedness efforts in Illinois. ILEAS will continue to support the FirstNet project in Illinois by utilizing a reissuance of the State Local Implementation Program grants.

❒ Utilizing the ILEAS online Learning Management System, implement training for every law enforcement agency in Illinois on StarCom21 and field communications interoperability, personal radiation detector use, and how to ask for and/or respond to a mutual aid request. Additionally, in 2018, ILEAS plans to finalize agreements for LMS services with the Illinois Coroners Board, Illinois Department of Transportation and the Association of Public Safety Communications Officials/National Emergency Number Association.

Public Health Committee

Purpose Statement

The mission of the Public Health Committee is to develop strategic policy and support operational planning for statewide Public Health and Medical Services (ESF-8) preparedness, response and recovery capabilities. Furthermore, the committee will incorporate Mass Care, Emergency Assistance Housing, and Human Services (ESF-6) and Agriculture and Natural Resources (ESF-11) missions into all applicable ESF-8 preparedness, response and recovery considerations. The committee is tasked with addressing multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency communication barriers, coordination issues, and equipment, technology, planning and training needs to better support Illinois ESF-6, 8, and 11 systems for all hazards.

2017 Key Activities

✓ The Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team (IMERT) is a 501c3 nonprofit organization of volunteers trained to respond to disasters and provide interim medical care for survivors or evacuees. IMERT's primary mission is to assist in providing medical care when local or regional health care infrastructure is overwhelmed or destroyed. IMERT has responded to numerous emergencies, disasters and high risk/high profile events around Illinois and has cultivated partnerships within the health care community and with numerous agencies involved in local, regional, state and national preparedness and response. IMERT participates in planning, implementation, and evaluation of training/exercises for hospitals, local communities, regional entities and other agencies, directly and positively impacting communities' capability to support unique medical needs caused by disaster for both responders and survivors.

✓ As part of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force Public Health Committee, IMERT participates in operational planning with multiple agencies and partners, including local, regional and state emergency management agencies, medical and public health, law enforcement, emergency medical services (EMS) and fire service partners. These partnerships support multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency communication, planning and training that includes a medical response element.

✓ Working with multiple state agencies, IMERT participated in two Radiological Assessment Field Team trainings by providing medical oversight for participants. Thirty-nine personnel from multiple agencies were monitored.

✓ The total eclipse of the sun event in August required comprehensive collaborative planning to address potential medical needs in southern Illinois. IMERT worked in partnership with the Illinois Department of Public Health, the Regional Healthcare Coalition (RHCC) and EMS in Carbondale, the RHCC from Peoria, the planning committee from Southern Illinois University Carbondale and local and state law enforcement agencies on medical planning and operations implementation. It was anticipated that thousands of eclipse observers were going to descend on the area, particularly the university campus and surrounding region, providing an excellent

opportunity for training and implementation of medical surge planning concepts with multiple response partners. This was the first time that IMERT directly partnered with two RHCCs,
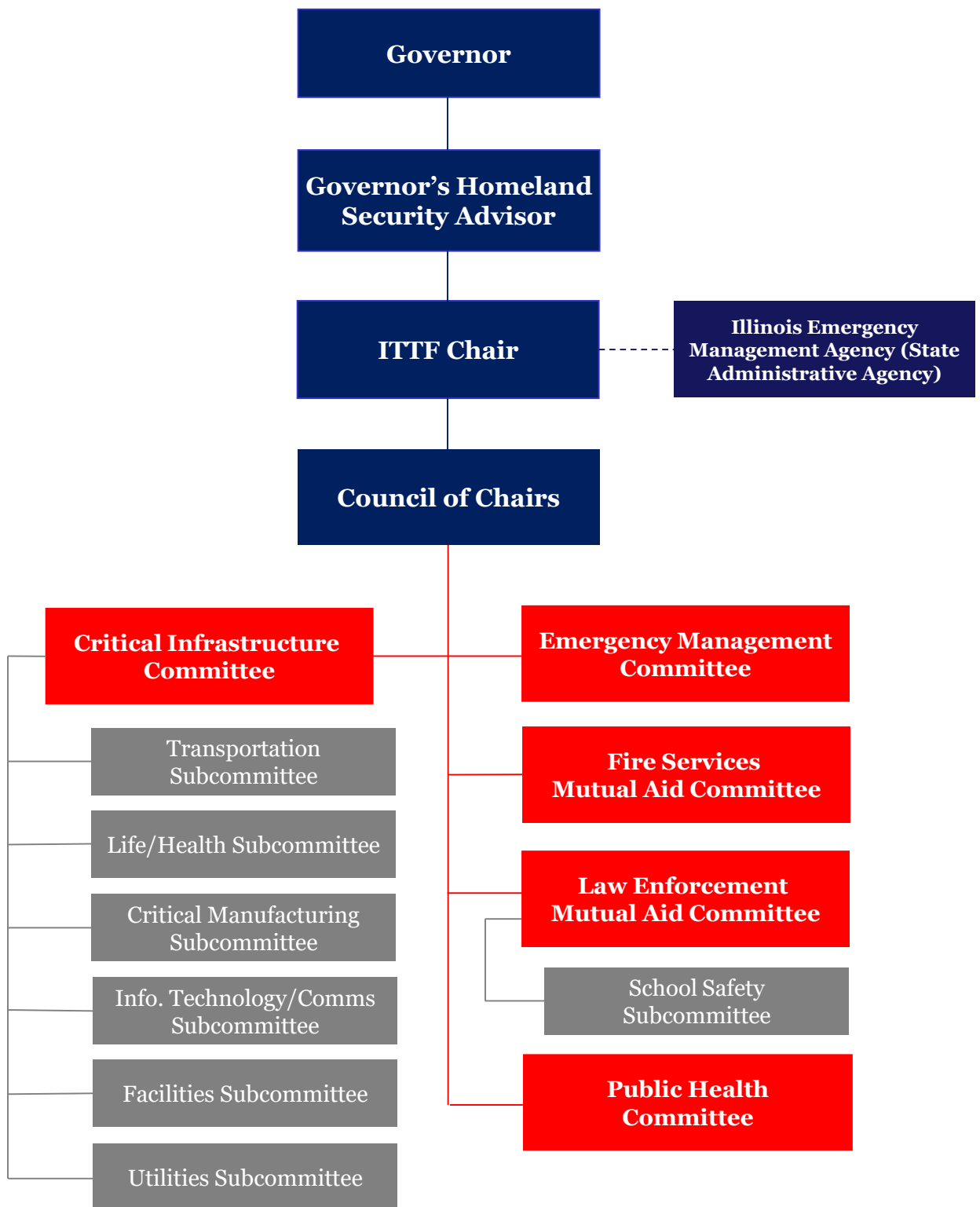
✓ combining staff, equipment and supply resources. Staff established an internal communications plan and designed contingencies for the coordination of patient care and movement. Further value came from the actual roll-out of medical personnel, trucks, trailers, equipment and supplies, which provided many opportunities to test capabilities of team member health and safety, convoy operations, utilization of redundant communication devices and integration of multiple medical providers from different teams into one functional medical unit.

✓ Many areas in Illinois lack pediatric experts on a daily basis, a gap further exacerbated during a large scale disaster. A specialty team of pediatric physicians and advanced practice nurses was developed within IMERT— the Pediatric Care Medical Specialist Team. This team is not a "boots on the ground" response team; instead, it provides pediatric expertise remotely by utilizing a variety of technologies. Collaborating with Emergency Medical Services for Children, a functional exercise utilizing the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) was conducted to test notification of team members and information sharing capabilities.

✓ With a focus on further developing telemedicine/situational awareness communication capabilities, IMERT collaborated with the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) and the Statewide Terrorism Information Center to expand and upgrade IMERT's capabilities. The plan is to further test technical capabilities of the HSIN platform and to promote its utilization during training and exercises. This technology was used at an exercise with urban search and rescue involving rescue of a simulated patient from a rubble pile, allowing a remotely located physician to observe rescue operations and provide medical direction to medics on scene. This technology holds great potential for improving situational awareness for emergency operations centers as well engaging medical experts not at the scene for medical consultation.

✓ Collaborated with Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) Planning on updating the ESF-8 plan regarding Alternate Care Sites and Temporary Medical Treatment Sites.

✓ IMERT participated in the IEMA Earthquake Planning Course of Action Workshop and the Earthquake Recovery Workshop.

✓ IMERT provided 10 training opportunities for team members throughout the state attended by 140 team members.

✓ IMERT participated in IEMA Emergency Management Assistance Compact Mission Ready Package training to define team typing and capabilities for potential out-of-state response.

2018 IMERT Initiatives

❑ Further develop and utilize the HSIN platform for information sharing for situational awareness from a public health and medical perspective during trainings and real-world events.

❑ Community partners have requested bleeding control classes for civilians. Multiple IMERT members will be certified as bleeding control instructors to provide courses as schedules allow.

❑ Collaborate with IDPH, RHCCs and local public health on issues related to catastrophic medical surge and the utilization of alternate care systems, specifically alternate care site operations.

Illinois Terrorism Task Force Organizational Chart

Governor

Governor's Homeland Security Advisor

ITTF Chair ---- Illinois Emergency Management Agency (State Administrative Agency)

Council of Chairs

Critical Infrastructure Committee

- Transportation Subcommittee
- Life/Health Subcommittee
- Critical Manufacturing Subcommittee
- Info. Technology/Comms Subcommittee
- Facilities Subcommittee
- Utilities Subcommittee

Emergency Management Committee

Fire Services Mutual Aid Committee

Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Committee
- School Safety Subcommittee

Public Health Committee

Illinois Terrorism Task Force Membership*

Air One
Ameren
American Public Works Association
American Red Cross
Archer Daniels Midland Company
Associated Fire Fighters of Illinois
City of Aurora
Cities of Bloomington-Normal
Cities of Champaign-Urbana
City of Chicago
City of Joliet
City of Naperville
City of Peoria
City of Quincy
City of Rockford
City of Springfield
Collaborative Healthcare Urgency Group
Cook County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
DuPage County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police
Illinois Association of Public Health Administrators
Illinois Association of School Boards
Illinois Board of Higher Education
Illinois Campus Law Enforcement Administrators
Illinois Coalition of Community Blood Centers
Illinois College of Emergency Physicians
Illinois Community College Board
Illinois Coroners Association
Illinois Council of Code Administrators
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Illinois Department of Agriculture
Illinois Department of Central Management Services
Illinois Department of Corrections
Illinois Department of Human Services
Illinois Department of Military Affairs
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Illinois Department of Public Health
Illinois Department of Transportation
Illinois Department on Aging
Illinois Emergency Management Agency
Illinois Emergency Services Management Association
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Illinois Firefighters Association
Illinois Fire Chiefs Association
Illinois Fire Service Institute
Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System
Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board

Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team
Illinois Public Health Mutual Aid System
Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network
Illinois Sheriffs' Association
Illinois State Police
Illinois State's Attorneys Association
Lake County Emergency Services and Disaster Agency
Logan County Emergency Management Agency
McHenry County Emergency Management Agency
Metro East (St. Clair-Madison)
Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
Office of the Illinois State Fire Marshal
Quad Cities (Moline-East Moline-Rock Island)
Regional Superintendents of Schools
Secretary of State Police
University of Illinois Center for Public Safety and Justice
Will County Emergency Management Agency

<u>Advisory Members</u>

Argonne National Laboratory
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Federal Emergency Management Agency Region V
Federal Railroad Administration
Illinois Broadcasters Association
Illinois Commerce Commission
Illinois Governor's Office
Offices of the United States Attorneys
Peoples Gas and North Shore Gas Companies
Union Pacific
United States Coast Guard
United State Department of Agriculture
United States Department of Energy
United State Department of Homeland Security
United States Department of Justice
United States Marshals Office
United States Postal Inspection Service
United States Navy
United States Transportation Security Administration

*list current as of March 1, 2018

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.

State of Illinois Homeland Security Strategy

The state of Illinois provides a system of centralized coordination and communication for federal, state, and local governments, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from all hazards in order to minimize the impact on lives, property, infrastructure and the economy. Implementation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and a systems-based approach to preparedness enable the state of Illinois to build upon capabilities and programs to achieve greater success than individual, disparate efforts could accomplish.

The Illinois Terrorism Task Force, as an advisory body to the Governor, provides statutory recommendations and guidance on homeland security laws, policies, protocol and procedures, in addition to establishing long-term strategic solutions to the threats and realities of terrorism and other major events.

In an effort to refine its homeland security strategy for dealing with current and emerging threats and risk, citizen preparedness, and disaster response and recovery, Illinois undertook a year-long, statewide, grass-roots project that engaged law enforcement, fire services, public and private health organizations, emergency management, school officials, the private sector, elected officials, non-governmental organizations and private citizens. This initiative, called Illinois Homeland Security Vision 2020, featured "whole community" participation in a series of town hall meetings across the state. The end result of this effort was an updated homeland security strategy that builds upon the successes of the past decade and addresses the challenges public safety officials face in the future.

Following are the strategic priorities established through the Vision 2020 process:

Priority #1:

> Ensure that state and local public safety officials have access to the most current and comprehensive training and education available, to prepare them for any realized and/or emerging threats posing a risk or vulnerability to the state for facilitation of standardized and safe implementation of response and recovery duties.

Priority #2:

> Ensure homeland security preparedness activities conducted at the sub-state, regional, and statewide levels are integrated, enhance the overall response and recovery posture of the state, and support achievement of a common operating picture that encompasses the whole community throughout all mission areas.

Priority #3:

> Ensure utilize a single statewide governance structure for the prioritization of preparedness activities supporting the core components of the Illinois Homeland Security Strategy to ensure a single mission thus maximizing limited federal, state, and local funding to accomplish a common goal.

Priority #4:

> Ensure the whole community has the ability to prepare for, prevent, protect, and respond to an emergency or crisis situation and support the dissemination of crisis and disaster intelligence information to appropriate agencies to ensure the whole community has access to current, actionable information.

Priority #5:

Utilize the latest operable and interoperable voice, data, and video communication technologies to ensure the public safety community has access to immediate, actionable information for prompt, accurate, and safe response during an emergency while seamlessly communicating on a sub-state, regional, and statewide basis.

Priority #6:

Utilize the latest technologies to educate the public on the importance of personal and community preparedness prior to, during and after a disaster and immediately alert and warn the population of Illinois so they can take appropriate actions following an event and maintain life safety.

Priority #7:

Create a comprehensive and integrated volunteer recruitment, training, and utilization plan for volunteers utilized by associations and government and non-government organizations during a state level emergency, and develop a tool-kit whereby this plan can be tailored for use at the local and regional level.

Priority #8:

Identify, assess, and harden the state's high risk/vulnerability sites, based on the latest threat and vulnerability assessments, in partnership with the private sector, to prevent an incident, protect critical infrastructure, and mitigate health and safety risk to the public.

The following strategy was adopted by the Illinois Terrorism Task Force on July 24, 2013.

1.0   Common Capabilities

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

Desired Outcomes:

1.1.1   Develop progressive standards for completion of joint operational planning and resource management at all functional areas for organizations having a role in response and/or recovery.

1.1.2   Conduct regional meetings among all stakeholders to establish training schedules and milestones for joint operational planning and resource management coursework for collaborative acceptance and promulgation.

1.1.3   Develop and execute joint operational planning coursework statewide to enact consistent response and recovery plans using a phased action level approach.

1.1.4   Establish and maintain whole community partnerships in support of state, sub-state, regional, county and municipal response and recovery using joint operational planning and resource management processes.

1.1.5   Develop Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) for all organizations having a role in response and recovery statewide.

1.1.6   Develop Continuity of Government (COG) plans for the executive, judicial, and state legislative branches as appropriate for all levels of government statewide.

1.1.7 Develop Emergency Action Plan and Occupant Emergency Plans in accordance with state and federal law and rules and regulations for applicable facilities statewide.

1.2 **Public Information and Warning-** Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard and, as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available.

Desired Outcomes:

1.2.1 Develop and implement a public education, information, and awareness campaign to inform the general public on pre-disaster, disaster, and post-disaster information, including procedures for dissemination of information to the media and public inquiries.

1.2.2 Disseminate timely and actionable communications and warnings of actual or impending emergencies, to key decision makers, emergency response personnel, private sector organizations, and other stakeholders as appropriate.

1.2.3 Provide public information and warnings of potential, actual or impending emergencies via primary and alternative systems to ensure diverse populations are adequately educated and informed.

1.2.4 Develop and maintain a public information plan designed to inform the public in a timely and effective manner using alternative formats to include provisions for response to public inquiries and rumor control.

1.3 **Operational Coordination-** Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.

Desired Outcomes:

1.3.1 Employ joint platforms (primary and secondary) for delivery of disaster intelligence among and between the public and private sectors to share, coordinate, and validate critical disaster intelligence, gain situational awareness, and respond or recover using a common operating picture.

1.3.2 Execute coordinated response and recovery operations through the application of joint strategic priorities and objectives, and collaborative courses of action in accordance with established policy and procedures.

2.0 Prevention Capabilities

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

Desired outcomes:

2.1.1 Research, assess, and/or conduct surveillance on existing or potential risk and vulnerability analysis information for the prioritization of mitigation, preparedness and prevention efforts.

2.1.2 Develop and implement standardized protocols among all stakeholders having enabling authority for all applicable hazards requiring heightened inspections, surveillance and testing processes, investigatory processes, prosecution, and/or interdiction activities.

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

Desired Outcomes:

2.2.1: Develop consistent frameworks and collaborative structures for intelligence gathering, sharing and dissemination among all organizations having a role in response or recovery.

2.2.2: Initiate systems for data collection and sharing among and between the public and private sectors to ensure damage assessments, intelligence information, suspicious activity reports, and prevention initiatives are distributed to the appropriate authority having jurisdiction.

2.2.3: Implement and utilization of intelligence platforms and processes to identify primary, secondary, and tertiary threats/hazards obtained from collaborative intelligence activities, threat assessments, alert networks, surveillance programs, and other sources of information obtained from the whole community.

2.3 **Interdiction and Disruption-** Delay, divert, intercept, halt, apprehend, or secure threats and/or hazards.

Desired Outcomes:

2.3.1: Identify and apply intelligence and other information to interdiction activities including counter measures, heightened inspections, enhanced surveillance and security operations, and law enforcement operations.

2.3.2: Identify and apply public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes, immunizations, isolation, embargos, and/or quarantine as appropriate to preempt or prevent spread of disease or epidemic.

2.3.3: Activate alert networks and prevention activities commensurate with risks among internal and external stakeholders to interdict potential threats and prevent incidents.

2.4 **Screening, Search and Detection**- Identify, discover, or locate threats and/or hazards through active and passive surveillance and search procedures. This may include the use of systematic examinations and assessments, sensor technologies, or physical investigation and intelligence.

Desired Outcomes:

2.4.1 Maximize international, national, and state alert and warning systems and other sources of expertise for relevant, timely, and actionable public information and warning.

2.4.2 Sustain alert networks and surveillance programs used in surveillance, testing, and discrete monitoring operations.

2.4.3 Adjudicate recognized alert/surveillance events requiring screening, search and detection activities to/from all hazards.

3.0 Protection Capabilities

3.1　　　　**Access Control and Identity Verification-** Apply a broad range of physical, technological, and cyber measures to control admittance to critical locations and systems, limiting access to authorized individuals to carry out legitimate activities.

Desired Outcomes:

3.1.1 Establish a consistent process and system for credentialing among all organizations having a role in response and recovery.

3.1.2 Establish a consistent process and system for credentialing or identification of volunteers (sponsored, non-affiliated, and spontaneous) among all organizations having a role in response and recovery.

3.1.3 Implement and maintain protocols for regionalized access control measures to specific locations, information, and networks necessary for response and recovery.

3.2　　　　**Cyber Security-** Protect against damage to, the unauthorized use of, and/or the exploitation of electronic communications systems and services (and the information contained therein), and ensure restoration of services.

Desired Outcomes:

3.2.1 Implement phased action level response with identified trigger points for continuity of operations and government, and resumption of civil authorities, security mechanisms, and life essential processes.

3.2.2 Ensure response to cyber threats using event sequence and structure guidance developed among the public and private sectors.

3.2.3 Maintain existing security protocols and measures, and implement appropriate enhanced measures, for protection of public and private information and critical information assets utilized by/through the State of Illinois and its stakeholders.

3.3　　　　**Physical Protection Measures**- including actions targeted at threats, vulnerabilities, and/or consequences, by controlling movement and protecting borders, critical infrastructure, and the homeland.

Desired Outcomes:

3.3.1: Assist in providing critical infrastructure protection and enhanced hardening capabilities statewide utilizing collaborative workshops, meetings, and conferences among sub-state, state, regional, federal, and private sector stakeholders.

3.3.2 Coordinate the application for and receipt of available federal grant funding among sub-state, state and regional, federal, and private sector stakeholders for protection of critical infrastructure and key resources statewide.

3.4　　　　**Risk Management for Protection** - Identify, assess, and prioritize risks to inform those responsible for protection activities and investments.

Desired Outcomes:

3.4.1: Coordinate semi-annual meetings with sub-state, state, regional, federal, and private sector representatives for identification and development of threat vulnerabilities, consequences, and risk mitigation options.

3.4.2 Coordinate semi-annual meetings with sub-state, state, regional, federal, and private sector representatives to implement consistent threat vulnerability risk mitigation options.

3.5   **Supply Chain Integrity and Security-** Strengthen the security and resilience of the supply chain.

Desired Outcomes:

3.5.1 Establish an authorized vendor supply/service database.

3.5.2 Establish force security for response personnel, transportation routes, and supply chains.

3.5.3 Coordinate with requesting private sector organizations during response and recovery for restoration of life safety and life essential services.

3.5.4 Establish and maintain force security and protection at operable staging and distribution sites, and mass care/prophylaxis sites throughout event operations.

4.0   Mitigation Capabilities

4.1   **Community Resilience-** Lead the integrated effort to recognize, understand, communicate, plan, and address risks so that the community can develop a set of actions to accomplish mitigation and improve resilience.

Desired Outcomes:

4.1.1 Educate and assist chief elected officials, key decision makers, emergency management, local, and private sector organizations participating in applicable federal, state, local, or public/private mitigation efforts and projects.

4.1.2 Provide direct assistance to requesting local governments on risk informed mitigation plan development and processes using a whole community approach for all hazards based on planning and whole community engagement.

4.1.3 Maintain a forum for the whole community to provide technical assistance on and monitor the progress of mitigation strategies and completed initiatives that result in the reduction or limitation of hazard impact.

4.1.4 Implement prevention programs, consistent with the strategies and initiatives outlined for a reduction in hazard impact.

4.1.5 Identify partnerships to integrate information on resilience using whole community approaches to support training and education, community-derived approaches, and continuous quality improvement process for feedback related specifically to crisis preparedness and response.

4.2   **Long-term Vulnerability Reduction-** Build and sustain resilient systems, communities, and critical infrastructure and key resource lifelines to reduce their vulnerability to natural, technological, and human-caused incidents by lessening the likelihood, severity, and duration of the adverse consequences of these incidents.

Desired Outcomes:

>**4.2.1:** Implement a long-term public information/education strategy for all hazards aimed at enhancing individual preparedness, reducing hazard impact, and educating the population base.

>**4.2.2:** Annually assess risk factors and vulnerabilities at the sub-state, state, and regional levels to identify enhancements and/or changes in posture necessary for risk reduction for the population, critical infrastructure, and key resources from all types of hazards.

>**4.2.3:** Coordinate the application for and receipt of available federal grant funding among sub-state, state, regional, federal, and private sector stakeholder for long-term vulnerability reduction campaigns.

>**4.2.4:** Coordinate planning efforts for the state population covered by a FEMA-approved Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan and/or Multi-Hazard Mitigation Strategy.

4.3   **Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment**- Assess risk and disaster resilience so that decision makers, responders, and community members can take informed action to reduce their entity's risk and increase their resilience.

>**4.3.1** Coordinate planning efforts for counties, municipalities, institutes of higher education, and other governmental and non-government organizations in completion of a joint risk assessment and hazard vulnerability analysis.

>**4.3.2** Coordinate the development of a sub-state, state, and regional resource management gap analyses for development of a comprehensive resource base using objectives driven prioritization and utilization.

>**4.3.3** Implement a comprehensive, hazard-based resource management performance objective at the sub-state, state, and regional levels.

4.4   **Threats and Hazard Identification-** Identify the threats and hazards that occur in the geographic area; determine frequency and magnitude; and incorporate this into analysis and planning processes so as to clearly understand the needs of a community or entity.

Desired Outcomes:

>**4.4.1** Review and analyze hazard characteristics and geographic vulnerabilities (frequency, duration, magnitude, scope, etc.) to identify high risk/vulnerability areas.

>**4.4.2** Review and analyze the political, geographical, logical, cyber and dependent nodes and links to identify high risk/vulnerability areas.

>**4.4.3** Utilize hazard modeling data and critical infrastructure assessments to determine critical nodes, links and cascading effects preventing effective response and recovery operations.

>**4.4.4** Utilize demographic databases to identify variances in population vulnerability against all hazards.

>**4.4.5** Utilize threat and hazard identification assessments to enhance plans and preparedness postures.

5.0 Response Capabilities

5.1   **Critical Transportation**- Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the

evacuation of people and animals, and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected areas.

Desired Outcomes:

>**5.1.1** Establish a critical transportation plan to identify primary, secondary, and tertiary ingress and egress routes for response and recovery operations.

>**5.1.2** Coordinate dissemination of transportation route plans to all stakeholders.

>**5.1.3** Implement transportation route plans to ensure transportation corridors are available for ingress and egress of response organizations (government, non-governmental, private sector, and volunteer organizations) and the public in affected areas.

5.2   **Environmental Response/Health and Safety-** Ensure the availability of guidance and resources to address all hazards, including hazardous materials, acts of terrorism, and natural disasters, in support of responder operations and the affected communities.

Desired Outcomes:

>**5.2.1** Implement and disseminate consistent general public health and safety pre-scripted broadcast prior to, during, and after events.

>**5.2.2** Implement and disseminate consistent responder health and safety protocols, procedures, and guidance prior to, during, and after events.

>**5.2.3** Implement and maintain protocols for debris management, hazardous materials recovery, the resumption of potable water, wastewater, and sanitation consistent with current environmental protection agency regulations.

>**5.2.4** Assess and monitor the health, welfare, and morale of the public and responders throughout event structures.

>**5.2.5** Implement consistent procedures and protocol for sustained transition from short-term recovery through long-term recovery.

5.3   **Fatality Management Services-** Provide fatality management services, including body recovery and victim identification; work with state and local authorities to provide temporary mortuary solutions; share information with mass care services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing persons/remains; and provide counseling to the bereaved.

Desired Outcomes:

>**5.3.1** Assess and evaluate the need to establish a fatality management structure.

>**5.3.2** Identify conditions that have potential effects on fatality management operations including geography, atmospheric conditions, location, environment, topography, and availability of adequate personnel and equipment.

>**5.3.3** Assist in final disposition of remains conducted in accordance with the coroner's office standard operating procedures.

5.4   **Mass Care Services-** Provide life-sustaining services to the affected population with a focus on hydration, feeding, and sheltering to those who have the most need, as well as support for reunifying families.

Desired Outcomes:

>**5.4.1** Identify and establish whole community partnerships for development of mass care strategies and plans addressing populations displaced during disaster.

5.4.2 Complete mass care facility specific health and safety assessments and agreements with partner agencies necessary for timely and effective activation of shelter and other mass care services, medical care and health services for populations affected during disaster.

5.4.3 Establish consistent volunteer surge/activation plans and procedures for implementation of mass care processes.

5.4.4 Develop and implement consistent plans and procedures statewide for surveillance, inspection, and monitoring of mass care sites activated during disaster.

5.5   **Mass Search and Rescue Operations-** Deliver traditional and atypical search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving the greatest number of endangered lives in the shortest time possible.

Desired Outcomes:

5.5.1 Identify local and state search and rescue assets and organizations, federal search and rescue assets, federal urban area search and rescue taskforces, and FEMA Incident Support Teams.

5.5.2 Determine organization structure, assets, mission base(s) and support structure required for each search mission or search operations area.

5.5.3 Ensure provisions for immediate health, safety, and medical care are available throughout SAR operations.

5.5.4 Ensure the provision for mental/behavioral health and critical incident and stress debriefing are available throughout operations.

5.6   **On-Scene Security and Protection-** Ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for people and communities located within affected areas and also for all traditional and atypical response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.

Desired Outcomes:

5.6.1 Coordinate on-scene force security and protection for the safeguarding of response personnel, staging areas, critical facilities, commodities, and material.

5.6.2 Coordinate and implement force security and protection for affected populations.

5.6.3 Eliminate and/or mitigate risks for further damage to persons, property, or the environment throughout response and recovery.

5.7   **Operational Communications-** Ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of security, situational awareness, and operations by any and all means available, among and between affected communities in the impact area and all response forces.

Desired Outcomes:

5.7.1 Coordinate timely communications to support security, situational awareness, and operations involved in disaster response and recovery.

5.7.2 Provide radio, telecommunications, and data systems support to local and state emergency response organizations during emergency operations to achieve interoperability.

5.7.3 Maintain communications capabilities for identified hazards and the requirements for potential operating environments, including redundancies to provide primary and alternate means of communication in case of failure in a primary system.

5.7.4 Establish and maintain timely communications to/for the public using alternative formats for continuity of government and delivery of emergency alert, warning, and/or protective action messaging.

5.7.5 Establish sufficient communications infrastructure in affected areas to support on-going life-sustaining activities and transition to long-term recovery.

5.8 **Public and Private Services and Resources-** Provide essential public and private services and resources to the affected population and surrounding communities, to include emergency power to critical facilities, fuel support for emergency responders, and access to community staples (e.g., grocery stores, pharmacies, and banks) and fire and other first response services.

Desired Outcomes:

5.8.1 Establish a common business emergency operations center (BEOC) network to coordinate public/private sector activities for response and recovery.

5.8.2 Distribute public/private sector common operating picture to coordinate restoration efforts and delivery of life essential services.

5.9 **Public Health and Medical Services-** Provide lifesaving medical treatment via emergency medical services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health and medical support and products to all people in need within the affected area.

Desired Outcomes:

5.9.1 Coordinate emergency medical services for populations requiring disaster related services resulting from a catastrophic event to avoid additional disease and injury.

5.9.2 Implement control mechanisms to prevent the spread and/or migration of foodborne, waterborne, vector borne, and other infectious diseases.

5.9.3 Deliver approved and identified medical counter measures to exposed populations and responders.

5.9.4 Establish and sustain medical surge and triage efforts in support of casualties to include transport and treatment for those likely to survive injuries.

5.9.5 Coordinate and disseminate public information on health and safety concerns along primary and alternative systems to ensure diverse populations are adequately educated and informed.

5.10 **Situational Assessment-** Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.

Desired Outcomes:

5.10.1 Utilize/distribute disaster intelligence, critical information requirements, and priority information requirements obtained from all response personnel/organizations to determine the nature and extent of the hazard and status of emergency response and recovery efforts.

5.10.2 Utilize/distribute of disaster intelligence, critical information requirements, and priority information requirements obtained from all response personnel/organizations to provide and maintain life-saving and/or life resources and activities.

6.0   Recovery Capabilities

6.1   **Infrastructure Systems-** Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.

Desired Outcomes:

6.1.1   Restore and sustain health and safety, life-safety, and life essential services necessary for community functionality.

6.1.2 Develop and establish long-term disaster recovery/community restoration plans for effected jurisdictions eligible for state and federal disaster relief funds.

6.1.3 Provide temporary and/or alternative support systems to affected communities throughout short-term and long-term recovery and restoration efforts.

6.1.4 Prioritize restoration of critical infrastructure for response and recovery in support of life safety and life essential processes/services.

6.1.5 Coordinate public/private sector response and recovery activities for long-term restoration of critical infrastructure and services.

6.2   **Economic Recovery-** Return economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in a sustainable and economically viable community.

Desired Outcomes:

6.2.1 Provide technical assistance and support in assessing economic, social, psychological, and physical damages associated with the event to develop economic revitalization and recovery strategies.

6.2.2 Develop and establish long-term disaster recovery/community restoration plans for affected jurisdictions eligible for state and federal disaster relief funds.

6.2.3 Assist in returning affected areas to a sustainable/functional economy through the incorporation of mitigation strategies, revitalization efforts, and recovery planning timelines.

6.3   **Health and Social Services-** Restore and improve health and social services networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and well-being of the whole community.

6.3.1 Conduct, analyze, and complete an assessment of impacts, risks, consequences, and vulnerabilities to community health and social services. Restore health and basic social service functions.

6.3.2 Identify, restore, and sustain critical health and safety, life-safety and life essential services in collaboration with stakeholders for the general population and at-risk populations for long-term recovery and revitalization.

6.3.3 Coordinate development and implementation of a comprehensive health and social services plan with organizations having a role in public health, medical, mental/behavioral health, with persons with disabilities/functional needs, and with special populations.

6.3.4 Coordinate the dissemination of public information on health and safety concerns along primary and alternative systems to ensure diverse populations are adequately educated and informed.

6.3.5 Provide technical assistance and support in assessing economic, social, psychological and physical damages associated with event onset to develop economic revitalization and recovery strategies and planning timelines.

6.3.6 Restore and improve community resilience to health and social service networks through mitigation, prevention, and recovery efforts.

6.4   **Housing-** Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.

Desired Outcomes:

6.4.1 Provide technical assistance and support in assessing the need for temporary housing of displaced populations in collaboration with identified/recognized health and social service organizations.

6.4.2 Establish temporary shelter and/or housing for displaced populations for temporary housing through identified/recognized health and social services organizations.

6.5   **Natural and Cultural Resources-** Protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate planning, mitigation, response, and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore them consistent with post-disaster community priorities and best practices and in compliance with appropriate environmental and historical preservation laws and executive orders.

6.5.1 Develop continuity of operations plans necessary at all identified sites for historic preservation of natural and cultural resources statewide.

Illinois Homeland Security Funds Expenditure Report as of Dec. 31, 2017

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2017

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	$16,391,500.00	$0	$16,391,500.00

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2017

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	$68,110,000.00	$0	$68,110,000.00
NonProfit Security Grant	$1,929,000.00	$0	$1,929,000.00
FY2016 Totals	$70,039,000.00	$0	$70,039,000.00

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2016

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	$16,408,500.00	$4,273,952.39	$12,134,547.61

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2016

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	$68,610,000.00	$2,710,149.52	$65,899,850.48
NonProfit Security Grant	$1,709,502.00	$261,541.95	$1,447,960.05
FY2016 Totals	$70,319,502.00	$2,971,691.47	$67,347,810.53

Band 14 Incumbent Spectrum Relocation Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2016

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Spectrum Relocation Grant	$10,783,799.92	$6,092,904.39	$4,690,895.53

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2015

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	$16,408,500.00	$14,016,729.04	$2,391,770.96

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2015

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	$69,500,000.00	$33,655,564.09	$35,844,435.91
NonProfit Security Grant	$1,345,500.00	$958,942.03	$386,557.97
FY2015 Totals	$70,845,500.00	$34,614,506.12	$36,230,993.88

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2014

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	$16,357,000.00	$16,356,999.99	$0.01

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2014

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	$69,500,000.00	$68,526,970.09	$973,029.91
NonProfit Security Grant	$1,199,850.00	$1,095,440.95	$104,409.05
FY2014 Totals	$70,699,850.00	$69,622,411.04	$1,077,438.96

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2013

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	$14,222,962.00	$14,222,516.94	$445.06

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2013

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	$67,727,836.00	$67,727,785.51	$50.49
NonProfit Security Grant	$374,300.00	$370,494.75	$3,805.25
FY2013 Totals	$68,102,136.00	$68,098,280.26	$3,855.74

State and Local Implementation Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2013

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State and Local Implementation Grant	$2,028,812.00	$1,637,088.24	$391,723.76

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2012

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	$11,852,469.00	$11,816,726.75	$35,742.25

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2012

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	$47,703,062.00	$47,666,993.09	$36,068.91
NonProfit Security Grant	$1,468,999.00	$1,467,246.61	$1,752.39
FY2012 Totals	$49,172,061.00	$49,134,239.70	$37,821.30

National Training Program (Cyber)
Federal Fiscal Year 2012

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
National Training Program—Cyber	$1,000,000.00	$529,465.40	$

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2011

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	$20,212,506.00	$20,209,147.74	$3,358.26
Citizen Corps	$322,293.00	$321,805.79	$487.21
Metropolitan Medical Response System	$281,693.00	$280,455.86	$1,237.14
Emergency Operations Center Grant	$250,000.00	$200,431.16	$49,568.84
FY2011 Totals	$21,066,492.00	$21,011,840.55	$54,651.45

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2011

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	$54,653,862.00	$54,461,362.55	$192,499.45
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant	$1,281,976.00	$940,479.66	$341,496.34
NonProfit Security Grant	$2,174,320.00	$2,020,923.94	$153,396.06
FY2011 Totals	$58,110,158.00	$57,422,766.15	$687,391.85

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2010

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	$32,556,036.00	$32,556,007.85	$28.15
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant	$1,864,500.00	$1,864,500.00	$0.00
Citizen Corps	$406,833.00	$406,833.00	$0.00
Metropolitan Medical Response System	$317,419.00	$317,419.00	$0.00
Buffer Zone Protection	$2,600,000.00	$2,580,870.72	$19,129.28
Emergency Operations Center Grant	$2,250,000.00	$2,105,215.67	$144,784.33
FY2010 Totals	$39,994,788.00	$39,830,846.24	$163,941.76

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2010

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	$54,653,862.00	$54,653,862.00	$0.00
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant	$3,570,000.00	$2,758,857.04	$811,142.96
NonProfit Security Grant	$1,422,500.00	$1,417,550.92	$4,949.08
FY2010 Totals	$59,646,362.00	$58,830,269.96	$816,092.04

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2009

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	$33,799,000.00	$33,798,999.91	$0.09
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant	$2,071,676.00	$2,068,041.90	$3,624.10
Citizen Corps	$476,536.00	$476,223.81	$312.19
Metropolitan Medical Response System	$321,221.00	$320,612.48	$608.52
Buffer Zone Protection	$3,000,000.00	$2,483,093.66	$516,906.34
Emergency Operations Center Grant	$2,250,000.00	$2,236,474.16	$13,525.84
FY2009 Totals	$41,918,433.00	$41,383,445.92	$534,987.08

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2009

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	$52,320,650.00	$51,955,611.30	$365,038.70
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant	$3,617,000.00	$3,218,513.39	$398,486.61
NonProfit Security Grant	$448,875.00	$447,568.97	$1,306.03
FY2009 Totals	$56,386,525.00	$55,621,693.66	$764,831.34

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2008

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	$34,960,000.00	$34,938,917.74	$21,082.26
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant	$1,827,339.00	$1,827,339.00	$0.00
Citizen Corps	$479,613.00	$479,613.00	$0.00
Metropolitan Medical Response System	$321,221.00	$320,815.94	$405.06
Buffer Zone Protection	$2,189,000.00	$2,032,197.28	$156,802.72
Emergency Operations Center Grant	$1,143,916.00	$1,106,583.45	$37,332.55
FY2008 Totals	$40,921,089.00	$40,705,466.41	$215,622.59

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2008

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	$45,861,500.00	$45,861,500.00	$0.00
Transit Security Grant	$25,997,331.00	$24,892,882.59	$1,104,448.41
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant	$6,000,000.00	$5,683,784.25	$316,215.75
NonProfit Security Grant	$1,694,343.00	$1,601,708.25	$92,634.75
FY2008 Totals	$79,553,174.00	$78,039,875.09	$1,513,298.91

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2007

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	$22,300,000.00	$22,300,000.00	$0.00
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention	$15,930,000.00	$15,930,000.00	$0.00
Citizen Corps	$479,659.00	$479,659.00	$0.00
Metropolitan Medical Response System	$258,145.00	$254,486.75	$3,658.25
Buffer Zone Protection	$1,540,000.00	$1,522,032.20	$17,967.80
Public Safety Interoperable Communication	$36,414,263.00	$36,411,551.01	$2,711.99
FY2007 Totals	$76,922,067.00	$76,897,728.96	$24,338.04

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2007

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	$47,280,000.00	$47,279,582.00	$418.00
Transit Security Grant	$12,837,834.00	$11,853,307.50	$984,526.50
Transit Security Grant Supplemental	$7,800,000.00	$6,819,451.02	$980,548.98
NonProfit Security Grant	$4,221,333.00	$3,964,355.02	$256,977.98
FY2007 Totals	$72,139,167.00	$69,916,695.54	$2,222,471.46

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2006

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	$19,080,000.00	$19,073,454.04	$6,545.96
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention	$18,200,000.00	$18,197,689.56	$2,310.44
Citizen Corps	$633,150.00	$633,132.18	$17.82
Metropolitan Medical Response System	$232,330.00	$232,284.48	$45.52
Buffer Zone Protection	$2,079,000.00	$1,934,321.35	$144,678.65
Chemical Buffer Zone Protection	$3,128,500.00	$2,983,615.48	$144,884.52
FY2006 Totals	$ 43,352,980.00	$43,054,497.09	$298,482.91

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2006

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	$52,260,000.00	$52,259,668.62	$331.38
Transit Security Grant	$12,500,000.00	$8,760,116.98	$3,739,883.02
FY2006 Totals	$64,760,000.00	$61,019,785.60	$3,740,214.40

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2005

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	$35,298,886.00	$35,298,593.59	$292.41
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention	$12,835,959.00	$12,835,959.00	$0.00
Citizen Corps	$448,119.00	$447,981.19	$137.81
Metropolitan Medical Response System	$227,592.00	$227,589.27	$2.73
Buffer Zone Protection	$4,348,120.00	$4,266,525.91	$81,594.09
FY2005 Totals	$53,158,676.00	$53,076,648.96	$82,027.04

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2005

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	$48,000,000.00	$47,880,039.05	$119,960.95
Transit Security Grant	$12,450,000.00	$12,438,451.52	$11,548.48
FY2005 Totals	$60,450,000.00	$60,318,490.57	$131,509.43

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2004

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	$55,841,000.00	$55,841,000.00	$0.00
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention	$16,570,000.00	$16,570,000.00	$0.00
Citizen Corps	$1,160,000.00	$1,159,817.91	$182.09
FY2004 Totals	$73,571,000.00	$73,570,817.91	$182.09

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2004

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	$39,427,251.00	$39,187,013.33	$240,237.67

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2003 Part II

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
First Responder Preparedness	$43,338,000.00	$43,338,000.00	$0.00
Critical Infrastructure Preparedness	$6,667,000.00	$6,667,000.00	$0.00
FY2003 Part II Totals	$50,005,000.00	$50,005,000.00	$0.00

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2003 Part II

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	$ 29,975,733.00	$ 29,937,711.69	$ 38,021.31

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2003 Part I

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Administration	$1,325,000.00	$1,322,307.83	$2,692.17
Equipment	$13,248,000.00	$13,244,015.35	$3,984.65
Training	$994,000.00	$993,900.19	$99.81
Exercises	$3,312,000.00	$3,312,000.00	$0.00
FY2003 Part I Totals	$18,879,000.00	$18,872,223.37	$6,776.63

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2002

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Administration	$265,000.00	$265,006.36	($6.36)
Equipment	$9,869,000.00	$9,902,186.53	($33,186.53)
Exercises	$470,000.00	$403,605.44	$66,394.56
FY2002 Totals	$10,604,000.00	$10,570,798.33	$33,201.67

State Domestic Preparedness Equipment Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2001

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Equipment	$5,765,000.00	$5,757,886.05	$7,113.95

State Domestic Preparedness Equipment Program
Federal Fiscal Year 1999

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Equipment	$525,000.00	$525,000.00	$0.00

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AASHTO	-	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
ACS	-	Alternate Care Site
AHIMT	-	All Hazard Incident Management Team
ALERRT	-	Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training
APP	-	Agency Preparedness Program
ASIS	-	American Society for Industrial Security
ATA	-	American Truckers Association
BEOC	-	Business Emergency Operations Center
BNSF	-	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway
BOMA	-	Building Owners and Managers Association
BZPP	-	Buffer Zone Protection Plan
CAD	-	Computer Aided Dispatch
CAPS	-	Chicago Alternative Police Strategy
CART	-	Combined Agency Response Team
CASM	-	Communications Assets Survey and Mapping
CBD	-	Central Business District
CBRNE	-	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives
CCMST	-	Citizen Corps Mobile Support Team
CCP	-	Citizen Corps Program
CCTV	-	Closed Caption Television
CDC	-	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDP	-	Center for Domestic Preparedness
CDPH	-	Chicago Department of Public Health
CERFP	-	CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package
CERT	-	Community Emergency Response Team
CFD	-	Chicago Fire Department
CHF	-	Computerized Hot Files
CHRIS	-	Criminal History Records Information System
CIA	-	Central Intelligence Agency
CIKR	-	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
CIRCOM	-	Critical Incident Response Command
CIS	-	Critical Infrastructure Specialist
CISSP	-	Certified Information Systems Security Professional
CJIS	-	Criminal Justice Information Systems
CLEAR	-	Citizen and Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting
CMS	-	Central Management Services
COAD	-	Community Organizations Active in Disasters
COG	-	Councils of Government/Continuity of Government
COML	-	Communications Unit Leader
COMM	-	Communications Committee
COOP	-	Continuity of Operations Plan
CPD	-	Chicago Police Department
CPIC	-	Crime Prevention and Information Center
CPPP	-	Community Preparedness Planning Process
CPSJ	-	Center for Public Safety and Justice
CRCL	-	Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
CRI	-	Cities Readiness Initiative
CRPT	-	Catastrophic Response Planning Team
CSC	-	Crisis Standards of Care
CSEPP	-	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Plan
CST	-	Civil Support Team
CSTF	-	Campus Security Task Force
CTA	-	Chicago Transit Authority
CTVAC	-	Countering Targeted Violence Against our Communities

CUSEC	-	Central United States Earthquake Consortium
DHS	-	Department of Homeland Security
DHSEM	-	Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
DWH	-	Data Warehouse
EAS	-	Emergency Alert System
EHP	-	Environmental and Historic Preservation
EMA	-	Emergency Management Agency
EMAC	-	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMAT	-	Emergency Management Assistance Team
EMnet	-	Emergency Management network
EMPG	-	Emergency Management Performance Grant
EMS	-	Emergency Medical Services
EMSC	-	Emergency Medical Services for Children
EOC	-	Emergency Operations Center
EOD	-	Explosive Ordinance Disposal
EOP	-	Emergency Operations Plan
ERT	-	Emergency Response Team
ESDA	-	Emergency Services and Disaster Agency
ESF	-	Emergency Support Function
FBI	-	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	-	Federal Communications Commission
FDA	-	Food and Drug Administration
FEMA	-	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FERP	-	Food Emergency Response Plan
FHWA	-	Federal Highway Administration
FILO	-	Fire Intelligence Liaison Officer
FIMS	-	Facility Incident Management System
FLETC	-	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
FLIR	-	Forward Looking Infrared systems
FOG	-	Field Operations Guide
FOUO	-	For Official Use Only
FRAC	-	First Responder Authentication Card
FSE	-	Full-Scale Exercise
FUSA	-	First U.S. Army
GIC	-	Gang Intelligence Coordinator
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
HAZMAT	-	Hazardous Material
HIDTA	-	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
HMEP	-	Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness
HSEEP	-	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HSGP	-	Homeland Security Grant Program
HSIN	-	Homeland Security Information Network
HURT	-	Heavy Urban Rescue Team
IACP	-	Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police
IAFC	-	Illinois Association of Fire Chiefs
IBHE	-	Illinois Board of Higher Education
I-CASE	-	Incident/Case report module
ICCB	-	Illinois Community College Board
ICLEA	-	Illinois Campus Law Enforcement Administrators
I-CLEAR	-	Illinois Citizen and Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting system
ICRI	-	Illinois Cities Readiness Initiative
ICS	-	Incident Command System
IDHHC	-	Illinois Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission
IDM	-	Identity Management
IDOA	-	Illinois Department of Agriculture

IDOC	-	Illinois Department of Corrections
IDOT	-	Illinois Department of Transportation
IDOT-A	-	Illinois Department of Transportation–Aeronautics
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
IFERN	-	Interagency Fire Emergency Radio Network
IFSI	-	Illinois Fire Service Institute
IHF	-	Illinois Hot Files
IIJIS	-	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
ILANG	-	Illinois Army National Guard
IL-TERT	-	Illinois Telecommunicator Emergency Response Taskforce
IMERT	-	Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team
IML	-	Illinois Municipal League
IMT	-	Incident Management Team
INVENT	-	Illinois Nurses Volunteer Emergency Needs Team
IPC	-	Illinois Poison Center
IPHMAS	-	Illinois Public Health Mutual Aid System
IPRA	-	Illinois Plan for Radiological Accidents
IPS	-	Illinois Pharmaceutical Stockpile
IPWMAN	-	Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network
IREACH	-	Illinois Radio Emergency Assistance Channel
IRF	-	Initial Reaction Force
ISA	-	Infrastructure Security Awareness
ISBE	-	Illinois State Board of Education
ISP	-	Illinois State Police
ISPERN	-	Illinois State Police Emergency Radio Network
ISSTF	-	Illinois Seismic Safety Task Force
ITC	-	ILEAS Training Center
ITECS	-	Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications Systems
ITTF	-	Illinois Terrorism Task Force
IVERT	-	Illinois Veterinary Emergency Response Team
IWIN	-	Illinois Wireless Information Network
JHAT	-	Joint Hazard Assessment Team
JICS	-	Joint Incident and Command System
JOC	-	Joint Operations Center
JTTF	-	Joint Terrorism Task Force
LEADS	-	Law Enforcement Agencies Data System
LEPC	-	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LMS	-	Learning Management System
MABAS	-	Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
MAMA-C	-	Mid-America Mutual Aid Consortium
MDC	-	Mobile Data Computer
MEOCS	-	Mobile Emergency Operations Communication System
MERCI	-	Medical Emergency Response Communications of Illinois
MFF	-	Mobile Field Force
MMRS	-	Metropolitan Medical Response System
MRC	-	Medical Reserve Corps
MST	-	Mobile Support Team
MVU	-	Mobile Ventilation Unit
NCBRT	-	National Center for Biomedical Research and Training
NCIC	-	National Crime Information Center

NCSA	-	National Center for Supercomputing Applications
NECP	-	National Emergency Communications Plan
NFPA	-	National Fire Protection Association
NIBRS	-	National Incident Based Reporting System
NICU	-	Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
NIMS	-	National Incident Management System
NIOSH	-	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NIPAS	-	Northern Illinois Police Alarm System
NIPSTA	-	Northeastern Illinois Public Safety Training Academy
NLETS	-	National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
NOAA	-	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	-	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRF	-	National Response Framework
NRP	-	National Response Plan
NTTF	-	National Terrorism Task Force
NVS	-	National Veterinary Stockpile
OCT	-	Office of Counter Terrorism
ODP	-	Office for Domestic Preparedness
OEMC	-	Office of Emergency Management and Communications
OLN	-	Online Learning Network
ORE	-	Operational Readiness Exercise
OSFM	-	Office of the State Fire Marshal
OSHA	-	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OVS	-	Operation Virtual Shield
PDT	-	Portable Data Terminal
PEPP	-	Pediatric Education for Prehospital Professionals
PKI	-	Public Key Infrastructure
PNG	-	Private and Nongovernmental Committee
POC	-	Proof-of-Concept
PPE	-	Personal Protective Equipment
PPERS	-	Private Provider Emergency Response System
PRD	-	Personal Radiation Detector
PRND	-	Personal Radiation Nuclear Detection
PSA	-	Public Service Announcement
PSAP	-	Public Safety Answering Point
PSIC	-	Public Safety Interoperable Communications
QRF	-	Quick Reaction Force
RAFT	-	Radiological Assessment Field Team
RAID	-	Reconnaissance and Aerial Interdiction Detachment
RCPGP	-	Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program
RCT	-	Regional Containment Team
RDD	-	Radiological Dispersal Devices
RDS	-	Regional Distribution Sites
RFP	-	Request for Proposal
RHIDE	-	Response Handbook for Incidents, Disasters and Emergencies
RIID	-	Radio-isotope Identification Detector
RIT	-	Responder Intervention Training
RPC	-	Regional Planning Coordinator
RSS	-	Receiving, Staging and Shipping
RTAC	-	Rural Transit Assistance Center
RTC	-	Regional Training Center
SABER	-	Sounding of the Atmosphere using Broadband Emission of Radiometry
SAME	-	Specific Area Message Encoding
SCBA	-	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
SCIP	-	Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan
SCUBA	-	Self Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus

SEOC	-	State Emergency Operations Center
SERC	-	State Emergency Response Commission
SHSP	-	State Homeland Security Program
SIEC	-	Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee
SIRC	-	State Incident Response Center
SLATT	-	State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training
SLGCP	-	State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness
SNS	-	Strategic National Stockpile
SOP	-	Standard Operating Procedure
SOTP	-	Special Operations Training Program
SOS	-	Secretary of State
SPEEDS	-	Special Purpose Event Expedient Decontamination System
SRT	-	Special Response Team
STARCOM21	-	Statewide Radio Communications for the 21st Century
STIC	-	Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center
STR	-	Strategic Technology Reserve
SWAT	-	Special Weapons and Tactics
SWIC	-	Statewide Interoperability Coordinator
SWMD	-	State Weapons of Mass Destruction
SWMDT	-	State Weapons of Mass Destruction Team
TEMS	-	Tactical Emergency Medical System
TERT	-	Telecommunicator Emergency Response Taskforce
THIRA	-	Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
TICP	-	Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan
TIU	-	Technical Investigations Unit
TDM	-	Travel Demand Management
TOPOFF	-	Top Official
TRB	-	Transportation Research Board
TRT	-	Technical Rescue Team
TSA	-	Transportation Security Administration
TTX	-	Tabletop Exercise
UASI	-	Urban Areas Security Initiative
UAV	-	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
UAWG	-	Urban Area Working Group
UCP	-	Unified Command Post
UPS	-	Uninterruptible Power Supplies
US&R	-	Urban Search and Rescue
VACIS	-	Vehicle and Cargo Inspection System
VDCT	-	Volunteers and Donations Coordination Team
VIPS	-	Volunteers in Police Service
VISTA	-	Volunteers in Service to America
VMST	-	Volunteer Management Support Team
VOAD	-	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
VoIP	-	Voice over Internet Protocol
VPN	-	Virtual Private Network
WMD	-	Weapons of Mass Destruction
ZIO	-	Zone Intelligence Officer