Illinois Terrorism Task Force
2018 Annual Report

Submitted to the Office of the Governor
March 1, 2019

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The Honorable JB Pritzker
Governor
State of Illinois

Dear Governor Pritzker,

On behalf of the more than 60 public safety agencies, associations and organizations that comprise the Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF), I am pleased to submit to you the 2018 ITTF Annual Report. The Annual Report is required by Illinois Executive Order 17 (2003), which established the ITTF as a permanent advisory body to the governor on matters of homeland security.

This report outlines the ITTF accomplishments in 2018 as well as initiatives for 2019. 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, 2018.

Having served as a member of the ITTF the past 2 1/2 years in my role as Executive Director of the Chicago Office of Emergency Management and Communications, I know firsthand about the collaboration, commitment and dedication of the members of the ITTF. It is an organization of public safety experts that has provided steady guidance for the State of Illinois' homeland security strategy for more than two decades.

With federal homeland security funding shrinking, last year – for the first time – the State of Illinois provided some funding for unmet ITTF needs. The $2.5 million item in the state budget had an impact in helping fill gaps left by the decrease in federal funding and maintaining the state's capabilities to plan for, help prevent and respond to acts of terrorism or natural disasters. The ITTF in 2018 prioritized school safety and cyber security in addition to strengthening the statewide public safety mutual aid response network that is considered a model for the nation.

The ITTF looks forward to serving the people of Illinois under your leadership.

Respectfully,

Alicia Tate-Nadeau
Homeland Security Adviser/Director of IEMA

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 (https://www2.illinois.gov/iema/Info/Pages/Annual-Reports.aspx).

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Table of Contents

Illinois Terrorism Task Force
2018 Annual Report Executive Summary

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. Formed in 1999 and formalized by executive order in 2003, 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 65 organizations representing local, state and federal public safety disciplines, public health and medical organizations, the 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 usually 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 by the governor and administers the State Homeland Security Program grants and the Urban Area Security Initiative grants, which are designated for Chicago and Cook County. 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 continues 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 core capabilities. Illinois' threats, vulnerabilities, and needed capabilities to address the impact of those threats are identified and evaluated annually through the comprehensive Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA). Using targets from the THIRA, the ITTF and stakeholders complete the Stakeholder Preparedness Review, which helps identify preparedness capability gaps and sustainment requirements, and then use this information to help make programmatic decisions to build and sustain capabilities, plan to deliver capabilities, and validate capabilities. The outputs of this process inform a variety of emergency management efforts, including emergency operations planning, mutual aid agreements, hazard mitigation planning, grant investment strategies, and training and exercise efforts.

Following are some of the key homeland security activities coordinated through the ITTF in 2018:

➢ The ITTF's School Safety Working Group approved more than a dozen recommendations. There is no single answer to the issue of making schools even safer. The group's deliberations made clear that the hardening of facilities, improvements in processes and the need for mental health services in schools are all critically important for school safety. The complete report updated as of November 2018 can be found at https://www2.illinois.gov/ready/plan/Documents/ITTF_School_Safety_Working_Group_Recommendations.pdf.

➢ Illinois continued to offer school and campus safety training, including classes on behavioral threat assessment and response protocol. In 2018, the School and Campus Safety Program delivered 68 educational classes to 2,736 individuals, for a total of 23,036 training hours. More than 340 K-12 entities and 81 higher education institutions were represented at the classes.

➢ The Illinois Department of Innovation and Technology (DoIT) assigned an information systems analyst to report to the Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center (STIC) one day a week to work on cyber issues. The analyst has provided insight and context to STIC personnel regarding

cyber issues and assisted in the writing of cyber intelligence products. In return, DoIT is receiving timely cyber threat information to ensure that the state of Illinois network is safe.

➢ The Critical Infrastructure (CI) Committee continued assisting in creation of the Statewide Critical Infrastructure Protection Plan. Phase I should be completed by June 30, 2019, and the entire project is estimated to be complete by 2021.

➢ Transportation representatives on the CI Committee created an ad hoc working group, the Evacuation Planning Workgroup, to review and deconflict evacuation plans for Chicago's central business district and surrounding counties. Monthly meetings are being held, with deliverables expected this spring.

➢ The Illinois Department of Transportation (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. Sixty-three instructors were certified to teach, 13,252 individuals completed training, and 24.2 percent of Illinois' training goal was achieved.

➢ IDOT and several other CI Committee members participated in a full-scale exercise at Midway Airport in June. The simulated plane crash tested several core capabilities with more than 500 participants.

➢ The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency participated in planning and executing the Enbridge Pipeline full-scale exercise in Joliet, filling the role of state incident commander in the unified command structure.

➢ Emergency Management Communications handled a total of 842 calls: 623 for Emergency Management Assistance Teams (EMAT), 152 for Incident Management Teams, 88 for Illinois Emergency Services Management Association generators, and 67 technical assistance related calls for service.

➢ The Illinois Fire Service Institute's (IFSI) Special Operations Training Program executed a first-of-its-kind, multifaceted, all-hazard exercise emphasizing operational integration and interoperability of state and federal response capabilities with 584 participants in July.

➢ A full schedule of technical rescue training and hazardous material (hazmat) classes were delivered to first responders at the operations and technician levels. A total of 148 rescue-based programs were delivered to a total of 3,661 students, and 91 hazmat courses were delivered to 2,265 students.

➢ Since 2000, the Illinois Fire Service Institute has delivered 52,827 courses to a total of 574,677 students.

➢ ILEAS continued to support six Weapons of Mass Destruction Special Response Teams. One of the regional teams, along with the Northern Illinois Police Alarm System, performed a joint operation with the Drug Enforcement Administration on a large fentanyl lab operation with multiple sites in April.

➢ ILEAS-supported regional Mobile Field Force Teams were deployed on a routine basis. Examples of 2018 activations included the ongoing protests and demonstrations related to officer involved uses of force, regional responses for other protests and events requiring additional manpower, requests by the Chicago Police Department to assist with the Chicago Marathon, and requests for the Illinois State Police to assist in a protest intended to shut down traffic around O'Hare Airport.

➢ ILEAS was selected by the Illinois Department of Public Health to manage a large four-year federal grant targeting the opioid crisis: 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. ILEAS will provide training to every law enforcement officer in the 18-county targeted area in southern Illinois. ILEAS has purchased,

distributed and tracked 966 two-packs of the drug naloxone (commonly called Narcan) to every trained officer in that region to counteract opioid overdoses.

➢ The Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team (IMERT), along with the Peoria Region 2 Medical Team the Marion Region 5 Coalition and multiple local agencies, participated in a mass casualty training at Fort Massac State Park in southern Illinois. IMERT utilized secure telemedicine technology to provide audio and visual direct from the field to physicians located remotely. The process involved using the IMERT telemedicine room on the Homeland Security Information Network. IMERT doctors and select preparedness partners were instructed on how to access the platform. Once their credentials were verified, they were able to view the accident scene in real time. Remotely located IMERT physicians were then able to communicate directly with responders at the scene.

➢ Uncontrolled bleeding is the number one cause of preventable death from trauma. The more people who know how to control bleeding before first responder help arrives, the greater the chance of survival. Utilizing the curriculum of the American College of Surgeons STOP the Bleed Program, IMERT conducted several bleeding control training sessions, including sessions at the IDPH Public Health and Health Care Coalition Preparedness Summit and the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Training Summit. Additional sessions were held in Chicago, Joliet and Jasper County. More sessions will be conducted in 2019.

Illinois' homeland security preparedness goals for 2019 include the following:

➢ The ITTF School Safety Working Group has some key recommendations awaiting action in 2019:

  ▪ Implementation of a 24 x 7 school safety tip line marketed for students and emphasizing social media. The "Safe2Tell Colorado" program is one of the successful models being studied.

  ▪ Changing the School Facilities Sales Tax and Health Life Safety Tax Levy laws to allow local school boards and communities the flexibility to narrowly expand the use of those funds to also allow for the hiring of mental health professionals and/or school resource officers.

  ▪ Development of Behavioral Threat Assessment Teams that include local school personnel, mental health professionals and law enforcement.

  ▪ Development of Site Security Assessment Teams that include local police, fire, emergency management and school officials.

➢ Maintaining a minimum of 60 EMAT personnel throughout the state who can be rapidly deployed to support communities experiencing a natural disaster or terrorist attack. 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.

➢ 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. Look at modifying state law as necessary to allow emergency management to use these resources for large-scale events.

➢ Collaborate with Illinois National Guard, IEMA, ITTF, MABAS-IL, IL-USAR, Chicago Fire Department and United States Marine Corp –Chemical, Biological Incident Response Force to design, develop and execute a joint All Hazards Command Staff tabletop exercise at IFSI.

➢ Operationalize Northeastern Illinois Public Safety Training Academy's newest confined space training prop, which promotes challenging, year-round training in a temperature-controlled environment.

➢ Equipment in Illinois Department of Public Health's Chicago laboratory will be set up, and test methods will be validated. Once complete, the Chicago laboratory will be capable of testing toxic chemical agents in blood and urine in four to six hours; examples include cyanide, nerve agents, and toxic metals in human samples.

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.

2018 Key Activities

✓ The CI Committee was able to secure a Preparedness and Response Grant to fund an eight-inch pump package that is housed at the Illinois Department of Transportation's (IDOT) Day Labor facility ready for deployment to protect critical infrastructure. It joins other pumps of various sizes that are also ready for deployment upon request.

✓ The CI Committee voted to use reallocated funding to purchase generators to be used for back-up power to assist in life/health safety situations and to help get critical infrastructure up and running during times of need.

✓ Transportation representatives on the committee 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. Monthly meetings are being held and a sunset date for deliverables is spring 2019.

✓ The newest initiative undertaken by the Critical Infrastructure Committee is to assist with the creation of the Statewide Critical Infrastructure Protection Plan (SCIPP). The contractor, Tetra Tech, was awarded the first phase of the SCIPP plan in 2018. The first set of deliverables is due in January 2019, with a Phase I completion date of June 30, 2019. The entire process is estimated to be completed by 2021.

✓ The District 4 Intelligent Transportation System Wall (IDOT) was awarded funding to cover a portion of the interconnectivity to local agencies and Illinois State Police (ISP) along with IDOT. IDOT funded the remaining dollar amount required to cover the entire scope of the project, and all work is scheduled to be completed by November 2019.

Chair
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Emergency Services
Critical Manufacturing
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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 Members
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Argonne National Laboratory

IDOT

✓ Represented Illinois at the Resilience Innovations Summit and Exchange (RISE) in Denver, Colorado, in October. The summit included strategies and best resilience practices that could be incorporated into transportation system performance activities. Participants shared effective strategies for incorporating resilience into all aspects of their infrastructure management programs; heard real-life examples of community collaboration, equity and cooperation initiatives; expanded their professional peer network; and helped create new linkages between national, statewide, local, community, and tribal organizations. RISE also gave participants an opportunity to shape the national transportation resilience research agenda for 2020-2025.

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

✓ Was established as one of the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) Advisory Committee members. The SERC consists of various state agencies, local emergency planning committees, fire services, law enforcement and industry to promote hazard communications and emergency planning.

✓ Continued as an integral member of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) Distribution Plan team with the Illinois Department of Public Health, IEMA, ISP, Illinois National Guard, Illinois Department of Corrections, CMS and the Illinois Department of Human Resources.

✓ Participated in an SNS virtual tabletop exercise (February) and a tabletop exercise (December), where over 300 participants participated either in person or by webinar.

✓ Worked with ISP and Chicago Office of Emergency Management on several planned and unplanned events that disrupted the travelling public on Chicagoland Area expressways. IDOT and numerous other state agencies worked to keep the roadways open and safe for all users. Most newsworthy were the Dan Ryan Peace March on July 7 and the Kennedy Protest on September 3.

✓ Continued implementation and delivery of the Traffic Incident Management (TIM) Training Program. Training classes were presented to highway departments, law enforcement, fire departments, emergency medical personnel, 911 centers and tow/recovery operators. The following disciplines were included in training this year: law enforcement, fire/rescue, towing and recovery, EMS, transportation/public works and other officials. Sixty-three instructors were certified to teach, 13,252 individuals participated and completed training (as of Nov. 26, 2018), and 24.2 percent of Illinois' training goal was achieved (out of 54,699).

✓ In October, the TIM coordinator represented IDOT in the American Towing Spirit Ride event in Springfield, Decatur and Urbana. The Spirit Ride, founded by American Towman Magazine, is a nonprofit venture. It pays tribute to all first responders by promoting public awareness of the Move Over Law. The "spirit" casket journey began on June 1, 2017, and has been relayed from carrier to carrier (towing companies) across the country. In 2017, the event was promoted in 140 towns and cities. In 2018, it will be relayed in 160 towns and cities. Towing companies request through the American Towman Spirit Ride website

to host the event and can take part in a 30-minute ceremony, followed by a procession to the next tow company. Illinois State Police provides escorts. Several of the dynamic message sign boards along state highways were changed to the Move Over message. Several local towing and recovery companies, police, fire, and EMS departments participated as well. During the ceremony, ISP spoke about the importance of the Move Over law, and a couple of towing individuals spoke about surviving being struck by vehicles.

✓ IDOT TIM staff attended three out-of-state conferences that addressed best practices, data collection, record retention and future concepts.

✓ The TIM Program is currently undergoing a total rewrite, exploring the possibility of reciprocity with other states and programmatic upgrades to keep up with changing laws and safety procedures.

✓ IDOT continues to provide intelligence, resources, traffic management and coordination with IEMA and other state, federal, county and local officials in response to all hazards. IDOT worked with numerous organizations to coordinate planning and response efforts using Traffic Management Plans for imposing events.

✓ IDOT, along with numerous other CI Committee members, participated in the full-scale exercise at Midway Airport on June 9. The simulated plane crash tested several core capabilities with over 500 participants.

Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network (IPWMAN)

✓ IPWMAN held its 10th annual conference in Bloomington in October. It was well attended, and several Critical Infrastructure Committee members were presenters.

✓ Currently, about 10 percent of the public works agencies within the state are members. IPWMAN has hired a marketing firm, IT company, and part-time administrative assistant to help promote

the organization and increase membership. IPWMAN increased their presence on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram to encourage agencies to join.

✓ IPWMAN has repurposed resources no longer used by other agencies. As an example, IPWMAN retrofitted trailers no longer needed by IEMA to create mobile command centers for their response operations.

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

✓ In 2018 the Illinois Emergency Operations Plan moved toward completion. This was one of the initiatives identified in last year's report.

✓ Participated in the planning and execution of the Enbridge Pipeline full-scale exercise held in Joliet (Sept. 26 and 27). Filled the role of state incident commander in the unified command structure.

✓ Attended the Regional Response Team spring and fall meetings in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Covington, Kentucky.

✓ Performed field verification of the Incident Action Plan for the Paducah/Metropolis section of the Ohio River (Aug. 7).

Mid-West Truckers Association (MTA)

MTA continues to work with both IDOT and Illinois Tollway regarding their incident management systems. The two agencies automatically generate incident reports (congestion, accidents, weather, etc.) that come to MTA, who forwards directly to trucking operations (dispatchers, safety personnel) to use in routing trucks. This system has expanded with IDOT's Gary-Chicago-Milwaukee Corridor Cooperative so that MTA can provide traffic information from Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and Ontario.

PACE

✓ Continued compressed natural gas and bus familiarization trainings with different fire/police departments.

✓ Ongoing participation in meetings with FEMA, Occupational Safety and Health Administration and IDOT when dealing with large-scale evacuations.

✓ SWAT trainings with the Chicago Ridge, Oak Lawn, and Bedford Park police departments.

✓ Bus Movements with the Oak Lawn Police Department as well as Milton Township.

✓ Tabletop and walk through exercises with the Carol Steam Post Office to combat possible anthrax attack.

✓ Trainings with Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) and Metra Rail to improve security awareness.

✓ Completion of the I-90 Flex Lanes leading through Barrington Road.

✓ North Division has a fleet of clean diesel buses with ultra-low sulfur that cuts soot emissions by 10 percent.

✓ 754-bus route that provides transportation from Lewis University to the CTA Blue Line.

Argonne National Laboratory

✓ Argonne National Laboratory staff hosted the CyberForce Competition™. This competition has worked to provide hands-on cyber education to college students and professionals, awareness of the critical infrastructure and cyber security nexus, and basic understanding of cyber security within a real-world scenario.

✓ Argonne National Laboratory provides the leadership and design for the competition, including a cyber-physical infrastructure, lifelike anomalies and constraints, and actual users of the systems. Additionally, this competition helps participants and volunteers increase their knowledge and understanding of cyber-physical threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences. Moreover, it provides

students a hands-on security approach to their team's infrastructure from their servers and virtual machines to the physical devices on their tables. The attack teams, comprised of industry representatives, government representatives and Illinois National Guard representatives work together to compromise and take down the various infrastructures. Teams also have the strain of balancing their security with usability to continue normal work operations.

2019 Committee Initiatives

- ❐ The Critical Infrastructure Committee, using input from the public and private sectors, will develop traffic management plans for catastrophic incidents for Illinois' urban areas, including the following:
  - ▪ Implement and continually update, train and exercise the evacuation plan for the Chicago central business district.
  - ▪ Implement and continually update, train and exercise the traffic management evacuation plan for the East St. Louis metro area.
  - ▪ Continue to develop and implement evacuation plans for O'Hare International Airport and Midway Airport.
- ❐ IDOT will continue the implementation of the bridge security program in Illinois.
- ❐ IDOT will continue to conduct an ongoing analysis of a broad-based climate change transportation vulnerability assessment identifying weaknesses and probable consequences.
- ❐ The goals for Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) in 2019 are:
  - ▪ Finalize state EOP annexes.
  - ▪ Continue to participate in critical infrastructure exercises and meetings.
  - ▪ Look for training opportunities to enhance preparedness and response capabilities.
- ❐ The goals for PACE in 2019 include the following:
  - ▪ PACE is looking to invest $1.7 million dollars in the enhancement of services.
  - ▪ Safety will be a continued priority for operators as well as passengers.
  - ▪ Continued trainings with police/fire departments with the many municipalities PACE services and travels through.
  - ▪ More employee input to help improve the service that PACE provides.
  - ▪ New internal processes and practices aimed at increasing communication and improving efficiency.

Emergency Management Committee

Purpose Statement

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

2018 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 842 calls for service in 2018. 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.

✓ Numerous catastrophic events throughout the U.S. (Illinois, Texas, California, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Alaska) resulted in requests to deploy emergency management assets like Illinois Emergency Management Assistance Teams and the Incident Management Assistance Team both in and out of state under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). Although none of the deployments were for terrorist-related events, maintaining such teams is value added and is a cost-effective way to protect citizens from natural and man-made events.

✓ The EM Committee continued to support 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 receiving local and statewide resource requests and tracking deployments. In 2018, EMCOM continued to conduct joint on-site inspections of the generator cache of 72, along with 12

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

support trailers with cabling for 13 generator sites. Inspections also included five mobile command trailers and four response storage trailers to ensure operational readiness

✓ 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 emphasize staffing 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.

✓ Provided education about FirstNet, which gives first responders primacy in communications transmissions during disasters.

✓ Implemented a Common Operating Platform, such as the WebEOC incident management software, to all 102 counties in Illinois.

✓ Supported over 60 communities in Southern Illinois that were affected by a water crisis in May. Critical infrastructure at the Rend Lake Conservancy District failed causing a total shut down of the regional water supply. Water distribution, sheltering and other emergency operations at the local and regional levels were required until water service was restored.

✓ Iroquois County flooding in February/March 2018 resulted in two mission orders. Damage assessment teams were utilized with 40 coordination calls, and 13 EMAT personnel responded and conducted damage assessments.

✓ Illinois sustained a one-day record number of 27 tornados in December of 2018. Sixteen EMAT personnel deployed to assist Christian County and the city of Taylorville with coordination and management in the city EOC, spontaneous volunteer management, and damage assessments throughout the county.

✓ An Illinois Emergency Services Management Association (IESMA) EMAT training exercise was conducted in conjunction with the annual training summit in Springfield April 23-27.

✓ EMCOM handled a total of 842 calls: EMAT had 623 calls, IMT had 152 calls, IESMA generators had 88 calls for service, and there were 67 technical assistance related calls for service.

✓ 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, Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network, 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 visits and inventory of all generator host sites, provided maintenance and implemented procedures/guidelines. Also, maintained monthly status records of equipment to ensure operational readiness.

✓ Revised and implemented administrative rules on what constitutes a certified exercise so that multiple jurisdictions can participate and receive credit for functional level exercises.

2019 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 of 60 EMAT personnel throughout the state who can be rapidly deployed to support communities experiencing a natural disaster or terrorist attack. 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 a realistic approach in continued training of the EMATs to not only work in the strategic EOC level environment but also enhance ICS position specific training at the operations and tactical levels. These personnel could be trained and utilized to respond to large complex disasters. In addition, the committee encourages all local emergency managers to attend the IEMA and IESMA training summits. These annual events focus on training emergency managers, first responders and other key stakeholders in disaster response and recovery processes and 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.

❐ Identify IESMA as a single source coordination point for emergency management mobile support team mission orders in the State Emergency Operations Center.

❐ 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.

❐ Begin to secure tactical and operational level interoperability communications plan statewide.

❐ Encourage the implementation of a three- to five-year statewide training and exercise program.

❐ Continue to support EMCOM's role in statewide operations and the development of a deployable resource tracking tool that can track accountability for the assets and provide cost estimates in real time. Phase 2 of project development and implementation is 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.

❐ In the absence of grant funding for emergency operations centers, the committee will work to enhance the interoperability and training of the affected jurisdictions. Continue efforts to support regionalized EOCs or virtual expansion of existing EOCs and multi-agency coordination centers.

❐ Support existing state programs for volunteer management and spontaneous volunteer management and continue to provide assistance and training to local emergency management agenciess for program development.

❐ Incorporate additional agencies' and entities' goals, objectives and missions into the Emergency Management Committee.

❐ Participate in the promotion, training and deployment of the "Stop the Bleed" program, which will provide school districts with lifesaving knowledge and resources as part of the Illinois School Safety initiative.

❐ The EM Committee will continue to research and promote a patient tracking system and fatality management processes that can be utilized in a mass casualty and/or mass care scenario.

❐ The EM Committee will continue to research the feasibility of encouraging public universities to install generator transfer switches to ensure that large facilities could be utilized in the event of a catastrophic mass care event.

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.

2018 Key Activities

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

✓ Demand remains high for the hazardous materials family of classes and also for rope operations classes (prerequisite for all technical rescue courses). During 2018 IFSI executed two of the new NFPA 1072-Hazmat Technician level courses. Hazmat course delivery numbers and highlights include the following:

- Ninety-one IFSI hazmat courses were delivered to a total of 2,265 students

- IFSI delivered hazmat training to Industrial Rescue Team members from University of Illinois Facilities and Services, Belleville Hospital, Emerald Materials and Canadian Pacific.

- IFSI delivered one ProBoard accredited hazmat awareness/operations courses to 34 first responders from the National Hazardous Chemicals Emergency Rescue Response Base in Huizhou, China.

- Completed transition of IEMA Hazmat State Instructor program to IFSI Moodle/database platform, placing all IEMA/Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness training under one IFSI umbrella.

- Updated the hazmat awareness and operations curriculum to meet NFPA 1072. The new curriculum includes the mission specific competencies of personal protective equipment, mass decontamination, technical decontamination, product control, and detection, monitoring and sampling.

- Developed a ProBoard Challenge Exam for hazmat awareness and operations. This allows students who took their hazmat awareness and operations training elsewhere the

opportunity to have their knowledge and skills tested and receive national ProBoard certification.

- IFSI's hazmat program delivered a 90-minute presentation on "Training the Next Generation Hazmat Responder" at the Midwest Hazardous Materials Conference in Northbrook, Illinois.

- IFSI's hazmat program trained two officers from the Hong Kong Fire Services Department and two Chinese first responders in the Hazardous Materials Technician level course.

- The IFSI Rail Emergency Response Program delivered three Flammable Liquids by Rail Awareness courses, reaching 70 students. Additionally, the program delivered two online courses reaching 32 additional students.

✓ IFSI's rescue-based programs (Technical Rescue Training programs, Vehicle and Machine Rescue program, Responder Intervention Team Program, and Agricultural/Grain Bin Rescue program) delivered 148 courses/classes to first responders and MABAS team members across Illinois—a total of 3,661 students.

- A total of 247 first responders went through the full Responder Intervention Team Rescue Technician 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.

- A total of 224 first responders went through the shorter RIT Basic class.

- During the Illinois Firefighters Association's 2018 Conference in October at IFSI-Champaign, 18 students attended the RIT Basic Course, and 14 students attended a 12-hour Vehicle and Machinery Operations course.

- The IFSI Responder Intervention Team Rescue Technician Program was again on the national stage at the Firehouse Expo in Nashville, Tennessee (Oct 2018). The RIT instructors presented two eight-hour classes on RIT basics. Seventy-two first responders from across the nation attended the two separate days of the RIT basic training.

- Vehicle Machinery Program delivered two Vehicle Machinery Operations Courses and two Vehicle Machinery Technician course in the southern part of Illinois for the first time in many years.

- IFSI's Special Operations Training Program executed a first-of-its-kind, multifaceted all-hazard exercise emphasizing operational integration and interoperability of Illinois and federal response capabilities July 23-27 at IFSI and Chicago. IFSI SOTP was the exercise lead for planning, design, resourcing, control and safety for this one-of-a-kind exercise, which had 584 participants. Participants included United States Marine Corps – Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF), IEMA, MABAS, Illinois Search and Rescue Task Force I (USAR TF1), Illinois Incident Management Team (IL-IMT), Illinois State Police – State Weapons of Mass Destruction Team, Chicago Police Department, Chicago Fire Department, Office of Emergency Management Chicago, Illinois Secretary of State Bomb Squad, Champaign County Emergency Management Agency,
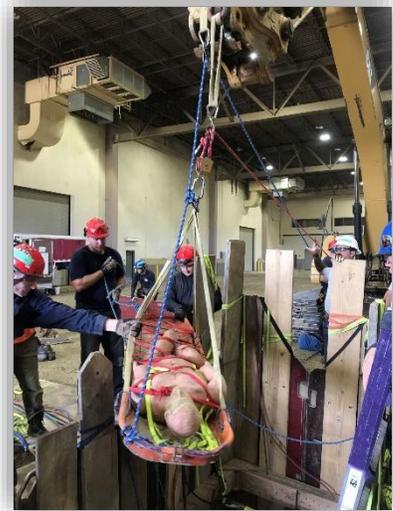
Champaign/Urbana/Savoy/Cornbelt Fire Departments, Office of the Illinois State Fire Marshal, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign (UIUC) College of Veterinary Medicine (provided farm animals for decon training), UIUC Department of Rehabilitation Education Services, women's wheelchair basketball team (provided non-ambulatory "patients" for decon training). Organizational involvement/hosting agencies included IFSI, Chicago Fire Department, Chicago Police Department, Chicago Mayor's Office, University of Illinois at Chicago, and Chicago Department of Transportation.

- ▪ The IFSI SOTP TRT program continued to have student enrollment from across Illinois and from numerous states, building upon its reputation as the best hands-on rescue training in the U.S. Other IFSI SOTP (hazmat and TRT), Vehicle Machinery Operations/Technician and Grain Bin Rescue program accomplishments included:

  - • Vehicle Machinery Operations and Technician courses continued to work with and utilize extrication tools from leading-edge equipment manufacturers to provide first responders the opportunity to use the latest tools.

  - • The Structural Collapse Program completed the Instructor Field Guide to provide consistent reference material and teaching methods to the newly hired instructors.

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

- ✓ The IFSI NIMS Program offers training on the NIMS doctrine in three major categories as described below.

ICS Series (Incident Command System) – The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Emergency Management Institute provide a standardized training curriculum that qualified instructors and teaching institutions can utilize to train first responders. IFSI conducts the ICS series via traditional classroom and simulated exercises in order to best connect the students with the topic.

Course	# of courses	# of students
ICS 100 – Intro to Incident Command	2	19
ICS 300 – Intermediate ICS	8	260
ICS 400 – Advanced ICS	8	262
ICS 402 – Overview for Senior/Executive Officials	3	82
ICS 700 – National Incident Management System	2	18

All-Hazards Position Specific – The goal of the NIMS ICS All-Hazards Position Specific Training Program is to provide advanced level training for personnel responsible for managing incidents of greater complexity than those typically encountered during routine operations.

Course	# of courses	# of students
All Hazards Finance/Administration Section Chief	1	16
All Hazards Incident Commander	1	18
All Hazards Incident Management Team	3	84
All Hazards Liaison Officer	1	26

All Hazards Logistics Section Chief	2	39
All Hazards Operations Section Chief	1	16
All Hazards Planning Section Chief	2	41
All Hazards Resource Unit Leader	1	19
All Hazards Safety Officer	2	27
All Hazards Situation Unit Leader	1	18

Command and General Staff

IFSI offers the Command and General Staff Course through a cooperative agreement with the National Fire Academy. The Command and General Staff Course takes the components of the ICS 300 and 400 courses to an operational level.

Course	# of courses	# of students
Command & General Staff for Local Incident Management Teams	8	288

2018 saw a 100 percent increase from 2017 in the number of IFSI NIMS/ICS students and the number of classes delivered by IFSI.

IFSI Training Delivered Since ITTF Inception*

	2000-2013**	2014	2015***	2017****	2018****	Total
Courses	41,975	5,334	1,968	1,956	1,594	52,827
Enrollment	480,324	32,427	20,520	20,716	20,690	574,677
Student Hours	4,597,974	329,105	207,472	230,969	263,974	5,629,494

* These numbers reflect student and class totals funded by a multitude of sources.
** Beginning in 2012, "courses" includes 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 to the training committee for purposes of this submission/accounting.
**** These numbers do not include IEMA student numbers from Chicago Police Department.

✓ MABAS continued to provide emergency, rapid response and sustained operations for jurisdictions or regions stricken by an overwhelming event generated by man-made, technological, or environmental threats. MABAS serves local fire agencies, MABAS divisions, state of Illinois agencies, and Cook County Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) -Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. It provides a systems-based resource allocation and distribution network of robust traditional and nontraditional fire-EMS-rescue and special operations teams for emergency and sustained response within and outside of the state of Illinois. MABAS mobilizes and deploys a sustained response including fire, emergency medical services, hazardous materials, technical rescue, water rescue, urban search & rescue (US&R), and incident management assistance teams to prevent the loss of life, human suffering and further damage to property.

✓ MABAS conducted three Rapid Resource Response "Triple R" Task Force exercises, nine dispatch center exercises and one Swiftwater Rescue Team exercise.

- ✓ MABAS continued with corrective actions in maintaining response ready status of statewide special operations teams:
  - ▪ 39 Hazardous Materials Teams, probationary status: 2016 – 0, 2017 – 0, 2018 – 2
  - ▪ 37 Technical Rescue Teams, probationary status: 2016 – 8, 2017 – 6, 2018 – 6

- ✓ Maintained response ready status of statewide special operations teams (hazmat, TRT and swiftwater) through certification training. A total of 41 certification classes were held for 393 students (14,891 total instruction hours).

- ✓ Maintained 16 water rescue and recovery teams statewide while establishing a baseline MABAS capability policy for each. The team validation process has been completed.

- ✓ Supported two swiftwater statewide rescue teams sponsored by Cook County UASI. The two teams have achieved response ready status.

- ✓ MABAS continued securing contract addendums from member agencies to achieve FEMA reimbursement policy compliance for declaration of disaster responses. The number of compliant agencies in 2018 was 1,043 (89.52 percent). MABAS has ceased active solicitation of non-member agencies. Solicitation of compliance will only take place in agencies undergoing a change in leadership.

- ✓ MABAS continued credentialing general firefighting and special operations team members. MABAS credentialing staff conducted an audit of all outstanding Tier II credentials and deleted cards no longer valid due to retirements or other forms of separation. Following is a summary of the 2018 credentialing efforts:
  - ▪ General firefighting - 4,269 issued (56 percent complete)
  - ▪ Hazardous materials - 695 issued (89 percent complete)
  - ▪ Technical rescue - 646 issued (87 percent complete)
  - ▪ Water rescue - 225 issued (90 percent complete)
  - ▪ US&R - 212 issued (88 percent complete)

- ✓ Decontamination vehicle refurbishment included completion of one additional unit in 2018. This completes the program of refurbishing all 25 decontamination vehicles deployed throughout the state.

- ✓ MABAS operations staff continued to issue field cot systems to divisional expedient shelter systems that have not been upgraded to the new standard. Approximately 10 divisional expedient shelter systems remain to be upgraded.

- ✓ MABAS US&R team activities include the following:
  - ▪ Continued preparation for Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) review and assessment planned to occur in 2019. Two MABAS-Illinois staff members now serve in the role of assessor for US&R team accreditation reviews under EMAP direction. A MABAS-Illinois staff member serves on the National US&R Standards Workgroup.

  - ▪ US&R conducted numerous monthly training, planning and exercise activities in 2018 following the FEMA US&R team standard wherever possible. These activities resulted in 28,725 team member training hours involving 220 US&R team positions.

  - ▪ MABAS US&R members attended FEMA certification courses for technical search specialist, logistics specialist, confined space and rope technician.

- Major US&R team vehicles and equipment were utilized 426 times at exercises and events.

- In response to an Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) request from North Carolina due to flooding caused by Hurricane Florence, a US&R Type II Swiftwater Rescue Team responded. Ten team members with logistical support spent 14 days in Riegelwood, North Carolina, supporting rescue operations in the region.

- MABAS US&R team also participated in a MABAS statewide "Triple R" Task Force exercise, involving multiple response agencies at the Marseilles National Guard Training Center in April.

- MABAS US&R participated in the statewide "Chicago Response" exercise with the USMC CBIRF unit. US&R members were part of the "Triple R" response for this exercise in Chicago and Champaign.

- MABAS US&R and the MABAS/Cook County swiftwater teams completed water rescue specialist and boat operator position task books during joint training sessions. These swiftwater teams trained with the members from Cook County Sherriff's Department on wide area boat-based search and rescue operations to incorporate a force protection element.

- MABAS US&R trained with Cook County law enforcement agencies on tactical operations for CBRNE responses

✓ MABAS Operations Section staff activities included the following:

- Operations field branch chiefs focused on several matters involving the 69 MABAS divisions, including the following:

  - Staff assistance visits to all divisions focusing on a comprehensive readiness checklist for MABAS division response preparedness, equipment inspection and records verifications.

  - 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 (CAD) System.

  - Confirming and auditing divisional statewide special operations teams' response ready roster personnel qualification records and team equipment inventories.

  - Distribution of new STARCOM radios supplied by the Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS) to various operations divisions.

  - Placement of two new emergency response tow/transport vehicles in service.

  - Collaboration with the Cook County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management and the Chicago Office of Emergency Management and

Communications on their Threat Hazard Identification Risk Assessment and Stakeholder Preparedness Review.

- ▪ MABAS statewide operational activity included various exercises, extra alarm divisional activity and real-world events:
  - "Triple R" Rapid Resource Response exercise held at the Marseilles National Guard Training Center in April. Five divisional mobile response teams, along with a component of the US&R Team, participated, as well as more than 108 rescuers and MABAS support staff.
  - MABAS division extra alarms for 2018 totaled more than 3,650 incident activations of the MABAS system, with 58 of the 69 MABAS divisions reporting.
  - Interdivisional TRT Team response (Divisions 48, 46 and Division 56 Hazmat Team) to the Taylorville tornado in December.
  - Participated in a major response exercise in July at two locations. A Chicago site and the Illinois Fire Service Institute in Champaign. Participants included eight MABAS divisional special response teams, Chicago Fire Department, Illinois Task Force 1 US&R Team and other agencies. Over 765 rescuers, evaluator/controllers and support staff participated at the two sites.
  - Supported various divisional active shooter and mass casualty exercises throughout the state.
  - MABAS event standby – Command support for 2018 included the Chicago Marathon, Chicago Trial Verdict, and BMW Golf Championship in Lake Forest.

- ✓ MABAS Fire Service information sharing activities included:
  - ▪ Distributing pertinent intelligence information on 926 real-world events.
  - ▪ Current number of authorized information receivers is 270 - an increase of 58 members from 2017.
  - ▪ Seven fire department officers participated in the Statewide Terrorism Intelligence Center Fire Service Fellowship Program.

- ✓ Maintained an ongoing effort to cope with tenured fire chiefs' and command officers' retirements through an educational and development outreach program to MABAS agency leaders of tomorrow: instituted a social media information outlet through several conduits that resulted in 2,762,302 views in 2018, and developed an awareness and educational curriculum regarding MABAS-Illinois resources, response system and member agency support initiatives.

- ✓ Maintained an effective finance, administrative and grant accountability system that produced and released 589 purchase orders for acquisitions, overtime reimbursements and vendor services; processed 6,691 invoices for payment of products, services and reimbursements; issued 950 checks for services, products and reimbursement; completed reimbursements to MABAS member agencies for real-world EMAC mission assignments; and participated in four audits by federal grant funds program administrators and insurance auditors with no significant compliance observations or findings.

- ✓ Improved MABAS Readiness Center (MRC) facility response preparedness, hardening and security features.
  - ▪ Added video surveillance cameras to MRC remote storage building. Replaced several older analog video cameras with modern digital devices to improve coverage in the MRC.

- Continued the development of a published systems user guide and operation of the electronic systems in the communications room of the MRC's Mobility Control Center. Began the process of evaluating needed upgrades and modifications to the Center.

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

- Completed annual IDOT safety inspections of all semi-trailers (11 units).

- Renewed issuance of IDOT weight and balance waivers for all MABAS owned vehicles.

- 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 MRC-based fixed and mobile generator equipment – four systems.

✓ Continued multiyear pursuit of new revenue sources to address future capital equipment replacement needs and establish a secure funding source for future operations. MABAS staff provided presentations, testimony, risk assessment, planning sessions and capability demonstrations:

- Reached federal representatives through the Metropolitan Fire Chiefs Association.

- Met with Cook County representatives to chart the future training and exercise needs of first-responders in the UASI area.

- Invited to participate in a follow-up discussion to the National Mutual Aid Technology Initiative sponsored by FEMA.

✓ The 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 ITTF funding. NIPSTA recognizes the increasing importance of separate disciplines training together in order to provide a seamless transition when responding to actual events. The following trainings conducted at NIPSTA in 2018 were supported with ITTF funding:

- A total of 117 students trained in confined space operations, rope rescue operations, trench rescue operations, trench rescue technician, and vehicle machinery operations.

- Incident Command System Courses: ICS 300 (14 students) and ICS 400 (39 students).

✓ The Illinois Incident Management Team is an advanced "all-hazard" type 3 incident management team available as a mutual-aid resource to agencies and jurisdictions in the state of Illinois for planned events and critical incidents. IL-IMT saw a number of changes in 2018. The team changed its administrative functions from having an advisory board with two "co-chairs" from the team to having the team incident commanders be the administrative body and make the policy decisions for the team. It became clear that the old process was causing gaps in information flow, and work was not getting done. A point of contact was established for all outside agencies to use, ensuring information flows to the proper individuals on the team.

✓ The team continued to network with various response agencies and mobile support teams in the state to enhance response capabilities and increase professional development through deployments, networking, recruiting, team development, training and drills/exercising.

✓ IL-IMT participated in several outside exercises. Two of the larger ones were the July exercise at IFSI in Urbana and Chicago and an Illinois Plan for Radiological Accidents (IPRA) exercise in Hennepin County in August. The July exercise included coordination with a federal military team, the IL USAR TF-1, the Chicago Fire Department and other fire departments in Chicago and Urbana. The IPRA exercise saw several team members working in State Unified Area Command.

✓ Members of the team worked with IEMA and the Illinois Emergency Services Management Association to build the new position specific training requirements (509s) for State Unified Area Command (SUAC). IEMA included these in their new vision of positions in the table of organization in the SUAC. This vision was tested as part of the Hennepin County IPRA exercise. The team was a champion for the new IEMA administrative rule.

✓ IL-IMT members worked at several events and incidents as part of agency-to-agency mutual aid, including flooding in northern Illinois, a county fair, and the December tornado in Taylorville. In addition, several members deployed to the western states during the summer and fall to work at wildfires. These deployments provided valuable training and experience for the members.

✓ Two team members attended the All Hazard Incident Management Team Association national conference in North Carolina in December. They were able to connect with the Florida team to assist in managing the conference. Good contacts were made with this team and others that will likely result in a partnership for additional training in the upcoming year.

✓ Eight members took position specific classes. Five team members completed task books and were officially qualified in six positions. The team now has 32 members qualified in 72 positions.

2019 Initiatives

IFSI

❒ Complete development of the NFPA Hazmat Specialist courses for rail, cargo tank, and intermodal.

❒ Complete transition from the HazMat Tech B course to the two-week Hazardous Materials Technician Training Course based on the new NFPA 1072 standard.

❒ Collaborate with Illinois National Guard, IEMA, ITTF, MABAS-IL, IL-USAR, Chicago Fire Department and United States Marine Corp –Chemical, Biological Incident Response Force to design, develop and execute a joint All Hazards Command Staff tabletop exercise at IFSI.

❒ Deconstruct and reconstruct the structural collapse operations wood frame collapse pile in order to incorporate current NFPA objectives, lessons learned and more realistic training.

❒ Continue to evaluate, maintain, and enhance the current training props in order to deliver the best hands-on training in the state of Illinois and the nation. Begin and complete construction of the special operations training prop that includes tower rescue, confined space rescue, and fixed facility training in order to continue compliance with the most current NFPA 1006 requirements.

❒ Collaborate with the IFSI NIMS/Leadership Development Team to identify, explore and integrate simulation software into hazmat incident command level training.

❒ Continue to increase first responder statewide capabilities in high intensity "technical rescue of rescuers" by expanding the delivery of the 50-hour RIT Rescue Technician course.

❒ Deliver IFSI RIT training at Firehouse Expo in Nashville, Tennessee, in October 2019; deliver a RIT 50-hour course in Chattanooga, Tennessee, for Chattanooga Fire; continue to develop ways and opportunities to deliver the RIT program training across Illinois.

❒ Complete update of curriculum for Vehicle Machinery Operations/Technician Program to the new NFPA standard. Deliver training to more remote parts of the state.

❒ Create a NIMS Instructor Development Program to provide all IFSI NIMS instructors with the latest information and education.
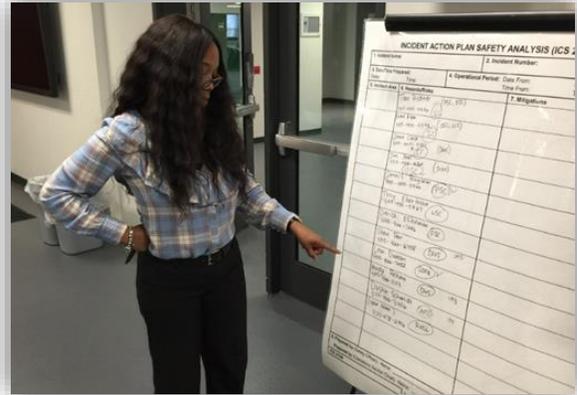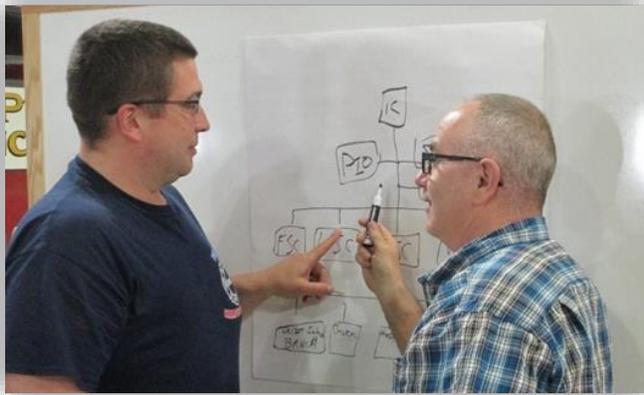
❒ Update NIMS curriculum as it becomes available from FEMA/Emergency Management Institute, based upon the revised NIMS doctrine.

❒ Develop an action plan to institute the prioritized NIMS Program opportunities for improvement as identified in the 2018 SWOT Analysis.

❒ Evaluate simulation technology for an enhanced learning environment in the NIMS Simulated Exercises.

❒ Work with the National Fire Academy on the update to the Command and General Staff Course.

MABAS Illinois

❒ MABAS will continue its efforts to secure a sustained, non-federal, funding source to reduce MABAS' reliance on federal grant sources.

❒ Initiate a comprehensive divisional reporting system that improves the documentation of MABAS activities and equipment usage on a statewide basis.

❒ Improve Fire Service Intelligence Officer Liaison Program effectiveness throughout the statewide MABAS division system. Encourage greater participation at the local level.

❒ Streamline Tier II 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 and update as needed MABAS Field Operation Guide manuals and statewide mobilization of CAD system.

- ☐ Institutionalize MABAS telecommunications, communications and dispatch dispatcher training seminars and statewide plan applications for 9-1-1 dispatchers within a formalized educational platform.

- ☐ Review, update and manage Geo mapping system software and update all graphic mapping displays as source master documents.

- ☐ Support, review, and coordinate updated source and master document file in MABAS databases to assure accurate and timely document availability.

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

- ☐ Complete MABAS information technology systems modernization and hardening project.

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

- ☐ Develop stronger partnerships between IL Task Force 1 and MABAS divisions.

- ☐ MABAS and US&R Task Force 1 will participate in the 2019 Urban Search and Rescue Joint Task Force/Region 5 full-scale exercise

- ☐ Identify the top three to five most frequent areas of deficiency from exercise AARs and develop a division focused awareness and corrective action plan.

- ☐ Improve divisional statewide special operations teams' readiness and deployment capabilities in all functional areas where necessary. Focus on multi-jurisdictional joint exercise opportunities.

- ☐ Review current EMAC request reply process and recommend changes as needed.

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

- ☐ Evaluate current MRC facility maintenance requirements, security gaps and budget planning requirements.

- ☐ Publish field guidance and awareness circulars, suggesting preventative maintenance tips and repair guidance actions associated with divisionally assigned MABAS assets. Utilize electronic media platforms to enhance distribution of this information.

- ☐ Improve readiness and safety requirements of MABAS owned semi-trailers through annual IDOT safety inspection requirements and current IDOT weight and balance waivers for all MABAS owned trucks.

- ☐ Complete accreditation process for Urban Search & Rescue Team.

- ☐ IL-IMT is in the process of purchasing additional equipment to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of its response. Team leadership will continue to network and promote the IL-IMT so that more people know of its capabilities and how it can be of service.

NIPSTA

- ☐ Continue to support MABAS technical rescue/special operations teams in both initial and ongoing educational opportunities.

- ☐ Operationalize NIPSTA's newest confined space training prop, which promotes challenging, year-round training in a temperature-controlled environment.

- ☐ Continue to increase the use of technology in technical rescue and incident command training programs through increased integration of the Advanced Disaster Management System.

- ☐ Promote innovative mobile training opportunities that meet the evolving needs of local first responders and other public service agencies.

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.

2018 Key Activities

ILEAS

✓ ILEAS is a consortium of governmental agencies that have signed a common mutual aid agreement based on the Northern Illinois Police Alarm System (NIPAS) and the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System. To date, 916 law enforcement agencies have signed the agreement. Illinois has 1,030 non-federal law enforcement agencies.

✓ The ILEAS Training Center marked its 10th year of operation. Since June 2008, the Training Center has hosted 2,857 events involving over 57,000 attendees. In 2018, 6,154 people attended 300 training and planning workshops representing 51,000 student hours. More than 120 events are already scheduled for 2019 (as of Dec. 19, 2018). The Training Center has made a significant impact on public safety training in Illinois and the Midwest. In 2018, ILEAS collected $108,031 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 (ILETSB) 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 2018 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.

✓ ILEAS developed an online database that stores nearly 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. Queries among telecommunicators and officers have resulted in a list of approximately 130 external assets from first responder entities and government units. This database is updated on a semi-annual basis like the internal resource database.

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

✓ 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 assistance exceeds the ability of a stricken agency to respond with its normal resources. The affected agency makes one phone call to ILEAS with its specific resource needs, and the ILEAS system responds by providing those resources from wherever they are located 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 2018, agencies utilized the ILEAS Mutual Aid Agreement 220 times. This 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.
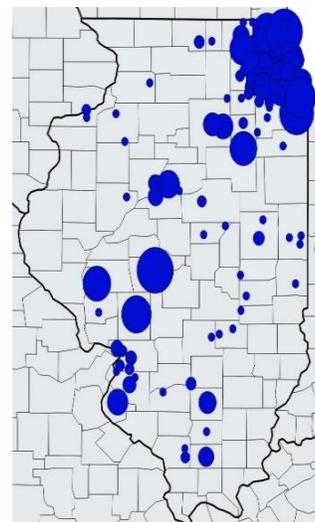
✓ ILEAS supports six Weapons of Mass Destruction Special Response Teams (WMD SRT). The regional teams consist of 24-45 experienced SWAT officers (NIPAS team ranges from 75-100 officers), each trained and equipped to handle the human element during a WMD or potential WMD incident. Exercises to validate the teams' operational capabilities were conducted using Federal Emergency Management Agency Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program Exercise Guidelines. In 2013, evaluators of the process began validating two SRT teams at once, to ensure they were integrated and tested in an interoperable validation exercise. This process started requiring teams to show the ability to plan and

execute joint missions. In 2018 four teams (Regions 8 and 9/11, as well as SRT NORTH and NIPAS SRT) 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, and during the first part of 2018 the consolidation of Region 2 and Region 3 into other teams was completed. Region 3, along with most members of Region 2, were combined with Region 4 and became SRT NORTH. The remaining members of Region 2 (who were geographically closer) merged into the Region 6/7 team. The success of these mergers cannot be overstated. SRT North completed their validation exercise in the latter part of 2018 (along with NIPAS) and performed in an exemplary manner, which is unilaterally impressive considering the assimilation of other team members and getting them all to perform as a cohesive unit in that short period of time. SRT NORTH and NIPAS also performed a joint operation with the Drug Enforcement Administration in the Chicago area for a large fentanyl lab operation with multiple sites in April. The operation resulted in sizable quantities of hazardous and unlawful controlled substances being safely collected and maintained for prosecution, as well as seizure of significant illicit business funds related to the investigation.

✓ ILEAS supports 10 regional Mobile Field Force (MFF) Teams, all identically trained and outfitted with equipment to ensure uniformity. 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 2018 included the ongoing protests and

demonstrations related to officer involved uses of force, regional responses for other protests and events requiring additional manpower, requests by the Chicago Police Department to assist with the Chicago Marathon, and requests for the Illinois State Police to assist in a protest intended to shut down traffic around O'Hare Airport. All of those deployments were handled with minimal disruptions and no reported injuries or damage.

✓ 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 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. The exercises are designed to test the readiness capabilities of individual ILEAS members, squads and platoons. The use of skills based scenarios ensures every ILEAS MFF officer feels competent and confident in deployment tactics (including a re-tooling of arrest tactics/procedures) and verbal and non-verbal communication, which is particularly important because a usual deployment consists of individual squads from multiple teams. Demonstrated tasks range from simple hand signals to eight-person arrest tactics for violent offenders. Three of the MFF teams (Regions 4S, 6 and 7) passed the validation exercise in 2018 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. 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 five new MED ENG EOD 10 bomb suits. These suits use cutting edge technology to protect bomb techs and replace suits purchased by ILEAS in 2014 that are nearing expiration. The ultimate goal is to outfit all EOD teams supported by ILEAS with these new suits, but at a price of approximately $35,000 per unit (including helmets), the purchase will be spread over several years. As evidenced by this major purchase, ILEAS continues to work with all EOD teams to provide equipment and training vital not only to the effectiveness and interoperability of the teams but also in support of all law enforcement in Illinois. Additionally, ILEAS is currently working with the FBI Hazardous Devices School located at Redstone Arsenal in Alabama for their consideration of the ILEAS training center as a "regional hub" for EOD training and courses, which would greatly benefit EOD teams in Illinois and the greater Midwest.

✓ 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 a liaison to approximately 100 law enforcement agencies, 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 continually meet with chiefs, sheriffs and senior law enforcement commanders to assess department needs and work toward fulfilling them.

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, where information is 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. 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 2018, ILEAS staff members made 1,239 agency visits across the state. Additionally, 787 phone contacts and 459 other service related tasks were completed. Staff attended 567 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.

RPCs assist ILEAS member agencies during the planning phase of many large-scale events. ILEAS liaisons deploy to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) State Emergency Response Center to field resource requests for personnel and equipment. Requests are vetted and assigned priority based on the type and magnitude of the incident. Additionally, RPCs deploy to the field to support on-scene incident commanders with personnel and asset resources upon request. RPCs bring years of skill and experience to emergency and disaster incidents, both unexpected and pre-planned. Examples include the 41st annual Chicago Marathon and annual Naperville Marathon, numerous protest activations in various locations across the state, missing persons search in Macoupin County, flooding evacuation in Marseilles, and working with the Illinois Department of Corrections to conduct a number of K-9 facility searches.

Significant exercises for which RPCs assisted in design, participation and/or as evaluators included the following: Strategic Technology Reserve (STR) Plug and Play exercise in Urbana, McHenry County Court House active shooter exercise, Dark Web II Statewide Exercise United States Attorney's Office for Central District tabletop exercise for a terrorist incident in Springfield, joint active shooter exercise with the military forces stationed at Great Lakes Naval Station, and a number of joint exercises with the Illinois National Guard to test the interoperability and deployment capabilities of multiple communication platforms.

✓ ILEAS is an active participant in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) at IEMA. During 2018, 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. 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 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 LMS to complete internal training sessions, and this significantly expanded in 2018.

✓ ILEAS was selected by the Illinois Department of Public Health to manage a large four-year federal grant targeting the opioid crisis: 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. Of the 100 agencies in that area, 71 of them have signed agreements to participate in the program, 62 of them have completed the training, certifications and received naloxone, and 597 officers have completed the online training. ILEAS has purchased, distributed and tracked 966 two-packs of the drug naloxone (commonly called Narcan) to every trained officer in that region to counteract opioid overdoses.

✓ ILEAS was selected by the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) to provide LMS services to 5,000 IDOT employees across Illinois. IDOT staff develops the curriculum and oversees the users, and ILEAS manages the LMS delivery system.

✓ ILEAS entered into an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Illinois Coroners' Training Board (ICTB) to provide web, membership and LMS services for all coroners throughout Illinois. This involves documenting requirements, certifications and standards as promulgated by the ICTB, tracking staff for all 102 counties, and tracking training completed both in and outside of LMS.

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

- Facilitated and managed numerous communications-focused training classes and exercises across the state.

- 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.

- Grant-funded communications and IT equipment was distributed to the Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications Systems (ITECS) and Unified Command Post (UCP) teams, and training was provided. Equipment included a large format printer plotter for the UCPs and upgrade of Multi Band Radio for ITECS and UCP both. The 9/11 License Plate funds were used to provide grants to the ITECS and UCP teams to continue to extend the life of the communication assets, focusing on preventative maintenance and repairs.

- 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, a direct result of incidents like the Missouri protests where secure communication was needed.

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

- 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.

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

- Integration of land mobile radio, broadband data, satellite, GIS, AUXCOMM/amateur radio, field IT needs, and public alert and warning under a singular structure for planning, strategy development and eventual deployment.

- Bolstered communications capability through monthly radio drills; requesting the ITECS, UCP and Illinois Medical Emergency Response Teams (IMERT) test satellite systems every other month; maintaining and coordinating statewide radio cache resources; maintaining satellite service for ITECS, UCP, and IMERT; and continuing to maintain all technology capabilities and field interoperable communications for all teams.

- Sustainment of deployables: developed additional SC21 portable cache cases, developed SC21 base station case radios with power supply, tested and maintained portable batteries throughout all teams with the use of a battery analyzer, supported UASI satellite service for ITECS and other support costs, purchased KVL4000 encryption key loaders, and trained personnel on encryption.

ILETSB

✓ The Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board (ILETSB) Executive Institute remained active in the delivery of comprehensive educational programs addressing homeland security topics through innovative education, training, research, publications, and services. Following are the Executive Institute's major accomplishments in 2018:

- The Center for Homeland Security Leadership (CHSL) continued to serve command and executive public safety leaders within Illinois. The CHSL mission is to enhance the knowledge and understanding of homeland security for today's public safety leaders through innovative education, training, publications, and services to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from homeland security incidents.

- The ILETSB Executive Institute continued to partner with 14 regional Mobile Team Units that deliver in-service training to local and state law enforcement officers along with other public safety persons. Through the partnership, the Executive Institute sponsored 56 SHSP intelligence and information-sharing workshops related to terrorist prevention activities for 1,356 officials, supervisors, line officers, and other public safety personnel totaling 16,800 workshop hours throughout. Five UASI intelligence and information-sharing workshops were held with 83 officials, supervisors, line officers, and other public safety personnel totaling 1,368 workshop hours.

- ILETSB Executive Institute Division of Research, Education and Training conducted research on emerging trends and issues related to homeland security and anti-terrorism.

- The editors of the Law Enforcement Executive Forum, a scholarly, peer-reviewed journal, continue to seek homeland security scholarly research articles from academics and practitioners globally. The following article was published: Jamie Johnson and Heriberto Urby, J. (2018, May). To Live for Another Day: Surviving Catastrophic Disaster. Law Enforcement Executive Forum, 18(2), 1-9.

- Identified homeland security initiatives and informational needs from local law enforcement through the Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center (STIC) liaison program. This is a collaboration between the ILETSB Executive Institute and STIC. Eleven law enforcement officers and six fire service officers participated in the liaison program. Approximately 416 requests for information came into STIC from officers whose agencies have participated in the liaison program.

- Continued to publish the homeland security-related newsletter *Homeland Security News*. The bimonthly newsletter reaches a target audience of more than 3,000 public safety practitioners.

- The Online Learning Network (OLN) is a virtual learning environment that manages and delivers training to the public safety community at any time throughout the day or night. The following homeland security related courses are available in OLN: Gangs; Human Trafficking; Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) Awareness; Counterterrorism Awareness; Homeland Security Orientation; and Telecommunications Emergency Response Training. Five hundred and eighty-eight officers are enrolled, and 756 officers completed homeland security courses in OLN.

- Designed homeland security centric curriculum for the new ILETSB Executive Institute Leadership, Empowerment, Advancement and Development (LEAD) Series. The LEAD program's tiered approach to leadership development is designed to prepare today's emerging public safety leaders, from first-line supervisors through senior-level managers and administrators, to succeed in an ever-changing professional environment and to effectively meet the challenges of the future. Each level builds on and enhances the skills learned at the previous level.

School and Campus Safety Program

The Illinois School and Campus Safety Program, administered by Western Illinois University, continues to serve K-12 schools and higher education institutions through the delivery of educational programs, research, and technical assistance. Below is a list of major accomplishments in 2018.

✓ Awarded a grant ($996,598) for the Illinois Behavioral Threat Assessment Initiative from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance STOP School Violence Threat Assessment Program for K-12 schools to build capacity in support of behavioral threat assessment teams at the local district level.

✓ Co-chair, Illinois School Safety Work Group of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force.

✓ Continued to serve K-12 schools and higher education institutions through 68 educational classes, reaching 2,736 persons totaling 23,036 training hours. More than 340 K-12 entities and 81 higher education institutions were represented at the classes.

✓ Advanced partnerships with members of the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium to increase Illinois' statewide training capacity.

✓ Created the Illinois School and Campus Safety Resource Center website for K-12 and higher education.

✓ Met with representatives of the Illinois School Resource Officer Association regarding school safety training programs and mandated school resource officer training.

✓ Presented at various conferences and training summits:

- Illinois New Chiefs of Police Orientation on the recommendation of the Illinois School Safety Work Group.
- Participated in a panel discussion of the Illinois School Safety Work Group recommendations at the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Training Summit.
- Participated in the U.S. Department of Education School Preparedness Leadership Group Meetings.
- Exhibited materials and served on panel at the Illinois Association of School Boards: Joint Annual Conference in Chicago.
- Presented at the Illinois School Safety Conference in Mount Prospect.
- Presented at the Illinois High School Association and the National Federation of State High School Association Conferences in Oakbrook and Chicago.
- Presented behavioral threat assessment for McHenry County Office of Emergency Management.
- Presented recommendations of the Illinois School and Campus Safety Workgroup to the Logan County Emergency Management Agency.
- Presented recommendations of the Illinois School and Campus Safety Workgroup to the Illinois Sheriff's Association conferences in East Peoria.
- Presented behavioral threat assessment for the Illinois School Nurses Association.
- Presented for the Illinois High School Association on developing emergency operations Plans for statewide events.

✓ Researched trends and issues related to K-12 and higher education school and campus safety.

✓ Expanded the comprehensive database of K-12 and higher education institutions in Illinois.

✓ Expanded a comprehensive listing of school and campus related websites throughout the U.S. for K-12 and higher education.

SWMDT

✓ The State Weapons of Mass Destruction Team (SWMDT) is an elite team made up of Illinois State Police (ISP) SWAT operators, ISP Vapor Wake K-9s, ISP commercial vehicle officers, weapons of mass destruction subject matter experts and Illinois Secretary of State hazard device operators. Team members are trained to the specialist level and can perform operations in any WMD environment. The team provides statewide coverage and is internationally recognized as the only tactical team with the capability of handling the human threat in a WMD event as well as classifying the chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive threat at hand. Support units to the SWMDT include the Illinois National Guard 5th Civil Support Team and the Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team.

✓ The SWMDT annual training regimen is determined by the current terrorist trends and identified soft targets within the state. Training occurs on a daily basis and consists of tactical training, dignitary protection, maritime training, repelling, hazardous materials/CBRNE/WMD, sampling/evidence collection/chain of custody, decontamination, and threat recognition training. Specialized training is conducted on, but not limited to, improvised explosive devices, active shooter, radiological classification, Joint Hazard Assessment Team (JHAT) Operations, environmental monitoring, detection, classification of hazardous materials, intervention/interviewing, and critical decision-making.

✓ Capabilities of the SWMDT are validated through bi-annual tabletop, drill, or full-scale exercises to provide the highest level of prevention, deterrence, detection and response possible for the citizens of Illinois.

✓ The SWMDT trains and exercises annually with the FBI, military branches, state response agencies, regional and local teams to ensure cohesive coordination during prevention, deterrence, detection and response missions. In 2018, the SWMDT participated in five multi-jurisdictional and multi-discipline exercises that tested the core components of the SWMDT along with their partners in response. Topics covered were active shooters; barricaded subjects; cartel investigations involving heroin, cocaine, and fentanyl; hazardous materials such as chemicals, radiological materials, and explosives; water-way security, maritime operations; and prevention, deterrence and detection of terrorist threats.

- FBI Coordinated Terrorist Attack – Feb. 13
- Isotope Crossroads (Radiological) – April 24
- US Attorney's Office Central District – May 16
- SWMDT/US Marine Corps FXE – July 23
- Great Lakes Naval Academy – Sept. 29

**The CBRNE scenarios were held in conjunction with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program federal training standards. All exercises were a successful test of multiple objectives that were tied back to the FEMA core capabilities list utilizing the many different elements of SWMDT.

✓ The SWMDT has the capability to identify explosives on moving and stationary targets through the Vapor Wake K-9 Program. The two Vapor Wake K-9s have been utilized over the past three years, with 106 specific prevention, deterrence and detection missions in 2018 alone. This capability has greatly increased the ability to prevent or intercept explosives that could be used in a WMD terrorist attack in any venue within the state.

✓ An integral component of the SWMDT is the Secretary of State Hazardous Device Unit (SOS HDU) that supports and adds to the capability of the team. The SOS HDU provides explosive expertise through operators and K-9s who can detect explosives during all missions of the SWMDT and have successfully responded to over 199 calls this year. The SOS HDU personnel provide pre-sweeps of venues that host large or high-profile events as well as real-time explosive detection, identification, and mitigation. This past year, the SOS HDU has increased its capability by acquiring more efficient and innovative detection and identification equipment and continues to seek out the most advanced and innovative technology to better protect the state's assets.

✓ The SWMDT was operational on a wide range of events with the mission to prevent, deter and detect any possible terrorist attack and/or WMD deployment. The missions provided a multitude of actions from the various components of the SWMDT: site surveys of critical infrastructures, pre-event hazardous material sweeps, JHAT monitoring during events, mass casualty medical capabilities, dignitary protection, improvised explosive device/vehicle borne improvised explosive device detection including suspicious package response and assessment, sampling and identifying unknown materials, crowd control and surveillance, intelligence fusion/distribution, open source intelligence analysis and immediate action teams for active shooters. The Vapor Wake K-9 program has been an asset and welcomed capability of the team. This capability has greatly increased the ability to detect, deter and intercept explosives that are being transported on humans with the intent of being used as weapons of mass destruction in crowded venues. As threats continue to increase, requests for the SWMDT's capabilities has greatly increased, especially in the Chicago region. The team provides a presence with monitoring capability and a

tactical quick reaction force response that no other team can provide. The SWMDT has supplied assets to over 250 operations since Jan. 1, 2018.

STIC

✓ The Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center (STIC) is a "one-stop" resource for police officers and public safety officials to obtain information related to criminal activity, terrorism, and public safety. Analysts perform a thorough search of all available databases and resources, thus reducing the need to make numerous contacts with various organizations. By belonging to the national network of fusion centers, STIC can quickly obtain information that is shared with partners regarding national trends and critical incidents.

✓ STIC's all-crimes and all-hazards approach has led to the development of public safety outreach programs, the goal of which is to provide mutually collaborative communications and information sharing between the fusion center and public safety partners to enhance public safety and provide support in the fight against terrorism and criminal activity. The following public safety programs are available:

- Emergency Management
- Infrastructure Security Awareness (Private Sector)
- Fire Service
- School Safety
- Public Health
- Cyber Security
- Disaster Intelligence
- Dispatch Center
- Election Officials
- Traffic Intelligence
- Jail Intelligence

✓ STIC, along with the Illinois State Board of Elections, Illinois National Guard, and the Illinois Department of Innovation and Technology (DoIT), provided support during the mid-term election to 107 county election authorities and local election commissions regarding any criminal, cyber, or voter suppression activities. STIC monitored national information-sharing platforms and provided indicators of possible cyber attacks to local information technology professionals. All information was also shared with federal agencies.

✓ In October, ISP was awarded a $200,000 grant under the FFY18 STOP School Violence Threat Assessment and Technology Program from the Office of Justice Programs, U. S. Department of Justice. These grant funds will be used to develop a School Safety Tip Line, which is one of the recommendations of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force School Safety Working Group.

✓ At the Illinois State Fair, STIC spearheaded a project using online mapping tools, digital applications, and cellular devices pre-loaded with maps and fair-related details. Verizon provided 50 smartphones to troopers assigned to the fair detail, and apps were used to track the location of each trooper, report incidents, view details, and send notifications to each phone. An overview of all incidents was provided via a dashboard at the ISP headquarters on the fairgrounds, which was then used to update command on the status of an event. This digital approach to public safety during a long-term event was extremely effective.

✓ DoIT assigned an information systems analyst to report to STIC one day a week to work on cyber issues. The analyst has provided insight and context to STIC personnel regarding cyber issues and assisted in the writing of cyber intelligence products. In return, DoIT is receiving timely cyber threat information to ensure that the state of Illinois network is safe.

✓ The STIC Public Safety Room was activated 18 times in 2018 in support of significant weather events.

- ✓ Local law enforcement officers were invited to apply for a two-week fellowship to immerse them in all of the resources available at STIC. In 2018, 21 officers participated in this program.

- ✓ STIC continued to expand non-law enforcement information sharing programs through in-person meetings, daily information dissemination, and monthly webinars. Following are the membership numbers for each of the program areas:

  - ▪ School Safety – 1,166
  - ▪ Private Sector – 402
  - ▪ Emergency Management – 230
  - ▪ Public Health – 245
  - ▪ Fire Service – 256
  - ▪ Cyber Security – 116
  - ▪ Dispatch Center - 86

2019 Initiatives

ILEAS

❑ ILEAS will continue to evaluate and improve the validation exercises for Weapons of Mass Destruction Special Response Teams and Mobile Field Force and 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.

❑ ILEAS will continue to conduct comprehensive reviews of the number and configuration of sponsored special teams. Using the recent consolidation of Region 2, 3 and 4 WMD SRT as a model, ILEAS will continue to streamline operations to make the most effective use of available homeland security grant funding.

❑ ILEAS will begin the bi-annual validation of the nine ITECS and the 13 UCP vehicles. Each vehicle and equipment will be inventoried and inspected. The teams that support them will be exercised and tested for their ability to operate the equipment appropriately.

❑ ILEAS communications staff plan to implement system-wide encryption for all capable special teams radios.

❑ 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 of the center's operation. In 2019, ILEAS will continue to work with a local architect to conduct a feasibility study to remodel the remaining wings of the building.

❑ ILEAS will continue to support the Illinois Department of Public Health Naloxone distribution grant program by continuing to train public safety officials and provide Naloxone to first responders in selected rural counties.

❑ ILEAS plans to continue to grow the LMS capability to provide more public safety training.

ILETSB

❐ Identify intelligence information and training needs of first responders at the front line, supervisor, management, and executive levels.

❐ Collaborate with national subject matter experts, STIC, and other all-hazards entities to identify areas of interest and emerging issues.

❐ Continue to develop and seek planning workshops and training for Illinois law enforcement and other public safety agencies.

❐ Continue to update and offer law enforcement intelligence sharing planning workshops, delivered through the 14 Mobile Team Units, to more than 37,000 local law enforcement personnel throughout the state of Illinois addressing Vision 2020 Priority #1. The various workshops will ensure that local public safety officials have access to the most current and comprehensive training and education available to prepare them for any realized and/or emerging threats posing a risk or vulnerability to the state for facilitation of standardized and safe implementation of response and recovery duties.

❐ Explore grant solicitations and seek internal and external partners/stakeholders.

❐ Continue to develop partnerships with local, county, state and federal public safety entities to increase law enforcement officers' preparedness to prevent and respond to pre-operational activity and other crimes that are precursors or indicators of terrorist activity.

❐ Continue to host current online courses and develop module-based courses in the following topical areas to be added to the Online Learning Network: school violence, homegrown terrorism, and emerging homeland security issues for executives.

❐ Publish homeland security and counter-terrorism related articles in the scholarly-reviewed journal Law Enforcement Executive Forum and publish the bimonthly newsletter for all public safety first responders.

❐ Collaborate with Western Illinois University Geographic Information System Center to identify areas of underserved agencies, Online Learning Network training, areas of interest and emerging issues.

❐ Continue to enhance homeland security content for the ILETSB Executive Institute LEAD Series.

❐ Partner with the Illinois Fire Service Institute to host three offerings of the All-Hazards Incident Management Team course.

School and Campus Safety Program

❐ Expand the Illinois School and Campus Safety Resource Center website for K-12 and higher education and continue building resources based on user feedback.

❐ Continue to serve K-12 schools and higher education institutions through educational programs, research, and technical assistance.

❐ Work with national subject matter experts including the Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools (REMS) Technical Assistance (TA) Center, New Mexico Tech, Louisiana State University, and Sigma Threat Management Associates on new and expanded curriculum, which will increase training capacity across the state.

❐ Support Regional offices of Education and their professional association in strategizing trainings on school safety.

❐ Develop classroom and web-based curriculum and continue to review current K-12 and higher education course offerings and revised the content.

❒ Continue strategic planning, utilizing research from user needs assessment of the educational community in Illinois, statewide threat and hazard identification and risk assessment, National Domestic Preparedness Consortium partners, as well as ITTF subcommittees for Law Enforcement Mutual Aid, Emergency Management, and Illinois School Safety Work Group partnerships.

❒ Support the Peoria County Regional Superintendent Safety Round-Up.

❒ Continue working on expanding online and web-based learning, including reviewing the option of including online scenario-based training.

❒ Continue expanding, reviewing, and updating statewide K-12 and higher education directories.

❒ Partner with the National Weather Service on their School Guide to Developing an Effective Severe Weather Plan.

❒ Identify school safety training needs for the Illinois School Resource Officer Association.

❒ Attend and present at various conferences and training summits and seek professional development.

❒ Conduct research related to school and campus safety and seek partners in external grant proposals.

❒ Support the newly formed Illinois higher education emergency managers group.

❒ Collaborate with the Central Illinois Coalition Active Response Planning on engaging school/education partners in emergency planning integration with healthcare providers.

❒ Collaborate with the Troops to Teachers School Safety Repository Project.

SWMDT

❒ SWMDT personnel will continue to obtain high level evidence collection, monitoring, and sampling training in the areas of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive threats. As trends change and threats increase, the team will seek out the most advanced, innovative technology and training necessary to detect, deter, and prevent or respond to a terrorist attack.

❒ Continue monthly and quarterly WMD training. Two or more full-scale exercises will be conducted during 2019. Exercises will continue to focus on building relationships with ILEAS and Mutual Aid Box Alarm System, as well as federal and local response agencies.

❒ Procure science detection equipment to increase the team's ability to detect and identify in the field fentanyl and fentanyl derivatives that are a threat to law enforcement and responder safety. Early detection of this deadly drug through electronic/hands-off analysis is the key to saving lives.

❒ Maintain, refurbish and/or replace critical assets to support mission in the areas of monitoring equipment, personal protective equipment, robotics, tracking software, and armored vehicles.

STIC

❒ Increase integration with Cook County and Chicago Police intelligence units and fusion centers from neighboring states.

❒ Manage the Threat and Inappropriate Communications process for the state of Illinois.

❒ Continue the request for information process and extended services from STIC to all police agencies in Illinois.

❒ Continue to integrate the Cyber Crimes and Disaster Intelligence initiatives into STIC and Illinois public safety initiatives.

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.

2018 Key Activities

✓ Built capacity to respond to potential chemical terrorism threats. The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH), Division of Laboratories, was funded by the Illinois Terrorism Task Force to purchase equipment needed for LRN-C Level 2 testing methods, allowing Illinois to have local capacity to test for agents used for chemical terrorism in the state. In 2018, Illinois purchased some of the equipment needed to set up the laboratories, such as tables, chemical cabinets and refrigerators. IDPH has also awarded a contract to Perkin Elmer, which will allow the agency to purchase the testing instruments. Throughout this process, IDPH has been working with chemical terrorism subject matter experts on test method development to guide the equipment purchase requirements.

✓ The Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team (IMERT) is a 501c3 nonprofit organization of volunteer health care providers 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. There are currently 176 deployable team members.

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 planning and training that include a medical response element.

✓ IMERT collaborated with multiple preparedness partners and participated in the following projects:

Chair
Illinois Department of Public Health

Vice Chair
Illinois Association of Public Health Administrators

Voting Members
American Red Cross

Collaborative Healthcare Urgency Group

Illinois Central Management Services

Illinois Coalition of Community Blood Centers

Illinois College of Emergency Physicians

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Illinois Department of Agriculture

Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team

Illinois Public Health Mutual Aid System

- Cook County Homeland Security: Weather Watcher Tabletop Exercise
- Strategic Technology Reserve Functional Exercise, Urbana
- Chicago Stroger Hospital and citywide exercise, "Highly Contagious Outbreak"
- Overview of the Catastrophic Incident Response plan at the IDPH SNS Pandemic Flu Tabletop Exercise
- Planning and execution of a multi-agency mass casualty training in Metropolis
- Long time contributor to the IDPH/Chicago Department of Public Health Crisis Standards of Care Project, including participating in community engagement and training activities such as a tabletop exercise with multiple health care entities at the IDPH Public Health and Health Care Coalition Preparedness Summit.
- Conducted multiple STOP the BLEED trainings
- Continued participation with the Emergency Medical Services for Children (EMSC) Pediatric Preparedness Workgroup.

✓ Many areas in Illinois lack pediatric experts on a daily basis, a gap further exacerbated during a large-scale disaster. To help address this, a specialty team of pediatric physicians and advanced practice nurses has been developed: the Pediatric Care Medical Specialist (PCMS) 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, recruitment for this team is an ongoing effort. In May, a training was conducted utilizing Lurie's Children's Hospital telemedicine technologies and Community First Hospital in Chicago.

✓ IMERT, along with the Peoria Region 2 Medical Team (RMERT), the Marion Region 5 Coalition and multiple local agencies, participated in a mass casualty training at Fort Massac State Park in southern Illinois. Thirty local Boy Scouts and other volunteers served as patient actors. A variety of moulage techniques were used to simulate various injuries, and the actors were coached on how to react to the first responders. The scenario was a vehicle traveling at a high rate of speed crashing into a crowd of children. Injuries ranged from life threatening to minor. Local EMS, emergency management, Metropolis Fire and Law Enforcement, along with officers from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, responded alongside the IMERT and RMERT health care providers. The patients were triaged and treated. Nearby Massac General Hospital also participated by accepting the "critical" patients to their Emergency Department.

IMERT utilized secure telemedicine technology to provide audio and visual direct from the field to physicians located remotely. The process involved using the IMERT telemedicine room on the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN). IMERT doctors and select preparedness partners were instructed on how to access the platform. Once their credentials were verified, they were able to view the accident scene in real time. Remotely located IMERT physicians were then

able to communicate directly with responders at the scene. The utilization of telemedicine technology has great promise for improving patient care at disasters and mass casualty incidents.

✓ According to the American College of Surgeons, uncontrolled bleeding is the number one cause of preventable death from trauma. The more people who know how to control bleeding before first responder help arrives, the greater the chance of survival. Responding to significant interest from communities around the state, IMERT began an effort to provide bleeding control training. Utilizing the curriculum of the American College of Surgeons STOP the Bleed Program, several training sessions were conducted, including sessions at the IDPH Public Health and Health Care Coalition Preparedness Summit and the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Training Summit. Additional sessions were held in Chicago, Joliet and Jasper County. Three hundred and thirty individuals completed the training, with 45 also completing the train-the-trainer portion. More sessions will be conducted in 2019.

✓ The Illinois Pediatric Preparedness Workgroup developed a guidance document titled *Pediatric Disaster Preparedness Guidelines for Hospitals, Third Edition* to assist hospitals and other health care entities in addressing the unique needs of children in disaster planning. Historically, the needs of children have been overlooked in disaster planning at the local, state and federal levels. There are nearly 3 million children under the age of 18 in Illinois, with nearly 800,000 under 5 years of age, so it is critical that Illinois is prepared to address their needs. In the event of a disaster or crisis, children are considered a vulnerable population and are at higher risk than adults due to their anatomical and physiological differences. This document outlines the specific needs of children and reviews various strategies and resources that can assist in addressing those needs.

✓ The Illinois Pediatric Preparedness Workgroup was established in 2002 under the oversight of the Illinois Emergency Medical Services for Children program (a collaborative partnership between the Illinois Department of Public Health and Ann and Robert H. Lurie Children's Hospital). The workgroup consists of volunteer representatives from various health care, emergency management and professional organizations throughout the state. Its primary mission is to identify best practices and develop resources to assist in assuring that the special needs of children within Illinois are addressed during a disaster event. The workgroup promotes the inclusion of pediatric components into local and state disaster planning activities; disseminates pediatric specific guidelines, resources and training materials; and provides guidance to health care organizations, emergency management entities and other professionals throughout the state who need to manage the needs of children during/after a disaster. The workgroup is responsible for the Illinois ESF-8 Plan: Pediatric and Neonatal Surge Annex, which outlines the state response and provides guidance at the local level during any disaster event that results in a surge of pediatric patients.

✓ Working with an ad-hoc project steering committee, a Functional and Access Needs/At-Risk Populations Annex has been drafted for the IDPH ESF-8 Plan. At-risk populations are defined as vulnerable groups with additional needs during a disaster and include children, elderly, pregnant women, those with access/functional needs, pre-existing health conditions (including behavioral health), limited English proficiency, homelessness, and low socioeconomic status. This annex outlines the state public health response in addressing the needs of these populations during a disaster event. The final draft of the annex was presented to each of the 11 health care coalitions to

obtain their feedback and will be finalized in early 2019. In addition, a companion Data Report was developed, which outlines public access data sources that can assist in quantifying these populations at the state and local level.

✓ The workgroup revised the *Disaster Mental Health Response for Children self-study educational module*, which is a narrated one-hour module that provides education and resources to prepare health care professionals to identify the needs of pediatric survivors and provide appropriate support that can assist children in returning to their pre-disaster levels of functioning. The module is available online on both the IDPH ITRAIN learning management system and the University of Illinois at Chicago Public Health Learning System.

✓ The workgroup coordinated 10 School Nurse Emergency Care courses during 2018. This three-day course was attended by 230 school nurses. The course consists of lectures and participation in hands-on skill stations, including a pediatric mass-casualty triage exercise. This course has been revised over the years by the Illinois EMS for Children program to ensure that it remains consistent with current practice standards and provides school nurses with pediatric emergency and disaster preparedness education and resources.

✓ The Pediatric Preparedness Workgroup conducted a communication functional exercise with the IMERT PCMS Team. This is a specialty team of pediatric physicians and advanced practice nurses that will provide remote consultation during a disaster via various communication technologies. Many areas in Illinois do not have local access to pediatric experts, a situation further exacerbated during a large-scale disaster. This exercise utilized telemedicine capabilities through Lurie Children's Hospital to test notification of team members, communication and information sharing, patient visualization and other capabilities.

2019 Initiatives

❒ Perkin Elmer will work with Chicago laboratory staff to set up equipment and begin validating the test methods in the IDPH laboratories. Once this effort is complete, the Chicago laboratory will be capable of testing toxic chemical agents in blood and urine in four to six hours. Analysis of cyanide, nerve agents, and toxic metals in human samples are examples of Level 2 testing capabilities. Once this process is completed, the Chicago laboratory will officially be designated as Level II within the Centers for Disease Control Laboratory Resource Network. There are 34 laboratories throughout the United States with this capability.

❒ IMERT will collaborate with health care coalitions and health care providers to provide STOP the Bleed trainings in communities across the state.

❒ IMERT will continue to develop and utilize the HSIN platform for information sharing for situational awareness/telemedicine from a public health and medical perspective during trainings and real-world events.

❒ IMERT will collaborate with IDPH, Regional Health Care Coalitions and local public health on issues related to catastrophic medical surge and the utilization of alternate care systems, specifically alternate care site operations.

❒ The Pediatric Preparedness Workgroup will finalize the Functional and Access Needs/At-Risk Populations Annex and forward it to the IDPH All-Hazards Section Chief to process the document for adoption into the State ESF-8 Plan.

❒ The workgroup will review and revise the antibiotic instructional brochures used for mass antibiotic prophylaxis/treatment in the event of an inadequate supply of liquid suspension. These brochures provide parents/caregivers with step-by-step instructions on how to create a liquid suspension from tablets/capsules and properly dose children based on their weight.

❒ The workgroup will develop three separate training webinars that focus on key pediatric preparedness topics, addressing decontamination, pediatric evacuation and reunification of unaccompanied children.

❒ The workgroup will further develop the Pediatric Care Medical Specialist team and continue to conduct communication exercises with the team and IMERT. The workgroup will continue to support educational programs throughout the state that enhance the preparedness of health care professionals in appropriately treating the critically ill/injured child, including the School Nurse Emergency Care course, JumpSTART Pediatric Mass-Casualty Triage training, and the Pediatric Education for Prehospital Professionals course.

Illinois Terrorism Task Force Organizational Chart

Governor

Governor's Homeland Security Advisor

School Safety Working Group

ITTF Chair

Illinois Emergency Management Agency (State Administrative Agency)

Council of Chairs

Critical Infrastructure Committee

Emergency Management Committee

Transportation Subcommittee

Fire Services Mutual Aid Committee

Emergency Services Subcommittee

Critical Manufacturing Subcommittee

Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Committee

Info. Technology/Comms Subcommittee

Public Health Committee

Facilities Subcommittee

Utilities Subcommittee

Illinois Terrorism Task Force Membership*

Ameren
American Public Works Association
American Red Cross
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 County Engineers
Illinois Association of Public Health Administrators
Illinois Association of School Boards
Illinois Board of Higher Education
Illinois Campus Law Enforcement Administrators
Illinois Coalition of Community Blood Centers
Illinois College of Emergency Physicians
Illinois Commerce Commission
Illinois Community College Board
Illinois Coroners Association
Illinois Council of Code Administrators
Illinois 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 Innovation and Technology
Illinois Department of Military Affairs
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Illinois Department of Public Health
Illinois Department of Transportation
Illinois Department on Aging
Illinois Emergency Management Agency
Illinois Emergency Services Management Association
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Illinois Health and Hospital Association
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
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
Nicor Gas
Office of the Illinois State Fire Marshal
Peoples Gas and North Shore Gas companies
Quad Cities (Moline-East Moline-Rock Island)
Regional Superintendents of Schools
Secretary of State Police
Will County Emergency Management Agency

Advisory Members

Argonne National Laboratory
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Federal Emergency Management Agency Region V
Federal Railroad Administration
Illinois Broadcasters Association
Illinois Commerce Commission
Illinois Governor's Office
Offices of the United States Attorneys
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, 2019

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   <u>**Housing**</u>- 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   <u>**Natural and Cultural Resources**</u>- 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, 2018

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2018

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	$15,712,000.00	$0	$15,712,000.00

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2018

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	$68,000,000.00	$0	$68,000,000.00
NonProfit Security Grant	$3,890,267.00	$0	$3,890,267.00
FY2018 Totals	$71,890,267.00	$0	$71,890,267.00

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2017

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	$16,391,500.00	$6,240,867.00	$10,150,633.00

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2017

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	$68,110,000.00	$1,726,730.00	$66,383,270.00
NonProfit Security Grant	$1,929,000.00	$960,211.00	$968,789.00
FY2017 Totals	$70,039,000.00	$2,686,941.00	$67,352,059.00

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2016

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	$16,408,500.00	$14,716,263.73	$1,692,236.27

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2016

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	$68,610,000.00	$25,698,580.13	$42,911,419.87
NonProfit Security Grant	$1,709,502.00	$849,489.00	$860,013.00
FY2016 Totals	$70,319,502.00	$26,548,069.13	$43,771,432.87

Band 14 Incumbent Spectrum Relocation Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2016

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Spectrum Relocation Grant	$ 10,744,477.03	$10,744,477.03	$0.00

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2015

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	$16,408,500.00	$16,408,458.00	$42.00

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2015

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	$69,500,000.00	$68,559,163.00	$940,837.00
NonProfit Security Grant	$1,345,500.00	$1,331,921.00	$13,579.00
FY2015 Totals	$70,845,500.00	$69,891,084.00	$954,416.00

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	$68,526,970.00	$973,030.00
NonProfit Security Grant	$1,199,850.00	$1,095,441.00	$104,409.00
FY2014 Totals	$70,699,850.00	$69,622,411.00	$1,077,439.00

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	$947,053.46

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

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

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
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
CHSL	-	Center for Homeland Security Leadership
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
DoIT	-	Department of Innovation and Technology
DWH	-	Data Warehouse
EAS	-	Emergency Alert System
EHP	-	Environmental and Historic Preservation
EMA	-	Emergency Management Agency
EMAC	-	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMAP	-	Emergency Management Accreditation Program
EMAT	-	Emergency Management Assistance Team
EMCOM	-	Emergency Management Communications
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
ICTB	-	Illinois Coroners' Training Board
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
IEPA	-	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
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
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
MRC	-	MABAS Readiness Center
MST	-	Mobile Support Team

MTA	-	Mid-West Truckers Association
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
PCMS	-	Pediatric Care Medical Specialist
PDT	-	Portable Data Terminal
PEPP	-	Pediatric Education for Prehospital Professionals
PKI	-	Public Key Infrastructure
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
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
SOS HDU	-	Secretary of State Hazardous Device Unit
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
SUAC	-	State Unified Area Command
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
TIM	-	Traffic Incident Management
TIU	-	Technical Investigations Unit
TDM	-	Travel Demand Management
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