Illinois Terrorism Task Force
2015 Annual Report

Submitted to the Office of the Governor
March 1, 2016

ILLINOIS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Bruce Rauner
Governor

James K. Joseph
Director

March 1, 2016

The Honorable Bruce Rauner
Governor
State of Illinois

Dear Governor Rauner,

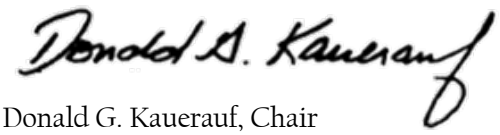
On behalf of the membership of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF), I'm pleased to submit to you the 2015 ITTF Annual Report, which details the activities, accomplishments and recommendations of the task force. This report marks the 15th year the task force has prepared a report to highlight the successes, challenges and future endeavors of your statewide homeland security advisory board.

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

To support its efforts, the ITTF draws upon the subject matter expertise of the public safety officials who constitute the following committees: Communications and Technology, Community Resilience, Crisis Response and Prevention, Critical Transportation and Infrastructure Security, Emergency Management, Fire Mutual Aid, Information Technology, Law Enforcement Mutual Aid, Public Health and Medical Services, Training, and Urban Area. The task force represents more than 60 agencies and met six times in 2015.

I would like to thank you, Governor Rauner, for your steadfast leadership, vision and support of homeland security and public safety in Illinois.

Respectfully,



Donald G. Kauerauf, Chair
Illinois Terrorism Task Force

Illinois Terrorism Task Force
2015 Annual Report Executive Summary

ITTF Background

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

ITTF Membership and Organizational Structure

The more than 60 members of the ITTF represent state, urban area and local government, schools and campuses, the private sector and nongovernmental entities. Numerous advisory members represent federal government, academia and the private sector. The ITTF strives to achieve a "whole community" approach to preparedness through the inclusion of intrastate and interstate partners, with balanced representation among entities with operational responsibilities for prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery activities within the state.

Illinois Homeland Security Strategy

In 2015, the ITTF membership approved a new homeland security strategy and associated key performance measures, leading to the establishment of a consistent, statewide plan for the state of Illinois to conduct preparedness activities that support the goals and objectives of Illinois' Vision 2020 Summit and desired outcomes associated with FEMA's core capabilities identified through the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and similar assessments of statewide threats and vulnerabilities.

The approved Illinois Homeland Security Strategy serves as the basis for the ongoing development and implementation of the ITTF's preparedness policies and programmatic activities.

Key 2015 ITTF Accomplishments

The ITTF conducted full membership meetings in January, March, May, July, September and December. In February, April, June and October, the ITTF chair convened meetings of the functional committees and workgroups to coordinate homeland security programmatic and budgetary recommendations for the full membership. In August, IEMA staff conducted a grants management workshop to assist subrecipients in the successful implementation of their grant-funded activities, reporting and post-award compliance.

The ITTF meetings were held in Springfield, with video teleconference access from the DuPage County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management in Wheaton. The minutes from all of the ITTF meetings conducted in 2015 are publicly available on the IEMA website.

The ITTF again completed the comprehensive Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment to determine Illinois' prevention, protection, response and recovery capability gaps. This four-step common risk assessment process builds on the whole community approach to understanding the state's risks and estimating capability requirements. The THIRA process helps the ITTF and stakeholders map risks to the federal core capabilities, determining key desired outcomes for preparedness, understanding capability targets, and identifying resources required to achieve those targets. The outputs of this process inform a variety of emergency management efforts, including emergency operations planning, mutual aid agreements and hazard mitigation planning.

Other key organizational activities of the ITTF in 2015 included the following:

- Developed and approved the state of Illinois FFY 2015 Investment Justifications for the Homeland Security Grant Program.
- Implemented multiple processes to actively engage ITTF membership to identify key, time-sensitive homeland security preparedness issues impacting their organization.
- Supported the state of Illinois' reaccreditation in the Emergency Management Accreditation Program through the engagement of statewide assessments and plan reviews.
- Conducted the first Starting Point workshop to educate new and existing ITTF members on the history and purpose of the ITTF and responsibilities of the membership.
- Oversaw creation of the homeland security terrorism program to support the prevention of domestic targeted violence.

Important programmatic accomplishments coordinated through the ITTF in 2015 included:

- Revamped the state's Strategic Technology Reserve Program through an extensive analysis of the planning, training and exercise policy and procedures of the Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications Systems and Unified Command Post teams. This effort will better prepare the teams to support tactical communication for local, regional and statewide events.
- Created a position in the IEMA Strategic Planning Cell to focus on mass care planning, which was identified as an area of need through the THIRA process. The American Red Cross and IEMA partnership will allow the state to overhaul its mass care plan to include topics such as the Multi-Agency Resource Center concept and functional and access needs planning.
- Sponsored Functional and Access Needs Fairs, or "FAN Fairs," across the state to provide first responders and other members of the disaster preparedness and response community with the knowledge and confidence necessary to effectively and compassionately serve all residents in the event of an emergency.
- Continued to support the Illinois State Police and local law enforcement agencies by providing timely and accurate threat assessments through the statewide fusion center. The Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center (STIC) annually responds to an estimated 30,000 requests for information from federal, state and local agencies across the United States.
- Through the STIC, created a program for sharing information as it relates to cybersecurity. In early 2015, the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Program expanded STIC's partnerships with law enforcement, private sector, fire service, emergency management and schools.
- Established the disaster intelligence program to support the sharing of information during a disaster (natural or man-made) among all levels of government (federal, state, local), as well as non-governmental organizations and the private sector. The program is designed to gather and deliver disaster intelligence using a whole community approach.
- Activated the state's Urban Search and Rescue Team for two real-world events: deployment of live victim search dog teams to a tornado in Fairdale and full team deployment to Lee County following a tornado strike on a recreational campground requiring a large area search in a heavily wooded area.
- Improved the foundation of the statewide law enforcement organization through the development of a new mutual aid agreement. As of Dec. 17, 2015, 861 agencies had signed the new Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Agreement – 93 percent of the total.
- Created an agreement with Motorola to ensure statewide public safety entities have access to the state's interoperable communications platform, Starcom21, through July 1, 2017.

- Completed FirstNet wireless broadband planning sessions for more than 4,000 emergency responders in 80 counties.
- Delivered a full schedule of technical rescue training and hazardous material (hazmat) classes to first responders at the operations and technician levels. A total of 193 hazmat courses were delivered to a total of 5,347 students. A total of 37 operations and technical level classes were delivered to a total of 2,444 students.
- Through 14 regional Mobile Team Units delivered 94 intelligence and information-sharing workshops related to terrorist prevention activities for 2,797 officials— totaling 32,672 workshop hours throughout Illinois in various homeland security topical areas.
- Completed a comprehensive technology refresh and upgrade of the city of Chicago's fusion center, the Crime Prevention and Information Center, which has grown to include representation from more than 20 federal, state and county agencies/departments.
- Opened Cook County's first Emergency Operations Center to serve as the county-wide command and control facility for managing critical incidents and disasters.
- Developed an initiative to empower community leaders and local law enforcement to address the threat of violent extremism and other mass casualty attacks. Known as Countering Targeted Violence Against Our Communities (CTVAC), the program aligns with strategies of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, the White House and FEMA in a whole community, all hazard engagement approach.

Homeland Security Preparedness Goals for 2016

Because of strong leadership and the dedication of state and local public safety, Illinois has a resilient homeland security foundation that enables first responders to work collaboratively prior to, during and after disasters. However, the state of Illinois public safety community can't afford to be complacent—we must make every effort to improve our ability to protect the health and safety of our citizens. New threats and risks facing our nation and state require public safety to strive to expand our capabilities and maximize our finite resources.

It is critically important for the whole community, which includes state and local public safety, the private sector, volunteer organizations, community leaders and citizens, to study lessons learned from threat and hazard assessments, exercises and actual events to improve our ability to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond and recover from natural, man-made and technological disasters that may impact the lives or our citizens.

In 2016, the ITTF will renew its focus to improve multi-discipline, multi-jurisdictional preparedness in Illinois. The ITTF will strive to universally promote the following activities as the foundation of Illinois' preparedness efforts:

Planning

- Ensure plans, procedures and protocols of public safety are coordinated among public safety partners
- Coordinate preparedness activities to prevent duplication of efforts and linkages of programs
- Engage all relevant public safety organizations with responsibility, authority and expertise in statewide preparedness activities
- Ensure planning outcomes are compliant with national standards

Organizational

- Integrate preparedness capabilities of public and private sector organizations to achieve whole community involvement
- Provide platforms and systems for consistent information exchange among all homeland security partners

- Establish clear and consistent governance structures and uniform prioritization of strategies to prevent, protect from, mitigate, respond to and recover from acts of terrorism

Equipment

- Share resource information between whole community partners to ensure regional and statewide understanding of capabilities
- Identify, through ongoing assessments, gaps and prioritizations of resource availability and needs
- Engage private, non-governmental, volunteer organizations active in disasters, and faith-based institutions in whole community outreach

Training and Exercises

- Coordinate and conduct comprehensive training focused on implementation of plans, procedures and policies
- Develop training to address participant capabilities and processes to execute their duties
- Develop and implement whole community exercises and simulations that are capability-based and produce measurable results
- Execute after-action briefings and develop measurable improvement plans

Communications and Technology Committee

Purpose Statement

The Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) Communications and Technology Committee (C&T) is charged with developing short and long range interoperable communications strategies to support the implementation of the Illinois Statewide Interoperability Communications Plan and related policies and procedures. By its actions, the committee will enhance the state's ability to respond to and recover from both man-made and natural disasters. The committee also provides recommendations to the Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC) to support an increase in use of statewide voice, data and video systems. The committee supports the FirstNet broadband initiative through its partnership with the FirstNet Broadband Committee, the statewide interoperability coordinator and ILEAS, as the FirstNet broadband personnel fiduciary. The C&T committee also provides oversight of the strategic technology reserve (STR) as well as the coordination and purchase of communications equipment by various grantees through the ITTF.

2015 Key Activities

- ✓ Supported the STR in a number of training and exercise events.
- ✓ Initiated more activity and reorganization of both the Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications Systems (ITECS) and Unified Command Post (UCP) teams.
- ✓ Programmed and distributed 40 multiband portable radios (VHF, UHF, 700 and 800 conventional and trunking with STARCOM) to each of the nine ITECS units, both enhancing the interoperability capabilities of the ITECS and repurposing the existing portable radios.
- ✓ Added a cache of 142 multiband portable radios to enhance cache capabilities in the northern region of the state.
- ✓ Procured 700 MHz transportable repeaters for use by the ITECS teams to further support interoperability and enhance back-up communications capabilities.
- ✓ Worked with the Civil Air Patrol to assist with communications missions.
- ✓ Supported the development of "General Communications Rules of Programming and Usage for Conventional Interoperable Channels" by the SIEC Governance and Usage working groups.
- ✓ Participated in the FirstNet consultation meeting to further promote discussion of future broadband usage in a public safety/public service environment.
- ✓ Maintained membership and participation with the FEMA Region V Regional Emergency Communications and Coordination Working Group.
- ✓ Exchanged programming and other technical data to further enhance interstate interoperability.
- ✓ Continued to work with the ILEAS Communications Coordinator toward completion of the re-banding project and assessment of the ITTF STARCOM activities.
- ✓ Through the STR subcommittees, continued working on strategies for long-term replacement of STR resources.
- ✓ Under the leadership of the Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC) and others, a meeting was held during the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Training Summit in September to discuss overall communications strategies involving the STR and other activities.
- ✓ Continued to discuss and evaluate communication governance strategies.
- ✓ In cooperation with the SWIC and with assistance from Department of Homeland Security Office of Emergency Communications, held a planning session to discuss backup communications and system resiliency.

- ✓ Met with members of the Israeli Homeland defense forces to exchange ideas regarding communications and interoperability.

2016 Initiatives

- ☐ Continue to work toward redevelopment of the interoperable communications governance structure.
- ☐ Assist the SWIC/Statewide Point of Contact in developing additional resources necessary to continue the forward movement of FirstNet.
- ☐ Continue the STR subcommittee's progress by supporting enhanced training and exercises.
- ☐ Keep looking for "outside the box" funding opportunities to help support long-term STR and interoperability activities.
- ☐ Continue to enhance and develop available resources as opposed to adding new equipment.
- ☐ Continue work with the Civil Air Patrol in support of communications missions.
- ☐ Work with the SWIC, other committees and STARCOM to develop backup plans in the event of a STARCOM failure, whether the result of simple system failure or natural or man-made causes.
- ☐ Continue to support training and exercises at the local, regional or state levels.
- ☐ Evaluate enhancements for the Mobile UCPs.
- ☐ Support ITECS and UCP host agencies with funding for trailer and vehicle maintenance.
- ☐ Re-evaluate "public alert and warning" in light of ongoing technical advancements and accessibility by the public to the warning information.
- ☐ Get back to basics with many interoperability communications related activities.

Community Resilience Committee

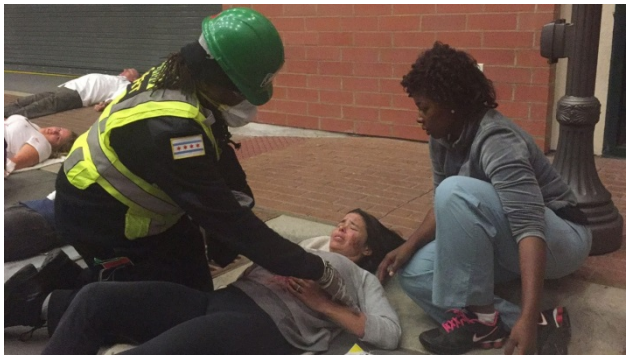
Purpose Statement

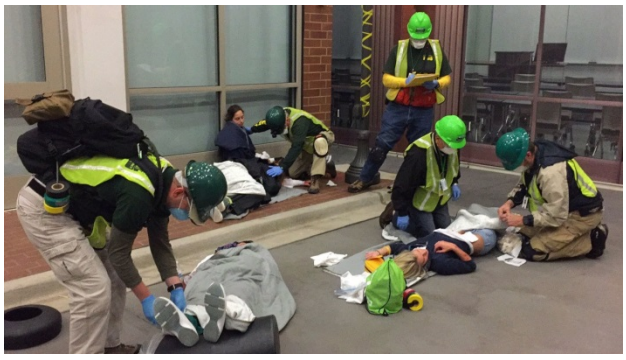
The mission of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force Community Resilience Committee is to increase the ability of Illinois communities to proactively prepare for, respond to and recover from disruptions caused by a disaster or emergency. Achieving this mission requires cooperation between state and local government and non-governmental organizations in the identification and communication of potential hazards so that communities can develop plans for mitigation and citizen preparedness.

The Community Resilience Committee was formed in December 2012 through the merger of three former committees—Elected Officials, Public Information, and Volunteers and Donations/Illinois Citizen Corps Council—and oversees a variety of initiatives previously under the former committees' purview.

2015 Key Activities

- ✓ The Illinois Emergency Management Agency continued its Public Education Partnership with the Illinois Broadcasters Association, focusing on individual emergency preparedness. Alan Kalter, widely known as the "announcer" and for his comedic sketches on "Late Show with David Letterman," recorded preparedness videos that will appear on the Ready Illinois website in 2016. Kalter's involvement in the state's preparedness campaign began in 2014 when he recorded two radio spots encouraging Illinois residents to use common sense when planning for disasters. Kalter's spots join the long list of previous celebrity-driven campaigns, including those with comedian Steve Harvey, actress Marion Ross ("Happy Days"), and legendary Chicago radio personalities Larry Lujack and Tommy Edwards.





- ✓ The committee hosted the sixth annual Prairie State Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Challenge on October 3 at the Homeland Security Education Center at the College of DuPage in Glen Ellyn. Eight local teams participated in the event—Buffalo Grove, Carol Stream, Chicago, Huntley, Milton Township (DuPage County), Naperville, New Lenox and North (Elk Grove Village/Fremont Township-Lake County). The teams had around 30 minutes to complete tasks at 10 different stations that tested a variety of response skills, such as the ability to triage, treat and transport injured people; search and free victims trapped in debris; gather information about disaster sites; and perform preparedness functions. Nearly 90 volunteers participated, serving as evaluators, controllers and victims. These volunteer response teams are part of the Citizen Corps program in Illinois, which is administered by IEMA. Eight-four local jurisdictions in the state have active Citizen Corps Councils that oversee homeland security-related volunteer programs in their communities; 57 councils have implemented the 20-hour CERT training program and maintain an active volunteer base.
- ✓ In 2015, the School and Campus Security Training Program transitioned into new leadership through Western Illinois University. The current focus of the program is on conducting needs assessments of schools in the planning and training areas, as well as capacity building with a focus not only on classroom-based activities but also on webinars and other avenues that ensure the school and campus community is well educated regarding multiple hazards. During the first part of 2015, 21 trainings were attended by approximately 425 participants from schools and higher education institutions as well as local law enforcement, fire service and emergency management.

- ✓ In 2013, the Ready to Respond Campus program was developed as part of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency's (IEMA's) Ready to Respond initiative. Ready Campus encourages all colleges and universities throughout Illinois to be prepared in case of a man-made or natural disaster. After a pilot period in 2013, the program was opened to all colleges and universities in Illinois in February 2014. During 2014, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and Richland Community College in Decatur were recognized as the first two recipients of the Ready Campus designation. 2015 saw Parkland Community College, Augustana College and Elgin Community College joining the program, for a total of five campuses.
- ✓ IEMA has remodeled the Ready to Respond Community program with six communities participating in the pilot program. One community has completed the pilot program and been approved for the designation, which will be announced in early 2016.
- ✓ In 2015, a pilot program specifically for the faith-based community was developed as an addition to the Ready to Respond initiative. Final pilot criteria were developed in the spring, and throughout the year, 10 congregations participated to various degrees in the pilot program. IEMA developed a faith-based preparedness page within Ready.Illinois.Gov to serve as a clearinghouse of useful preparedness information, including facility planning and emergency action steps.
- ✓ American Red Cross (ARC) has partnered with IEMA in providing an additional staff member for IEMA's Strategic Planning Cell to focus on mass care planning, which was identified as an area of need through the Threat and Hazard Identification Risk Assessment Process. The ARC/IEMA partnership will allow the state to overhaul its mass care plan to include topics such as the Multi-Agency Resource Center concept and functional and access needs planning.
- ✓ The Ready.Illinois.Gov website has an updated section dedicated to functional needs resources for the public, including the recently updated Emergency Preparedness Tips guide. Also, a new section has been added to IEMA's website to provide access and functional needs resources for local emergency managers.
- ✓ Through the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH), increased emphasis has been placed on functional and access needs planning. IDPH is partnering with the Collaborative Healthcare Urgency Group to deliver a variety of training courses geared toward those with functional and access needs as well as their caregivers. In 2015, 88 individuals were trained in personal preparedness.
- ✓ ARC continued its partnership with local units of government to host Functional and Access Needs (FAN) Fairs across the state. Fan Fairs allow attendees, including first responders and other members of the disaster preparedness and response community, to gain knowledge and confidence to effectively and compassionately serve all residents during emergencies. A fair was held on Feb. 7 at Joliet Junior College in cooperation with Will County Emergency Management and Kendall County Department of Public Health.

2016 Initiatives

- ❒ Codify the state's new disaster volunteer management team, Disaster Corps, in partnership with the Serve Illinois Commission.
- ❒ Continue the partnership with the Illinois Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) community, as well as encourage local areas to develop their own VOADs, which will allow the whole community to prepare and respond in times of disaster.
- ❒ Continue to administer the Illinois Citizen Corps Program, CERT training and all associated programs.
- ❒ Continue the Public Education Partnership with the Illinois Broadcasters Association and add a new aspect to the collaboration via the Ready.Illinois.Gov website.
- ❒ Finalize the state's new mass care plan to include areas addressing functional and access needs.
- ❒ Host additional FAN Fair in a region of the state that has not previously hosted in order to reach new base.
- ❒ Continue encouraging interested parties to become a part of the Ready to Respond Campus and Community programs, as well as determine the direction of the Ready Congregation program.
- ❒ Develop a new aspect of the Ready to Respond initiative for small businesses, called Ready Business.

Crisis Response and Prevention Committee

Purpose Statement

The mission of the Crisis Response and Prevention Committee is to provide oversight, direction and planning for all prevention and response efforts in Illinois related to terrorist activity, the use of weapons of mass destruction and other major incidents. The formation, training and equipping of both prevention efforts and strategies; the creation of private, local, state and federal partnerships; and the development of multi-layer response capabilities are among the committee's roles and accomplishments.

2015 Key Activities

- ✓ The State Weapons of Mass Destruction Team (SWMDT) adhered to a regimented training schedule that built from monthly team iterations to quarterly joint agency training cumulating in a full exercise that tested and evaluated the core components of the SWMDT. The training covered a wide range of skills: command/tactical decision making, deployment, critical response operations, downrange threat analysis/response, downrange sampling, evidence collection/chain of custody, decontamination, mitigation of human threats in contaminated environments, explosives identification and response, medical/exposure response, team integration, and maritime chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives (CBRNE) response. The training tested core capabilities in protection, detection and response.
    - Tabletop Exercise, "Table Top-Off 2015," May 14 – Illinois State Police Special Weapons and Tactics (ISP SWAT), Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center (STIC), ISP Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Officers (CVEO), Illinois Secretary of State Hazardous Device Unit (SOS HDU), 5th Civil Support Team (CST) and Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA)
    - Tabletop Exercise, "St. Louis Riverfront Plan," June 23 – ISP SWAT, STIC, SOS HDU, Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), United States Coast Guard, Missouri Highway Patrol (MoHP) Air and Water
    - Full-Scale Exercise, "Operation Water Rage," Aug. 4-6 – ISP SWAT, STIC, ISP CVEOs, 5th CST, SOS HDU, Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team and IEMA
    - Functional Exercise, "St. Louis Area Maritime Security Training & Evaluation Program," Nov. 10 – ISP SWAT, SOS HDU, IEMA, Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS), St. Louis Police Department, IDNR, MoHP, Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), 7th CST

  The CBRNE scenarios were held in compliance with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program federal training standards. An after action report was developed, along with an improvement plan that identifies future training objectives.
- ✓ The SWMDT was operational during a wide range of events, with the mission to deter, prevent and detect any possible terrorist attack and/or weapons of mass destruction (WMD) deployment. The missions required a multitude of actions from the various components of the SWMDT: site surveys of critical infrastructure, pre-event hazardous material sweeps, Joint Hazard Assessment Team 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.
    - Gubernatorial Inauguration, Jan. 10-12
    - National Alliance of State Drug Enforcement Agencies Conference, April 21
    - Fair Wage Crowd Control Detail, May 21-22
    - Chicago Blackhawks Championships, June 6, 8, 15
    - Chicago Blackhawks Rally/Parade, June 18
    - Fourth of July Festival, July 4
    - Chicagoland Speedway NASCAR, July 12
    - Lollapalooza, Aug. 2-4
    - Fox Lake Police Funeral Detail, Sept. 7

- McHenry County Deputy Funeral Detail, Sept. 19
- Chicago Marathon, Oct. 12
- International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Conference, Oct. 21-28
- Chicago Festival of Lights, Nov. 21
- Chicago Black Friday Detail, Nov. 27
- Midwest Fur Fest Convention, Dec. 3-6
- Star Wars: The Force Awakens Details, Dec. 17-18
- 15 search warrant operations of clandestine labs
- Six site surveys of critical infrastructures

✓ The Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center established a program for sharing information as it relates to cybersecurity. In early 2015, the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Program expanded STIC's partnerships with law enforcement, private sector, fire service, emergency management and schools. STIC has asked these members to identify information technology professionals in their respective agencies/companies who would have a "need to know" regarding cyber information to protect critical infrastructure and sensitive information. At the end of 2015, the program had 77 vetted members.

✓ In October 2015, STIC hired a new Fire Service Intelligence Officer to fill the previously vacant position. Filling this position has allowed STIC to once again focus more directly on intelligence needed by fire service agencies and provide the agencies with better support. Fire Service Intelligence Program information sharing had recently been handled through other existing public safety programs.

✓ One of the information gaps previously identified by STIC was the sharing of information during a disaster (natural or man-made) among all levels of government (federal, state, local), as well as non-governmental organizations and the private sector. The Disaster Intelligence Program was designed to gather and deliver disaster intelligence using a whole-community approach. Information is analyzed and shared with decision makers in STIC's partnerships pre-emptively, during and after major events and disasters. Through the fusion center's use of the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) Connect National Situation Room, STIC is able to share information with other fusion centers nationwide. The idea was introduced to use the same HSIN platform to share information with Illinois partners during a natural disaster and/or critical incident. STIC established the room, named STIC Public Safety/Disaster Intelligence, in April and hired a Disaster Intelligence Officer in September to support these efforts.

✓ STIC continued to provide assistance to ISP and other law enforcement agencies by providing timely and accurate threat assessments. STIC has provided invaluable information for Inappropriate Contact and Communication threats to public officials as well as threats to the general public.

✓ STIC responded to an estimated 30,000 requests for information from federal, state and local agencies across the United States.

✓ Intelligence Command personnel assisted the city of Chicago during the 2015 Chicago Marathon. Members of STIC and the Intelligence Support Unit assisted local, state and federal law enforcement agencies by providing real-time intelligence to personnel in the field. Intelligence Command personnel were headquartered at the Chicago Police Department's Crime Prevention and Information Center.

✓ Following terrorist attacks in Paris, France, and San Bernardino, California, in November and December, the number of Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) being reported through STIC increased significantly. STIC has supplemented staffing and is working closely with federal partners to ensure all SARs and school threats are being properly vetted. Increased staffing levels and vigilance during the current threat environment allows STIC to be in the best possible position for intelligence gathering, monitoring of soft targets and major events, and support for potential threat investigations conducted by other agencies.

2016 Initiatives

❒ The ISP will continue to provide 11 officers to support the downrange element of the science team. These troopers are currently Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Officers. Collecting of evidence is a crucial initiative of the SWMDT; other than the FBI WMD, no other agency in Illinois is capable of collecting criminal evidence downrange.

- ❒ Key personnel and subject matter experts from supporting state agencies need to be identified from IEMA, Illinois Department of Public Health and the Environmental Protection Agency to support and advise the science element of the SWMDT.
- ❒ Continue annual WMD training; two full-scale exercises will be conducted during 2016. In the spring, a multi-jurisdictional exercise will be conducted in the Chicagoland area to include Chicago Police and Fire Departments, Cook County Sherriff's Office, Northern Illinois Police Alarm System and the FBI. In the fall, the exercise will be concentrated in southern Illinois and will be focused on building relationships with ILEAS (9/11) and Mutual Aid Box Alarm System.
- ❒ Proactive measures will be taken by the team in the areas of protection and detection of terrorist activities. Training will be focused on current intelligence and terrorist trends as provided by STIC.
- ❒ Maintain, refurbish and/or replace critical assets to support the mission areas of monitoring equipment, personal protective equipment, robotics and armored vehicles.
- ❒ 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 cybercrimes and disaster intelligence initiatives into STIC and Illinois public safety initiatives.

Critical Transportation and Infrastructure Security Committee

Mission Statement

The Critical Transportation and Infrastructure Security Committee, in partnership with the public sector and private industry, will help maximize the security of Illinois' transportation systems for the movement of people and commerce by ensuring that transportation professionals have available and utilize the tools, training and methods jointly considered most effective in protecting Illinois residents and the state's infrastructure investment, including land, air, rail and water systems.

2015 Key Activities

- ✓ Conducted bimonthly meetings to fulfill the committee's role in preparing and responding to threats and incidents of terrorism within the state of Illinois transportation infrastructure.
- ✓ Redefined the goals and initiatives of each of the Critical Transportation Committee's subcommittees, listed below, to ensure that all critical modes of transportation throughout the state are secured.
    - Downstate Mass Transit Security
    - Evacuation Implementation/Highway Security
    - Inland Waterways & Port Security
    - Rail Security
    - Training/Users Outreach
- ✓ Continued implementation of the National Incident Management System training in all Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) districts. More than 3,800 IDOT field personnel have been trained in IS100, IS200, IS300, IS400, IS700 and IS800 courses.
- ✓ Utilized two mobile Vehicle and Cargo Inspection Systems in conjunction with Illinois State Police (ISP). The systems are a key tool for law enforcement in combatting terrorism in Illinois' transportation infrastructure system.
- ✓ Continued coordination with the public works mutual aid system. The Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network (IPWMAN) is a statewide network of public works agencies organized to respond in an emergency situation when a community's or region's resources have been exhausted.
- ✓ Completed the traffic management study and implementation of the traffic management evacuation plan for the East St. Louis Metro area.
- ✓ Coordinated with railroad representatives on disaster response planning for railways throughout Illinois.
- ✓ The Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) Homeland Security Sonar Boats have been fully operational on the Ohio and Mississippi river basins and other navigational waterways in Illinois. IDNR demonstrated the functions of the boats at the Annual Transportation Security Conference in East Peoria in September.
- ✓ Continued installation of communications systems in the IDOT Command and Communications trailers in each district. The districts have completed extensive work on the mobile emergency operations centers that will be utilized for emergency response field operations.
- ✓ Continued implementation of the Metra Immediate Stop Evacuation Plan and the Metra Station Stop Evacuation Plan in the northeast region of the state.
- ✓ Coordinated with mass transit agencies to implement security initiatives throughout Illinois.
- ✓ The Rural Transit Assistance Center, a unit of the Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs at Western Illinois University, trained 2,097 rural transit drivers and support personnel on passenger safety, emergency procedures and defensive driving.

- ✓ The Downstate Public Transportation Subcommittee began preparing for the implementation of the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Bus Safety Program and Safety Management System (SMS) for small agencies (i.e. Illinois rural transit systems, which encompass 93 counties).
- ✓ Pace Suburban Bus engaged in 26 security briefings, trainings, exercises and security planning activities with police, fire and community emergency response teams to promote the safety and security of their customers and employees. In addition, Pace conducted National Transit Institute Terrorist Activity Recognition and Reaction Training for more than 1,000 front-line employees.
- ✓ The Chicago Transit Authority conducted 11 emergency preparedness and interagency trainings, including fire and life safety meetings and tabletop and full-scale exercises.
- ✓ Continued coordination of the implementation of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) Distribution Plan with the Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA), ISP, Illinois National Guard (ING), Illinois Department of Corrections, Central Management Services and the Illinois Department of Human Resources.
- ✓ Participated in an SNS full-scale exercise in August to test the receiving, shipping and staging portion of the SNS Plan in conjunction with Regional Distribution Center participation.
- ✓ Continued implementation and delivery of the Traffic Incident Management Training Program. Programs were developed and training classes were presented to highway departments, law enforcement, fire departments, emergency medical personnel, 911 centers and tow/recovery operators. A total of 6,084 individuals were trained this year (3,412 more than in the previous year).
- ✓ Participated in the 2015 Transportation Research Board (TRB)/American Association of Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Transportation Hazards and Security Summit and Peer Exchange in Berkley, California, in August. This four-day event brought AASHTO and TRB members together in a broad-based forum on emergency management principles and infrastructure protection. Illinois members had access to current national practices that will help the state's emergency response programs and IDOT staff better prepare for natural and human-caused disasters.
- ✓ Conducted the annual Transportation Infrastructure Security Conference in September in East Peoria with transportation committee members and affiliated associations. The conference included sessions on rail safety and security; FirstNet; IDOT response to the Fairdale and Cameron, Illinois, tornadoes; Amber Alert Program; crisis management for communications–management perspective; incident management–emergency preparedness; and traffic incident management training. The conference also featured demonstrations from IDNR and IDOT mobile emergency operations.
- ✓ Continued to develop and enhance the Disaster Aviation Operations Plan for the State of Illinois in conjunction with ISP, Illinois National Guard and the Civil Air Patrol. The Disaster Aviation Operations Plan provides the state of Illinois a means to access and use a broad range of aviation resources in support of response operations.
- ✓ Continued to develop and enhance the Disaster Fuel Response Plan for the State of Illinois in conjunction with Central Management Services and IEMA. This plan provides for operational concepts and the basic protocol for supply and re-supply of fuel in support of response and recovery.
- ✓ Coordinated development of plans and response procedures with IEMA for the Bakken Crude Oil shipments in and through the state of Illinois.
- ✓ Contract was awarded for an All Hazards Transportation System Climate Adaptation and Vulnerability Assessment Response Plan to be developed for IDOT. The project team coordinated a Department's Climate Change Adaptation Stakeholder Committee with other state agencies having a role in transportation. To complete the All Hazards Transportation System Vulnerability Assessment and Response Plan, the project team defined the following seven tasks: develop asset inventory, develop all-hazards list, develop vulnerability index, develop potential alternatives list, develop an action plan, prepare draft and final project report, and program administration. Once the assessment and response plan document is complete, it will be shared with all stakeholders for inclusion in their planning.

- ✓ IPWMAN provided mutual aid to affected members on six occasions, with the most recent taking place in early December. Through these assistance efforts, IPWMAN provided almost $175,000 in quantifiable aid to members during 2015.
- ✓ IPWMAN assisted the following communities with debris clean up as a result of floods, tornadoes and heavy snow: village of Coal City, village of Lincolnwood, city of Marseilles, city of Rochelle, city of Quincy and village of Libertyville. IPWMAN's largest response to date was in Coal City, where 40 member agencies provide assistance over a seven-day period.
- ✓ IPWMAN exhibited displays at various conferences, made presentations to interested potential members and outside organizations, attended Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) and American Public Works Association meetings, and hosted their seventh annual conference in October.
- ✓ IPWMAN continues to grow, currently representing 245 members. Due to the growth of the organization since 2009, the executive board voted to issue a request for proposals for a contractual executive director of the organization. Proposals have been received and will be reviewed early January 2016. The goal is to bring the contract for the executive director's services to the executive board at the first meeting in 2016.
- ✓ IPWMAN has awarded a contract for the design and development of an expanded website. The new site will be much more interactive and will host many of the resources that duty officers utilize to track personnel and equipment when responding to various incidents. The completed forms can be exported to affected communities for use in their public assistance requests to IEMA and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- ✓ The IPWMAN executive board voted to use grant funds for the purchase of laptop computers and printers to assist the organization's leadership and boots on the ground points of contact during deployments and exercises.
- ✓ Conducted bridge assessments with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security for an Infrastructure Survey Security and Resilience Report. This report is a risk informed assessment aligned with the 2013 National Infrastructure Security Plan, which guides the national effort to manage risk to the nation's critical infrastructure using an integrated approach.
- ✓ Participated in three nuclear facility hostile action based (HAB) exercises. HAB scenarios are part of the licensing requirement for commercial nuclear power plants. Offsite response organizations will demonstrate enhanced security response capabilities based on post-Sept. 11 security initiatives by introducing HAB scenarios into the radiological emergency preparedness exercise.
- ✓ Redefined and updated the Continuity of Operations Plan and the Continuity of Government Plan for IDOT.
- ✓ Working on development of an active shooter training program with ISP and an emergency action plan (EAP) to implement at IDOT headquarters in Springfield and at the nine district headquarters throughout the state. The goal is to train senior staff and personnel in all districts so that they are prepared to respond to an active shooter situation. The training and EAP will be shared with all Critical Transportation and Infrastructure Committee members.
- ✓ Participated with the ING in the Prairie Assurance Exercise Aug. 24-28, 2015. IDOT provided the framework for deployment of resources into southern Illinois and began integration of the state's Catastrophic Earthquake Plan with ING planning operations.

2016 Initiatives

- ❒ Provide intelligence, resources, traffic management and coordination with IEMA and other state, federal, county and local officials in response to all hazards. IDOT will work with organizations to coordinate planning and response for enactment of traffic management plans if warranted for impending events.
- ❒ Coordinate with the Catastrophic Response Planning Team, city of Chicago, Cook County, state of Wisconsin and the state of Indiana on traffic management and evacuation planning for a catastrophic event.

- ❒ Purchase and operation of unmanned aerial vehicles for each IDOT district and headquarters facility to provide the following for intelligence gathering: 3-D mapping, surveillance, inspection, storm response, damage assessments, early warning, planning, search and rescue, temporary infrastructure.
- ❒ Provide liaisons to other ITTF committees in an effort to coordinate information and resources.
- ❒ Provide training for transportation officials for the Strategic National Stockpile Distribution Plan.
- ❒ Participate in tabletop, functional and full-scale exercise of the SNS Distribution Plan.
- ❒ Provide training for transportation officials on radiation safety during utilization of the Vehicle and Cargo Inspections Systems in field deployment.
- ❒ Continue development and training of an active shooter program for all IDOT personnel and Critical Transportation and Infrastructure Security Committee members. Implement the Emergency Action Plan at IDOT headquarters in Springfield, as well as at the other nine district headquarters throughout the state.
- ❒ Host an annual exercise that integrates the missions of local, county, state and federal transportation resources.
- ❒ The Critical Transportation and Infrastructure Security Committee, using input from 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 an evacuation plan for O'Hare International Airport and Midway Airport.
- ❒ Continue implementation of the bridge security program in Illinois.
- ❒ Conduct an ongoing analysis of a broad-based climate change transportation vulnerability assessment, identifying weaknesses and probable consequences.
- ❒ Continue the camera sharing project with IDOT, the city of Chicago, Cook County, ISP and the Illinois Tollway to share images and information across a system that integrates the latest video technology for response to critical incidents on the expressway system in the Chicagoland area.
- ❒ Continue the camera sharing project with IDOT, the city of East St. Louis, city of St. Louis, St. Clair County, Madison County and ISP to share images and information for response to critical incidents on the expressway system in the East St. Louis Metro area.
- ❒ Continue the camera sharing project with IDOT, the city of Peoria and ISP to share images and information for response to critical incidents on the expressway system in the Peoria area.
- ❒ Continue the camera sharing project with IDOT and ISP to share images and for response to critical incidents on the expressway system in the LaSalle/Peru area.
- ❒ Continue to implement the Metra Immediate Stop Evacuation Plan and the Metra Station Stop Evacuation Plan, developed by the Metra Police Department in coordination with ISP, Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System, Mutual Aid Box Alarm System, ITTF and IDOT.
- ❒ The Downstate Public Transportation Subcommittee will implement safety and security efforts for downstate public transportation providers through building awareness, promoting linkages with first responders, coordinating training activities and providing technical assistance.
- ❒ The Downstate Public Transportation Subcommittee will present a session on the FTA Bus Safety Program and SMS for small agencies at the Rural Transit Assistance Center conference in April. The session will be presented to rural transit managers by members of the Downstate Public Transportation Workgroup

- ❒ Pace Suburban Bus will continue to partner with first responder agencies to engage in security training exercises and plans to train over 1,000 front-line employees in the National Transit Institute System Security Awareness for Transit Employees course.
- ❒ Continue coordination with mass transit partners throughout the state on securing their infrastructure through training, exercising and installation of security equipment.
- ❒ Continue to implement the Inland Waterways and Port Security protection plans for lakes and navigational waterways in the state of Illinois with homeland security sonar boats that are stationed throughout the state.
- ❒ Focus on areas of common interest within the railroad industry to address all aspects of railroad security.
- ❒ Implement safety and security efforts for all public transportation providers through building awareness, promoting linkages with first responders, coordinating training activities and providing technical assistance.

Emergency Management Committee

Purpose Statement

The mission of the Emergency Management (EM) Committee is to coordinate Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) programs that relate to emergency management preparedness, provide emergency operations center support, and facilitate purchases for units of local government through the Illinois Emergency Services Management Association (IESMA). Through the IESMA Emergency Management Assistance Teams (EMAT), the committee helps ensure that the state of Illinois can respond to any incident within its boundaries to provide for mitigation of the incident, protection of citizens, and coordination of response efforts among other disciplines with response teams.

2015 Key Activities

- ✓ Supported 12 separate EMAT deployments to state and local disaster areas, including Coal City, Rochelle and Fairdale.
- ✓ Assisted the Illinois National Guard with the Prairie Assurance Exercise.
- ✓ Supported the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) "whole community" philosophy and mandates. The EM Committee worked with local and regional partners in reviewing and advocating efficient and collaborative processes to ensure the disaster needs of all segments of society are met.
- ✓ Continued to foster efforts dedicated to long-term recovery, initially with the Chicago/Cook County Area Community Organizations Active in Disasters (COAD).
- ✓ Continued to maintain a self-sustaining response capability for IESMA EMAT/Emergency Management Assistance Compact teams that deploy within and outside the state.
- ✓ Continued supporting the Emergency Management Communications (EMCOM) role in statewide resource management of Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA)-assigned, ITTF-acquired equipment.
- ✓ Conducted joint onsite inspections of Unified Command Posts and Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications Systems (ITECS).
- ✓ Provided for enhanced State Incident Response Center liaison training to ensure full coverage for extended operations.
- ✓ Continued efforts to support regionalized emergency operations centers or "virtual" expansion of existing emergency operations centers and multi-agency coordination centers.
- ✓ Provided educational opportunities for emergency managers through the IESMA Training Summit and assisting with the IEMA Training Summit.
- ✓ Supported existing state programs for volunteer management and spontaneous volunteer management and continued to provide assistance and training to local emergency management agencies (EMAs) for local program development.
- ✓ Working with the IEMA director and staff, revised the enhanced accreditation and certification for Illinois Professional Emergency Manager and the Professional Development Series.
- ✓ In conjunction with the Community Resiliency Committee, focused on the functional needs population regarding notification, evacuation and sheltering during planning, response and recovery.
- ✓ Continued to support research and implementation of incident management software in coordination with the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) WebEOC Incident Management Software in Cook County, McHenry County and Chicago.
- ✓ Since distribution to local EMAs, generators have been used for more than 6,000 hours to support communities in need. The Illinois Department of Transportation and local assets have agreed to assist in delivering the generators to sites when needed.
- ✓ Activated a second mobile coordination center to support EMAT operations in the field.

- ✓ EMAT utilized Emergency Management Committee programs and initiatives to support state and local agencies during various disasters and emergencies and training during the IESMA Training Summit and just prior to the IEMA Training Summit—a total of more than 5,100 hours of deployment and training.
- ✓ Intensive training was conducted with the Illinois EMAT at the IESMA Training Summit. Additional training was conducted throughout the year prior to and during incident responses.
- ✓ IESMA maintained its National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliance to ensure conformity with Department of Homeland Security requirements and continued working with the Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System, Mutual Aid Box Alarm System and IEMA to provide NIMS compliance assistance to local emergency managers.
- ✓ Continued to assist local units of government in the development of spontaneous volunteer management programs, damage assessment teams and mass care teams through various training and educational opportunities.
- ✓ EMCOM conducted site audits and inventory for all generator host sites, developed maintenance and deployment procedures/guidelines, and implemented monthly status and exercise reports.

2016 Initiatives

- ❒ Continue to support actions related to FEMA's whole community philosophy and mandates.
- ❒ Conduct restorative work on the former Volunteer Support Management Team trailers, which will function as emergency operations center support during disasters.
- ❒ Continue dialog and coordination to streamline private sector access and ordinance/regulation commonality between jurisdictions.
- ❒ Heighten the awareness and planning required for long-term recovery, initially with the COAD of Chicago/Cook County area.
- ❒ Maintain a self-sustaining response capability for IESMA EMAT/Emergency Management Assistance Compact teams that deploy within and outside the state.
- ❒ Continue the expansion of the EMCOM role in statewide resource management of IEMA-assigned, ITTF-acquired equipment, adding unified command posts and ITECS to the tracking software and systems.
- ❒ Provide for enhanced SEOC liaison training to ensure full coverage for extended operations.
- ❒ In the absence of continued emergency operations center (EOC) grants, the committee will work to enhance the interoperability and training of disparate EOCs. Efforts to support regionalized EOCs or "virtual" expansion of existing EOCs and multi-agency coordination centers will be re-initialized.
- ❒ Continue to provide educational opportunities for emergency managers through the annual IESMA Training Summit and assisting with the IEMA Training Summit.
- ❒ Support existing state programs for volunteer management and spontaneous volunteer management and continue to provide assistance and training to local EMAs for program development.
- ❒ In conjunction with the Community Resilience Committee, focus on the functional needs population regarding notification, evacuation and sheltering during planning, response and recovery.

Fire Mutual Aid Committee

Purpose Statement

Responsibilities of the Fire Mutual Aid Committee are fulfilled by the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS). MABAS provides emergency rapid response and sustained operations when a jurisdiction or region is stricken by an overwhelming event generated by man-made, technological, or environmental threats. MABAS serves local fire agencies, MABAS divisions, state of Illinois agencies and Cook County UASI-Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) by providing 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 will mobilize and deploy 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.

2015 Key Activities

- ✓ MABAS preparations for "meta" categories continued. Force multiplying "Triple R" task force education and exercises were conducted within and outside of MABAS-Illinois. Mutual dialogue and tabletop participation for an earthquake "meta" event involved the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA), Illinois National Guard, MABAS and other mutual aid consortiums.
- ✓ A review and real-world audit of all MABAS statewide special operations teams were conducted. Current special teams standards for roster staffing, certification training and equipment caches resulted in the consolidation of four technical rescue teams into two and the decertification of one other technical rescue team from statewide response. The current MABAS special operations team inventory includes:
    - 39 - Hazardous materials teams (two on probation).
    - 38 - Technical rescue teams (nine on probation).
    - 16 - Water rescue/recovery teams
    - 1 – MABAS incident support team
    - 1 – 240-Person Urban Search & Rescue Team
- ✓ Corrective actions in 2015 involving MABAS statewide teams on probation due to response ready roster staffing demonstrated continued improvement. Certification training requirements were met as stated below:
    - Hazardous materials teams on probation: 2014 – 4; 2015 - 2

      ITTF/MABAS corrective action investment in 2015 for hazmat teams:

      8 certification classes
      33 student attendees
      1,720 instructional student hours
    - Technical rescue teams on probation: 2014 – 13; 2015 - 9

      ITTF/MABAS corrective action investment in 2015 for Technical Rescue Teams:

      139 certification classes
      327 student attendees
      16,752 instructional student hours
- ✓ MABAS secured an intergovernmental mutual aid agreement with Cook County DHSEM in 2015. Further, MABAS attempted to negotiate a similar mutual aid agreement with a not-for-profit helicopter support agency. However, securing such an agreement was not accomplished due to lacking governmental agent relationships. Other educational sessions and assistance in forming intergovernmental mutual aid

agreements were provided by MABAS to statewide building officials and code enforcement associations, several hospital cooperatives and local area service clubs.

- ✓ In July 2014, MABAS began an educational effort explaining the need for MABAS statewide member agencies to comply through a MABAS intergovernmental contractual addendum with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) federal response and recovery policy for declarations of disaster reimbursement eligibility. The action requires all municipal member agencies to adopt an addendum to the MABAS agreement and an amending ordinance and execution of a secretary's certificate. A three-step approach was taken in 2015 in securing the action from all 1,185 MABAS member agencies. By the end of 2015, 684 member agencies (58 percent) had submitted all, or most of, the legal documentation required. The second phase of compliance has begun in an effort to secure completed documents from the remaining 501 MABAS member agencies.
- ✓ MABAS continued efforts to secure a predictable and sustained non-federal revenue stream through state supported legislative actions. In partnership with the Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System and other Illinois Terrorism Task Force member agencies, HB2423 and SB99 were sponsored in the state legislature. Unfortunately, the 2015 ongoing budget deadlock prevented introduction of the legislative initiative. Efforts will continue to secure state sponsored legislation in 2016.
- ✓ 2015 grant funds have funded equipment purchases needed for the creation of up to three MABAS swift water rescue teams. With equipment available, the next phases in 2016 will be to identify up to three candidate teams in the Cook County UASI area.
- ✓ A final updated draft of MABAS typed resources using FEMA National Integration Center (NIC) standards and a catalogue of mission ready resource packages has been completed and is ready for release in 2016. A final review of all will be conducted in the first quarter of 2016 before the finished product is released.
- ✓ MABAS member agency Contact Information Management System (CIMS) database continued with updates throughout 2015. The CIMS database accuracy goal of 95 percent for 2015 was not achieved. However, work will continue through 2016 applying targeted field efforts.
- ✓ All 69 MABAS division dispatch centers and division executive boards received a number of updated documents for mobilization and deployment preparations associated with MABAS' statewide response plan and the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system. These documents included:
    - MABAS CAD Divisional Mobilization Guide
    - MABAS Resource Reference Guide
    - MABAS Ambassadors Reference Manual
    - MABAS Division Mobilization and Deployment Training Guide
- ✓ MABAS sponsored six divisional exercises through federal preparedness grant funding in 2015. The exercises were multi-discipline in scope, involving law enforcement, medical/hospitals, intelligence activities and fire/EMS/special operations teams. Scenarios varied from exercise to exercise, including tornado activity, active shooters in schools, and conference center industrial building collapse. Interdisciplinary coordination, cooperation and communications were critical to every exercise event.
- ✓ At the beginning of 2015, the MABAS responder and special team member credentialing total was 4,874 Tier 2 cards. By the end of the year, 5,643 MABAS credentials had been issued. The goal is to eventually credential 9,744 MABAS Illinois firefighters and special team members (7,600 firefighters and 2,144 special operations team members) — so the goal is 58 percent complete.
- ✓ Two additional decontamination vehicles were refurbished in 2015, bringing the total to 19 (of 25) units completed. The availability of grant funds will be a determining factor for progress in 2016.
- ✓ MABAS US&R team achievements in 2015 included the following:

- Continued pursuit of and preparation for team accreditation with the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP). US&R team leadership staff have attended a number of training and planning sessions regarding EMAP and will accompany an EMAP team as a team member assessor.

- Two real-world US&R activations occurred: deployment of live victim search dog teams to Fairdale tornado and full team deployment to Lee County following a tornado strike on a recreational campground requiring a large area search in heavily wooded landscape.
- Conducted numerous monthly training/planning sessions that required mobilization exercises and operational readiness exercises, resulting in 20,419 team member hours in training and exercise activities.
- Two US&R team supervisors attended the FEMA task force leader course in Florida, and nine team members attended the FEMA disaster medical specialist course in Georgia.
- MABAS US&R added three additional vehicles to its response capability, specifically addressing K-9 search dog teams, deployment advance response and logistics equipment cache transport.
- MABAS support resources were tasked with a variety of missions in December due to record setting floods in central and southern Illinois.

✓ MABAS leadership and executive board evaluated and produced an updated statewide organization chart, resulting in a staff position classification and compensation plan for organizational equity and balance. MABAS also experienced a number of long-time employee retirements and recruitment of a number of talented replacements. MABAS conducted a three-day planning session focusing on mission, customer expectations and response practices.

✓ MABAS conducted a number of telecommunicator dispatch center training and tabletop exercise events in six areas of the state. The sessions focused on MABAS and state emergency operations center dispatch and statewide plan procedures and practices. The sessions were attended by 284 MABAS 9-1-1 dispatch center telecommunicators and supervisors, totaling 1,512 hours of course work.

✓ Highlights of real-world responses in 2015 include the following:

- The MABAS system was locally activated 1,106 times, with 32 of the 69 Illinois MABAS divisions reporting.
- MABAS statewide assets responded to three tornado events in 12 Illinois counties.
- The first notable crude oil train derailment and resulting fire with environmental concerns in Illinois occurred in Galena and required MABAS assets for several days.

✓ MABAS standby support in 2015 included the following:

- NFL draft hosted in Chicago
- Stanley Cup Blackhawks celebration
- Chicago Marathon
- BMW Golf Championship – Lake Forest

- ✓ All Technical Rescue Teams' capabilities were increased in 2015 through the acquisition and training of victim rescue shield systems. The systems have multi-purpose uses when victims are entrapped, consumed or encased in highly porous debris material from grain silos, trench collapses and below grade system failures, where protecting and stabilizing the victim from a progressively threating environment is the priority.
- ✓ All 16 water rescue teams were issued Oceanid Rapid Deployment Crafts. These versatile non-motorized water crafts can be utilized during ice rescues, open water rescue and swift water applications, as well as serve as a towable rescue sled during cold weather rescues.
- ✓ In 2015, MABAS staff provided testimony, gave statewide system presentations, participated in risk reduction meetings and provided MABAS capability demonstrations:
    - Cook County UASI and state of Illinois THIRA assessments
    - State of Illinois IEMA and Cook County crude oil transportation planning workshops
    - Joint counterterrorism workshops
    - MABAS facility and system presentations to Chinese and Chilean delegations
    - Testified to the Illinois House of Representatives, House and Senate Committees and the Lieutenant Governor's Task Force regarding government consideration and unfunded mandates
    - Provided MABAS system capabilities briefing to Lt. Gov. Sanguinetti and her staff, as well as the Cook County Funeral Directors Association

2016 Initiatives

Strategic Initiatives

- ❒ Continue to develop and invest in response preparation and practices for an evolving and dynamic set of risks and threats including terrorism, technological, environmental and health events representing potential "meta" disasters.
- ❒ Due to the surge of chief officer retirements, reinvest in the MABAS statewide fire, EMS and special operations system through actions designed to educate, engage and motivate the fire service leaders of tomorrow.
- ❒ Reinforce and reconfirm the system's critical data, information and processes/procedures linking statewide MABAS to 69 MABAS field divisions and member MABAS fire agencies to the one team, one system and one mission capability.
- ❒ Maintain and improve MABAS US&R capabilities and credibility through efforts and investments meeting and exceeding national standards.
- ❒ Invest in MABAS field staff through added education, task accountability, support systems and guidance, assuring compliance and capability system and MABAS division standards are met.
- ❒ Secure and harden MABAS physical, technological and response critical assets related to readiness and response from vulnerabilities and system failure where practical and financially achievable.
- ❒ Maintain, as financially feasible, the readiness, response and resilience of MABAS' statewide resources, capabilities and sustainment systems for extended emergency operations.

Tactical Initiatives

- ❒ In preparing and planning for disasters, regional events of noted proportion and "meta" events, MABAS will participate and invest in the following:
    - Meetings and domestic systems integration with Illinois National Guard.

- Planning and exercise opportunities, including pandemics, cyberterrorism, crude oil transportation issues, active shooter/lone wolf threats, earthquakes, nuclear involved risks and potential civil unrest events.

❒ MABAS will strive through operations field branch chiefs and the organization plans function to better prepare divisional fire chiefs for readiness and response by the following actions:

- Face-to-face interaction with MABAS division fire chiefs during staff assistance visits (SAV) focusing on education and accuracy of divisional training on mobilization, deployment and accuracy of data in CAD and CIMS in regard to contact information, inventory and Tier 2 credential compliance.
- Through an updated SAV process, branch chiefs will confirm operational readiness of special operations teams on probation including a timeline based plan for return to response ready status.
- Through an updated SAV process, branch chiefs will visually inspect specialized MABAS provided response vehicles and their assigned equipment for response readiness.
- MABAS operations branch chiefs will actively engage MABAS member agencies to assure completion and compliance with FEMA reimbursement policy by execution of MABAS contract addendum.
- MABAS operations branch chiefs will review repeat SAV and after action report discrepancies at a division level and assure a corrective action plan is being acted upon as soon as possible.

❒ MABAS US&R team will maintain current capabilities, improve certain capabilities and gain progress in NIC typing and FEMA US&R standards by:

- Aggressively proceeding toward EMAP accreditation, meeting FEMA NIC typing standards as a US&R team.
- Establishing an action plan for US&R team leaders for key technical FEMA certification training and securing commitments for class attendance.
- Establishing a fourth US&R contingency platoon for city of Chicago response-specific events where Chicago Fire Department US&R team members may not be available for response.
- Executing full electronic overtime/backfill processing for US&R nonexempt team members.
- Reassessing and updating US&R team member sponsoring letters from respective employing agencies.
- Finalizing MABAS Readiness Center (MRC) parking and staging plan for US&R team mobilization and developing/securing an off-site contingency parking plan for US&R team member memoranda of agreement.

❒ Maintain and improve MABAS Readiness Center, data and communication conduits, sustainment resources and supplies through hardening, buffering, supply chain replacements and required calibrations of designated equipment through the following coordination actions by all MABAS sections and branches:

- Secure MRC facility perimeter through fence lines, gating and accommodating parking areas.
- Secure acquisition of MRC with MABAS as sole owner with partnering tenant governmental agencies.
- Develop and institute a replacement/rotation plan for expiring supplies needed for sustainment, including nerve agent antidotes and Meals Ready to Eat.
- Assure all hazardous materials detection and analytical equipment is calibrated as manufacturer recommends/requires.
- Assess communications lines, Internet lines and cybersystems for vulnerabilities, redundancies and physical security, and develop a corrective action plan.

- In support and in coordination with MABAS operations section, the plans branch will take the following actions in order to meet accurate information needs and current response readiness needs:
  - Plans branch will explore, secure and publish an updated geo-mapping system identifying locations of MABAS critical assets and resources.
  - Plans branch will update, complete and publish a document with MABAS resource typing (NIC compliant), mission ready deployment packages and pictorial driven MABAS resource reference manual.
  - Plans branch will develop an operations manual and training outline for RED Center dispatchers regarding technical operations of Mobile Control Center (MCC) radio and communications room.
  - Plans branch will develop an operations and training manual for the technical aspects of the MCC for use by MABAS staff.
  - Plans branch will assure MABAS website is customer friendly while maintaining secure areas as needed. Further, plans and operations will keep social media information current and inviting for MABAS' future leaders.
  - Plans and Operations will work toward developing an institutionalized dispatcher (TCD style) training and education curriculum through a recognized educational outlet covering key MABAS dispatching skills, knowledge and abilities.
  - Operations will complete a review of MABAS staff Field Operations Guide (FOG) and publish the document with plans coordination. Operations will then provide an educational FOG schedule and execute same to all MABAS staff.
  - Operations will complete reconciliation of MABAS member agency list, non-MABAS member agency list and Office of the State Fire Marshal agency list and validate a common list of legally existing fire agencies in Illinois.
  - Plans branch will update and reassemble existing MABAS manual, "Getting Started," to meet current needs for new fire agencies and/or new MABAS fire chiefs.

Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Committee

Purpose Statement

Responsibilities of the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Committee are fulfilled by the Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System. ILEAS represents the needs of law enforcement agencies in the development of emergency preparedness and response. ILEAS was established as an intergovernmental organization to facilitate mutual aid by coordinating the response of police officers to emergencies and by assisting with the acquisition of specialized equipment. ILEAS activities are guided by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA), the Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) and the ILEAS Governing Board. Additionally, the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Committee provides a structure for researching, developing and implementing common standards for law enforcement response to emergencies and disasters through information dissemination and other activities.

2015 Key ILEAS Activities

- ✓ ILEAS is a consortium of governmental agencies that have signed a common mutual aid agreement written in 2002 and based on the Northern Illinois Police Alarm System and the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS). In the years since ILEAS' creation, 927 of the 1,044 law enforcement agencies in Illinois have signed the original agreement. Since then, ILEAS has grown and recognized that improvements should be made to the base agreement to better reflect the current needs of the membership and the state. To that end, ILEAS has developed a new mutual aid agreement, which was introduced to the membership at the annual conference on March 3, 2014. As of Dec. 17, 2015, 861 agencies had signed the new Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Agreement – 93 percent of the total.
- ✓ ILEAS sponsors eight Weapons of Mass Destruction Special Response Teams (WMD SRT). These teams are regionally-based and consist of 25-42 experienced SWAT officers, each trained and equipped to handle the human element during a WMD incident. Considering the investment in time and funding to form those teams and the expectations of performance, a process was developed to validate the teams' operational capabilities. Validation exercises were conducted using the FEMA Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program Exercise Guidelines. Starting in 2013, two SRTs were integrated and tested in an interoperable validation exercise, requiring that the teams show the ability to plan and execute joint missions. This continued in 2015, when four teams were tested and validated as operational. ILEAS continues to sponsor bimonthly statewide WMD SRT commanders' meetings so that uniform policies and equipment issues can be discussed. Some of the WMD SRTs provide regional SWAT services to many agencies. This is particularly true of the Northern Illinois Police Alarm System Emergency Services Team and the Region 8 WMD Special Response Team.
- ✓ ILEAS coordinated the development of nine regional Mobile Field Force (MFF) teams over a period of years. The MFF teams consist of 50-70 officers/deputies who are specially trained to handle civil disturbances and secure large venues, such as pharmaceutical distribution sites. ILEAS continues to sponsor bimonthly statewide Mobile Field Force Team commanders' meetings (to include the Illinois State Police Civil Disorder Unit commander) so that uniform policies and equipment issues can be discussed. The ILEAS Mobile Field Force teams are utilized on a regular basis. Examples of activations include the tornado in Coal City, the protests at McDonalds in Oakbrook and the Naperville Marathon.

- ✓ ILEAS revamped the training and validation process for Mobile Field Force Teams. Training has historically emphasized crowd control. Over the years, the teams have evolved to provide services as the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Resource Type: Law Enforcement Patrol Strike Team. Additionally, there is an emphasis on increasing training with regard to recognizing First Amendment and other civil rights issues of citizens. The new process of validation exercises was developed using "skills based

scenarios" which build on the "Lane Training" concept used by the military. It is designed to test the readiness capabilities of individual ILEAS members, squads and platoons. The concept of skills based scenarios ensures every ILEAS MFF officer feels competent and confident with his or her gear, issued equipment, universal deployment tactics, and verbal and non-verbal communication. This is particularly important since a usual deployment is made up of individual squads from multiple teams. These demonstrated tasks ranged from simple hand signals to eight-person arrest tactics of violent offenders. Each ILEAS member was required to demonstrate these varied tasks and skills based on the standard practices and training provided through ILEAS. Three MFF teams passed the validation exercise using this process.

- ✓ ILEAS continued to support nine local FBI-certified Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) teams by providing equipment and facilitating statewide EOD commanders' meetings. In 2015, ILEAS provided bomb robot maintenance training, allowing teams to bring their bomb robots to the ILEAS Training Center to undergo a complete maintenance overhaul supervised by the manufacturer. Additionally, in December, ILEAS ordered highly advanced man-portable X-ray devices for all nine EOD teams. These $35,000 devices will increase EOD team capabilities by providing bomb technicians the flexibility to quickly deploy an X-ray device without external power during fluid and fast-moving situations.
- ✓ The Regional Planning Coordinators (RPC) program continues with 11 ILEAS staff strategically located across the state. Each RPC is responsible for acting as a liaison to approximately 100 law enforcement agencies and is available to assist at any location during large scale emergencies. All ILEAS RPCs are retired senior law enforcement officials who provide assistance in planning and evaluation exercises, agency website access, NIMS information, access to specialized equipment and the ILEAS Agency Preparedness Program (APP) activities. They personally meet with chiefs, sheriffs and senior law enforcement commanders hundreds of time annually.

  The RPC program continues to be the first point of contact between member agencies, the ILEAS administration, other public safety agencies and the state of Illinois. Eleven RPCs are strategically assigned throughout the state to provide one-on-one service to every law enforcement agency in Illinois. In 2015, ILEAS developed a data and activity collection program to allow RPCs to make entries into a single collection data base. The information is then immediately available for review. The program provides a means to categorize and quantify all actions taken by any participating staff member of ILEAS during any defined reporting period. This system should become a valuable reporting and data collection tool. Proper utilization of the program will enable ILEAS to accurately gather the necessary information for reporting operational vs. planning activities in order to conform to federal preparedness grant expectations and requirements.

  The information can be exported into a separate program, such as Excel, which allows the collected data to be presented or used in any desired format. This data can be used in the following ways:

  - Accurately report services provided by ILEAS staff and ensure total grant guideline compliance.
  - Assist during the budgeting process by providing quantifiable activities that can be associated with financial goals and benchmarks.
  - Track the progress being made toward future assigned projects and missions.
  - Provide a running history of all contact and services provided to each member agency.
- ✓ The RPCs routinely assist ILEAS member agencies with planning of special events. This includes actually attending incident command posts in case there is a need for additional special resources. For instance, in 2015, ILEAS assisted the Dewitt County Sheriff's Office in a FEMA Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program Hostile Action Based Exercise at the Clinton Nuclear Power Plant. The purpose of the exercise was to evaluate the administrative response and organization of Offsite Response Organizations in regards to a terrorist type attack on a nuclear plant. In 2013-2015 ILEAS participated in similar exercises at the LaSalle, Quad Cities and Braidwood nuclear facilities. Additionally, RPCs assisted local agencies with dozens of local exercises and events. This list is just a sample of those types of activities:

  - U.S. Coast Guard full-scale exercise and planning
  - Public health emergency planning

- Region 7 10-county full-scale tornado exercise
- Naperville Marathon planning
- Northern Illinois University full-scale active shooter exercise
- Serving as evaluators in various exercises throughout Illinois
- Assisting Cook County and Chicago with their Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Awareness assessment
- Statewide Communications Exercise based in Madison County

✓ The Agency Preparedness Program was initiated during 2012 and continued during 2015. Nearly 300 agencies have participated. The APP assists agencies in verifying their readiness across a wide spectrum of preparedness topics specific to law enforcement against standards adopted by ILEAS as essential activities to support preparedness.

✓ The ILEAS Training Center marked its seventh year of operation. Since June 2008, the training center has hosted 1,956 events involving over 38,500 attendees. In 2015 alone, 5,500 people attended 280 training and planning workshops, representing 48,889 student hours. Another 47 events are already scheduled for 2016. The training center has made a significant impact on public safety training in Illinois and the Midwest. ILEAS currently collects nearly $103,000 annually in subleases, rentals and training center subscriptions. Those funds are reinvested for operation of the training center under the direction of the ILEAS Governing Board. ILEAS partners with the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board Mobile Team Unit #12 to host many law enforcement continuing education sessions.

✓ ILEAS has developed a database that stores nearly any type of resource that 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 to include the entire state. In addition, queries among telecommunicators and officers have resulted in the creation of a list of approximately 130 external assets from first responder entities and government units. This database will be updated on a semi-annual basis like the internal resource database.

✓ ILEAS has worked with its partners in public safety to develop an online database of non-law enforcement, all-discipline resources. This listing will augment the law enforcement resource database that member agencies have access to on a secured website. This was presented to the membership at the Annual Conference in March. In 2015, 462 agencies updated their resources in the database.

✓ In 2015, ILEAS received grants from the IEMA for communications projects. ILEAS proposed and IEMA accepted the consolidation of virtually all the technology, voice communications and cybersecurity grants into one agency. ILEAS has put forward a plan to develop regional deployable Technology Support Teams. See the goals for 2016 for more details on this project. To this end, ILEAS staff completed an exhaustive report on exactly where all the radios that ITTF has purchased through dozens of federal preparedness grants over the years – some dating back to 2004. ILEAS developed the first ever online database of STARCOM21 radios distributed by ITTF to all public safety agencies in Illinois. This database identifies the radio, its location (which agency possesses it), its serial number and radio ID in the STARCOM21 network.

✓ ILEAS continues to be heavily involved in state level communications and interoperability coordination. The ILEAS communications liaison continues to attend, as a voting member, the State Interoperable Executive Committee, STARCOM21 Advisory Subcommittee and ITTF Communications Committee. ILEAS has a strong voice representing local and county law enforcement in matters related to state level communications and interoperability. ILEAS is also active with the monthly FirstNet Taskforce and Strategic Tactical Reserve Committee, who oversee Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications Systems and Unified Command Posts in Illinois. In the past year the ILEAS communications liaison assisted IEMA with the inventory of all ITECS and UCPs in the state. ILEAS continues communications training for special teams.

✓ In 2004, ILEAS distributed 500 VHF radios to local law enforcement agencies. In 2015, ILEAS closed out that project and notified the agencies that they could either keep or return the radios. One hundred and one VHF radios were returned, 170 agencies chose to keep their radios, 29 were unaccounted for, and 162

agencies never responded. The 101 radios that ILEAS recovered are being updated and will be part of the new communications plan being developed for 2016. In the meantime, they are part of a large cache of radios that is available during emergencies anywhere in Illinois.

- ✓ ILEAS negotiated an agreement with Motorola (the master contract holder for the STARCOM21 network) to renew STARCOM21 user access for 2,600 radios from 2016 through 2017. This will be a reduction from 3,688 radios authorized on the network in 2014-2015.
- ✓ ILEAS is an active participant at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) at IEMA. The SEOC provides the strategic coordination for disaster operations and resource requests at the state level. The ILEAS liaison is responsible for filling all approved requests presented to ILEAS from the state. The ILEAS liaison is also responsible for staying in contact with counterparts on a national, state, county and local level, as well as counterparts present in the Unified Area Command(s). During the last year, ILEAS participated to one degree or another in several events, including the series of tornados in northern Illinois (Rochelle, Coal City, etc.)
- ✓ The Illinois FirstNet project team has completed outreach planning sessions with state agencies and in 80 counties. They have presented at various state conferences over the past 24 months, reaching more than 4,000 emergency responders. The culmination of these efforts will be a recommendation to the governor that Illinois either opt in and let FirstNet build a network in Illinois, or opt out and build its own wireless broadband network. In the meantime, the Illinois FirstNet team will continue to perform outreach, engage with anyone interested in learning more about FirstNet, stay connected with the national efforts, and, most importantly, act as advocates so the network design matches the public safety need.

  The ILEAS FirstNet staff developed and submitted to the FirstNet Responder Authority at the U.S. Department of Commerce a report titled, "Illinois Submission Of Phase II Data to FirstNet for Analysis and Inclusion in the State of Illinois Plan." This exhaustive report lays out the proposed Illinois plan for FirstNet implementation with regard to data gathering required in the Phase II part of the grant. Additionally, the FirstNet staff coordinated the initial State of Illinois and FirstNet Authority State Consultation on July 14, 2015. Public safety representatives from across the state attended the day-long meeting with federal authorities about the FirstNet project and how Illinois fits into the plan.
- ✓ ILEAS started a complete assessment of its cybersecurity posture in the fall of 2015. ILEAS has engaged the services of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security National Cybersecurity Assessment and Technical Services (NCATS), located at the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center. NCATS has started a multi-step examination of ILEAS' data systems and networks in an effort to assess its security status so that weaknesses and gaps can be identified and fixed. This process includes vulnerability scanning and testing, penetration testing, social engineering and phishing testing, web application scanning, operating system scanning and database scanning.
- ✓ In 2015 ILEAS expanded its website to include a "transparency" page. This Web page is modeled on the Illinois Public Policy Institute's Transparency Project. ILEAS publicly posts information about elected officials with contact information; all public meetings, agendas and minutes; Freedom of Information Act compliance; a complete list and copies of financial audit; copies of current budgets and expenditures; a listing of all vendor contracts; report of ILEAS lobbying activities; and a section on income from dues (since ILEAS has no taxing authority to report).

2016 Initiatives

- ❒ ILEAS is committed to the continuation of these existing programs:
  - Regional Planning Coordinators: This program includes 11 ILEAS staff members strategically located across the state, each responsible for acting as a liaison to approximately 100 law enforcement agencies and available to assist at any location during large scale emergencies. RPCs provide assistance in planning and evaluating exercises, agency website access, NIMS information, access to specialized equipment and the ILEAS Agency Preparedness Program activities.

- Agency Preparedness Program: The APP assists agencies in verifying their readiness across a wide spectrum of preparedness topics specific to law enforcement agencies against standards adopted by ILEAS as essential activities to support preparedness.
- Regional Special Teams: ILEAS currently supports the aforementioned Weapons of Mass Destruction Special Response Teams, Mobile Field Force or Mutual Aid Response Teams and local bomb squads. ILEAS will continue to evaluate and improve the validation exercises for SRT and MFFs. 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 plans to continue to expand training conducted at the ILEAS Training Center to serve law enforcement in Illinois and to provide income to offset costs in the operation of the training center.

❒ In 2016, ILEAS is planning on the following new activities:

- As previously mentioned, virtually all IEMA grants for communications and many for technology and cybersecurity are directed to ILEAS. 2016 will be a pivotal year for these three arenas. In 2016, ILEAS will:
  - Engage Motorola to ensure that 2,600 interoperable STARCOM21 radios have unfettered access to the network
  - Develop regionally-based Technology Support Teams consisting of highly trained technical and communications specialists, trained emergency field deployable dispatchers, IT specialists, GIS experts and representatives of the auxiliary communication discipline (amateur radios)
  - Train and equip the teams so each team has a stockpile of cache radios that can be transported to incident/event sites.
  - Train teams so that they can provide a wide range of operational, on-scene technical support. This includes land mobile radio, wireless data, satellite, NIMS communications planning, video and video-conferencing, GIS, etc.
  - Complete an assessment of what, if any, new radio and technology equipment should be acquired to fill the gaps in the current system.
  - Begin the development of a capital replacement schedule for all current radio equipment.
- In 2016, ILEAS will work with IEMA, MABAS, Illinois Emergency Services Management Association, Illinois Department of Central Management Services and others to develop and implement the beginning of a cybersecurity process to protect critical emergency response data.
- ILEAS plans to enhance the capabilities of the special teams by making them more prepared for lengthy field deployment through mission ready packaging. This will require a minor amount of equipment and will focus heavily on developing and implementing support resources for the units in the form of Support Teams. The proposal creates a logistical support capability. Consisting of civilian and/or non-sworn volunteers, these teams will coordinate logistics, food, shelter, and equipment maintenance to reduce the number of sworn team members dedicated to those functions.
- Work with the ILEAS Foundation to develop a funding source to make the ILEAS Annual Conference self-funded. The annual conference for 2016 will move to June 12-14 and focus primarily on technology and communications.
- The Regional Planning Coordinator Activity Reporting System will become fully implemented in early 2016, with plans for expansion to cover FirstNet, Communications, and other ILEAS outreach and planning staff.

Public Health and Medical Services Committee

Purpose Statement

The mission of the Public Health and Medical Services Committee is to develop strategic policy and support operational planning for statewide Public Health and Medical Services (Emergency Support Function (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.

2015 Key Activities

- ✓ The mission of the Pediatric Preparedness Workgroup is to identify best practices and develop resources that will assist in assuring that the special needs of children within our state are addressed during a disaster event. The workgroup promotes the inclusion of pediatric components in local disaster planning activities, provides guidance to health care organizations and professionals throughout the state, and disseminates pediatric specific resources and training materials.

  2015 Key Pediatric Preparedness Workgroup Activities

  - Conducted two tabletop exercises in March to test the newly developed Burn Surge Annex within the State ESF-8 Plan (State Medical Disaster Plan). This annex provides guidance to public health and medical services personnel on implementing a coordinated response and providing medical care during a burn mass casualty incident. The exercise on March 10 targeted hospitals and health care organizations in northern Illinois and included participation by the Great Lakes Health Care Partnership states (Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin). On March 24 a second exercise was conducted for participants in central and southern Illinois and included the border states of Iowa, Kentucky and Missouri. The exercise tested core capabilities related to emergency operations center management, medical surge, information sharing, community and health care system preparedness. Prior to the exercises, webinars had been developed and were conducted to educate health care professionals on key components of the Burn Surge Annex. Note: consistent with other states, Illinois' burn medical resources are relatively limited, with our burn/trauma centers typically operating at near capacity on a daily basis. Therefore, there is limited reserve should a burn mass casualty incident (MCI) occur.
  - Printed and distributed two burn care resources, which outline initial steps in managing burn patients. The Initial Burn Management Poster is a laminated poster for hospitals, and the Burn Care Pocket Card is a resource for prehospital professionals.
  - Finalized the document, titled Emergency Preparedness Guide for Child Care Centers & Child Care Homes, to assist child care centers/homes as they develop their plans for emergency/disaster situations. Child care experts through the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) provided subject matter expert review and feedback on the document.
  - Conducted 29 hospital on-site visits that included a review of hospital disaster plans to assess for the inclusion of pediatric components. One hundred and ten hospitals are currently designated by the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) for their pediatric emergency and critical care preparedness. Areas of need noted during these visits are reviewed with each hospital as well as recommendations for specific strategies and other opportunities to enhance preparedness for children. Common opportunities for improvement include designating pediatric surge areas, addressing the unique needs of children during decontamination procedures, developing an identification/tracking process, designating a safe area for unaccompanied/unidentified children, developing a plan to reunite children with their parents/designated caretakers, incorporating infants/young children into disaster drills/tabletop exercises, identifying capabilities to address

children with chronic conditions or special health care needs during a disaster, and conducting community outreach disaster preparedness education.

- Distributed pediatric disaster preparedness resources and materials at multiple professional organization meetings and conferences, such as the Illinois Emergency Nurses Association Annual Spring Symposium, Illinois Integrated Public Health and Medical Preparedness Summit, Annual Illinois Emergency Management Training Summit, IDHS School Health Day workshops, Annual Marion Region Weathering the Storm conference and the Region 7 In the Midst of Chaos conference.
- Submitted the IDPH ESF-8: Pediatric and Neonatal Surge Annex to the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Technical Resources, Assistance Center, Information Exchange (TRACIE) website. The Illinois plan was accepted and posted to the Pediatric Topic Collection and was selected by the website Topic Area Contributors as a Must Read. The Pediatric Topic Collection can be found here: https://asprtracie.hhs.gov/technical-resources/31/Pediatric/0 ASPR TRACIE is a health care emergency preparedness information gateway. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of the Assistant Secretary of Preparedness and Response sponsors the website.

The following trainings were conducted:

- Thirty-eight physicians and nurses attended an American Burn Association Advanced Burn Life Support (ABLS) course in June at Memorial Medical Center in Springfield that was sponsored by Illinois Hospital Preparedness Program funding. This course aims to increase health care practitioner awareness of burn care clinical management and resources.
- Nine School Nurse Emergency Care (SNEC) courses were conducted, with over 230 school nurses attending courses in Chicago, Elgin, Highland Park, Joliet, Maryville, Oak Brook, Peoria, Rockford and Springfield. This three-day course provides school nurses with pediatric emergency and disaster preparedness education and resources.
- Five JumpSTART train-the-trainer courses and 40 provider courses conducted in various locations around the state were reported to the Emergency Medical Services for Children (EMSC) Office. JumpSTART is an MCI triage system for first-responders that addresses the developmental and physiological differences of children.
- Eleven Pediatric Education for Prehospital Professionals (PEPP) courses were supported in various locations throughout the state. The PEPP course assists in providing prehospital professionals with the education and skills needed to effectively assess and manage the pediatric patient.

✓ The Medical Supply Cache and Alternate Care Site Identification/Evaluation Workgroup addresses the medical surge capability, which is to provide temporary holding and care for non-acute patients to decompress a local hospital and increase hospital bed availability for patients with disaster-related acute trauma or illness and provide low acuity care for patients with chronic illnesses whose access to care is impeded due to the disaster.

- In March IDPH received an extensive cache of medical support supplies from the Centers for Disease Control, commonly referred to as a Federal Medical Station. The cache contains materials to support a medical surge situation either at an Alternate Care Site (ACS) or as resupply for hospitals or health care coalitions. It is currently located in Springfield. The supplies included durable goods – 250 cots, 400 folding chairs, an electrical supply system set-up, blood pressure cuffs and five CPAP machines – with the majority of the supplies being one-time use disposable items. The cache weighs approximately 40,000 pounds and is contained on 169 pallets. Additionally there are two pallet jacks and three uncrated gurneys. Transportation of the cache requires three semi-tractor trailers. In order to enhance ACS options, the Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team (IMERT) will distribute an ACS evaluation tool to regional health care coordinators. This tool is designed to catalog local resources and infrastructure information from the alternate care site. The completed tools will be collected, reviewed and collated into an ACS resource file.

- Request for this asset will follow the existing IDPH ESF-8 Request for Medical Resources process. The 250-bed cache requires roughly 40,000 square feet of open space, or items could be adjusted to fill rooms such as in schools that have been designated for patient care. In addition, wraparound logistical services must be coordinated and in place before the cache can be operational. Some of these include a 10-12 person set-up team, support for patient feeding, laundry, ice, medical oxygen, and biomedical waste disposal.
- Because the cache does not include tents, if needed for an ACS, the ideal environment would be an appropriate, structurally intact, ADA-compliant accessible building. The site should have adequate hygiene facilities and functioning utilities (hot and cold potable water, electricity, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, and, preferably, Internet accessibility or capability). In order to obtain this information in advance, regional health care coalitions will be asked to identify a suitable space in their region that could be used as an ACS. Likewise, a site evaluation form will be distributed in order for infrastructure information to be collected.

✓ Crisis Standards of Care Workgroup – The need for Crisis Standards of Care (CSC) has been recognized within Illinois as an essential component of disaster planning/preparedness. This has prompted a collaborative initiative by IDPH and the Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH) under the auspices of their Hospital Preparedness Program activities. In July 2013, an initial planning meeting was convened with CDPH, IDPH and the Illinois Health and Hospital Association (IHA) to develop a core planning group of public health and hospital representatives, both urban and rural. The primary workgroup is made up of individuals from hospitals, public health, EMS, fields of law and ethics, and disaster responders from all regions of the state, with monthly meetings coordinated by the IHA. The overall goal of this project is to develop a CSC Plan through a public engagement process focused on the difficult decisions faced with scarce resource allocation.

2015 Key Crisis Standards of Care Workgroup Activities:

- Dr. Dan Hanfling, a nationally recognized expert on Crisis Standards of Care, agreed to serve as chair of the workgroup. His background includes serving as vice chair of the National Academy of Sciences Institute of Medicine Committee on Establishing Guidelines for Standards of Care During Disasters. Dr. Hanfling is also an emergency physician and serves as a Medical Team Manager for Virginia Task Force One.
- A timeline was established to meet the objectives established by the workgroup. A project coordinator was identified and conducted facilitated provider engagement sessions around the state.
- An Ethics Subcommittee was appointed. Representatives include ethics subject matter experts and experienced clinicians from different regions of the state.
- A Legal Subcommittee was established with broad legal representation, including the Attorney General's Office.
- A Crisis Standards of Care Conference was held at the 2015 Integrated Public Health and Health Care Summit to review with stakeholders and conference attendees work completed for the year and to identify continued CSC work in 2016.

2016 Initiatives

Pediatric Preparedness Workgroup

❒ Conduct a webinar in conjunction with IDHS that educates child care personnel on the need for disaster preparedness and reviews the new Emergency Preparedness Guide for Child Care Centers and Child Care Homes document. Continue working with IDHS on development of a State Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan for Child Care Centers.

❒ Work to formalize the Pediatric Care Medical Specialist role/process within IMERT.

❒ Develop additional Advanced Burn Life Support course instructors in central and southern Illinois.

- ❒ Finalize and pilot a new Burn Educational Program that reviews management of the burn patient beyond the initial 24-hour post-incident phase. Currently the American Burn Association's ABLS course provides information on how to manage burn patients during the critical initial 24-hour time frame. This new burn education program goes beyond the initial 24 hours and will assist trauma centers and other hospitals in better understanding burn care in case they need to manage these patients for a period of time during a large scale burn incident.
- ❒ Conduct approximately 35 hospital site visits through the EMSC Pediatric Facility Recognition program in EMS Regions 4, 5 and 11 and continue to assess hospital emergency operations plans for pediatric inclusion during these site visits.
- ❒ 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.

Medical Supply Cache and Alternate Care Site Identification/Evaluation

- ❒ Obtain final approval for the concept of operations for this asset.
- ❒ Distribute Alternate Care Site Evaluation Tool to Regional Health Care Coalition Coordinators.
- ❒ Collect Alternate Care Site Evaluation Tools, review and collate information for distribution at the direction of the Office of Preparedness and Response.

Crisis Standards of Care Workgroup Activities

- ❒ Conduct several Community Engagement sessions around the state in the March and April time frame.
- ❒ Conduct a CSC Conference at the Integrated Public Health and Health Care Preparedness Summit.
- ❒ Begin subcommittee project work in the first quarter of 2016. EMS, Public Health, and Health Care Subcommittees have recruited participants.
- ❒ Begin to develop a Draft Crisis Standards of Care Plan.

Training Committee

Purpose Statement

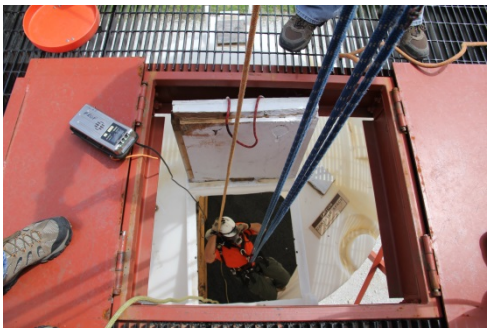
The mission of the Training Committee is to define, develop and implement a statewide training strategy that prepares local responders to operate against all hazards in their local jurisdictions, as local members of regional teams, and as statewide response team members for statewide and national response, and to prepare elected and appointed officials to serve as emergency response leaders and managers using the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The Training Committee's focus is on supporting both training programs and facilities that can substantially provide both individuals and teams with the cognitive and hands-on skills required for local, regional, statewide and even national response to major and catastrophic incidents involving human and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive threats, whether natural or man-caused. Particular emphasis is placed on ensuring training programs support the Illinois Homeland Security Strategy and a whole-community approach to response and capability development. Additionally, emphasis is on developing an interdisciplinary command and control capacity to organize and direct complex interagency response within NIMS. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) Training Strategy supports the Illinois Homeland Security Strategy by providing critical technical skill and NIMS training programs to "create/enhance a coordinated and integrated public safety community" in order to provide for an integrated set of local, regional and statewide mutual aid systems, which are the cornerstone of the state response plan.

2015 Key Activities

- ✓ The Illinois Fire Service Institute (IFSI) Special Operations Training Program (SOTP), funded through federal preparedness grants, delivered a full schedule of technical rescue training and hazardous material (hazmat) classes to first responders at the operations and technician levels (hazmat awareness, operations, IMS, Tech-A, Tech-B, structural collapse, trench, rope, confined space rescue). The hazardous materials family of classes continues to be in high demand, and the demand for rope operations classes continues to exceed the ability to deliver the numbers requested. Requests for confined space operations classes also increased from previous years.
    - 193 IFSI hazmat courses were delivered to a total of 5,347 students.
    - The Hazmat Program also provided training (awareness through technician level) to nine members of the Hong Kong Fire Department in October.
    - In response to the significant increase in Bakken crude oil rail movement through Illinois, the IFSI team continued delivery of the "Crude Oil by Rail Awareness" course to first responders across the state. IFSI hazmat and LP/Oil and Gas program personnel continued to work with the seven major railroads that move hazmat/crude oil through Illinois in the development of hazmat by rail training curriculum.
    - IFSI Hazmat Program continued on-site (at IFSI in Champaign) prop development with the addition of a live-burn rail tanker training prop designed in conjunction with railroad hazmat experts.
    - Development of the IFSI Railroad Emergency Response Program to train responders on all aspects of railroad emergencies continued.
    - IFSI hosted Louisiana State University's Introduction to CAMEO course, as well at the train-the-trainer course.
    - Began development of the IFSI Hazmat Field Operations Guide.
    - Worked with six of the seven class-1 railroads in Illinois to deliver two, one-day professional development courses at the Union Pacific facility in Rochelle and the Canadian National facility in Homewood for the IFSI hazmat instructor staff.
    - The SOTP program provided Occupational Safety and Health Administration hazardous materials technician training to Lambent Technologies and decontamination training for Clay County

Hospital. The SOTP program also provided hazardous materials operations training to members of the Illinois National Guard and technical rescue team (TRT) training in trench, rope and confined space and hazmat awareness training to industrial rescue team members from Exxon Mobile, Phillip 66, Dynegy, Northern Illinois University, Loyola Medical Center, and Southwest Illinois College Selsius Corporation.

- The IFSI TRT program delivered 37 operations and technical level training classes for Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) team members and other Illinois first responders—a total of 2,444 students.
- Two hundred and fifty-five first responders went through the Responder Intervention Training (RIT) Program (50 hours). This hands-on, high-intensity course prepares first responders for the rescue challenges expected as a result of a second attack targeting rescuers or a collapse/entrapment of rescuers.
- IFSI on-site props were upgraded to present more challenging situations for the TRT students across the full spectrum of TRT. These efforts will ensure FEMA-funded IFSI special rescue skills programs remain the best in the nation.
- The IFSI SOTP TRT program continued to have enrollment from numerous states as well as Canada and built upon its reputation as the best hands-on rescue training in the U.S.
- IFSI SOTP rope rescue experts designed, developed and delivered two blended learning rope operations courses. This format saves money and time for departments, teams and the state.
- Other SOTP Hazmat and TRT program accomplishments:
    - Produced a Confined Space Rescue Field Operations Guide.
    - Confined Space Program refined exercise paperwork to streamline incident command process. Students spend less time organizing paperwork and much more time organizing their exercise scenario.
    - Worked with the Command and General Staff Team to incorporate their class within the confined space technician final scenario to better exercise their objectives and evaluate their students' final practical.
    - Updated student and instructor confined space operations curriculum, including the practical scenarios, and improved the instructor accessibility within the grain bin prop in order to continue to provide safe evaluation when the students are working within the training props.
    - The Confined Space Team developed and implemented creative ways to utilize a grain trailer and tubes for training indoors during inclement weather.
    - Completed the first Confined Space Operations class delivery at the Orland Park Fire Department Training Facility. Assisted Orland Fire Department's training facility with prop development to enhance and improve the ability to execute training in support of the greater Chicagoland area.
    - The Structural Collapse Program updated student and instructor curriculum, including the practical application scenarios. Improved instructor accessibility within the training props in order to continue to provide safe evaluation when the students are working within the collapse training props.



- The collapse shoring prop underwent much needed maintenance, and enhancements were made to improve the students' reconnaissance, search and rescue training experience.
- IFSI collapse experts assisted the Frankfort Regional Training Facility with the maintenance and rebuilding of their collapse training props to increase functionality and student skill development.
- The IFSI collapse concrete parking garage prop was rebuilt giving students the opportunity to stabilize and extricate victims from a more realistic collapsed parking garage scenario.
- The IFSI bridge beam collapse prop was remodeled to simulate the Los Angeles bridge collapse and other national roadway collapses in order to better develop student skills to respond to these types of collapses.
- Developed a command post for the structural collapse training scenarios. The command post can also be utilized during an all hazards training or validation.
- IFSI SOTP rope rescue experts designed and developed the first blended learning TRT course to be delivered in Illinois. In 2015 two rope operations were offered and delivered for certification in a blended format—20 hours of online instruction (modularized and tested) to be followed by 20 hours of on-site, hands-on skills validation. This format saves money and time for departments, teams and the state.
- The Rope Rescue Program developed and executed elevator shaft rescue rigging training and partnered with PARATECH rescue shoring to develop an elevator door frame anchoring system.
- The Rope Rescue Program is developing a tower rescue refresher training curriculum to meet the increased response to cell towers and windmills.
- The Trench Rescue Program delivered trench technician level refresher training to more than 160 Illinois firefighters.
- Completed the first Trench Operations class delivery at Orland Park Fire Department Training Facility.
- IFSI trench experts continued to train firefighters at Local 150's Wilmington, Illinois, indoor training facility in order to better understand current operator engineers' field training and best practices used by industry when digging trenches.
- The IFSI RIT Program continued to grow during 2015. This physically demanding live fire training program teaches advanced skills and procedures for locating and removing lost or trapped firefighters from structure fire and collapse that may occur as a result of a secondary attack or collapse.
- The RIT program added downed firefighter CPR and gear removal and firefighter rope lift and removal to the curriculum. The program continues to receive positive feedback from the students and departments across Illinois and the region.

Training Delivered Since ITTF Inception*

	2000-2011	2012**	2013	2014***	2015****	Total
Courses	25,241	11,400	5,334	192	328	42,495
Enrollment	410,927	36,970	32,427	3,257	8,408	491,989
Student Hours	3,921,978	346,891	329,105	63,675	152,220	4,813,869

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

- ✓ IFSI, in partnership with the ITTF, conducted 15 Command and General Staff (C&GS) courses for the Local Incident Management Teams, training 380 students. These classes are designed to orient students to the duties and responsibilities of the eight command and general staff positions in the incident management system. Students in the command and general staff classes also practice the development of incident action plans for efficient use of resources. The class has been offered at several locations throughout the state, and the list of students includes responders from many disciplines including fire, law enforcement, emergency medical services, emergency management, public works and the Illinois National Guard. Additionally, a refresher class that allows students to practice the incident action plan development process was delivered to 11 students in Rochelle. As of the end of calendar year 2015, IFSI will have conducted 165 classes since October 2005 with approximately 4,480 students. The C&GS course satisfies National Incident Management System 300/400 requirements.
- ✓ IFSI Statewide NIMS Training—Six Incident Command System (ICS) 300 classes were held throughout the state with 164 students attending, and six ICS 400 classes were held throughout the state with 147 students attending. Students included traditional first responders as well as non-governmental organizations and private business. The exercises used in the courses to enhance students' classroom learning were based on an Illinois-specific incident. The ICS 300 class incorporates an Illinois hazard specific exercise that allows students to participate in the incident action plan development process. The exercise is integrated in the class and the class lectures prepare students to complete specific parts of the exercise during the three-day class. The ICS 400 class allows students to participate in a local emergency operations "cell" and integrate resource requests with a simulated command post.

  ICS 402 (ICS Overview for Executives and Senior Officials) was delivered to 27 senior executives/officials. This class will be offered as part of the standard NIMS curriculum at IFSI.

  Also delivered were ICS 100.b (Introduction to the Incident Command System)—two classes with total of 25 students—and ICS 700 (Introduction to National Incident Management System)—eight students.
- ✓ The IFSI NIMS/ICS Program offered the All Hazard Incident Management Team (AHIMT) Class, with 21 students attending. This class emphasizes the management of a large scale incident in addition to the development of an incident action plan while the exercise is being conducted. Students who participate in this class are frequently part of a local incident management team. Many students in this class are part of the Illinois Incident Management Team.
- ✓ The IFSI IS 420 Command and General Staff class was offered in Illinois for the first time. This class is designed for Type II and Type III incident management teams and, like the AHIMT class, emphasizes planning while responding to an actual incident. Many members of the Illinois Incident Management Team attended this class, which had 23 students total.
- ✓ IFSI conducted six All Hazards Position Specific Classes around the state to 138 students (classes are Safety Officer, Logistics Section Chief, Liaison Officer, Planning Section Chief, Public Information Officer and Status Check-in Recorder).
- ✓ 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 2015:

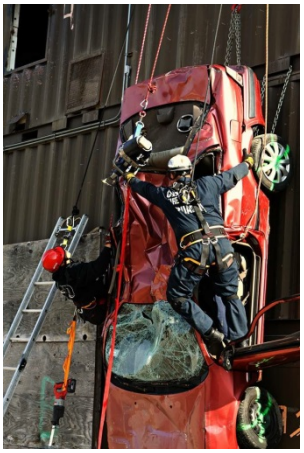
  - The Center for Homeland Security Leadership (CHSL) continued to serve command and executive public safety leaders within Illinois. The CHSL mission is to enhance the knowledge and understanding of homeland security

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 Executive Institute completed the analysis and design process and is currently in the development phase of building a module-based leadership course, Critical Incident Response for First Responders, to introduce responding front-line supervisors and senior officers to the basics of critical incident management.
- The Executive Institute continued to partner with the 14 regional Mobile Team Units, sponsoring 94 intelligence and information-sharing workshops related to terrorist prevention activities for 2,797 officials— totaling 32,672 workshop hours throughout Illinois in various homeland security topical areas. During 2015, the following workshops were developed, approved and added to the ILETSB Executive Institute catalog of offerings:
    - ISIL/"Islamic State": Global Threats, Impacts on the U.S., and Law Enforcement Responses
    - Media Relations and Terrorist Events
    - Operation Community Empowerment: A Police-initiated Program to Identify & Prevent Crime and Terrorist Incidents.
- ILETSB Executive Institute core curriculum course, Effective Police Supervision–Transformation to Leadership, focuses on the role and functions of the first-line supervisor in criminal justice agencies and builds a solid introduction to management-level decision making. One of the topics covered in this course is Tactical Operations and Critical Incident Situations
- The Online Learning Network (OLN) is a virtual learning environment that manages and delivers training to the law enforcement community at any time throughout the day or night. The following homeland security related courses are available in OLN: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive, Counterterrorism Awareness, Homeland Security Orientation, and Telecommunications Emergency Response Training
- The ILETSB Executive Institute developed and continued to host the web-based program Telecommunicator Emergency Response Team Basic Awareness Training for the National Joint Telecommunicator Emergency Response Taskforce Initiative. It prepares telecommunicators to participate in a Telecommunicator Emergency Response Taskforce deployment team that responds to critical incidents. The program is designed to train experienced telecommunicators (i.e., emergency call takers and/or dispatchers) in one public safety answering point (PSAP) to assist another temporary, alternate or permanent PSAP when assistance is needed. This course is also in the Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency catalog titled IS-144 Telecommunicator Emergency Response Taskforce Training and is available on the Federal Emergency Management Agency learning management system, training.fema.gov.
- The Law Enforcement Executive Forum is a scholarly, peer-reviewed journal with 19 editors from leading academic programs at institutions of higher learning and research-driven organizations throughout the U. S. The Forum is a quarterly electronic journal with articles based on scholarly research and activities that support the criminal justice system. The following article was published in the June 2015 issue of the Forum: Hoang, T. A. & Nguyen N. Q. (2015). Cyber Crime: An Increasing Global Threat with No Blood, Bruises, or Brutality. Law Enforcement Executive Forum, 15(2), 65-73.
- The ILETSB Executive Institute continues to acquire up-to-date homeland security related materials to supplement in-service and roll call training. The Media Resource Center is a free lending library for first responders and academics.
- The bimonthly Homeland Security News contains articles related to homeland security, counterterrorism, school violence and other relevant issues for first responders.

- ✓ 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 has emerged as a model for the consolidation of talent and resources to provide state-of-the-art, reality-based disaster response training. NIPSTA currently provides year-round training for fire service, law enforcement, hazardous materials, public works and other types of municipal response agencies. Many of these courses are supported through the use of federal preparedness funding. Plans are underway to expand services to include a wide range of training for disaster medical personnel, along with progressive education on homeland security, crisis leadership, and private sector emergency management. NIPSTA recognizes the increasing importance of separate disciplines training together to provide a seamless transition when responding to actual events.

  - NIPSTA conducted technical rescue training programs, including confined space, hazardous materials, rope rescue, structural collapse and trench rescue, for 853 students.
  - The following Incident Command System courses were conducted by NIPSTA and supported by federal preparedness funding: ICS 300 (247 students) and ICS 400 (229 students).
  - NIPSTA installed a Canine Training Area, supported by federal preparedness funding, for use by US&R team members, fire investigation and law enforcement personnel. Fifty-four canines were trained in 2015.



  - Throughout the summer, NIPSTA hosted Rescue Task Force (RTF) training for both senior staff and front-line personnel. Multiple courses were conducted for executive level fire service and law enforcement representatives, bringing together professionals who would collectively respond to an active shooter event and encouraging a unified approach to incident command. Separate programs were also conducted in a train-the-trainer format to provide an outline of instruction for fire service and law enforcement personnel to take back to their individual departments prior to the fall MABAS Division 3 semi-annual training.

    For the first time in MABAS Division 3, local law enforcement and fire service personnel came together for joint training during 18 separate drills over three weeks in late September/early October at NIPSTA. Instructors from the Illinois Tactical Officers Association (ITOA) joined NIPSTA instructors to provide both classroom and hands-on instruction in RTF concepts and tactical deployment operations. Relevant emergency medical services (EMS) skills, including quick initial triage and treatment to control hemorrhage, accelerated extrication of victims and rapid transport to definitive care were emphasized. Interdisciplinary communication, establishing multi-disciplinary response teams, and unified command concepts were highlighted throughout the events. A total of 848 public safety personnel were involved, and the training was highly rated by all participants.

    On Nov. 18, a full-scale exercise was conducted to validate the RTF training conducted earlier in the fall. The exercise represented collaboration between MABAS, NIPSTA, ITOA and the Cook County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. Held in Northbrook, this successful event involved over 250 local first responders representing fire service, EMS, law enforcement, local hospitals, local government and the private sector. The exercise was considered a success by all, highlighting areas of improvement in planning for and responding to an active shooter event.

- ✓ The Illinois Incident Management Team (IL-IMT), which provides an advanced "all-hazard" type 3 incident management team as a mutual aid resource to agencies and jurisdictions in Illinois for planned events and critical incidents, completed its 10th year. During this past year IL-IMT continued to expand its professionalism through networking, recruiting, team development, training and drills/exercising. Key to the ability to respond is the need to remain qualified as a Mobile Support Team (MST). The IL-IMT continues its oversight of the Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team (IMERT). The IL-IMT currently consists of approximately 54 team members from various disciplines representing local, county and state government.
    - Developed a six-unit Standardized Operating Procedures (SOP) document to provide member information covering everything from the mission of IL-IMT, policy, deployment rules/resources, position checklists, demobilization actions and document templates/information. This is considered a living document and is updated as needed. The latest edition of the SOP is available to members via the team website.
    - IL-IMT uses a performance based qualification system, which has advantages over a training based system. Qualification is based upon real performance, as measured on the job, versus perceived performance, as measured by an examination or classroom activities.
    - The ITTF Training Committee, IEMA, IFSI and other institutions continue to provide essential training opportunities for IL-IMT. An important aspect of ensuring a highly trained team is the completion of National Task Books for specific positions on the team. Many of the team members are working on primary and secondary Position Task Books. At the end of 2015, the team had completed 46 Task Books (Red-carded).
    - The IL-IMT participated in full-scale exercises (Macomb, Prairie Assurance and Big Yellow), as well as two joint exercises with the Emergency Management Assistance Team (EMAT).

    - National deployments of IL-IMT members included wildland fires in northern California and Washington. State deployments included a Bakken crude oil derailment and fire in Jo Daviess County and tornadoes in Ogle County.
    - IL-IMT continues to exhibit at peer group conferences to further communication between members of different organizations with the same mission to assist during emergencies. Conferences/training summits in 2015 included MABAS, Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System, IEMA, Illinois Emergency Services Management Association, and Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network. A 2015 goal to continue networking with fellow Mobile Support Teams and their organizations to permit familiarization with the goals and objectives of IL-IMT was realized, and the team gained new members.
    - In February, a joint PowerPoint presentation explaining the roles and responsibilities of IL-IMT and EMAT was unveiled at the ITTF monthly meeting. This presentation is available in a downloadable file from the IL-IMT website.
    - IL-IMT has numerous documents published in electronic and print format to keep members and peer groups informed of its role, member/training requirements and activities. These documents include a quarterly electronic newsletter and two informational brochures.
    - A new IL-IMT website (www.il-imt.org) was developed and released in early 2015. ILEAS provides the host server and support for the site, with IMT staff providing the updates and documents for resource management. The site has become a valuable resource for both members and the public. The site includes meeting agendas and minutes, annual reports, issues of Illinois IMT News, photo

albums of team activities and deployments, membership resources and a member-only page that contains SOPs, resource documents, templates and past reports.

- ✓ The Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team is a not-for-profit organization made up of hundreds of volunteers from every region of the state. These individuals, who come from the medical and emergency response community as well as the private sector, train to respond to communities impacted by disasters that result in the paralysis or destruction of the health care infrastructure. Following are key activities from 2015:

  - Thanks to the Illinois Poison Control Center, IMERT obtained a secure HIPPA compliant server to allow for further development of IMERT's telemedicine capabilities. IMERT was able to begin utilizing this technology this grant year and gave a capability demonstration to stakeholders in June. This project is being developed in collaboration with Emergency Medical Services for Children. IMERT continues to develop and practice with the technology for the purpose of being able to broadcast images to enhance situation awareness for emergency authorities, planners and managers.
  - IMERT has created a moulage team to assist in enhancing realism for mass casualty exercises. This team consists of experienced trauma nurses and paramedics trained in the application of makeup to simulate wounds and injuries. The team also coaches the exercise actors on symptomology specific to their clinical scenario. IMERT provided moulage support in the following functional exercises:
    - Cook County Homeland Security/MABAS Exercise, Northbrook
    - Active shooter exercise at Massac General Hospital, Metropolis
    - Illinois Citizen Emergency Response Team Prairie State Challenge at College of DuPage
    - Active Shooter Exercise at Gurnee School system with Gurnee Fire
    - Fort Lincoln for an Active Shooter Drill.

  - IMERT conducted 11 IMERT specific Deployment Operations Courses trainings attended by 174 individuals for a total of 696 student hours. Topics ranged from moulage application techniques to addressing responder mental health to international disaster response and pediatric considerations during a disaster. Additionally, IMERT conducted two team-wide communications drills with a total of 576 participants. Communications drills coincided with the "Great Shake Out" earthquake drill in October and real-time availability during the tornado outbreak in May.
  - IMERT provided training to community and professional groups to promote preparedness and the IMERT program—206 attendees in a variety of settings across the state. Subject matter focused primarily on disaster response and planning, including hospital incident command and hospital incident action plan training.
  - IMERT participated in 15 exercises in various communities throughout the state. Six exercises were focused on IMERT's role in addressing the medical aspects of responder health and safety. Three exercises focused on mass casualty response and the set-up and operation of temporary medical treatment sites.
  - IMERT participated in the Chicago Department of Public Health Full-Scale Exercise, Illinois Citizen Emergency Response Team Prairie State Challenge, Central Illinois Hospital Communication Drill, and a state weapons of mass destruction tabletop exercise. Staff and team members attended the following conferences: ILEAS, Illinois Public Health Association Preparedness Summit, IEMA Training Summit, and Region 7 In the Midst of Chaos.

- IMERT provided on-scene medical support for IEMA's Radiological Assessment Field Team during two exercises.
- Stroger Cook County Hospital, in partnership with IMERT, is developing a SimLearning protocol for disaster response. These simulated learning experiences will provide medical personnel with opportunities outside of expensive large scale drills to challenge and evaluate their critical thinking and clinical decision making in a disaster scenario. IMERT's medical director is assisting in developing the disaster protocols, and IMERT volunteers have acted as research participants during protocol evaluation sessions.
- Three real-time deployment exercises were conducted, the most recent an earthquake response exercise in Metropolis. In August IMERT deployed to a multi-day multi-agency exercise in the Quad Cities area with the State Weapons of Mass Destruction Team (SWMDT). IMERT also deployed with the SWMDT during the governor's inauguration in Springfield. These exercises were collaboratively planned with local and regional emergency management and health care providers as well as local law enforcement, EMS and fire service.

2016 Initiatives

❒ IFSI SOTP TRT

- Integrate and emphasize the importance of effective decision making to support tactical and strategic objectives in order to achieve mission success on the training ground as well as during real-world execution.
- Collaborate with the Illinois National Guard, ITTF and MABAS-IL to design, develop and execute an all hazards training exercise and evaluation.
- 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.
- Increase first responder statewide capabilities in high intensity "technical rescue of rescuers" by expanding delivery of the 50-hour Responder Intervention Team Rescue Technician course.
- Expand delivery of NIMS/ICS training to non-first responders and other local officials.
- Continue to maintain the currency of all TRT/hazmat front-line courses ensuring compliance with the most current National Fire Protection Association standards.
- Work with IEMA/ITTF to fund maintenance repairs/up-keep for the Regional Training Centers.

❒ Continuation of the IFSI NIMS/ICS curriculum with an additional emphasis on the All Hazards Incident Management Team Training Class. This class will emphasize the incident planning process in the preparation of incident action plans. The position specific classes will also be continued to support the development of the State Incident Management Team and local incident management teams. The requests for "follow on" training will be honored through the offering of the Command and General Staff Refresher classes.

❒ IL-IMT

- Continue to increase the number of team members fully qualified in more than one position to provide depth and flexibility in meeting needs when requested to support a planned event or incident.
- Continue to provide incident management support to any disaster in Illinois, specifically for repeat occurrences of recent blizzard, flooding and tornado incidents.
- Continue to provide support to statewide training exercise and events. Incorporate tabletop and functional exercises in team training meetings.
- Continue to obtain national level guidance and direction from national IMT leaders as part of team training sessions.

- Conduct training events that include other incident management teams in common exercises with Illinois to strengthen Emergency Management Assistance Compact capabilities.
- Continue to support team members who may have a desire and ability to serve on a national team as a means to expand team knowledge on emerging tactics, techniques and procedures.
- Continue to select team members to represent IL IMT at the AHIMT Conference as a means to acquire best practices across the nation and develop professional working relationships with neighboring incident management teams.
- Continue Reach-Out programs that serve the public and members.
- Participate in the exercise planning process with state and MST partners.
- Continue mutual team education and training events with the Emergency Management Assistance Team to enhance response capabilities to affected communities.
- Develop and implement a New Member Orientation Guide.
- Continue to solicit qualified new members for the team to ensure position specific capabilities and depth in reserves to support longer term deployments or multiple incident deployments.

❒ Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board Executive Institute

- 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.
- Complete the development phase and begin implementation of the module-based leadership course, Critical Incident Response for First Responders, for front-line supervisors and senior officers.
- Through the Center for Homeland Security Leadership, 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.
- Continue to host the web-based Telecommunicator Emergency Response Training course for the National Joint Telecommunication Emergency Response Taskforce Initiative.
- Continue to publish homeland security related articles in the Law Enforcement Executive Forum scholarly-reviewed journal and the ILETSB Executive Institute monthly newsletter and continue to seek homeland security related supplemental learning materials for public safety practitioners and scholars.

❒ NIPSTA

- Development of the NIPSTA Center for Disaster and Emergency Medicine, including the following:
    - Establishing a Mobile Simulation Lab utilizing an ambulance outfitted with high-fidelity simulation manikins in order to take training directly to the provider, including fire service,

law enforcement and local hospitals. Emphasis will be placed on providing instruction to review high risk, low frequency events.

- Introduction of campus-based medical courses for pre-hospital fire service/EMS, law enforcement, urban search and rescue teams, and hospital-based personnel. Initial courses planned for 2016 will include Medical Response to the RIT/RIC Event, Incident Command for Cardiac Arrest, Management of the Difficult Airway, Care of the Entrapped Patient, Life Threat Management under Duress, Officer-to-Officer Medical Care, Psychiatric Patient Management, Company Officer: Mass Casualty Incident, Technical Rescue Medicine, and Mechanism of Injury for EMS. An emphasis will be placed on conducting training in field-based and realistic environments to enhance the provider's understanding of operating in challenging scenarios requiring a high level of proficiency.
- Introduction of an actual ambulance into the EMS classroom to facilitate learning in an accurate pre-hospital environment.
- Installation of an ambulance driving simulator to promote safe driving skills and accurate scene size up.

- Introduction of an emergency operations center at NIPSTA to conduct incident command training to both municipal governments and the private sector.
  - Training will be conducted in a format that emphasizes both learning and practical experience in managing/responding to local, regional, statewide and national-level events.
  - Scenarios will reflect realistic events to challenge decision makers and encourage collaborative planning and response.
  - Emphasis will be placed on concepts of resilience, sustainability and recovery.
  - Duplicate training will be provided to adjoining communities, thus promoting a unified and streamlined approach to disaster response.
- Introduction of enhanced law enforcement training, including:
  - Instruction provided with NIPSTA's newest law enforcement training simulator, called the VirTra® Simulation System, which provides the user with a 300-degree immersive environment to promote real-time decision making in crisis situations.
  - Additional training will include hemorrhage control, hand-to-hand conflict management and room entry/simunitions scenarios.
  - An increase in the number of training programs involving an active threat or active shooter scenario.

❒ Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team

- Continue to develop and provide Deployment Operations Courses focused on clinical challenges in catastrophic medical surge events.
- Continue development of telemedicine capabilities to provide situational awareness directly from the scene to engage medical specialists for clinical consultation.

Urban Area Committee

Purpose Statement

The Urban Area Committee, made up of members from the City of Chicago and Cook County, represents the Urban Area Working Group (UAWG). The core function of the Urban Area Committee is one of support to the city of Chicago and Cook County. The purpose of the UAWG as the senior policy and advisory body for the Chicago Urban Area is to coordinate the development and implementation of all state-administered grant programs. The Chicago Urban Area is committed to working closely with local, regional, state and federal partners to achieve seamless integration and complementary missions. Integration and collaboration are necessary for the Chicago Urban Area to effectively and efficiently accomplish its mission of keeping property secure and preserving citizen safety.

2015 Key Activities

Planning/Administrative Initiatives

- ✓ The Urban Area continued to collaborate on procurement processes relating to plans, projects and initiatives to provide an enhanced and efficient preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery framework.
- ✓ The Urban Area reviewed the existing structure of the UAWG and provided recommendations to better align with the format of existing grant projects.
- ✓ The Chicago Urban Area completed its annual update of the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), which involved assessing and planning for the hazards and threats posing the greatest risk to the combined statistical area. As part of the THIRA process, the Urban Area performs security site analysis and surveillance operations of identified critical infrastructure and key resources. One hundred and sixteen participating municipalities have adopted the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) in its entirety. The HMP creates the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction and repeated damage.
- ✓ The Urban Area continues annual reviews and updates of the continuity of operations plan (COOP) and continuity of government (COG) plans for Chicago.

Information Sharing, Interoperability, Cyber and Technology Initiatives

- ✓ The Chicago Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) and the Cook County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) continue to collaborate on a joint cybersecurity initiative, building a unified security architecture where detection and prevention systems compare and share data. Aligning to Presidential Policy Directive 8, the Regional Cybersecurity Improvement Plan outlines how the city of Chicago, Cook County and other sister agencies will become more resilient and efficient in prevention, identification and risk mitigation. The value and benefit rests not only in the education provided, but also in the deployment of proven tools and training delivered optimally and efficiently.
- ✓ OEMC continues to develop its wireless (digital data, image and video) interoperable communications investments through the Operation Virtual Shield (OVS) program for fixed and portable video surveillance and detection. In 2015 the focus continued on replacing/upgrading camera system components and equipment that have reached the end of their life cycle. Earlier this year efforts were focused on expanding the surveillance program along the south end of Lake Shore Drive, and in the fourth quarter of 2015 through the second quarter of 2016, the project will be expanding to the north end of Lake Shore Drive. New projects this year included adding additional surveillance along portions of Chicago's busy river walk in the central business area, which attracts both tourist and citizens. These cameras also provide additional cover for Chicago's waterways as well as below grade infrastructure. Homeland security funds have created and sustained a system that provides security surveillance for the entire city and multiple departments. Given that the urban area population is almost 9 million, many of whom regularly visit the city for work or recreation, the OVS system enables the city to protect and respond to threats at key sites that are both important to tourists and city residents. The city has also established and continues to expand a fiber

network backbone across the city that allows data and video to be shared and transmitted and developed a central information portal at the OEMC to monitor and receive all camera images.

- ✓ OEMC completed the narrow-banding of its public safety radio channels per FCC mandate to make better use of the radio spectrum. All police radios can now communicate and establish interoperable radio communications with police and fire units from the 134 cities, towns and villages of Cook County.
- ✓ OEMC continues use of the public safety radio cache. The entire cache is used frequently to enhance public safety communication around large-scale special events throughout the city. Chicago is part of the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) and Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System response plans, and these radios are used for interoperable communications between Cook County's 134 municipalities, which can be called upon to supply personnel during an event. This ensures the capacity for timely communications in support of security, situational awareness, and operations for emergency personnel.
- ✓ The Chicago Police Department (CPD) sustained and enhanced the NSI Suspicious Activity Reporting System (SARS) by integrating SARS reporting into the CPD's Citizen Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting (CLEAR) system. CPD also completed the integration of their Information Report System so that it will automatically upload into the NSI SARS application.
- ✓ CPD's award-winning CLEAR system, the largest police database in the nation, shares information with more than 450 local, state and federal law enforcement partner agencies. All Cook County suburban police departments utilize the CLEAR system for all arrest processing, allowing real-time data sharing across jurisdictional boundaries. CLEAR is being expanded to allow additional external agencies, such as the Cook County Sherriff's Office, to share this platform for regional incident reporting and interoperability. CLEAR's infrastructure is also being re-engineered to improve its reliability and performance. In February, the Cook County Sheriff's Police Department began to implement the full suite of available CPD CLEAR applications, including electronic case reporting and management, electronic traffic crash reporting and crime analytics. Information from the Cook County jail system will be integrated as well, providing previously unheard of levels of information sharing across multiple agencies from one integrated platform.
- ✓ OEMC and CPD completed a comprehensive technology refresh and upgrade of its fusion center, the Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC), which has grown to include representation from more than 20 federal, state and county agencies/departments. Technology upgrades include new workstations and high-definition display screens, telephone and radio communications, crime mapping, Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) access, and connectivity to more than 25,000 surveillance cameras through OVS. The new center provides a flexible, state-of-the-art environment where Chicago's advanced technology is available 24 hours a day to analysts from multiple local, state and federal agencies. The CPIC analysts integrate real-time data from a wide variety of sources to assess risks and mitigation efforts. Current Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) projects are underway to replace technical equipment, improve predictive policing, and enhance social media analytics. Cook County is included in information sharing and has positions in the fusion center.
- ✓ The Cook County DHSEM opened Cook County's first Emergency Operations Center (CCEOC) to serve as the county-wide command and control facility for managing critical incidents and disasters. This state-of-the art facility serves as both a training facility and a key regional asset for our federal, state, county and municipal partners, complementing DHSEM's comprehensive operations system that includes the Duty Desk, the Cook County Incident Command Center (CCICC) and the three Emergency Readiness Centers (ERCs) located strategically throughout the county. The CCEOC is also designated as a backup and secondary dispatch center for the OEMC in the event their EOC is untenable. The CCEOC is the only facility of its kind and capability besides the OEMC's EOC in Chicago and the Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center/State Emergency Operations Center in Springfield.
- ✓ OEMC continued life cycle replacement of portable data terminals (PDTs) utilizing UASI funds. PDTs are installed in almost 2,800 CPD vehicles to allow real-time access to critical information for first responders. Districts and field-based specialized units have color touch-screen equipment installed in their vehicles. The deployment of these PDTs began in late 2014, and further deployment continued in 2015. New functions were added to PDTs, including Mobile Caboodle, which allows real-time map inquiries based

upon GPS location information to quickly determine recent criminal events, calls for service, wanted offenders, and active gang conflicts and gang offenders within the vicinity.

- ✓ OEMC's CAD system was updated to streamline functionality, strengthen cybersecurity and improve the process to send cell phone pictures to 911. The CAD system is the heart of the city's Emergency 911 Response system, used by call takers, dispatchers and supervisors to process every call.
- ✓ The Cook County DHSEM has worked to deploy an open-architecture mass notification system that can provide alerts to its sister agencies and client jurisdictions via text, email and voice in multiple languages, through either a blanket or geo-coded effort. This system facilitates information sharing; provides analytics, GIS mapping, flexible group and data management, distributed contact data and language localization; and optimizes voice and SMS routing. In 2015 DHSEM used this mass notification system to provide the police, fire, emergency management and public works communities of suburban Cook County with more than 1,200 critical incident notifications, thereby providing situational awareness and decision advantage. This state-of-the-art system will provide the most efficient means of providing incident-specific situational awareness and command and control capability to Cook County government, public safety leadership and various local, state and federal partners.
- ✓ Development of a weather notification system is now complete. DHSEM is working with its stakeholders, sister agencies and partner jurisdictions to provide them with access. This system is used on a daily basis to deliver information on normal operating procedures, during pre-planned events and for situational awareness during large-scale incidents. The DHSEM's weather notification system provides advanced weather forecasts, as well as tools and alerts to help plan for and mitigate damage caused by lightning, tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, floods, snow and other weather incidents.
- ✓ The Cook County DHSEM is crafting a new, more comprehensive and effective Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), COOP and COG plan for all Cook County government agencies, 17 county bureaus and 134 municipalities and 30 townships. The Cook County DHSEM is also developing a comprehensive uniform template and guidelines for municipalities within Cook County who do not have existing plans and will assist these municipalities in generating and updating their own unique EOPs, COOPs and COGs.
- ✓ The DHSEM continues to expand radio capabilities with its rollout of interoperable radios to over 128 jurisdictions in the Urban Area. Over the last several years, the Urban Area has placed a high priority on strengthening and enhancing radio capabilities for first responders to prepare, prevent and respond to a major event. Chicago has already put into place an Urban Area-wide radio interoperability network that allows police, fire and emergency management agencies to seamlessly communicate in times of crisis. As part of this initiative, the Urban Area continues to support the upgrade of disparate radio systems in order for all first responders to benefit from this interoperability network.
- ✓ For Urban Area, Cook County DHSEM maintains regional interoperability by sustaining and enhancing the capabilities of the CCICC, the CCEOC, the three ERCs, the Cook County Forest Preserve and the Forest Preserve Police, the Chicago OEMC, city first responder agencies, suburban Cook County partner agencies and state and federal partners. UASI funding will continue to be used for the maintenance of software and hardware systems and other necessary equipment.
- ✓ Cook County DHSEM in partnership with Chicago, continued to expand the utilization of WebEOC to critical partners as the Urban Area's critical incident management software. The WebEOC tool is a data information source used to coordinate situational awareness for the law enforcement, fire service, public works and emergency management departments in all of the municipalities and townships. This was initiated by a joint decision between the city of Chicago, Cook County, the state of Illinois and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region V. WebEOC serves as a linkage between federal, state, county, city, municipal and private sector partners. DHSEM, specifically, worked to develop and implement additional system capabilities, improving situational awareness among users and enhancing information flow. Moreover, in 2014, the DHSEM moved all daily operational actions onto the WebEOC platform, ensuring that personnel and the system would be highly capable during an incident. To date 115 suburban Cook County municipalities use WebEOC as their critical emergency management tool to interact with

DSHEM and to provide situational awareness and to request resources.

- ✓ DHSEM rolled out the Regional Cyber Security Threat and Awareness Program, providing cyber security training to help local and private entities understand the significance of cyber security and establish best practices and cyber security recommendations throughout the Urban Area. This is a collaborative effort with the city of Chicago, ensuring integration and alignment in preparedness, awareness and training.
- ✓ DHSEM implemented a cyber security log management system, which will provide alerting and trending of cybersecurity information across the county. This allows DHSEM to quickly act on cybersecurity alerts and dispatch appropriate personnel to remediate. This initiative is in conjunction with the Chicago Information Security Office, which allows the city to easily share information about cybersecurity threats and coordinate defensive measures.
- ✓ DHSEM rolled out the first phase of the Threat Intelligence Exchange program, providing greater situational awareness of identified threats and incorporating the information into operational processes. DHSEM routinely shares the threat information obtained from the feeds with the Chicago Information Security Office, allowing for additional collaboration. The next phase will incorporate the feeds into information security tools.
- ✓ DHSEM implemented advanced email protection for the county's cloud email information systems to provide greater protection against zero-day threats and visibility into the source of malicious email campaigns. DHSEM shared the lessons learned from implementation and daily operations with the Chicago Information Security Office to assist with their efforts for this technology.

Resident Preparedness/Outreach Initiatives

- ✓ OEMC and the DHSEM utilize UASI funding to create public awareness of emergency preparedness and response to ensure the safety of residents, visitors, private sector and other audiences. UASI funding was used to publicize the "If You See Something, Say Something" anti-terrorism campaign message with the local 855-RPRT-2S4 (855-777-8274) number to report suspicious activity. The campaign is supported by the city of Chicago fusion center and the DHSEM Duty Desk. The Urban Area continues to build public awareness capabilities for different types of emergencies and ensure consistent and effective messaging strategies to the public.
- ✓ OEMC enhanced the Regional "Gear Up, Get Ready" campaign through UASI funding by providing materials to the public and private sector containing critical information for emergency preparedness resources. The OEMC also partnered with local radio stations on other monthly emergency preparedness messaging and advertised the Notify Chicago emergency alert system and Alert Chicago website resource.
- ✓ The Urban Area continued to build its active volunteer groups in local areas, with a focus on starting to centralize, expand and collaboratively train this extensive volunteer network.
- ✓ DHSEM established the Interfaith Security Advisory Committee, the largest countywide interfaith outreach and community engagement effort in the nation. This committee is comprised of more than 115 faith-based organizations that all share the goals of increasing collaboration and engaging residents to improve community readiness, recovery and resiliency.
- ✓ DHSEM worked in partnership with the academic sector, faith-based institutions and private sector partners to undertake multiple critical infrastructure and security assessments as well as workshops, seminars and exercises to help these organizations better prepare for, prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to and recover from both man-made and natural events.
- ✓ DHSEM held multiple town hall meetings throughout suburban Cook County for law enforcement, fire service, emergency management, public health and local elected/appointed officials, providing these key stakeholders an open forum to discuss the homeland security and emergency management strategy of the Urban Area. Additionally DHSEM Regional Coordinators maintained contact with leadership in municipal and regional law enforcement, fire service, public works and emergency management organizations to provide these leaders with the most current information on Urban Area initiatives.

- ✓ DHSEM developed an initiative to empower community leaders and local law enforcement to address the threat of violent extremism and other mass casualty attacks. Known as Countering Targeted Violence Against Our Communities (CTVAC), this DHSEM program aligns with strategies of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, the White House and FEMA in a whole community, all hazard engagement approach. UASI funding will be used to continue to develop CTVAC's comprehensive and multi-faceted training curriculum, education outreach and community deployment/awareness campaign.
- ✓ The Public/Private Task Force, a consortium created by the OEMC, consists of key public and private sector stakeholders who meet monthly to provide an ongoing and consistent forum for information sharing, contingency planning and building resilience between Chicago public safety agencies and operational private sector partnerships. The relationships forged through the task force have benefited various projects throughout the Urban Area and have applied across various funding streams, including grants. The Public/Private Task Force continues its Business Recovery Access Program to provide critical private sector personnel access to the areas or buildings impacted by an emergency incident. The task force was especially beneficial in 2015 when Chicago hosted notable events such as the NFL Draft and Chi-Town Rising.
- ✓ OEMC used UASI funding to build public awareness strategies for different types of emergencies and to ensure consistent and effective messaging to the public. UASI funding was used to upgrade the city's Notify Chicago public messaging system to improve usability and system efficiency. The new system allows for easier, faster and more consistent distribution of messages. The system also provides redundancy, improves the reliability of the system, and provides for geography based messages to be sent out when needed. In an effort to increase subscribers to the city's free Notify Chicago system, which provides emergency alerts about extreme weather and traffic disruptions affecting public safety, OEMC included messaging in game day programs for the Chicago Bears, Chicago Cubs and Chicago Blackhawks.
- ✓ To promote emergency preparedness messages for targeted demographics, Chicago OEMC partnered with Radio Disney to develop messaging campaigns and promotions tailored to children and families. As part of a promotional package that included on-air radio spots, leader board website ads and family-oriented interactive events, Radio Disney provided a branded environment in which to convey the emergency preparedness message to youth and family audiences.

Training Initiatives

- ✓ DHSEM's Training and Exercise Division, along with the city of Chicago, is committed to integrating the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Framework into all of its planning, training, exercising, personnel qualification, equipment acquisitions and mutual aid agreements for the Urban Area. The region is working collaboratively with local agencies and first responders to ensure consistency with the Incident Command System (ICS) and ensure all partner agencies with a role in emergency preparedness, incident management and/or response are NIMS compliant. The Urban Area will continue to partner with appropriate city departments; Cook County agencies, municipal partners and key stakeholders; and the state of Illinois to ensure training and exercises are aligned with the multi-year training and exercise plan, as well as any guidance and direction from the federal government.
- ✓ DHSEM's Training and Exercise Division continued to implement robust training and exercise programs for the Urban Area, offering functional and full-scale training and exercises to Urban Area personnel in emergency medical services, public health, fire service, law enforcement and education, as well as nonprofit, private and emergency management partners. This inclusive effort spanned various disciplines and grant programs, uniting preparedness objectives.
- ✓ DHSEM's Training and Exercise Division continued to expand damage assessment activities for the Urban Area, including workshops, training and exercises, in response to all hazards.
- ✓ DHSEM and the city of Chicago, in partnership with Northeastern Illinois Public Safety Training Academy (NIPSTA) and IEMA, have nearly completed Phase I of the Regional Fire Training Prop in Chicago. Once completed, this will provide the Chicago Fire Department (CFD) and surrounding fire departments, with a five-story, 5,260 square foot training prop for the first time in the history of the CFD. This fire burn prop is designed to allow instructors to create training simulations that are as close to the real thing as possible. Its

multi-tiered design means students can practice high-rise building rescue techniques and single- and two-story house fire rescues. The tower's function is to train firefighters in all aspects of fire rescue and survival and will be an invaluable addition to the training roster in the Urban Area. Moving forward, partners will work to further develop this training prop and enhance the tactical training facilities at NIPSTA, in support of the Urban Area training needs.

- ✓ Cook County DHSEM, working in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/FEMA, IEMA, NIPSTA and MABAS, built the technical rescue props on the NISPTA campus and continued to deliver technical and operational rescue training (e.g. vertical rescue, confined space, collapse rescue, trench rescue and hazardous materials) to fire service personnel throughout the Urban Area. Chicago first responder agencies undertook similar efforts with technical and operational rescue training.
- ✓ Since 2012, over 300 representatives from the city, state and private sector have been trained on the WebEOC tool. During 2015, the Urban Area conducted multiple WebEOC trainings to expand awareness and participation from sister agencies. The cross utilization of Web EOC furthers the Urban Area's strategic vision to incorporate multiple jurisdictions across multiple disciplines into a unified network.
- ✓ The Chicago Fire Department continues special operations training to ensure that it maintains the capability of responding to emergencies that require technical rescue in a safe and efficient manner. Areas of technical rescue include structural collapse, vertical rope rescue, trench rescue, confined space rescue, hazardous materials technician and DHS-sponsored consortium classes. CFD is responsible for all technical rescue operations within the city of Chicago and is relied upon as a significant technical rescue resource for both the Urban Area and the state of Illinois through its participation in the MABAS program. All responders assigned to technical rescue teams are fully trained to perform all types of rescue operations in a safe and efficient manner. By sending students to classes conducted by the Illinois Fire Service Institute and DHS Training Consortium, the CFD is confident that students are being taught a high quality, standardized curriculum. This standardization of training improves interoperability with mutual aid partners. The Special Operations Training Component has been supported by UASI Grant funds since 2004.
- ✓ DHSEM continued the Leading through Crisis program, which allows mayors and managers of municipalities to think through disaster response before faced with the reality of an unfolding situation. Utilizing real-life case studies, multi-media and a cross-section of experts in emergency and crisis management, this program helps chief executives and other high-level administrators understand their roles in an emergency, equips them with the leadership tools necessary to effectively respond, and prepares them for the types of issues, concerns and messaging that they may have to address. The program is being reviewed by multiple states and municipalities for implementation in their jurisdictions.
- ✓ DHSEM continues to expand its complex terrorist attack and active threat training for law enforcement, emergency medical services and emergency managers. Rescue Task Force Training is a robust effort and continues to expand to agencies throughout the region. It will be complemented by the counter ambush training and continuing multi-assault counter terrorism action capability training for active attacks.
- ✓ DHSEM continues to maintain a comprehensive and multi-disciplinary training and exercise program, offering a wide variety of specialized courses in the following areas: NIMS/ICS, emergency management, homeland security, law enforcement, fire service, hazardous materials, emergency medical services, public works, aviation and cybersecurity. This year, DHSEM anticipates training and exercising more than 9,000 first responders and emergency managers throughout the Urban Area in over 300 training, exercise and lecture events. Participants include not only members of Cook County jurisdictions but alsopartners throughout the region and state.
- ✓ The DHSEM training and exercise program will continue to follow the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program plan and work to identify the most relevant training requirements for the urban area and region, including cyber security, counterterrorism, extreme weather and crude oil derailment.

Operational Response

- ✓ The DHSEM participated in 320 equipment and personnel deployments throughout suburban Cook County and statewide during 2015, providing resources such as information, intelligence, imagery,

mapping, mitigations equipment and command and other operational supplies necessary to respond to incidents and mitigate against future events.

2016 Initiatives

Planning/Administrative Initiatives

- ❒ The Urban Area will continue to enhance information sharing capabilities across all sectors—public, private and non-profit. This includes, but is not limited to, utilization of Internet-based information sharing tools and capabilities, agency-to-agency collaboration and communication, and operational coordination. A key priority of the Urban Area is to build a strategic information sharing program that incorporates the numerous capabilities currently utilized by the Urban Area. WebEOC is a consistent repository of important real-time information before, during and after disasters. With a large number of sister and partner agencies trained in WebEOC, 2016 will provide opportunities to further utilization of this important secure information sharing tool and will build upon a larger information sharing strategy. The cross utilization of Web EOC furthers the Urban Area's strategic vision to incorporate multiple jurisdictions across multiple disciplines into a common operating picture. The Urban Area continues to focus on all types of disasters, including man-made, technological and natural.
- ❒ The Urban Area will continue to establish an all-hazards approach to planning and operational coordination before, during and after disasters of all kinds. Operational coordination will focus on a `ensure that all agencies can share resources and information. This effort will involve enhancing existing relationships with local, county, state, federal, non-profit and private sector entities. The Urban Area will focus specifically on the transportation sector to address high risk rail transport as well as the whole community approach, with emphasis on the at-risk and functional needs population.
- ❒ The Urban Area will continue to transition baseline planning derived from the Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program. The multitude of regional plans developed during the grant performance period provides a framework for the Urban Area to establish a strategic approach to operationalize plans at the local level. This process will take into consideration existing local and regional plans to ensure plans are realistic, operational and attainable, understanding that disasters of all kinds have no boundaries.
- ❒ The Urban Area will continue to incorporate COOP planning and programming into its global approach to preparedness. In 2016, the Urban Area will continue to operationalize COOP and COG plans for the city of Chicago and Cook County. Additionally, DHSEM will continue efforts to bring all suburban municipalities and townships into the COOP/COG process via execution of the EOP/COOP template plan initiative.
- ❒ The Urban Area has over 35 active volunteer groups that make up the Community Organizations Active in Disaster coalition. The focus of this coalition is operational integration, including multi-agency resource centers, donations and volunteer management, and overall disaster recovery. The Urban Area will continue to work alongside these groups to enhance recovery efforts and global planning initiatives.

Information Sharing, Interoperability, Cyber and Technology Initiatives

- ❒ DHSEM will be rolling out a network intrusion prevention system that will provide greater visibility and protection against malicious threats on the county network. DHSEM will be working with the Chicago Information Security Office to discuss lessons learned and gain insight from their deployment. This implementation will also allow the DHSEM to share threat information with the Chicago Information Security Office because the systems will be interoperable.
- ❒ DHSEM will be rolling out the second phase of the Threat Intelligence Exchange, providing further integration with information security tools. DHSEM and the Chicago Information Security Office will discuss lessons learned from the integration to ensure operational resiliency once fully implemented.
- ❒ DHSEM will roll out the second phase of advanced email protection to the county's cloud email information system. This phase will integrate information captured from email threats and integrate it with on-premise advanced malware protection systems. The integration will further improve on-premise security controls and allow for further information to be imported into the Threat Intelligence Exchange.

DHSEM will share lessons learned from implementation and daily operations with the Chicago Information Security Office to assist with their efforts for this technology.

- ❒ OEMC and DHSEM will continue collaboration on a joint cybersecurity initiative and are building a unified security environment where detection and prevention systems compare and share data. The Regional Cyber Security Improvement Plan outlines how the city of Chicago, Cook County and other sister agencies will become more resilient and efficient in prevention, identification and risk mitigation. The value is not only in education, but also in the optimal deployment of proven tools and training.
- ❒ The CPD's award-winning CLEAR system is being expanded to allow additional external agencies, such as the Cook County Sheriff's Office, to share this platform for regional incident reporting and interoperability. CLEAR's infrastructure is being re-engineered to improve data-sharing and interoperability across the region. New components in development for 2016 include a new unified front end for streamlined incident processing and a new case management system for improved follow-up investigation management.
- ❒ Chicago OEMC will continue to develop its wireless (digital data, image and video) interoperable communications investments through the Operation Virtual Shield program for fixed and portable video surveillance and detection and will continue to expand the existing fiber network backbone that allows data and video to be shared and transmitted across the city.

Resident Preparedness/Outreach Initiatives

- ❒ OEMC, in partnership with DHSEM and DHS, will continue the "See Something Say Something" campaign to encourage those who live and work in the metropolitan area to report suspicious activity and objects.
- ❒ The city of Chicago will continue to expand on relationships forged within its Public Private Task Force.
- ❒ DHSEM will continue to utilize available media to announce and enhance the reach of emergency messages through current technology and a new DHSEM website, which includes a public and private secure portal with a calendar of training, exercise and outreach events. Additionally, resources will be available to support the whole community to prepare for the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk.
- ❒ Chicago OEMC will continue to promote emergency preparedness and the Notify Chicago emergency alert system. As a complement, the department will highlight the regional "Gear Up, Get Ready" campaign to encourage the public to take action to prepare for unplanned events that could disrupt normal daily living. With a combination of homeland security and emergency recovery and response messages, the OEMC continues to stress individual responsibility for public safety.

Training Initiatives

- ❒ In 2016 the Urban Area will develop an integrated and multidisciplinary training program through initiating, planning, executing, controlling and updating a curriculum based on best practices or lessons learned from regional or domestic disasters. The Urban Area will quantify and qualify the training and exercise activities undertaken to drive understanding of effectiveness and future training needs with a focus on enhancement of training and exercise instructors based on the FEMA instructor program. The Urban Area will collaborate to align different jurisdictional training and exercise programs by enhancing priority capabilities as identified in the THIRA. The Urban Area will enhance and develop a training and exercise tracking program to ensure all individuals have the capability to represent agencies and support their overall mission and vision while contributing to a multi-jurisdictional event or incident.
- ❒ The Urban Area will continue to implement workshops with a focus on extreme weather seasons and specific operational plans to ensure multi-jurisdictional coordination based on the planning process. Each of the workshops will provide an opportunity to revisit after action items and lessons learned from previous events and incidents. While special event planning is not a new concept, planned events provide a training ground for operational plans. The Urban Area will continue to focus on prioritizing detailed planning, coordinated execution and a comprehensive after action process to ensure the utmost safety and security of attendees and residents.

Illinois Terrorism Task Force 2015 Membership*

Adams/McDonough Counties
Air One
American Public Works Association
American Red Cross
Archer Daniels Midland Company
Associated Fire Fighters of Illinois
City of Aurora
Cities of Bloomington-Normal
Cities of Champaign-Urbana
City of Chicago
City of Joliet
City of Naperville
City of Peoria
City of Rockford
City of Springfield
Collaborative Healthcare Urgency Group
Cook County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
DuPage County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police
Illinois Association of Public Health Administrators
Illinois Association of School Boards
Illinois Board of Higher Education
Illinois Campus Law Enforcement Administrators
Illinois Coalition of Community Blood Centers
Illinois College of Emergency Physicians
Illinois Community College Board
Illinois Coroners Association
Illinois Council of Code Administrators
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Illinois Department of Agriculture
Illinois Department of Central Management Services
Illinois Department of Corrections
Illinois Department of Human Services
Illinois Department of Military Affairs
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Illinois Department of Public Health
Illinois Department of Transportation
Illinois Department on Aging
Illinois Emergency Management Agency
Illinois Emergency Services Management Association
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Illinois Firefighters Association
Illinois Fire Chiefs Association
Illinois Fire Service Institute
Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System
Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board
Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team
Illinois Public Health Association
Illinois Public Health Mutual Aid System
Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network
Illinois Sheriffs' Association
Illinois State Police
Illinois State's Attorneys Association
Lake County Emergency Services and Disaster Agency
Metro East (St. Clair-Madison)
Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
Office of the Illinois State Fire Marshal
Quad Cities (Moline-East Moline-Rock Island)
Regional Superintendents of Schools
Secretary of State Police
University of Illinois Center for Public Safety and Justice
Will County Emergency Management Agency

*list current as of December 2015

Illinois Terrorism Task Force

2015 Annual Report

Supplemental Information

Overview of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force

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 a 2003 Executive Order. 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 ITTF is made up of the following committees: Communications and Technology, Community Resilience, Crisis Response and Prevention, Critical Transportation and Infrastructure Security, Emergency Management, Fire Mutual Aid, Information Technology, Law Enforcement Mutual Aid, Public Health and Medical Services, Training, and Urban Area. The task force represents more than 60 agencies, including federal, state, local, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations, and meets six times a year.

In December 2013 the ITTF membership unanimously approved an updated charter and bylaws. 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 general public to achieve and sustain risk-based target levels of capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from incidents and minimize the impact on lives, property, and the economy. Annually, the ITTF publishes a report to the Governor outlining key homeland security accomplishments and future initiatives. Prior years' reports can be downloaded from the Illinois Emergency Management Agency website (http://www.illinois.gov/iema/ITTF/Pages/Publications.aspx).

Contact Information
Illinois Terrorism Task Force
2200 South Dirksen Parkway
Springfield, IL 62703
217/558-1334
Email: Ittf.web@illinois.gov
www.illinois.gov/ready

STATE OF ILLINOIS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

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.

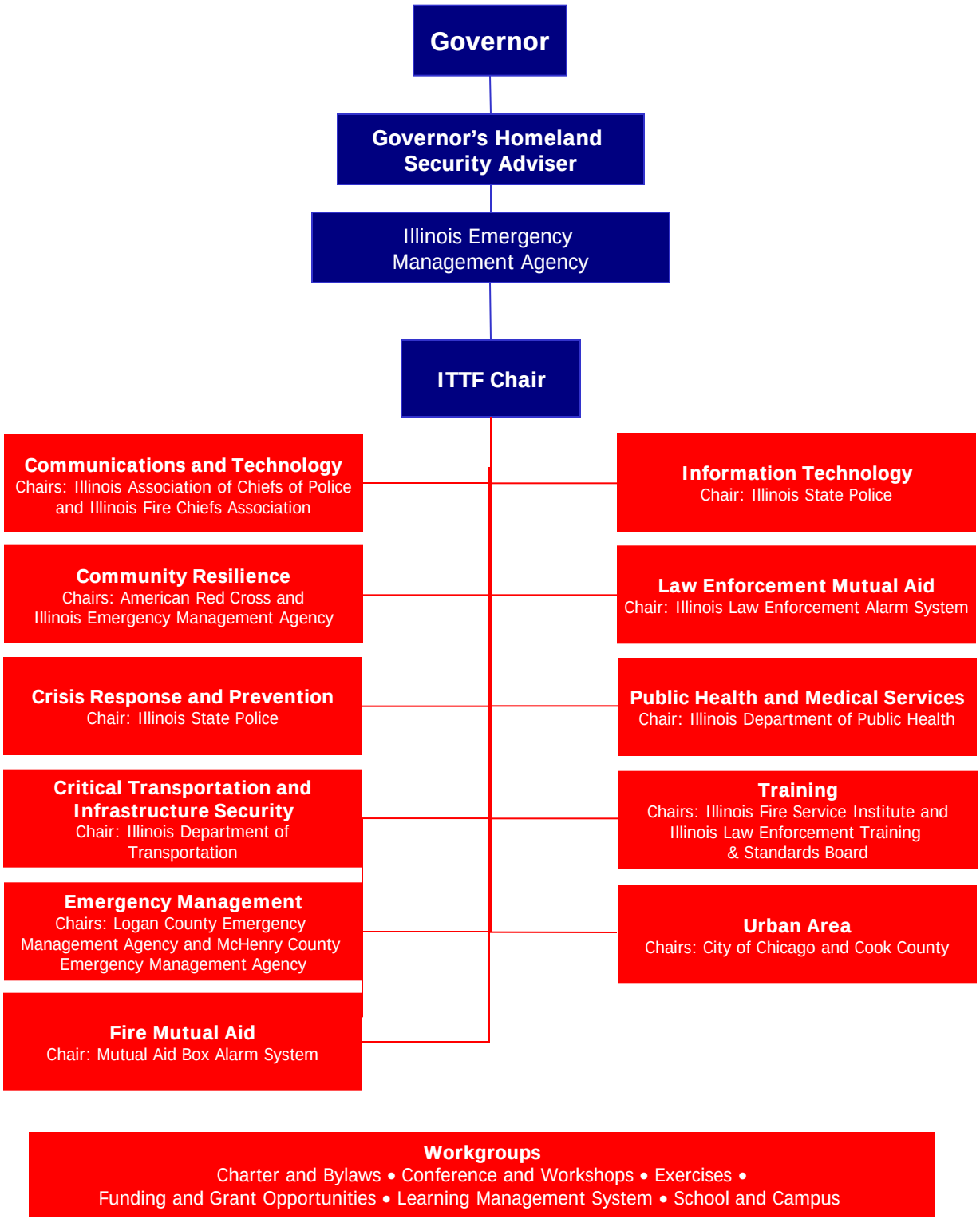
III. SAVINGS CLAUSE

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.

Illinois Terrorism Task Force Organizational Chart



State of Illinois Homeland Security Strategy (July 24, 2013)

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

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

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

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

Priority #1:

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

Priority #2:

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

Priority #3:

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

Priority #4:

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

Priority #5:

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

Priority #6:

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

Priority #7:

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

Priority #8:

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

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

1.0 Common Capabilities

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

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

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

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

2.0 Prevention Capabilities

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

Desired outcomes:

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

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

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

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

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

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

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

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

3.0 Protection Capabilities

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

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

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

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

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

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

Desired Outcomes:

3.5.1 Establish an authorized vendor supply/service database.

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

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

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

4.0 Mitigation Capabilities

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

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

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

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

5.0 Response Capabilities

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

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

5.1.2 Coordinate dissemination of transportation route plans to all stakeholders.

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

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

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

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

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

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

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

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

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

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

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

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

6.0 Recovery Capabilities

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Desired Outcomes:

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

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

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

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

Illinois Homeland Security Funds
Expenditure Report as of Dec. 31, 2015

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2015

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	$16,408,500.00	$110,821.78	$16,297,678.22

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2015

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	$69,500,000.00	$0	$69,500,000.00
NonProfit Security Grant	$1,345,500.00	$0	$1,345,500.00
FY2015 Totals	$70,845,500.00	$0	$70,845,500.00

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2014

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	$16,357,000.00	$9,278,868.25	$7,078,131.75

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2014

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	$69,500,000.00	$1,144,137.67	$68,355,862.33
NonProfit Security Grant	$1,199,850.00	$532,493.89	$667,356.11
FY2014 Totals	$70,699,850.00	$1,676,631.56	$69,023,218.44

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	$4,067,403.00	$891,153.27	$3,176,249.73

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	$418,196.98	$581,803.02

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2011

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

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2011

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

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2010

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

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2010

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

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2009

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

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2009

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

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2008

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

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2008

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

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2007

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

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2007

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

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2006

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

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2006

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

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2005

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

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2005

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

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2004

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

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2004

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

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2003 Part II

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

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2003 Part II

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

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2003 Part I

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

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2002

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

State Domestic Preparedness Equipment Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2001

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

State Domestic Preparedness Equipment Program
Federal Fiscal Year 1999

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

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACS	-	Alternate Care Site
AHIMT	-	All Hazard Incident Management Team
ALERRT	-	Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training
APR	-	Air Purifying Respirator
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, or High-Yield Explosive
CCMST	-	Citizen Corps Mobile Support Team
CCP	-	Citizen Corps Program
CCTV	-	Closed Caption Television
CDC	-	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDP	-	Center for Domestic Preparedness
CERFP	-	CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package
CERT	-	Community Emergency Response Team
CFD	-	Chicago Fire Department
CHF	-	Computerized Hot Files
CHRIS	-	Criminal History Records Information System
CIA	-	Central Intelligence Agency
CIKR	-	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
CIRCOM	-	Critical Incident Response Command
CIS	-	Critical Infrastructure Specialist
CISSP	-	Certified Information Systems Security Professional
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
CSEPP	-	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Plan
CST	-	Civil Support Team
CSTF	-	Campus Security Task Force
CTA	-	Chicago Transit Authority
CUSEC	-	Central United States Earthquake Consortium
DHS	-	Department of Homeland Security
DHSEM	-	Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
DWH	-	Data Warehouse

EAS	-	Emergency Alert System
EHP	-	Environmental and Historic Preservation
EMA	-	Emergency Management Agency
EMAC	-	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMAT	-	Emergency Management Assistance Team
EMnet	-	Emergency Management network
EMPG	-	Emergency Management Performance Grant
EMS	-	Emergency Medical Services
EMSC	-	Emergency Medical Services for Children
EOC	-	Emergency Operations Center
EOD	-	Explosive Ordinance Disposal
EOP	-	Emergency Operations Plan
ERT	-	Emergency Response Team
ERT: BC	-	Emergency Response to Terrorism: Basic Concepts
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
FUSA	-	First U.S. Army
GIC	-	Gang Intelligence Coordinator
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
HAZMAT	-	Hazardous Material
HIDTA	-	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
HMEP	-	Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness
HSEEP	-	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HSGP	-	Homeland Security Grant Program
HSIN	-	Homeland Security Information Network
HURT	-	Heavy Urban Rescue Team
IACP	-	Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police
IAFC	-	Illinois Association of Fire Chiefs
IBHE	-	Illinois Board of Higher Education
I-CASE	-	Incident/Case report module
ICCB	-	Illinois Community College Board
ICLEA	-	Illinois Campus Law Enforcement Administrators
I-CLEAR	-	Illinois Citizen and Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting system
ICRI	-	Illinois Cities Readiness Initiative
ICS	-	Incident Command System
IDHHC	-	Illinois Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission
IDM	-	Identity Management
IDOA	-	Illinois Department of Agriculture
IDOC	-	Illinois Department of Corrections
IDOT	-	Illinois Department of Transportation
IDOT-A	-	Illinois Department of Transportation–Aeronautics

IDOT-H	-	Illinois Department of Transportation–Highways
IDPH	-	Illinois Department of Public Health
IECGP	-	Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program
IEMA	-	Illinois Emergency Management Agency
IEMMAS	-	Illinois Emergency Management Mutual Aid System
IESMA	-	Illinois Emergency Services Management Association
IFERN	-	Interagency Fire Emergency Radio Network
IFSI	-	Illinois Fire Service Institute
IHF	-	Illinois Hot Files
IIJIS	-	Illinois Integrated Justice Information Systems
ILEAS	-	Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System
ILERT	-	Illinois Livestock Emergency Response Tool
ILETSB	-	Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board
ILNG	-	Illinois National Guard
IL-TERT	-	Illinois Telecommunicator Emergency Response Taskforce
IMERT	-	Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team
IML	-	Illinois Municipal League
IMT	-	Incident Management Team
INVENT	-	Illinois Nurses Volunteer Emergency Needs Team
IPC	-	Illinois Poison Center
IPHMAS	-	Illinois Public Health Mutual Aid System
IPRA	-	Illinois Plan for Radiological Accidents
IPS	-	Illinois Pharmaceutical Stockpile
IPWMAN	-	Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network
IREACH	-	Illinois Radio Emergency Assistance Channel
IRF	-	Initial Reaction Force
ISA	-	Infrastructure Security Awareness
ISBE	-	Illinois State Board of Education
ISP	-	Illinois State Police
ISPERN	-	Illinois State Police Emergency Radio Network
ISSTF	-	Illinois Seismic Safety Task Force
ITC	-	ILEAS Training Center
ITECS	-	Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications Systems
ITTF	-	Illinois Terrorism Task Force
IVERT	-	Illinois Veterinary Emergency Response Team
IWIN	-	Illinois Wireless Information Network
JHAT	-	Joint Hazard Assessment Team
JICS	-	Joint Incident and Command System
JOC	-	Joint Operations Center
JTTF	-	Joint Terrorism Task Force
LEADS	-	Law Enforcement Agencies Data System
LEPC	-	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LMS	-	Learning Management System
MABAS	-	Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
MAMA-C	-	Mid-America Mutual Aid Consortium
MAR²N	-	Mutual Aid Response/Resource Network
MDC	-	Mobile Data Computer
MERCI	-	Medical Emergency Response Communications of Illinois
MFF	-	Mobile Field Force
MMRS	-	Metropolitan Medical Response System
MRC	-	Medical Reserve Corps
MST	-	Mobile Support Team
MVU	-	Mobile Ventilation Unit
NCBRT	-	National Center for Biomedical Research and Training
NCIC	-	National Crime Information Center

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

SIRC	-	State Incident Response Center
SLATT	-	State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training
SLGCP	-	State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness
SNS	-	Strategic National Stockpile
SOP	-	Standard Operating Procedure
SOTP	-	Special Operations Training Program
SOS	-	Secretary of State
SPEEDS	-	Special Purpose Event Expedient Decontamination System
SRT	-	Special Response Team
STARCOM21	-	Statewide Radio Communications for the 21st Century
STIC	-	Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center
STR	-	Strategic Technology Reserve
SWAT	-	Special Weapons and Tactics
SWIC	-	Statewide Interoperability Coordinator
SWMD	-	State Weapons of Mass Destruction
SWMDT	-	State Weapons of Mass Destruction Team
TEMS	-	Tactical Emergency Medical System
TERT	-	Telecommunicator Emergency Response Taskforce
THIRA	-	Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
TICP	-	Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan
TIU	-	Technical Investigations Unit
TDM	-	Travel Demand Management
TOPOFF	-	Top Official
TRT	-	Technical Rescue Team
TSA	-	Transportation Security Administration
UASI	-	Urban Areas Security Initiative
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

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