

sister agencies and partner jurisdictions. The notification system, which is being offered to ILEAS, IEMA, ITTF and the Illinois Incident Management Team, provides advanced weather forecasts, tools and alerts to help plan for and mitigate damage caused by lightning, tornados, severe thunderstorms, floods, snow, and other severe weather.

Illinois' homeland security preparedness goals for 2017 include the following:

- Purchase 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, and temporary infrastructure.
- Conduct a comprehensive review of the WMD Special Response Team program to ensure that the number of teams, their placement in the state, and activity levels are balanced with the cost of the program.
- Make ILEAS's online learning management system available to all of public safety in Illinois. Curriculum will be developed for courses such as how to request mutual aid, how to respond to a request for mutual aid, STARCOM21 operations, school safety, personal radiation detectors use and policy, internal ILEAS policy training for staff, etc. ILEAS has already started engaging Illinois State Police, the Attorney General's office, IEMA, Association of Public Safety Communications Officials/National Emergency Number Association and other organizations with regard to their potential participation in the LMS.
- Introduce the Northeastern Illinois Public Safety Training Academy (NIPSTA) Center for Crisis Leadership, including development of a functional emergency operations center at NIPSTA. Incident command training will be developed and provided to both municipal governments and the private sector in a format that emphasizes both learning and practical experience in managing/responding to local, regional, statewide and national-level events.
- Continue a Cook County 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, this program aligns with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, the White House and Federal Emergency Management Agency strategies in a whole community, all hazard approach.
- Reduce the risk posed by cyberterrorism in Illinois through a comprehensive strategy that includes objectives and action plans to enhance the state's ability to detect cyberattacks, allow for rapid and effective response to security incidents, and build and maintain a robust cyber defense capability.

Communications and Technology Committee

Purpose Statement

The Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) Communications and Technology (C&T) Committee develops short-range and long-range interoperable communications strategies to support implementation of the Illinois Statewide Interoperability Communications Plan and related procedures. Through its actions, the committee enhances the state's ability to respond to and recover from man-made and natural disasters, civil unrest and pre-planned special security events. Further supporting interoperable communications, the committee coordinates with the Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC) to promote the use of statewide communications systems and infrastructure. The FirstNet broadband initiative in Illinois is another area of cooperation and coordination between various statewide communications and technology-based committees and working groups. The committee provides grant funding recommendations and coordination for communications-related subgrants under the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP). Additionally, the committee coordinates activities for the Strategic Technology Reserve (STR) program.

2016 Key Activities

- ✓ Prioritized \$1,561,900 of communications related grant funding requests to meet HSGP guidance.
- ✓ Initiated activities to increase the exposure and operation of the STR and Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications Systems, including the organization of regional Technology Support Teams, which respond to incidents at a regional level to assist local incident commanders with communications and technology related issues and needs.
- ✓ Coordinated with and supported the Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System project to recapture unused STARCOM21 radios issued through prior ITTF grant programs. Developed a recommendation to reissue returned radios to increase their availability and use.
- ✓ Supported the SIEC's project to add Zone BJ to the ITTF Interoperable Communications Plan for STARCOM21 radios issued statewide. Zone BJ added recently approved 700 MHz frequencies for air-to-ground coordination and operations.
- ✓ Supported and assisted the SIEC Technology Subcommittee with the development of interoperable mutual aid zones on the STARCOM21 system that will be encrypted to prevent unauthorized interception of sensitive radio traffic during times of disaster, civil unrest and planned special security events.
- ✓ Supported additional Communications Unit Leader (COM-L) training.
- ✓ Maintained membership and participation in the FEMA Region V Regional Emergency Communications Coordination Working Group (RECCWG).

2017 Initiatives

- Support restructuring of the ITTF by providing communications and technology subject matter experts for communications-related activities on the five standing committees.
- Support redistribution of recaptured STARCOM21 radios to statewide police and fire technical response teams and support the development of additional deployable equipment caches.
- Coordinate with the SIEC on the implementation and advancement of interoperable communications initiatives, practices and procedures.
- Support development, education and implementation of a public safety broadband communications network.
- Continue coordination with adjacent states to bolster cross-border interoperable communications strategies and activities.
- Promote training/preparedness of STR and Technology Support Teams and equipment resources statewide.
- Maintain membership in the FEMA Region V RECCWG.

Community Resilience Committee

Purpose Statement

The mission of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force Community Resilience Committee has been 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 oversaw a variety of initiatives previously under the former committees' purviews.

2016 Key Activities

- ✓ Four new preparedness videos featuring Alan Kalter were added to the Ready Illinois website in 2016. The videos highlight severe weather preparedness, heat safety, winter storm preparedness and general preparedness. Kalter, who is widely known from his many years on “Late Show with David Letterman,” previously recorded a series of radio preparedness spots that air on radio stations throughout Illinois as part of IEMA’s Public Education Partnership with the Illinois Broadcasters Association.
- ✓ The Illinois School and Campus Safety Program continued to serve K-12 schools and higher education institutions through the delivery of educational programs, research and strategic planning. The program delivered 36 educational programs to 1,395 individuals, for a total of 6,528 training hours. Program staff presented at various conferences and training summits, including the first annual Whatever It Takes Conference in Galesburg, the Central Illinois Law Enforcement Executives quarterly meeting, the Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System Training Summit, the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) Training Summit, the Triple I Conference in Chicago and the Southern Illinois Annual Teachers’ Institute at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale. The program also developed a web-based course, Developing High Quality Emergency Operation Plans for K-12, and began publishing a monthly newsletter with relevant information, emerging trends and contemporary issues concerning school and campus safety.
- ✓ The Ready to Respond Campus program was developed in 2013 as part of IEMA’s Ready to Respond initiative. 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. In 2015, Parkland Community College, Augustana College and Elgin Community College joined the program, for a total of five campuses. In 2016, IEMA staff worked with two universities and one community college, reviewing their applications and suggesting changes. Once revisions are received, IEMA will complete the process to designate these three schools as Ready Campuses.
- ✓ In October, the village of Godfrey was designated as Illinois’ first Ready to Respond Community, another facet of IEMA’s Ready to Respond initiative. Six communities participated in the Ready Community pilot in 2015.
- ✓ IEMA developed a faith-based preparedness page on Ready.Illinois.gov to serve as a clearinghouse of useful preparedness information, including facility planning, emergency action steps and resource links.
- ✓ American Red Cross continues to partner with IEMA in providing a full-time staff member embedded in 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 Red Cross/IEMA partnership will allow the state to overhaul its mass care plans and procedures and to support county and municipal jurisdiction mass care planning efforts.
- ✓ Red Cross 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.

2017 Initiatives

- ❑ Continue to administer the Illinois Citizen Corps Program, Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training and all associated programs.
- ❑ The Prairie State CERT Challenge: *Challenging Recovery* will be held Saturday, March 25 at Joliet Junior College. The event will be sponsored by IEMA and the Will County Emergency Management Agency. The 2017 event will feature a new format that focuses on training and skills used by CERT members in the recovery process. Participating teams are part of the Citizen Corps program in Illinois.
- ❑ Continue the Public Education Partnership with the Illinois Broadcasters Association.
- ❑ Continue encouraging interested parties to become a part of the Ready to Respond Campus and Community programs.
- ❑ The Illinois School and Campus Safety Program has several initiatives for 2017, including the following:
 - Complete development and launch the technical assistance website for K-12 and higher education
 - Develop classroom and web-based curriculum and continue to review current K-12 and higher education course offerings, revising the content as needed
 - Publish monthly newsletter and increase readership
 - Identify school safety training needs for the Illinois School Resource Officers Association
 - Continue to conduct research related to school and campus safety and seek partners in external grant proposals

Crisis Response and Prevention Committee

Purpose Statement

The mission of the Crisis Response and Prevention Committee has been 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.

2016 Key Activities

- ✓ The State Weapons of Mass Destruction Team (SWMDT) adhered to a regimented training schedule, which was built from monthly individual unit iterations to quarterly joint team training culminating in several drills, tabletop exercises and full-scale exercises to test and evaluate 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; maritime chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives (CBRNE) response; explosives identification and response; medical/exposure response; and team integration. The exercises tested the core capabilities of protection, detection and response and included the following:
 - Tabletop Exercise, "US Coast Guard (USCG) Search and Rescue," February 2016 - Illinois State Police Special Weapons and Tactics Unit (ISP SWAT), USCG, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP), St. Louis Fire Department, local response agencies
 - Tabletop Exercise, "Joint Counterterrorism Awareness," March 2016 - ISP SWAT, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), St. Louis Police Department, St. Louis Fire Department, St. Louis County Police Department, MSHP, Department of Homeland Security, Missouri Fusion Center, local intelligence agency
 - Drill, "Navy Pier Drill," April 2016 - ISP SWAT, ISP Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Officers (CVEOs), Chicago Police Department Weapons of Mass Destruction Team, McPier Security, USCG
 - Full-scale Exercise, "183rd Air National Guard/Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) Radiation Exercise," June 2016 - IEMA, Air National Guard, ISP SWAT, ISP CVEOs
 - Drill, "USCG/ISP Communications Drill," June 2016 - USCG, ISP SWAT
 - Tabletop Exercise, "USCG Terrorism Exercise," September 2016 - ISP SWAT, FBI, Illinois National Guard, local response agencies
 - Drill, "Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS), ISP, Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications System (ITECS) Communications Drill," October 2016 - ISP SWAT, ILEAS, ITECS personnel, local response agencies
 - Full-scale Exercise, "Operation Wildcat," December 2016 - ISP SWAT, Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center (STIC), ISP CVEOs, Illinois Secretary of State Hazardous Device Unit, ILEAS, Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS), Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team, IEMA, Air-Evac Systems, Salem Community High School and several local response agencies

The CBRNE scenarios were consistent with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program federal training standards. All exercises were a successful test of multiple objectives that were tied back to the Federal Emergency Management Agency core capabilities list utilizing the many different elements of

SWMDT. After Action Reports were developed, along with improvement plans that identify future training objectives.

- ✓ The SWMDT was operational on 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 provided a multitude of actions from the various components of the SWMDT: site surveys of critical infrastructures, pre-event hazardous material sweeps, Joint Hazardous 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. In the fall of 2016, the vapor-wake canine program was introduced to the SWMDT and became a functional and welcomed capability of the team. This capability will greatly increase the ability to detect, deter and intercept explosives that are being transported on humans with the intent of being used as weapons of mass destruction in crowded venues.
- ✓ The SWMDT provided prevention, detection and deterrence operations at multiple high level/profile events and gatherings throughout the state in 2016. As threats continue to increase, requests for the SWMDT's capabilities for prevention and deterrence in the Chicago area have greatly increased. The team provides a presence with monitoring capability and quick reaction force tactical response that no other team can provide.
- ✓ In late October-November 2016, the Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center provided on-scene support and resources to the overall Illinois State Police Chicago Cubs World Series mission. STIC command personnel, analysts and watch officers worked in concert with the Chicago Police Department (CPD) and other public safety partners in the multi-day effort. STIC not only provided valuable intelligence during the seven game series but also assisted in activities related to the celebratory parade and rally, attended by approximately five million people. This assistance helped ISP and CPD provide a safe and secure environment for this historic event.
- ✓ On October 9, 2016, STIC provided on-site assistance to the CPD in support of the Bank of America Chicago Marathon. STIC personnel worked diligently to help safeguard the route of one of the world's major marathons. Intelligence support provided by STIC on-site assets were integral in keeping the 26.2-mile course secure for the 37,000 participants and one million plus spectators.
- ✓ On June 26, 2016, STIC provided on-site assistance to the CPD in support of the Chicago Pride Parade and events in Chicago. Immediately following the terror attacks at the Pulse Nightclub in Orlando, Florida, there was concern by federal, state and local law enforcement agencies other LGBTQ events could be targeted as well. STIC provided intelligence support and event monitoring to help ensure that the LGBTQ community and nearly one million spectators remained safe.
- ✓ During the week of May 9 - 15, 2016, STIC provided on-scene assets in support of the investigation and eventual capture of Dracy Pendleton in Pope County. The manhunt for Pendleton in deep southeastern Illinois stemmed from his being charged with attempted murder of a police officer in central Illinois a few days prior. This assistance took STIC personnel to rural Pope County where they worked in less than ideal conditions, all the while providing needed intelligence to local, state and federal law enforcement entities. The diligent and dedicated work STIC contributed to this investigation was critical in helping lead to a positive outcome despite the numerous challenges faced by all involved.
- ✓ During the week of August 1 - 7, 2016, STIC provided on-site assets in support of the investigation into the shooting of Carbondale Police Department (PD) Officer Trey Harris. Once notified, STIC immediately began assisting investigative efforts remotely from Springfield and, in less than 12 hours, had a fully operational intelligence element on-scene. STIC staff provided on-scene intelligence support to the manhunt for several unknown subjects suspected in the shooting. Throughout the duration of this incident in Carbondale, STIC members expertly assisted the multi-agency task force led by the Illinois State Police by providing needed intelligence to local, state and federal law enforcement partners. The Carbondale PD and ISP leadership expressed that the diligent work and dedication of STIC helped lead to the capture and arrest of several people in southern Illinois and Kansas who were suspected of involvement in this incident.

These subjects were also suspected of running a lucrative large-scale multi-state cannabis production and distribution ring.

- ✓ In August 2016, the STIC developed and implemented a new and innovative way to collect special event information from state and local partners by using a Geoform created in ArcGIS Online. Previously, state and local partners filled out a form and submitted the information to STIC via e-mail. An analyst would then enter the information into a spreadsheet, which in turn would update a situational awareness map. By using the Geoform in ArcGIS Online, the information is instead submitted to STIC online by the local point of contact and is viewable by STIC personnel and ISP command through a special event dashboard in real-time. STIC has received positive feedback from local users, and analysts at STIC can work more efficiently. Since the Geoform was adopted in August 2016, the STIC has collected information on 1,038 special events.
- ✓ In February 2016, STIC personnel met with local agency Geographic Information Systems employees to discuss ways to enhance the exchange and sharing of information during disasters and critical incidents. Twenty-four professionals from state and local agencies attended this meeting. The initial meeting resulted in the creation of a secure information sharing environment through the use of ArcGIS Online. Story maps of specific disasters, as well as the overarching Illinois Severe Weather and Disasters 2015 Year in Review, have been shared through this mechanism.
- ✓ STIC continued to promote and refine the use of the STIC Public Safety Room in the Homeland Security Information Network Connect as a platform to share information quickly. During 2016, the STIC Public Safety Room was activated 20 times in support of significant weather events and critical incidents.
- ✓ In 2016, STIC continued to expand non-law enforcement information sharing programs through in-person meetings, daily information disseminations and monthly webinars. The membership numbers for each of the outreach program areas are below:
 - School Safety – 410
 - Private Sector – 405
 - Emergency Management – 200
 - Public Health – 181
 - Fire Service – 138
 - Cybersecurity – 88
- ✓ In December 2016, the STIC started a Dispatch Center Information Sharing Program. Program development is still in the planning stages; however, STIC has already begun to conduct outreach meetings with stakeholders. This group will significantly enhance information sharing among all partners during disasters and critical incidents.

2017 Initiatives

- ❑ SWMDT personnel will continue to obtain high level evidence collection, monitoring and sampling training in the area of CBRNE threats. As trends change and threats increase, the team will seek out the most advanced, innovative technology and training necessary to detect, deter and prevent or respond to a terrorist attack in the state.
- ❑ Continue monthly and quarterly WMD training, conducting two full-scale exercises during the 2017 calendar year. In the spring, a full-scale team exercise will be conducted in the Chicagoland area with concentration in the areas of prevention, identification, explosive detection and response, decontamination, and elimination of a human threat before an attack can be launched. In the fall, a multi-jurisdictional exercise will be conducted in central Illinois and will continue to focus on building relationships with ILEAS and MABAS, as well as local response agencies.
- ❑ 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 mission areas of monitoring equipment, personal protective equipment, robotics, tracking software and armored vehicles.

- ❑ Continue to train with the ISP vapor-wake canine and provide training as necessary to the handlers in WMD prevention, deterrence and response.
- ❑ 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, helps maximize the security of Illinois' transportation systems for the movement of people and commerce by ensuring that transportation professionals have 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, water and distribution systems.

2016 Key Activities

- ✓ Redefined the goals and initiatives of each of the Critical Transportation and Infrastructure Security Committee's subcommittees, listed below, to ensure that all critical modes of transportation throughout the state are secure.
 - Downstate Mass Transit Security
 - Evacuation Implementation/Surface Transportation Security
 - Inland Waterways & Port Security
 - Rail Security
 - Training/Users Outreach
- ✓ Continued implementation of National Incident Management System training in all Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) districts. More than 3,900 IDOT field personnel have been trained in IS100, IS200, IS300, IS400, IS700 and IS800 courses.
- ✓ Utilized two mobile Vehicle and Cargo Inspection Systems (VACIS) in conjunction with Illinois State Police (ISP). The systems are instrumental in providing law enforcement the tools they need to combat terrorism within the 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.
- ✓ 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 October and used the conference as an opportunity to train on additional equipment and enhance skills.
- ✓ Continued to implement installation of the 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 of Illinois.
- ✓ Coordinated with mass transit agencies to implement security initiatives throughout Illinois.
- ✓ The Rural Transit Assistance Center (RTAC), a unit of the Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs at Western Illinois University, trained 1,853 rural transit drivers and support personnel. The training sessions addressed defensive driving, emergency procedures and passenger assistance.
- ✓ In addition, Transportation Committee member Dave White of Connect Transit (Bloomington-Normal) presented a passenger and driver safety and security training to 175 attendees at the annual RTAC Conference on April 6 in Springfield.
- ✓ Pace Suburban Bus has engaged in 17 security briefings, trainings, exercises and security planning activities, partnering with police, fire and Community Emergency Response Teams in its service area to better promote the safety and security of the communities they serve, including customers and employees. Pace

conducted two four-hour System Security Awareness training classes and two four-hour Terrorist Recognition and Reaction training classes for over 1,000 employees in 2016.

- ✓ The Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) conducted numerous emergency preparedness and interagency trainings in 2016.
- ✓ Continued coordination of the implementation of the Strategic National Stockpile Distribution Plan with the Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA), ISP, Illinois National Guard, Illinois Department of Corrections, Central Management Services and the Illinois Department of Human Resources.
- ✓ Participated in a Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) full-scale exercise in June to test the SNS Plan in conjunction with Regional Distribution Center and drop site locations at hospitals and local health departments throughout the state of Illinois.
- ✓ Continued implementation and delivery of the Traffic Incident Management (TIM) 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 2,513 individuals were trained this year.
- ✓ Participated in the 2015 Transportation Research Board (TRB)/American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), Special Committee on Transportation Security and Emergency Management (SCOTS-EM) Transportation Hazards and Security Summit and Peer Exchange in Tucson, Arizona, in August. This four-day event brought AASHTO SCOTS-EM and TRB members together in a forum on emergency management principles and infrastructure protection. Illinois members had access to current national practices that will help emergency response programs and department staff better prepare for natural and human-caused disasters.
- ✓ Conducted the annual Critical Transportation Infrastructure Security Conference in October in East Peoria with Transportation Committee members and affiliated associations. The conference schedule included sessions on cybersecurity, FirstNet, airport explosives/security operations–Federal Air Marshal Service, unmanned aerial systems (UAS), active shooter awareness class, GPS/automatic vehicle location technology for IDOT fleet, joint operations policy between IDOT and ISP, and TIM training. The conference also hosted demonstrations from IDNR, IDOT Mobile Emergency Operations, and IDOT-Aeronautics UAS (drones).
- ✓ Continued to develop and enhance the Disaster Aviation Operations Plan for the state of Illinois in conjunction with Illinois State Police, Illinois National Guard and Civil Air Patrol. The purpose of the Disaster Aviation Operations Plan is to provide the state 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 operational concepts and the basic protocol for supply and re-supply of fuel in support of response and recovery.
- ✓ An All Hazards Transportation System Climate Adaptation and Vulnerability Assessment Response Plan is being developed for IDOT. The project team coordinated a Department’s Climate Change Adaptation Stakeholder Committee with other state agencies having a role in transportation. When the response plan is complete it will be shared with all stakeholders for inclusion in their planning.
- ✓ IPWMAN launched their new website, www.ipwman.org in December with restricted areas for network members and duty officers. The new website is much more interactive and hosts many of the resources that duty officers utilize to track personnel and equipment responding to various incidents. The completed forms can be exported to the affected communities for use in their Public Assistance requests to IEMA. Additionally, the website allows member agencies to have multiple personnel with login privileges and provides information for requesting aid.
- ✓ Additionally, IPWMAN was active with displays at various conferences; making presentations to interested potential members and outside organizations; attending IEMA, Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm

System, Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) and American Public Works Association (APWA) meetings; and hosting their eighth Annual Conference in October. As IPWMAN continues to look for ways to partner with other organizations for annual conferences in the future, plans are underway to hold the ninth annual conference in Bloomington in October 2017.

- ✓ The APWA hosted a delegation of public works officials from Finland in August. With the assistance of former ITTF Chair Don Kauerauf, arrangements were made for the visitors to tour Chicago's 911 center. They also toured the Jardine Water Purification Plant and Chicago DOT headquarters and participated in a panel discussion with Chicago area transportation officials.
- ✓ The Mobile Emergency Operations Center trailer assigned to IPWMAN was relocated from Stephenson County to a more central location in the city of Washington.
- ✓ Members fully participated in three nuclear facility exercises: Braidwood on April 6, LaSalle on July 20 and Quad Cities on November 16
- ✓ Instructed 24 active shooter training classes for senior staff and other personnel at IDOT headquarters in Springfield and nine district headquarters throughout the state. Emergency Action Plans are being developed for each IDOT headquarters facility and will be shared with all Critical Transportation Committee members.
- ✓ Containers (Pelican cases) have been created and filled with communication devices to be mobilized for any activation that will allow for the necessary connectivity and redundancy of communications during an event.

2017 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.
- ❑ Coordinate with the city of Chicago, Cook County, and the states of Wisconsin and Indiana on traffic management and evacuation planning for a catastrophic event.
- ❑ Purchase unmanned aerial vehicles for each IDOT district and headquarters facility to provide the following for intelligence gathering: 3-D mapping, inspection, storm response, damage assessments, early warning, planning, search and rescue, and temporary infrastructure.
- ❑ Provide training for transportation officials for the SNS Distribution Plan, IDROP Program (first responder prophylaxis) and exercise of the plans.
- ❑ Create an ad-hoc committee to review and deconflict the evacuation plans that affect the central business district of Chicago and surrounding counties.
- ❑ Tabletop exercises and workshops, working toward larger exercises to test and identify gaps within the standing evacuation plans for the Chicago area.
- ❑ Participate in tabletop, functional and full-scale exercises of the SNS Distribution Plan.
- ❑ Provide VACIS Operator Training Classes for IDOT and ISP for certification, to keep current on the systems hardware and software, and to ensure that there are enough certified personnel trained to cover the operation and maintenance of both systems.
- ❑ Continue the development and training of an active shooter program for all IDOT personnel and Critical Transportation 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.

- ❑ Using input from the public and private sectors, develop traffic management plans for catastrophic incidents for Illinois' urban areas, including the Chicago central business district, the East St. Louis Metro area, and 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 camera sharing project among the following entities to share images and information across a system that integrates the latest video technology for response to critical incidents: IDOT, city of Chicago, Cook County, ISP and the Illinois Tollway (expressway system in Chicagoland area); IDOT, city of East St. Louis, city of St. Louis, St. Clair County, Madison County and ISP (expressway system in East St. Louis Metro area); IDOT, city of Peoria and ISP (expressway system in Peoria area); IDOT and ISP (expressway system in the LaSalle/Peru area).
- ❑ Continue to implement the Metra Immediate Stop Evacuation Plan and the Metra Station Stop Evacuation Plan, which were developed by the Metra Police Department in coordination with Illinois State Police, Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System, Mutual Aid Box Alarm System, Illinois Terrorism Task Force 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.
- ❑ 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 the lakes and the navigational waterways in the state of Illinois with homeland security sonar boats that are stationed throughout the state.
- ❑ 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) Management Assistance Teams (EMAT) and coordination by Emergency Management Communications (EMCOM), 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.

2016 Key Activities

- ✓ Emergency Management Committee programs and initiatives were utilized by EMAT to support state and local agencies during various disasters and emergencies, as well as during training during the IESMA Training Summit and prior to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) Training Summit—a total of more than 6,000 hours of deployment and training. The committee supported four EMAT deployments to state and local disaster areas, including Olive Branch, Watseka and Douglas, then back to Watseka. The team also assisted Bureau County with a full-scale exercise.
- ✓ Supported the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) “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.
- ✓ Continued to maintain a self-sustaining response capability for IESMA EMAT/Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) teams that deploy within and outside the state.
- ✓ Continued supporting the EMCOM role in statewide resource management of IEMA-assigned, ITTF-funded equipment.
- ✓ Conducted joint on-site inspections of Unified Command Posts (UCPs) and Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications Systems (ITECS).
- ✓ Continued efforts to support regionalized emergency operations centers (EOCs) or “virtual” expansion of existing EOCs and multi-agency coordination centers.
- ✓ Provided educational opportunities with logistic and material support for emergency managers through the annual IESMA Training Summit and 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.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ EMCOM deployment/training tracking software installation complete and fully operational. Added mobile and remote capabilities to the software.



- ✓ Since being distributed to local EMAs, the generators have been used over 7,500 hours in support of communities in need. The Illinois Department of Transportation and local assets have agreed to assist in delivering the generators to sites when needed.
- ✓ Maintained two mobile coordination centers to support Emergency Management Assistance Team operations in the field.
- ✓ Illinois Emergency Services Managers Association 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 with the development of spontaneous volunteer management programs, damage assessment teams and mass care teams through various training and educational opportunities.
- ✓ EMCOM conducted site audits and inventory of all generator host sites and developed maintenance and deployment procedures/guidelines. Also, continued monthly status and exercise reports.
- ✓ Implemented an EOC support trailer, which contains communications and computer equipment, allowing jurisdictions with catastrophic loss of an EOC or lack thereof to be online in an expeditious manner.
- ✓ Initiated the rehabilitation of three additional trailers acquired from CMS surplus stock.

2017 Initiatives

- ❑ Continue to support actions related to FEMA's whole community philosophy and mandates. The committee plans to work with local and regional partners to review and advocate efficient and collaborative processes to ensure disaster needs of all segments of society are met.
- ❑ Continue dialog and coordination to streamline private sector access and ordinance/regulation commonality between jurisdictions.
- ❑ Maintain a self-sustaining response capability for Illinois EMAT/EMAC teams that deploy primarily within and occasionally outside the state.
- ❑ Continue the expansion of the EMCOM role in statewide resource management of IEMA-assigned, ITTF-acquired equipment, adding UCPs and ITECS to the tracking software and systems.
- ❑ Expand the capabilities of the resource software to include pipelines from various public safety and private partners to guarantee resource accountability and cost tracking during times of major emergencies or disasters.
- ❑ In the absence of continued funding for EOC grants, the committee will work to enhance the interoperability and training of the disparate EOCs. Efforts to support regionalized EOCs or "virtual" expansion of existing EOCs and multi-agency coordination centers will be renewed.
- ❑ Continue to provide educational opportunities for emergency managers through the annual IESMA Training Summit and 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.
- ❑ Emergency resource management will be a focus of EMCOM and key local emergency managers to ensure comprehensive resource maintenance/training. Emergency resource management, with proper funding and support of state and local partners, will have a significant impact on force accountability and cost tracking.
- ❑ Incorporate additional agencies' and entities' goals, objectives and missions into the emergency management committee as newly reformed for 2017.

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 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.

2016 Key Activities

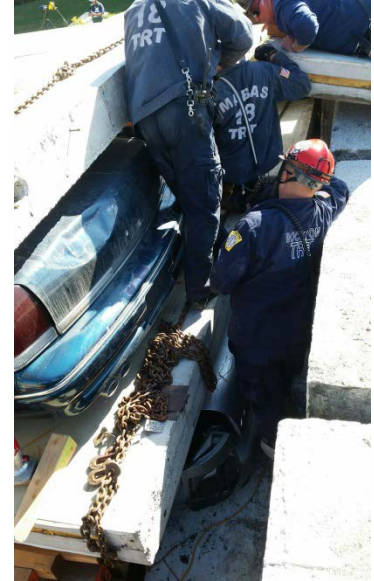
- ✓ Developed and invested in response readiness for an evolving and dynamic all risk environment representing potential disasters.
 - Conducted four “Triple R” Task Force exercises in various locations throughout the state.
 - Continued with corrective actions in maintaining response ready status of statewide special operations teams:
 - 39 Hazardous Materials Teams, probationary status: 2014 – 4; 2015 – 2; 2016 - 0
 - 37 Technical Rescue Teams, probationary status: 2014 – 13; 2015 – 9; 2016 - 8
*One team dropped from statewide status
 - Response ready status of statewide special operations teams certification training:
 - Hazardous Materials Teams: 10 certification classes, 52 student attendees, 1,646 instructional student hours
 - Technical Rescue Teams: 29 certification classes, 359 student attendees 14,705 instructional student hours
 - Swift Water Initial Classes: nine certification classes, 81 student attendees 778 instructional student hours
 - Created two swift water statewide rescue teams sponsored by Cook County UASI. The two teams remain in training and expect response ready capability by June 2017.
 - MABAS continued securing contract addendums from member agencies to achieve Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reimbursement policy compliance for declaration of disaster responses. The number of compliant agencies in 2015 totaled 684 (58 percent) and increased to 916 (79 percent) in 2016. MABAS hopes to bring closure to the project in 2017 with the remaining 251 (21 percent) MABAS agencies.
 - MABAS released a list of shareable resources in accordance with applicable FEMA National Integration Center standards and published a catalogue of mission ready resource packages.
 - MABAS credentialing of general firefighting and special operations team members continued. Following is a summary of the 2016 credentialing effort:
 - General Firefighting - 4,129 issued (54 percent complete)



- Hazardous Materials - 639 issued (82 percent complete)
- Technical Rescue - 558 issued (75 percent complete)
- Water Rescue - 229 issued (71 percent complete)
- US&R - 202 issued (84 percent complete)

In summary, 5,757 were issued, with a goal of 9,680 (59 percent complete).

- Decontamination vehicle refurbishment included completion of two additional units in 2016, bringing the total to 22 of 25 vehicles completed in 2016. It is hoped the remaining three decontamination units will be completed before the end of 2018.
- MABAS staff collected approximately 46,200 Duo Dote nerve agent antidote auto injectors that were nearing their expiration dates and had been deployed in the field to MABAS divisions and all Special Operations Teams (hazmat, technical rescue – US&R) and replaced them with newly manufactured, six-year lifecycle units. This was accomplished through a cooperative, exchange-based federal program at no cost to MABAS, the state of Illinois, or Illinois grant funds.
- MABAS issued field cot systems to all remaining divisions' expedient shelter systems that were in need.
- MABAS US&R team had several notable activities, including the following:



- Continued preparation for the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) review and assessment, which will occur in 2017. A MABAS-Illinois staff member now serves in an assessor's role for US&R team accreditation reviews under EMAP direction.
- US&R conducted numerous monthly training, planning and exercise activities, following the FEMA US&R team standard wherever possible. These activities resulted in 21,220 team member hours involving 2,446 US&R team positions.
- MABAS US&R attended three FEMA certification courses for canine search specialist, medical specialist course and operations in contaminated environments. A total of 146 individuals from MABAS US&R attended the courses, for a total of 1,954 student hours.
- MABAS US&R conducted FEMA required annual exercises, specifically, an operational readiness exercise in June involving 156 team members for a total of 4,405 total individual exercise hours. Additionally, a US&R Mobility Exercise was conducted in November involving 143 team members and 1,716 hours of individual exercise hours.
- MABAS US&R team also participated in a MABAS statewide "Triple R" Task Force exercise, involving four geographically disassociated sites, simultaneously occurring in Illinois.
- MABAS operations section staff activities of note included the following:
 - Operations field branch chiefs focused on a number of matters involving the 69 divisions, including staff assistance visits focusing on a comprehensive readiness checklist for MABAS division preparedness, securing MABAS contract addendum adoption for FEMA federal declaration reimbursement compliance, reconciliation of MABAS resource divisional data with electronic Contact Information Management System and statewide Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) System, and confirming and auditing divisional statewide special operations teams' response ready roster personnel qualifications records and team inventories.
 - MABAS statewide operational activities included various exercises, extra alarm divisional activity and real-world events:

- Four geographically disassociated sites (Marion, Marseilles, Quincy and Glenview) hosted simultaneous “Triple R” Task Forces and divisional resources responding to suspected terrorist events. A total of 190 individuals, excluding US&R personnel, participated in the exercise.
 - MABAS division extra alarms for 2016 totaled more than 1,400 incident activations of the MABAS system.
 - MABAS real-world activations involved downstate flooding and tornado outbreaks. IEMA taskings in response to these events included tent city and expedient shelter support, generator light tower units, decontamination vehicles, mission support credentialing capability and water rescue boat packages
 - MABAS event standby – command support included Chicago Marathon; Chicago CUBS Playoffs, World Series and parade celebration; and BMW Gold Championship, Lake Forest
- ✓ Maintained an ongoing effort to cope with tenured fire chiefs’ and command officers’ retirements through an educational and development outreach program to MABAS agency leaders of tomorrow.
 - Instituted and operated a social media information outlet through several conduits, which resulted in 235,579 views.
 - Expanded MABAS Readiness Center (MRC) overnight stay capability by adding six additional bunking rooms to host MABAS weekend orientation sessions for MABAS leaders of tomorrow who reside outside of the Chicago metropolitan area.
 - Developed an awareness and educational curriculum regarding MABAS-Illinois resources, response system and member agency support initiatives.
 - ✓ Maintained and delivered an effective finance, administrative and grant accountability system, which is exceeding performance expectations. In 2016 the system produced and released 311 purchase orders for acquisitions, overtime reimbursements and vendor services; processed 212 invoices for payment of products, services and reimbursements; issued 1,547 checks for services, products and reimbursement; processed and submitted two packages for reimbursements to MABAS member agencies for real-world IEMA mission assignments; and participated in four audits by federal grant funds program administrators with no significant compliance findings.
 - ✓ Improved and sustained MABAS Readiness Center facility response preparedness, hardening and security features:
 - MABAS assumed facility ownership free and clear of any remaining debt.
 - Fortified MRC site’s east staging and parking lot area by installing perimeter gating systems.
 - Improved remote secure area by installing improved gates and installation of parking surface.
 - Designed a US&R mobilization staging site plan in parking lot area to assist in deployments.
 - Added video surveillance cameras to MRC interior and exterior, removing a number of voids.
 - Initiated the development of a published systems user guide and operation of the electronic systems in the communications room of the MRC’s Mobility Control Center.
 - Established a monthly systems operational test of the E-Sponder /NC-4 Alert Notification System to MABAS divisions.
 - Replaced MRC-based vehicle tires due to age and national safety standards guidelines (semi-trailers, US&R vehicles, trailers, etc.).
 - Completed annual (2016) IDOT safety inspections of all semi-trailers (11 units).

- Renewed issuance of IDOT weight and balance waivers of all MABAS-owned vehicles as required by law.
 - Conducted water ready worthiness of two MRC-based double decker boat systems and deployable “six pack” boat systems unit (six boats – Zodiac with full system support trailer and tow vehicle).
 - Maintained and load tested all MRC-based fixed and mobile generator equipment – four systems.
- ✓ MABAS staff provided presentations, testimony, risk assessment, planning sessions and capability demonstrations to various groups and individuals, including representatives of Chinese government emergency planners, Illinois National Guard’s Major General Hayes’ staff, Illinois Transportation Coalition, Congressman Bob Dold, Illinois State Fire Marshal and IEMA Deputy Director and staff.

2017 Initiatives

Strategic Initiatives

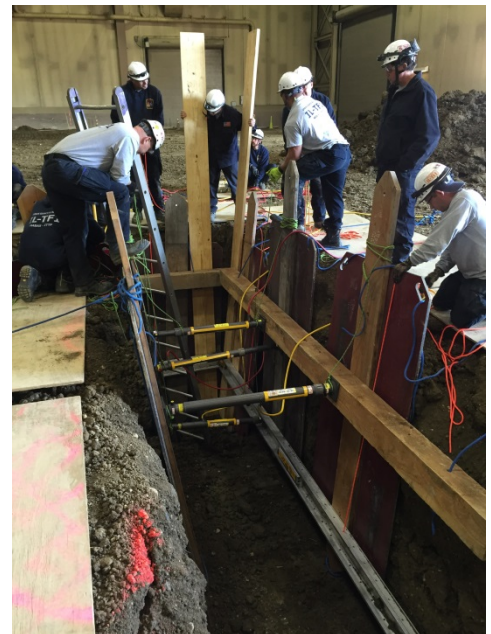
- ❑ MABAS-Illinois’ overarching priority remains readiness, preparedness and capability sustainment to the extent allowed by practical and financial conditions. Statewide delivery of emergency fire, EMS and special operations capabilities for larger scale events and declarations of disaster are at the heart of MABAS’ mission.



Tactical Goals and Objectives

Finance and Administration

- ❑ Continue recruitment, education and orientation of tomorrow’s MABAS fire service leaders through various actions, including exploiting social media opportunities to expand MABAS awareness, opportunities and educational knowledge base.
- ❑ Prepare for and demonstrate fully compliant audits, resulting in zero findings or required corrective actions.
- ❑ Evaluate and consider front line loading of future grant submissions, assuring submissions are within guidance and instructions of administrative authority.
- ❑ Improve MABAS member agency dues structure, payment documentation and affordability.
- ❑ Review current electronic record keeping platforms and software and research needs regarding IT requirements of the future.
- ❑ Improve MABAS document storage system and improve source document accuracy by creating a “Lock Box” capability of validated, current master documents, therefore eliminating outdated and non-compliant documents.
- ❑ Evaluate impacts from State 9-1-1 systems – Public Safety Answering Point consolidation legislation on MABAS prime Interagency Fire Emergency Radio Network radio frequency and MABAS dispatch centers.
- ❑ Improve Fire Service Intelligence Officer Liaison program effectiveness throughout the statewide MABAS division system.



Planning Branch

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

- ❑ Review, update and re-publish key mobilization and deployment resource documents (mission ready packages, typing, resource pictorial reference) for statewide and IEMA use.
- ❑ Create, review, update or remove from circulation various manuals, including Getting Started – New Division Guide, MABAS Continuity of Operations, MABAS Communication Center & Communications Center Operations, MABAS Field Operations Guide.
- ❑ Institutionalize MABAS Telecommunications, Communications and Dispatch dispatcher training seminars and statewide plan applications for 9-1-1 dispatchers within a formalized educational institution.
- ❑ Update, as needed, statewide mobilization CAD System.
- ❑ Review, update and manage Geo mapping system software and update all graphic mapping displays as source master documents.
- ❑ Update and/or secure various support agreements with outside providers, suppliers or service providers critical to MABAS deployment mission.
- ❑ Improve MABAS Incident Support Team (MIST) incident support mission and reenergize MABAS MIST Committee.

Operations Section

- ❑ Improve, reconcile and validate critical information systems vital to MABAS mobilization and deployment mission through annual MABAS division Staff Assistance Visits.
- ❑ Through operations branch chief efforts, finalize the remaining MABAS agencies that are non-compliant in regard to contract addendum efforts.
- ❑ Improve MABAS US&R Task Force 1 capabilities, visibility and credibility by pursuing and receiving EMAP accreditation.
- ❑ Identify the top three to five most frequent areas of deficiency from exercise after action reports and develop a division focused awareness and corrective action plan.
- ❑ Improve divisional statewide special operations teams' readiness and deployment capabilities where necessary in functional areas.
- ❑ Review, update and edit MABAS operations field operations guide as appropriate.

Logistics and MRC Facility

- ❑ Improve MRC fleet-based equipment and vehicles readiness status, dependability, safety and cost management, through preventative maintenance, planning actions and tracking history.
- ❑ Evaluate current MRC facility maintenance requirements, security gaps and budget planning requirements.
- ❑ Publish field guidance and awareness circulars, suggesting preventative maintenance tips and repair guidance actions associated with divisionally-assigned MABAS assets.
- ❑ Improve readiness and safety requirements of MABAS-owned semi-trailers through annual IDOT safety inspection requirements and current IDOT weight and balance waivers for all MABAS-owned trucks.



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. ILEAS also partners with IEMA to support the ITTF.

2016 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. There are currently 1,026 law enforcement agencies in Illinois. In 2014, ILEAS improved on its original statewide mutual aid agreement by implementing an updated version. Since then, 903 of the original 919 agencies (98 percent) have adopted the new agreement.
- ✓ ILEAS' primary role is the coordination of law enforcement mutual aid throughout Illinois. Routine mutual aid occurs in Illinois hundreds of times a day. However, ILEAS steps in when the need for mutual aid exceeds the ability of a stricken agency to respond with its normal mutual aid resources. The affected agency makes one phone call to ILEAS with its specific resource needs, and the ILEAS system responds by providing those resources from wherever they may be found in the state. Northwest Central Dispatch in Arlington Heights is the primary dispatch center that coordinates this service. Peoria Dispatch is the backup center. In 2016, agencies requested assistance through the ILEAS system 63 times (not including requests for special teams).

Activity	#	Activity	#
Armed and/or Barricaded Subjects	23	Armed Robberies in Progress	4
Serious Accident and/or Traffic Control	12	Bomb Threats	2
Missing Persons	6	Crowd Control	2
Search for Violent Offender	6	Hazmat and or Gas/Fluid Leaks	2
Shootings	6		

- ✓ ILEAS supports eight Weapons of Mass Destruction Special Response Teams (WMD SRT). The regional teams consist of 25-42 experienced SWAT officers, each trained and equipped to handle the human element during a WMD or potential WMD incident. A process has been developed to validate the teams' operational capabilities. Validation exercises were conducted using Federal Emergency Management Agency Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program Exercise Guidelines. Starting in 2013, two SRT teams 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 2016, and four teams (Regions 4, 8, 9/11 and Northern Illinois Police Alarm System) were tested and validated as operational. ILEAS sponsors and hosts bimonthly statewide WMD SRT team commanders' meetings, where policies and equipment issues are discussed. Several of the WMD SRTs provide regional SWAT services to many agencies and areas around the state.
- ✓ ILEAS supports nine regional Mobile Field Force (MFF) teams throughout Illinois. The MFF teams consist of 50-70 officers/deputies who are trained to handle civil disturbances and secure large venues such as

pharmaceutical distribution sites and critical infrastructure. ILEAS sponsors and hosts bimonthly statewide MFF team commanders' meetings to discuss policies and equipment issues. The ILEAS MFF teams have been deployed on a routine basis. Examples of activations include the ongoing protests and demonstrations related to the "Fight for \$15" minimum wage, regional responses for the Cubs World Series win, and providing over 100 MFF officers for the Cubs parade in Chicago, which was touted as one of the largest gatherings in human history.

- ✓ Training for the MFF teams has historically emphasized crowd control. The teams have evolved to provide services as the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Resource Type of Law Enforcement Patrol Strike Team. Basically, each MFF team is a standard police patrol division that can be placed anywhere inside or outside of Illinois to supplement an overwhelmed agency in dire need of police services. Additionally, there is an ongoing emphasis on increased training with regard to recognizing First Amendment and other civil rights issues of citizens.
- ✓ The process of MFF validation exercises uses "Skills Based Scenarios," which build on the "Lane Training" concept. It is designed to test the readiness capabilities of individual ILEAS members, squads, and platoons. The concept of Skills Based Scenarios ensures every ILEAS MFF officer feels competent and confident in his or her gear, issued equipment, universal deployment tactics (including a re-tooling of arrest tactics/procedures), and verbal and non-verbal communication. This is particularly important because a usual deployment consists of individual squads from multiple teams. These demonstrated tasks range from simple hand signals to eight-person arrest tactics for violent offenders. Each officer was required to demonstrate these varied tasks and skills based on the standard practices and training provided through ILEAS. Two of the 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 and hosting statewide EOD commanders' meetings. In 2016, ILEAS provided bomb robot maintenance training, allowing the teams to bring their ANDROS bomb robots to the ILEAS training center to undergo a complete maintenance overhaul supervised by the manufacturer. Additionally, ILEAS continued to work with all EOD teams to provide equipment and training not only vital to the effectiveness and interoperability of the teams but also in support of all law enforcement in the state of Illinois.
- ✓ The Regional Planning Coordinators (RPC) program continues with 11 ILEAS staff members strategically located across the state to provide one-on-one service to every member law enforcement agency in Illinois. Each RPC is responsible for acting as a liaison to approximately 100 law enforcement agencies and is available to assist at any location during large scale emergencies. All ILEAS RPCs are retired senior law enforcement officials who provide assistance in planning and evaluation exercises, agency website access, NIMS information, access to specialized equipment, and ILEAS Agency Preparedness Program (APP) activities. They personally meet with chiefs, sheriffs and senior law enforcement commanders hundreds of times annually.



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

During 2016, ILEAS staff members:

- Made 1,396 agency visits across the state. Additionally, 822 phone contacts and 684 other service related tasks were completed.
- Attended 661 meetings and conferences with organizations representing a full cross section of the emergency responder agencies in Illinois. This is key to building relationships across disciplines and jurisdictions.
- Conducted 434 contact activities associated with communications issues, meetings, inventory and FirstNet.

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

Significant examples include:

- Southern Illinois flooding
- Annual Naperville Marathon
- “No Thomson Prison” rally
- Luke Bryan concert in Effingham.

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

- U.S. Attorney Table Top Exercise (TTX) for multi-event terrorism attacks in Fairview Heights
- Illinois National Guard Pandemic TTX in Springfield
- Braidwood Nuclear Power Plant Illinois Plan for Radiological Emergencies (IPRA) full-scale exercise (FSE) in Springfield
- Chicago Rockford International Airport Triennial FSE in Rockford
- Centralia Correctional Prisoner Escape TTX in Shattuc
- LaSalle Nuclear Power Plant IPRA FSE in Springfield
- STARRS UASI Terrorist Multi-event TTX in Collinsville
- Quad Cities Nuclear Power Plant IPRA FSE in Springfield
- Marion County Active Shooter/Manhunt FSE in Salem/Kinmundy



In total, ILEAS RPCs were involved in more than 129 major exercises conducted in 2016. The RPC program is a vital component of Illinois’ goal to have statewide coordinated law enforcement mutual aid for response to critical large-scale incidents.

- ✓ The Agency Preparedness Program was initiated during 2012 and continues into 2016. 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 eighth year of operation. Since June 2008, the Training Center has hosted 2,248 events involving over 45,000 attendees. In 2016 alone, 6,562 people attended 292 training and

planning workshops representing 56,586 student hours. More than 150 events are already scheduled for 2017. The Training Center has made a significant impact on public safety training in Illinois and the Midwest. ILEAS currently collects nearly \$ 86,537 annually in subleases, rentals and Training Center subscriptions. Those funds are reinvested for operation of the Training Center. ILEAS partners with the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board Mobile Team Unit #12 to host many law enforcement continuing education programs.

- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Recognizing that the ILEAS resource database is unique and robust, the University of Illinois has included ILEAS in its Big Data "Networked Resilience of Communities Facing Natural and Social Emergencies" project. This project was funded by the National Science Foundation in September of 2016 and will begin in early 2017. University officials have requested that ILEAS participate in the research and present its system to other Midwest universities that are participating in the research.
- ✓ In 2015 and 2016, ILEAS received grants from IEMA for communications projects. ILEAS proposed – with the support of the ITTF – and IEMA accepted the consolidation of virtually all the technology, voice communications and cybersecurity grants at ILEAS. ILEAS developed and proposed a comprehensive plan to develop regional deployable Technology Support Teams. In 2016, the team leaders were selected, and the administrative policies and procedures implementation is well underway.
- ✓ ILEAS continued 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 also attends and is active in the monthly FirstNet Taskforce and Strategic Tactical Reserve Committee, which oversee Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications Systems and Unified Command Post in Illinois.
- ✓ ILEAS has assembled a first rate communications and technology team consisting of four full-time employees, one part-time employee and one contractor. In 2016, the team made big strides in the statewide communications and technology arena. Some of the highlights of this team's activities included:
 - Held communications training workshops for various types of COMMS positions to include an Incident Dispatch Training Class - partnering with Illinois Telecommunicator Emergency Response Taskforce
 - Updated the State Communications Interoperability Plan and the Illinois Field Operations Guide and started the update of the State Tactical Interoperability Communications Protocol
 - Oversaw the FirstNet Program through newsletters, website updates, creation of the FirstNet video, and numerous meetings, including one with Governor Rauner
 - Updated the Communications Asset Survey and Mapping (CASM) Database
 - Created the Technology Support Team concept
 - Involved with real-world disaster responses
 - Participated with IEMA and Illinois State Police on the National Governors' Association Communications Governance Grant and Planning
 - Secured a \$14 million grant for STARCOM21

- ✓ In 2016, ILEAS proposed a comprehensive interoperability communications plan and submitted it to ITTF and IEMA. The IEMA director approved the plan, and ILEAS has been working to implement the plan. One significant aspect of the plan was to reduce the user fees paid for 1,200 of the 3,700 STARCOM21 radios issued to individual agencies. The funds saved by that reduction would be redirected to the development of Regional Technology Support Teams. These teams of volunteers would be available to support the communications needs as mobile support teams for disasters and large special events.
- ✓ As part of the implementation of that plan, ILEAS determined that 2,500 STARCOM21 radios would continue to be supported. Those radios were assigned to special statewide public safety mobile support teams, statewide caches and two dispatch agencies in each county so that the entire state would be covered by local agencies with STARCOM21. The local agencies that possessed the remaining 1,200 radios (which had been issued to them by ITTF in 2004 and whose user fees had been paid by ITTF ever since) were notified that those radios would no longer be supported. They were given the options of keeping the radio and assuming the network user fees or returning them to ILEAS for caches and redistribution to agencies that would be willing to pay the fees. As of the end of 2016, over 500 radios were returned to ILEAS. The retrieval process will continue into 2017.
- ✓ The communications team also conducted extensive validation exercises with agencies that operate the nine ITECS units. Six of the nine were validated as being deployable. One agency chose to surrender its unit, and it will be reassigned in 2017. Two units had equipment inventories completed but not operational validations. Remediation plans were issued to those agencies. They will be re-validated again in 2017.
- ✓ ILEAS is an active participant at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) at IEMA. During 2016, ILEAS liaisons made presentations to other SEOC members on the capabilities and resources available through ILEAS. ILEAS liaisons attend all the various training exercises through the SEOC to include hostile action based and IPRA training activations. A training/awareness program for all ILEAS RPCs was started in 2016. Each month a different ILEAS RPC from across the state is brought into the SEOC during the monthly briefing. They receive awareness level training on the SEOC operation and WEB-EOC computer system. An ILEAS liaison submits a monthly agency activity report for the SEOC's monthly report. ILEAS liaisons always respond to real life callouts at the SEOC when requested. Generally, two or three liaisons respond, and ILEAS is prepared to deploy additional personnel for 24-hour operations if needed. When deployed to the SEOC, ILEAS works closely with IEMA, Illinois State Police and other public safety partners for strategic coordination during disaster operations and resource requests at the state level. The liaison is responsible for filling all approved requests presented to ILEAS from the SEOC. The ILEAS liaison is also responsible for staying in contact with counterparts at the national, state, county and local levels, as well as those present in the unified area command(s).
- ✓ In 2016, ILEAS engaged the services of Interactyx, which is a vendor that provides an online learning management system (LMS). ILEAS used its own business account funds to build an online LMS that can be used to propagate training for all public safety in Illinois, specifically training issues that affect all disciplines, e.g., communications. The contract with Interactyx for its LMS, called Topyx, is for unlimited users, unlimited bandwidth and unlimited classes. In 2016, staff started training on how to use the system.

2017 Initiatives

ILEAS is committed to the continuation of these existing programs:

- ❑ The Agency Preparedness Program 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. In 2017, ILEAS plans to update the APP to reflect more current needs and vulnerabilities.
- ❑ ILEAS currently supports the aforementioned Weapons of Mass Destruction Special Response Teams, Mobile Field Force or (Law Enforcement Patrol Strike Teams) and local Bomb Squads in 2017. ILEAS will continue to evaluate and improve the validation exercises for SRT and Mobile Field Forces. ILEAS plans to continue to include the Illinois State Police Tactical Command in the WMD SRT bimonthly team commanders' meetings to initiate discussions about common training and deployment policies.

In 2017, ILEAS will conduct a comprehensive review of the number and configuration of WMD Special Response Teams. ILEAS will examine whether the number, configuration and location of the teams address needs within the allowed budget.

- ❑ ILEAS plans to continue to expand the training conducted at the ILEAS Training Center as a means of serving law enforcement in Illinois and providing income to offset costs in the operation of the center.
- ❑ ILEAS will continue to develop and implement the Technology Support Teams. Additionally, ILEAS plans on closing out the STARCOM21 retrieval plan.

ILEAS is planning on the following new activities:

- ❑ ILEAS will conduct a comprehensive review of the WMD Special Response Team program to look at the number of teams, their placement in the state, activity levels, and program costs.
- ❑ ILEAS will work with the ILEAS Foundation to develop a funding source to make the conference self-funded. The March 12-14, 2017, ILEAS Annual Conference will be completely self-funded and not reliant on any grant funds.
- ❑ In early 2017, ILEAS plans to make the previously described LMS available to all of public safety in Illinois. Curriculum will be developed for courses such as how to request mutual aid, how to respond to a request for mutual aid, STARCOM21 operations, school safety, personal radiation detectors use and policy, internal ILEAS policy training for staff, etc. ILEAS has already started engaging Illinois State Police, the Attorney General's office, IEMA, Association of Public Safety Communications Officials/National Emergency Number Association and other organizations with regard to their potential participation in the LMS.

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 - 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.

2016 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 Illinois 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.

2016 Key Pediatric Preparedness Workgroup Activities

- In late 2015, the EMS for Children program developed a guidance 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. In early 2016, over 6,000 copies of this document were distributed throughout the state to child care centers/child care homes (through Child Care Resource & Referral) and to Illinois Department of Children and Family Services personnel. In conjunction with this distribution, a webinar was coordinated with the Illinois Department of Human Services on March 10, 2016, to present information on the importance of disaster preparedness for child care centers and to review the guidance document that provides resources and outlines key steps and components in disaster preparedness.
- Updated the Illinois EMS for Children document titled “*Addressing the Needs of Children in Disaster Preparedness Exercises.*” This document assists organizations in assuring the inclusion of children in disaster exercises/drills. The revised version expands upon the scenario content and resource section and now contains guidance for additional agencies/organizations beyond hospitals to assist with integrating infants/children and pediatric components into their disaster exercises/drills (e.g., law enforcement, long-term care facilities, outpatient centers).
- Finalized a burn care educational program titled *Illinois Burn Disaster Training Course: Management of Burn Patients at Non-Burn Hospitals* course. This one-day training program reviews management of the burn patient beyond the initial 24-hour post-incident phase (Note that the American Burn Association has a course that provides information on managing burn patients within the initial 24 hours; this new Illinois course goes beyond the initial 24-hour time frame and will assist trauma centers and other hospitals if they need to manage burn patients over a lengthier time frame during a large-scale burn incident). A pilot course was conducted in April 2016 with over 60 participants, instructors and observers. Feedback from the pilot course has led to additional edits in the curriculum materials.
- Supported the development of seven new instructors in Illinois for the American Burn Association’s *Advanced Burn Life Support Course*.
- Supported the activities of the Illinois Trauma Advisory Council’s Burn Advisory Subcommittee and continued to assist with transitioning facilitation of the work of this subcommittee to trauma and burn stakeholders within the state.
- Conducted 35 on-site hospital visits during 2016, including a review of hospital disaster plans to assess for the inclusion of pediatric components. One hundred 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, as well as recommendations for specific strategies and other opportunities to enhance their preparedness for children, are reviewed with each hospital. 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.

- Rolled out the third edition of the EMS for Children Pediatric Prehospital Protocol manual in February 2016. These protocol templates can assist EMS systems in complying with EMS Administrative Code requirements. The manual contains 23 protocol templates that provide care guidelines for prehospital personnel managing pediatric medical and trauma emergencies.
- Continued efforts to formalize the role of the Pediatric Care Medical Specialist, which is to provide remote medical consultation to hospitals during a disaster. These pediatric medical and nursing specialists are coordinated within the Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team (IMERT).
- Distributed pediatric disaster preparedness and burn management resources and materials at multiple professional organization meetings and conferences during 2016, such as the Illinois Emergency Nurses Association Annual Spring Symposium, Illinois Integrated Public Health & Health Care System Preparedness Summit, annual IEMA training summit, IDHS School Health Day workshops, Annual Marion Region Weathering the Storm conference, Region 7 In the Midst of Chaos conference, Region 8 Trauma Symposium, , Regional Hospital Coordinating Center (RHCC) meetings, regional health care coalition meetings, and Northern Illinois Perinatal, Neonatal and Pediatric conference.

In addition to the new burn care educational program, the following trainings were conducted:

- Nine School Nurse Emergency Care courses were conducted. Over 200 school nurses attended courses in Elgin, Joliet, Marion, Oak Brook, Peoria, Rockford, Skokie and Springfield. This three-day course provides school nurses with pediatric emergency and disaster preparedness education and resources.
 - Two JumpSTART train-the-trainer courses and 25 provider courses were reported to the EMS for Children (EMSC) Office as having been conducted in various locations within the state (bringing this education to over 300 participants). JumpSTART is a mass casualty incident triage system for first responders that addresses the developmental and physiological differences of children.
 - Fourteen 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 two-day Pediatric Disaster Response and Emergency Preparedness course, sponsored by the Texas A & M Engineering Extension Service (TEEX) was conducted in November 2016 in DeKalb with 60 participants. This course addresses pediatric emergency planning and medical response considerations through a combination of lectures, small group exercises, and a tabletop exercise.
- ✓ 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. This 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. Monthly meetings are

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.

2016 Key Crisis Standards of Care Workgroup activities:

- The core planning group continued to meet on a monthly basis and began initial planning and drafting of the overarching CSC plan.
- Both ethics and legal subcommittees continued to meet, and each created an initial draft white paper document.
- Three additional subcommittees, Hospitals and Health Care, EMS and Public Safety, and Public Health, were established in early 2016. Membership of each committee includes leaders in associated disciplines from across the state. All three subcommittees began work on their respective sections of the overarching CSC plan.
- An initial series of community engagement meetings targeted to the general public were held throughout the state with the assistance of an on-site facilitator. A second series of community engagements will be held in spring of 2017.
- A CSC conference was again held in conjunction with the Integrated Public Health and Health Care Summit. The work of all five subcommittees was presented, along with initial information from the community engagement meetings.

2017 Initiatives

Pediatric Preparedness Workgroup

- ❑ Develop an online JumpSTART Pediatric Mass Casualty Triage training webinar.
- ❑ Develop three separate training webinars that focus on key pediatric preparedness topics, such as pediatric decontamination, pediatric evacuation and pediatric reunification.
- ❑ Conduct approximately 28 hospital site visits through the EMSC Pediatric Facility Recognition program in EMS Regions 1, 9 and 10, and continue to assess hospital emergency operations plans for pediatric inclusions 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. Also support additional TEEX Pediatric Disaster Planning and Preparedness courses.
- ❑ Continue recruitment efforts to add members to the Pediatric Care Medical Specialist team within IMERT.
- ❑ Conduct a communication exercise/drill with IMERT and the Pediatric Care Medical Specialists.

Crisis Standards of Care Workgroup

- ❑ The core planning group will continue to meet regularly. They will oversee completion of the draft of the overarching CSC plan.
- ❑ All five subcommittees will draft their appropriate CSC plan sections and advise on the overarching CSC plan.
- ❑ The second, expanded series of community engagement meetings will be completed.
- ❑ Plans for the 2017 CSC Conference are underway and will focus on workshopping the draft CSC 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 and community safety.

2016 Key Activities

✓ The Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA)/ITTF-funded Illinois Fire Service Institute (IFSI) Special Operations Training Program (SOTP) had a very productive year. A full schedule of technical rescue training and hazardous material (hazmat) classes was delivered to first responders at the operations and technician levels (hazmat awareness, operations, IMS, Tech-A, Tech-B, structural collapse, trench, rope and confined space rescue). The hazardous materials family of classes continues to be in high demand, and the demand for rope operations classes also continues to be high due to it being a prerequisite for all technical rescue courses. Hazmat course delivery numbers and highlights include:



- 124 IFSI hazmat courses were delivered to a total of 3,117 students.
- IFSI delivered hazmat awareness training to Industrial Rescue Team members from Exxon Mobile, Phillip 66, Dynegy, Northern Illinois University, Loyola Medical Center and the Sanitary District of Decatur.
- IFSI provided OSHA hazardous materials technician training to Lambent Technologies, decontamination training for Clay County Hospital, and technician-level refresher training to Polynt Composites USA Inc in Carpentersville, Illinois.
- Hazardous materials operations training was provided to members of the Illinois National Guard and Caterpillar Inc. in Peoria.
- IFSI delivered four hazardous materials incident management courses for Archer Daniels Midland Company.
- IFSI delivered a hazmat operations course to the National Hazardous Chemicals Emergency Rescue Base in Huizhou, China.
- IFSI Hazmat Program hosted a BNSF Railroad disaster refresher for BNSF employees.
- Trained six fire officers from Hong Kong Fire Services in the full hazmat program, awareness through technician level.
- The IFSI Hazmat Program published the first version of the IFSI Hazmat Field Operations Guide (FOG). The FOG is available through the IFSI website and will be issued to students in the IFSI hazmat technician course.

- The IFSI Hazmat Program completed development and delivered the first hazmat awareness and operations blended course. Students in this course complete eight weeks of online modules, then complete an intensive two-day hands-on, practical session. Two of these courses are scheduled for 2017.
- The IFSI Hazmat Program completed the merger of the former technician A and technician B courses into a single, two-week hazmat technician course. This course more closely aligns with National Fire Protection Association and Office of the State Fire Marshal standards. The course will be piloted in March 2017.



- The IFSI Rail Emergency Response Program delivered 18 flammable liquids by rail awareness courses, reaching 410 students. Additionally, program staff (with the assistance of their railroad partners) began development of an eight-hour flammable liquids by rail operations-level (hands-on) course and a four-hour railroad incident command system course. These courses will be completed and delivered in 2017.
- IFSI hazmat instructors assisted in development and execution of a full-scale exercise at the Rock Island Arsenal, involving a leaking anhydrous ammonia barge on the Mississippi River. Six IFSI hazmat instructors served as the evaluators for the drill in May.
- The IFSI Technical Rescue Team program delivered 93 operations and technical level training classes for MABAS team members and other Illinois first responders—a total of 3,967 students.
- Two hundred and twenty-two first responders went through the full Responder Intervention Team (RIT) Rescue Technician Program (50 hours). This hands-on, high-intensity course prepares first responders for the rescue challenges expected as a result of a second attack targeting rescuers or a collapse/entrapment of rescuers.
- The IFSI Responder Intervention Team Rescue Technician Program was on the national stage at the Firehouse Expo in Nashville, Tennessee (October 2016). RIT instructors presented two eight-hour classes on RIT basics. Seventy first responders from all over the nation attended two days of the RIT basic training. Recognizing the need to ensure not only firefighters but also company officers and command fire officers understand how to command and control a “Mayday” incident, a streamlined command and accountability system was added to the intense 50-hour RIT course. Seven RIT classes were executed at IFSI, almost doubling the number of students receiving this life-saving training. As the demand for the class increases, the RIT instructor cadre added several new, high caliber instructors to the IFSI staff.



- 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 ITTF-funded IFSI special rescue skills programs remain the best in the nation.
- The IFSI SOTP Technical Rescue Training (TRT) program continued to have enrollment from numerous states and built upon its reputation as the best hands-on rescue training in the U.S.
- Other IFSI SOTP Hazmat and TRT program accomplishments included the following:

- Through a collaborative effort with Illinois Corn, Farm Credit Illinois, OSHA and IFSI Special Operations Training Program and Agriculture Rescue curriculums, a 40-hour Grain Bin Rescue Operations Course was developed. The course focuses on entry into grain bins, simple rope rigging, ground ladder use as a high anchor point, and training utilizing existing grain bin rescue shields owned by various departments throughout the state. This course teaches initial first responders the skills required to respond to a grain bin rescue incident, ensuring they can stabilize the scene, develop an action plan, make entry into the grain bin and work with responding MABAS Team members.
- Completed the first Confined Space Rescue Operations Level I & II for industrial personnel to obtain ProBoard certification.
- Performed a confined space demonstration during the Illinois Association of Fire Protection Districts conference in Peoria.
- Continued to develop and refine the blended rope ops course execution. This course provides students the opportunity to complete their weekly course work online. It also includes a hands-on skill development weekend, required at the end of the sixth week of the course. The course concludes in the eighth week with completion a final skill practical and written exam.
- Incorporated the Paratech Rescue Shoring Elevator Door Frame Anchoring System into the rope technician course. The elevator shaft rescue rigging skill training was incorporated into the rope technician course to address rescuer concerns on how best to perform rescues in this specific area.
- Developing a tower rescue refresher training curriculum to meet the increased response to cell towers and windmills.
- The structural collapse shoring prop underwent extensive renovations in order to update/maintain the shoring station training. The completed two-story lightweight residence with an attached two-car garage, is used for skill development and during collapse scenario-based training to improve students' reconnaissance, shore building, and search and rescue skills.
- The lightweight three-story collapse prop was rebuilt to ensure safety and to create additional challenges for students' skill development and execution of tunneling, shoring and victim extraction/rescue.
- The Structural Collapse Program began revisions/updates to the Instructor Field Guide.
- Three-story concrete parking garage collapse prop was updated, creating a more realistic training environment that replicates vehicle/victim extrication operations utilizing documented multi-story garage collapse case studies.
- Expanded Trench Program training deliveries by continuing/expanding utilization of Local 150's indoor training facility (Wilmington, Illinois) to better understand current operator engineers' field training and best practices used by industry when digging trenches.
- Continued development of a blended class for trench operations and technician courses, utilizing the most current engineer-approved trench shoring systems.



IFSI Training Delivered Since ITTF Inception*

	2000-2012**	2013	2014***	2015****	2016****	Total
Courses	36,641	5,334	192	1,968	1,941	46,076
Enrollment	447,897	32,427	3,257	20,520	21,491	525,592
Student Hours	4,268,869	329,105	63,675	207,472	277,002	5,146,123

* These numbers reflect student and class totals funded by a multitude of sources.

** Beginning in 2012, “courses” include persons enrolled in the IEMA online course. Each individual enrollment is counted as one course.

*** The decrease in totals for 2014 reflect the exclusion of the IEMA state instructor-delivered courses 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 command and general staff (C&GS) courses for Local Incident Management Teams, educating students on the duties and responsibilities of the eight command and general staff positions in the Incident Management System. Students in command and general staff courses receive education and experience in the development of incident action plans for the efficient and effective use of resources. The attendees of these courses came from multiple disciplines, such as fire, law enforcement, emergency medical services, emergency management, public works, public health, the Illinois National Guard and non-government agencies. Additionally, IFSI conducted a C&GS refresher course that allowed students to gain experience and provide a refresher in the development of incident action plans. Four C&GS courses were conducted with 91 students. The C&GS course satisfies NIMS 300/400 requirements.
- ✓ IFSI conducted four ICS 300: Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents and three ICS 400: Advanced ICS for Command and General Staff courses throughout the state of Illinois. ICS 300 is a three-day course incorporating an Illinois hazard specific exercise that allows students the opportunity to gain experience in the incident action plan development process. ICS 400 is a three-day course that allows students to participate in a local emergency operations center “cell” and integrate resource requests with a simulated command post. Two hundred twenty-six students completed the IFSI ICS 300 and ICS 400 courses.
 - IFSI also conducted one ICS 100 and 1 ICS 700 course, totaling 28 students.
 - IFSI delivered a special ICS 402: ICS Overview for Executives and Senior Officials to 26 senior executives/officials. This class will soon be offered as part of the standard NIMS curriculum at IFSI.
- ✓ IFSI conducted one all hazard incident management team (AHIMT) course with 26 students. The AHIMT course 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. This educational opportunity is beneficial to state and local government, as many of these students respond across the state as part of the Illinois Incident Management Team.
- ✓ The all hazard position courses provide local and state-level emergency responders with a robust understanding of the duties, responsibilities and capabilities needed for a specific position in order to operate as an effective part of an AHIMT. Three classes were conducted: logistics section chief with 18 students, planning section chief with 17 students and operations section chief with 32 students.
- ✓ Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board (ILETSB) Executive Institute remained active in the delivery of comprehensive educational programs addressing homeland security topics. Following are the Executive Institute’s major accomplishments in 2016:

- The Center for Homeland Security Leadership (CHSL) continued to serve command and executive public safety leaders within Illinois. The CHSL mission is to enhance the knowledge and understanding of homeland security for today’s public safety leaders through innovative education, training, publications and services to prevent, protect against, respond to and recover from homeland security incidents.
- The ILETSB Executive Institute continued to partner with 14 regional mobile team units that deliver in-service training to local and state law enforcement and other public safety disciplines. Through the partnership, the Executive Institute sponsored 66 intelligence and information-sharing workshops related to terrorist prevention activities for 2,005 officials, supervisors, line officers and other public safety personnel—totaling 24,072 workshop hours throughout Illinois in various homeland security topical areas. During 2016, two new workshops were developed, approved and added to the ILETSB Executive Institute catalog of offerings:
 - HS401 Tactical De-escalation of Non-Violent Confrontations
 - HSI35 Cultivating Effectively Handling Today’s Top Confidential Informants
- Hosted *Preventing and Responding to Homegrown Violent Extremism*, which addressed the growing challenges of homegrown violent extremism, strategies to confront such deviancy, diverse agency responses to combatting terrorism and lessons learned from homegrown terrorist incidents. Presenters included federal and state practitioners and Professor Dean Alexander, Director of the Western Illinois University Homeland Security Research Program.
- ILETSB Executive Institute Division of Research and Development conducted research on emerging trends and issues related to homeland security and anti-terrorism.
- Participated in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Engagement Roundtable in Chicago at the Downtown Islamic Center. A panel presentation addressed building community resilience against violent extremism.
- Partnered with the Western Illinois University Homeland Security Research Program to conduct research and co-author grant proposals.
- Collaborated with the Cook County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management to offer training and technical assistance for the Fiscal Year 2016 Countering Violent Extremism Grant Program, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Community Partnerships.
- Worked in partnership with the St. Clair County State’s Attorney’s Office in preparing a grant proposal to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority for the grant program titled Illinois Partnerships to Reduce Violent Crime. The proposal was awarded and activities begin in 2017.
- The following articles were published in the Law Enforcement Executive Forum, a scholarly, peer-reviewed journal with editors from leading academic programs at institutions of higher learning and research-driven organizations throughout the U. S.:
 - MacIntyre, C.R., Engells, T.E. (2016). Current Biological Threats to Frontline Law Enforcement: From the Insider Threat to DIY Bio. *Law Enforcement Executive Forum*, (16)3, 25-37
 - Parent, R.B, Ellis, J.O. (2016). Countering Radicalization in the Community and in Prison Environments. *Law Enforcement Executive Forum*, (16)3, 50-63
 - Johnson, R.R., Doerle, K.H. (2016). Measuring the Effects of a Terrorist Attack on Community Crime and Incivilities. *Law Enforcement Executive Forum*, (16)2, 48-58



- Continued to publish the homeland security-related newsletter *Homeland Security News*. The bimonthly newsletter reaches a target audience of more than 3,000 public safety practitioners. Academics, practitioners and others author relevant lead articles with an evidence-based approach.
- The Online Learning Network (OLN) is a virtual learning environment that manages and delivers training to the public safety community at any time throughout the day or night. The following homeland security related courses are available in OLN: Gangs; Human Trafficking; Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) Awareness; Counterterrorism Awareness; Homeland Security Orientation; and Telecommunications Emergency Response Training.
- Continued to incorporate homeland security related education and training modules in ILETSB Executive Institute core curriculum courses, including *Enduring, Surviving, and Thriving as a Law Enforcement Executive*; *The Police Executive Role in the 21st Century*; and *Effective Police Supervision—Transformation to Leadership*.

✓ The Northeastern Illinois Public Safety Training Academy (NIPSTA) is a 21-acre multidisciplinary training facility located in Glenview, Illinois. Created in 2001 as training site for local first responders, NIPSTA continues to emerge 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, disaster medical and other types of municipal response agencies and personnel. Many of these courses are supported through the use of ITTF funding. NIPSTA recognizes the increasing importance of separate disciplines training together in order to provide a seamless transition when responding to actual events.



- NIPSTA conducted technical rescue training programs, including confined space, hazardous materials, rope rescue, structural collapse, surface ice rescue, tower rescue, trench rescue and vehicle machinery, for 651 students.
- The following Incident Command System courses were conducted by NIPSTA and supported by federal preparedness funding: ICS 300 (140 students) and ICS 400 (129 students).
- NIPSTA initiated the NIPSTA Center for Disaster and Emergency Medicine (CDEM), which emphasizes training in field-based and realistic environments to enhance medical providers' understanding of operating in challenging scenarios requiring a high level of proficiency. A mobile simulation lab was established utilizing an ambulance outfitted with high-fidelity simulation mannequins in order to take training directly to the provider, including fire service, law enforcement and local hospitals. Multiple campus-based medical courses were internally developed for pre-hospital fire service/EMS, law enforcement, urban search and rescue teams, and hospital-based personnel. An actual ambulance was introduced into the EMS classroom to facilitate learning in an accurate pre-hospital environment, as well as an ambulance driving simulator to promote safe driving skills and accurate scene assessment. In all, 26 courses were conducted by the NIPSTA CDEM staff. Training was conducted both on campus and via mobile training sessions. A total of 434 medical providers were trained using ITTF funding.
- NIPSTA initiated a new training program for law enforcement personnel utilizing the VirTra® training system. The first test of the VirTra® Use of Force Training Program was held at NIPSTA in late January 2016 and was extremely well received. Throughout 2016, a total of 228 officers were trained on the VirTra® system.



✓ The Illinois Incident Management Team (IL-IMT), an advanced “all-hazard” type 3 incident management team available as a mutual aid resource for planned events and critical incidents, completed its 11th year.

- The IL-IMT deployed to Olive Branch in Alexander County in January 2016. During late December 2015, as a result of record rainfall in Illinois and surrounding states, the Mississippi River started to flood in southern Illinois. IL-IMT was deployed to work with local, county and state officials in the development of operational period objectives and implementation of incident action plans.
 - The ITTF Training Committee, IEMA, IFSI and other entities continued to provide essential training opportunities for IL-IMT. An important aspect of ensuring a highly trained team is 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 2016, the team had 57 completed task books (Redcarded).
- ✓ The Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team (IMERT) is a not-for-profit organization comprised of hundreds of volunteers from every region of the state. These individuals, who come from medical and emergency response communities and the private sector, train to respond to communities impacted by disasters that result in the paralysis or destruction of the health care infrastructure. In 2015 IMERT broadened its capabilities by expanding its telemedicine program. IMERT also has increased the services it provides to the state by providing moulage for partner agency mass casualty exercises, adding realism and urgency to the events. Following are key activities from 2016:



- Conducted 10 deployment operations training courses, attended by 147 team members, at multiple locations around the state.
- Conducted a team-wide communications drill during the Great Shake Out exercise. Utilizing SIREN, this drill was designed to test communication capability and determine real-time deployment availability of IMERT medical volunteers. Of the 200 members contacted, 171 responded within four hours. Eighty-three indicated they could deploy within 24 hours, and another 40 within 48 hours.
- Further developed IMERT's moulage team, which consists of experienced trauma nurses and paramedics trained in the application of make-up to simulate wounds and injuries. This lends a greater sense of realism to mass casualty exercises for first responders and medical providers. Moulage was provided at an active shooter exercise at Fort Lincoln in Springfield and at a mass casualty drill at Abraham Lincoln Memorial Hospital in Lincoln. IMERT conducted a moulage training session at the RHCC Conference in Carbondale.
- Participated in multiple exercises with state partners, including three Radiological Assessment Field Team exercises and one full-scale state weapons of mass destruction exercise.
- Conducted a real-time deployment multi-day training in Metropolis. Twelve team members were deployed along with equipment and trailers. This training simulated an actual deployment, including setting up and operating medical stations and casualty collection points.
- Conducted 10 community outreach presentations attended by 180 individuals. The topics included EMS and crisis standards of care, hospital incident command and incident action plan development, CBRNE and medical response, biological syndrome recognition and the role of IMERT in disaster response.

2017 Initiatives

☐ IFSI SOTP -- TRT and Hazmat

- Continue development of a technical rescue specific command and control decision making curriculum that overlays ongoing training course exercise periods of hands-on technical rescue training for Illinois first responders.
- Develop a hazardous materials incident management blended course.
- Execute the first two-week hazardous materials technician training course based on the new NFP 1072 standard.

- Collaborate with the Illinois National Guard, IEMA, ITTF, MABAS-IL, IL-USAR, Chicago Fire Department and the United States Marine Corp – Chemical, Biological Incident Response Force to design, develop and execute a joint all hazards training and exercise event within the state of Illinois.
- Continue to evaluate, maintain and enhance the current training props in order to deliver the best hands-on training in the state of Illinois and the nation.
- Continue to work with the major railroads to enhance the IFSI rail emergency training prop and associated curriculum.
- Continue to increase first responder statewide capabilities in high intensity technical rescue of rescuers by expanding delivery of the 50-hour RIT course. Include a multi-weekend format to allow volunteers the opportunity to take this important training.

☐ IFSI NIMS/ICS

- Evaluate the compendium of NIMS programs conducted by IFSI to determine opportunities for improvement. Develop and execute an action plan to incorporate improvements into the IFSI/NIMS Plan.
- Conduct a needs assessment with first response agencies and non-governmental entities to determine NIMS training wants and needs.

☐ 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 for any disaster in Illinois and continue to provide support to statewide training exercise and events. Incorporate tabletop and functional exercises in team training meetings.
- 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.
- Conduct training events with other incident management teams to strengthen Emergency Management Assistance Compact capabilities.
- Continue Reach-Out programs that serve the public and members.
- Participate in the exercise planning process with state and mobile support team partners.
- Continue mutual team education and training events with the Emergency Management Assistance Team to enhance response capabilities to affected communities.

☐ Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board

- Identify intelligence information and training needs of first responders at the front line, supervisor, management and executive levels.
- 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 to address 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.
- Explore grant solicitations and seek internal and external partners/stakeholders.
- Continue to develop partnerships with local, county, state and federal public safety entities to increase law enforcement officers' preparedness for pre-operational activity and other crimes that are precursors or indicators of terrorist activity.

- Continue to host current online courses and develop module-based courses in the following topical areas to be added to the Online Learning Network: school violence, homegrown terrorism, and emerging homeland security issues for executives.
- Publish homeland security and counterterrorism related articles in the scholarly-reviewed journal *Law Enforcement Executive Forum* and publish the bimonthly newsletter for all public safety first responders.

□ NIPSTA

- Continued development of the VirTra® training program through biweekly scenario-based training programs focused on the use of force and utilizing the VirTra® simulation system; a minimum of 20 days of 12-hour training sessions (adjusted based upon demand and enrollment); a maximum of 24 law enforcement officers per training session; awareness training with public safety partners in order to improve understanding of active threat scenarios; immersion training for Emergency Medical Services (EMS) providers and also combined law enforcement and EMS providers within the Rescue Task Force training program.
- Introduction of the NIPSTA Center for Crisis Leadership, including the development of a functional emergency operations center at NIPSTA. Incident command training will be developed and provided 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.
- Development of a new mobile training initiative for all emergency response disciplines. Programming will focus on taking NIPSTA instructors to the learner's home base, with an emphasis on providing short, yet interactive, bursts of specialized programming. Scheduling will be flexible to promote attendance and reduce departmental costs for student overtime costs.

□ Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team

- Develop alternate care site and casualty collection site specific trainings for IMERT and community health care providers. Conduct at least four of these trainings at various locations.
- Further develop moulage team capabilities for realistic scenarios including active shooter and mass casualty incidents.
- Further develop training for utilization of the secure video conferencing and file sharing capability of the Homeland Security Information Network. Specifically, having all of IMERT physicians apply for authorized accounts and participate in a telemedicine session will enhance the ability during a deployment to provide direct situational awareness and, if necessary, request medical direction/consultation.

Urban Area Committee

Purpose Statement

The Chicago Urban Area Committee (“Urban Area”), 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 to support the city and county in their ability to prevent, protect, respond, mitigate the effects of and recover from acts of terrorism and other major disasters. The purpose of the UAWG as the senior policy and advisory body for the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) program is to formalize the approach to critical issues such as membership, governance structure, voting rights, grants management and administration responsibilities, and funding allocation methodologies. The 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 Urban Area to effectively and efficiently accomplish its mission of keeping property secure and preserving citizen safety.

2016 Key Activities

Planning/Administrative Initiatives

- ✓ The Urban Area revised the UAWG Charter to better align with the format of existing grant projects and strategic plans.
- ✓ Annually the Chicago urban area updates its Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA). As part of the THIRA process, the Chicago urban area performs security site analysis and surveillance operations of identified critical infrastructure and key resources.
- ✓ The urban area continues annual reviews and updates of the continuity of operations plans and continuity of government plans for Chicago and Cook County.

Information Sharing, Interoperability, Cyber and Technology Initiatives

- ✓ The urban area continues 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 (PPD-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 Chicago Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) continues to develop its interoperable communications investments through the “Operation Virtual Shield” (OVS) program for fixed and portable video surveillance and detection. Homeland security funds have created and sustain a federated system that provides security surveillance for the entire city and multiple departments. As part of the OVS program, the city has established and continues to expand a fiber network backbone across the city that allows data and video to be shared and transmitted, as well as developed a central information portal at the OEMC to monitor and receive all camera images.
- ✓ Under the OVS program, the city of Chicago continued the replacement of Chicago Police Department (CPD) Police Observation Devices (PODs) and the equipment associated with the wireless backhaul infrastructure that have reached the end of their projected lifecycle. Ninety PODs were replaced, and a new server was added for additional video storage, radio equipment and the reconfiguration of network equipment to handle the new traffic. In total, approximately 470 OVS PODs have been replaced. In 2016 the city of Chicago also implemented a new external request management and digital content retrieval system, the Video Cloud Storage Project. The system is designed to allow the end users to assign tasks, retrieve, extract, export and share video content via the cloud environment.
- ✓ The OVS program also included extension of existing fiber optic cable located at Fullerton and Lakeshore Drive to Addison and Lakeshore Drive, including the installation of 19 new cameras, as well as the integration of existing analog CPD cameras at Public Safety Headquarters into OEMC’s Genetec Security Center system, the upgrade of nine wireless meshes, and the conversion of old cellular cameras to wireless.
- ✓ The city of Chicago continues use of the public safety radio cache 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 (ILEAS) 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. The city of Chicago intends to integrate all of the city's radios into one system through a central redundant core, providing more security, encrypted communications and user management. In 2016, the OEMC worked closely with the airports and the water department to develop a scope to integrate radio systems. Work on this initiative will begin in Q1 2017 with an expected duration of five years.

- ✓ The city of Chicago OEMC has procured GPS equipment for public safety users in the city. This equipment will not only provide GPS information through an up-to-date set of hardware but also allow for efficiencies in the ever growing mobile data requirements of end users.
- ✓ The CPD Citizen and Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting (CLEAR) system was modified to allow additional access to external agencies. CPD worked with the Cook County Sheriff's Office to develop and share the RMS platform for regional incident reporting and interoperability and will apply it to other information systems in the future. CLEAR is the largest police database in the United States, sharing information with over 450 local, state and federal law enforcement partner agencies. All Cook County suburban police departments, over 120 agencies, utilize the CLEAR system for data sharing across jurisdictional boundaries. Beginning with planning efforts in 2016 and into 2017, information across multiple CLEAR databases will be integrated across one dashboard to offer previously unheard of levels of information sharing across multiple agencies, all from one integrated platform.
- ✓ Building on prior investments in computer networks and servers, over 15 CLEAR software modules were redeveloped and migrated from 2003 hosting platforms to modern virtual hosting platforms. This has made the applications far more reliable, responsive and secure and extended their supportable life by 10 years.
- ✓ Access to over 250 CLEAR modules and other software systems for over 30,000 interagency users is governed through the CLEAR application. In 2016 an API or connection point for external systems was developed to allow participating agencies adopting new systems of their own to piggy back onto this centralized user management. This reduces security risks by ensuring that system access is granted or terminated immediately at a single control point when there are changes in the status of an officer.
- ✓ The Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping team from the OEMC Public Safety Information Technology continued to build upon initial development using ESRI ArcGIS Portal for Public Safety Usage. The technology has been deployed to assist in developing a common operating picture web accessible platform for major and minor events that have occurred within the city. These events include the Chicago Marathon, Taste of Chicago, Election Day and many others. These dashboards bring together a multitude of data sets into a simple, easy-to-use interface for the event. Web-based mapping interfaces have been built for CPD and OEMC staff to enter geospatial data for the event. The data ranges from personnel and physical locations of equipment to crowd monitoring barriers. The added benefit of this mapping interface allows quick revisions and modifications, which are instantaneously fed to the supporting operations dashboard.
- ✓ OEMC continued life cycle replacement of portable data terminals (PDTs) utilizing UASI funds. Color touch screen PDTs are installed in almost 2,800 CPD vehicles to allow real-time access to critical information for first responders.
- ✓ Cook County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) maintains Cook County's Emergency Operations Center (CCEOC) to serve as the county-wide command and control facility for managing critical incidents and disasters. It serves as both a training facility and a key regional asset for federal, state, county and municipal partners, including the Duty Desk, the Cook County Incident Command Center and the three Emergency Readiness Centers (ERCs) located strategically throughout the county.

The CCEOC, in conjunction with the ERC South, is host for the operations and administration of the South Suburban Emergency Response Team, the South Suburban Major Crimes Task Force, the South Suburban Chiefs of Police and three Commonwealth Edison Joint Operations Centers.

The Air/Ground Station located at Chicago Executive Airport and the ERC North located in Northfield host operational and administrative assets for Northern Illinois Police Alarm System (NIPAS) Emergency Services Team -State Weapons of Mass Destruction Team, NIPAS Mobile Field Force, Illinois Army National Guard (Counter Drug Task Force) and FEMA (National Response Assets).

DHSEM makes available the only fusion server in the state. It provides stakeholders access to DHSEM's WebEOC software. DHSEM provides its WebEOC critical incident management platform free of charge to the entire state of Illinois. Public sector examples include 115 of 134 municipalities within greater Cook County enabled with some level of WebEOC ability, Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRDGC), collar counties (list counties and population), MABAS/Illinois Task Force One – Urban Search and Rescue Team, Illinois Incident Management Team (IMT), Illinois Department of Public Health, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Veterans Administration (Hines Hospital). Private sector examples include ComEd and Hospitals (Health Care Coalitions 7, 8, 9 and 10). Examples of non-governmental organizations are Salvation Army and the American Red Cross.

✓ Development is complete on a weather notification system. DHSEM is currently working with its stakeholders, sister agencies and partner jurisdictions, such as MWRDGC, MABAS, Cook County Sheriff's Police Intelligence and Cook County Sheriff's Department-Department of Corrections, Illinois Army National Guard, ComEd, and the Suburban Public Works Directors Association, and the system is being offered to ILEAS, Illinois Emergency Management Agency, Illinois Terrorism Task Force and the Illinois IMT. The notification system provides advanced weather forecasts, tools and alerts to help plan for and mitigate damage caused by lightning, tornados, severe thunderstorms, floods, snow, etc.

✓ Cook County DHSEM is deploying a mass notification system that can provide alerts to all 17 bureaus of Cook County government, DHSEM's sister agencies and client jurisdictions via text, e-mail and voice messaging through either a blanket or geo-coded effort. The system is interoperable and complementary with FEMA's Integrated Public Alert and Warning System.

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 2016 DHSEM used this mass notification system to share more than 1,500 critical incident notifications with police, fire, emergency management and public works in suburban Cook County, thereby providing situational awareness and decision advantage. This state-of-the-art system provides the most efficient means of incident-specific situational awareness and command and control capability to Cook County government, public safety leadership and various local, state and federal partners.

✓ DHSEM, along with the Cook County Sheriff's Department, is expanding interoperable radio communications 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. For the urban area, Cook County DHSEM will maintain regional interoperability by sustaining and enhancing the capabilities of Cook County Incident Command Center, Cook County Emergency Operations Center, three ERCs, Cook County Forest Preserve Operations, Cook County Forest Preserve Police and Suburban Cook County partner agencies.

✓ Cook County DHSEM has procured GPS equipment for its Mobile Response Team vehicles and equipment packages. The equipment will integrate with the overall Cook County Automatic Vehicle Locator system.

✓ In 2016 DHSEM implemented terrestrial and satellite-based infrastructure to form a seamless resilient voice, two-way radio and broadband data network. DHSEM intends to continue implementation of this network in 2017 to enhance interoperability and resiliency among state and federal partners.

✓ DHSEM continued to develop its integrated geospatial dashboard, which allows for concurrent display in a GIS environment of all DHSEM data systems both proprietary and subscription and will allow for integration of data with all of Cook County's 17 bureaus of government.

✓ The Cook County DHSEM Information Security Office (ISO) and the County Clerk's Office performed a review of their County Elections Network architecture and executed heightened security vulnerability

scanning for a period of eight weeks leading up the general elections in November.

- ✓ The Cook County DHSEM ISO and other Cook County justice agencies performed information security, infrastructure and architecture reviews of the Enterprise Service Bus (ESB). The ESB project involved the implementation and deployment of a data interface exchange for the Clerk of the Circuit Court and State's Attorney's Office. This is the first of many interfaces that will include other county justice agencies, including external partners such as CPD. The ISO utilized the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) Security framework to ensure security requirements for planned services were meeting standards in accordance with CJIS and County Information Security requirements.
- ✓ The Cook County DHSEM ISO, working with the Cook County Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CCICJIS) Committee, developed and finalized the CCICJIS Privacy Policy. This policy applies to all departments, divisions, groups or individuals within each agency or contracted vendor that have access to or operate in support of criminal justice data exchanges. The DHSEM ISO successfully planned for and executed the onboarding of a Managed Security Services Provider (MSSP) that will provide monitoring and management of the ISO's technology.

Resident Preparedness/Outreach Initiatives

- ✓ In 2016 UASI funding was used to publicize the "If You See Something, Say Something" (S4) anti-terrorism campaign message with the local 855-RPRT-2S4 (855-777-8274) number to report suspicious activity. Locally the campaign is supported by the city of Chicago fusion center and the Cook County DHSEM Duty Desk. Over the last year DHSEM has aggressively targeted high risk venues as identified in the 2013 FBI report on active shooter events. Open areas such as malls and hospitals were specifically targeted in addition to large public arenas such as Toyota Park and the Sears Center. Presentations were made to health care coalitions with dissemination of trifold brochures and posters to the hospitals who participated. Additionally, participation in the Nationwide Security Initiative online training program was strongly encouraged for these sites. In 2016, DHSEM engaged high school districts to adopt the S4 program for their staff and faculty, leading to one of the largest high schools in the nation, Lyons Township SD204, to adopt the program and begin a training package for teachers, support staff and coaches.
- ✓ The city of Chicago OEMC enhanced the Regional "Gear Up, Get Ready" campaign with UASI funding by providing materials with critical emergency preparedness information to the public and private sector.
- ✓ In an effort to increase subscribers to the city's free Notify Chicago emergency notification system, Chicago OEMC included messaging in game day sports programs as part of an overall campaign to promote public awareness among residents and visitors.
- ✓ To more widely promote emergency preparedness messages, Chicago OEMC partnered with CBS Radio to develop messaging campaigns and promotions. This platform provided a branded environment through which to convey the emergency preparedness message to a variety of demographics.
- ✓ Efforts continued on the Public/Private Task Force, a consortium created by Chicago OEMC that consists of key public and private sector stakeholders who meet on a monthly basis to provide a forum for information sharing, contingency planning and resiliency building among Chicago public safety agencies and operational private sector partnerships. The task force continues its Business Recovery Access Program to provide critical private sector personnel access to areas or buildings impacted by an emergency incident.
- ✓ Cook County DHSEM established in 2015 the Interfaith Security Advisory Committee (ISAC), the largest countywide interfaith outreach and community engagement effort in the nation. In 2016, DHSEM continued the partnership, which is made up of more than 115 faith-based organizations. In coordination with the ISAC, DHSEM conducted two workshops and tabletop exercise events with dozens of faith-based organizations across the urban area. They encompassed all mission areas of prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery and addressed an active threat and natural hazard event separately.
- ✓ DHSEM conducted Houses of Worship emergency operations planning three-day workshops encompassing 20 locations, 60 total sessions and 596 total participants, as well as grant writing workshops

with 17 participants.

- ✓ DHSEM identified active threat preparedness as a priority issue for the communities it serves. The program incorporated a whole community approach, including research and course development, training, exercises and outreach and included a 2 ½-day course that brought stakeholders from various communities together to learn about critical elements of the life cycle of an active threat event.

The program includes the following modules: History of Active Threats, A New Approach- Understanding the Life Cycle of an Active Threat Event, Awareness, Threat Assessment, Protective Measures, Complex Incident Management, Tactical Response, and Recovery. In 2016, the program was conducted one time in Evanston (pop. 75,570), with 49 community organization representatives participating in the training.

- ✓ In 2016 the Cook County DHSEM, in collaboration with the Chicago FBI Field Office, conducted a series of active threat preparedness workshops and tabletop exercises (TTX) for major shopping centers, reaching nine communities and their surrounding mutual aid partners, as well as private sector owners and operators and private security companies. DHSEM conducted three separate regional TTX programs, involving 217 total participants

- ✓ In 2016 DHSEM conducted the Agora Rose Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack Full-scale Exercise, which included three operations-based component elements and one discussion-based element. Operations-based law enforcement, fire and EMS duration - 90 minutes (three iterations) located at the Fashion Outlets of Chicago, with the scenario incorporating multiple active shooters - neutralization of threat(s), integration of ICS, and rendering of medical aid using rescue task forces.

Agora Rose total number of participants - 788, total participating public safety agencies - 34 (law enforcement agencies - 19, fire services agencies - 11, and emergency management agencies - four)

- ✓ In 2016, DHSEM presented the Active Threat Program at the National Homeland Security Association Annual Conference in Tampa, Florida, to an audience of 100 participants and to the Illinois Schools Safety Conference to an audience of 200 participants.
- ✓ 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 worked with the FEMA Region V representative for the universities and colleges caucus, through the International Association of Emergency Managers, toward the establishment of a Higher Education Resiliency initiative for Institutes of Higher Education. Institutes of Higher Education take on special and sometimes unique considerations when building, sustaining and improving student, faculty and staff capabilities in preparing for, protecting against, responding to, recovering from and mitigating all hazards.
- ✓ DHSEM assisted in facilitating the 2016 National Seminar and Tabletop Exercise for Institutions of Higher Education, which empowered the higher education community to improve preparedness and build resilience for the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk to campus communities.

By hosting a series of campus-based events to test and promote emergency preparedness, the event sought to provide a forum for the nation's higher education community to gain insight into planning, preparedness and resilience best practices, as well as build invaluable relationships with other academic institutions and government partners. Workshop sessions focused on campus violence, including active shooter and other threats, and a tabletop exercise involved participant role play in response to an act of violence on campus. A virtual session followed the event to develop long-term decision-making tools for public safety officials.

- ✓ In 2016 DHSEM held emergency operations planning and logistic and resource management workshops for law enforcement, fire service, emergency management, public health and local elected/appointed officials, providing an open forum to discuss urban area homeland security and emergency management strategies.
- ✓ DHSEM continued 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, this DHSEM program aligns with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, the White House and FEMA strategies in a whole community, all hazard approach.

DHSEM, in collaboration with the University of Illinois at Chicago and Rutgers University, hosted the Targeted Violence Intervention: Best Practices Summit.

DHSEM developed and submitted for DHS Review and approval the following programs, which were subsequently approved for delivery:

- Countering Targeted Violence Against Our Communities: Law Enforcement Executives has been added to the State/Federal Course Catalog under Course ID: IL-003-PREV
 - Countering Targeted Violence Against Our Communities: Community Leaders has been added to the State/Federal Course Catalog under Course ID: IL-002-PREV
 - Countering Targeted Violence Against Our Communities: Law Enforcement Officers has been added to the State/Federal Course Catalog under Course ID: IL-001-PREV
- ✓ The DHSEM ISO, in partnership with Anomali, provider of the market-leading threat intelligence platform, launched the Cook County Cyber Threat Intelligence Grid (CCCTIG) in October to support local municipalities in combating cyberattacks. All CCCTIG participating municipalities have access to a secure platform, provided by Anomali, where they can search and share a wealth of cyber threat intelligence on known bad actors, malicious campaigns and security incidents. This tool increases municipalities' capacity to quickly respond to threats while also protecting and strengthening the entire region.
 - ✓ The DHSEM ISO coordinated quarterly meetings with regional government cybersecurity leaders from agencies such as city of Chicago, Chicago Transit Authority, Chicago Police and the Chicago Housing Authority. These meetings are vital for sharing intelligence, providing cyber situational awareness, and collaborating on solutions regarding emerging threats as they are identified in their respective environments.

Training Initiatives

- ✓ Chicago OEMC hosted a variety of workshops, including the NHL Tabletop Exercise Active Threat, Spring Weather Workshop, Social Media Tabletop Exercise, Cubs' Active Shooter Exercise, O'Hare Active Shooter Exercise, Lollapalooza Workshop, United Center Active Shooter Exercise, Post New York/New Jersey Incidents Workshop, Bio Watch Drill, Agro Rose Cook County Exercise, Marathon Workshop and Winter Weather Workshop. These workshops were attended by city, county, state and federal representatives, as well as sister agencies and representatives from utility companies and the private sector, to review multi-agency response, recovery and communication protocols and operational plans/capabilities.
- ✓ The city of Chicago rolled out a joint training and exercise program for an active shooter incident. The 2013 and 2015 THIRAs indicated that an active shooter incident with mass casualties was one of the largest threats to the city. In response to this threat analysis, the Chicago Police Department and Chicago Fire Department have collectively developed active shooter standard operating procedures, and through a series of building block exercises, command-level and front-line responders spent the year cross training, building capabilities and identifying additional gaps. 2016 also saw multi-agency full-scale exercises bringing partners together to test the standard operating procedures and response actions. In 2017 these initiatives will continue with additional exercises at various locations to better prepare the urban area for an active shooter incident.
- ✓ The Chicago Fire Department continues special operations training to ensure that it maintains the capability to respond in a safe and efficient manner to emergencies that require technical rescue, including 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. 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 remains committed to integrating National Preparedness Goals, National Incident Management System (NIMS), National Response Framework and National Recovery Framework into all of its planning, training, exercising, personnel qualifications, equipment acquisitions and mutual aid agreements. The region is working collaboratively with local agencies and first responders to ensure consistency with the Incident Command System and ensure all partner agencies with a role in emergency preparedness, incident management and/or response are NIMS-compliant.
- ✓ DHSEM continued to implement robust training and exercise programs, 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.
2016 training and exercise statistics include total number of personnel trained in 2016 - 7,991; total number of training events conducted in 2016 - 325; total number of lecture series events conducted in 2016 - 6; total number of exercise participants in 2016 - 1,102; total number of exercises conducted in 2016 - 6.
- ✓ DHSEM continued to expand damage assessment activities, including workshops, training and exercises, in response to all hazards.
- ✓ DHSEM, working with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/FEMA, IEMA, the Illinois Tactical Officers Association, National Tactical Officers Association and the Terrorism Liaison Officers Committee, conducted counterterrorism specific law enforcement response training courses for the 134 local municipal police departments as well as specialty law enforcement organizations including higher education law enforcement agencies, regional transportation law enforcement agencies, Specialized Regional Response Teams including- NIPAS Special Response Team, South Suburban Emergency Response Team, 5th District Special Weapons and Tactics Team, Cook County Sheriff's Hostage Barricade Team, as well as Illinois State Police Special Weapons and Tactics Team.
- ✓ DHSEM Law Enforcement training also supported Investigative and Forensic Teams including the Major Case Assistance Team, the South Suburban Major Crimes Task Force, North Regional Major Crimes Task Force and the West Suburban Major Crimes Task Force
- ✓ DHSEM, working with DHS/FEMA, IEMA, the Illinois Fire Service Institute, the Northeastern Illinois Public Safety Training Academy (NIPSTA) and MABAS, operated the technical rescue props on the NIPSTA campus and continued to deliver technical and operational rescue training (i.e., vertical rescue, confined space, collapse rescue, trench rescue and hazardous materials) to fire service personnel throughout 134 local municipal fire departments as well as specialized divisional response teams, including technical rescue and hazardous materials.
- ✓ DHSEM is the primary support mechanism for the state of Illinois' Urban Search and Rescue Task Force 1 (IL-US&R TFI), which is a type I US&R team modeled after and in compliance with the DHS/FEMA US&R system that is trained, equipped and prepared to respond to all-hazard emergencies and disasters. IL-TFI is primarily staffed by personnel from fire departments throughout Illinois. IL-TFI and MABAS-IL work cooperatively with IEMA as the state's primary deployable organization in the event of a disaster.
- ✓ The DHSEM ISO worked with multiple county agencies to perform a cybersecurity Ransomware Attack Tabletop Exercise. The TTX afforded the opportunity to come together and discuss collaborative efforts and operational requirements in response to a threat within the county's jurisdiction and better understand capability levels of key leaders in this area. The primary objectives of the TTX were to examine the county's preparedness, identify potential challenges to operations at the county level with a focus on ransomware attacks, and expose inadequacies that needed to be addressed. The TTX was designed to meet DHS Exercise and Evaluation Program requirements and included the following core capabilities: Intelligence and Information Sharing; Screening, Search and Detection; Operational Coordination; Cybersecurity; and Operational Communications.

2017 Initiatives

Planning/Administrative Initiatives

- ❑ The urban area will continue to enhance information sharing capabilities across all sectors—public, private and nonprofit. With a large number of sister and partner agencies trained in WebEOC, 2017 will provide opportunities to further utilize this important secure information sharing tool and will build upon a larger information sharing strategy. Over 35 active volunteer groups in the urban area make up the Community Organizations Active in Disaster coalition, which focuses on operational integration of 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

- ❑ The city of Chicago will develop a common operating picture platform to be used as a comprehensive public safety tool. The Genetec Police Decision Support System (DSS) integrates a range of information into a single, comprehensive, strategic interface. More importantly, the DSS is a platform for growth that will eventually integrate real-time video analytics and predictive policing output to identify emerging conditions that might be precursors to terrorism incidents and to inform and evaluate intervention strategies. The DSS will be available at the Emergency Operations Center, Operations Center, Fusion Center - Crime Prevention and Information Center, and various other locations.
- ❑ The city of Chicago will focus on restructuring the operations center to expand on interoperable communications capabilities, incorporate new technology, and contribute to a fully integrated, citywide common operating picture.
- ❑ Chicago OEMC will continue to develop its 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. The federated camera network will continue expansion in critical high-risk, high-threat areas.
- ❑ The city of Chicago will be integrating cameras at both major airports, O'Hare and Midway, and the water department into the OEMC's video management system. The OEMC anticipates this work to begin Q1 2017 and continue through the year.
- ❑ The city of Chicago and Cook County will continue to collaborate on a joint cybersecurity initiative and are in the process of building a unified security environment where detection and prevention systems compare and share data.
- ❑ The CPD's award-winning CLEAR system will be further expanded to allow additional external agencies, such as the Cook County Sheriff's Office, to share the platform for regional incident reporting and interoperability. CLEAR's infrastructure is being re-engineered to improve data-sharing and interoperability across the entire region and will play an integral part in the common operating picture for the city of Chicago.
- ❑ In 2017, Chicago OEMC will begin deploying point-to-point mobile data back haul capabilities for the command vehicles around the city of Chicago. This will provide cost savings over previous satellite back haul as well as greatly increase data capacity. The city will continue to develop methods for first responders to get the necessary information to keep the public and first responders safe and informed.
- ❑ DHSEM will develop a countywide cybersafe video network. As part of Phase 1, all county departments that have existing video systems will be put on this network and be federated into Genetec Servers. Once established, the county will move forward with federation to the OEMC video network on a peer-to-peer connection. Phase 2 will consist of establishing a cybersafe environment for the county to receive video from all of its partners.
- ❑ DHSEM will continue to roll out its mass notification system to county bureaus, sister agencies, and mutual aid and response partners and will integrate the general public via subscription into its notification protocols.
- ❑ DHSEM will work to grow its Interfaith Security and Advisory Council partnerships and further extend the reach of its Active Threat Initiative countywide.

- ❑ The DHSEM ISO will continue working with the County Clerk's office concerning information system infrastructure reviews and upgrades to information security controls on election systems. The ISO will continue to execute heightened security vulnerability scanning during election time periods along with coordinating ongoing scanning during 2017.
- ❑ The DHSEM ISO will continue collaboration with other Cook County Justice agencies to perform information security, infrastructure and architecture reviews of the planned Enterprise Service Bus interfaces and data exchanges. The ISO will utilize the FBI Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) Security framework to ensure security requirements for planned services are meeting standards in accordance with CJIS and county information security requirements.
- ❑ The DHSEM ISO, working with the Information Security Working Group, will implement a countywide data destruction initiative. The goal of the program is to address the final disposition of electronic media (e.g., hard drives, random access memory, read-only memory, disks, memory devices, mobile computing devices, etc.) to ensure that data is securely wiped in accordance with applicable local records acts and federal guidelines prior to disposal of equipment.
- ❑ The DHSEM ISO will continue to integrate and operationalize Managed Security Services Provider procedures to provide 24x7x365 coverage to support the Information Security Office's technology. In addition to monitoring and managing the day-to-day security operations, the MSSP will leverage global threat visibility and proprietary toolsets to provide advanced warning of emerging threats to the area, along with recommendations to mitigate them.

Resident Preparedness/Outreach Initiatives

- ❑ The city of Chicago, in partnership with Cook County DHSEM and U.S. Department of Homeland Security, will continue the "See Something Say Something" campaign to encourage those who live and work within the metropolitan area to report suspicious activity and objects.
- ❑ Chicago will expand its S4 campaign to include the Chicago Federation of Labor and Peoples Gas. The OEMC seeks to partner with the Chicago Federation of Labor to incorporate S4 into their training curriculum, resulting in approximately 500,000 additional sets of eyes and ears on the ground in Chicago equipped to identify suspicious activity. The city will continue to expand relationships forged within its Public Private Task Force, further integrating planning and preparedness efforts.
- ❑ 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 2017, Chicago OEMC will be making a concerted effort to more strongly incorporate cybersecurity initiatives into emergency operations. The OEMC will partner with FEMA and the city of Chicago Department of Innovation and Technology in April 2017 to conduct a cybersecurity exercise with the goal of developing a vulnerability assessment tool that can be used nationwide. The OEMC will also increase its focus on cybersecurity public messaging campaigns.
- ❑ The city of Chicago will continue training and exercising multiple public safety partners on preparation for and response to an active shooter incident. Recent active shooter incidents in the nation demonstrate a prioritized need for continued collaborative training and exercise programs that bring all public safety agencies together to identify best practices and strategies regarding management, deployment and resources during an active threat incident.
- ❑ The urban area will develop an integrated and multidisciplinary training program through initiating, planning, executing, controlling and updating a curriculum based on best practices and lessons learned from regional or domestic disasters. 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 city of Chicago will focus on updating two annexes within the Emergency Operations Plan: the Central Business Evacuation Plan, which focuses on evacuation scenarios, and the Mass Care Operations Plan, which addresses procedures for sheltering, feeding and commodity distribution before, during and after disasters. The city of Chicago will also be preparing to update the Hazard Mitigation Plan, which was last revised in 2013, and the Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (HVA), last revised in 2011, which measures the potential loss of life, personal injury, economic injury and property damage resulting from hazards.
- ❑ The urban area will continue to implement workshops to ensure multijurisdictional coordination. The workshops will provide an opportunity to revisit after action items and lessons learned from previous incidents. 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 citizens.
- ❑ The DHSEM training plan currently anticipates 245 total training programs training 5,133 first responders, excluding internal training. The training plan includes diverse program deliveries including 911 call takers (three deliveries), emergency management (21), emergency medical services (59), fire service (83), and law enforcement (72). An additional 75 programs are under development.
- ❑ DHSEM ongoing support for the fire service and Illinois TF-1 US&R will include hazmat operations, rope rescue operations, confined space operations, structural collapse, hazmat incident management system, trench rescue operations, emergency response to terrorism concepts, and tactical medical provider.
- ❑ DHSEM emergency management training will include an Infrastructure Protection Program, which promotes a culture of readiness and disaster preparedness through courses that support national policy to strengthen and maintain secure, functioning and resilient critical infrastructures. Security and disaster management courses are designed to provide individuals and organizations from both the private and public sectors with the necessary skills to improve and enhance safety, security and community resilience in the event of a disaster or emergency situation.
- ❑ DHSEM will re-deploy to its newest elected officials the Leading through Crisis program, which urges mayors and managers of municipalities to think through disaster response before faced with the reality of an unfolding situation. DHSEM is coordinating with the suburban regional Councils of Government to plan three regional trainings for newly elected and appointed officials in May and June 2017.
- ❑ Cook County DHSEM training plan includes “Countering Targeted Violence against Our Communities: Law Enforcement Executives,” “Countering Targeted Violence against Our Communities: Community Leaders,” and “Countering Targeted Violence against Our Communities: Law Enforcement Officers,” with two deliveries in each of the three regions planned in 2017 and the expectation to train 180 people.
- ❑ DHSEM plans to conduct five regional Community Cohort deliveries of its Active Threat Preparedness program, training 250 “soft target” community stakeholder representatives.
- ❑ DHSEM also plans to expand its proactive public-private Suspicious Indicators Recognition and Assessment program across multiple critical infrastructure sectors and include enhanced training for program development and capability and capacity building with a standardized institutional approach across the region, which is directly linked to the S4 program.
- ❑ DHSEM exercise program is planning a series of internal exercises leading up to participation and support of a functional exercise of the Cook County Emergency Operations Center, including utilization of its mass notification tool for the purposes of continuity of operations and continuity of government. In addition, three regional Active Threat Preparedness Program exercises are planned to focus on the short-term recovery elements of victim and family services, reunification, and investigations witness management interviewing.

Illinois Terrorism Task Force
2016 Annual Report

Supplemental Information

Illinois Terrorism Task Force 2016 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 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 2016

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 Executive Order 17 (2003). The ITTF serves as an advisory body to the governor and provides statutory recommendations and guidance on homeland security laws, policies, protocol, and procedures. The ITTF also serves as the state homeland security strategic planning and policy body for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security grant programs. Administrative support to the ITTF is provided through the Illinois Emergency Management Agency.

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

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

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www.illinois.gov/ready



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.

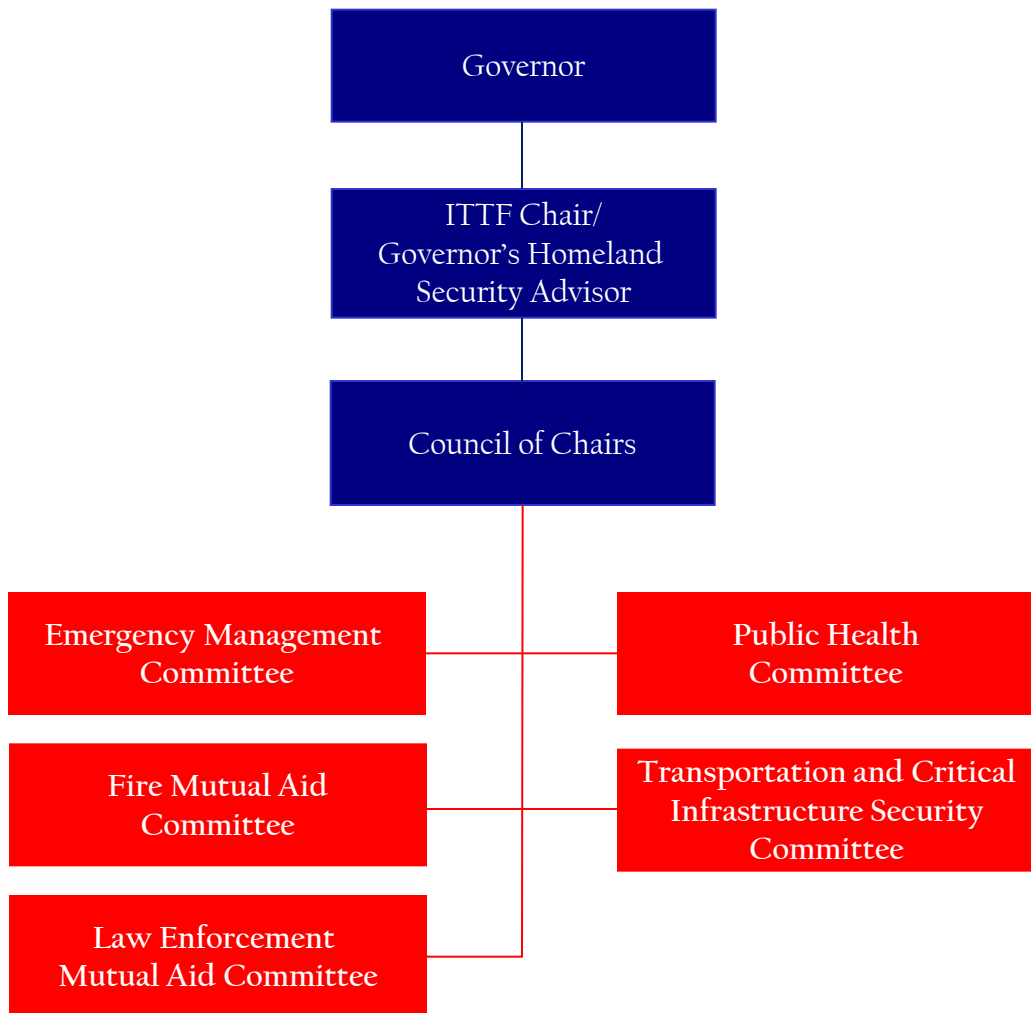
III. SAVINGS CLAUSE

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, 2016

State Homeland Security Grant Program

Federal Fiscal Year 2016

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	\$16,408,500.00	\$0	\$16,408,500.00

Urban Areas Security Initiative

Federal Fiscal Year 2016

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	\$68,610,000.00	\$0	\$68,610,000.00
NonProfit Security Grant	\$1,709,502.00	\$0	\$1,709,502.00
FY2016 Totals	\$70,319,502.00	\$0	\$70,319,502.00

Band 14 Incumbent Spectrum Relocation Grant Program

Federal Fiscal Year 2016

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Spectrum Relocation Grant	\$14,025,249.50	\$0	\$14,025,249.50

State Homeland Security Grant Program

Federal Fiscal Year 2015

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	\$16,408,500.00	\$7,948,921.08	\$8,459,578.92

Urban Areas Security Initiative

Federal Fiscal Year 2015

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	\$69,500,000.00	\$1,985,684.52	\$67,514,315.48
NonProfit Security Grant	\$1,345,500.00	\$410,068.93	\$935,431.07
FY2015 Totals	\$70,845,500.00	\$2,395,753.45	\$68,449,746.55

State Homeland Security Grant Program

Federal Fiscal Year 2014

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

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2014

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	\$69,500,000.00	\$65,841,487.91	\$3,658,512.09
NonProfit Security Grant	\$1,199,850.00	\$1,089,413.15	\$110,436.85
FY2014 Totals	\$70,699,850.00	\$66,930,901.06	\$3,768,948.94

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	\$1,631,470.98	\$2,435,932.02

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2012

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

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2012

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

National Training Program (Cyber)

Federal Fiscal Year 2012

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

State Homeland Security Grant Program

Federal Fiscal Year 2011

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

Urban Areas Security Initiative

Federal Fiscal Year 2011

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

State Homeland Security Grant Program

Federal Fiscal Year 2010

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

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2010

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

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2009

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

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2009

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

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2008

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

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2008

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

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2007

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

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2007

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

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2006

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

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2006

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

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2005

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

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2005

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

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2004

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

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2004

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

State Homeland Security Grant Program

Federal Fiscal Year 2003 Part II

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

Urban Areas Security Initiative

Federal Fiscal Year 2003 Part II

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

State Homeland Security Grant Program

Federal Fiscal Year 2003 Part I

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

State Homeland Security Grant Program

Federal Fiscal Year 2002

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

State Domestic Preparedness Equipment Program

Federal Fiscal Year 2001

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

State Domestic Preparedness Equipment Program
Federal Fiscal Year 1999

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

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AASHTO	-	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
ACS	-	Alternate Care Site
AHIMT	-	All Hazard Incident Management Team
ALERTT	-	Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training
APP	-	Agency Preparedness Program
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 and Explosives
CCMST	-	Citizen Corps Mobile Support Team
CCP	-	Citizen Corps Program
CCTV	-	Closed Caption Television
CDC	-	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDP	-	Center for Domestic Preparedness
CDPH	-	Chicago Department of Public Health
CERFP	-	CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package
CERT	-	Community Emergency Response Team
CFD	-	Chicago Fire Department
CHF	-	Computerized Hot Files
CHRIS	-	Criminal History Records Information System
CIA	-	Central Intelligence Agency
CIKR	-	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
CIRCOM	-	Critical Incident Response Command
CIS	-	Critical Infrastructure Specialist
CISSP	-	Certified Information Systems Security Professional
CJIS	-	Criminal Justice Information Systems
CLEAR	-	Citizen and Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting
CMS	-	Central Management Services
COAD	-	Community Organizations Active in Disasters
COG	-	Councils of Government/Continuity of Government
COML	-	Communications Unit Leader
COMM	-	Communications Committee
COOP	-	Continuity of Operations Plan
CPD	-	Chicago Police Department
CPIC	-	Crime Prevention and Information Center
CPPP	-	Community Preparedness Planning Process
CPSJ	-	Center for Public Safety and Justice
CRCL	-	Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
CRI	-	Cities Readiness Initiative
CRPT	-	Catastrophic Response Planning Team
CSC	-	Crisis Standards of Care
CSEPP	-	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Plan
CST	-	Civil Support Team
CSTF	-	Campus Security Task Force
CTA	-	Chicago Transit Authority

CTVAC	-	Countering Targeted Violence Against our Communities
CUSEC	-	Central United States Earthquake Consortium
DHS	-	Department of Homeland Security
DHSEM	-	Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
DWH	-	Data Warehouse
EAS	-	Emergency Alert System
EHP	-	Environmental and Historic Preservation
EMA	-	Emergency Management Agency
EMAC	-	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMAT	-	Emergency Management Assistance Team
EMnet	-	Emergency Management network
EMPG	-	Emergency Management Performance Grant
EMS	-	Emergency Medical Services
EMSC	-	Emergency Medical Services for Children
EOC	-	Emergency Operations Center
EOD	-	Explosive Ordnance 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
FSE	-	Full-Scale Exercise
FUSA	-	First U.S. Army
GIC	-	Gang Intelligence Coordinator
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
HAZMAT	-	Hazardous Material
HIDTA	-	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
HMEP	-	Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness
HSEEP	-	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HSGP	-	Homeland Security Grant Program
HSIN	-	Homeland Security Information Network
HURT	-	Heavy Urban Rescue Team
IACP	-	Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police
IAFC	-	Illinois Association of Fire Chiefs
IBHE	-	Illinois Board of Higher Education
I-CASE	-	Incident/Case report module
ICCB	-	Illinois Community College Board
ICLEA	-	Illinois Campus Law Enforcement Administrators
I-CLEAR	-	Illinois Citizen and Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting system
ICRI	-	Illinois Cities Readiness Initiative
ICS	-	Incident Command System

IDHHC	-	Illinois Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission
IDM	-	Identity Management
IDOA	-	Illinois Department of Agriculture
IDOC	-	Illinois Department of Corrections
IDOT	-	Illinois Department of Transportation
IDOT-A	-	Illinois Department of Transportation–Aeronautics
IDOT-H	-	Illinois Department of Transportation–Highways
IDPH	-	Illinois Department of Public Health
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
IJIS	-	Illinois Integrated Justice Information Systems
ILEAS	-	Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System
ILERT	-	Illinois Livestock Emergency Response Tool
ILETSB	-	Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board
ILANG	-	Illinois Army National Guard
IL-TERT	-	Illinois Telecommunicator Emergency Response Taskforce
IMERT	-	Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team
IML	-	Illinois Municipal League
IMT	-	Incident Management Team
INVENT	-	Illinois Nurses Volunteer Emergency Needs Team
IPC	-	Illinois Poison Center
IPHMAS	-	Illinois Public Health Mutual Aid System
IPRA	-	Illinois Plan for Radiological Accidents
IPS	-	Illinois Pharmaceutical Stockpile
IPWMAN	-	Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network
IREACH	-	Illinois Radio Emergency Assistance Channel
IRF	-	Initial Reaction Force
ISA	-	Infrastructure Security Awareness
ISBE	-	Illinois State Board of Education
ISP	-	Illinois State Police
ISPERN	-	Illinois State Police Emergency Radio Network
ISSTF	-	Illinois Seismic Safety Task Force
ITC	-	ILEAS Training Center
ITECS	-	Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications Systems
ITTF	-	Illinois Terrorism Task Force
IVERT	-	Illinois Veterinary Emergency Response Team
IWIN	-	Illinois Wireless Information Network
JHAT	-	Joint Hazard Assessment Team
JICS	-	Joint Incident and Command System
JOC	-	Joint Operations Center
JTTF	-	Joint Terrorism Task Force
LEADS	-	Law Enforcement Agencies Data System
LEPC	-	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LMS	-	Learning Management System
MABAS	-	Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
MAMA-C	-	Mid-America Mutual Aid Consortium
MAR ² N	-	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
NRF	-	National Response Framework
NRP	-	National Response Plan
NTTF	-	National Terrorism Task Force
NVS	-	National Veterinary Stockpile
OCT	-	Office of Counter Terrorism
ODP	-	Office for Domestic Preparedness
OEMC	-	Office of Emergency Management and Communications
OLN	-	Online Learning Network
ORE	-	Operational Readiness Exercise
OSFM	-	Office of the State Fire Marshal
OSHA	-	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OVS	-	Operation Virtual Shield
PDT	-	Portable Data Terminal
PEPP	-	Pediatric Education for Prehospital Professionals
PKI	-	Public Key Infrastructure
PNG	-	Private and Nongovernmental Committee
POC	-	Proof-of-Concept
PPE	-	Personal Protective Equipment
PPERS	-	Private Provider Emergency Response System
PRD	-	Personal Radiation Detector
PRND	-	Personal Radiation Nuclear Detection
PSA	-	Public Service Announcement
PSAP	-	Public Safety Answering Point
PSIC	-	Public Safety Interoperable Communications
QRF	-	Quick Reaction Force
RAFT	-	Radiological Assessment Field Team
RAID	-	Reconnaissance and Aerial Interdiction Detachment
RCPGP	-	Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program
RCT	-	Regional Containment Team
RDD	-	Radiological Dispersal Devices
RDS	-	Regional Distribution Sites
RFP	-	Request for Proposal
RHIDE	-	Response Handbook for Incidents, Disasters and Emergencies
RIID	-	Radio-isotope Identification Detector
RIT	-	Responder Intervention Training
RPC	-	Regional Planning Coordinator
RSS	-	Receiving, Staging and Shipping
RTAC	-	Rural Transit Assistance Center
RTC	-	Regional Training Center

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

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