



2021 Illinois Terrorism Task Force Annual Report

Presented to the Office of the Governor
March 1, 2022





ILLINOIS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

JB Pritzker
Governor

Alicia Tate-Nadeau
Director

March 1, 2022

The Honorable JB Pritzker
Governor
State of Illinois

Dear Governor Pritzker,

As the State of Illinois Homeland Security Advisor, it is my pleasure to submit the Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) Annual Report for the year 2021. With your support, the ITTF continues to strengthen the core preparation, response and recovery capabilities of its members throughout the entire state through communication and collaboration. The 2021 ITTF Annual Report details the activities, accomplishments and recommendations of the task force, highlighting the quantifiable successes, challenges and future endeavors of your statewide homeland security advisory board.

As outlined in Illinois Executive Order 2003 (17), the ITTF serves as an advisory body to the governor and provides recommendations and guidance on homeland security programs, policies, protocol and procedures. Guided by the state's homeland security strategy, Vision 2025, published in August 2021, the task force endeavors to establish contemporary and long-term strategic solutions to the threats and realities of terrorism and major events. The strength of this state's Terrorism Task Force lies in the willingness of its members to continually collaborate among state, county, municipal and federal government, as well as private and non-governmental organizations. Their hard work and dedication assist the general public by achieving and sustaining risk-based, attainable target levels of capability to prevent, protect against, respond to and recover from incidents and minimize the impact on lives, property and the economy of this state.

The ITTF is nationally recognized and has established itself statewide as a leader in homeland security preparedness. Recent evidence of its continued success is indicated in support of your leadership during the ongoing pandemic and during the response to the devastating tornadoes in December of 2021.

The ITTF membership is comprised of volunteers. Well over 95 percent of these members represent entities other than state agencies and demonstrate their loyalty to the ITTF mission to support the state of Illinois' goals of a safe and secure place to live and thrive. Though the state of Illinois remains a leader nationally in homeland security preparedness, there are challenges to be addressed. Funding shortfalls and significant decreases in federal



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homeland security funds over the last decade pose a significant challenge for state and local public safety agencies. Vision 2025 addresses the most pressing threats to a secure homeland. Our necessary dependency on electronic communications and energy poses ever increasing threats through cyber intrusions or energy disruptions. The current funding levels do not allow for the long-term maintenance of critical systems nor filling of identified gaps in continuity of service and support throughout the state. If this trajectory continues, the state of Illinois' ability to prevent and respond to disasters and human threats will be significantly inhibited.

As your Homeland Security Advisor, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the men and women who have voluntarily given of their time, energy and considerable expertise over the last 12 months to continue to make Illinois a model homeland security program. I also would like to thank you, Governor Pritzker, for your steadfast leadership, vision and support of homeland security and public safety in Illinois.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alicia S. Tate-Nadeau".

Alicia Tate-Nadeau
Homeland Security Advisor
Director, Illinois Emergency Management Agency

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Homeland Security in Illinois

Governor's Homeland Security Advisor and Illinois Terrorism Task Force

The governor's homeland security advisor (GHSA) is responsible for the implementation of the state's homeland security mission, provides guidance to Illinois' governor on all issues relating to homeland security, and serves as a liaison between the governor's office, the state's homeland security structure and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

All major homeland security functions in Illinois flow through the homeland security advisor, who has the authority to make critical decisions regarding policies, procedures, and communications, including approval of the state's homeland security strategy. The GHSA manages and coordinates diverse but related disciplines in Illinois, ensuring statewide collaboration and strategic planning.

The state homeland security advisory body in Illinois, 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's homeland security advisor 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 U.S. Department of Homeland Security grant programs. Administrative support to the ITTF is provided through the Illinois Emergency Management Agency, Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System, and Western Illinois University.

The task force represents more than 70 agencies, including federal, state, local, private sector and nongovernmental organizations, and meets quarterly. The ITTF has seven standing committees: Critical Infrastructure, Cybersecurity, Emergency Management, Fire Mutual Aid, Law Enforcement Mutual Aid, Public Health, and Urban Area.

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

The task force establishes and maintains long-term strategic solutions to the threats and realities of terrorism and major events and facilitates collaboration among federal, state, and local entities, their private and non-governmental partners, and the public to achieve and sustain risk-based target levels of capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from incidents and minimize the impact on lives, property, and the economy. Annually, the ITTF publishes this report to the governor outlining key homeland security accomplishments and future initiatives. Prior years' reports can be downloaded from the Illinois Emergency Management Agency website (<https://www2.illinois.gov/iema/Info/Pages/Annual-Reports.aspx>).

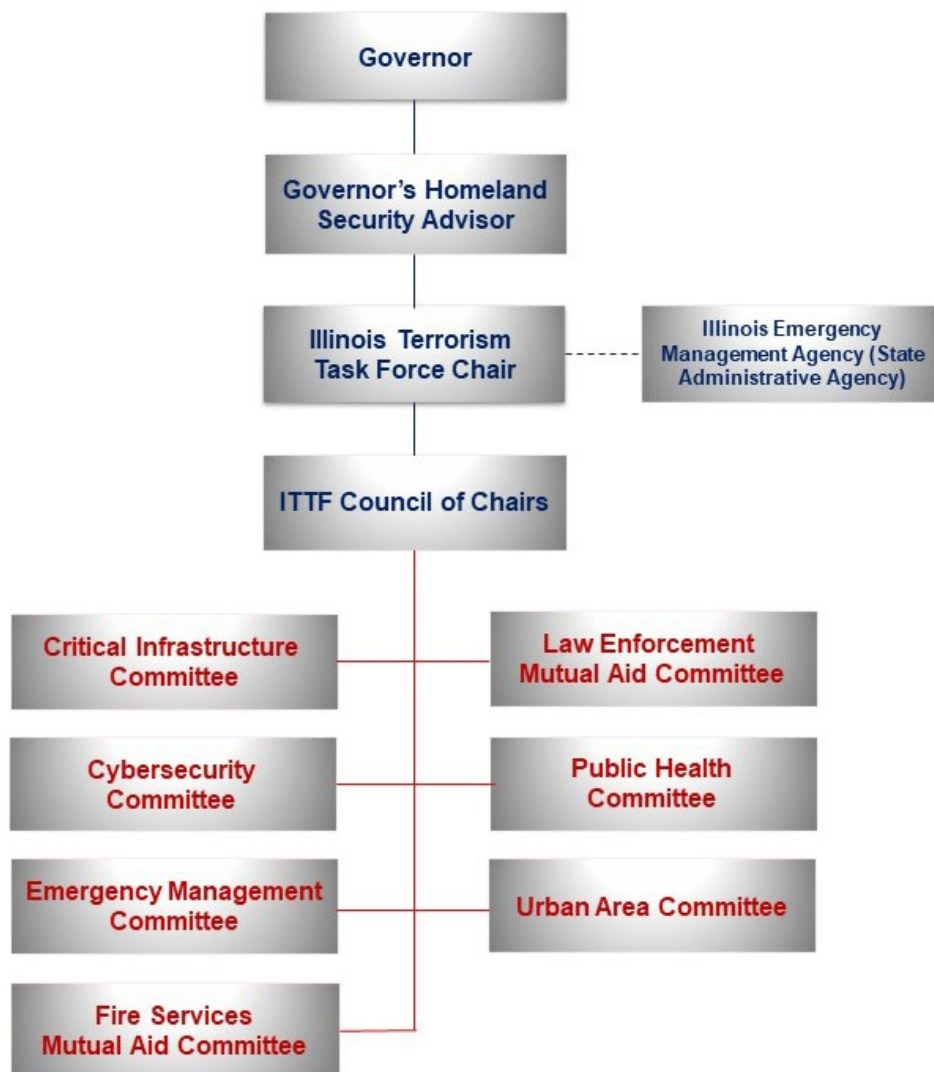
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Illinois Terrorism Task Force Organizational Chart



2021 Accomplishments/2022 Priorities

Homeland Security in Illinois

Guided by a homeland security mission to protect the people of Illinois from all current and emerging threats and risks, the member organizations of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force achieved a tremendous amount in 2021. Following are some of the state of Illinois' top homeland security accomplishments.

Cybersecurity

Illinois provided cybersecurity awareness training to K-12 teachers and administrators. Created by the Illinois Department of Innovation and Technology, the Illinois Principals Association and the Learning Technology Center, the training was hosted on the Ed Leaders Network and reached over 30,000 individuals.

Endpoint Detection software was procured and deployed across the state at local election authorities and other local units of government. This technology, which addresses the need for continuous monitoring and response to advanced threats, fills a gap for many units of government that do not have the required budget or expertise.

The ITTF Cybersecurity Committee and the Illinois National Guard participated in the national Operation Cyber Shield exercise, the mission of which was to develop, train, and exercise cyber forces in the areas of computer network internal defensive measures and cyber incident response. This prepares staff who help monitor local government endpoints to respond to events that could impact state systems serving the citizens of Illinois.

Cook County Information Security Office's security information event managers processed a total of 176,644,401,772 auditable events. Of the total events monitored, 1,926,374,076 events triggered were considered security relevant. Because of these investigations and other known malicious activity, 2,452 incident tickets were opened.

In FY 2021, Chicago's Information Security Office began planning for the design, purchase, build out and implementation of a security solution for the city's Department of Water Management Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) environment with a primary use case of asset management, a foundational component to securing any environment. This will be the first of several phases to secure the SCADA system for the water distribution system for the city of Chicago, which supplies the 5.8 million residents of Chicago and the surrounding area. More than 42 percent of the population of Illinois gets its water directly from this system.

Prevention of Terrorism/Targeted Violence

Recognizing the influence that implicit biases have on behaviors and decision-making processes and how these biases strain the abilities of communities and law enforcement to develop and maintain trusted relationships, Cook County Department of Emergency Management and Regional Security established a Cook County Whole Community Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Academy Pilot. The pilot explores how lack of trust can manifest in ways that have unintended consequences for the whole community, including radicalization and acts of targeted violence. To change this trust narrative, the pilot will provide joint training to community members and law enforcement to address the influences that implicit biases have on the ability to collaboratively reduce radicalization and acts of targeted violence. Acknowledging

that implicit biases exist and can erode trust between communities and law enforcement requires a paradigm shift about the perceptions community members and law enforcement have of one another and the ways in which common problems are solved. Changing this narrative will create an environment that is more conducive to collaboration around a common goal – decreasing the number of radicalized community members and targeted violence incidents within suburban Cook County.

Training

Training is key to Illinois' homeland security mission, woven into many of the homeland security strategy's goals and objectives. The Illinois Fire Service Institute (IFSI), in support of national preparedness goals and Illinois' strategy, trained a total of 6,557 first responder students through a variety of technical rescue, hazardous material, fire management and suppression, and NIMS/ICS courses. IFSI continued to deliver Active Shooter Incident Management training and School Safety and Violent Event Incident Management – Reunification training for leadership personnel in fire, EMS, law enforcement, and school administration. To support communities and local first responders, IFSI continued to provide emergency plan development to departments and communities through its NIMS Program, reaching more than 900 students, and provided direct support to agencies seeking assistance in developing COVID-19 Continuity of Operations Plans.

The IFSI Special Operations Training Program (SOTP) delivered 78 ITTF-funded training classes to 4,193 participants. Sixteen instructors for the confined space course were educated on the use of new equipment. A new 40-foot confined space enclosed trailer was brought into service, as well as a new structural collapse technician streetscape prop for use in special operations courses. Other special ops training props were maintained and upgraded with new flooring, decking and stairways.

IFSI Fire Management and Suppression training was delivered to 515 students from all 102 Illinois counties. Course curriculums were updated, new portable roof and forcible entry training props were added, and three 24-foot trailers were purchased to provide training for firefighters across the state.

The Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS) has operated a training center in Urbana since 2008. In 2021, as ITC activity started to recover from the pandemic-related shutdowns of 2020, 5,957 public safety staff members attended 158 training events. Since the center opened, 71,455 students have attended 3,429 classes.

Illinois State Police Division of Criminal Investigation/Special Ops Command (DCI/SOCOM) conducted monthly weapons of mass destruction (WMD) training for SWAT teams, and the State WMD Team conducted regional training approximately every 45 days. Other trainings included joint training with the Illinois National Guard Civil Support Team, Department of Homeland Security surveillance detection for bombing prevention, and FBI joint hazard assessment training.

Illinois participated in several training exercises in 2021, including a full-scale WMD exercise in Mt. Vernon, a maritime exercise on the Illinois River in Peoria, a maritime active shooter exercise in St. Louis on the Mississippi River, and ISP SWAT evaluations.

Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board (ILETSB) Executive Institute

The ILETSB Executive Institute continued to deliver comprehensive educational programs to address homeland security topics, including partnering with 13 regional Mobile Team Units that deliver in-service training to local and state law enforcement officers and other public safety personnel. Through this partnership, the Executive Institute sponsored 20 State Homeland Security Program intelligence and information-sharing workshops on various homeland security topics related to terrorist prevention activities for 740 officials, supervisors, line officers, and other public safety personnel. Additionally, the Executive Institute continued to publish homeland security-related news via a weekly email newsletter that reaches a target audience of more than 10,000 public safety practitioners.

A total of 1,505 officers completed homeland security courses through the Online Learning Network, 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; and Homeland Security Orientation.

Fire Mutual Aid

The Mutual Aid Box Alarm System, Illinois' fire mutual aid mechanism, continued to serve the state through various means, including updating the Urban Search and Rescue Team's interoperable portable radio equipment, supporting 243 fire personnel in attending certification classes for new members of deployable hazmat and rescue teams, and sponsoring or participating in 11 statewide exercises involving multiple MABAS teams and other agencies. MABAS maintains 27 deployable hazmat and 27 technical rescue teams, fully staffed and equipped to respond to any WMD/IED/hazmat event statewide.

MABAS coordinated special response teams during emergencies in several Illinois communities: Wood River, Rockton, Morris, Naperville, and Edwardsville. MABAS also responded to an Emergency Management Assistance Compact request from the state of Louisiana in the aftermath of Hurricane Ida by sending a 45-person Urban Search and Rescue Team package followed by three Fire Engine Strike Teams with 64 personnel.

Through its MABAS subgrant, Cook County provided funding for the major Operational Readiness Exercise of the USAR Team "Patriot 21" at the Volk Field Urban Training Center at Camp Douglas Wisconsin in June. It involved 80 Team members over a three-day period testing the team under various rescue situations.

Cook County also supported 44 special team member certification classes, providing certifications to 461 Cook County based Special Response Team members for a total of 4,719.5 student hours.

Law Enforcement Mutual Aid

The Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System has an advanced system of peer-to-peer law enforcement mutual aid across the state. Any member agency can reach out to the ILEAS dispatch center and request assistance. In 2021, the system was utilized over 100 times by agencies asking for mutual aid assistance for various critical incidents: barricaded suspects/armed (23), traffic control/fatal accidents (15), fire support (4), missing

persons/fugitives (16), active shooter/homicides (18), special events/crowds/protests (5), security/crime in progress/disasters (20)

ILEAS has 11 Regional Planning Coordinators (RPCs) who support nearly 1,000 Illinois law enforcement agencies by ensuring they have the tools and support necessary to handle emergency and disaster events. COVID-19 restrictions in 2021 continued to require adaptations in the way service was provided. In 2021, RPCs provided support through almost 2,000 physical and virtual visits and were part of 64 events/responses. RPCs attended almost 1,900 regional chiefs and sheriffs' meetings and supported close to 500 public safety exercises.

ILEAS continues to support and maintain specialized regional law enforcement teams: 10 Mobile Field Force Teams, five WMD Special Response Teams and nine Bomb Teams throughout Illinois. These teams provide specialized SWAT, crowd control, and disaster/crises management, as well as respond to explosive devices and suspicious packages.

Emergency Management Response and Mutual Aid

Through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact, the Illinois Emergency Management Agency facilitated deployment of Task Force 1 Urban Search & Rescue on behalf of the governor in support of the Hurricane Ida response effort.

Local emergency managers were faced with significant challenges this year in addition to the ongoing pandemic. Community expertise converged on several large-scale incidents with state agency assistance to respond to the following events and disasters in 2021: continuation of COVID-19 response and recovery, February winter storm, inauguration, spring/summer flooding, civil unrest in Chicago, sulfuric acid leak from train derailment at Wood River, Chemtool (chemical plant) fire in Rockton, June tornadoes in DuPage County, Superior (Lithium) Battery Storage fire in Morris, flooding in Gibson City in August, and tornado in Edwardsville in December.

Critical to the success of the emergency management community is the robust mutual aid network supported by EMCOM. The Illinois Emergency Services Management Association deployed personnel more than 90 times to provide incident management mutual aid to local emergency managers for special events, Ford County flood, McLean County flood, resource transports, site inspections, damage assessments, and training needs. In addition, IESMA facilitated movement of the following special equipment to support incident management during emergencies and special events: 40 command post trailer requests, six 30kw power generation assists, 37 60kw power generation assists, four 70kw power generation assists, 25 100kw power generation assists, four 200kw power generation assists.

Communications

Illinois' Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC) manages interoperability projects and creates a comprehensive communications strategy for the state. ILEAS staff is heavily involved in state-level communications and interoperability coordination, providing day-to-day support to the SWIC for radio inventories, coordinating Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications Systems (ITECS) and Unified Command Post (UCP) cache radio efforts, and other communications planning. ILEAS coordinated with the city of Chicago and Cook County to add their emergency response frequencies to ILEAS special teams' radios to facilitate communication during crises or disasters in the Chicago area.

During the COVID-19 response, a team of auxiliary communications (AUXCOMM) volunteers provided invaluable communications assistance at Illinois Emergency Management Agency headquarters and elsewhere. Illinois is one of the few states in this region that made significant use of AUXCOMM volunteers and integrated them so closely into the communications unit.

ISP Division of Criminal Investigation / Special Ops Command

DCI/SOCOM operations in 2021 included dignitary protection/site security on 76 occasions; 88 WMD missions; 84 vapor wake canine deployments; response to the Morris, Illinois, structure fire and Rockton, Illinois, chemical fire; crowd control at former law enforcement officer Derek Chauvin’s trial; and soft targets/crowded places events such as Lollapalooza, Festival of Lights and Chicago Marathon.

Statewide Terrorism Intelligence Center (STIC)

The STIC, Illinois’ “one-stop” resource for police officers and public safety officials to obtain information related to criminal activity, terrorism, and public safety, continued to provide support to the statewide COVID-19 response. STIC maintained informational dashboards and conducted analytical research into threats toward key figures in the COVID-19 response and protected the state from fraudulent activity while acquiring necessary equipment and supplies.

STIC offers several public safety programs that provide mutually collaborative communication and information sharing between the fusion center and the following public safety partners: emergency management, infrastructure security awareness (private sector), fire service, school safety, public health, cybersecurity, disaster intelligence, dispatch center, and election officials. Membership in these programs continues to grow, and in 2021 STIC added a human trafficking task force coordinator. This program will enhance collaboration between law enforcement and social services providers and adopt a trauma-informed and victim-centered approach to assist victims.

Following the events at the U.S. Capitol on Jan. 6, 2021, STIC provided analytical research and assistance to the National Network of Fusion Centers and federal law enforcement partners in identifying suspects. When additional events were planned at state capitols around the country, STIC assisted in research and analysis of any identified public safety implications and criminal activity related to these events.

STIC, along with several other fusion centers belonging to the National Network of Fusion Centers, provided support to the National Capital Region Threat Intelligence Consortium leading up to and during the 59th presidential inauguration. The STIC provided analytical support remotely from the STIC Watch Center as well as personnel on-site at the Washington, D.C., NTIC to support the event.

STIC provided intelligence support to ISP operations during several critical incidents, including the civil unrest sparked by George Floyd’s death and Derek Chauvin’s trial, an event planned to shut down the Dan Ryan Expressway in August, and Kyle Rittenhouse’s trial in November.

Urban Area Intelligence and Information Sharing

Cook County’s Department of Emergency Management and Regional Security continues to operate and grow Cook County’s Emergency Operations Center (CCEOC), which opened in 2015 to serve as the countywide command and control facility for managing critical incidents and disasters. As a result of the nationwide COVID-19 pandemic, the EOC has been activated for nearly a year and has hosted (physically and virtually) over 40 entities and nearly 200

individuals representing county, state, federal and not-for-profit stakeholders, facilitating (at one point) twice daily briefings. The EOC is equipped with technology solutions that allow for virtual participation necessitated by pandemic conditions.

The Urban Area Fusion Center, Chicago Police Department's Crime Prevention and Information Center, used Urban Areas Security Initiative funds to sustain its capabilities by refreshing some of its information technology equipment and renewing the annual licenses of a diverse technology toolset utilized to develop and distribute various open source intelligence products. Despite the continued impact of COVID-19 on various trainings, UASI funds were also used to provide CPIC analysts with virtual training in compliance with baseline fusion center performance measures outlined in the UASI Notice of Funding Opportunity. These trainings included open source investigations, security assessment certification, and essential analysis skills. The CPIC Counterterrorism Section also conducted several monthly and quarterly terrorism liaison officer meetings.

The city of Chicago is continuing operations to integrate all the city's radios into one system through a central redundant core. This system will provide enhanced security, encrypted communications, and user management. In 2021, the city's departments worked closely together to further integrate standalone radio systems as well as provide more utility to first responders. Work on this initiative began in 2017 and is continuing to incorporate more functionality, capacity and users each year. The city is also investing in the encrypting of all Chicago Police Department radio zones, transitioning these zones from analog unencrypted channels, to digital encrypted channels that will allow for enhanced integration into the redundant core P25 standard radio system as well as protected communications channels for CPD. This zone encryption project is expected to begin in early Q2 of 2022 and be completed by the end of 2022.

Chicago has continued to modernize its infrastructure and data backhaul. These solutions have provided a cost savings over previous satellite backhaul, increased data capacity, and cut the city's reliance on outside backhaul vendors (such as AT&T). By internalizing the backhaul, the city is also able to improve response time to backhaul issues by utilizing on-call city electricians and linemen. 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.

The city of Chicago continues to maintain and modernize its Public Alert Warning System (PAWS). This effort includes the repair of non-functioning siren sites as well as modernizing communication capabilities for current and future system capabilities. This will continue to be a major effort in 2022.

Critical Infrastructure: partnerships with public and private stakeholders

IEMA led the GridEx VI exercise, the largest grid security exercise in North America. Illinois National Guard hosted the event at the 183rd air wing at the Springfield airport. The Illinois Commerce Commission was a lead planner for the two-day exercise, which involved an extended power outage, cyberattack and civil unrest scenario. One of only four states selected by the National Governors Association to participate, Illinois' team had more than 100 participants representing over 40 organizations and departments from federal, state and local government, law enforcement, industry associations, non-governmental organizations, and electric, gas, telecommunications, water, and wastewater utilities. A significant initiative that emerged from

the exercise is an IEMA-led task force on generators, fuel, and interdependencies between critical infrastructure sectors.

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency provided on-site assistance at both the Rockton Chemtool and Morris lithium battery fires, working jointly with state and federal officials to help determine the environmental impacts of the fire and runoff, along with providing 24-hour access to the IEPA lab to assist with processing testing samples.

Thirty-two members of the Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network provided over 110 pieces of equipment, including brush chippers, aerial lift trucks, dump/loader trucks and wheel loaders, along with operators, to assist fellow member Woodridge in response to the June 20 EF-3 tornado. Initial estimates indicate that this no-cost assistance, accessed by making one phone call, saved Woodridge over \$150,000 in labor and equipment costs. Similarly, the Illinois Department of Transportation provide equipment and operators (560 equipment/labor hours) at no cost to assist Burr Ridge and Downers Grove Township in response to an EF-3 in DuPage County.

More than 1,500 Illinois National Guard soldiers and airmen assisted throughout the state during the COVID-19 pandemic, providing portable vaccination support teams, developing plans and procedures to better allow the state of Illinois to track COVID-19 response activities, and providing administrative support for COVID-19 operations at veterans homes.

Sixty public and private sector attendees participated in the Water Security Mini Exercise conducted by the Illinois Commerce Commission at the 2021 National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) Winter Policy Summit. The exercise focused on cybersecurity issues in water systems. In addition, the ICC conducted its fifth Cyber Resiliency Joint Exercise, involving more than 100 participants from 35 entities representing 10 different critical infrastructure sectors. The different perspectives from a utility, the FCC, and the FBI resulted in a comprehensive discussion about weather, physical threats and cyberthreats, focusing on insider threats and supply chain issues.

Illinois is planning a tabletop exercise called 2022 Prairie Risk to exercise the state's foreign animal disease emergency response plan. The exercise is a collaboration of the Illinois National Guard, Department of Agriculture and Central Management Services.

Protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources in the Urban Area

The Cook County critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) manager began compiling a list of CIKR in Suburban Cook County with the goal of creating a comprehensive database of facility-related information to drive planning activities and aid in public safety response. The CIKR manager also began compiling a database of Cook County government facilities for the same purpose.

The OEMC was able to initiate its drone detection program by securing Preparedness and Response (PAR) grant funding, which is state homeland security funding administered through the Illinois Emergency Management Agency. OEMC deploys drone detection during planned events and unplanned emergencies and to help enhance citywide operations. This technology provides for passive detection, identification and tracking the presence of drones.

OEMC, in partnership with city of Chicago public safety and infrastructure departments, has been leading planning efforts for asset and infrastructure protection in wake of historic civil

unrest in 2020. The purpose of this effort is to hone and optimize protection of neighborhoods and downtown against civil unrest.

Community Preparedness

In September 2021, Cook County created its Preparedness Section, a team dedicated to developing and implementing community engagement focused preparedness, training, and outreach programs with an overarching goal of developing a sustainable culture of community preparedness and self-resiliency. Through collaboration, network building, and coordination with county, municipal, local, and regional partners, the Preparedness Section engages the community by strengthening communications through media and in-person community outreach; building whole-community resilience through collaborations with volunteers, institutions and community-based organizations; laying the groundwork for the cultivation of a prepared next generation and identification of future emergency managers via school-based programming; and becoming a hub for community access to county emergency preparedness information, education, and resources.

Safe Chicago

Safe Chicago is a new public safety program launched by the Chicago Office of Emergency Management and Communications in 2021 in partnership with the Chicago Fire Department, Chicago Police Department, and Assets and Information Services. Safe Chicago's mission is to keep Chicago and municipal employees safer by making life-saving equipment readily available and providing training on life saving equipment that is quick and easy to understand. This new program plans to make bleeding control kits available at every occupied city-owned or leased facility. One wall-mounted kit is designed to treat eight victims before EMS arrives to bridge the gap between initial life-threatening injury and EMS arrival. The city has already installed hundreds of wall kits and will continue with additional installations and training throughout 2022.

Safe2Help Illinois

Safe2Help Illinois, a statewide school safety initiative, was officially launched in October 2021. Available 24/7 at no cost to all school districts in the state, Safe2Help provides a free app, text/phone, and website (Safe2HelpIL.com) for students to share school safety issues in a confidential environment. Once vetted, the information is shared immediately with local school officials, mental health professionals and/or local law enforcement, depending on the nature of the information. More information on Safe2Help Illinois, including data and success stories, can be found in the Safe2Help section of this report.

Illinois School and Campus Safety Program

The Illinois School and Campus Safety Program, administered by Western Illinois University, continued to serve K-12 schools and higher education institutions through the delivery of 30 educational classes reaching 1,146 individuals (181 K-12 entities and 59 higher education institutions were represented at the classes, as well as 171 law enforcement/safety and security entities). Program highlights included the following:

- Partnered with the Illinois Attorney General's Office and the U.S. Secret Service National Threat Assessment Center for a virtual training on Enhancing School Safety

Using a Threat Assessment Model, including findings from the Protecting America's Schools: A U.S. Secret Service Analysis of Targeted School Violence.

- Hosted a series of Digital Threat Assessment and Advanced Digital Threat Assessment virtual trainings with Safer Schools Together.
- Hosted a series of new trainings via Zoom, including Railroad Safety for First Responders, Educators, and School Bus Drivers with Special Agent Ashley Tuburan, and Preparing for the Unimaginable: An In-Depth Look at Wellness, Trauma Recovery, and Resilience with Sonny Provetto.

Illinois Pediatric Preparedness Workgroup

The Illinois Pediatric Preparedness Workgroup, whose mission is to identify best practices and develop resources to help ensure the special needs of children are addressed during a disaster, receives support through a partnership with the Ann & Robert H. Lurie Children's Hospital, a recipient of Hospital Preparedness Program funding. In 2021, nearly 2,500 healthcare practitioners completed one of the online pediatric disaster related trainings developed by the workgroup. In addition, an online version of the School Nurse Emergency Care (SNEC) course was rolled out in August 2021, with more than 400 nurses registering for the online course, and 64 fully completing it.

Other accomplishments include a pediatric hospital disaster preparedness checklist developed by this workgroup and updated during 2021 that outlined key pediatric components hospitals need to integrate into their disaster planning activities. This checklist is utilized during hospital site visits conducted by the Illinois Department of Public Health related to pediatric emergency and critical care designation processes. During 2021, 26 virtual hospital visits were conducted that included a review of hospital disaster/emergency operations plans to assess for the inclusion of pediatric components. Currently, 108 hospitals are designated by IDPH for their pediatric emergency and critical care preparedness.

Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team (IMERT)

IMERT is a nonprofit organization of volunteer health care providers trained to respond to disasters and provide interim medical care. Its primary mission is to assist in providing medical care when the local or regional health care infrastructure is overwhelmed or destroyed. In 2021, IMERT continued to develop telemedicine applications for medical disaster response, building capacity for on-scene situational awareness and providing a platform for real-time medical consultation and acquisition of subject matter expertise. IMERT took part in a multi-agency exercise with the Illinois Poison Center, Honeywell Corp., Massac General Hospital, and Metropolis Fire and Law Enforcement. The scenario included a hydrofluoric acid vapor leak and contamination of an employee who also had chest pain. Both video and audio provided direct visualization of the patient to aid in on-site treatment and allow observations of conditions/threats at the scene.

IMERT conducted an Alternate Care Site Training Exercise in Massac County in collaboration with local emergency services, emergency management, law enforcement and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. IMERT also participated in the Prairie Assurance Exercise, providing an opportunity to integrate with the multiple partners of the State Weapons of Mass Destruction Team and focus on the unique medical needs of first responders.

The Pediatric Care Medical Specialist Team, a 15-member specialty team within IMERT made up of volunteer pediatric physicians and pediatric advanced practice nurses, conducted two communications exercise this year with excellent participation. Members of the team deploy remotely to disaster sites to provide pediatric subject matter expertise/guidance to physicians and nurses as requested when the IDPH ESF-8 Plan: Pediatric and Neonatal Surge Annex is partially or fully activated.

Capital Replacement Strategy

The Emergency Management Committee focused on identifying statewide needs and planning to maintain appropriate capabilities across the state. This included a long-term sustainment plan and needs assessment for the replacement of aging resources and support for response teams and capabilities, including Emergency Management Assistance Teams, Incident Management Team, command trailers, generators, power networks and Unified Command Posts.

2022 Priorities

To unify and focus Illinois' efforts and maximize funding, all homeland security priorities for 2022 are based on the goals and objectives of Vision 2025, Illinois' homeland security strategy.

Goal 1.0: Enhancing Cybersecurity Capabilities

- Collaborate with ITTF partners to create a law enforcement-centric security awareness training material to reach law enforcement officers and administrators across the state.
- Establish a master contract for endpoint protection where local units of government can purchase licenses at a discounted price.
- Continue to provide endpoint detection services to local governments, enabling real-time alerts to potential problems and security operation staff assistance. This provides a huge cost savings to local governments that do not have the expertise, manpower or budget to provide this security service.
- Work with the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to navigate the implementation of infrastructure dollars dedicated to cybersecurity.
- Expand the Cyber Navigator program to work with local units of government and schools. This program provides risk assessments and guidance on maturing cybersecurity efforts in business oriented actionable items.
- ILEAS regional planning coordinators will ensure local law enforcement leaders are aware of support available through the Illinois Department of Innovation and Technology. This includes providing cyber resources developed specifically for local law enforcement agencies and facilitating a relationship between these leaders and DoIT regional experts. (Also Goal 4.0)
- ILEAS itself maintains mission critical IT systems. ILEAS is currently and constantly improving its own cybersecurity profile. In 2022, more will be done to protect these very important mutual aid data systems.
- City of Chicago will make investments in order to enhance DNS-layer security, endpoint security management, and technology refreshes of core network and end point equipment residing on the public safety network. The Public Safety Information Technology Team continues to work hand in hand with Chicago's Assets, Information,

and Services department to maintain a wholistic approach to vulnerability management and improve the cybersecurity posture for all within the city's IT ecosystem.

- In early FY22, the city of Chicago's Information Security Office will deploy the 2022 Security Awareness Training Program to city employees. ISO will also evaluate the possibility of expanding security awareness training to contractors in support of compliance requirements and as funding allows.
- Chicago's ISO will continue ongoing efforts to design, purchase, build out and implement a security solution for the city's Department of Water Management Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) environment with a primary use case of asset management, a foundational component to securing any environment. This will be the first of several phases to secure the SCADA system for the water distribution system for the city of Chicago.

Goal 2.0: Intelligence/Information Sharing

- Increase Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center staffing levels to include analysts focusing on gun crime and associated violence.
- Continued STIC integration with Cook County and Chicago Police intelligence units and fusion centers from the National Network of Fusion Centers Central Region.
- Manage the Threat and Inappropriate Communications process for the state of Illinois.
- Continue the request for information process and extend services from STIC to all police agencies in Illinois.
- Continue to integrate the cybercrimes, disaster intelligence, and jail intelligence initiatives into STIC and Illinois public safety initiatives.
- Expand the Safe2Help Illinois school safety help line program by continuing outreach and enrolling more districts.
- City of Chicago will begin the process of installing license plate recognition cameras at strategic locations around Wrigley Field, Guaranteed Rate Field, United Center, and Soldier Field as an added perimeter security mechanism for these critical large gathering venues. Site assessments were conducted in late 2021 and early 2022.
- Chicago OEMC has developed a comprehensive plan to integrate its Operations Center, focused on public safety incidents, with the adjacent City Incident Center, focused on public works infrastructure incidents. This integration will require new technology and spatial adjustments. A combined center would fortify public safety situational awareness, resource tracking and deployment, and centralize command and control for emergencies and special events. OEMC will execute a phased approach to maximize operations during integration, beginning in 2022.
- Develop and deliver wilderness search and rescue awareness, operations, and technician courses. (Also Goals 2.0, 3.0, 6.0 and 7.0)
- Provide equipment support and instructor professional development opportunities at the Midwest Hazmat Conference, the second largest hazmat response conference in the U.S. (Also Goals 2.0, 3.0, 6.0, 7.0)

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- Partner with the Center for Radiological Nuclear Training at the Nevada National Security Site to deliver a four-day radiological technician course to HazMat/WMD team members in Illinois. (Also Goals 2.0, 3.0, 6.0, 7.0)
 - ILEAS regional planning coordinators will ensure local law enforcement leaders are aware of the data systems that are available and accessible to them.
 - Build a more formal relationship between the STIC and ILEAS regional planning coordinators. When necessary, RPCs will liaison with local law enforcement leadership to ensure they are relying on the most recent best intelligence when making planning or operational decisions. The RPCs will also educate local law enforcement leaders about the resources available to learn about violence interruption. (Also Goal 5.0)
 - Since ILEAS' inception, field staff have worked tirelessly to build regional and statewide relationships between law enforcement, emergency management, federal and fire agencies. In 2022, ILEAS will continue to improve this key mission, where success is measured in smooth mutual aid deployments during large disasters. Success is also measured in how effective the response is when critical infrastructure is protected during critical events. (Also Goal 4.0)

Goal 3.0: Homeland Security Coordination and Communications

- Communication from intelligence sources: constant flow of intel down the chain and out to the members of the ITTF so they can prepare for any information that falls in their specific lanes of responsibility.
- Risk communication mechanisms must be in place now. Information flow and direction must come down quickly and may be incomplete at times. Prepare now by ensuring chain of command is plugged in and team members can be reached at a moment's notice.
- Maintain the best risk mitigation practices to deliver a full Special Operations Training Program training schedule. (Also Goals 2.0, 6.0, 7.0)
- Integrate the new SOTP prop into the late spring and fall SOTP course deliveries. (Also Goals 2.0, 6.0, 7.0)
- Update the Rope, Trench, Structural Collapse, and Vehicle and Machinery Rescue Program's curriculum to the NFPA 1006, 2021 Edition. (Also Goals 3.0, 6.0, 7.0)
- Update Responder Intervention Team Rescue Technician curriculum to NFPA 1407, 2020 Edition and the 80-hour HazMat Technician curriculum to NFPA 470, 2022 edition, including best recognition and mitigation strategies practices. (Also Goals 6.0, 7.0)
- Begin construction of the confined space and hazmat fixed facility components into the new SOTP prop. Continue developing the structural collapse technician streetscape prop to include second floor, roof structures, and a skywalk connecting parking garage to mixed-use occupancy structure. Add 20-foot tractor/trailer to warehouse facility for use in Structural Collapse and HazMat Program deliveries. (Also Goals 3.0, 6.0, 7.0)
- Deliver four Hazmat Program instructor professional development training sessions. (Also Goals 6.0, 7.0)

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- Three Illinois Fire Services Institute subject matter experts completed the Pro Board accredited NFPA 2400 (Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (sUAS) Used for Public Safety Operations) training. IFSI will complete sUAS/drone training program to include Pro Board accreditation for the following certification levels: NFPA 2400-10 Remote Pilot in Command for Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems and NFPA 2400-20 Visual Observer for Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems. In addition, IFSI will pursue funding opportunities to deliver sUAS/drone courses and integrate the technology in other IFSI courses as applicable. (Also Goals 5.0, 6.0, 7.0)
 - Provide more training opportunities across the state to allow more firefighters to attend training with less travel, lodging expenses, and less time away from their departments. (Also Goals 6.0, 7.0)
 - Add additional training props to enhance firefighter training, both fixed and mobile. (Also Goals 6.0, 7.0)
 - ILEAS will continue to expand and improve effective and efficient field communications and IT systems by increasing the radio technological training component, conducting efficient capital replacement, and working with other entities responsible for emergency communications such as MABAS and the IEMA statewide interoperability coordinator.
 - Provide training opportunities that connect local fire, EMS, law enforcement, and schools in managing violent events in schools and student reunification, including the planning and execution of a full-scale reunification exercise. (Also Goals 6.0, 7.0)
 - Provide training opportunities for state and local government officials in the National Incident Management System. (Also Goals 6.0, 7.0)
 - Seek simulation technology for an enhanced learning environment in the NIMS Simulated Exercises. (Also Goals 6.0, 7.0)
 - Pursue a continuous NIMS Instructor Development Program (IDP) to provide all IFSI NIMS instructors with the latest information and education. (Also Goals 6.0, 7.0)
 - The Urban Area will update the Urban Area Working Group Charter and Urban Area Homeland Security Strategy to better align with the format of existing grant projects and strategic plans. The UAWG Charter ensures that critical issues such as membership, governance structure, voting rights, grant management and administration responsibilities and funding allocation methodologies are formalized in a working group charter. The UAWG's diverse and robust membership ensures UASI funded resources are managed in the most efficient and effective manner possible.
 - The Urban Area will continue to enhance information sharing capabilities across all sectors—public, private, and nonprofit. This includes utilization of internet-based information sharing tools and capabilities, agency-to-agency collaboration and communication, and operational coordination. A key priority of the Urban Area is to build a strategic information sharing program that incorporates the numerous capabilities it currently utilizes. WebEOC is a consistent repository of important real-time information before, during and after disasters. With many sister and partner agencies trained in WebEOC, 2022 will provide opportunities to further utilize this important secure information sharing tool and will build upon a larger information sharing strategy. The cross utilization of Web EOC furthers the Urban Area's strategic

vision to incorporate multiple jurisdictions across multiple disciplines into a common operating picture.

- The Urban Area will resume preparations for the 2023 National Homeland Security Conference, which was previously scheduled for 2020 but postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The conference is the annual meeting of homeland security and emergency management professionals from the nation's largest metropolitan areas. It has become the best attended and most highly anticipated homeland security and emergency management conference of the year as it focuses on all emergency response disciplines at all levels of government. The Hyatt Regency Chicago on Wacker Drive will host the 2023 conference. Agenda items will include local tours, a live public safety exercise demonstration, displays of assets, federal, state and local speakers and opportunities to visit with vendors. Conference attendance is expected at around 1,300 attendees.

Goal 4.0: Protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources

- Schedule three tabletop exercises designed to draw a cold response to an attack on courthouses, hospitals, and federal and state buildings.
- Increase roaming security at vaccination facilities and supply chain locations for vaccines, personal protective equipment and medical supplies.
- Be prepared to use vapor wake dogs and Secretary of State Bomb Squad assets to sweep and stage at affected locations throughout the year.
- Identify suspicious behavior using training, preparedness and placement of proactive undercover trained officers who fit in the environment.
- Protect, screen and allow access to facilities. The State Weapons of Mass Destruction Team works closely with Chicago special events utilizing vapor wake dogs to screen and detect the odor emitted from explosive materials. Current assets are Chicago-based, but they do travel and are responsible for statewide response.
- To prevent soft targets from being taken advantage of once they are again filled, use intelligence gathered from STIC and online chatter. Be proactive in staging at events that may call for a response.
- Surveil and take off potential antagonists away from their home turf to minimize the chances of a conflict. This takes time and resources to develop patterns of life on individuals used to looking over their shoulder.
- Over the past several years, Chicago's Office of Emergency Management and Communications has conducted extensive work to research and develop an unmanned aerial system (UAS) program to benefit emergency management operations in the city of Chicago. The increasing availability of UAS technology offers the city a low-cost tool to conduct certain operations, such as infrastructure inspections, damage assessments, mapping, accident scene reconstruction, search and rescue, and fire and hazardous materials observation, all while reducing the exposure of city workers to hazardous conditions. OEMC has met with the Federal Aviation Administration regularly over the past several years and gathered information, including best practices and training from municipalities around the country, to inform this program, develop training, and ensure proper authorization and adherence to FAA regulations. This program is expected to officially launch in Q2 2022.

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- To maintain capability, Chicago Police Department's specialized teams will be replacing expiring equipment and scheduling training in 2022.
 - SWAT is in the process of purchasing ballistic shields, body armor, communications kits and WMD equipment. They have also scheduled training for an advanced breaching course at the end of March 2022. Other certification courses are also being explored for SWAT SMEs, including rope rescue, less-lethal tactics, linear assault and hostage rescue.
 - The Bomb Squad will continue the replacement cycle for bomb suits, increase response capability by ensuring a sufficient inventory of equipment (response vehicles, robots, x-ray devices) and ensure that each member is equipped with the necessary body armor and hand tools.
 - The Vapor Wake Teams will purchase two new canines to replace retiring canines and three response vehicles. UASI funds will also be used to maintain certifications and conduct monthly and quarterly large-venue training.
 - The Intelligence Section will be scheduling Terrorism Prevention training that will include counterterrorism surveillance and interception, stress reflex and behavioral pattern indicators, counter suicide bomber, and IED detection, recognition and mitigation.
 - When an event occurs where there is a need as determined by local law enforcement officials, ILEAS will work to deploy the appropriate mutual aid teams (Mobile Force Teams, WMD Special Response Teams, and/or local bomb teams) to provide security at designated events. Even if the event does not require a team, ILEAS will work to coordinate local mutual aid to support the agency.

Goal 5.0: Prevention of Domestic and Foreign Terrorism/Targeted Violence

- ISP SOCOM will respond to domestic terror incidents in Illinois, focusing on CBRNE attacks and human threat components by training for realistic situations that affect the state. This includes regularly utilizing vapor wake dogs to detect explosives and body odors. ISP SOCOM will be participating in the Will County Preparedness Large Scale Exercise in spring 2022, as well as smaller exercises to test equipment, response time, and capabilities under stress.
- Soft targets like hospitals can be strengthened by utilizing threat assessment information SOCOM provided in the early stages of COVID-19 preparedness.
- In concert with Division of Patrol and Chicago detail cars, promote overt, marked cars located in and around distribution centers for vaccines, at schools and hospitals.
- By leveraging the relationships that ILEAS has built over time, ILEAS staff will identify training and exercising resources available to local law enforcement agencies to help them develop the knowledge and skills necessary to identify and respond to suspicious behavior and UAS threats. This involves information and intelligence from STIC and training resources from the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board. (Also Goal 6.0)
- The city of Chicago, in partnership with Cook County and U.S. Department of Homeland Security, will continue the "See Something Say Something" (S4) campaign to

encourage those who live and work within the metropolitan area to report suspicious activity and objects.

- Cook County EMRS will roll out its multi-year Cook County Whole Community Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Academy pilot. Years 1 and 2 will include the development and testing of three content related products and three data collection tools, hosting a minimum of three trainings per quarter per year on implicit bias and targeted violence and terrorism prevention. Years 2-5 will include the establishment of Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Academies, housed in law enforcement agencies and regionally placed to ensure county/statewide community access. By the end of the initiative, 5,400-9,000 law enforcement and community members will have received the training, representing 134 jurisdictions.

Goal 6.0: Conduct All Hazard Preparedness

- Illinois State Police will prepare and respond to active assailants using the following:
 - Use of the BEARCAT - ISP has four fulltime statewide SWAT teams that respond to SWAT calls in both urban and rural settings. Staging a BEARCAT for response in west central Illinois will assist in response time and support for communities in the immediate surrounding areas.
 - Use of Rifle Shields - ISP's four SWAT teams respond to active shooter calls and require ballistic protection to carry on their person throughout the structure and across long semi-permissive terrain. Certain scenarios require rifle rated shields.
 - Durable and efficient performance uniforms that each operator wears on high-risk response missions and in training preparation.
- Conduct exercises with police and fire at schools. Domestic terrorism in schools as children return full-time and COVID-19 is mitigated would be a devastating setback as the country attempts to return to some normalcy. Likely scenarios would include active shooter attacks and tabletop exercise where assets and resource allocation are discussed.
- Set up actual response callouts to a prison or other specific venue that may be attacked. Track response times and actual capability of equipment. Make changes and adjustments as a result of the data gathered.
- SOS Hazardous Device Unit is part of SWMDT and responds to statewide calls for service regarding explosives, including evaluating and mitigating possible bombing situations. They are a full-time response group and were granted a newer, more appropriate platform to replace one of the three Andros Robot models, which were more than 20 years old.
- Provide online on-demand Opioid Responder Awareness Training.
- ILEAS will continue to enhance the capabilities of the WMD Special Response Teams, Mobile Field Force Teams, and Bomb Teams through the entire state. These teams are composed of over 500 highly and specially trained and equipped officers and deputies. All teams are multi-jurisdictional in nature and rely on the ILEAS mutual aid agreement to be deployable throughout the entire state. This is accomplished through constant monthly training facilitated and financed by ILEAS so that the teams are fully trained and functional. In 2022, ILEAS will expand this capability by supporting other multi-

jurisdictional tactical and negotiators throughout the state. They will be offered the same training opportunities as formal ILEAS Special Response Teams and Mobile Field Force teams receive on a volunteer basis. (Also Goal 7.0)

- To help reduce opioid deaths, ILEAS will continue to train officers and deputies on the proper use of NARCAN using grant funds from the Illinois Department of Public Health. The grant also provides ILEAS with the resources to acquire and distribute tens of thousands of dollars of NARCAN.
- Protect schools and campuses from threats and hazards by continuing access to the online School Nurse Emergency Care (SNEC) training. Resume annual in-person SNEC courses in at least six locations within the state to address the educational needs of school nurses in their day-to-day emergency readiness as well as disaster preparedness.
- Update the following pediatric disaster specific educational modules and resources to assure these trainings and guidelines remain consistent with current evidence/standards: 1) Caring for Children During Disasters: Decontamination; 2) Caring for Children During Disasters: Identifying, Tracking, and Reunifying Unaccompanied Minors; 3) Pediatric Disaster Triage: Utilizing the JumpStart Method; and 4) Child Abuse and Neglect Policy & Procedure Guidelines/Toolkit.
- Further develop telemedicine applications for disaster medical response to include access by emergency management for situational awareness.
- The Urban Area has over 35 active volunteer groups that make up the Community Organizations Active in Disaster coalition. The focus of this coalition is operational integration to include 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.
- Chicago OEMC will continue to sponsor a Community Emergency Response Team, which is made up of volunteers and funded through the Department of Homeland Security's Urban Area Security Initiative. OEMC is responsible for the management, training, and funding of the CERT team, including hosting an annual basic training course for individuals who wish to become CERT volunteers. When COVID-19 struck, CERT members supported the testing, vaccine operations and management of the response. When in-person training and volunteer recruitment were halted, OEMC began offering online training for the first time. Work will continue to expand the program with additional classes, incorporating an equity-based lens to training locations.
- Chicago will open a new state-of-the-art joint public safety training campus to serve the city's continued efforts to provide the best tools, technology, and training environments for first responders. The campus will be located at 4433 W. Chicago Ave. in West Garfield Park on the site of an old railroad yard. The project's goals are to deepen and strengthen the training capabilities of both new and current police officers, firefighters, and paramedics, allowing for comprehensive cross-training among departments; to invest in the west side of Chicago to bring improved connectivity between residents and public safety personnel; and to broaden community development and police reform. Substantial completion is expected by Q3 2022.

Goal 7.0: Maintain Statewide Mutual Aid

- Hold exercises where all components respond to a given region for an event. Time the response and assess the readiness to expose vulnerabilities. Shore up vulnerabilities with training in that area.
- Ensure communication among different agencies is seamless. Establish known channels that will be used and backups in the event those go down. Ensure phone numbers and individuals are still in place quarterly.
- Encourage collaboration with ILEAS partners. Encourage leadership meetings and the sharing of ideas, methods and capabilities.
- Purchase and build out two hazmat operations trailers and one hazmat technician trailer to replace inventory that is more than 15 years old.
- ILEAS will continue to utilize a system of equipment acquisition that requires all teams to receive the same equipment and same training on the equipment. This enables deployment of team members from across the state to seamlessly assist other teams. ILEAS avoids customized equipment for one team that others do not have. This principle will also apply to the non-ILEAS teams.
- ILEAS will continue to conduct bi-annual validation exercises and equipment inventories in the form of a multi-day exercise that tests the team against an objective standard by experts in the field.
- Maintain IMERT membership, equipment and supplies, conduct team trainings, and participate in multi-agency exercises.
- The Urban Area will work toward a more robust inventory management system to allow for better visibility of available assets and inform future purchasing needs. The Urban Area will partner with MABAS on these efforts and leverage existing platforms.
- Implementation of the FEMA National Qualifications Systems (NQS) is underway in Illinois. Beginning in 2022, FEMA is making implementation of the NQS a requirement for Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) funding, using a three-year phased roll-out that provides guidance on building and maintaining a process for creating a deployable workforce of qualified, certified and credentialed personnel to manage and support incidents of all types and sizes. IEMA Operations and Training has developed an implementation plan to achieve compliance with the NQS requirement within the established time frames. The employee training program policy requires Common Core training for all IEMA employees, along with additional training required when employees are assigned to activation State Emergency Operations Center positions, activation State Unified Area Command positions, or Emergency Management Assistance Compact deployable assignments. A readiness and deployment coordinator position has been developed to assist in the management and creation of this new program, to maintain command relationships with all Mobile Field Forces and the ITTF, and to participate in the National Emergency Management Association events and EMAC. A new Mobile Support Team has been formed, Illinois Professional Emergency Managers Association (IPEMA). This MST is operating as the new Incident Management Assistance Team for the state and can provide emergency operations center support or incident command support in the field. (Also Goals 2.0, 4.0, 6.0)

Funding Shortfalls

Maintaining homeland security capabilities

Evolution of Homeland Security Funding

In the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks in 2001 and Hurricane Katrina in 2005, the federal government distributed large homeland security and disaster response grants to the states. Those funds were used to increase the posture of state and local public safety across the entire nation. The state of Illinois effectively utilized these funds to create a nationally recognized homeland security program. Some of Illinois' accomplishments include the development of the nation's most robust public safety mutual aid system; establishment of the nation's first 24/7 state fusion center, the Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center; and creation of more than 90 statewide public safety deployable response teams that provide support to all jurisdictions impacted by an emergency.

Between federal fiscal years 2010 and 2011, the federal government decreased the funding for statewide homeland security programs in Illinois by 86 percent. As a result, the ITTF was forced to prioritize projects by focusing on the most valuable programs, combining resources among disciplines, and scaling back critical public safety investments. Since federal fiscal year 2013, appropriation of federal preparedness funds has somewhat stabilized. The current funding level allows for maintenance of essential baseline capabilities but prevents further development or expansion of capabilities to address emergent threats to which the state is most vulnerable. Illinois has received more than \$1.5 billion in federal homeland security grants since federal fiscal year 2003.

Demand for State Homeland Security Funding

The ITTF understood from the beginning that federal homeland security grants would not remain at elevated levels. It is for this reason the state established a posture to implement preparedness systems that benefit all communities in Illinois as opposed to diluting funding by supporting uncoordinated initiatives that couldn't be sustained with decreased funding.

It was inevitable that federal funding levels would decrease as new, non-homeland security priorities emerged. From the start, the ITTF's goal was for local entities to sustain established levels of performance. Despite having considerable resources, both federal and state governments rely heavily on local resources to respond to disasters. In the 2010 Congressional Report titled, "Perspective on Preparedness: Taking Stock Since 9/11," a federal blue-ribbon commission noted that 2.4 percent of public safety expenditures in the United States were borne by the federal government, while 97.6 percent were state, local, and tribal.

In 2019, the state of Illinois appropriated, for the first time, funding to help address this shortfall – the Preparedness and Response (PAR) Grant Program. It is through this critical funding that Illinois can continue many homeland security priorities, such as capital replacement of equipment that has exceed its serviceable life, support of streamlined regional special teams, and development of a statewide school helpline called Safe2Help Illinois. However, more resources are needed to ensure the level of support needed to protect Illinois' citizens.

It is critical that the state of Illinois continue to allocate PAR funds at the current \$5 million annually to slow the decline in ability to support emergency preparedness and avoid future risk of drastic cuts in service and/or inability to meet an immediate need requiring massive

expenditures. Action is needed immediately to chart a course that allows Illinois to not only maintain its response capabilities but also address future priorities and threats, such as cybersecurity and domestic terrorism.

Looming Threat of a Federal Matching Fund Requirement

Another serious concern facing the Illinois homeland security community is a potential 25 percent grant match requirement for homeland security funds. While the Homeland Security Grant Program does not currently require a match, participating local governments do provide millions of dollars in soft match. For every \$100 spent on training overtime, \$60 is borne by the employing agency and is not attributable to the grants. The total amount is estimated to be in the millions of dollars annually. It is unknown whether a match (hard, soft, or a combination) will be required in the future. The Homeland Security Grant Program is the only remaining federal preparedness grant program that does not require a non-federal match.

Capital Replacement of Homeland Security Assets

The response equipment that local and state agencies rely on as part of the state's homeland security response to disasters and terrorism incidents is rapidly deteriorating. The majority of the ITTF's major capital expenditures were funded well over a decade ago, with some critical response equipment nearly 20 years old. The loss of this response equipment would significantly diminish Illinois' capability to effectively respond to crises. For instance, using federal grant funds, statewide law enforcement and fire mutual aid organizations worked collaboratively to purchase 13 mobile command posts that are used continually by local public safety agencies for local and state response events. Each one of those command posts costs \$250,000 in 2004 dollars. They are all at least 15 years old, and much of their response capabilities have been degraded due to lack of funding for equipment replacement. Hundreds of vehicles are assigned to special teams across Illinois. They range from simple cargo trailers to high-tech communications vehicles, special team equipment vehicles, and bomb robots.

Current Funding Shortfalls

- ❖ Development and delivery of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS)/drone training to fire service, law enforcement, and other public safety organizations within Illinois.
Equipment - \$250,000
Instructor Training - \$25,000
Delivery (annually) = \$100,000
Total: \$375,000 initially, then \$150,000 annually to train Illinois first responders
- ❖ Additional funding is needed to execute all levels of firefighting training at locations around the state. More firefighters will have the opportunity to attend the training when offered closer to their fire departments, which decreases the burden to the fire departments' budgets for travel and lodging. Additional funding is needed to purchase equipment to meet the increased training requests. If the number of students increases, the equipment has a shorter life span. Firefighting equipment is a vital component for all firefighter training activities.
- ❖ Design and develop an in-house computer fire/disaster simulation program to train Illinois first responders and provide high fidelity experiences. IFSI currently uses three different programs, each with limitations. Total: \$75,000

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- ❖ Without a sustained funding source from the state of Illinois, MABAS will have to accelerate the retirement of vital equipment and decrease the number of trainings and exercises. This would reduce the number of special response teams available to respond to incidents such as the COVID-19 pandemic, flooding on the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, or the Edwardsville tornado disasters and leave large portions of the state unprotected. The Illinois Task Force 1 Urban Search & Rescue Team is Illinois' only heavy rescue asset. Without capital replacement funding, this capability will go away in 12 years. Total needed over a 12-year period for replacement of capital equipment: \$54.614 million, with \$4.06 million required year one. Total needed to increase participation in yearly exercises: \$500,000.
 - ❖ Current budget shortfall for the STIC is \$441,652. An additional \$120,000 is needed to maintain a cadre of intelligence professionals in calendar year 2022. This amount reflects required contractual increases for intelligence personnel. This overall shortfall amount is based on current operating costs; price increases for services could reflect a higher shortfall amount in 2022.
 - ❖ To address emerging threats, potentially all four ISP SWAT teams along with headquarters would need to be in leased buildings to protect these assets. The equipment acquired using state and federal funding over the last 20 years is needed to respond to critical incidents. This gear cannot be out in the elements any longer in order to prevent rust, decay, and simple failure when needed. Approximately \$75,000/year per building (five locations - \$375,000/year) is estimated request for annual use.
 - ❖ New ISP aircraft proposals were completed and submitted. The current airframes are over 20 years old, no longer efficient, and approaching the point of being unsafe. Leasing airplanes is too costly and is not the best way to invest in this project. To purchase a new aircraft (ISP is need of three units) with camera system and maintenance plan included, approximately \$2.5 million is needed for each aircraft, with the plan to purchase one plane in each of the next three fiscal years.
 - ❖ In 2021, ISP entered into an agreement with Illinois OSHA to create a department-wide Respiratory Protection Program. This program will enhance ISP critical incident response for all sworn members responding to CBRN situations. ISP needs to purchase new gas masks starting this fiscal year via a tiered purchasing plan of \$120,000 annually, until all sworn department members have a properly fitting and response capable system.
 - ❖ ISP SOCOM lacks a command vehicle, like those used by CPD and ILEAS, for critical incidents. This would serve as a command post for situations involving multiple agencies responding to homeland security threats or proactive details. Cost will vary depending on size of vehicle and technology within the unit; estimated at approximately \$400,000.
 - ❖ ISP SWMDT will require the purchase of a new SCBA system by 2025. Current units will be more than 12 years old by then and will no longer be able to hydrostat test, per regulation, and refurbishing of seals, hoses and fittings will be no longer be possible. Cost for this project is \$16,000 per unit, with the need for 60 units. Total: \$960,000
 - ❖ ISP will need to continue it procurement for the unmanned aerial vehicle program for SWAT missions. With options such as thermal, HD recording, and zoom capabilities, which are essential to the safety of operators, approximate cost could be as high as \$100,000 to outfit each team appropriately.

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- ❖ The need for additional robots, such as the ICOR or Avatar with door opening, breaching charge placement, and other mechanical arm capabilities, is increasing as surround and callout techniques continue to increase. The robots can also be used during CBRNE incidents for evidence recovery, intelligence gathering, etc. Cost is approximately \$80,000 per unit.
 - ❖ Annual purchase of PPE equipment such as rifle rated armor, carriers, ballistic helmets, ballistic shields, and level D PPE:
 - Rifle Rated Plates – 20 per year at a cost of \$8,000/year
 - Carriers - 10 per year at a cost of \$10,000/year
 - Ballistic Helmets – 10 per year at a cost of \$18,000/year
 - Ballistic Shields – 8 per year at a cost which will vary depending on size/function. \$8,000-\$16,000/year
 - Level D PPE – 120 sets per year (2 per operator) at a cost of \$54,000
 - ❖ Lodging costs have doubled because of COVID-19 protocols and restrictions (inability for personnel to share rooms, cleaning protocols raising room rates). The need for lodging is unavoidable due to the volume of work ISP SOCOM does for both operational and training evolutions outside the standard 50-mile home radius of its team members. Average cost: \$100/room per event.

Safe2Help Illinois

Seek Help Before Harm

During the fall of 2020, Safe2Help Illinois launched a beta test involving two school districts, Illini Bluffs and Dixon School District 170. The program expanded in the spring of 2021 to 15 school districts prior to the statewide launch of Safe2Help Illinois on Oct. 20, 2021. Currently, Safe2Help Illinois has 54 registered school districts covering 322 K-12 public and private schools.

Safe2Help Illinois offers students a safe, confidential way to share information that might help prevent suicides, bullying, school violence or other threats to school safety. The program is not intended to suspend, expel or punish students. Rather, the goal is to get students to "Seek Help Before Harm."

Safe2Help offers free resources on its website and a 24/7 helpline for students, as well as marketing materials and a mental health toolkit for educators to help change the culture in Illinois schools and reinforce the components of this program.

Success Stories

- ❖ In May 2021, a student who attends a junior high school in northern Illinois reported that another student was expressing suicidal ideations. Safe2Help ensured the information was relayed to local first responders and school officials. Law Enforcement conducted a welfare check, and the student's parents were notified. A follow-up report advised Safe2Help analysts that the student's school counselor was working closely with a civilian therapist for maximum support on behalf of the student.
- ❖ In September 2021, a student who attends a junior high school in northern Illinois reported another student had injuries believed to be self-inflicted. Safe2Help ensured the information was relayed to local first responders and school officials. Safe2Help analysts reached out to local law enforcement officials handling the incident. Analytical assistance was requested and provided. Further follow-up revealed injuries were consistent with self-injury. The student received support from family and school officials.
- ❖ In October 2021, a student who attends a high school located in northeast Illinois reported that another student may attempt to harm themselves. Safe2Help ensured the information was relayed to local first responders and school officials. An update was provided by school contacts stating the student was hospitalized and receiving appropriate care.

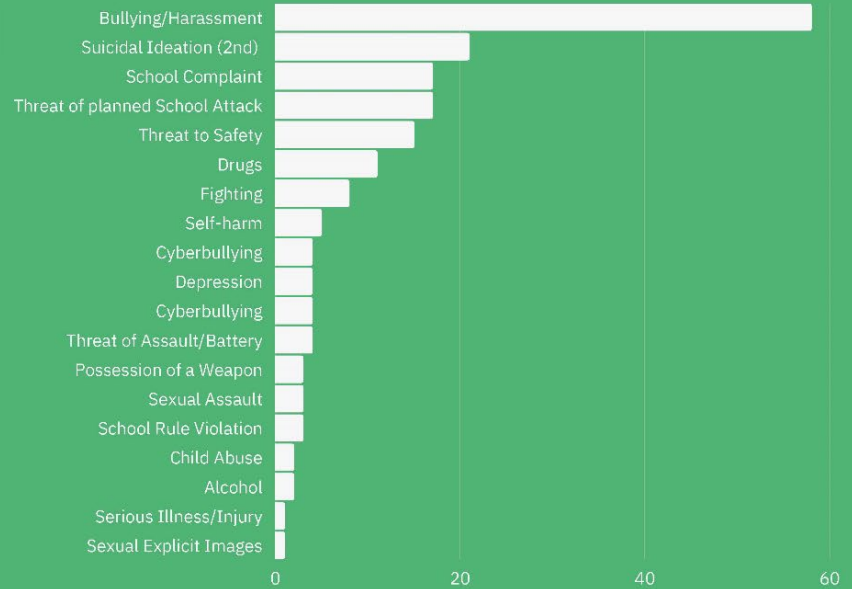


SAFE2HELP STATS

2021

330

PUBLIC INTERACTIONS



Vision 2025

Illinois' Homeland Security Strategy

In an effort to refine our strategy for dealing with current and emerging threats and risks, citizen preparedness, and public safety readiness for natural, technological and human-caused events, Illinois undertook a statewide project that engaged law enforcement, the fire service, public and private health organizations, emergency management, school officials, the private sector, elected officials, non-governmental organizations and private citizens.

The result of this statewide assessment is an updated homeland security and emergency management strategy called Vision 2025, which builds on the successes of the past decade and addresses the challenges public safety officials face in the future. This strategy provides a comprehensive framework to guide, organize, and unify homeland security efforts in the state of Illinois over a four-year period (2021-2025) as part of the overall emergency management system. Vision 2025 serves as a roadmap to the future to guide the implementation of homeland security related policies, priorities, and programs across the state.

Vision

A prepared, secure, and resilient Illinois, ready to protect its people from all natural, technological and human threats.

Mission Statement

Through collaboration, coordination and communication, the state of Illinois will research, develop and implement interdisciplinary, multijurisdictional programs and services to protect the people of Illinois from current and emerging natural, technological and human-caused threats and risks.

Goals and Objectives

The state of Illinois has identified seven goals based on our risk profile and lessons learned from major disasters and exercise after action reports. Each strategy goal contains supporting objectives that further define the programs, initiatives, and steps that must be taken to meet the overarching goal. These goals and objectives are focused on the next four years (2021-2025).

- 1.0 ENHANCING CYBERSECURITY CAPABILITIES: Research, develop, and implement integrated cybersecurity programs and services that support the security and functionality of critical infrastructure and core capabilities as they relate to preventing, preparing for, protecting against, responding to, and recovering from intentional acts to disrupt, destroy, or threaten the delivery of essential services, the function of critical infrastructure, or sustainment of community lifelines through exploitation or sabotage of the physical and cyberspace environments.
 - 1.1 *Build a Culture of Cyber Awareness* - Build and enhance cyber awareness and training across all sectors.
 - 1.2 *Prepare and Plan for Cyber Incidents* - Develop practices, processes and overall planning required to protect valuable information, resources, and services.

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- 1.3 *Mature Cyber Capabilities* - Mature cyber competencies through the utilization of best practices to help organizations make risk-based decisions for improving cybersecurity.
 - 1.4 *Build a Cyber Workforce* - Promote the improvement and advancement of a well-trained cybersecurity workforce in Illinois.
 - 1.5 *Collaborate and Share Information* – Create and expand partnerships to foster continual learning and information sharing to ensure the safety and resiliency of digital infrastructure.
- 2.0 INTELLIGENCE/INFORMATION SHARING: Provide access to, analysis of, and timely sharing of open-source, unclassified and classified information, suspicious activity reports, tips/leads, and actionable intelligence on indicators and behaviors to accurately identify, assess and mitigate a wide array of threats to which Illinois is most vulnerable, including terrorism, targeted violence, and other threats to life.
- 2.1 *Synchronized, Cohesive Enterprise* – Implement activities that integrate intelligence into operational functions and drive actions to mitigate all threats to the homeland, including counterintelligence, counterterrorism, cyber, economic security, and transnational organized crime.
 - 2.2 *Multi-Directional Information Exchanges* – Implement activities with federal, state, and local private sector and public safety partners to fill critical information and intelligence gaps.
 - 2.3 *Production of Strategic Intelligence Products* – Implement activities that produce strategic intelligence products that leverage law enforcement, unique U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) data, and intelligence community (IC) holdings to facilitate intelligence-driven decision making.
 - 2.4 *Access to Data and Systems* – Implement activities that deliver access to data and systems, infrastructure and analytic expertise, mission readiness services and intelligence community capabilities.
 - 2.5 *Maintain Cadre of Intelligence Professionals* – Implement activities that invest in high-performing homeland security intelligence professionals, who are critical in achieving the above operating principles.
 - 2.6 Outreach and Partnership Development – Continue to develop and mature partnerships with law enforcement, private sector, and public safety entities through outreach and engagement.
- 3.0 HOMELAND SECURITY COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATIONS: Communicate the homeland security preparedness strategy to all public and private safety organizations and ensure activities conducted at the local, regional, and statewide levels are integrated, enhance the overall response and recovery posture of the state, and support achievement of a common homeland security preparedness strategy.
- 3.1 *Establish Common Operational Picture* - Ensure homeland security and emergency management preparedness activities conducted at the local, 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.

- 3.2 *Utilize Single Governance Structure* - 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.
- 3.3 *Achieve Operable and Interoperable Communications* - 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 local, regional, and statewide basis.
- 3.4 *Communicate Risk to the Public* - 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 to maintain life safety.
- 3.5 *Maintain a Comprehensive Volunteer Management Plan* - Create a comprehensive and integrated volunteer recruitment, training, and utilization plan for volunteers utilized by associations and governmental and non-governmental organizations during a state level emergency, and develop a tool kit that allows this plan to be tailored for use at the local and regional levels.

4.0 PROTECTION OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND KEY RESOURCES: Identify, assess, and support strengthening and maintaining secure, functioning, and resilient critical infrastructure and key resources of the state, based on current threat and vulnerability assessments, in partnership with the private sector.

- 4.1 *Protect Physical and Cyber Critical Infrastructure* – Implement preparedness, training, prevention, and protection activities that harden state, local, private, and other key critical infrastructure and make the sectors more secure and resilient.
- 4.2 *Prepare for Disruptions in Life Safety Resources (Supply Chains)* – Implement statewide, regional and local activities to plan (contingency planning) for disruptions in critical supplies following a disaster.
- 4.3 *Provide Security Presence at Designated Events* – Implement activities that ensure law enforcement and other key security personnel will protect governmental facilities and other key sites.
- 4.4 *Establish Partnerships with Public and Private Stakeholders* - Coordinate with federal, state, and local stakeholders to maintain situational awareness of changes that could affect critical infrastructure, and develop, maintain, or strengthen continuity of operations plans and the delivery of essential services during disruptions.

5.0 PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TERRORISM/TARGETED VIOLENCE: Establish a statewide program to identify and prevent targeted attacks and

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- violent acts, including soft targets and places where large crowds are present, such as attacks on schools, workplaces, houses of worship, public gatherings and other settings.
- 5.1 *Enhance State and Local Coordination and Threat Intelligence* – Implement activities that collect, analyze and widely share information from a variety of sources to advance all-hazard threat intelligence.
 - 5.2 *Implement Violence Interruption Programs* – Implement activities that identify and respond to individuals at risk for mobilization to violence before criminal acts occur.
 - 5.3 *Conduct Training and Education on Reporting Suspicious Activity* – Implement activities to empower communities to protect themselves from activities that could lead to terrorist acts by understanding how to report indicators of that behavior.
 - 5.4 *Implement Public Safety, Community and Private Sector Information Sharing* – Implement activities that curb mobilization to violence by engaging with communities and the private sector through robust information sharing initiatives that provide early indicators of domestic terrorism.
- 6.0 CONDUCT ALL HAZARD PREPAREDNESS: Maintain an integrated, trained and equipped operational structure to address preparedness across the mission areas of prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery activities as they relate to current, rapidly evolving and emerging natural, technological and human-caused threats.
- 6.1 *Enhance Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and/or Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Capabilities* – Implement activities to support a community’s ability to prevent, detect, respond to and recover from WMD and IED events, including chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) devices.
 - 6.2 *Protect Against Unmanned Aircraft Systems* – Implement activities to understand the threat and steps that businesses, the public, and first responders can take to protect against the malicious use of drones.
 - 6.3 *Protect Schools and Campuses from Threats and Hazards* – Implement preparedness activities to provide a safe and healthy learning environment for public and nonpublic schools and campuses to keep them safe from threats and hazards.
 - 6.4 *Interoperable Training and Education* - 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 to facilitate the standardized and safe implementation of response and recovery duties.
 - 6.5 *Strengthen interagency planning for epidemics/pandemics* - Reinforce multi-agency training for state and local representatives addressing capabilities and capacity to prepare for, respond to, and mitigate threats to health and safety from the spread of infectious disease.

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- 6.6 *Reduce opioid-related deaths statewide* - Increase the number of first responders and community members who are trained and have access to naloxone to address the growing issue of opioid-related abuse.
- 7.0 MAINTAIN STATEWIDE MUTUAL AID: Maintain an extensive network of multijurisdictional public safety mutual aid systems, through integrated planning, training, equipping, and exercising, capable of supporting local, regional and statewide events under a unified operational structure and available to all communities throughout the state of Illinois.
- 7.1 *Mutual aid administration and statewide availability* – Implement and support mutual aid functions that represent local jurisdictions and are responsible for developing routine and specialized mutual aid resources and systems across Illinois.
- 7.2 *Mutual aid team training and education* – Mutual aid organizations will implement and maintain statewide specialized teams, including training, equipping and exercising to ensure effectiveness and interoperability among both teams and similar state of Illinois resources.
- 7.3 *Interoperable team equipment* – Implement a system to ensure interoperability and sustainment of equipment across various teams and agencies throughout the state by establishing minimum standards across all disciplines.
- 7.4 *Validation of team functions* – In order to be deployable statewide, all specialized mutual aid teams shall successfully complete a standardized validation exercise process on a routine basis.
- 7.5 *Interoperability of Emergency Response Systems* – The state of Illinois and statewide mutual aid organizations will develop complementary management systems to address required resources during emergency or potential emergency operations.

The complete text of [Vision 2025 – Illinois Homeland Security Strategy](https://www2.illinois.gov/iema/ITTF/Pages/Vision2025.aspx) can be found on the Illinois Emergency Management Agency’s website:

<https://www2.illinois.gov/iema/ITTF/Pages/Vision2025.aspx>

Homeland Security Assessment

Illinois' 2021 Statewide Assessment

The development of Illinois' revised homeland security strategy, Vision 2025, was the result of a statewide assessment to engage law enforcement, fire service, public and private health organizations, emergency management, school officials, private sector, elected officials, non-governmental organizations and private citizens.

This “whole community” approach was similar to that undertaken in 2011-2012 to develop Illinois Homeland Security Vision 2020, though the COVID-19 pandemic prevented in-person meetings. Instead, public safety agencies at all levels of government, as well as schools, nongovernmental organizations and the private sector, were encouraged to assess the threats and risks to which they and their communities are most vulnerable, determine their capability gaps, and then complete an assessment to help establish a statewide homeland security profile and priorities.

Approximately 400 organizations from a wide variety of disciplines in all regions of the state submitted assessments. The information provided by this cross section of stakeholders shaped the development of Vision 2025, which will guide homeland security efforts in Illinois over the next four years as part of the state's overall emergency management system.

To support the develop of the assessment and to inform public and private sector organizations about the Vision 2025 process, the Illinois Emergency Management Agency created a dedicated webpage: <https://www2.illinois.gov/ieema/ITTF/Pages/Vision2025.aspx>. Additionally, an email address, Vision2025@illinois.gov, was created for organizations to share their ideas and provide comments on the strategy development process. The email address remains active for organizations to provide input on the strategy as part of the ongoing evaluation.

Following are some key points of information and findings from the assessment:

- ❖ Disciplines participating in assessment:
 - communications
 - education
 - emergency management
 - emergency medical services
 - fire service
 - information technology
 - law enforcement
 - military
 - private sector
 - public health
 - public works (water, sanitation, transportation)
 - security
 - telecommunications

- ❖ To what risks and threats is your jurisdiction most vulnerable?
 - #1 – natural disaster (flood, drought, ice storm, extreme heat, tornado, earthquake)
 - #2 – cybersecurity

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- #3 – hazardous materials (fixed facility, storage, transportation)
 - #4 – public health epidemic/highly infectious disease outbreak (pandemic)
 - #5 – technological (power, storage, transportation, dam failure, hazmat)
 - ❖ What is your organization’s level of preparedness for the threats to which you are most vulnerable?
 - 41 percent of respondents indicated they are moderately prepared
 - 37.5 percent of respondents indicated they are somewhat prepared
 - 10.75 percent of respondents indicated they are prepared
 - 9.25 percent of respondents indicated they need assistance
 - 1.5 percent of respondents indicated they are unprepared
 - ❖ From your organization’s perspective, what do you see at the top three homeland security priorities in Illinois?
 - #1 – cybersecurity
 - #2 – critical infrastructure protection
 - #3 – soft targets/crowded places
 - ❖ What does your organization see as the main weaknesses of homeland security in Illinois?
 - #1 – hardening of high risk/vulnerable critical infrastructure (local, regional, statewide)
 - #2 – access to interoperable voice, data, and video communication technologies (local, regional, statewide)
 - #3 – access to appropriate and sufficient training and education
 - ❖ What does your organization see at the main strengths of homeland security in Illinois?
 - #1 – establishment of integrated preparedness activities (local, regional and statewide)
 - #2 – access to appropriate and sufficient training and education
 - #3 – access to actionable crisis and disaster intelligence information
 - ❖ What does your organization believe are the greatest organizational threats to homeland security in Illinois?
 - #1 – lack of workforce (insufficient staffing levels)
 - #2 – apathy/lack of trust in the government by the public
 - #3 – aging (obsolete) response equipment

Illinois Terrorism Task Force Membership

List current as of December 31, 2021

Ameren
American Public Works Association
American Red Cross
American Water
Associated Fire Fighters of Illinois
Cities of Bloomington-Normal
Cities of Champaign-Urbana
City of Chicago
City of Joliet
City of Naperville
City of Peoria
City of Quincy
City of Rockford
City of Springfield
Collaborative Healthcare Urgency Group
Cook County Department of Emergency
Management and Regional Security
DuPage County Office of Homeland
Security and Emergency Management
Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police
Illinois Association of County Engineers
Illinois Association of Public Health
Administrators
Illinois Association of School Boards
Illinois Board of Higher Education
Illinois Campus Law Enforcement
Administrators
Illinois Coalition of Community Blood
Centers
Illinois College of Emergency Physicians
Illinois Commerce Commission
Illinois Community College Board
Illinois Coroners Association
Illinois Council of Code Administrators
Illinois Department of Agriculture
Illinois Department of Central Management
Services
Illinois Department of Corrections
Illinois Department of Human Services
Illinois Department of Innovation and
Technology
Illinois Department of Military Affairs
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Illinois Department of Public Health
Illinois Department of Transportation
Illinois Department on Aging
Illinois Emergency Management Agency
Illinois Emergency Services Management
Association
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Illinois Firefighters Association
Illinois Fire Chiefs Association
Illinois Fire Service Institute
Illinois Health and Hospital Association
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 School Psychologists Association
Illinois Sheriffs' Association
Illinois State Board of Elections
Illinois State Police
Lake County Emergency Management
Agency
Logan County Emergency Management
Agency
McHenry County Emergency Management
Agency
Metro East (St. Clair-Madison)
Mid-West Truckers Association
Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
Nicor Gas
Office of the Illinois State Fire Marshal
Ogle County Emergency Management
Agency
Peoples Gas and North Shore Gas
companies
Quad Cities (Moline-East Moline-Rock
Island)
Regional Superintendents of Schools
Secretary of State Police
Will County Emergency Management
Agency

Advisory Members

Argonne National Laboratory
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Federal Emergency Management
Agency Region V
Illinois Broadcasters Association
Illinois Governor's Office
Offices of the United States Attorneys
State Universities in Illinois
Emergency Management Coalition
United States Coast Guard
United State Department of
Agriculture
United States Department of Energy
United States Department of
Homeland Security
United States Department of Justice
United States Marshals Office
United States Postal Inspection
Service
United States Navy
United States Transportation Security
Administration

Illinois Homeland Security Funding

Awards for FFY 18 – FFY 21

FFY 2021 State Homeland Security Grant Program

State Homeland Security Grant	\$14,427,260
Non-Profit Security Grant – Statewide	\$3,019,449
Total Award	\$17,446,709

FFY 2021 Urban Areas Security Initiative

Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant	\$68,000,000
Non-Profit Security Grant – Urban Area	\$5,617,220
Total Award	\$73,617,220

FFY 2020 State Homeland Security Grant Program

State Homeland Security Grant	\$15,107,000
Non-Profit Security Grant – Statewide	\$1,504,075
Total Award	\$16,611,075

FFY 2020 Urban Areas Security Initiative

Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant	\$68,000,000
Non-Profit Security Grant – Urban Area	\$2,345,637
Total Award	\$70,345,637

FFY 2019 State Homeland Security Grant Program

State Homeland Security Grant	\$15,712,000
Non-Profit Security Grant – Statewide	\$292,782
Total Award	\$16,004,782

FFY 2019 Urban Areas Security Initiative

Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant	\$68,000,000
Non-Profit Security Grant – Urban Area	\$845,000
Total Award	\$68,845,000

FFY 2018 State Homeland Security Grant Program

State Homeland Security Grant	\$15,712,000
Non-Profit Security Grant – Statewide	\$261,000
Total Award	\$15,973,000

FFY 2018 Urban Areas Security Initiative

Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant	\$68,000,000
Non-Profit Security Grant – Urban Area	\$3,629,267
Total Award	\$71,629,267

Illinois Homeland Security Funding 1999-2021

