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# Illinois Terrorism Task Force

## 2005 Annual Report



**Respectfully Submitted to  
Governor Rod R. Blagojevich**

**March 1, 2006**

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# Illinois Terrorism Task Force Executive Summary

## Katrina Efforts Show Illinois' Ability to Respond



Hurricane Katrina dominated the Homeland Security efforts in 2005, proving the value of having an all-hazards approach like we have had in Illinois from the beginning. The system that Illinois has been enhancing through the Illinois Terrorism Task Force is the same system that was utilized to send help to the Gulf Coast in the wake of one of the worst natural disasters in the country's history.

Activating one of the most robust mutual aid systems in the nation, Illinois was able to quickly and effectively send more than 2,500 responders and response equipment to Louisiana and Mississippi. This was done through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), and coordinated by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency. While Congressional committees still are investigating what did not work in the response to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, most after-action reports give EMAC high marks.

The Illinois response to Katrina included:

- More than 900 firefighters and more than 200 pieces of fire apparatus sent to Louisiana through the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS). Representing more than 200 fire departments, these responders went as one disciplined fire department.
- More than 300 law enforcement personnel sent to Louisiana through the Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS). These officers represented more than 100 police and sheriffs departments, again responding under a single command.
- More than 1,000 National Guard troops and air assets were deployed through EMAC to the Gulf Coast region.
- Two teams of state and local emergency management professionals were deployed to assist with six counties in Mississippi. We also deployed one of the Mobile Command Posts that the ITTF is distributing throughout the state.
- More than 100 responders from Central Management Services and other state agencies were deployed to assist with restoring communications and offering administrative help.
- An Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team (IMERT) of 51 doctors, nurses and other health-care providers was deployed to Baton Rouge, where they were credited not only with helping to treat more than 6,000 victims, but also credited with setting up the field hospital.



This large-scale deployment several states away provided a real-life test for our systems. While this response was very successful, we are in the process of going through a multitude of after-action reports and will be conducting two major exercises in 2006 in an attempt to identify and fix any weaknesses.

### **New State Emergency Operations Center Opens**



The new, state-of-the-art State Emergency Operations Center was dedicated on October 26, 2005, the new SEOC brings under one roof the State of Illinois Response Center (SIRC), the Statewide Terrorism & Intelligence Center (STIC), the Radiological Emergency Assessment Center (REAC), and the 24-hour IEMA Telecommunications Center.

The new SEOC was the result of Illinois getting the second-highest award in the nation from a competitive EOC grant through the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The \$19.5 million project included just a \$3.1 million construction bond match and only \$20,000 in General Revenue funding. The project came in on-budget and on-time, with construction completed in less than a year from groundbreaking. The new SEOC was named winner of the 2005 Director's Award, the highest award from the Capital Development Board.

### **ITTF Strategy Unanimously Approved by U.S. DHS:**

The U.S. Homeland Security Strategy Review Board unanimously approved the ITTF's Homeland Security strategy in December of 2005, making Illinois one of the few states to receive unanimous approval.

In a letter confirming the approval, Tim Beres, Director of Preparedness Programs for U.S. Homeland Security wrote: "The Board commended the Illinois Homeland Security Strategy for its comprehensive crosswalk of objectives to National Priorities, demonstration of multi-jurisdictional coordination and consideration, and inclusion of an 'all-hazards' focus. In particular, the Board identified the following elements as potential models or best practices that other states and urban areas may find useful in their efforts to improve their strategies: integration of public health and medical response systems, utilization of resource sharing agreements, 'train-the-trainer' program for ongoing technical assistance, hospital-to-hospital coordination, the Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center (STIC), and the Illinois Terrorism Task Force meetings."

### **Other Key Accomplishments for 2005:**

- The Statewide Terrorism & Intelligence Center (STIC) not only moved into the new SEOC, but it also expanded its focus from just terrorism into other potential terrorism-related areas of criminal behavior. The FBI has agreed to place analysts in the STIC in 2006, a major development in strengthening the federal-state-local partnership in intelligence sharing.



- Began installation of STARCOM21 800 MHz radios at public safety agencies throughout the state. Offered to every police, fire, emergency management, public health and other public safety agencies, these radios provide an interoperable communications link to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and is the same statewide radio system that Illinois State Police will be switching to in the fall of 2006. Additionally, this system will provide connectivity between departments and between disciplines.
- Also distributed a digital VHF radio to every police and fire agency that wanted to receive one. VHF radios will be distributed to emergency management agencies in 2006. More than 200 hospitals also received MERCI radios, a system primarily used for hospital-to-hospital communications.
- The ITTF began delivering the 13 Mobile Command Posts in 2005. To date, 11 of the 13 have been delivered to Du Quoin, Madison County, Adams County, McLean County, Tazewell County, DuPage County, Kendall County, Rock Island County, Galesburg, Jo Daviess County and Bureau County. The final two will be delivered to Lake and Marion counties in March of 2006.
- These Mobile Command Posts include interoperable communications suites, external cameras, data communications and a Unified Command suite.
- Received nine Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications Systems (ITECS). These high-tech communications suites will be strategically placed around the state by June of 2006, providing quick communications interoperability at the site of any disaster.
- ILEAS experienced a 20% increase in membership, which now stands at all 102 sheriffs departments in the state and 676 police departments, including the Chicago Police Department joining in 2005. ILEAS now represents more than 90% of the law enforcement officers in the state.
- ILEAS increased the number of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Special Response Teams from four to nine in 2005. These regional teams are staffed by SWAT-trained local law enforcement professionals and include approximately \$600,000 each in equipment. Two more teams will be completed in 2006.
- MABAS expanded the number of Level-A hazardous materials teams in the state's special response team plan from 34 to 42, and increased the number of Technical Rescue Teams from 23 to 39. All of the teams are equipped identically and offered the same levels of training so that they are completely interoperable.
- MABAS purchased 22 mobile decontamination trailers to be distributed to MABAS divisions statewide in early 2006.
- Installed emergency backup power supplies to more than 300 high-traffic intersections in the Loop area of Chicago, and began piloting a gate system to control the flow of traffic on the Chicago expressways in support of the evacuation plan.



- Implemented an Evacuation Plan and Alternate Routes Plan for the Chicago interstate system working from the Central Business District out. Also participated in the second tabletop exercise of the Chicago Evacuation Plan. Will be working with Chicago on revisions of that plan based on lessons learned and issues raised by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.
- Developed 18 regional training centers to make more readily available hands-on training in each region of the state.

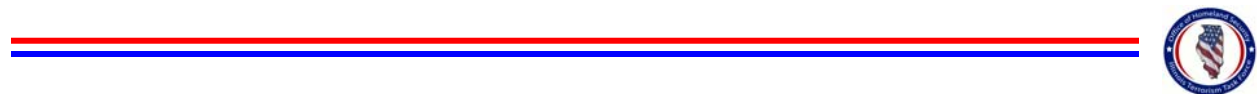


- Achieved certification of 17 training courses by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- Helped to develop a nationally endorsed training program to help create Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT). In 2006 IEMA will chair the IMAT Committee to develop these interdisciplinary teams to augment local incident command.
- Developed the prototype for the ITTF's first-responder credentialing system..
- ILEAS developed the Regional Distribution Site Security Team concept to help handle crowd control and provide security at SNS distribution and/or dispensing sites. These 50-person teams are scheduled to be equipped and stood up in 2006.
- Developed Pediatric Disaster Preparedness Guidelines and distributed them to hospitals, local public health departments and healthcare professionals.
- Developed the School Safety Drill Act, which was signed by Governor Blagojevich in June. This act sets clear, minimum requirements and standards for school emergency planning and exercises.
- Conducted Safe School training in 2005 for 1,354 participants representing 323 public school districts, 445 public attendance centers and 127 non-public school attendance centers.
- Delivered National Incident Management System (NIMS) training to more than 650 local officials as well as utilizing MABAS and ILEAS to get NIMS awareness throughout the state.
- Increased the number of Citizen Corps councils from 45 to 80, the third-largest number in the nation.

- Five full-scale Strategic National Stockpile exercises involving all local public health departments, about half of the state's hospitals and all of the pertinent state agencies were conducted in the fall of 2005. These exercises were part of the state's preparedness efforts to remain one of the only states in the nation with the "green," or highest CDC designation, for ability to receive and disseminate life-saving medicines on a large scale.
- Produced a two-page telephone book emergency information insert. The Illinois Commerce Commission is working with the phone industry to get this potentially life-saving information included in the phone books.
- Moved forward toward implementation in 2006 of the Illinois Citizen and Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting System (I-CLEAR) that will allow statewide sharing of information and data among law enforcement officers.
- The Volunteer Management Support Team (VMST) was created in 2005 and stands ready to be deployed to assist a state or local incident commander in a situation where large numbers of volunteers are responding. Also identified several sites throughout the state for volunteers to report.
- Developed specifications for a radiological detection device for first responders. Plans are to distribute these devices in 2006.

**ITTF's 2006 Priorities:**

1. Continuing to develop the statewide interoperable communications system. This includes the purchase of more STARCOM21 radios for public safety agencies, the expansion of the EMnet satellite warning system to include all fire departments and 911 dispatch centers, and development of a statewide interoperability plan that includes all of the various elements of the plan and protocols for their use.
2. Maintenance of the special response teams that have been created and completion of those teams that are still in development. This category includes replacement of equipment, equipment upgrades as technology improves, training of new team members and creation of the Regional Distribution Site Security Teams.
3. Intelligence collection, analysis, information sharing and prevention. This includes the STIC, I-CLEAR, beginning the replacement of law enforcement Mobile Data Computers, and expanding the bridge surveillance program.
4. The public outreach program, including the Safe Schools initiative, Public Service Announcements, production and distribution of the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive (CBRNE) fact sheets, and the Citizen Corps program.
5. On-scene management. This includes the secure credentialing program that will be deployed in 2006, the purchase of mass casualty field response trailers to be deployed around the state, the purchase of radiological detection equipment for first responders, training, and a program to certify NIMS compliance.





**EXECUTIVE ORDER**

**NUMBER 17 (2003)**

**EXECUTIVE ORDER CREATING A TERRORISM TASK FORCE**

**WHEREAS**, the threat of terrorist attacks in the United States is real, as witnessed by the events of September 11, 2001; and

**WHEREAS**, the centralized coordination and communication among various entities at the State, regional and local levels is essential for the prevention of terrorism; and

**WHEREAS**, domestic preparedness to respond to terrorist attacks is a priority of the highest magnitude for federal, state and local governments; and

**WHEREAS**, the Illinois Terrorism Task Force has established a working partnership among public and private stakeholders from all disciplines and regions of the State, to facilitate the coordination of resources and the communication of information essential to combat terrorist threats; and

**WHEREAS**, the Illinois Terrorism Task Force has proven to be an effective entity in developing and implementing the domestic preparedness strategy of the State of Illinois.

**THEREFORE**, I hereby order the following:

Executive Order 2000-10 is hereby revoked, and the Illinois Terrorism Taskforce is hereby established as a permanent body, vested with the powers and duties described herein.

**I. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ILLINOIS TERRORISM TASKFORCE**

- A. I hereby establish the Illinois Terrorism Taskforce as an advisory body, reporting directly to the Governor and to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Public Safety.
- B. The current members of the Illinois Terrorism Taskforce are hereby reappointed. Additional members of the Illinois Terrorism Taskforce may be appointed with the nomination of the Chair and the approval of the Governor.
- C. Members of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall serve without pay, but may receive travel and lodging reimbursement as permitted by applicable state or federal guidelines.
- D. The Governor shall appoint a Chair to serve as the administrator of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force. The Chair shall report to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Public Safety on all activities of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force. The Chair shall also serve as a policy advisor to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Public Safety on matters related to Homeland Security.





II. POWERS & DUTIES OF THE ILLINOIS TERRORISM TASKFORCE

- A. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force, as an advisory body to the Governor and the Deputy Chief of Staff for Public Safety, shall develop and recommend to the Governor the State's domestic terrorism preparedness strategy.
- B. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall develop policies related to the appropriate training of local, regional and State officials to respond to terrorist incidents involving conventional, chemical, biological and/or nuclear weapons.
- C. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall oversee the weapons of mass destruction teams, which the Governor may deploy in the event of a terrorist attack to assist local responders and to coordinate the provision of additional State resources. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall develop appropriate protocol, staffing, training and equipment guidelines for the weapons of mass destruction teams.
- D. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall seek appropriate input from federal agencies, including but not limited to: the United States Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the United States Department of Health and Human Services, and the United States Department of Homeland Security.
- E. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall recommend to the Governor any changes in Illinois state statutes, administrative regulations, or in the Illinois Emergency Operations Plan, that, in its view, may be necessary to accomplish its established objectives.
- F. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall advise the Illinois Emergency Management Agency on issues related to the application for and use of all appropriate federal funding that relates to combating terrorism.
- G. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall develop further recommendations to combat terrorism in Illinois and shall present such recommendations to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Public Safety.
- H. The Chair of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall submit an annual report to the Governor by March 1st of each year. The report shall detail the activities, accomplishments and recommendations of the Task Force in the preceding year.

III. SAVINGS CLAUSE

Nothing in this Executive Order shall be construed to contravene any state or federal law.

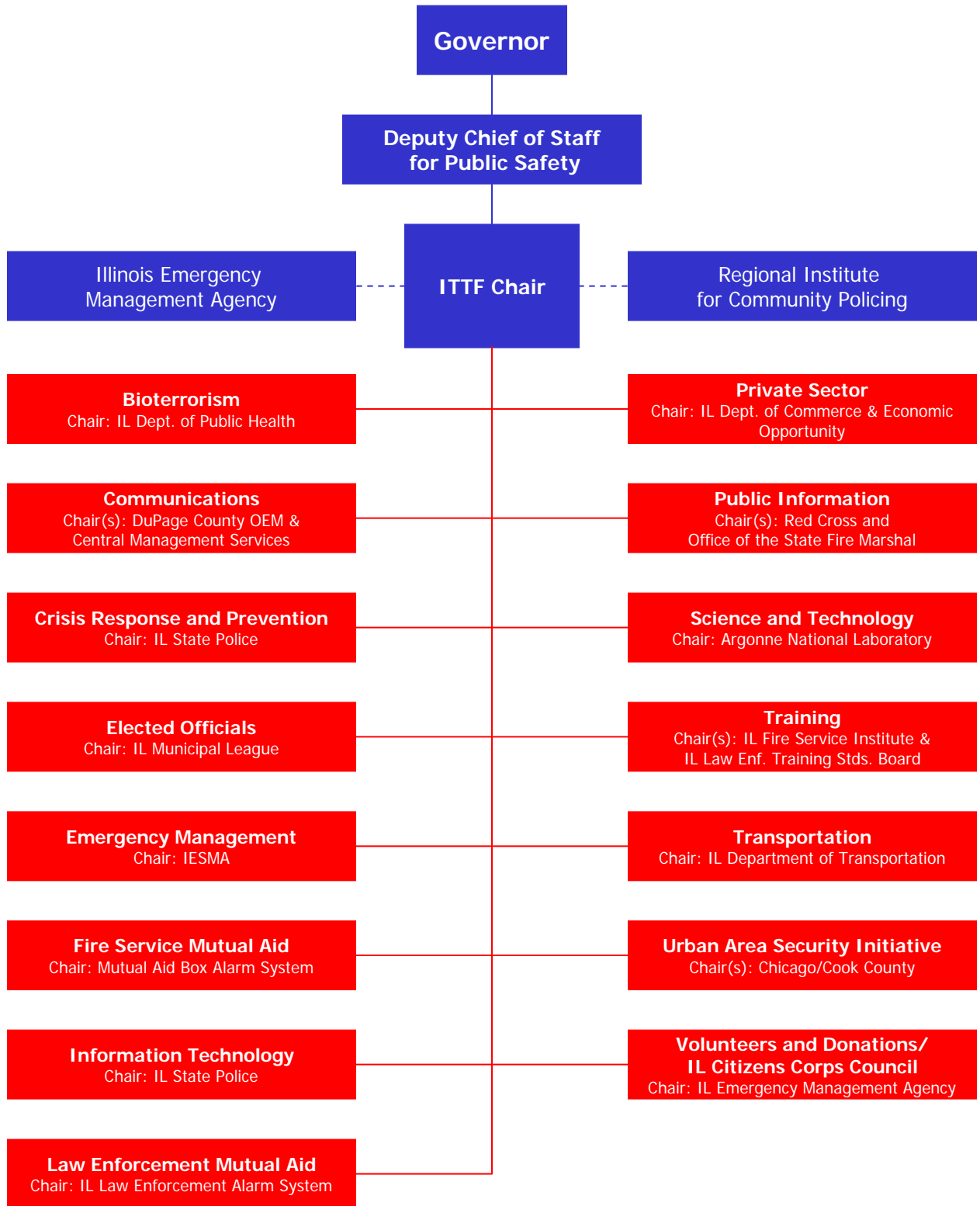
IV. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Executive Order or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, this invalidity does not affect any other provision or application of this Executive Order which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application. To achieve this purpose, the provisions of this Executive Order are declared to be severable.

Rod R. Blagojevich, Governor



# Illinois Terrorism Task Force Organizational Chart



## Illinois Terrorism Task Force 2005 Membership

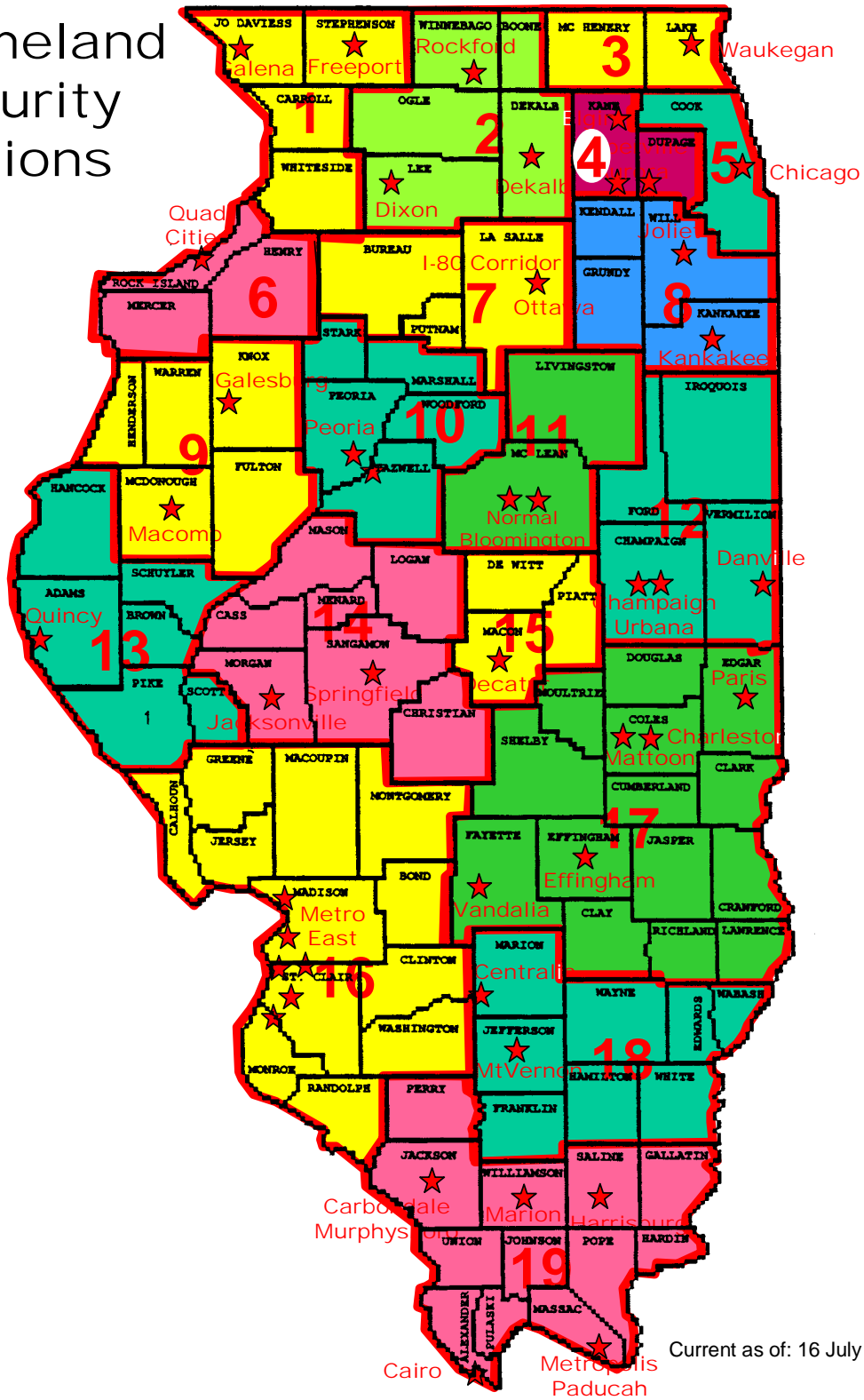
American Public Works Association  
American Red Cross  
Archer-Daniels-Midland  
Associated Fire Fighters of Illinois  
Central Management Services-Police  
Cities of Bloomington-Normal  
Cities of Champaign-Urbana  
City of Aurora  
City of Chicago  
City of Joliet  
City of Naperville  
City of Peoria  
City of Rockford  
City of Springfield  
Cook County Emergency Services and Disaster Agency  
U.S. Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency-Region V  
DuPage County Office of Emergency Management and Homeland Security  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Governor's Office  
Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police  
Illinois Association of Public Health Administrators  
Illinois Association of School Boards  
Illinois Attorney General's Office  
Illinois College of Emergency Physicians  
Illinois Coroners Association  
Illinois Department of Agriculture  
Illinois Department of Corrections  
Illinois Department of Military Affairs  
Illinois Department of Natural Resources  
Illinois Department of Public Health  
Illinois Department of Transportation  
Illinois Education Association  
Illinois Emergency Management Agency  
Illinois Emergency Services Management Association  
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency  
Illinois Firefighters Association  
Illinois Fire Chiefs Association  
Illinois Fire Services Association  
Illinois Fire Service Institute  
Illinois Health Care Association  
Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System  
Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board



Illinois Municipal League  
Illinois National Emergency Number Association  
Illinois Office of the State Fire Marshal  
Illinois Public Health Mutual Aid System  
Illinois Security Chiefs Association  
Illinois Sheriffs Association  
Illinois State Police  
Illinois States Attorneys Association  
Kane County Emergency Services and Disaster Agency  
Lake County Emergency Services and Disaster Agency  
Metro East (St. Clair-Madison)  
Mutual Aid Box Alarm System  
Quad Cities (Moline-E. Moline-Rock Island)  
Regional Superintendents of Schools  
School Crisis Assistance Team  
Secretary of State Police  
U.S. Attorney's Office  
Will County Emergency Management Agency



# Homeland Security Regions



Current as of: 16 July 03



## Bioterrorism Committee

### Purpose Statement:

The mission of the Bioterrorism Committee is to provide strategic policy and support for statewide bioterrorism preparedness, response and recovery capabilities. The committee is tasked with discussing multi-jurisdictional communication barriers, coordination issues, and planning and training needs to better prepare Illinois for an act of bioterrorism. Public health, medical, emergency management, fire service and law enforcement professionals are invited to participate in the various subcommittees to provide a multi-jurisdictional forum to address public health and medical issues associated with an act of bioterrorism.

### Major Accomplishments:

- Formed a subcommittee to study vulnerabilities, provide education to the food industry and related agencies; to study and test existing response plans and to modify or develop a new comprehensive food emergency response plan. The ultimate goal of this work group is to ensure that represented agencies participate in identifying and developing effective measures to prevent, detect, and respond to a potential terrorist attack involving the food and water supply systems in Illinois.
- Formed a Pediatric Bioterrorism subcommittee to identify best practices and develop resources that will assist in assuring that the special needs of children, within our state, are addressed during a disaster or terrorist event. The workgroup will promote the inclusion of pediatric components into local disaster planning activities, provide guidance to healthcare organizations/professionals throughout the state, and disseminate pediatric specific resources and training materials.
- Developed the *Pediatric Disaster Preparedness Guidelines*. These guidelines identify why children are at a greater health risk during a terrorist/disaster event, define specific strategies for addressing their needs, and contain a handy assessment checklist that organizations can utilize to conduct a self-assessment. In 2005, these guidelines were broadly distributed throughout the state to hospitals, local health departments and healthcare professionals.
- Formed the State Chemical Laboratory Coordination Workgroup for the purpose of identifying varying laboratory analysis capabilities and capacities statewide and using that knowledge to organize response activities and identify weaknesses in the state laboratory system.

### 2005 Key Activities:

- IMERT increased response capabilities in 2005. The number of general IMERT teams on call was increased from one per region to two per region, to provide eight general IMERT teams on call 24/7. IMERT created and trained three command teams to provide leadership on site during a large deployment. We are currently in the process of doubling the size of the IMERT weapons of mass destruction medical support teams.



- IMERT deployed three times in 2005. These deployments included two separate occasions to Louisiana in the wake of hurricane Katrina. IMERT sent 51 team members to support a field hospital in Louisiana immediately following the hurricane. The second deployment was a nurse team sent to support the health care structure in New Orleans by assisting at a local hospital. In addition, IMERT deployed teams to support the Illinois State Weapons of Mass Destruction team during the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library dedication and Presidential visit.

- In 2005, IMERT reached its team membership goal of 1,000 team members. There were 11 boot camp training sessions conducted that were successfully completed by 243 new team members. IMERT team members participated in 45 team training sessions, two command staff training sessions, Advanced Disaster Life Support, Medical Effects of Ionizing Radiation, six Basic Disaster Life Support courses and two Advanced Hazmat Life Support courses. IMERT team members participated in 2,167 hours of training in 2005.



- IDPH continued funding (through the CDC grant) for the "Illinois Animal Poison Control Center Animal Terrorism Information Hotline", a dedicated toll-free resource for consultation to veterinarians and animal control officers on unusual or suspicious illnesses in animals, bioterrorism agents, or possible chemical exposures. The hotline can also be used to provide information to the public and veterinarians in an emergency.
- IDOA has further developed the Illinois Veterinary Emergency Response Team (IVERT) to respond to Foreign Animal Disease outbreaks or other animal emergencies. These veterinarians continue to receive specialized training and equipment to better prepare for an emergency or enhance their response capabilities. As an example, IDOA has developed a "blast-fax" service to allow for rapid notification of an urgent event or to issue instructions.
- Finalized development of the *Pediatric Disaster Preparedness Guidelines*. These guidelines identify why children are at a greater health risk during a terrorist/disaster event, define specific strategies for addressing their needs, and contain a handy assessment checklist that organizations can utilize to conduct a self-assessment. In September/October 2005, these guidelines were broadly distributed throughout the state to hospitals, local health departments, and healthcare professionals.
- In conjunction with Illinois Emergency Medical Services for Children (EMSC), 32 on-site reviews of hospital disaster plans were conducted during 2005. Recommendations were made to each hospital regarding specific strategies to implement to ensure they are better prepared to handle the needs of children. Following the distribution of the *Pediatric Disaster Preparedness Guidelines* booklet, it was noted that several hospitals had begun to utilize the guidelines checklist to assess their pediatric preparedness and work to address areas of need.

- 100% of local health departments in the state participated in the full scale distribution exercises, with approximately 40% conducting dispensing exercises at the same time. Approximately, 50% of the hospitals in the state participated in the distribution exercises with one-half of these conducting a dispensing exercise.
- During the fall of 2005, 100% of the local health departments in the state were assessed for preparedness using a SNS local assessment tool modeled after the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) SNS Local Assessment Tool.
- Full scale distribution exercises were completed in the fall of 2005. The exercises were completed with the assistance of state and local partners. State agencies assisting with transportation, security, recovery and facilities include: Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA), Illinois State Police (ISP), Illinois National Guard (ING), Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT), and Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC)
- In state FY05, the workgroup completed a draft version of an interactive database of statewide chemical analysis capabilities. This database is a compilation of information from the state laboratories regarding their chemical terrorism capabilities and equipment. The database, once completed, will allow the user to perform searches by various criteria such as location, analysis capabilities and sampling requirements. It will also serve first responders to a chemical terrorism event in that it could be used to quickly determine which lab can perform the needed analyses, what types of samples are needed and the relevant laboratory contact information. A request for additional funding to complete the database is pending with the ITTF.



#### 2006 Initiatives:

- IMERT has established a goal to increase membership to 1,500 team members by December 31, 2006.
- Continue to fund the "Illinois Animal Poison Control Center Animal Terrorism Hotline". This has become a vital tool in our bio-terrorism program.
- Continue funding for IVERT training and equipment and work to achieve the goal of providing practitioners with the tools necessary to more effectively respond in an emergency.
- Finalize a document titled *Disaster Preparedness Exercises Addressing the Pediatric Population*, which will provide healthcare organizations with scenarios and pediatric considerations that can be utilized in the planning and conduction of disaster drills and tabletop exercises.





- Establish a multijurisdictional, multi-agency committee responsible for developing recommendations for improving pandemic influenza preparedness and response in Illinois. At a minimum, the members of the committee will include representative(s) from the Governor's Office, IDPH, IEMA, local health departments, hospitals, infection control practitioners, first responders, local emergency management, and appropriate nongovernmental and private sector organizations
- Ensure 100% of local health departments have conducted a full scale SNS dispensing exercise in conjunction with other state and/or local partners.



## Communications Committee

### Purpose Statement:

The Communications Committee is charged with the responsibility of developing short and long-term solutions to communications interoperability for all of the state's emergency response organizations and developing a robust infrastructure that supports that interoperability. Systems proposed and developed by the Committee must be capable of being fully utilized anywhere in the state during a major emergency or disaster. The focus of the Communications Committee remains committed toward the development and maintenance of an all-hazards approach. Systems, capabilities, and hardware developed, funded, and deployed to combat terrorism must be capable of being fully utilized anywhere in the state during any major emergency or disaster, regardless of the initiating event.

### Major Accomplishments:

- In FY 2003, the Committee developed a strategy for statewide warning and communications interoperability that is the foundation of its past and current accomplishments. In accordance with that Strategy, activities have been divided into three components. They are:
  - ***Statewide warning and alerting systems.*** EMnet, a satellite-based data system capable of receiving simultaneous, authenticated text messages from the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), was the system of choice for this component.
  - ***Incident scene management and interoperability.*** Four elements for achieving greater incident management and communications interoperability were envisioned:
    1. Licensing a series of VHF and UHF interoperability frequencies on a statewide basis to IEMA
    2. Establish a statewide frequency management system to ensure maximum utilization of available resources.
    3. Provide access to the VHF and UHF frequencies by key emergency response agencies and their personnel.
    4. Establish a surge mechanism to ensure that additional communications resources are available and transportable to the scene of a major incident.
  - ***Infrastructure to support interoperable scene operations.*** This component involved expanding access to communications channels adopted by operating disciplines to ensure interoperability among and between levels of government and emergency organizations. Projects have included the expansion of IREACH to all of Illinois' 102 counties, enhancement of the hospital emergency radio system (MERC), and integration of the new statewide STARCOM 21 radio system.



## 2005 Key Activities:

- **Statewide Warning and Alerting Systems**

Phase 3 of the statewide EMnet installation was completed in February, 2006 with terminals installed in all county warning points, regional hospital command centers, and key state agencies.

Phase 4 of the EMnet system, involving the installation of terminals in nineteen broadcast radio stations responsible for activation of the Emergency Alert System (EAS), is nearing completion. Additionally EAS activation software and related equipment has been sent to each of the 102 counties and the City of Chicago. Training courses for county emergency managers regarding the development of EAS plans are ongoing.

System surveys for Phase 5, the installation of EMnet in 9-1-1 centers statewide, has been completed and equipment installation is scheduled during 2006.

Adoption of the EMnet system as the primary means for alerting state, county, and local government and key transportation agencies as part of the Chicago area Transportation Alerting Program.

- **Incident Scene Management and Interoperability**

Accepted delivery of nine (9) regional communications suites, known as the Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications System (ITECS). A tenth ITECS suite is being assigned to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency. Installation of electronics into the trailers continues, with project completion scheduled for August, 2006.



Ordered mobile interoperable radios, designed to enhance or develop system interoperability on various levels, to include: VHF Interoperability – mobile system, designed to support first responders (emergency management, fire, and law enforcement), ordered and distributed by the corresponding mutual aid organization. (IESMA, MABAS, and ILEAS)

In cooperation with the statewide law enforcement mutual aid system (ILEAS), funded the purchase of interoperable communications to be installed in the thirteen (13) Mobile Command vehicles that will be deployed statewide. 11 of 13 vehicles have been delivered as of February, 2006.

- **Infrastructure to Support Interoperable Scene Communications**

Ordered various base and mobile radios designed to serve as a statewide interoperability backbone. These systems include:



- Medical Emergency Radio System of Illinois (MERCIS) – a base station system, provided to every hospital statewide, designed to support emergency medical system (EMS) interoperability on two levels
  - Statewide ambulance to hospital
  - Statewide hospital to hospital
- State Direction and Control – a base station system, provided to county emergency management agencies statewide, designed to support county to state interoperability.
- State Direction and Control – a base station system, with equipment provided to IEMA to replace out-dated base stations and install additional base stations to expand coverage and ensure a robust statewide direction and control network.
- Illinois Radio Emergency Assistance Channel (IREACH) – a mobile and portable system, with equipment provided to public health agencies statewide, designed to improve interoperability between first responders and public health agencies.
- STARCOM, base and mobile system, provided to emergency management, fire, law enforcement, and public health agencies statewide to enhance interoperability.

## 2006 Initiatives:

- **Statewide Warning and Alerting Systems**
  - Complete the installation of Phase 5 of the EMnet system in all 9-1-1 centers.
  - Complete training of county officials in EAS activation procedures and support the development of county / regional plans that support the statewide EAS plan.
  - Test the statewide EMnet system as part of a statewide exercise.
- **Incident Scene Management and Interoperability**

Complete the construction, staff training, and deployment of the ITECS trailers by spring of 2006. The nine trailers will be strategically deployed throughout the state to the following counties, based on IEMA Region:

  - Region 2 Winnebago County Sheriff / Emergency Management
  - Region 3 Will County Emergency Management
  - Region 4 DuPage County Emergency Management
  - Region 4 City of Chicago Emergency Management
  - Region 6 City of Springfield Police Department
  - Region 7 Champaign County Emergency Management
  - Region 8 St. Clair County Emergency Management
  - Region 9 Crawford County Emergency Management
  - Region 11 Williamson County Emergency Management
  - Statewide Illinois Emergency Management Agency
- **Infrastructure to Support Interoperable Scene Communications**
  - Participate in various exercises and field deployments to test interoperable backbone and deployment communications systems.
  - Develop a statewide interoperable communications plan in accordance with Department of Homeland Security requirements.
  - Conduct training workshops statewide to educate first responders and telecommunications operators regarding interoperable communications systems and operating policy.



## Crisis Response and Prevention Committee

### Purpose Statement:

The mission of the Crisis Response and Prevention Committee is to provide oversight, direction and planning for all prevention efforts in Illinois relative to weapons of mass destruction or other major events. The formation, training, and equipping of response teams, along with the creation of partnerships with local, state and federal emergency response agencies are among the committee's roles and accomplishments.

### Major Accomplishments:

- Creation of the Statewide Terrorism & Intelligence Center (STIC);
- Creation of the Statewide Weapons of Mass Destruction Teams;
- Established a statewide protocol for handling suspicious packages and substances;
- Creation of a distribution system and protocol for the Strategic National Stockpile, in the event of a natural or man made biological event; and,
- Coordination of the Buffer Zone Protection Program, to "harden" critical infrastructure around the state.

### 2005 Key Activities:

- Over the past year, STIC expanded its focus of operation from the singular topic of terrorism to an "all crimes" concept - including terrorism, drug investigations, and general crime investigations. This has resulted in an increase in the number of requests for analytical assistance from law enforcement throughout Illinois, including on-scene assistance with several major case investigations. STIC began the roll-out of the statewide deconfliction system. The deconfliction system is the Secure Automated Fast Event Tracking NETWORK (SAFETNet), an Internet-based pointer index of investigative target information, to be used to determine if two or more agencies are simultaneously pursuing investigations against common subjects, locations, telephone numbers, motor vehicle license plates, and events. The ISP partnered with Chicago HIDTA and rolled out the program in January 2005 as an officer-safety measure for those involved in drug investigations. Since July 2005 the system has been used for targets and events related to all crimes.



Other activities of the STIC included:

- STIC moved to the new State Emergency Operations Center to continue as an innovative model for the fusion center concept being formulated for duplication across the country for state intelligence centers. The new state of the art center incorporates advanced technology, partnerships with federal law enforcement, and increased information sharing by facilitating greater access to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency.
- STIC is in the process of developing a new information collection and management system with the RiverGlass Corporation. This new technology will provide a window to the world for the analysts. Analysts will be able to monitor up to sixteen different sources of information at one time, display their information for discussion, monitor live video and audio feeds from the field, and record any of the information to allow more detailed analysis.
- Participated in "Opposing Force", a weeklong exercise with the Springfield Police Department, local agencies, and the Illinois National Guard funded by the Department of Homeland Security.
- For calendar year 2005, STIC received 7,270 requests; of these requests, 4,376 were processed by the Terrorism Research Specialists (January 1 - December 13, 2005).



- The State Weapons of Mass Destruction Team (SWMDT) received approximately \$9M in new equipment, which increased the unit's capability in several areas including personnel protection, communications, transportation, detection and monitoring, explosive ordnance disposal, sustainment supplies, and decontamination.



- The SWMDT participated, along with multiple local agencies, in a real-time five day exercise designed to test the unit's sustainment capability, communications equipment, decontamination protocols, detection, monitoring, and sampling procedures, and performance of police chem/bio personal protection ensemble. The command and control element utilized the Incident Command System and adhered to the NIMS guidelines. SWMDT continues to enhance capabilities and operational effectiveness through grant equipment purchases and training.



- The ILNG mobilized the Joint Task Force (JTF) and exercised the National Guard Chemical, Biological, Radiological, High-Yield Explosive, Enhanced Response Force Package (NGCERFP), Quick Reaction Force (QRF), 5<sup>th</sup> Weapons of Mass Destruction - Civil Support Team (WMD-CST), and the Reconnaissance and Aerial Interdiction Detachment in support of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum Dedication.
- The 5<sup>th</sup> WMD-CST supported the 2005 Taste of Chicago and the 2005 National Baseball League World Series games in Chicago. The RAID and the Counter Drug Support Program supported hundreds of law enforcement missions and continues to have Soldiers/Airmen active in the State Terrorism and Intelligence Center (STIC).
- The DMAIL-ILNG added an extraction capability to the National Guard Chemical, Biological, Radiological, High Yield Explosive, Enhanced Response Force Package (NGCERFP). The Reconnaissance and Aerial Interdiction Detachment (RAID) has increased personnel and equipment capabilities and continues to provide mission support to both "real world" events and exercises.

#### **2006 Initiatives:**

- Two major full scale exercises that will test our various disciplines operating in a collaborative manner in accordance with the National Incident Management System.
- Completion of the STIC into a full fusion center, with the inclusion of FBI, ING, and possibly other agency analysts into the center.
- Completion of buffer zone protection plans hardening critical infrastructure throughout Illinois.
- Ongoing collaboration between state and local law enforcement, FBI Joint Terrorism Task Forces and the Statewide Terrorism & Intelligence Center to prevent, detect, investigate, and respond to terrorism activity.
- Equip and train the Statewide Weapons of Mass Destruction Team to respond to terrorism related and other critical incidents as needed.



## Elected Officials Committee

### **Purpose Statement:**

The mission of the Elected Officials Committee is to communicate with, educate and safeguard the community as it relates to catastrophic events, as well as, translate for meaningful application, information from the Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) to local communities.

### **Major Accomplishments:**

- The Elected Officials Committee developed, tested and implemented a statewide, one-hour, train-the-trainer NIMS compliance and emergency planning briefing for local and elected officials.
- The Elected Officials Committee has established and continues to maintain a Mayor's Working Group, which ensures specific, local issues such as acts of terrorism, are heard on a state and national level.
- Collaborating with the Regional Institute for Community Policing (RICP) and the Illinois Municipal League (IML), the Elected Officials Committee implemented the Community Preparedness Planning Process (CPPP) in the City of Springfield, the United City of Yorkville and the Village of South Jacksonville.

### **2005 Key Activities:**

- Over 650 local officials received certificates for attending the NIMS Overview for local officials. Looking toward 2006, the Illinois Municipal League (IML) has purchased multimedia educational/presentation software (non-ITTF funds) and has begun development to provide the NIMS Overview for Local Officials via the Internet or CD allowing greater availability.
- Development of interactive multimedia assistance for local communities in the community planning and preparedness process has begun with the Regional Institute for Community Policing (RICP). Audio/video recording of presentations along with a storyboard development is being done as sessions are conducted with individual communities.





## Emergency Management Committee

### **Purpose Statement:**

The mission of the Emergency Management Working Group is to coordinate those purchases that the ITTF has authorized for distribution to local units of government through the Illinois Emergency Services Management Association, as well as have its members participate in the meetings of a number of other ITTF committees for purposes of coordination. The group has developed initiatives to enhance the coordination of a mutual aid response anywhere in the state, including the first-ever statewide mutual aid agreement for emergency management.

### **Major Accomplishments:**

- Coordinated the first-ever Memorandum of Understanding between the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) and the Illinois Emergency Services Management Association (IESMA) for the formation of Emergency Management Overhead Teams. The system was used successfully in the aftermath of the Utica tornado in April 2004.
- Worked with IESMA to enhance the MOU and develop and implement the Illinois Emergency Management Mutual Aid System (IEMMAS) to provide proven Emergency Management capability anywhere in the state for post-disaster assistance. Three regional teams were formed.
- Accepted the task of coordinating the purchase and distribution of PPE for every public health, public works, and county and local emergency management first-responder in the state. The distribution is complete and training has begun.
- Began planning to provide every county in the state with the ability to produce GIS maps from open-source data or locally acquired layers for first-responders deployed to an area for mutual aid. Expected 2006 deployment.
- Continuing to establish a contact network of all local and county Emergency Managers throughout the state. This will assist IEMMAS in being able to adequately supply manpower and resources from Emergency Management in a timely manner.

### **2005 Key Activities:**

- Completed the first-ever statewide survey of every county local Emergency Management Agency / ESDA for 24-hour contact information. Additionally, several statewide initiatives that will be undertaken in 2006 were surveyed to determine interest on the county and local level.



- Coordinated the purchase and distribution of 12,643 gas masks statewide for emergency management, public health, emergency medical services and public works agencies. Now, every police officer, fire fighter, EMS provider, emergency manager, and public works first responder in the state has access to PPE (personal protective equipment – gas masks)
- Worked with the Communications Committee to purchase radio equipment, interoperable devices, and trailers for the ITECS packages. The Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications Suites are sophisticated communications packages with multiple systems that will be housed around the state and be available to deploy anywhere in Illinois to enhance or replace local emergency response communications following any disaster or incident.
- Coordinated the purchase of StarCom21 radios for emergency management statewide. It is the goal of the ITTF to provide one StarCom21 radio to every police, fire, and emergency management agency in Illinois to provide for interoperable communications during a mutual aid response anywhere in the state.

### **2006 Initiatives**

- Continue the development of GIS for emergency management to give every county in the state the ability to use available open-source material or existing geographic information system information to pre-map all areas of the county. Also, it will enable emergency managers to provide at-need maps for emergency responders from outside of the area who may be arriving on a mutual aid response.
- Establish an electronic database through a website for emergency managers for rapid communications and deployment in any disaster.
- Maintain the PPE (gas masks) that have been distributed statewide and stockpile replacement supplies for training purposes.



## Fire Mutual Aid Committee

### Purpose Statement:



The mission of MABAS (Mutual Aid Box Alarm System) is to provide emergency rapid response and sustained operations when an area is stricken by a locally overwhelming event which is generated by manmade, technological, or environmental threats by deploying Fire, EMS, Hazardous Materials, Technical Rescue, Scuba Dive, US&R and Incident Management teams to prevent the loss of life, human suffering and further damage to property. MABAS is prepared to respond within and outside of the State of Illinois at the authorized direction of local or state agencies.

### Major Accomplishments:

- Achieved a successful mobilization, deployment, and return of approximately nine hundred fifty (950) Illinois Firefighters and over two hundred (200) emergency vehicles to an EMAC mutual aid request from Louisiana in dealing with the effects of Hurricane Katrina.
- Provided over seven hundred fifty (750) activations of the MABAS system in 2005 to intra-state requests by local government. Several of the most notable mutual aid requests happened within the City of Chicago, MABAS Division 9, for the LaSalle Bank Building Fire and Metra train crash at 47<sup>th</sup> Street and the Dan Ryan Expressway.
- MABAS continued to grow in 2005 with the addition of four (4) more operating divisions within Illinois and expansion of inter-state mutual aid including Indiana and Iowa. MABAS also continued work on its reorganization plan that remains on schedule with implementation in the spring of 2006.
- MABAS involvement and interaction with the Illinois Terrorism Task Force dominates time and work effort. In 2005 MABAS retained the services of a full-time Executive Grant Liaison, and part-time administrative assistant funded through DHS management and administrative funds.



### 2005 Key Activities:

- MABAS supported the implementation of NIMS system within Illinois Fire Service agencies. Efforts included sponsoring several classes for Incident Management team members through IFSI. Approximately one hundred (100) Illinois members have graduated with some immediately utilizing their skills as part of the Hurricane Katrina Louisiana response.



- A MABAS work group has completed all of the planning and bid awarding phases for twenty-two (22) Mobile Personnel Decontamination Vehicles acquired through DHS/ITTF grant funds. Delivery of the vehicles will begin in January 2006 and continue throughout the year. The vehicles will be deployed statewide and assigned to existing Level A - Hazardous Material teams.
- Basic personnel protection items have been added to the firefighting inventory and over one hundred field warehouses. First, over the past year completion of the statewide training and distribution of more than thirty thousand (30,000) chemical protective masks to Illinois firefighters was achieved. Nearly twenty (20) porta-count fit test machines have also been deployed statewide to assist in compliance with IDOL/OSHA requirements. Field warehouses saw the addition of mask filter canisters, chemical liquid protective hoods and APR fitted hydration canteen systems. Field warehouses allow dispersal of assets and a speedy, closet-in support capability when an event occurs.
- Special Operations teams, in particular Hazardous Materials and Technical Rescue teams, were also expanded during 2005. Sixteen (16) additional Technical Rescue teams are in the buildup phase, and when operational will add to the existing twenty-three (23) statewide teams. Hazardous Material teams increased capability includes eight (8) more teams in addition to the existing thirty-four (34) Level A teams. Hazardous Material Level A teams were also issued a product identification "IR" machine providing a tremendous expanded capability in dealing with suspicious substances. Urban Search and Rescue expanded their mobility capability by adding a fourth roll-off truck with trailer, and "drop and run" cargo carriers.
- MABAS participated in numerous preparedness efforts throughout 2005 including; Cook County Urban Area Security Initiative Crisis Committee, Surface Transportation and Mass Transit Crisis Preparedness Committee, various state and county health agencies for bio preparedness, and a number of national preparedness task forces, committees, and initiatives.



## 2006 Initiatives

MABAS activities and challenges for 2006 include:

- Complete the acquisition and deployment of several mobile field warehouses.
- Acquire, train and deploy radiation detection units in First Responder street vehicles statewide.



- Maintain special operation team capabilities statewide.
- Define, inventory and package a MABAS response ready special operations capability for Underwater Rescue and Recovery Dive Team – including Swift Water Rescue.
- Complete Hurricane Katrina After Action Report and formulate a plan with recommended corrective actions from deployment lessons learned.
- Expand training, proficiency and capability of Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT).
- Participate in a 2006 ITTF/IEMA Statewide Exercise.
- Expand EMS, patient surge field treatment and decontamination capability.
- Expand special operations team equipment, capability and field operations.



## Information Technology Committee

### Purpose Statement:

The Information Technology Committee's charge is to improve the Domestic Preparedness of Illinois through the collaboration and integration of information technology implementations on an enterprise scale, which fosters information sharing throughout the first responder community. The integration of hardware, software, applications, and other technology related resources is centered on first responder and constituency safety. These successful labors prove vital to the success of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force, and have a leading affect on national collaboration efforts.

### Major Accomplishments:

- Streamlined coordination of Information Technology efforts among various ITTF Committees and Sub-groups
- Captured over \$9 million for criminal justice information sharing projects, which will enhance our Domestic Preparedness when complete
- Directed the development of a secure web portal for the sharing of information among the ITTF participants

### 2005 Accomplishments:

The projects continued or undertaken, and a brief summary of the accomplishments achieved, in 2005 are outlined below:

- The Illinois Citizen and Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting System (I-CLEAR) project moved forward in multiple areas. The Chicago Police Department (CPD), Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), Illinois Terrorism Task Force, Law Enforcement Agencies Data Systems (LEADS) Advisory Board, and Illinois State Police (ISP) have continued their partnership to positively and significantly influence the quality of public safety and homeland security. These partnerships are leveraging the existing financial, technological, and human resources of the CPD and the ISP to develop an integrated system for the collection, maintenance, and dissemination of criminal justice data in Illinois.



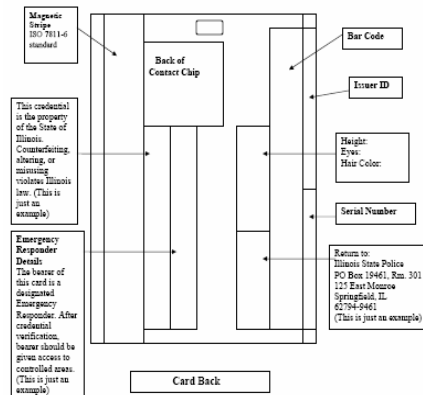
ISP and CPD agreed on to a well-defined governance structure that will improve the justice information integration process by enhancing communication, establishing and promoting guidelines and policies, reducing turf battles, and fostering coordination and cooperation. This agreement is undergoing legal review.



Several modules are contained within ICLEAR:

- The flagship I-CLEAR application is a common incident/case report called I-CASE. In 2005, participants from across the Illinois law enforcement community defined and accepted the business requirements for ICASE. The user interface (UI) was also reviewed and accepted by the stakeholder community.
  - The I-CLEAR Data Warehouse Phase I project officially began August 1. Joint Application Requirement (JAR) sessions for Command/Executive, Supervisors, and Investigators/Crime Analysts have been held. Information from these sessions is critical to the success of the I-CLEAR Data Repository, as the users are voicing data and functionality requirements. Next, we conducted conduct source system research and Joint Application Design (JAD) sessions with the users.
  - The computing hardware and software for the ICASE and Data Warehouse development environment was acquired in October 2005.
  - The objective of this domestic protection project is for the Illinois State Police (ISP) to develop a Criminal Intelligence System, which will be used by law enforcement personnel across the state. This system is intended to provide the state of Illinois with the ability to report information that is classified as intelligence data as part of 28 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 23.
- Through the concerted efforts between the Illinois State Police working in collaboration with the Secretary of State's office, digital drivers' license photos were made available to LEADS 2000 users in November 2005. Law Enforcement personnel across Illinois are able to positively identify an individual through the receipt of Secretary of State digital driver's license images to their desktop device at broadband speeds. When conducting police enforcement activities, the officer will no longer have to depend on the honesty of the individual or the produced identification card at "face" value, but now will be able to validate and verify visually the identification of the individual(s).
  - In partnership with the ITTF Executive Council, ILEAS, and the IT Committee approximately \$4Mil in local grants were awarded to law enforcement agencies in Illinois for the replacement or addition of new Mobile Data Computers (MDC). This equates to approximately 400 new devices that are capable of wireless broadband access and greater processing power to access new applications such as I-CLEAR.

- Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) is in the process of developing a system that will allow Emergency Response Teams (ERT) members to be positively identified at the established perimeter of an emergency incident, regardless of whether network access is available at the scene. The ITTF system will issue token-driven identity credentials to ERT members and would verify identity using a biometric template stored on a smart card. At this time, approximately 6,000 First Responders have been identified to receive secure credentials.



Some of the accomplishments in 2005 for the ITTF Emergency Responder's Secure Credentialing Project included a (1) refined project scope to encompass all emergency responder's requirements but still kept the major goals intact; (2) finalization of prototype requirements; and (3) completion of the prototype design document so development could begin. Testing will begin at that time and the test plans consist of two main parts: laboratory and field-testing.

- The Department of Agriculture successfully developed a GIS livestock emergency response tool to be utilized on a statewide basis by IDOA, and its business partners, to improve the effectiveness of a coordinated response to an outbreak of foreign animal disease or bioterrorist event. Referred to as the "Cow Tracker" application, its inception was borne out of the importance the livestock industry has to the economic stability of local and global markets. This application provides Homeland Security personnel and the Department of Agriculture the ability to monitor and protect the livestock population across the state, electronically, and real-time.

### **2006 Initiatives**

- Complete the I-Case module of I-CLEAR
- Complete the Data Warehouse module of I-CLEAR
- Complete the Secure Credential project
- Enhance the SOS Photo project to include mobile devices
- Enhance the ILERT project to add further GIS and reporting capability
- Expand the ILEAS Mobile Data Computer (MDC) Grants





## Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Committee

### Purpose Statement:



The Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS) is a collation of local police agencies and the Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) representative for law enforcement mutual aid. The mission of ILEAS is to meet the needs of law enforcement throughout the State of Illinois in matters of mutual aid, emergency response and the combining of resources for the

effective use of resources during emergencies or periods of extraordinary circumstances. Additionally, the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Committee provides the structure for researching, developing and implementing common standards for handling such emergencies and circumstances through training, information dissemination and other activities.

### Major Accomplishments:

- ILEAS has developed 9 WMD Special Response Teams. These multi-jurisdictional and regionally based teams, each consisting of 25-35 experienced SWAT officers, are designed, trained and equipped to operate in a contaminated area.
- ILEAS has grown to 778 law enforcement agencies with signed mutual aid agreements. Membership by-laws have been changed in 2005 to include special agencies, such as the Department of Corrections to provide specialized support during emergencies.
- ILEAS has issued grants to local law enforcement agencies for interoperable communications and distributed 664 StarCom21 radios. Additionally, ILEAS has purchased 500 VHF mobile radios with statewide frequencies for local law enforcement agencies to use during emergencies.
- ILEAS has issued over 24,000 respirators, carrying cases and canisters – one to every law enforcement officer in the state. ILEAS has also pre-positioned 16,000 spare respirator canisters throughout the State.
- ILEAS has completed computerized its membership, mutual aid plans, staging areas, grant application, training documentation for special teams and overtime reimbursement. The website has become a solid resource of homeland security related information for law enforcement agencies in Illinois.
- ILEAS worked with fire mutual aid to design mobile command post vehicles. ILEAS has purchased 13 of them and they are currently being distributed throughout the State.



- ILEAS distributed over \$10 million in grants to local law enforcement agencies for homeland security equipment, interoperable communications and training.

### 2005 Key Activities:

- In 2005, ILEAS increased the number of WMD SRT teams from 4 to 9. These multi-jurisdictional teams, each consisting of 25-35 experienced SWAT officers, are designed, trained and equipped for several purposes:
  - Locate and solve any human threat problem in a contaminated area
  - Assist HAZMAT teams by enforcing decontamination procedures
  - Establishing and holding hard perimeters around contaminated areas
  - Assist specialized State and Federal teams who may respond to an incident
- In 2005, ILEAS has increased the number of law enforcement agencies that have signed mutual aid agreements from 648 to 778 – a 20% increase. There are approximately 1,052-law enforcement agencies in Illinois and 74% of them have mutual aid agreements and belong to ILEAS. The Chicago Police Department joined the network in 2005. ILEAS represents over 90% of the law enforcement officers in Illinois.
- ILEAS has issued purchase orders for 500 VHF radios licensed with statewide frequencies in Illinois. Additionally, ILEAS began the process of distributing 664 StarCom21 radios. These radios will work on a statewide network developed by the Illinois State Police and Motorola. ILEAS has also accepted a partnership with the Illinois Telecommunications Emergency Response Team (ITERT) which is an organization developed to provide mutual aid and emergency support with regard to dispatching and technology support in Illinois.
- ILEAS has funded and is developing regional teams to respond as a crowd control element when the National Strategic Stockpile is distributed. These 50-officer teams, strategically located around the State, will be available to provide security at major distribution sites as well as any other significant crowd control problems related to homeland security.



- ILEAS has purchased and distributed over 24,000 AVON FM-12 respirators - one for every law enforcement officer in the state. Additionally, each officer received a nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) canister and a carrying case. ILEAS stockpiled 16,000 additional canisters throughout the state as a contingency supply for extended emergencies.
- ILEAS has developed a password protected online membership database. Every agency with a mutual aid agreement can sign onto the page and develop their mutual aid plans (also known as "alarm cards") complete with pre-planned response agencies and staging areas complete with computerized maps. All members can also list the resources that they possess which would be available to any other public safety agency.
- In 2004 and 2005 ILEAS distributed \$10 million in grants to local law enforcement agencies for purposes of training, homeland security equipment and interoperable communications. ILEAS partnered with the Information Technology Committee to distribute over 500 mobile data computers (MDC) – so as to extend the field availability of information and intelligence through the ICLEAR and LEADS systems.
- The Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) requested that ILEAS purchase 13 large mobile command post vehicles. ILEAS worked with the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS), the fire mutual aid organization in Illinois, to develop the specifications for these vehicles. ILEAS contracted with LDV, Burlington, Wisconsin to provide these vehicles. They were distributed as state assets strategically around the State. As of February, 2006 11 of the 13 have been built and distributed.



## 2006 Initiatives

- In 2005, ILEAS funded and began the development of ten 50-officer Regional Distribution Site Security Teams. These teams will respond as a crowd control element when either the National Strategic Stockpile is distributed or for any other homeland security related civil disturbance issue arises.
- ILEAS plans to finish the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> teams in 2006. Additionally, the process of sustaining the present teams - replacing equipment and training new members – will continue.



- ILEAS will partner with the Illinois Telecommunications Emergency Response Team (ITERT) to develop a local law enforcement grant program focused on a regional interoperable communications solution.
- ILEAS will purchase additional respirators and canisters for distribution to local law enforcement agencies. This new supply is intended to provide local departments a resource for replacing worn or broken masks as well as provide masks for newly hired officers. The purpose of this 2006 effort is to continue the streamlining and uniform implementation of respirators in Illinois so that all departments are using the same mask and adopting the same standards.
- ILEAS will implement the new additional specialized resources function on the secured website. Any authorized law enforcement agency will be able to sign onto the secured website and find any specialized equipment or resource (i.e., watercraft, SWAT teams, K-9's, bomb teams, aircraft, etc.) that is available from other law enforcement agencies in the State.
- ILEAS, along with the Illinois State Police, will implement the new credentialing system for all special teams to include, fire, police, public health, etc. ILEAS will also provide funds to local agencies to join the credentialing systems so as to develop a statewide standard for credentials.



## Private Sector Committee

### Purpose Statement:

The primary purpose of the ITTF Private Sector Committee is to systematically integrate the private sector into the ITTF's homeland security preparedness, response and recovery planning efforts. The Committee works to create specific, public-private partnership projects to achieve this goal. It also works to facilitate transparency and information sharing between State homeland security leaders and business leaders in Illinois to ensure that both public and private understand each other's expectations, resources, and needs before, during and after a disaster.

### 2005 Key Accomplishments:

- The Committee, in collaboration with Caterpillar, has been working for the past 6 months to establish a Business Mutual Aid System for the State that will have three main functions:
  - Training – ensuring public and private share common training opportunities and gain private support for major state exercises;
  - Business Continuity – providing a communication vehicle that allows for transparency between State HS officials and the private sector on key standards/guidelines like NIMS and general expectations of the private sector before, during and after a disaster (e.g. a website, forums, etc.);
  - Private sector representation in the SEOC – having a network that gives the SEOC a direct link to a network of businesses that can be called upon, and known ahead of time, during a disaster. The next step on BMAS is working with Business Executives for National Security to conduct two table top exercises with all key parties in the state working on public-private partnerships for homeland security that will produce an “after-action” report outlining a strategic plan for the BMAS. The project with BENS is currently under consideration for State HS funding by ITTF.
- The Committee, in collaboration with Loss Control, Property Casualty Insurers Association of America, is gaining the support of Illinois based insurance companies to support a general awareness campaign for emergency preparedness. ITTF has a set of informational documents for the general public but has not found a good way to distribute them at large to the public. This initiative is working to do that. Next steps include having the potentially partnering companies review the documents and determine exactly what kind of support they will offer for a campaign.
- The Committee, in collaboration with Thornton-Tomasetti, has drafted and is completing an MOU that will lay the foundation for a network of architectural, engineering and construction (A/E/C) companies that can provide technical disaster site consulting (structural analysis, guidance for clean up and recovery, etc.). Currently a variety of associations in the state offer these services through ad hoc relationships with different teams (e.g. IL USAR) but there is no single network the SEOC can call on during an emergency. Next steps include finalizing MOU with IEMA-Legal, and distributing it out through various A/E/C industry associations to obtain sign-on.



- The Committee, in collaboration with Caterpillar and Peoria County Department of Public Health, is helping to facilitate an MOU between CAT and Peoria County that will potentially make CAT a part of the County's Surge Capacity plan. Legal issues must be resolved with CAT and the agreement is under development at this time. The goal is for Peoria County to be able to disperse drugs (e.g. under SNS) to CAT as they would any other SNS distribution site, and allow CAT medical personnel to "take care of their own." Next steps include resolving legal issues between CAT-Legal and Peoria County Public Health. The goal is to draft a model MOU that can be used to integrate other major employers in other counties.
- Post Katrina, IEMA made it a priority to identify locations statewide that could be quickly adapted to shelter large numbers of people in the event of a disaster. Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) and CAT worked to perform a statewide search for such sites and to solicit the support of CAT and ADM for such sites. Specifically, DCEO provided IEMA with the results of a statewide site search and contacts at those sites, and CAT and ADM agreed to work with IEMA on developing MOUs that would cover provision of food, water and power generators. IEMA is still developing this mass sheltering plan and reviewing candidate.



## Public Information Committee

### Purpose Statement:

The mission of the Public Information Committee is to provide essential communication to the public and first responders in Illinois so they are knowledgeable in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from a critical incident.

### Major Accomplishments:

- Safe School Initiatives
- Public Service Announcements (PSAs): "Homeland Security Begins At Home" and "The 7 Signs of Terrorism".
- Guides to the Homeland Security Advisory System.
- Chemical, Radiological and Biological Fact Sheets for the public.
- "Together We Prepare" informational brochure for the public.

### 2005 Key Activities

- The "7 Signs of Terrorism Video" was researched, developed and produced by a group of students, staff and alumni of the Illinois Math and Science Academy (IMSA) in Aurora, Illinois. The video is slightly over 10 minutes long and provided in English, Spanish and is also "Closed Captioned". The video was commissioned by the ITTF and was produced at no cost to the taxpayers of Illinois. Financial assistance was provided through a partnership with ChicagoFIRST. The purpose of the video is to make citizens aware of how most acts of terrorism are developed and implemented by showing examples of the seven signs of Terrorism. It is also designed to assist citizens in becoming active participants in protecting our homeland. Over 1,000 tapes have been distributed to law enforcement and fire service agencies to use locally. The video is also available, at no cost to law enforcement and the fire service, through the Illinois Law Enforcement Media Center and the Office of the State Fire Marshal Video Library or as a downstream video on the ITTF website.
- The School Safety Drill Act was signed by Governor Rod Blagojevich, effective June 1, 2005. This act significantly improves school emergency preparedness by setting, for the first time, clear, minimum requirements and standards for public and private school emergency planning. The new law also ensures that school officials work more closely with local first responders.



- The ITTF through grants to the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) and the Illinois Emergency Services Management Association is funding the School Security Training Project for public and private schools in Illinois. A total of eight (8) Critical Incident Response Team courses and two (2) Multi-Hazard Emergency Planning for Illinois Schools courses were completed by November 30, 2005. An additional seventeen (17) one-day and two (2) two-day courses have been scheduled through February 28, 2006. It should be noted that Administrator Academy Credits have been approved by ISBE for continuing education credit.

- The Committee, in cooperation with the American Red Cross, developed in 2004 an information brochure entitled "Together We Prepare." The brochure provides information on how to prepare for emergencies through the development of an emergency plan, disaster kits and training. In 2005, a Spanish version was developed for distribution to our Hispanic/Latino populations.



- The Committee developed the artwork for an emergency preparedness page that could be used in every telephone directory in the State. This would ensure that the public has an immediate resource for information to guide them during a terrorist/man-made or natural disaster. The Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) is working with the telephone industry to implement this project.
- The Committee worked with the ITTF Volunteer and Donations Committee to develop public information materials to educate the public on appropriate methods for volunteering and donating following a critical incident. The goal is to channel spontaneous volunteers and inappropriate donations away from a disaster area.

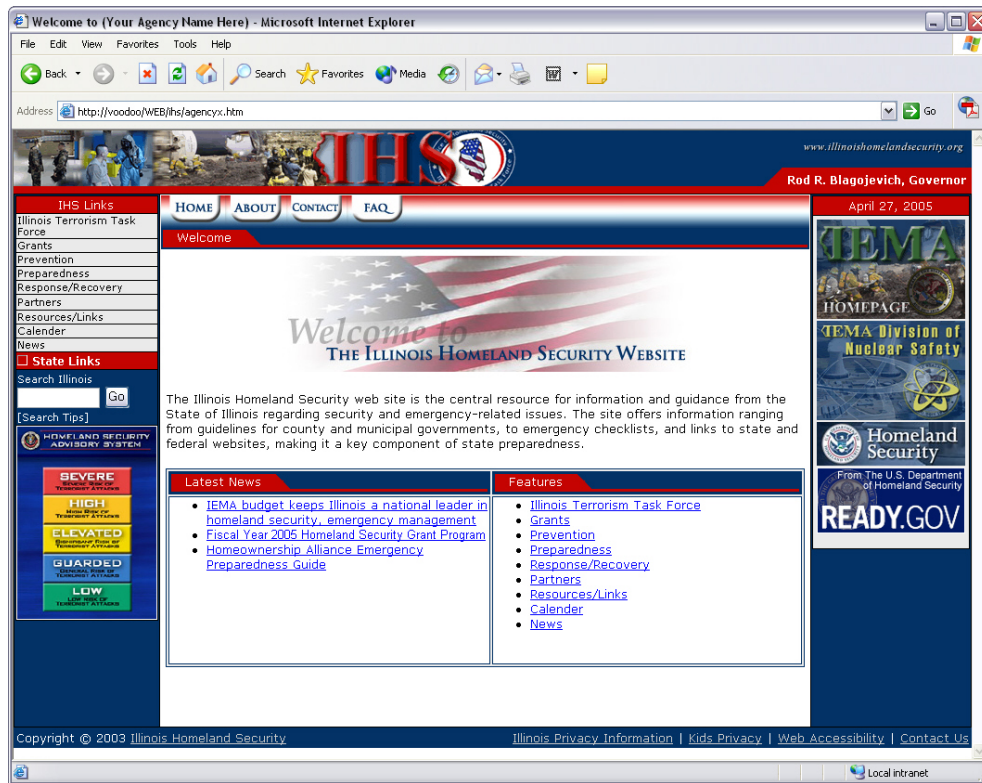
## 2006 Initiatives

- The Committee plans to initiate an Instructor Train-the-Trainer course on the programs and finalize the printed material in support of the presentations. The train-the-trainers will be offered in the northern, central and southern part of the State to ensure a sufficient cadre of speakers.
- The Committee has discussed the need to provide the media a briefing on the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and first responder protocols during emergencies and disasters. The goal is to assist the media in understanding first responder responsibilities and operations. Seminars will be held in the northern, central and southern parts of the State.
- The Committee will continue its commitment to ensure our schools are safe through:
  - Continue the Safe School Training program throughout the state.
  - Work with the ITTF Safe School Workgroup to finalize the administrative rules for the Safe School Drill Act.
  - Work with the ITTF Safe School Workgroup to consolidate prior state safe school manuals into one document in addition to providing the newest up-to-date recommendations of what should be in a manual and how to ensure compliance with the Act.





- The Committee will continue to work with the ITTF Webmaster to ensure the site remains a vivid working document that is fluid with new and immediate information.



[www.ready.illinois.gov](http://www.ready.illinois.gov)



## Science and Technology Committee

### **Purpose Statement:**

The mission of the Science and Technology Committee is to determine the status of science and technology in areas that bear upon homeland security in the state of Illinois; to examine needs of first responders relative to technologic tools presently available to serve this community; to advise the research community in Illinois of such needs, and to suggest potential areas that need further development.

### **Major Accomplishments:**

- The Science and Technology Committee established specific requirements for a real-time nuclear detector/dosimeter.
- The Science and Technology Committee has begun and will continue to identify commercial devices, facilities, chemicals and processes that could be used during incidents involving nuclear materials.

### **2005 Key Activities:**

- The Nuclear program subcommittee of the R&D Committee developed the specifications that might be the basis of a Request for Quotations on radiation monitors that could be used by emergency personnel (fire, police, EMT) and by vehicles responding to emergency calls.
- The Committee started the development of a plan that monitors (radiation, chemical, biological) materials when transported during emergency situations.



# Training Committee

**Purpose Statement:**

The mission of the Training Committee is to define, develop and implement a statewide training strategy that prepares local responders to operate against all-hazards in their local jurisdiction, as a local member of a regional team, as statewide response team members for statewide response, and to prepare elected and appointed officials to serve as emergency response leaders and managers using the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The Training Committee focus is on developing the individual and team capabilities required for statewide response to major and catastrophic incidents involving human and CBRNE threats, and to support statewide mutual aid response to include Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT), unified incident command, HAZMAT, technical rescue, law enforcement, and Emergency Medical Response Team response. The ITTF training strategy supports the Illinois Homeland Security Strategy by providing the critical training component to create / enhance a coordinated and Integrated Public Safety Community in order to provide for integrated regional response and statewide mutual aid, which are the cornerstones of our state WMD response plan.

**Major Accomplishments:**

- Developed a comprehensive, interdisciplinary, statewide Homeland Security Training Strategy.
- Training delivered since inception of the ITTF

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
<b>Courses</b>	986	1,022	1,408	2,573	3,411	2,838	12,238
<b>Enrollments</b>	18,547	24,820	30,069	32,931	54,812	52,153	213,332
<b>Student Hours</b>	139,153	226,548	855,637	257,928	409,486	381,977	2,270,729

- Implemented a comprehensive Incident Command Training Program
- Implemented a Technician-level training program to support the development, validation and operations of more than 110 statewide deployable special operations teams



- Conducted (17) Homeland Security Planning Workshops and a Homeland Security Summit to help the ITTF understand and meet local and develop a statewide action agenda.

**2005 Key Activities:**

- In Dec 2004, in response to the DHS Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness (SLGCP) requirement for DHS review and approval of a training course in order to qualify the course for DHS grant funding, the Training Committee identified 17 Courses to be developed and submitted for DHS / SLGCP approval. Course descriptions were submitted to and initial concurrence provided by SLGCP by Feb 05. Course development in accordance with DHSSLGCP detailed guidance began and detailed curriculum submissions completed by Fall 05. In July 2005, DHS issued a waiver authorizing use of DHS grant funds for continued course development and delivery of the courses until they complete DHS-SLGCP review
- In the Fall 2004, the Training Committee proposed to develop regional training locations in partnership with local communities to support the baseline and on-going team training within the Illinois Homeland Security Regions where teams were located. With the approval of the ITTF, the Training Committee undertook a statewide study that determined the requirement for three different props and small training equipment caches to be developed in 18 regional sites. DHS approved the concept in the summer of 2005 and construction began immediately. In support of the centers, 10 additional slots were added to each HAZMAT and TRT team roster for instructors raising potential strength of each team to 40 to be trained in the DHS / SLGCP-approved curriculum. IFSI increased to 14 the number of training trailers deployable to support regional training. Construction of the props will be completed by March 2006.

Regional Training Center Locations COUNTY / MUNICIPALITY / DISTRICT	Ordinary Construction Collapse Prop	Vertical & Confined Space Rescue Prop	HAZMAT
Bloomington – Normal	-	-	X
Cherry Valley FD	X	X	X
Decatur	-	-	X
Effingham FD	X	-	X
Frankfort FPD	-	X	X
Galesburg	X	-	-
Kankakee Community College with Kankakee FD	X	-	X
Lisle-Woodridge / Downers Grove	X	-	X
Macomb	X	-	X
Marion FD	X	X	-
Metro East / St. Clair County	X	-	X
NIPSTA	X	X	X
Northlake	-	-	X
Peoria	X	-	X
Quad Cities / Rock Island / East Moline	X	X	X
Quincy FD	X	X	X
Salem FD	-	-	X
Southern Kane County	-	X	X

- In the summer 2005, the Training Committee established a training program, in anticipation of the requirement for individuals and interdisciplinary teams to augment local incident command and management structures. The training program was and is based upon the FEMA Typing system for Type 2 and 3 level teams and uses a combination of national courses.

- The Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board hosted more than 200 law enforcement executives at an executive summit on homeland security issues in October 2005. A keynote speaker for the 2-day summit was Mr. Richard Sheirer, former commissioner of the Office of Emergency Management of New York City during the September 11, 2001 incident.
- Technical Rescue Team training increased significantly in 2005, as team members were identified and attended the 8-course package of baseline rescue training courses. 1,258 students attended 47 courses and 43,936 student instructional hours of Operations and Technician-level training in four disciplines: Trench Rescue, Rope and Vertical Rescue, Confined Space Rescue and Structural Collapse Rescue.
- Technical Rescue Team Validation was conducted in June 2005 for ten statewide deployable technical rescue teams. Six teams were organized by the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) and four by the Combined Agency Response Team (CART) organization. The validation was conducted over a 2-day intensive period.



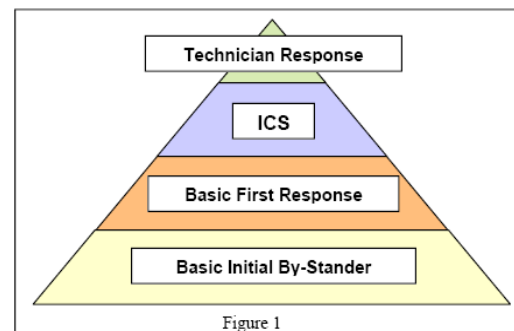
- Statewide HAZMAT Training for SWMDT, WMD SRT, & HAZMAT Technician Teams continued in 2005. Highlighted sessions included: 29 Technician courses were held for Mutual Aid Box Alarm (MABAS) Special Operations Hazardous Materials Teams, 759 students, 25,623 student instructional hours; one Technician "B" course was held for new members of the SWMDT 15 students, 600 student instructional hours (SIH). Three Operations courses were held for the (ILEAS) WMD Special Response Teams for 84 students for 3,321 SIH; one Technician Train-the-Trainer was held in the City of Chicago, which allowed the full-time Chicago training personnel to begin the process of delivering Technician A to members of the Fire Department.
- The Training Committee determined that there is a requirement to provide a course for fire, law enforcement, public health, and public works individuals assigned to the Safety Staff of a unified command in support of major incident operations. The Committee agreed that the National Fire Academy Safety Officer course meets the needs of the requirements to provide an interdisciplinary Safety Officer course to support the UC and IMAT ICS programs, as long a mix of interdisciplinary threat scenarios are included in the course. A test course will be held in February, 2006.



- The Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board (ILETSB) developed an all-hazards clandestine laboratory identification and awareness curriculum for all first responders. The course will increase awareness of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) clandestine laboratory identification.

## 2006 Initiatives:

- The Committee will continue to assist in the Statewide NIMS implementation plan with the delivery of specialized incident command system (ICS) courses for the various first responder groups. It will deliver interdisciplinary Unified Command courses in local communities throughout Illinois, conduct further training in support of the development of the statewide Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT), and continue delivery of the BowMac Critical Incident Response and WMD Command Post training for multiple disciplines.
- The Committee will continue the delivery of baseline and on-going maintenance training for the regional / statewide mutual aid teams HAZMAT, TRT, Law Enforcement SWMDT and WMD SRT, and IMERT. The Committee also will continue the delivery of critical WMD Awareness and Operations level, and topical prevention programs with the assistance of the law enforcement communication statewide.
- The Training Committee has begun initial discussions with the ITTF Private Sector Committee to define the training requirements associated with Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP). The four training focus-areas in Figure 1 provide the basis for the development of the training program in 2006. In order to rapidly field courses with known compatibility with public sector training and skills while reducing the cost of development and delivery, the Committee will seek to use / modify existing courses, whenever possible to meet the training CIP needs.
- During 2006, the Training Committee will establish a sub-committee on Recovery and begin to define a set of training requirements



## Transportation Committee

### Purpose Statement:

The mission of the Transportation Committee is to provide secure transportation system across Illinois and the United States by protecting critical infrastructure and key assets. The Transportation Committee, in partnership with private industry, continues to maximize security of the Illinois transportation system for the movement of people and goods by ensuring that transportation professionals utilize available tools, training and methods, jointly considered most effective to protect our citizens and the state's infrastructure investment. The Transportation Committee will provide recommendations and proposals on transportation safety, security, emergency preparedness assessment and funding needs to the Illinois Terrorism Task Force, through a working group structure, which solicits input by transportation and industry professionals.

### Major Accomplishments:

- Purchased and deployed two mobile Vehicle and Cargo Inspections Systems (VACIS).



- Implemented an expressway traffic flow plan for evacuation purposes for the Central Business District in the City of Chicago.
- Implemented a Bridge Recovery Program developed to provide qualified consultants to serve as an extension to the Illinois Department of Transportation to ensure a timely response and evaluation of a bridge structure in the event of an incident.
- Implemented training of the Response Handbook for Incidents, Disasters and Emergencies (RHIDE) for transportation officials at all levels of Government and also the Highway Watch Program for truck drivers in the State of Illinois.
- Implemented a Bridge Security Program on the State Highway System to enhance security by utilization of lighting, cameras and fencing.



## 2005 Key Activities:

- In coordination with Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois Department of Corrections, Illinois National Guard, Illinois State Police was instrumental in the successful planning, training and exercising of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) throughout the State of Illinois.
- Successfully implemented documentation and training of the Response Handbook for Incidents, Disasters & Emergencies (RHIDE) in the State of Illinois
- Successfully implemented documentation and training of the Highway Watch Program in the State of Illinois
- Implemented an Evacuation Plan and Alternates Routes Plan for the City of Chicago interstate system working from the Central Business District outward
- In coordination with the Chicago Area Transportation Study, Chicago Office of Emergency Management & Communications, Chicago area transit agencies, FEMA and the private sector implemented the travel demand management (TDM) annex for the Chicago Central Business District evacuation plan
- Successfully participated in the Transportation Committee/IEMA/IFSI Terrorism tabletop workshop to exercise the evacuation plan for the City of Chicago
- Implemented the Bridge Recovery Program through an exercise program. This is the first in the nation. It establishes plans for structural evaluations and emergency response contracts to restore bridges to service as soon as possible following a natural or manmade disaster.
- The Transportation Committee working in conjunction with Argonne National Laboratories has begun the development of a radiation detection system to be utilized at weigh stations and other sites selected in the State of Illinois.
- Presented to the Multi-State Transportation Security Workshop in Onalaska, Wisconsin in January along with the states of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin the performance measures for Homeland Security that has been undertaken by the Transportation Committee in the State of Illinois
- Completed a three-day evaluation by the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) of Illinois security initiatives and received compliments on best practices for instituting two significant projects to deal with traffic management during emergencies.



## 2006 Initiatives

- Radiation Monitors for Weigh Stations is an initiative that the Transportation Committee is fully committed to in 2006. The ITTF Transportation Committee is partnering with the University of Illinois and Argonne National Laboratories to install radiation monitors at all 22 Illinois truck weigh stations at a cost of approximately \$1.1 million dollars.





- The enhancement of Mass Transit security in metropolitan areas is an initiative that the Transportation Committee is fully committed to. Preparing the transit agencies with security equipment for monitoring, communications and surveillance to enhance their security plans is being developed.
- Traffic management equipment is an ongoing initiative that will be enhanced in 2006 by installing additional traffic video cameras, video sharing, uninterruptible power supply systems and LED lighting.
- Plans to install ramp gates on 80 expressway locations in Chicago will be advertised in the January 2006 bid letting service bulletin. Installation will be done in the Spring of 2006.
- The Transportation Committee has formed a new working group named the Inland Waterways & Port Security Group that will focus on vulnerability and risk assessment from public and private sectors and look for strengths and weaknesses to establish a criteria and methodology to insure consistencies in evaluation tools and techniques.



## Urban Area Committee

### **Purpose Statement:**

The Urban Area Committee consists of first responders, subject matter experts, transportation and transit agency officials, private sector representatives and policy makers. Through the 7 sub-committees of the Urban Area Working Group, the policy body for the Urban Area Security Initiative funding, the Committee assesses existing capabilities, prioritizes projects, and seeks funding for critical initiatives necessary to provide increased levels of prevention, protection, response, and recovery capabilities throughout the Urban Area.

### **Major Accomplishments:**

- The Committee spent a majority of its time improving not only the way it budgets UASI funding, but also how the City of Chicago and Cook County can better work together to ensure that public safety needs are being met by these funds and that all of its first responders are prepared for any emergency occurring within or outside the Urban Area.
- The Committee has developed a plan to respond to correct weaknesses in the ability of first responders to communicate interoperably in a crisis. The UA has approved and initiatives have begun to provide police, fire, public works and public health with two independent communications systems (voice and video/text) that, upon completion, will be interoperable throughout the Urban Area and the State of Illinois.
- The Urban Area Committee has identified the need and approved the resources for the complete overhaul of the areas bomb response capabilities. This \$1.4 million initiative has provided the Urban Area with the resources necessary to respond to multiple, simultaneous scenarios. This equipment has been secured and the necessary training has commenced.
- The Urban Area Committee has dedicated resources to the development and acquisition of Public Health related mobile incident command and treatment capabilities. These resources will allow for a Urban Area wide immediate response to public health based emergencies and related training activities.

### **2005 Key Activities:**

- The Urban Area conducted a Chief Elected Official training seminar to educate the 128 municipal mayors and village board presidents as to their roles and responsibilities in the event of a natural disaster or man made event.
- The Urban Area conducted a large scale multi-agency response prophylaxis distribution exercise over a 3 day period involving 20 agencies and more than 1,000 participants. In preparation for that major exercise, 72 facilities were identified within the 128 municipalities of the UA as emergency dispensing sites and thirty-three (33) formal Memoranda of Understanding were executed to support the prophylaxis distribution system in the Urban Area. In addition, twenty (20) tabletop exercises have taken place testing the viability of various locations as dispensing sites.



- The Cook County Department of Public Health (CCDPH) developed written response protocols for response to positive Biohazard Detection System samples. These protocols have been tested with 2 tabletop exercises and 1 full-scale drill.

- In January the City of Chicago rolled out a new regional public awareness campaign called "Alert Chicago." It includes a preparedness web-site for citizens in addition to brochures and posters on CTA buses and trains. This new initiative is meant to help educate the public on what they can do to prepare for a large scale natural or technical hazard.



- In August, the City of Chicago conducted a full scale exercise, with participation of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), to test the Citywide Mass Prophylaxis plan. The exercise tested two major components of the plan the Distribution and Vaccination Centers and the Transportation and Logistics Centers. More than 1000 workers and volunteers participated in the exercise to test the operational components of the plan.

- In the first week of February, Secretary Chertoff visited the Urban Area for a launch of the Ready Kids Campaign. Ready Kids is a new website for preparedness for children as well as materials developed by scholastic, to encourage parents and their children to prepare for large scale emergencies both naturally occurring and terrorist related. The Secretary rolled out the program at Jackson Language Academy one of the City's magnet schools and then toured the Office of Emergency Management and Communications.



- Following the devastating hurricanes in the Gulf Coast region, the City of Chicago welcomed over 7,300 evacuees from the affected region to assist them in receiving federal assistance, medical support, and temporary housing. The evacuees arrived at Hangar 30 at O'Hare airport and then transported to Fosco Park to receive their assistance. The Fosco Park operations were available from August 29<sup>th</sup> to October 14, 2005, testing the City's preparedness planning for a major disaster. FEMA named Chicago's response a national model for how to prepare for and execute a disaster plan.
- In addition to the Service Centers for evacuees, the City of Chicago sent 83 fire fighters from the Chicago Fire Department and 44 police officers from Chicago Police Department to the affected region. It was a very successful deployment and the departments both received many thanks from citizens here and in the disaster region.



## 2006 Initiatives

In response to the change in application requirements for the 2006 UASI grant funding to an open competitive process, the UA Committee representing suburban Cook County and the City of Chicago collaborated on a comprehensive Urban Area Security Initiative grant request for 2006. Initially, the Committee did a capabilities review and assessment for the Urban Area with public safety agencies and stakeholders. Then, members from the Committee participated in the statewide capabilities review and in completing the State-level Enhancement Plan, which identifies long-term, multi-year initiatives. Finally, the Committee and then worked to complete the Investment justification for the Urban Area's 2006 grant application.

As a result of this collaborative process, the following initiatives have been developed for 2006:

- The Urban Area will be experiencing a roll out of the Interoperable Video / Text Wireless Communication System to 41 municipalities (Operation Shield) which will allow for "hardened" redundant live-stream video and text communications to 92 mobile platforms. In addition, Operation Virtual Shield will transmit video imaging from camera locations around the City to a coordinating Observation Room.
- The Urban Area will take possession of a sophisticated public health technology that will provide on-site capabilities to assess and transmit real time data and video stream images to key participants both on the state and federal level.
- A regional assessment of first responder radio communications will be undertaken during the first half of calendar year 2006. This assessment will define, in detail, the present capabilities of the 250 various non-interoperable radio communication systems presently used by the 128 municipalities that comprise the Chicago Urban Area. Together with the radio communications requirements of the City of Chicago, the Urban Area will complete its Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TICP) by May, 2006.
- Since the mid 1970s, national security reports have identified our fresh water acquisition systems as being a vital resource to national security. To that end the Urban Area Working Group has, in cooperation with the Suburban Cook County Water Producers group, approved funding for the assessment and hardening of the 6 water producing agencies serving a large portion of the Urban Area. Assessments have begun and the recommended security systems installations will begin upon completion of the assessments. In addition, water purification systems within the City of Chicago are being "hardened" with surveillance systems as part of the Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP) grants.

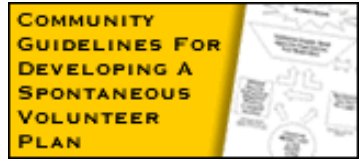


## Volunteers and Donations/Illinois Citizen Corps Committee

### Purpose Statement:

The mission of the Volunteers and Donations Committee is to study the issues of volunteerism and donations management during a weapons of mass destruction incident and other emergencies and disasters. The committee was formed to enable communities to educate, prepare, mobilize and manage volunteers and donations. The committee also is charged with the coordination of the Citizen Corps program, a federal homeland security volunteerism initiative. In that role, the committee is known as the Illinois Citizen Corps Council.

### Major Accomplishments:

- Created the "Community Guidelines for a Spontaneous Volunteers Plan." This plan provides guidance to local units of government to deal with those individuals who arrive at a disaster scene without a specific request from, or an affiliation with, a traditional disaster agency. Thus, the committee continues to encourage the adoption of these guidelines as part of the local emergency operations plan. Committee members continue to present at various meetings and speaking engagements and have seen communities utilize this plan in action through exercises held throughout the state. 
- Created a program to provide assistance and a plan for spontaneous volunteers partnering with local officials and volunteer groups. The Volunteer Management Support Team (VMST) is comprised of trained and experienced volunteer managers that can be deployed to assist with an influx of volunteers during large-scale disasters. The team would be requested through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) with the American Red Cross serving as the operation's point agency. The team was completely trained, exercised, and operational in 2005.
- Created the Centers for Spontaneous Volunteers which is a partnership between the American Red Cross of Greater Chicago, the YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago, and Volunteer Centers of Illinois, with the backing of the Volunteer and Donations Committee. These centers are pre-identified places that volunteers can go during large-scale emergencies for potential utilization. In 2005, nearly 15 various Volunteer Centers around the state of Illinois agreed to support any activation of these sites in varying capacities. Members of the project also held a series of meetings with local emergency managers to begin discussions on how the project could support and adapt into current emergency management procedures.
- Set policies and procedures for the Citizen Corps Program as well as disperses grants to local units of government, which have adopted the program. Over \$2.8 million has been received by the State of Illinois for this program. In turn, over 70 jurisdictions have benefited monetarily. In addition, the Illinois Council has hosted 3 annual conferences for local jurisdictions to learn and develop from the program.



### **2005 Key Activities:**

- The Committee hosted the 2005 Annual Illinois Citizen Corps Conference at the end of June. Nearly 200 individuals attended the conference. A national pilot course for Citizen Corps was presented as well as various breakout sessions. The Committee continued to disseminate 2005 Citizen Corps funding as well as manages older years of funding.
- The Volunteer Management Support Team (VMST) became operational in 2005 and ready to be deployed should a situation where large groups of volunteers need to be managed on a local level, assisting the local incident commander.
- Nearly 15 Centers for Spontaneous Volunteers around the state have been identified as pre-positioned sites to send volunteers should there be a need during a terrorist or natural hazard incident.

### **2006 Initiatives:**

- The Committee will host the 2006 Annual Illinois Citizen Corps Conference at the end of January 2006.
- The Committee is also developing a new way to disseminate grant funding for the 2006 Citizen Corps Program. This formula will have a baseline amount but will also take into consideration a jurisdiction's past spending patterns as well as the amount of its population affected by the program.
- The State of Illinois will develop a Web-enabled space to manage volunteers and donations in IEMA's information technology workspace during an incident. After managing over 1400 calls during Hurricane Katrina, it became apparent that an electronic system was needed where managers in the State Emergency Operations Center can receive donations and information from those who want to volunteer. This data system, which can be sorted by regions of the state, types of goods and other methods, will also be available to local emergency management agencies to input and use data.



## Revised Illinois Homeland Security Strategy September 30, 2005

The State of Illinois strives to provide a system of centralized coordination of and communication among various federal, state and local governments to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from major events in order to minimize the impact on lives, property, and the economy. Applying the principles of unified command and adopting a systems-based approach to preparedness will enable the State of Illinois to build upon capabilities and programs that will achieve more success in combination with a shared commitment than individual, disparate efforts.

Serving as an advisory body to the Governor, the Illinois Terrorism Task Force provides statutory recommendations and guidance on homeland security laws, policies, protocol and procedures. The task force continues to establish and maintain long-term strategic solutions to the threats and realities of major events. Federal, State, and local entities, their private and non-governmental partners, and the general public collaborate to achieve and sustain risk-based target levels of capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from these incidents in order to minimize the impact on lives, property, and the economy.

*Serving as an advisory body to the Governor, the Illinois Terrorism Task Force provides statutory recommendations and guidance on homeland security laws, policies, protocol and procedures.*

Members of the task force understand that domestic preparedness in response to major events is a priority of the highest magnitude and to that end, maintains an all-hazard approach to preparedness. Jointly, the committees, sub-committees and working groups of the task force, through the integration of thoughts and actions among subject matter experts, work toward cooperative preparedness, prevention, protection, response and recovery goals and objectives, the standardization of equipment and response protocols, and the sharing of finite resources in the attempt to build Illinois' capacity to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

*The task force continues to build upon a strong foundation of established working partnerships among Federal, State, and local entities, their private and non-governmental partners, and the general public toward the facilitation and coordination of resources.*

This strategy is reflective of the *National Preparedness Goal* and framework for national preparedness, including the four mission areas to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from major events. Prior to the publication of the *National Preparedness Goal*, Illinois was proactively engaged in building and maintaining a complete and accurate assessment of its critical infrastructure and key assets. Additionally, effective partnerships were being forged with federal, state and local governments, as well as a private sector to ensure the safety of those assets – the most valuable of which are our citizens. The task force continues to align its strategy with the Homeland Security Presidential Directives related to the *National Incident Management System, National Response Plan, National Infrastructure Protection Plan, National Preparedness Goal*, capabilities-based planning tools, and grant program guidance and unifies its capabilities and resources into an all-discipline, all-hazard approach to domestic incident management.



Developing effective emergency organizations, preparing emergency operations plans and procedures, and providing training and exercise assistance are the means to fulfill this mission statement. The State of Illinois has established the following overarching goals to support this mission.

1. Continue to build and sustain capabilities to support Illinois' mission to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from major events in order to minimize the impact on lives, property, and the economy.
2. Continue to incorporate lessons learned from national, state, and local events, and exercises to validate and revise Illinois' goals and objectives.
3. Continue to bring together Federal, State, and local entities, their private and non-governmental partners, and the general public to build and sustain partnerships to support national and state preparedness goals to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from major events.

The following are the goals and objectives adopted by the task force on September 27, 2005 to develop, improve, or enhance Illinois' capabilities supporting the National Priorities listed in the *National Preparedness Goal*, as the building blocks for the *National Preparedness System*.

## **Goal 1: Preparing our First Responders, Healthcare Providers, and Critical Infrastructure**

**Sustain, implement and develop plans, procedures, policies, training, and exercises, and procure equipment necessary at the state and local level to maximize the ability of first responders, healthcare providers, and critical infrastructure to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, respond to, and recover from major events. Activities conducted by State and Urban Areas will be consistent and coordinated to ensure interoperability within Illinois.**

### **Objective 1.1**

By March 31, 2007, continue meetings of the ITTF to ensure the efficient and most effective use of shared and finite resources; intentionally eliminating duplication of effort; presenting an organized front for the distribution of Department of Homeland Security, Department of Health and Human Services and other federal and state homeland security funding received by state government in Illinois to ensure coordination and efficient use through functional committees and workgroups; and standardization of protocols, policies and procedures, and statutory recommendations as they relate to the prevention of and response to acts of terrorism.

### **Objective 1.2**

By August 30, 2006, develop a quarterly assessment tool to measure the effectiveness of the Illinois operational capability of first responders, healthcare providers, and critical infrastructure to prevent, respond to, and recover from major events.

### **Objective 1.3**

By December 31, 2006, revise the statewide interoperable communications plan, procedures, policies, training, and exercises, and replace or procure equipment necessary that ensures capabilities of first responders, healthcare providers, and critical infrastructure from different disciplines and jurisdictions to communicate effectively during major events.





**Objective 1.4**

By March 31, 2007, implement and maintain a training program, as outlined in the ITTF Training Matrix, for State and local emergency personnel to permit them to prevent, protect, respond to, and recover from major events, in compliance with appropriate federal and state rules, regulations and guidelines.

**Objective 1.5**

By March 31, 2007, implement and maintain an exercise program, as outlined in the exercise matrix developed by the Illinois Exercise Planning Workgroup to validate training, response capabilities and equipment acquisition activities, through bi-annual practical, tabletop, hands-on, scenario-based exercises.

**Objective 1.6**

By December 31, 2006, update plans, procedures, policies, training, and exercises, and procure equipment necessary at the state and local level to prevent, respond to, and recover from a biological event and other emerging public health and medical threats, through the coordination of multi-jurisdictional preparedness activities, examination of communication barriers and the implementation of standard disease reporting and detection systems.

**Goal 2: Preparing our Citizens**

**Sustain and implement plans, procedures, policies, training, and exercises, and procure equipment necessary at the state and local level to maximize the ability of elected officials, volunteers and general public to build, maintain, and improve capabilities to prevent, respond to, and recover from major events. Activities conducted by State and Urban Areas will be consistent and coordinated to ensure interoperability those preparedness activities conducted by first responders, healthcare providers, and critical infrastructure.**

**Objective 2.1**

By March 31, 2007, sustain and implement activities through state and local units of government to prepare citizens through the Citizen Corps and community-based, not-for-profit and private sector programs. These preparations shall include empowering citizens through education, training, and volunteer service to make communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to respond to the threats of major events.

**Objective 2.2**

By December 31, 2006, revise the system to manage volunteers and voluntary donations, Volunteer Management Support Teams and Spontaneous Volunteer Centers based upon the 15 scenarios described in the National Preparedness System.

**Objective 2.3**

By December 31, 2006, develop a strategic plan and sustain and build upon current efforts to educate elected officials and other community leaders to increase their knowledge of requirements to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from major events.



**Objective 2.4**

By June 30, 2006, revise the Illinois Homeland Security Website to ensure it provides a multi-jurisdictional source for homeland security information in Illinois and develop various educational material to inform the public on how to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from major events.

**Goal 3: Preventing a Major Event from Occurring**

**Continue to perform actions to avoid an incident or to intervene or stop an incident from occurring to protect lives and property. These actions involve the application of intelligence and other information to a range of actions that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice. Activities conducted by State and Urban Areas will be consistent and coordinated to ensure interoperability in Illinois.**

**Objective 3.1**

By December 31, 2006, sustain and strengthen information sharing and collaboration capabilities among Federal, State and local fusion centers, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation Joint Terrorism Task Force in Illinois, through the Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center; and private sector security in Illinois. Maintain an integrated intelligence gathering and warning system that can detect and report terrorist activity before it manifests itself in an attack, to enable effective prevention, protection, response and recovery actions.

**Objective 3.2**

By December 31, 2006, sustain and strengthen a statewide, multi-jurisdictional infrastructure to electronically communicate and coordinate, both internally and externally, risk and emergency information to detect, prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from major events.

**Objective 3.3**

By December 31, 2006, update plans, procedures, policies, training, and exercises, and procure equipment necessary so the transportation sector, through land and air, is capable of detecting, deterring and preempting major events.

**Objective 3.4**

By March 31, 2006, establish a committee to identify, prioritize, and study State and local capability to conduct mitigation assessments to lessen the impact of major events that will assist with maximization of resources, aids emergency response, implements recovery operations, and restores the impacted area to pre-event conditions.



## Goal 4: Protecting Against a Major Event

Continue to implement programs to reduce the vulnerability of critical infrastructure or key resources in order to deter, mitigate, or neutralize terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. This requires coordinated action on the part of Federal, State, and local governments; the private sector; and concerned citizens to ensure continuity of government and operations planning; awareness elevation and understanding of threats and vulnerabilities to their critical facilities, systems, and functions; identification and promotion of effective sector-specific protection practices and methodologies; and expansion of voluntary security-related information sharing among private entities within the sector, as well as between government and private entities. Activities conducted by State and Urban Areas will be consistent and coordinated to ensure interoperability in Illinois.

### Objective 4.1

By March 31, 2007, sustain and implement the Interim National Infrastructure Protection Plan, through the Buffer Zone Protection Program and other federal, state, local and private sector initiatives in order to enhance coordinated development of critical infrastructure protection capabilities.

### Objective 4.2

By December 31, 2006, support the revision of the transportation mass evacuation plan for Chicago and other urban areas in Illinois using input from the public and private sectors, including the development of an information campaign to educate the general public on the implementation of the plan. Review rules and regulations to support evacuation of long-term care and medical facilities.

### Objective 4.3

By December 31, 2006, review academic research and development effort to locate experimental data, evolving trends, scientific research and cutting edge technology for application in Illinois to remain contemporary and progressive. Recommend technology to support statewide efforts to prevent, protect, respond to and recover from CBRNE incidents and major events.

## Goal 5: Responding to a Major Event

Sustain activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident including immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Activities will also be conducted to execute emergency operations plans and procedures designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and



**agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice. Activities conducted by State and Urban Areas will be consistent and coordinated to ensure interoperability in Illinois.**

**Objective 5.1**

By September 30, 2005, implemented the National Incident Management System and National Response Plan as applied to all hazard and Weapons of Mass Destruction incidents in order to enhance coordinated development of capabilities. Continue to assist State and local jurisdictions interpret and comply with the guidelines of the National Preparedness System and incorporate lessons learned from national events.

**Objective 5.2**

By March 31, 2007, develop an inter-state strategic plan, policies and memorandum of agreement to provide immediate, short-term post-event, large-scale mass sheltering and mass care to support existing local and multi-state sheltering operations. Identification of resources required to implement these shelters.

**Objective 5.3**

By March 31, 2007, sustain, expand and exercise regional and interstate collaboration through mutual aid agreements and assistance compacts, including Emergency Management Assistance Compact, to serve every region and community in the state, in order to meet the target levels of capability in the most effective and expedient manner.

**Objective 5.4**

By December 31, 2006, sustain and strengthen chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) detection, response, and decontamination capabilities by continuing to develop, credential, train and implement state and regional response teams capable of safely responding to terrorist incidents to support local units of government, including the standardization of team qualifications, training, operating procedures and activation protocols in order to facilitate team interoperability.

**Objective 5.5**

By December 31, 2006, sustain and strengthen medical surge and mass prophylaxis capabilities by development of integrated public and medical health response system to include a preparedness plan and procedures and resource sharing agreements to foster improved communication and collaboration between state and local public health agencies, hospitals, and public safety agencies. The revision of a multi-jurisdictional plan to address preparedness activities to access, manage and distribute local caches and the Strategic National Stockpile of pharmaceuticals, and revision of State plan to coordinate hospital-to-hospital communication, collaboration and resource sharing during a major event.



## Goal 6: Recovering from a Major Event

**Continue activities to support the development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post-incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents. Activities conducted by State and Urban Areas will be consistent and coordinated to ensure interoperability in Illinois.**

### **Objective 6.1**

By March 31, 2006, establish a workgroup to focus on the long-term impact of a major event on the population. Primary topics discussed by this workgroup include long-term mass care and treatment protocols, facility decontamination and handling of mass casualties, pharmaceutical supply and stockpile, training, communication with public health and law enforcement, mortuary and legal authorities.

### **Objective 6.2**

By March 31, 2007, develop a short-term and long-term recovery strategy and action plan to be implemented by and coordinated with all levels of government, the private sector, universities and academia, and nongovernmental organizations after a major event, by identifying the extent of damage caused by the major event, through historical post-assessments, and determining and providing the support needed for economic recovery and restoration to minimize business disruption.

### **Objective 6.3**

By March 31, 2007, develop a short-term and long-term recovery strategy and action plan to be implemented by and coordinated with all levels of government, the private sector and nongovernmental organizations after a major event to restore critical infrastructure and essential lifeline services for the impacted population, including the restoration of gas, electric, oil, communications, water, wastewater and sewage, transportation and transportation infrastructure, and other utilities.

### **Objective 6.4**

By March 31, 2007, sustain short and long-range goals and objectives through appropriate plans, procedures, policies, training, and exercises to support hazard mitigation strategy measures after a major disaster declaration. Activities conducted through this program are intended to reduce the loss of life and property due to major events and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster declaration. Hazard mitigation planning is a collaborative process whereby hazards affecting the community are identified, vulnerability to the hazards are assessed, and consensus reached on how to minimize or eliminate the effects of these hazards.



## Illinois Contributes to Hurricane Katrina Efforts



The destruction from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita generated the largest deployment of mutual aid through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) in its history. Civilian personnel from all disciplines and National Guard troops were deployed in unprecedented numbers. EMAC is the main state endorsed mechanism for mutual aid, whereby one state provides resources, equipment, services, and other needed support to another state during an incident. Once an emergency declaration has been made, generally days before landfall in the case of a

hurricane, the governor is able to request assets from EMAC member states. Since administrative details, questions of cost reimbursement, licensing and credentialing issues are addressed in the EMAC adopted by member states, the requesting state is able to call upon resources from other states as soon as the emergency declaration has been made, wasting no time with forming agreements or working out these important issues.

Over the course of the response and recovery to Katrina and Rita, a total of 65,740 personnel were deployed to Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama and over 3,500 of those were health and medical personnel. The magnitude of Katrina and Rita and the length of the recovery process would have been nearly impossible for one state to address on its own, reinforcing EMAC's importance as it addressed the needs of affected states.



At the dedication of the State Emergency Operations Center on October 26, 2005, approximately 3,000 first responders and volunteers from Illinois were recognized for their contributions to the response and recovery efforts during the August hurricane that ravaged Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. Governor Blagojevich presented plaques to representatives of numerous organizations that assisted following the Hurricane Katrina disaster. Included in the recognition were the following State of Illinois agencies and statewide systems:



The Illinois Emergency Management Agency deployed state emergency managers to assist state and local officials in devastated areas of Mississippi with vital incident management, public health and medical coordination as did the Illinois Emergency Services Management Association that deployed over 30 local emergency managers to assist state officials in the gulf area with public health and medical care needs. They provided health and medical coordination assistance to the U.S. Public Health Service and the Department of Health and Human Services who served as the



lead agencies during the disaster. Of the many tasks in which the team was engaged were damage assessments and critical function status, setting up tents in parking lots for clinics, and dental offices, running supplies of medicine, cleaning out schools to be used as shelters, maintaining emergency power sources to area hospitals, and complementing emergency contingencies in any way possible.

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency deployed essential environmental health and safety workers to support inspections of public water systems, to safeguard environmental quality consistent with the social and economic needs of the area to protect the health, welfare and property of the residents of Louisiana from disease and illness.

The Illinois Department of Public Health was recognized for their command and control of the Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team and deployment of vital public health workers to ensure the safety of food supplies and to promote the health of the people of the Gulf through the prevention and control of disease and injury. The Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team established a field hospital in Baton Rouge, Louisiana that enabled Illinois medical volunteers to provide critical, life-saving actions to more than 6,000 hurricane victims.



The Illinois Department of Central Management Services coordinated the deployment of mobile command centers and 100 state employees to provide essential telecommunications capabilities. The agency utilized best practices to create, lead and manage administrative and social services, disaster recovery and law enforcement operations, as well as, human and physical assets to affect over 25,000 families for the greater good of those affected in the gulf area.

The Illinois Department of Human Services deployed state employees to provide essential social services and intervention to assist families affected by the hurricane ultimately achieve self-sufficiency, independence and health. The Illinois Department of Employment Security deployed employees to provide essential social services and unemployment assistance to individuals and families impacted by the devastating storm.



Several of the state's law enforcement contingencies participated in the hurricane rescue and recovery efforts. The Illinois State Police was recognized for its dedication and leadership in providing command and control of "Task Force Illinois" and deployment of special law enforcement capabilities to assist with search and rescue efforts in Louisiana. Responding to the EMAC was a contingency of Illinois State Police Tactical Response Teams, Chicago Police Department SWAT Officers, and members of the Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS). Individuals from these organizations assembled to create "Task Force Illinois." This group of 300 dedicated officers from 112 state, county and local law enforcement agencies in Illinois provided valuable services to the State of Louisiana. This group also included officers from the



Secretary of State Police which assisted with life-saving search and rescue efforts, and the Department of Natural Resources which deployed dedicated law enforcement officers, and provided watercraft to supported search and rescue efforts in Louisiana.

The Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) coordinated the deployment of more than 950 dedicated firefighters, paramedics and essential fire support equipment that ensured the continuation of critical, public safety services in New Orleans and ten surrounding areas. During the MABAS six-week commitment, personnel assisted in the vaccination of residents, structural searches, water rescues, rendered support to Louisiana firefighters and their families, rebuilt fire stations and communication centers and other humanitarian missions. From the initial notification from EMAC to deployment was less than 24-hours.



The Illinois Department of Military Affairs deployed over 1,000 committed soldiers and aviators to the region to assist with medical, transportation, maintenance, supply, security, clergy, and aerial interdiction operations.





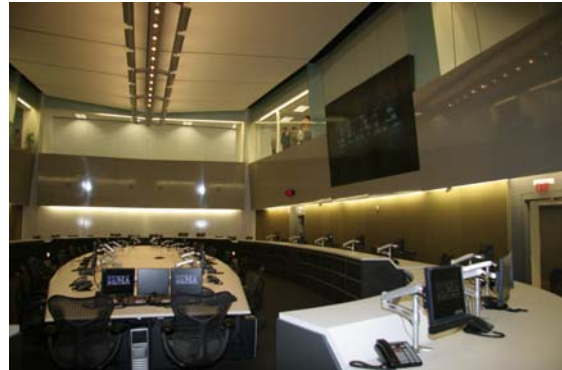
## Illinois' State Emergency Operations Center



On October 26, 2005, Illinois' new State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) was dedicated furthering the state's abilities to prevent and respond to natural and man-made disasters. The state-of-the-art facility will help bring together key decision makers and equip them with cutting-edge technology to better protect the lives and property of Illinois' residents for decades to come.

The new center facilitates the ability to make coordinated decisions under the most stressful conditions by putting the appropriate decision makers around the same table and enabling them to share the same real-time information in the best possible emergency management environment.

The State Emergency Operations Center merges the State Incident Response Center (SIRC), the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) 24-hour Communications Center, the Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center (STIC) and the Radiological Emergency Assessment Center (REAC) under one roof. Until the opening of this facility, these entities were housed in three separate locations throughout Springfield.



At the heart of the new 50,000 square foot SEOC is the SIRC, where more than 75 decision makers from state agencies and other response organizations can gather during emergencies to coordinate resources for response efforts. The SIRC hosts two 12-foot by 18-foot video display walls enabling decision makers to simultaneously view a variety of disaster-related information, including live footage from disaster sites, weather tracking, mapping, status tracking of mission response and live news coverage of the disaster. Breakout rooms adjacent to the SIRC allow up to 120 additional



people to meet and work on tasks in support of the response effort.

Standing members of the SIRC include: IEMA; the Illinois State Police; the Illinois Department of Military Affairs; the Illinois Office of the State Fire Marshal; IEMA's Division of Nuclear Safety; the Illinois Department of Transportation Highways and Aviation; the Illinois Commerce Commission; the Illinois Department of Corrections; the American Red Cross; the Illinois Department of Public Health; the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency; the Illinois Department of Central Management Services; the Illinois Department of Agriculture; the Illinois Department of Natural Resources; and the Illinois Secretary of State Police. Other state agencies and organizations are involved in the SIRC depending on the nature of disaster.





In September 2003, Illinois received a \$9.3 million grant from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to build the new SEOC. That represented the second largest grant awarded in the nation under that program. With the facility now open, Illinois becomes the first state in the nation that received an SEOC grant to complete construction. Total cost for the new SEOC and technology for use in the facility is \$19 million. In addition to the federal grant, the state provided a \$3.1 million match in construction bond

money including \$20,000 from IEMA. Funding from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the Illinois Terrorism Task Force totaling \$6 million was provided for state-of-the-art technology in the new facility. Exelon, which operates six nuclear power stations in Illinois, also contributed \$800,000 for the REAC and technology used to monitor conditions in and around nuclear power stations. Legislation that brought the new EOC to fruition was sponsored by Illinois Senator Debbie Halverson and Representative Willie Delgado.



CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD  
CONSTRUCT STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER  
# 054-001-001  
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

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**Illinois Homeland Security Funds  
2005 Expenditure Report**

**State Homeland Security Grant Program  
Federal Fiscal Year 2005**

Program	Budget	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	\$ 35,298,886.00	\$ 4,984,147.15	\$ 30,314,738.85
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention	\$ 12,835,595.00	\$ 2,672,197.49	\$ 10,163,761.51
Citizen Corps	\$ 448,119.00	\$ 35,299.73	\$ 412,819.27
Metropolitan Medical Response System	\$ 227,592.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 227,592.00
Buffer Zone Protection	\$ 4,348,120.00	\$ 108,645.80	\$ 4,239,474.20
<b>FY2005 Totals</b>	<b>\$ 53,158,312.00</b>	<b>\$ 7,800,290.17</b>	<b>\$ 45,358,385.83</b>

**Urban Area Security Initiative  
Federal Fiscal Year 2005**

Program	Budget	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Area Security Initiative	\$ 48,000,000.00	\$ 44,404.00	\$ 47,955,596.00
Transit Security Grant	\$12,450,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 12,450,000.00
<b>FY2005 Totals</b>	<b>\$ 60,450,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 44,404.00</b>	<b>\$ 60,405,596.00</b>

**State Homeland Security Grant Program  
Federal Fiscal Year 2004**

Program	Budget	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	\$ 55,841,000.00	\$ 36,547,597.46	\$ 19,293,402.54
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention	\$ 16,570,000.00	\$ 10,063,582.82	\$ 6,506,147.18
Citizen Corps	\$ 1,160,000.00	\$ 566,355.32	\$ 593,644.68
<b>FY2004 Totals</b>	<b>\$ 73,571,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 47,177,535.60</b>	<b>\$ 26,393,194.40</b>



**Urban Area Security Initiative  
Federal Fiscal Year 2004**

Program	Budget	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Area Security Initiative	\$ 39,427,251.00	\$ 2,277,753.82	\$ 37,149,497.18
<b>FY2004 Totals</b>	<b>\$ 39,427,251.00</b>	<b>\$ 2,277,753.82</b>	<b>\$ 37,149,497.18</b>

**State Homeland Security Grant Program  
Federal Fiscal Year 2003 Part II**

Program	Budget	Expenditures	Balance
First Responder Preparedness	\$ 43,338,000.00	\$ 33,947,665.81	\$ 9,390,334.19
Critical Infrastructure Preparedness	\$ 6,667,000.00	\$ 6,162,444.81	\$ 504,555.19
<b>FY2003 Part II Totals</b>	<b>\$ 50,005,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 40,110,110.62</b>	<b>\$ 9,894,889.38</b>

**Urban Area Security Initiative  
Federal Fiscal Year 2003 Part II**

Program	Budget	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Area Security Initiative	\$ 29,975,733.00	\$ 10,909,491.41	\$ 19,066,241.59
<b>FY2003 Part II Totals</b>	<b>\$ 29,975,733.00</b>	<b>\$ 10,909,491.41</b>	<b>\$ 19,066,241.59</b>

**State Homeland Security Grant Program  
Federal Fiscal Year 2003 Part I**

Program	Budget	Expenditures	Balance
Administration	\$ 1,325,000.00	\$ 840,916.00	\$ 484,084.00
Equipment	\$ 13,248,000.00	\$ 13,187,160.41	\$ 60,839.59
Training	\$ 994,000.00	\$ 943,288.82	\$ 50,771.18
Exercises	\$ 3,312,000.00	\$ 2,735,443.34	\$ 576,556.66
<b>FY2003 Part I Totals</b>	<b>\$ 18,879,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 17,706,808.57</b>	<b>\$ 1,172,251.43</b>



## Glossary of Acronyms

APR	-	Air Purifying Respirator
ATA	-	American Truckers Association
BNSF	-	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway
CAD	-	Computer Aided Dispatch
CART	-	Combined Agency Response Team
CBD	-	Central Business District
CBRNE	-	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or High-Yield Explosive
CCTV	-	Closed Caption Television
CDD	-	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CERT	-	Community Emergency Response Team
CHF	-	Computerized Hot Files
CIA	-	Central Intelligence Agency
COG	-	Councils of Government
CPD	-	Chicago Police Department
CPPP	-	Community Preparedness Planning Process
CRI	-	Cities Readiness Initiative
CSEPP	-	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Plan
CST	-	Civil Support Team
DHS	-	Department of Homeland Security
DMAIL	-	Department of Military Affairs of Illinois
EAS	-	Emergency Alert System
EMA	-	Emergency Management Agency
EMAC	-	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMnet	-	Emergency Management network
EMS	-	Emergency Management Services
EOC	-	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	-	Emergency Operations Plan
ERT	-	Emergency Response Team
ERT: BC	-	Emergency Response to Terrorism: Basic Concepts
ESDA	-	Emergency Services and Disaster Agency
FBI	-	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	-	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	-	Federal Highway Administration
FLIR	-	Forward Looking InfraRed systems
FUSA	-	First U.S. Army
GIS	-	Geographic Information Systems
HAZMAT	-	Hazardous Material
IACP	-	Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police
I-CASE	-	Incident/Case report module
I-CLEAR	-	Illinois Citizen and Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting system
ICRI	-	Illinois Cities Readiness Initiative
ICS	-	Incident Command System
IDOA	-	Illinois Department of Agriculture
IDOC	-	Illinois Department of Corrections
IDOT	-	Illinois Department of Transportation



IDOT-A	-	Illinois Department of Transportation – Airports
IDOT-H	-	Illinois Department of Transportation – Highways
IDPH	-	Illinois Department of Public Health
IEMA	-	Illinois Emergency Management Agency
IEMMAS	-	Illinois Emergency Management Mutual Aid System
IESMA	-	Illinois Emergency Services Management Association
IFSI	-	Illinois Fire Service Institute
IHF	-	Illinois Hot Files
IJJIS	-	Illinois Integrated Justice Information Systems
ILEAS	-	Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System
ILERT	-	Illinois Livestock Emergency Response Tool
ILETSB	-	Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board
IMAT	-	Incident Management Assistance Teams
IMERT	-	Illinois Medical Emergency Response Teams
IML	-	Illinois Municipal League
ING	-	Illinois National Guard
IPC	-	Illinois Poison Control
IPHMAS	-	Illinois Public Health Mutual Aid System
IPRA	-	Illinois Plan for Radiological Accidents
IPS	-	Illinois Pharmaceutical Stockpile
IREACH	-	Illinois Radio Emergency Assistance Channel
IRF	-	Initial Reaction Force
ISP	-	Illinois State Police
ITECS	-	Illinois Transportation Emergency Communications Systems
ITTF	-	Illinois Terrorism Task Force
IWIN	-	Illinois Wireless Information Network
JOC	-	Joint Operations Center
JTTF	-	Joint Terrorism Task Force
LEADS	-	Law Enforcement Agencies Data Systems
MABAS	-	Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
MERCI	-	Medical Emergency Response Communications of Illinois
NCIC	-	National Crime Information Center
NFPA	-	National Fire Protection Association
NG	-	National Guard
NIBRS	-	National Incident Based Reporting System
NIMS	-	National Incident Management System
NIPAS	-	Northern Illinois Police Alarm System
NIOSH	-	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NLETS	-	National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
NRP	-	National Response Plan
OCT	-	Office of Counter Terrorism
ODP	-	Office for Domestic Preparedness
OSFM	-	Office of the State Fire Marshall
PKI	-	Public Key Infrastructure
PPE	-	Personal Protective Equipment
PSA	-	Public Service Announcement
QRF	-	Quick Reaction Force
RAID	-	Reconnaissance and Aerial Interdiction Detachment
RCT	-	Regional Containment Team
RDD	-	Radiological Dispersal Devices



RFP	-	Request for Proposal
RHIDE	-	Response Handbook for Incidents, Disasters and Emergencies
RICP	-	Regional Institute for Community Policing
RTC	-	Regional Training Center
SABER	-	Sounding of the Atmosphere using Broadband Emission of Radiometry
SAME	-	Specific Area Message Encoding
SEOC	-	State Emergency Operations Center
SLATT	-	State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training
SLGCP	-	State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness
SNS	-	Strategic National Stockpile
STIC	-	Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center
SWMD	-	State Weapons of Mass Destruction
SWMDT	-	State Weapons of Mass Destruction Team
TDM	-	Travel Demand Management
TOPOFF	-	Top Official
TRT	-	Technical Rescue Team
UPS	-	Uninterruptible Power Supplies
USAR	-	Urban Search and Rescue
VACIS	-	Vehicle and Cargo Inspection System
VIPS	-	Volunteers in Police Service
VISTA	-	Volunteers in Service to America
VMST	-	Volunteer Management Support Team
WMD	-	Weapons of Mass Destruction

