

Access to ILEAS Systems Policy

Issue

Currently, the general rule is that two passwords are issued to each agency. There are some exceptions when more are issued as needed or special team commanders have access. The decision as to who in the agency has access via the passwords is one made by the Chief or Sheriff. However, there have been some cases lately of chiefs or sheriffs getting arrested, suspended or otherwise potentially compromised.

Staff has assumed in the past that when there is a suspension or termination of a chief, then password access to ILEAS data is terminated. However, there was a case recently when a sitting sheriff was arrested for public indecency. It was widely reported that he was not working and that the chief deputy was running the agency. That turned out to be wrong information and the sheriff is still in office pending the criminal case proceeding.

There is a concern that access to the ILEAS database should not be provided to someone with a pending criminal case. However, where to draw the line has been difficult to determine. Criminal arrests are one thing. What if there is actual intelligence developed by a law enforcement agency that a chief or sheriff is engaged in ongoing criminal activity and ILEAS is aware? Does ILEAS bear any responsibility to restrict access to online sensitive data? One of the suggestions has been made to terminate access when someone with a password has been suspended from their position by proper authority. Then in the cases where there are pending criminal cases, the official is still working and the staff has concerns, the issue is decided by the Board in full.

Requested Board Action

Staff requests the Governing Board discusses the issue and provides policy guidance.

Open Meetings Act Training

Issue

A new law effective January 1, 2012 went into effect requiring public officials on applicable boards to complete Open Meetings Act online training. All of the Governing Board members are required to complete the training. They have until the end of the year to do it. Anyone who joins the Board after January 1 has 90 days to complete the training (even if that's sooner than the end of the year.) They have to file their completion certificate with ILEAS. Here is the link to the public act that added the training requirements. The additions are underlined. <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/publicacts/fulltext.asp?Name=097-0504&GA=97>. Here's the link to the training. <http://foia.ilattorneygeneral.net/>

Requested Board Action

Staff requests that the Governing Board members complete the training as soon as possible and send the completion certificates to Mick MCAvoy.

Proposed Legislation

Update to Letter Sent To Board

President Mark Beckwith, Jim Page, Pete Smith and Pat Carey met with Sen. John Millner on January 19, 2012 and discussed proposed legislation as outlined in the letter send to the Board January 16, 2012. Illinois Sheriffs' Association Executive Director Greg Sullivan also participated in this meeting by phone. See the documents regarding this proposal attached herein. On January 20, 2012, Board members Schneider and Hagen met with Representatives Chapin Rose, Naomi Jakobsson and Chad Hayes at the ILEAS Training Center. Along with Jim Page, several local chiefs and sheriff attended as did R.T. Finney, current President of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police.

As a result of those meetings, the proposed language is being adjusted by the Illinois Senate GOP legal staff and will be submitted to the Legal Research Bureau by its deadline of the 27th. The legislation will require the

insurance companies to collect a \$1 annual surcharge on every vehicle required to have insurance in Illinois. A rough estimate is that, if it passes in this form, the ILEAS Fund in the State Treasury could realize approximately \$9 million annually. The bill will be submitted in the Senate by Millner and possibly Senator Mike Frerichs.

Everyone in the General Assembly in the discussion has warned us that this is an election year and fee increases – or in this case, a new fee – and especially in this economic environment will be a hard sell. They emphasized that our membership MUST actively support the bill once it is submitted. More will follow on this as it progresses.

Requested Board Action

Request that the Governing Board discuss the legislation and consider a resolution supporting it.

ISPERN

Update

ITTF approved using Interoperable Communications Grant Program funds previously dedicated to an IREACH patch be repurposed to ISPERN.

An MOU agreement with the Illinois State Police has been reached and is attached. We are awaiting the State Police Director's signature. An ad hoc committee chaired by Russ Gentry was created to quickly determine the specific equipment needed and to outline the implementation process. Representatives from the ITTF Communications Committee, Illinois State Police and the Illinois Emergency Management Agency are represented on this ad hoc committee.

Requested Board Action

Staff requests the Board approve the MOU agreement with the Illinois State Police and the expenditure of up to \$900,000 for the purchase of VHF band base stations from the State master contract vendor (Motorola) for the purpose of replacing the current ISPERN base stations.

Mobile Field Force Mission

Issue

The Mobile Field Force Teams were originally funded and developed with Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program funds. All uses of the funds had to be tied to terrorism issues. The mobile field forces original primary purpose was Regional Distribution Site Security Teams to protect vaccine/biological Strategic National Stockpile security elements. However, since the beginning, it was envisioned and implemented as a Law Enforcement Patrol Team (proposed NIMS Resource Type). See the mission statement and function of the Mobile Field Forces from the policy manual adopted by the Governing Board:

Civil disturbances, public demonstrations and other events involving large or disorderly crowds require skillful response by police agencies. Specific training and tactics are necessary to quickly diffuse volatile situations. State of the art police practice involves using the mobile field force concept for these situations.

Mission Statement

ILEAS Regional Distribution Site Security Teams (RDSST's) provide a rapid, organized and disciplined response to civil disorder that may occur during distribution of pharmaceuticals from the National Strategic Stockpile or other weapons of mass destruction incidents. Operational deployment for other crowd control events serves to build team cohesiveness and expertise as well as furthering the ILEAS mission of mutual aid, emergency response and the combining of resources for public safety.

Function

The RDSST is designed to provide rapid, organized and disciplined response to civil disorder, crowd control or other tactical situations involving both the distribution of pharmaceuticals from the National Strategic Stockpile as well as other events. RDSST's are based on the mobile field force concept which is basically a platoon of police officers of various ranks with a leader. Tactics used are based on small squad tactics developed by the Office of Domestic Preparedness as well as the more traditional Mobile Field Force tactics. Officers are from ILEAS member agencies in the same region. A team generally consists of four squads and may be supplemented by specialized units from ILEAS member agencies.

The RDSST may be utilized to:

- Provide security at sites where pharmaceuticals from the National Strategic Stockpile are being distributed.
- Provide evacuation assistance related to weapons of mass destruction.
- Rescue victims or police officers under hazardous conditions.
- Apprehend multiple offenders in crowd situations.
- Isolate areas of civil disorder or disaster by the use of large, organized perimeters.
- Control or disburse unruly crowds.
- Other assignments as required or directed by ILEAS.
- Act as the first response to EMAC requests from other states.

In recent years the teams have been utilized as an organized team response to disasters. They have been used as a Law Enforcement Patrol Team as described in a 2009 FEMA NIMS Interim guidance for Resource types. These teams have become the preferred method of responding to disasters requiring lengthy or large deployments that exceed the capability of standard "car" mutual aid plans. Examples include the recent flooding or tornado aftermath that requires an extended law enforcement presence.

One team in particular, the NIPAS Mobile Field Force team, agreed to be a Mobile Field Force for general deployment only for NIPAS agencies and only for regional distribution site security missions outside the NIPAS communities. There has also been an understanding that if there is a State of Federal disaster declaration, the NIPAS team will assist (i.e., Ohio River flooding last May). However, recent meetings with NIPAS officials revealed that the NIPAS Mobile Field Force has been focused more on the civil unrest and distribution site security priority and less on the Law Enforcement Patrol Team mission. Additionally, there has been an issue with agencies wanting to activate or join a mobile field force that are located inside the NIPAS area but not NIPAS members.

President Beckwith, Page and Carey have met with NIPAS officials in order to iron out the differences. As ILEAS' resources shrink and difficult decisions about what gets funded become more common, it has become apparent that ILEAS must review mission and functional statements of all the special teams so that funding decisions by the Board can be based on mission need. In order to clarify the issue and to work out a final agreement with NIPAS, ILEAS must officially review the Mobile Field Force Mission Statement and Functional Duties. The current policy is not exact on this issue. It outlines following functions:

- Rescue victims or police officers under hazardous conditions.
- Isolate areas of civil disorder or disaster by the use of large, organized perimeters.
- Other assignments as required or directed by ILEAS.
- Act as the first response to EMAC requests from other states.

The use of Mobile Field Forces as Law Enforcement Patrol Teams is implied herein, but not as an expressed mission. The mission of Law Enforcement Patrol Teams was outlined by FEMA as:

- Patrol Teams will be capable of delivering the following basic, 24/7, law enforcement services within a designated geographic area:
 - Promote peace and civil order to protect people and property.
 - Control crowds.
 - Render general police assistance to all in need.

- **Prevent and detect crime.**
- **Respond to calls for service and enforce the local/state criminal laws if necessary.**
- **Arrest violators.**
- **Provide perimeter control/security of high value facilities or supplies.**
- **Promote traffic safety and enforce vehicle and traffic laws.**

Requested Board Action

Staff requests the Board review the current mission and function of Mobile Field Forces. Staff further suggests that the Board adopt the Law Enforcement Patrol Team mission description into the current Mobile Field Force mission and functions.

School and Campus Security Training Program

Report Submitted by Ellis and Ellis Consulting

Preparedness Activities

- Since July, a total of 835 participants have attended one of our 30 planning, training or exercise programs designed to enhance the capacity of K12 schools and higher education institutions to mitigate, prevent, respond to and recover from all hazard emergencies or disasters.
- A total of 23 programs were delivered for K-12 schools and 7 for higher education institutions.
- The “Creating an Action Plan: Forming School Critical Incident Response Teams” was presented to the Peoria Diocese Schools attended by administrators from 17 Catholic schools.
- Two programs were delivered to Chicago City Colleges attended by campus officials from all seven colleges to assist them with planning and developing Campus Behavioral Threat Assessment Teams.
- A 3-day Campus CERT class was completed for graduate students at Benedictine University in Lisle, August 19-21st. The DuPage County Office of Emergency Management assisted with planning and delivery of this course.
- A 3-day Multi-Hazard Emergency Planning for Higher Education (L363) was piloted at Benedictine University September 19-21st with attendance from four universities.
- Incident Response to Terrorist Bombing courses were hosted at Moline, Bloomington, Springfield and Champaign. A partnership was formed with the Transportation Security Administration to provide a live explosive demonstrations following training coordinated with local or state bomb teams servicing these areas. The target audience includes local law enforcement officers, fire services, hazardous materials specialists, campus police, higher education public safety officials and local emergency managers.
- Three SCSTP courses are scheduled in December including delivery of an incident command system for schools course which has been specially adapted for a largely Hispanic work force at East Aurora High School District. Course materials have been converted into Spanish and a real-time interpreter will assist our instructors with presentation.

Program Planning

- A proposal have been submitted to develop an intermediate level Behavioral Threat Assessment course focusing on enhancing the capacity of team members to build critical interview skills, detect deception and elicit information to determine if a subject of concern (persons making threats or exhibiting aberrant behavior) actually poses a threat.
- A second proposal expands on the approved development of teacher training video on demonstrate immediate actions for lockdown, shelter-in-place, and evacuation. A computer based training for K12

administrators, teachers and support staff, similar to the online IEMA NIMS courses would be created and hosted at a state agency, regional office of education or other source. The program would be a self-paced tutorial, with learner testing and generate a certificate for certification requirements or continuing education credit.

- ILEAS was awarded a small grant from the Cook County Urban Area Special Initiative to deliver school and campus preparedness courses within Cook County. The grant will fund 10-12 one day courses.

Success Story

- Dr. Mark Neiberg, Coordinator of School Discipline, Support Service & Section 504 at Waukegan Public Schools strongly endorsed the “Student Behavioral Threat Assessment” course at a district-wide in-service training on November 30, 2011. Dr. Neiberg, who is also a licensed attorney, told the participants he had attended this training last winter and on the following day he put this knowledge and process model into action to successfully resolve a student threat to kill a person at school. He told his colleagues, “This training is outstanding. You are going to walk away with new skills and knowledge that is practical and can apply to daily practice. This training is the key to unlock your handcuffs in dealing with these situations.”