WHEATLAND TOWNSHIP, WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS RESOLUTION #25-12-R

A RESOLUTION OF THE WHEATLAND TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT ADOPTING THE PACE SUBURBAN BUS DIVISION SYSTEM SECURITY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN

WHEREAS, the Wheatland Township Government is committed to the safety and security of its employees, facilities, and the public it serves; and

WHEREAS, the Pace Suburban Bus Division has developed a comprehensive System Security and Emergency Preparedness Plan (SSEPP), revised September 23, 2022, which outlines procedures for addressing security threats, emergency incidents, and natural disasters; and

WHEREAS, the Wheatland Township Government, recognizing the value of such a detailed and proactive plan, has reviewed the Pace SSEPP and finds it to be a suitable framework for its own security and emergency management needs; and

WHEREAS, the adoption of this plan will formalize the Township's commitment to security, enhance coordination with local public safety agencies, and provide clear procedures for all personnel in the event of a critical incident.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Trustees of the Wheatland Township Government that:

Section 1: Adoption of Policy. The Wheatland Township Government hereby adopts the Pace Suburban Bus Division System Security and Emergency Preparedness Plan for its transportation program.

Section 2: Scope. This policy shall apply to all employees, volunteers, contractors, facilities, and operations of the Wheatland Township Government Participating in PACE program.

Section 3: Implementation. The designated officers of the Wheatland Township Government are hereby authorized and directed to implement and enforce this policy, including the development of local procedures, training programs, and coordination protocols as outlined in the adopted plan.

Section 4: Policy Availability. The full text of the adopted policy shall be made available to all affected employees.

Section 5: Supersession. This resolution and the adopted policy shall supersede any previous security or emergency preparedness policies of the Wheatland Township Government.

Section 6: Severability. If any section or provision of this resolution or the adopted policy is deemed invalid by a court of law, the remaining sections and provisions shall remain in full force and effect.

ADOPTED AND APPROVED this 14th day of August, 2025, by the Wheatland Township Board of Trustees, Will County, Illinois.

	<u>Aye</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>Absent</u>
Supervisor Michael Crowner	·		
Trustee Mary Frances	·		
Trustee Matt Glowiak	- 	- -	
Trustee Jeff Klein	- 	- <u></u> -	
Trustee Margaret Tyson			
Approved:		Attest:	
Supervisor Michael Crowner	 	Clerk Terry Jones	

EXHIBIT A

PACE

SYSTEM SECURITY AND

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN







REVISED: September 23, 2022

NOTE: DIGITAL VERSION; CAN BE PRINTED FOR HARD COPIES

(WHEN ACCESSING DIGITAL VERSION, ALL TEXT IN <u>BLUE</u> CAN BE CLICKED TO ACCESS REFERENCED POINT)

(KEYWORD SEARCH CAN BE CONDUCTED BY PRESSING CTRL+F)

Page Control Chart

Date	Revision	Description of Change
	Digital Version	Digital version created; saved on shared drive
7/13/2016	Appendix A	Updated for re-formatting purposes
	Appendix J;	Updated Appendix J (Annual Security Initiatives/
1/1/2019	Appendix M;	Training); Appendices M and P (Contact Lists); general
	Appendix P	edits/clean-up
	Appendix H;	Updated Appendix H (CTAN Contacts); Appendix J
9/20/2019	Appendix J;	(Hold Harmless Agreement Listing); Appendix P
	Appendix P	(Internal Staff Contacts); general edits/clean-up
2/9/2021	Appendix D:	Updated Appendices M and P (Contact Lists):
2/9/2021	Appendix D.	Organizational Structure: Appendix D: Bomb threat
	<u> </u>	1

Requests for interpretation of this document and suggestions for changes should be addressed to the person listed below:

Department Manager, Safety, Training, and Security Pace Fox Valley Central Training



Table of Contents

Executive Summary

Core Element Descriptions

- Driver Selection
- Driver/Employee Training
- Vehicle Maintenance
- Drug and Alcohol Abuse Programs

System Security and Emergency Preparedness Program

- Section 1: Introduction to System Security and Emergency Preparedness
 - 1.1: Background
 - 1.2: Authority
 - 1.3: Purpose, Goals and Objectives of SSEP Program
 - 1.4: Scope
- Section 2: Transit System Description
 - 2.1: Organizational Structure
 - 2.2: Operating Characteristics and Service
 - 2.3: Vehicles and Facilities
 - 2.4: Measures of Service
- Section 3: SSEP Program Roles and Responsibilities
 - 3.1: Mission
 - 3.2: Division of Responsibilities
 - 3.3: Existing SSEP Capabilities and Practices
 - 3.4: Training and Exercising
 - 3.5: Coordination with Local Public Safety Agencies
 - 3.6: Coordination with Other Transit Agencies
- Section 4: Threat and Vulnerability Resolution Process
 - 4.1: Threat and Vulnerability Identification
- Section 5: Evaluation and Modification of the SSEPP
 - 5.1: Evaluation
 - 5.2: Modification and Updates

Appendices

Appendix A: Vehicle Safety Program Implications (Safety Plan)

Appendix B: Security/Emergency Capabilities and Points of Emphasis

- Points of Emphasis
- BASE Checklist (Updated May 2018)

Appendix C: Security and Emergency Considerations

- Emergency Response Planning, Coordination, and Training Considerations
- System Security Considerations

Appendix D: Bomb Threat Checklist and Procedures

- Operations Bulletin [With Bomb Phone Threat Forms]
- Guidelines for Handling Phone Threats
- Suspicious Package and Bomb Threat Memo
- <u>Letter Bombs A Basic Guide</u> [With Informational Postings]
- Bomb Threat Procedures

Appendix E: Emergency Telephone Directory

- Local/Suburban Police Departments (Alphabetical Includes Addresses)
- State and County Police Departments
- Chicago Police Department
- Local/Suburban Police Departments (by Location Phone Numbers Only)

Appendix F: Grant Information

Appendix G: Tips on Reporting Criminal Activity

- Dispatch Form
- Accident/Incident Reporting Form
- Supervisor Investigation Report

Appendix H: Emergency Action Plans (Contingency Plans for Recovery)

- Corporate Contingency Plans for Recovery
 - I: Introductory Statement
 - II: General Information
 - III: Emergency Situation and Procedures
- Chicago Transit Alert Network (CTAN) Quick Reference Guide
- Emergency Management Network (EMNet) Basics

- Intelligent Bus System (IBS) Contingency Plan
- Pandemic Influenza Emergency Preparedness
- Pace Contingency Plan for Recovery Severe Weather Preparation Plan

Appendix I: Emergency Procedures (MIS) (Information at MIS Data Center)

Appendix J: Memorandum Regarding Coordination with First Responders

- 2003-2014; 2017-2021 Security Initiatives
 - 2018 2017 2014 2013 2012 2011 2010
 - <u>2009</u> <u>2008</u> <u>2007</u> <u>2006</u> <u>2005</u> <u>2004</u> <u>2003</u>
- Hold Harmless Agreements (Updated September 2021)
- Release and Hold Harmless Agreement [Sample]
- Emergency Services Policy Memo
- National Incident Management System (NIMS) Memo and Ordinance
- Headquarters Building Access Card Policy

Appendix K: Threat and Vulnerability Assessment Forms

- Critical Asset Threat and Vulnerability Assessment Memo
- Critical Asset Threat and Vulnerability Assessment Form [Sample]

Appendix L: Memorandum of Executive Approval

- SSEPP Approval Memo
- SSPP Approval Memo

Appendix M: Contacts and Other Resources

- Local
- State
- Federal
- Other Resources

Appendix N: National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS)

- NTAS Memo
- Pace Security Procedures Memo

Appendix O: System Safety Program Plan (SSPP) (Safety Plan)

• I. Introduction

1.1: Definition

1.2: Purpose

1.3: Applicability

1.4: Objectives

- 1.5: Regulatory Agencies
- II. System Description
 - 2.1: Background
 - 2.2: Scope of Transit Service
 - 2.3: Operating Environment
 - 2.4: Organizational Structure
 - 2.5: Revenue Services
 - 2.6: Safety and Training
 - 2.7: Line Employees
 - 2.8: Regional Transportation Authority
 - 2.9: Current Safety Capabilities and Practices
 - 2.10: Equipment and Facilities
- III. System Safety Program Plan
 - 3.1: Introduction
 - 3.2: Department Manager, Safety, Training and Security
 - 3.3: Authority and Activities of Safety, Training and Security Department
 - 3.4: Safety Responsibilities of Other Departments
 - 3.5: Revenue Services
 - 3.6: System Safety Program Plan Review Board
- IV. System Safety Program Plan Requirements
 - 4.1: Introduction
 - Exhibit I
 - 4.2: System Safety Program Plan Methodology
 - 4.3: System Safety Program Plan Tasks
- V. Implementation and Maintenance
 - 5.1: Program Schedule
 - 5.2: Program Audit
 - 5.3: Management Review of System Safety Assurance Programs

Appendix P: Detailed CPR Materials Found in Appendix H

• Pace Corporate Notification Log (Updated May 2021)

Appendix Q: Security Vehicle Inspection Check List [DHS; September 2021]

• Available via Pace internet

Appendix R: Post – 9/11 Security Action and Documentation

- Guidelines of System Security
- Terrorism Training PowerPoint
- Threat Guidelines: What's a Threat?
- Contract/Vendor Vehicle Identification Policy [With Example]

- Pace Tri-Fold Pamphlet
- FEMA Tri-Fold Pamphlet
- Inspection Form

Exhibits

Exhibit 1: Application Criteria

- **Application Criteria Memo**
- New Hire Background Check Procedures Operations Bulletin
- Hiring Procedures
- Application Criteria
- Exhibit 2: Pre-Trip Inspection Form (Safety Plan)
- Exhibit 3: Vehicle, Facility and Equipment Manual (Safety Plan)
- Exhibit 4: Drug and Alcohol Procedure (Safety Plan)

Exhibit 5: Organizational Chart

• Pace Organizational Chart

Exhibit 6: Pace Carrier List

- Available as a .pdf file
- Compiled .pdf file includes:

 - Operating Divisions • Fixed Route Municipal Carriers

• Other Pace Contacts • Private Fixed Route Contract Carriers

- Pace City Paratransit Services Office
- City of Chicago Paratransit Service
- ADA Suburban Paratransit Providers
- Other ADA Providers

Exhibit 7: Vehicle List (Found at South Holland Acceptance)

Exhibit 8: Security Information to Riders

- TransitWatch Information
- Assault Warning
- 'Be Alert' Car Card
- 'TransitWatch' Car Card

Exhibit 9: Supplemental Information for Pace's SSEPP (Communications Plan)

Introduction

- Preparation
 - Identifying Possible Crisis Situations
 - In All Cases
 - Background Information
 - Community Relations
- Giving Out Information/Spokesperson
- Notification
 - Internal Notification
 - Public Agency Notification
 - Media Notification

Exhibit 10: Safety and Security Procedures

- Operations Bulletins, Memorandums, and Documents:
 - (Available HERE as a compiled .pdf file)
 - 'Workplace Violence' Memo
 - 'Pace Safety/Security Brochure' Memo
 - FTA Employee Guide to System Security (Bus Operations)
 - FTA Employee Guide to System Security (Bus Maintenance)
 - 'Prevent A Catastrophe Everyday' Tri-Fold Pamphlet
 - 'Alert Level Unchanged' (9/30/2011) Operations Bulletin
 - 'Increased Security Awareness' (5/13/2011) Operations Bulletin
 - 'Increased Security Awareness' (8/31/2011) Operations Bulletins (All Operating Employees)
 - 'Increased Security Awareness' (8/31/2011) Operations Bulletin (Regional Managers)
 - 'September 11th Anniversary/Operation RAILSAFE (8/31/2011)
 Operations Bulletin
 - 'DriveCam Recorded Events Policy' (5/21/2012) Operations Bulletin
 - 'Village of Niles/Highland Park Transit Covert Alarms' (3/23/2012) Operations Bulletin
 - 'Downgrade of Security Level' (5/24/2012) Operations Bulletin
 - 'Increased Security Awareness' (5/16/2012) Operations Bulletin (Regional Managers)
 - 'Increased Security Awareness' (5/16/2012) Operations Bulletin (All Operating Employees)
 - 'Increased Security Awareness' (5/16/2012) Operations Bulletin (Paratransit/Contract Carrier Service Providers)
 - 'Emergency Chain of Command NATO Conference' (5/16/2012) Operations Bulletin
 - 'Criminal Disturbance Procedures' (5/17/2012) Operations Bulletin

- 'How to Handle a Bomb Threat Call' (5/16/2012) Operations Bulletin
- Procedure for Passenger Illness or Injury When Bodily Fluid Is Present

Exhibit 11: After Hours Emergency Phone Procedures for Outside Agencies

• Emergency Call Procedures

Exhibit 12: CTA Evacuation Plans – Rail Contingency Plan (Available on Flash Drive)

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABS – Automatic Braking System

APTA – American Public Transportation Association

BASE – Baseline Assessment for Security Enhancement (conducted by TSA)

BDS - Biohazard Detection System

CERT - Combined/Community Emergency Response Teams

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations

CPTED – Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

CTA – Chicago Transit Authority

CTAN – Chicago Transit Alert Network

DHS – Department of Homeland Security

DOT – Department of Transportation

EMNet – Emergency Management Network

EOC – Emergency Operations Center

FBI – Federal Bureau of Investigation

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

FIAT – Felony Investigation and Tactical

FTA – Federal Transportation Authority

IBS – Intelligent Bus System

ICS – Incident Command System

IDOT – Illinois Department of Transportation

IED – Improvised Explosive Device

ILEAS – Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System

IPTA – Illinois Public Transportation Association

LED – Light-Emitting Diode

MABAS – Mutual Aid Box Alarm System

MIS – Management Information Services

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding

NIMS – National Incident Management System

NIPAS – Northern Illinois Police Alarm System

NIPSTA- Northeastern Illinois Public Safety Training Academy

NTAS – National Terrorism Advisory System

OEM – Office of Emergency Management

PIO – Public Information Officer

POC – Point of Contact

PPE – Personal Protective Equipment

RTA – Regional Transportation Authority

RTSWG – Regional Transit Security Working Group

SOP – Standard Operating Procedure

SRT – Special Response Team

SSEP – System Security and Emergency Preparedness

SSI – Sensitive Security Information

SSPP – System Safety Program Plan

SWAT – Special Weapons And Tactics Team

TSA – Transportation Safety Administration

USPS – United States Postal Service

WMD – Weapon(s) of Mass Destruction

Glossary

After-Action Reports	Documents that assess performance during disaster exercises and
(AAR)	disaster incidents. After-action reports document successes and
	shortcomings and provide an improvement plan for resolving
	identified gaps.
American Public	A national association composed of public and private organizations
Transportation	that work to strengthen and improve public transportation and ensure
Association (APTA)	availability and accessibility to all Americans in communities across
	the country.
Best Practices	Peer-validated techniques, procedures, and solutions solidly grounded in actual experience in operations, training, and exercises. (Note: Exercise After Action Reports (AARs) should identify lessons and highlight exemplary practices. Many of these can be found on the Lessons Learned Information Sharing Program webpage, where the Department of Homeland Security and Federal Emergency Management Agency have consolidated their lessons learned/best
	practices portal.)
Contingency Plan	Targets a specific issue or event that arises during the course of disaster operations and presents alternative actions to respond to the situation.
Debrief	A forum for planners, facilitators, controllers, and evaluators to
Bestler	review and provide feedback on the exercise. It should be a facilitated
	discussion that allows each person an opportunity to provide an
	overview of the functional area they observed and document both
	strengths and areas for improvement. The debrief should be
	facilitated by the Lead Exercise Planner or the
	Exercise Director; results should be captured for inclusion in the
	After Action Report (AAR).
Department of	Established in the aftermath of 9/11, a cabinet level department in the
Homeland Security	US government charged with securing the nation from security
(DHS)	threats.
Department of	A state government agency charged with facilitating mobility within
Transportation (DOT)	the state.
Drills	Small-scale, internally conducted activities aimed at providing a more "hands-on" teaching environment to familiarize staff with actual procedures necessary for emergency operations. They may be stopped and restarted in order to clarify a point, provide instruction, allow for observations from the evaluator and person/group being evaluated, or to permit the group/person being evaluated a second chance to perform a procedure or activity.
Emergency Management	A systematic program of activities that governments and their
	partners undertake before, during, and after a disaster to save lives,
	prevent injury, and to protect property and the natural environment.
Exercise	An instrument to train for, assess, practice, and improve performance
	in prevention, protection, vulnerability reduction, response, and
	recovery capabilities in a risk-free environment. Exercises can be

	used for: testing and validating policies, plans, procedures, training, equipment, and interagency agreements; clarifying and training personnel in roles and responsibilities; improving interagency coordination and communications; identifying gaps in resources; improving individual performance; and identifying opportunities for improvement.
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	An agency within the US DHS charged with supporting citizens and first responders to build, sustain, and improve US capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.
Federal Transit Administration (FTA)	An agency within the US Department of Transportation that provides technical and financial assistance to local, state, and public transit agencies; monitors performance and compiles statistics; and makes recommendations to the administration regarding US mass transit concerns.
Incident	An occurrence caused either by human or natural phenomena that requires an emergency response to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources.
Incident Command System (ICS)	A standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. It provides essential management using these aspects: common terminology, modular organization, integrated communications, a unified command structure, consolidated action plans, manageable span-of-control, predesigned incident facilities and comprehensive resource management. ICS does all of this by organizing any emergency response effort into five basic functions: command, planning/ intelligence, operations, logistics, and finance/administration.
Incident Management	Referring to the totality of activities to be aware of, prevent, prepare for respond to, and recover from incidents. This term is emphasized in the National Response Plan and replaces the terms: Emergency Management, Disaster Management, Crisis Management, and Consequence Management.
Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)	Document describing a bilateral or multilateral agreement between parties. A prime vehicle for "contracting" between government agencies.
Mutual Aid Agreement	A written agreement between agencies, organizations, and/or jurisdictions to assist one another on request by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.
National Incident Management System (NIMS)	System which provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments, the private sector, and Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

	(Note: NIMS also provides standardized concepts, principles, and terminology; multiagency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources; qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.)
Prevention	Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions take to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities 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 undertaken by the first responder community during the early stages of an incident to reduce the likelihood or consequences of threatened or actual terrorist attacks.
Purpose	A broad statement of desired exercise goals. Purpose should explain what response elements are to be assessed, evaluated, or measured.
Response	Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of incident mitigation activities 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 the 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.
Risk Assessment	A process that involves determining the likelihood that a specific adverse health effect will occur in an individual or population, following exposure to a hazardous agent.
Scope	An indicator of the level of government or private sector participation in exercise play, regardless of participant size. Scope levels include: local, multi-local, regional (within a state), state, multi-state, federal, national-level exercise, international, and private sector.
Sensitive Security Information (SSI)	A category of sensitive but unclassified information obtained in the conduct of security activities whose public disclosure would harm transportation security or reveal privileged or confidential

	information.
Tabletop Exercise	Type of exercise which involves senior staff, elected or appointed officials, or other key personnel in an informal setting, discussing simulated situations. This type of exercise is intended to stimulate discussion of various issues regarding a hypothetical situation. It can be used to assess plans, policies, and procedures or to assess types of systems needed to guide the prevention of, response to, and recovery from a defined event. Tabletop Exercises typically are aimed at facilitating understanding of concepts, identifying of strengths and shortfalls, and/or achieving a change in attitude. Participants are encouraged to discuss issues in depth and develop decisions through slow-paced problem solving rather than the rapid, spontaneous decision making that occurs under actual or simulated emergency conditions.
Terrorism	1) Any activity that (1) involves an act that (a) is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; and (b) is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States; and (2) appears to be intended (a) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (b) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (c) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. 2) The unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.
Threat/Hazard	Realistic scenario element(s), either posing or causing harm, intended to drive exercise play towards the fulfillment of objectives. For example, if the exercise objectives include validating public health or surveillance systems, then a biological threat/hazard would be appropriate. In a highly populated, high-profile community, the threat of chemical, biological, or radiological terrorism may be considered more of a risk, whereas in predominately rural areas, industrial or agricultural assets may be more vulnerable to acts of terrorism.
Transportation Security Administration (TSA)	Component of the US DHS charged with protecting the nation's transportation systems to ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce.

Executive Summary

While transit safety has historically been a concern to transit operators, the events of September 11, 2001 heightened concerns relative to security and emergency preparedness. Even though terrorism may be unlikely, it is important that agencies are able to respond to a variety of emergencies. Effective policies, procedures and training are in place to respond to fires, floods, tornadoes, blizzards, explosions, civil disobedience, and train/bus/plane accidents, as well as terrorism.

The Core Elements are summarized below:

- **Driver Selection**: Licensing, Driver Record (convictions, violations, employment history, qualifications), Physical Requirements
- **Driver/Employee Training**: Traffic Regulations, Defensive Driving and Accident Prevention, Type of Vehicle, Basic Maneuvers
- Vehicle Maintenance: Periodic Service Needs, Periodic Inspections, Interval-Related Maintenance, Failure Maintenance
- Drug and Alcohol Programs
- Safety Data Acquisition and Analysis
- **Security Program Plans**: The following <u>appendices</u> are included as background and support information.

Core Element Descriptions

The following paragraphs provide detail regarding each of the FTA Core Elements. The first five Core Elements are discussed in a relatively generic way, since these have been ongoing considerations for transit agencies over the years. The sixth core element, Security Program Plans, is outlined within the document itself, since this is a new emphasis area since September 11, 2001, and more detail is provided in this area.

In general, the language used to describe each Core Element below was taken directly from the FTA's Draft Model Bus Safety Program published in July 2001.

Driver Selection

Driver selection process is highlighted on the following page.

Licensing – The driver must be properly licensed, and the license must be appropriate for the type of vehicle the driver is assigned. Licensing may also need to consider local jurisdiction requirements.

Driving record – The driver should have an acceptable past driving record over a reasonable period of time. The driving record should demonstrate an ability to follow traffic rules and regulations and thus avoid accidents.

Physical Requirements – The driver must be physically able to perform the functions associated with the assignment. The driver must be able to pass the D.O.T. physical.

REFERENCE: Exhibit 1: Application Criteria

Driver/Employee Training

Once qualified candidates are identified and hired, initial and ongoing training is conducted. Proper qualification of operating and maintenance personnel is a vital part of a safe transit environment. Driver training addresses specific safety-related issues appropriate to the type of vehicle and driving assignment.

- **Traffic regulations** Training addresses state and local traffic rules and regulations, including traffic signs and signals.
- **Defensive driving and accident prevention** Training stresses defensive driving principles, collision prevention, and concepts of preventable accidents as a measure of defensive driving success.
- **Type of vehicle in service** Training focuses on the type of vehicle that will be used in service; significant differences can exist among different bus models and among difference manufacturers, and equipment may have characteristics that are unique to the service environment.
- **Basic driving maneuvers, including backing and stopping** Training includes all core driving maneuvers for the type of vehicle in service, including the difficulties in backing maneuvers that can lead to accidents, stopping distance requirements, and equipment-specific functions such as door opening and closing procedures for passenger boarding and alighting.
- Other training This includes training on agency policies and procedures, including safety and security procedures, training for transportation of elderly and/or disabled riders, and other training as needed.

Pace maintains records of all driver training and certification, as well as the training materials and grading mechanism. Drivers are required to demonstrate skill and performance competency in the types of vehicles to which they will be assigned as part of training requirements. Training transit operations personnel is not a onetime activity. Ongoing/recurring training is provided to reinforce policies and procedures as well as providing a mechanism to brief drivers on new policies, procedures, and/or regulations.

Vehicle Maintenance

Maintenance is summarized in this section.

Safety-related equipment is inspected during a pre-trip inspection to ensure that the vehicle is fit for service.

REFERENCE: Exhibit 2: Pre-Trip Inspection Card

Pace has a formal plan to address the maintenance requirements of the vehicles and equipment. This can be found in the document entitled "Vehicle Facility and Equipment Maintenance Manual."

- **Daily servicing needs** This related to fueling, checking and maintaining proper fluid levels (oil, water, etc.), vehicle cleanliness, pre-trip inspections and maintenance of operations records and procedures.
- **Preventative maintenance** These activities are scheduled to provide maintenance personnel an opportunity to detect and repair damage or wear conditions before major repairs are necessary.
- Failure maintenance Regardless of the preventative maintenance activities, ins-service failures will occur. When a failure is encountered that makes the vehicle unable to continue operation, the vehicle is removed from service and returned to the garage for repair.

REFERENCE: Exhibit 3: Vehicle, Facility and Equipment Maintenance Manual

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Programs

Pace complies with the F.T.A. Drug and Alcohol Testing Requirements. Pace's specific policies and responsibilities are referred to in the document entitled "Drug and Alcohol Policy and Testing Program."

REFERENCE: Exhibit 4: Drug and Alcohol Procedures

System Security and Emergency Preparedness Program



Section 1: Introduction to System Security and Emergency Preparedness

1.1 Background

The terrible tragedy of September 11, 2001, combined with the nation's continuing war on terrorism, has created a heightened threat of environment for public transportation. In this new environment, the vulnerabilities of public agencies and the communities they serve to acts of terrorism and extreme violence have greatly increased. Threat assessments issued by the FBI have consistently placed public transportation at the top of the *critical infrastructure protection agenda*, along with airports, nuclear power plants, and major utility exchanges on the national power grid.

To establish the importance of security and emergency preparedness in all aspects of our organization, Pace has developed this System Security and Emergency Preparedness (SSEP) Program Plan. This SSEP Program Plan outlines the process to be used by Pace to make informed decisions that are appropriate for our operations, passengers, employees and communities regarding the development and implementation of a comprehensive security and emergency preparedness program.

As a result of this program, Pace hope to achieve not only an effective physical security program, but also to enhance our coordination with the local public safety agencies in our service area. Improved communication will increase their awareness of our resources and capabilities, and improve our readiness to support their efforts to manage community-wide emergencies, including, but not limited to, terrorism.

In order to be effective, the activities documented in this SSEP Program Plan focus on establishing responsibilities for security and emergency preparedness, identifying our methodology for documenting and analyzing potential security and emergency preparedness issues, and developing the management system through which we can track and monitor our progress in resolving these issues.

1.2 Authority

The authority for implementing the SSEP Program Plan resides with the Pace General Manager/Chief Operating Officer.

1.3 Purpose, Goals and Objectives of the SSEP Program

This Program demonstrates our process for addressing *system security* and *emergency preparedness*:

System Security – The application of operating, technical, and management techniques to reduce threats and vulnerabilities to the most practical level through the most effective use of available resources.

Emergency Preparedness – A uniform basis for operating policies and procedures for mobilizing transit agency and other public safety resources to assure rapid, controlled, and predictable responses to various types of transit and community emergencies.

The SSEP Program will support Pace's efforts to address and resolve *critical incidents* on our property and within our community.

Critical Incidents – May include accidents, natural disasters, crimes, terrorism, hijacking, sabotage, civil unrest, hazardous materials spills and other events that require emergency response. Critical incidents require swift, decisive action from multiple organizations, often under stressful conditions. Critical incidents must be stabilized prior to the resumption of regular service or activities.

Critical incidents often result from emergencies and disasters but can be caused by any number of circumstances or events. Successful resolution of critical incidents requires the cooperative efforts of both public transportation and community emergency planning and public safety agencies.

1.3.1 Purpose

The overall purpose of Pace's SSEP Program is to optimize within the constraints of time, cost, and operational effectiveness, the level of protection afforded to Pace's passengers, employees, volunteers and contractors, and any other individuals who come into contact with the system, both during normal operations and under emergency conditions.

1.3.2 Goals

The SSEP Program provides Pace with a security and emergency preparedness capability that will:

- 1) Ensure that security and emergency preparedness are addressed during all phases of system operation, including the hiring and training of agency personnel; the procurement and maintenance of agency equipment; the development of agency policies, rules, and procedures; and coordination with local public safety and community emergency planning agencies
- 2) Promote analysis tools and methodologies to encourage safe system operations through the identification, evaluation and resolution of threats and vulnerabilities, and the ongoing assessment of agency capabilities and readiness

3) Create a culture that supports employee safety and security and safe system operations (during normal and emergency conditions) through motivated compliance with agency rules and procedures and the appropriate use and operation of equipment

1.3.3 Objectives

In this new environment, every threat cannot be identified and resolved, but Pace can take steps to be more aware, to better protect passengers, employees, facilities and equipment, and to stand ready to support community needs in response to a major event. To this end, our SSEP Program has five objectives.

- 1) Achieve a level of security performance and emergency readiness that meets or exceeds the operating experience of similarly-sized agencies around the nation
- 2) Increase and strengthen community involvement and participation in the safety and security of our system
- 3) Develop and implement a vulnerability assessment program, and based on the results of this program, establish a course of action for improving physical security measures and emergency response capabilities
- 4) Expand our training program for employees, volunteers and contractors to address security awareness and emergency management issues
- 5) Enhance our coordination with others regarding security and emergency preparedness

1.4 **Scope**

Pace's SSEP Program Plan is applicable to all aspects of our current service, ensuring that our operations, training, coordination with local public safety agencies, and general security and emergency preparedness planning address concerns resulting from heightened threat levels. Key elements of the Scope of our SSEP Program Plan include:

- 1) An evaluation of our current capabilities to identify and prevent security incidents that may occur on our property
- 2) Development of a Vulnerability Assessment Program to identify our weaknesses and guide planning of activities
- 3) Improved physical security
- 4) Review and expansion of our training program for security and emergency response
- 5) Enhanced emergency planning and procedures development
- 6) Improved coordination with the public safety agencies in our area
- 7) Improved coordination with others

Section 2: Transit System Description

2.1 <u>Organizational Structure</u>

Pace Suburban Bus is a Municipal Corporation that is governed by the Pace Suburban Bus Board of Directors, which consists of thirteen members.

2.2 Operating Characteristics and Service

2.2.1 Service Area

- Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties
- 3,446 sq. miles (the inclusion of the Chicago Paratransit service increases the total to 3,673 sq. miles)
- Population served: Approximately 8.4 million
- Communities served: 284
- Total ridership in 2021: 6,533.803

Source: Pace Website: History and Facts

Source for Ridership by Route/Month/Service Day:

Regional Transportation Authority Mapping and Statistics Data

• Average daily ridership: Approximately 17,900

2.2.2 Service Design

Pace, the suburban bus division of the Regional Transportation Authority, provides fixed bus routes, Paratransit services, vanpools and special-event buses throughout Chicago's six-county region.

- 1) Fixed route
- 2) Paratransit
- 3) Vanpool

2.3 Vehicles and Facilities

Operating Divisions Fox Valley (North Aurora) River/East Dundee (Elgin)

Heritage (Plainfield) South (Markham)

North (Waukegan) Southwest (Bridgeview)
North Shore (Evanston) West (Melrose Park)

Northwest (Des Plaines) Central Training (Markham)

Other Facilities Elgin Transportation Center

Headquarters

Paratransit Facility - McHenry (Leased to First Transit)

South Holland Acceptance Facility

Pace also contracts out service to municipalities and private contractors.

Park-N-Ride Facilities Barrington Road Hillside

Blue Island Homewood
Bolingbrook (2) IL-25/I-90
Buffalo Grove Plainfield
Burr Ridge Randall Road
Elk Grove Village Schaumburg
Harvey South Holland

Other Facilities Aurora Transportation Center

Chicago Heights Terminal Gurnee Mills Bus Turnaround

Home Bus Turnaround (at Metra Station)
Lake – Cook Road Metra Bus Turnaround

North Riverside Transfer Center

Prairie Stone Transfer Center (at Sears Center in Hoffman Estates)

Riverdale Bus Turnaround

2.4 Measures of Service

Total Fixed Route Buses: 750 Chicago ADA: 612
Paratransit Buses: 437 Vanpools: 736

REFERENCE: Exhibit 6: Pace Carrier List

REFERENCE: Exhibit 7: Vehicle List

Section 3: Roles and Responsibilities

3.1 Mission

Pace hopes to ensure that, if confronted with a security event or major emergency, Pace personnel will respond effectively, using good judgment, ensuring due diligence, and building on best practices, identified in drills, training, rules and procedures.

This level of proficiency requires the establishment of formal mechanisms to be used by all Pace personnel to identify security threats and vulnerabilities associated with Pace's operations, and to develop controls to eliminate or minimize them. The SSEP Program also requires Pace's process for:

- 1) Coordinating with local law enforcement and other public safety agencies to manage response to an incident that occurs on a transit vehicle or affects transit operations, and
- 2) Identifying a process for integrating Pace's resources and capabilities into the community response effort to support management of a major event affecting the community.

Pace management expects all employees, volunteers and contractors, especially those working directly with passengers, to support the SSEP Program.

3.2 <u>Division of Responsibilities</u>

3.2.1 All Personnel

Pace Personnel must understand and adopt their specific roles and responsibilities, as identified in the SSEP Program, thereby increasing their own personal safety and the safety of their passengers, during normal operations and in emergency conditions.

To ensure the success of the SSEP Program, the following functions must be performed by Pace personnel:

- 1) Immediately reporting all suspicious activity, no matter how insignificant it may seem, to their immediate Supervisor or Pace Management
- 2) Immediately reporting all security incidents
- 3) Using proper judgment when managing disruptive passengers and potentially volatile situations
- 4) Participation in all security and emergency preparedness training, including drills and exercises
- 5) Becoming familiar with, and operating within, all security and emergency preparedness procedures for the assigned work activity.

3.2.2 General Manager/Chief Operating Officer

Under the authority of the Pace Executive Director, the Deputy Director of Revenue Services has the overall authority to develop and execute the agency's SSEP Program. In addition, the General Manager/Chief Operating Officer is responsible for the following specific activities:

- 1) Ensuring that sufficient attention is devoted to the SSEP Program, including:
 - Development of standard operating procedures related to employee security duties
 - Development and enforcement of safety and security regulations
 - Development of Contingency Plan for Recovery to maximize transit system response effectiveness and minimizing system interruptions during emergencies and security incidents

- Provision of proper training and equipment to employees to allow an effective response to security incidents and emergencies
- 2) Development of an effective notification and reporting system for security incidents and emergencies
- 3) Designating a Point of Contact (POC) to manage the SSEP Program
- 4) Communicating security and emergency preparedness as top priorities to all employees
- 5) Developing relations with outside organizations that contribute to the SSEP Program, including local public safety and emergency planning agencies

3.2.3 Program Point of Contact (POC)

To ensure coordinated development and implementation of the SSEP Program, the General Manager/Chief Operating Officer has designated the Department Manager of Safety, Training and Security as the Security and Emergency Preparedness Point of Contact (POC) for development and implementation of the SSEP Program. The POC, who reports directly to the General Manager/Chief Operating Officer, has the authority to utilize available Pace resources to develop the SSEP Program Plan, to monitor its implementation, and to ensure attainment of security and emergency preparedness goals and objectives.

The Department Manager of Safety, Training and Security has the responsibility for overseeing the SSEP Program on a daily basis. The Department Manager of Safety, Training and Security will also serve as Pace's primary contact with public agencies. To the extent that liaison is necessary with state and federal agencies, the General Manager/Chief Operating Officer will serve as the lead liaison for the agency. The Department Manager of Safety, Training and Security will also be responsible for the security-related agenda items for Revenue Services Staff meetings.

In managing this Program, the POC will:

- 1) Be responsible for successfully administering the SSEP Program and establishing, monitoring, and reporting on the system's security and emergency preparedness objectives
- 2) Review current agency safety, security and emergency policies, procedures, and plans and identify needed improvements
- 3) Develop and implement plans for addressing identified improvements
- 4) Coordinate with local public safety agencies, local community emergency planning agencies, and local human services agencies to address security and emergency preparedness; including participation in formal meetings and committees
- 5) Develop, publish, and enforce reasonable procedures pertinent to agency activities for security and emergency preparedness

- 6) Provide adequate driver training and continuing instruction for all employees (and volunteers and contractors) regarding security and emergency preparedness
- 7) Review new agency purchases to identify security-related impacts
- 8) Ensure performance of at least one emergency exercise annually

[The following list of sample procedures and plans to support the implementation of the SSEPP procedures can be found in the corresponding appendices of this document]

Appendix A: Vehicle Safety Program Implications (Safety Plan)

Appendix B: Security/Emergency Capabilities and Points of Emphasis

Appendix C: Security and Emergency Considerations

Appendix D: Bomb Threat Checklist and Procedures

Appendix E: Emergency Telephone Directory

Appendix F: Grant Information

Appendix G: Tips on Reporting Criminal Activity

Appendix H: Emergency Action Plans (Contingency Plans for Recovery)

Appendix I: Emergency Procedures (MIS) (Information at MIS Data Center)

Appendix J: Memorandum Regarding Coordination with First Responders

Appendix K: Threat and Vulnerability Assessment Forms

Appendix L: Memorandum of Executive Approval

Appendix M: Contacts and Other Resources

Appendix N: National Terrorism Advisory System

Appendix O: System Safety Program Plan (SSPP) (Safety Plan)

Appendix P: Detailed CPR Materials Found in Appendix H

Appendix Q: Security Vehicle Inspection Check List

Appendix R: Post – 9/11 Security Action and Documentation

3.2.4 Revenue Service

As a continuing responsibility of Revenue Services, there will be a permanent agenda oriented toward security and emergency preparedness matters, ranging from comments on the management of the SSEP Program Plan to liaison with public agencies and feedback from employees. It will also be an ongoing part of the security agenda to determine the level of compliance with agency policies, rules, regulations, standards, codes, and procedures, and to identify changes or new challenges as a result of incidents or other operating experience.

The Department Manager of Safety, Training and Secuirty will be responsible for managing the security agenda during the Revenue Services meetings.

Revenue Services provides the primary mechanism through which the agency:

- 1) Identifies security conditions and problems at the agency
- 2) Organizes incident investigations and develops and evaluates corrective actions to address findings
- 3) Obtains data on agency security performance
- 4) Develops strategies for addressing agency security problems
- 5) Coordinates the sharing of security responsibilities and information
- 6) Manages the integration of security initiatives and policies in agency operations
- 7) Evaluates the effectiveness of the security program
- 8) Ensures document reviews and configuration management
- 9) Manages the development and revising of agency policies, procedures, and rulebook
- 10) Coordinates interaction with external agencies

Revenue Services also ensures that all agency employees, volunteers and contractors:

- 1) Have a knowledge of the security program and emergency preparedness programs
- 2) Understand that emergency preparedness and security is a primary concern while on the job
- 3) Cooperate fully with the agency regarding any incident investigation
- 4) Raise security and emergency preparedness concerns

3.2.5 <u>Supervisors</u>

Supervisors are responsible for communicating the transit agency's security policies to all employees, volunteers and contractors. For this reason, supervisors must have full knowledge of all security rules and policies. Supervisors must communicate those policies to Pace operations personnel in a manner that encourages them to incorporate SSEP practices into their everyday work. The specific responsibilities of supervisors include the following:

- 1) Having full knowledge of all standard and emergency operating procedures
- 2) Ensuring that drivers make security and emergency preparedness a primary concern when on the job
- 3) Cooperating fully with the SSEP Program regarding any incident investigations as well as listening and acting upon any security concerns raised by the drivers
- 4) Immediately reporting security concerns to their Manager

In addition, when supporting response to an incident, supervisors are expected to:

- 1) Provide leadership and direction to employees during security incidents
- 2) Handle minor non-threatening rule violations
- 3) Defuse minor arguments
- 4) Determine when to call for assistance

- 5) Make decisions regarding the continuance of operations
- 6) Respond to fare disputes and service complaints
- 7) Respond to security-related calls with police officers when required, rendering assistance with crowd control, victim/witness information gathering and general on-scene assistance
- 8) Complete necessary security related reports
- 9) Take photographs of damage and injuries
- 10) Coordinate with all outside agencies at incident scenes

3.2.6 Drivers

In addition to the general responsibilities identified for all personnel, drivers (including volunteers and contractors) are responsible for exercising maximum care and good judgment in identifying and reporting suspicious activities, in managing security incidents, and in responding to emergencies. Each driver will:

- 1) Take charge of a security incident scene until arrival of supervisor or emergency personnel
- 2) Collect fares in accordance with Pace policy (if applicable)
- 3) Attempt to handle minor non-threatening rule violations
- 4) Respond verbally to complaints
- 5) Attempt to defuse minor arguments
- 6) Determine when to call for assistance
- 7) Maintain control of the vehicle
- 8) Report all security incidents to Pace dispatch
- 9) Complete all necessary security-related reports
- 10) Support community emergency response activities as directed by Pace policies and procedures

3.2.7 Other Personnel

Other personnel who support Pace also have responsibilities for the SSEP Program.

Dispatchers are expected to:

- 1) Receive calls for assistance
- 2) Dispatch supervisors and emergency response personnel
- 3) Coordinate with law enforcement and emergency medical service communication centers
- 4) Notify supervisory and management staff of serious incidents
- 5) Establish on-scene communication
- 6) Complete any required security-related reports
- 7) Provide direction to on-scene personnel

Maintenance personnel are expected to:

- 1) Report vandalism
- 2) Report threats and vulnerabilities of vehicle storage facilities
- 3) Provide priority response to safety and security critical items such as lighting
- 4) Maintain facility alarm systems

Human Resources personnel are responsible for:

- 1) Ensuring all pre-employment screening processes are carried out effectively
- 2) Doing background checks of new employees

Communications is responsible for:

1) Designating a Public Information Officer (PIO) for media contact regarding security incidents and issues.

REFERENCE: Exhibit 8: Security Information for Riders

3.3 Existing SSEP Capabilities and Practices

A summary of the existing proactive methods, procedures, and actions to prevent, deter, or minimize security incidents includes:

- 1) Emphasis on agency personnel awareness
- 2) Participation in available training
- 3) Review of other materials, as needed
- 4) Analysis of security incidents and suspicious activity to determine a proper course of action, including:
 - Identifying potential and existing problem areas
 - Developing action plans
 - Implementing the plans
 - Measuring results
- 5) Review of local transit agency emergency plans
- 6) Review of FTA documentation on system security and emergency preparedness

In addition, Pace utilizes the following proactive actions and systems to prevent, deter, or minimize security incidents:

- 1) Local police notification/participation in employee discharge and/or discipline process as needed.
- 2) Evaluation of security/emergency response procedures
- 3) Presentations by local police and transit agency personnel to employees, the public or other groups interested in transit security matters
- 4) Development and distribution of crime prevention information on agency brochures for passengers and the public
- 5) Intelligent Bus Systems (I.B.S.) Satellite tracking for existing equipment
- 6) Camera equipped buses

REFERENCE: EXHIBIT 9: Supplemental Information for Pace's SSEPP (Communication Plan)

3.4 Training and Exercising

The purpose of this task is to provide necessary and sufficient training and refresher courses for Pace personnel. New security methods and procedures are identified, define and, as applicable, made an integral part of the daily activities of the entire operation.

Listed below are the elements exercised in performing this task:

- 1) Identify requirements, methods and courses for system training
- 2) Obtain and/or develop courses and material necessary to train personnel in system security
- 3) Present and maintain course material for:
 - Security overview
 - Identification and reporting of suspicious persons, activities and packages
 - Chemical, biological and radioactive agents
 - Improved explosive devices
 - Pre-trip security inspection
 - Emergency reporting procedures
 - Bus evacuation
 - Roles and responsibilities of employees at various levels
- 4) Evaluate effectiveness of materials and training
- 5) Establish requirements for additional security safety training based on ongoing vulnerability assessment, historical data and current events

Safety and security training and material has been provided to operators and maintenance personnel at all divisions, contract and municipal carriers and is incorporated into basic training for new employees.

Safety managers, instructors, supervisors/dispatchers, materials management personnel and managers at various levels received additional training parallel to their responsibilities.

REFERENCE: Exhibit 10: Safety and Security Procedures

3.5 Coordination with Local Public Safety Agencies

To support improved emergency and incident preparedness and response, Pace will participate in, at a minimum, one exercise or drill with local public safety organizations in order to:

- 1) Review current plans and policies
- 2) Identify current security and emergency considerations
- 3) Develop procedures (if necessary)
- 4) Establish and maintain ongoing communication
- 5) Coordinate service and response following the guidelines of the ICS (Incident Command System)

REFERENCE: Exhibit 11: After Hours Emergency Phone Call Procedures

3.6 Coordination with Other Transit Agencies

Transit agencies within our counties and neighboring communities that may need to be contacted in the event of a critical incident.

REFERENCE: Exhibit 12: CTA Evacuation Plans

Section 4: Threat and Vulnerability Resolution Process

4.1 Threat and Vulnerability Identification

The primary method used by Pace to identify the threats to the transit system and the vulnerabilities of the system is the collection of incident reports submitted by employees and information provided by law enforcement and contractors.

Information resources include the following:

- 1) Employee incident reports
- 2) Property Safety and Security Inspections
- 3) Bus maintenance reports

- 4) Passenger surveys
- 5) Passengers' letters and telephone calls
- 6) Statistical reports
- 7) Special requests
- 8) Labor organizations

Revenue Services will review security information and determine if additional methods should be used to identify system threats and vulnerabilities.

Security testing and inspections may be conducted to assess the vulnerability of the transit system.

Section 5: Evaluation and Modification of the SSEPP

- 5.1 **Evaluation**
- 5.2 **Modification and Updates**

Appendix A

Vehicle Safety Program Implications



	HICLE SAFETY OGRAM PLAN	COVERED POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	ADDITIONAL ISSUES IN SSEP PROGRAM			
SECTION	TITLE	I ROCEDURES				
1	MANAGEMENT COMMITMENT	Safety Policy Statement	MEMORANDUM AUTHORIZING SYSTEM SECURITY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS (SSEP) PROGRAM			
2	COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES	 General Manager/Chief Operating Officer Drivers Mechanics Others Operating Agency Vehicles (and volunteers) Safety Incentive Program(s) 	 EXPANDED TO ADDRESS SSEP PROGRAM CREATION OF SSEP PROGRAM POINT OF CONTACT (POC) NEW RESPONSIBLITIES FOR REVENUE SERVICES SSEP PROGRAM AGENDA FOR REVENUE SERVICES 			
	DRIVERS – INITIAL	 Qualifications Initial Training	COMMITMENT TO ADDRESS SSEP ISSUES			
3	QUALIFICATIONS	 Application Interviews Physical Requirements Age Knowledge of English Driver Licensing Criminal Record Checks Ability to Perform Simple Math 	EXPANSION OF NEW HIRE BACKGROUND CHECK			

	IICLE SAFETY DGRAM PLAN	COVERED POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	ADDITIONAL ISSUES IN SSEP PROGRAM
SECTION	TITLE	TROCEDURES	
3 (cont'd)	INITITAL TRAINING	 Agency Policies and Procedures Federal and State Guidelines and Regulations Pre- and Post-Trip Inspections Vehicle Familiarization Basic Operations and Maneuvering Special Driving Conditions Backing Bad Weather Boarding and Alighting Passengers Defensive Driving Course (DDC) Passenger Assistance Training – Driver Training On Road Fares Disability & Sensitivity 	ADDITIONAL TRAINING TO ADDRESS SECURITY AWARENESS, REPORTING SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY, REPORTS AND DOCUMENTATION, AND PRE- AND POST TRIP INSPECTIONS
4	DRIVERS – ONGOING SUPERVISION AND TRAINING	 Training - Refresher/Retraining Evaluation and Supervision Motor Vehicle Record Checks Biannual Physical Examination Safety Meetings Seat-belt Usage Discipline/Recognition Preventable Accidents/Injuries 	 REFRESHER TRAINING AND "TESTS" FOR KNOWLEDGE OF EMERGENCY PROCEDURES ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBLITIES FOR SUPERVISION
	HICLE SAFETY OGRAM PLAN	COVERED POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	ADDITIONAL ISSUES IN SSEP PROGRAM

SECTION	TITLE		
5	EMERGENCY DRIVING PROCEDURES	 Emergency Driving Procedures Accident Causes Slippery road surfaces Driving at night Driving through water Winter driving Driving in very hot weather Vehicle Breakdowns and Unavoidable Stops Vehicle Fire/Evacuation Hold Up/Robbery Natural Disasters Tornado Flood procedures - vehicle 	 EXPANSION OF EMERGENCY PROCEDURES TO INCLUDE ADDITIONAL SECURITY AND EMERGENCY CONDITIONS EXPANSION OF EMERGENCY PROCEDURES EMERGENCY TRAINING
6	PASSENGER SAFETY	 General Guidelines Mobility Device Securement and Passenger Restraint Systems Difficult Passengers Medical Condition 	EXPANSION OF PROCEDURES FOR MANAGING DIFFICULT PASSENGERS

VEHICLE SAFETY PROGRAM PLAN		COVERED POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	ADDITIONAL ISSUES IN SSEP PROGRAM
SECTION	TITLE	TROCEDURES	
7	VEHICLES & EQUIPMENT	 Vehicles & Equipment Preventive Maintenance Program Preventive Maintenance Needs Master Vehicle Service and Repair Record Maintenance History Preventive Maintenance Intervals o A Level Inspection o B Level Inspection o C Level Inspection Pre- and Post-Trip Inspections Emergency Equipment on Vehicles and Usage Vehicle Procurement o Exterior o Visibility o Interior Vehicle Safety In and Around the Shop or Yard 	 EXPANSION OF VEHICLE SECURITY PROCEDURES EXPANSION OF MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING AND REPORTING VANDALISM, SUSPICIOUS SUBSTANCES, OR VEHICLE TAMPERING EXPANSION OF VEHICLE PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES TO ADDRESS SECURITY TECHNOLOGY

	HICLE SAFETY OGRAM PLAN	COVERED POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	ADDITIONAL ISSUES IN SSEP PROGRAM
SECTION	TITLE	TROCEDURES	
8	ACCIDENT MANAGEMENT	 Accident Documentation Packet Accident Notification Procedures – driver responsibility Accident Investigation – management responsibility Accident Investigation Kit Drug and Alcohol Tests Media Relations and Crisis Communication After an Accident 	 ADDITIONAL TOOLS FOR ACCIDENT DOCUMENT PACKET TO ADDRESS SECURITY ADDITIONAL TOOLS FOR MEDIA RELATIONS
	INSURANCE	Dealing with Adjusters	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR COVERAGE
9	CLAIMS AND LITIGATION MANAGEMENT	• Dealing with Attorneys – ours/theirs	
	DAY TO DAY OPERATIONS – MONITORING FOR SAFETY	 Record Keeping Keeping Informed Websites Publications 	ADDITIONAL REPORTS FOR SECURITY RELATED INCIDENTS

Appendix B

Security/Emergency Capabilities and Points of Emphasis



Points of Emphasis

- 1) **Awareness** Train all security and maintenance personnel to spot suspicious-looking or unfamiliar people or objects.
- 2) **Communication** Teach employees and/or tenants the importance of awareness; encourage them to identify and report anything that appears out of the ordinary.
- 3) **Screening** Develop and implement systems for identifying and controlling visitor access to the building.
- 4) **Inspection** Establish strict procedures for the control and inspection of packages and materials delivered to the building, particularly those intended for critical areas.
- 5) **Procedures** Instruct all personnel, particularly telephone switchboard or reception personnel, on what to do if a bomb threat is received.
- 6) **Surveillance** Instruct security and maintenance personnel to routinely check unattended public or open areas, such as restrooms, stairways, parking garages and elevators.
- 7) **Lighting** Make sure all of the facility's access points are well lit.
- 8) **Systems Awareness** Unexpected interruptions in the building's fire or security systems may not be coincidental; train personnel to identify and address immediately.
- 9) **Local Authorities** Contact local government agencies to determine their procedures for dealing with bomb threats, search, removal and disposal.
- 10) **Contingency** Assure adequate protection and off-site backup for classified documents, proprietary information, critical records and activities essential to the operation of your business.

BASE Checklist (Updated May, 2015)

Baseline Assessment & Security Enhancement Review Checklist

STSI Inspector:
Telephone:
Completed:

<Agency Name>

	Description		Findi	ngs		Verification		Reference	es
Section		Score	Supp. Add.	ВР	Corr. Action	Evidence	Regulatory Reference	TSF #	Core Competency (Draft Business Plan)
	MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY								
1.000	Establish Written System Security Plans (SSPs) and Emergency Resp	onse Pla	ns (ERPs)					
1.100	System Security Plan (SSP)								
1.101	Does the transit agency have a System Security Plan (SSP)?					Yes, on file at all divisions	§ 659.21 (a)		
1.102	Does the SSP identify the goals and objectives for the security program?					Yes, on file at all divisions Section 1.3	§ 659.23 (a)		
1.103	Does a written policy statement exist that endorses and adopts the policies and procedures of the SSP that is approved and signed by top management, including the agency's chief executive?					Yes, on file at all divisions Appendix L	§ 659.23 (a)		
1.104	Is the SSP separate from the agency's System Safety Program Plan (SSPP)?					Yes, SSEPP/SSP books	§ 659.21 (a)		
1.105	Do the Security and Emergency Response Plans address protection and response for critical underwater tunnels, underground stations/ tunnels and critical systems, where applicable?					Yes, (critical systems) SSEPP Appendix H (CPR – Tornado Emergency), IBS		1	2a
1.106	Does the SSP contain or reference other documents establishing procedures for the management of security incidents by the operations control center (or dispatch center)?					All information is included in the SSEPP Appendix H (CPR)			

1.107	Does the SSP contain or reference other documents establishing plans, procedures, or protocols for responding to security events with external agencies (such as law enforcement, local EMA, fire departments, etc.)?	All information is included in the SSEPP Appendix H			
1.108	Does the SSP contain or reference other documents that establish protocols addressing specific threats from (i) Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) and (ii) Weapons of Mass Destruction (chemical, biological, radiological hazards)?	All information is included in the SSEPP Appendix H (CPR)			
1.109	Are visible, random security measures integrated into security plans to introduce unpredictability into security activities for deterrent effect?	Yes, SSEPP Section 3 & 4, Safety/Foreman Inspections, Division CPR		3	
1.110	Does the SSP include provisions requiring that security be addressed in extensions, major projects, new vehicles and equipment procurement and other capital projects, and including integration with the transit agency's safety certification process?	Appendix C	§ 659.23 (b)		
1.111	Does the SSP include or reference other documents adopting Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles as part of the agency's engineering practices?	Yes, SSEPP, Appendix Q			
1.112	Does the SSP require an annual review?	Yes	§ 659.25 (a)		
1.113	Does the transit agency produce periodic reports reviewing its progress in meeting its SSP goals and objectives?	Yes, self audit, Section 1.3 (Goals and Objectives)			
1.114	Has an annual review of the SSP been performed and documented in the preceding 12 months?	Yes, February 2015	§ 659.25 (a)		
1.115	Does the SSP outline a process for securing SSO agency review and approval of updates to the SSP?	N/A			
1.116	Has the transit agency submitted and received documentation from the SSO confirming its review and approval of the SSP currently in effect?	N/A			

1.200	Emergency Response Plan (ERP)		
1.201	Does the transit agency have an Emergency Response Plan (ERP)?	Yes, Appendix H (CPR) & I (MIS)	§ 659.19 (k)
1.202	Does a written policy statement exist that endorses and adopts the policies and procedures of the ERP that is approved and signed by top management, including the agency's chief executive?	Yes, Appendix L (Safety Memo and Security Memo)	
1.203	Does the ERP require an annual review to determine if it needs to be updated?	Yes, Safety/Security Dept. review February 2015	
1.204	Has an annual review of the ERP been performed and documented in the preceding 12 months?	Yes, see above	
1.205	Does the ERP include a process or review provision to ensure coordination with the rail transit agency's SSPP and SSP?	Yes, Appendix H (CTAN, EMNET), Exhibit 12 (CTA Rail CPR)	
1.206	Has the transit agency received documentation from the SSO confirming its review and approval of the SSP currently in effect?	N/A	
1.207	Does the ERP contain or reference other documents establishing plans, procedures, or protocols for responding to emergency events with external agencies (such as law enforcement, local EMA, fire departments, etc.)?	Yes, Appendix C, H, R, L	
1.208	Does the ERP contain or reference other documents that establish procedures for the management of emergency events, including those to be employed by the operations control center (dispatch center)?	Yes, Appendix H (CPR)	
1.209	Does the ERP contain or reference other documents to provide for Continuity of Operations while responding to emergency events?	Yes, Appendix H (CPR)	

1.210	Does the agency have a written Business Recovery Plan to guide restoration of facilities and services following an emergency event?		Yes, Appendix H (CPR)
1.211	Does the agency have a written Business Continuity Plan and COOP to guide restoration of facilities and services following an emergency event?		Yes, Appendix H (CPR)
1.212	Does the agency have a back-up operations control center capability?		Yes, Appendix H (CPR), Go Bags, CAD System allows each of the 9 operating divisions and HQ to be used as a backup central dispatch center for the entire region.
2.000	Define Roles and Responsibilities for Security and Emergency Managemen	nt	
2.100	System Security Plan (SSP)		
2.101	Does the SSP establish and assign responsibility for implementation of the security program to a Senior Manager who is a "direct report" to the agency's Chief Executive Officer?		Yes, General Manager/Chief Operating Officer
2.102	Has the agency established lines of delegated authority/succession of security responsibilities and, if so, has that information been distributed to agency managers?		Yes, Exhibit 5, Appendix H (CPR)
2.103	Are roles and responsibilities for security and/or law enforcement personnel assigned by title and/or position established in the SSP or other documents?		No, N/A
2.104	Are security-related roles and responsibilities for non-security and/or law enforcement personnel (i.e., operators, conductors, maintenance workers and station attendants) established in the SSP or other documents?		Yes, Appendix H (CPR), and Section 3

2.105	Do senior staff and middle management conduct security meetings to review recommendations for changes to plans and processes?		Yes, Safety & Security Dept. Regular staff meetings 2 1a
2.106	Does a Security Review Committee (or other designated group) regularly review security incident reports, trends, and program audit findings?		Yes, Safety & Security Dept. Regular staff meetings
2.107	Are informational briefings with appropriate personnel held whenever security protocols, threat levels, or protective measures are updated or as security conditions warrant?		Yes, Security Bulletins issued, Regular staff meetings
2.108	Have appropriate reference guides or other written instructions or procedures been distributed to transit employees to implement the requirements of the SSP?		Yes, Security Bulletins issued Employee Security Training
2.109	Has the agency appointed a Primary and Alternate Security Coordinator to serve as its primary and immediate 24-hr contact for intelligence and security-related contact with TSA and are the names of those Coordinators on file with TSA OSPIE office correct?		Yes, Shari Pappas, John Pickering (Pace) Julisa 0-+Medrano (TSA)
2.110	Does the agency maintain a record of security related incidents that are reported within the agency?		Yes
2.200	Emergency Response Plan (ERP)		
2.201	Does the ERP establish and assign responsibility for implementation of the security program to a Senior Manager who is a "direct report" to the agency's Chief Executive Officer?		Yes, General Manager/Chief Operating Officer
2.202	Are emergency response roles and responsibilities for all transit departments identified in the ERP or other supporting documents?		Yes, Appendix H (CPR), and Section 3
2.203	Are roles and responsibilities for front-line personnel (i.e. system law enforcement, system security officials, train or vehicle operators, station attendants, maintenance workers) described in the system's Emergency Response Plan (ERP)?		Yes, Appendix H (CPR), and Section 3 5 2a

2.204	Has the ERP been distributed to appropriate departments in the organization?	Yes, all divisions & corporate	
2.205	Have appropriate reference guides or other written instructions or procedures been distributed to transit employees to implement the requirements of the ERP?	Yes, System Security Bulletins §	659.19 (k)
2.206	Are senior staff and middle management ERP coordination meetings held on a regular basis?	Yes, staff meetings	Dep. Ex. Dir.
2.207	Are informational briefings with appropriate personnel held whenever emergency response protocols are substantially changed or updated?	Yes, Regular staff meetings	
3	Ensure that operations and maintenance supervisors, forepersons and mana	ers are held accountable for security issues under their control	
3.101	Do managers and supervisors routinely provide information to front-line personnel regarding security and emergency response issues?		659.23 & § 659.19 (k)
3.102	Are regular supervisor, manager, and/or foreperson security review and coordination briefings held? If so, detail frequency and subjects covered in the justification.		659.23 I & § 659.19 (k)
3.103	Does the agency have a program for confirming that personnel have a working knowledge of security protocols? If so, summarize in the justification.	Yes, supv. & maint. Inspections System Security training, "See Something, Say Something"	

4.000	Coordinate Security and Emergency Management Plan(s) with local and regional agent	cies
4.101	Have Mutual Aid agreements been established between the transit agency and entities in the area that would be called upon to supplement the agency's resources in the event of an emergency event?	Yes, Appendix J, Hold Harmless Agreements § 659.19 (k)
4.102	Does the agency participate in a regional Emergency Management Working Group or similar regional coordinating body for emergency preparedness and response?	Yes, RTSWG, safety staff attends quarterly CTA meetings
4.103	Have regional incident management protocols been shared with the agency and incorporated into the agency's ERP/SSP/SEPP?	Yes, Appendix H (CPR, CTAN), Exhibit 12
4.104	Have transit agency resources been appropriately identified and provided to the regional EMA?	Yes, RTSWG protocols § 659.19 (k)
4.105	Does the transit agency have a designated point-of-contact or liaison with the local/regional Emergency Operations Center (EOC)?	Yes, 24 hr. emergency numbers on file at OEMs
4.106	Does the transit agency send a representative to the local/regional EOC, should it be activated?	Yes, RTSWG protocols, OEMC meetings, monthly phone calls with TSA, and various updates via email.
4.107	Does the transit agency have information sharing capabilities with the regional/local EOC (i.e., contacts, procedures, resource inventories, etc.)?	Yes, RTSWG protocols § 659.19 (k)

4.108	Has the transit agency developed internal incident management protocols that comply with the National Response Plan and the National Incident Management System?		Yes, Appendix H, and NIMS Resolution			
4.109	Have the agency's emergency response protocols been shared with the EMA and appropriate first responder agencies?		Yes, RTSWG, ITTF			
4.110	Has the transit system tested its communications systems for interoperability with appropriate emergency response agencies?		Yes, Starcom 21 (local police) and ITTF		5	
4.111	If the agency's communications systems are NOT inter- operable with appropriate emergency response agencies, have alternate communication protocols been established? Describe the alternate communication protocols in the justification.		Yes, CTAN, Emnet, interoperability with state police			
	SECURITY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRAINING					
5.000	Establish and Maintain a Security and Emergency Training Program					
5.101	Is initial training provided to all new agency employees regarding security orientation/awareness?		Yes, Appendix O Section 2.6, MARK video	§ 659.23 I & § 659.19 (p)	4	1d, 3c
5.102	Is annual refresher training provided regarding security orientation/awareness to Senior Management staff, managers and supervisors?		Yes, Appendix O Section 3.3, security brochure	§ 659.23 & § 659.19 (p)	4	
5.103	Is annual refresher training provided regarding security orientation/awareness to managers and supervisors?		Yes, Appendix O Section 3.3		4	

5.104	Is annual refresher training provided regarding security orientation/awareness to front-line employees?	Yes, once a year (security related in quarterly trainings)	4	
5.105	Is ongoing advanced security training focused on job function provided at least annually?	Yes, 4 hours in 2015, 4 hours in 2016		
5.106	Is initial training provided to all new transit employees regarding emergency response?	Yes, Appendix O Section 2.6, included in CPR, Accident/Incident Report, Supervisor Investigation Report, Dispatcher Report, Emergency Information		1d, 3c
5.107	Is annual refresher training provided regarding emergency response to Senior Management staff, supervisors, and managers?	Yes, Appendix O Section 3.1, Accident/Incident Report, Supervisor Investigation Report, Dispatcher Report, Emergency Information, Meeting at Vanpool (4/2015) regarding IBS		
5.108	Is annual refresher training provided regarding emergency response to Managers and Supervisors?	Yes, Appendix 0 Section 3.3, Accident, Incident Report, Supervisor Investigation Report, Dispatcher Report, Emergency Information	4	
5.109	Is annual refresher training provided regarding emergency response to Front-line Employees?	Yes, during quarterly training	4	
5.110	Have transit employees received general training on Incident Command System (ICS) procedures in accordance with National Incident Management System at least annually?	Yes, Only Safety & Security Personnel trained in ICS, CERT, USPS	4	1b, 3a
5.111	Has ICS and NIMS training appropriate to the position been provided to Senior Management staff, supervisors, and managers at least annually?	Yes, Safety & Security Staff		
5.112	Has ICS and NIMS training appropriate to the position been provided to managers and supervisors at least annually?	Yes, Safety & Security Staff		

Has the transit agency developed a program and provided annual training on its own incident response protocols? Has training on the agency's incident response protocols appropriate to the position been provided to Senior Management staff, managers and supervisors at least annually? Has training on the agency's incident response protocols	Yes, Appendix O Secti Fire Drills, Appendix I Yes, Appendix O Secti Appendix H	H	
appropriate to the position been provided to Senior Management staff, managers and supervisors at least annually?		ion 2.9,	
Has training on the agency's incident response protocols		4	1c, 3b
appropriate to the position been provided to managers and supervisors?	Yes, Appendix O Secti	ion 2.9	1c, 3b
Has training on the agency's incident response protocols appropriate to the position been provided to front-line employees at least annually?	Yes, Appendix R (refre	esher training) 4	1c, 3b
Has the transit system implemented an annual training program for personnel regarding response to terrorism, including (i) Improvised Explosive Devices and ii) Weapons of Mass Destruction (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear)? If so, summarize the relevant programs in the ustification.			
Has training focused on IEDs and WMDs appropriate to the position been provided to Senior Management staff, managers, and supervisors at least annually?	Yes, see above		
Has training focused on IEDs and WMDs appropriate to the position been provided to manager and supervisors?	Yes, see above		
Has training focused on IEDs and WMDs appropriate to the position been provided to front-line employees at least annually?	Yes		
Do law enforcement/security department personnel at the transit agency receive specialized training in counter-terrorism annually? Summarize program in the justification.		3 /	
	las the transit system implemented an annual training program for personnel regarding response to terrorism, including (i) Improvised Explosive Devices and ii) Weapons of Mass Destruction (chemical, biological, radiological, uclear)? If so, summarize the relevant programs in the sustification. It is training focused on IEDs and WMDs appropriate to the cosition been provided to Senior Management staff, in an agers, and supervisors at least annually? It is training focused on IEDs and WMDs appropriate to the cosition been provided to manager and supervisors? It is training focused on IEDs and WMDs appropriate to the cosition been provided to manager and supervisors? It is training focused on IEDs and WMDs appropriate to the cosition been provided to front-line employees at least innually? It is training focused on IEDs and WMDs appropriate to the cosition been provided to front-line employees at least innually? It is training focused on IEDs and WMDs appropriate to the cosition been provided to front-line employees at least innually?	ppropriate to the position been provided to front-line mployees at least annually? It is the transit system implemented an annual training program for personnel regarding response to terrorism, coluding (i) Improvised Explosive Devices and ii) Weapons of Mass Destruction (chemical, biological, radiological, uclear)? If so, summarize the relevant programs in the ustification. It is training focused on IEDs and WMDs appropriate to the osition been provided to Senior Management staff, nanagers, and supervisors at least annually? It is training focused on IEDs and WMDs appropriate to the osition been provided to manager and supervisors? It is training focused on IEDs and WMDs appropriate to the osition been provided to manager and supervisors? It is training focused on IEDs and WMDs appropriate to the osition been provided to front-line employees at least nnually? It is training focused on IEDs and WMDs appropriate to the osition been provided to front-line employees at least nnually? It is training focused on IEDs and WMDs appropriate to the osition been provided to front-line employees at least nnually? It is training focused on IEDs and WMDs appropriate to the osition been provided to front-line employees at least nnually? It is training focused on IEDs and WMDs appropriate to the osition been provided to front-line employees at least nnually? It is training focused on IEDs and WMDs appropriate to the osition been provided to front-line employees at least nnually? It is training focused on IEDs and WMDs appropriate to the osition been provided to front-line employees at least nnually? It is training focused on IEDs and WMDs appropriate to the osition been provided to front-line employees at least nnually?	ppropriate to the position been provided to front-line mployees at least annually? Yes, System Security Awareness and Terrorist Recognition and Reaction Training (Improvised Explosive Devices and ii) Weapons (Improvised Explosive Devices and Improvised Ex

5.123	Do law enforcement/security department personnel at the transit agency receive specialized training supporting their incident management and emergency response roles at least annually? Summarize program in the justification.	N/A			
5.124	Does the agency have an established program to monitor employee training and to schedule employees for training?	Yes, checklist to monitor training and attendance	§ 659.19 (k)(7) & § 659.19 (p)(3)		
5.125	Does the transit agency have a system that records and tracks personnel training for security-related courses (including initial, annual, periodic and other)?	Yes, Employee records on file at the divisions			
5.126	Does the transit agency have a system that records and tracks personnel training for emergency response courses (including initial, periodic and other)?	Yes, Appendix R, refresher training	§ 659.19 (k)(7) & § 659.19 (p)(3)		
5.127	Does the transit agency have a program to regularly review and update security awareness and emergency response training materials?	Yes, Safety & Security Dept.	§ 659.23 (d) & § 659.27 (b)(2)		
5.128	Are all appropriate personnel notified via briefings, email, voicemail, or signage of changes in threat condition, protective measures or the employee watch programs?	Yes, e-mails, briefings, bulletins		4	3d
5.129	Do the agency's security awareness and emergency response training programs cover response and recover operations in critical facilities and infrastructure? If so, summarize relevant provisions in the justification.	Yes, Go Bags, CPR		1	

5.130	Has the agency provided training to regional first responders (law enforcement agencies, firefighters, and emergency medical response teams) to enable them to operate in critical facilities and infrastructure?			Yes, Bus Familiarization, training with police, SWAT, and fire departments	1	
5.131	Does training of transit system law enforcement and/or security personnel integrate the concept and employment of visible, random security measures?			Yes, Appendix C, random walk-thrus, calling police	3	
5.132	Has the transit system implemented a program to train or orient first responders (law enforcement, firefighters, emergency medical teams) and other potential supporting assets (e.g., TSA regional personnel for VIPR exercises) on their system vehicle familiarization?			Yes, SWAT training and Bus familiarization training. Police and Fire agencies	4	
	NATIONAL TERRORISM ADVISORY SYSTEM (NTAS)					
6.000	Establish plans and protocols to respond to the DHS National Terrorism A	dvisory Sys	stem (NTAS)			
6.101	Does the SSP contain or reference other documents identifying incremental actions (imminent or elevated) to be implemented at each NTAS threat level?			Yes, Appendix N		
6.102	Does the agency have actionable operational response protocols for the specific threat scenarios from NTAS?			Yes		
6.103	Has the agency provided annual training and/or instruction focused on job function regarding the incremental activities to be performed by employees?			Yes, Security Bulletins		
	PUBLIC AWARENESS					
7.000	Implement and reinforce a Public Security and Emergency Awareness pro	gram:				
7.101	Has the transit agency developed and implemented a public security and emergency awareness program?			Yes, car cards, message board, "See Something, Say Something"		
7.102	Does the agency provide active public outreach for security awareness and emergency preparedness (e.g., Transit Watch, "If You See Something, Say Something", message boards, brochures, channel cards, posters, fliers)?			Yes, ad placards and on board announcements		
7.103	Is the above consistent with agency's overall announcement program?			Yes		
7.104	Are general security awareness and emergency preparedness messages included in public announcement messages at stations and on board vehicles?			Yes, on-board voice messages	6	5d

7.105	Are passengers urged to report unattended property, suspicious behavior, and security concerns to uniformed crew members, law enforcement or security personnel, and/or a contact telephone number? If so, summarize the type of materials used and content in the justification.					Yes, See Something Say Something campaign, reporting to driver, call 911		6	5b
7.106	Does the agency have an appropriate mechanism in place for passengers to communicate an (e.g., 1-800 number, smart phone applications, social media, etc.) that can be called or used to report security concerns? If so, is this information indicated in public awareness materials and messages?					Yes, 847-228-4200		6	
7.107	Does the agency issue public service announcements or press releases to social media (e.g. Twitter, Facebook, QRC codes, and/or apps for smart phones) regarding security and emergency protocols?					Yes			
7.108	Does the agency issue public service announcements or press releases to local media (e.g. newspaper, radio and/or television) regarding security and emergency protocols?					Yes			
7.109	Does the transit agency conduct a volunteer training program for non-employees to aid with system evacuations and emergency response?					Yes, CERT		6	
7.110	Does the transit agency conduct an outreach program to enlist members of the public as security awareness volunteers, similar to Neighborhood Watch programs?					Yes, car cards, See Something, Say Something, fliers			
7.111	Do public awareness materials and/or messages inform passengers on the means to evacuate safely from transit vehicles and underwater/underground facilities?					Yes, emergency exit info posted on buses		1	
7.112	Does the agency track and monitor customer complaints reported by passengers?					Yes			
	ESTABLISH A RISK ASSESSMENT AND INFORMATION SHARING PRO	CESS							
8	Establish and use a Risk Management Process to assess and manage	threats,	vulnerabi	lities a	ınd conse	quences			
8.101	Does the agency have a risk assessment process approved by its management, for managing threats and vulnerabilities? If so, summarize the process in the justification.					Yes, Appendix K, Threat/Vulnerability Assessment	§ 659.23 (b)	2	6а

8.102	Has the agency identified facilities and systems it considers to be its critical assets?			Yes		
8.103	Has the agency had an internal or external vulnerability assessment conducted on its critical assets within the past 3 years? Specify the dates of the most recent assessments and the entity(ies) that conducted the assessment(s).			Yes, Safety & Security Dept. in 2012, Triennial	2	6b, 6c
8.104	Has the agency had an internal or external Risk Assessment, analyzing threat, vulnerability, and consequence, for critical assets and infrastructure, and systems within the past 3 years? Have management and staff responsible for the risk assessment process been properly trained to manage the process?			Yes		
8.105	Has the system implemented procedures to limit and monitor authorized access to underground and underwater tunnels? If so, summarize procedures in the justification.			N/A	1	
8.106	Are security investments prioritized using information developed in the risk assessment process?			Yes, basis for grant applications; radios/cameras in Risk Assessment	2	6d
8.107	Upon request, has TSA been provided access to the agency's vulnerability assessments, Security Plan and related documents?			Yes		
	ESTABLISH A RISK ASSESSMENT AND INFORMATION SHARING PR	OCESS				
9.000	Establish and use an information sharing process for threat and intell	ligence informat	ion			
9.101	Does the agency have a formalized process and procedures for reporting and exchange of threat and intelligence information with Federal, State, and/or local law enforcement agencies?			Yes, CTAN/EMNET/STIC/ST-ISAC, Cook County Homeland Security, NTAS		
9.102	Does the system report threat and intelligence information directly to FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) or other regional anti-terrorism task force?			Yes, CTAN/EMNET/ STIC/ ST-ISAC/ ITTF	2	6f

9.103	Does the system have a protocol to report threats or significant security concerns to appropriate law enforcement authorities, and TSA's Transportation Security Operations Center (TSOC)?	Yes, Safety & Security Dept.		2	
9.104	Does the agency routinely receive threat and intelligence information directly from any Federal government agency, State Homeland Security Office, Regional or State Intelligence Fusion Center, PT-ISAC, or other transit agencies?	Yes, E mail alerts, STIC, ST-ISAC			
9.105	Does the agency report their NTD security data to FTA as required by 49 CFR 659?	Yes			
10.000	Conduct Tabletop and Functional Drills				
10.101	Does the transit agency's System Safety Program Plan (SSPP) contain or reference a document describing the process used by the transit agency to develop an approved, coordinated schedule for all emergency management program activities, including local/regional emergency planning and participation in exercises and drills?	Yes, Bus Movement Authorization	§ 659.19 (k)		
10.102	Does the transit agency's SSPP or SSP describe or reference how the transit agency performs its emergency planning responsibilities and requirements regarding emergency drills and exercises?	Yes, Appendix J	§ 659.19 (k)(3)		
10.103	Does the agency evaluate its emergency preparedness by using annual field exercises, tabletop exercises, and/or drills? If so, please summarize the exercise events held in the past year.	Yes, Appendix J, After Action Reviews	§ 659.19 (k)(3)	5	4a
10.104	Does the agency's SSPP or a related document include a requirement for annual field exercises, tabletops and drills?	Yes, Safety Plan Appendix O, drills are conducted annually	§ 659.19 (k) (no specified timeline)		
10.105	Does the transit agency's SSPP or SSP describe or reference how the transit agency documents the results of its emergency preparedness evaluations (i.e., briefings, after action reports and implementation of findings)?	Yes, OEMC	§ 659.19 (k)(4)		
10.106	Does the transit agency's SSPP or a related document describe or reference its program for providing employee training on emergency response protocols and procedures?	Yes	§ 659.19 (k)(7)		

10.107	Does the transit agency participate as an active player in full-scale, regional exercises held at least annually?	Yes Appendix J, lists of exercises conducted annually		
10.108	In the last year, has the agency conducted and/or participated in a drill, tabletop exercise, and/or field exercise including scenarios involving (i) IED's and (ii) WMD (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear) with other transit agencies and first responders (e.g., NTAS scenarios)?	Yes, Cook County WMD, OEMC, CERT Nuclear Event (2012 or 2013)	5	4d
10.109	In the last year, has the agency reviewed results and prepared after-action reports to assess performance and develop lessons learned for all drills, tabletop, and/or field exercises?	Yes, USPS evacuation drills, Bedford Park 2013 drill	5	4b
10.110	In the last 12 months, has the transit system updated plans, protocols and processes to incorporate after-action report recommendations/findings and corrective actions? If so, summarize the actions taken in the justification.	Yes, USPS evacuation plans amended from after action report, OEMC, Hold Harmless Agreements	5	4c
10.111	Has the transit agency established metrics to assess its performance during emergency exercises and to measure improvements?	Yes, After action reports, USPS/OEMC		
10.112	Does the system conduct drills and exercises of its security and emergency response plans to test capabilities of i) employees and ii) first responders to operate effectively in underwater/underground infrastructure and other critical systems?	N/A	1	
10.113	Does the transit system integrate local and regional first responders (law enforcement, firefighters, emergency medical teams) in drills, tabletop exercises, and/or field exercises? If so, summarize each joint event and state when it took place.	Yes, Appendix J	5	
	CYBER SECURITY STRATEGY			
11.000	Developing a Comprehensive Cyber Security Strategy			

11.101	Has the agency conducted a risk assessment to identify operational control and communication/business enterprise IT assets and potential vulnerabilities?	Yes, Pace has had risk assessments performed by outside consultants to evaluate assets, vulnerabilities, threats, and risks. Reports are prepared and action taken on all issues.	
11.102	Has the agency implemented protocols to ensure that all IT facilities (e.g., data centers, server rooms, etc.) and equipment are properly secured to guard against internal and external threats or attacks?	Yes, All Pace IT facilities such as data centers and computer rooms are properly secured.	
11.103	Has a written strategy been developed and integrated into the overall security program to mitigate the cyber risk identified?	Yes, Pace has an overall multi- year strategic plan that includes security which has been integrated in software applications and hardware appliances.	
11.104	Does the agency have a designated representative to secure the internal network through appropriate access controls for employees, a strong authentication (i.e., password) policy, encrypting sensitive data, and employing network security infrastructure (example: firewalls, intrusion detection systems, IT security audits, antivirus, etc.)?	Yes, The IT Security Administrator reporting to the CIO is designated for this purpose. However, the IT Department has other designated representatives from different sections to provide security for the areas mentioned.	
11.105	Does the agency ensure that recurring cyber security training reinforces security roles, responsibilities, and duties of employees at all levels to protect against and recognize cyber threats?	Pace does not perform any cyber security training on a regular basis. Key IT employees attend selected seminars as they are offered to keep up with the latest cyber threats.	
11.106	Has the agency established a cyber-incident response and reporting protocol?	Yes, Pace has an incident response plan.	

11.107	Is the agency aware of and using available resources (e.g., standards, PT-ISAC, US CERT, National Cyber Security Communication and Integration Center, etc.)?			Yes, Pace is aware of and reviews some of the resources mentioned, including standards, PT-ISAC, DHSEM, and various other security resources.		
40.000	FACILITY SECURITY AND ACCESS CONTROLS					
12.000	Control Access to Security Critical Facilities with ID badges for all visito	ors, employees a	ind contractors			
12.101	Have assets and facilities requiring restricted access been identified?			Yes, all buildings and their respective procedures, Division CPR		
12.102	Are ID badges or other measures employed to restrict access to facilities not open to the public?			Yes, Appendix H, Appendix R (Contractor Vehicle IDs)		
12.103	Has the transit agency developed and implemented procedures to monitor, update and document access control (e.g. card key, ID badges, keys, safe combinations, etc.)?			Yes, Appendix H, Appendix R (Contractor Vehicle IDs)	2	
12.104	Does the agency have procedures to issue ID badges for visitors and contractors?			Yes, Appendix H, Appendix R, ID badges, sign-in forms, contractor vehicle placards		
12.105	Does the transit agency require escorts for visitors accessing non-public areas?			Yes, Appendix H, Appendix R		
12.106	Is CCTV equipment installed in transit agency facilities?			Yes, all CCTV equipped locations		
12.107	Is CCTV equipment protecting critical assets interfaced with an access control system?			No		

12.108	Is CCTV equipment installed on transit vehicles?	Yes		
12.109	Are Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) and technology (e.g., CCTV, access control, intrusion detection, bollards, etc.) incorporated into design criteria for all new and/or existing capital projects?	Yes		
12.110	Based on the risk assessment, does the agency use fencing, barriers, and/or intrusion detection to protect against unauthorized entry into stations, facilities, and other identified critical assets?	Yes, fencing at garages, equipment to block entrances to the facility.		
12.111	Has the system implemented protective measures to secure high risk/high consequence assets and systems identified in risk assessments? Examples of protective measures include but are not limited to CCTV, intrusion detection systems, smart camera technology, fencing, enhanced lighting, access control, LE patrols, K-9s, protection of ventilation systems. If protective measures for this infrastructure are employed, summarize type and location in the justification.	Yes, CCTV, Fire Detection equipment/Intrusion detection equipment	2	
12.112	Does the transit agency monitor a network of security, fire, duress, intrusion, utility and internal 911 alarm systems?	Yes, (see above), Apollo Cam system		
12.113	Are emergency call boxes provided for passengers?	N/A		
12.114	Do transit agency personnel administer an automated employee access control system and perform corrective analysis of security breaches?	Yes, ID badges		
12.115	Does the agency have policies and procedures for screening of mail and/or outside deliveries?	Yes, procedure for suspicious packages, Appendix D-3		

12.116	Have locks, bullet resistant materials and anti-fragmentation materials been installed/used at critical locations?	Yes, Locks, North Division glass
12.117	Does the agency use National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 130 or equivalent to evaluate fire/life safety in station design or modification (including fire detection systems, firewalls and flame- resistant materials, back-up powered emergency lighting, defaults in turnstile and other systems supporting emergency exists, and pre- recorded public announcements)?	Yes, fire detection, intercom system at divisions/Emergency lighting
12.118	Is directional signage with adequate lighting provided in a consistent manner in all stations, both to provide orientation and to support emergency evacuation?	Yes, exit signs
12.119	Are gates and locks used on all facility doors to prevent unauthorized access?	Yes
12.120	Are keys controlled through an established program managed by the security/police function?	Yes, managed by divisions
12.121	Are gates and locks also used to close down system facilities after operating hours?	Yes
12.122	Do transit vehicles have radios, silent alarms, and/or passenger communication systems?	Yes
12.123	Does the transit agency use graffiti-resistant/etch-resistant materials for walls, ceilings, and windows?	Yes

12.124	Are Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) or redundant power sources provided for safety and security of critical equipment, such as but not limited to: exit and platform lighting; parking lot lighting; ancillary space and shop lighting; intrusion detection (alarmed rooms and spaces, fare collection equipment, etc.); fire detection, alarm and suppression systems; public address (shop and public areas); call-for-aid telephones; CCTV; emergency trip stations; vital train control functions; etc.?		Yes, Fire alarms at divisions/Emergency lighting, emergency generators		
12.125	At passenger rail stations at which a vulnerability assessment has identified a significant risk, and to the extent practicable, has the owner/operator removed trash receptacles and other non-essential receptacles or containers (with the exception of bomb resistant receptacles or clear plastic containers) from the platform areas of passenger terminals and stations?		N/A		
12.126	Does the agency employ specific protective measures for all critical infrastructure (e.g., tunnels, bridges, stations, control centers, etc.) identified through the risk assessment particularly at access points and ventilation infrastructure in place and maintained in optimal condition? Examples of protective measures include, but are not limited to, CCTV, intrusion detection systems, smart camera technology, fencing, lighting, access control, law enforcement patrols, canine patrols, physical protection for ventilation systems. If protective measures for this infrastructure are employed, summarize type and location in Supplemental Addendum.		Yes, Smart cam technology, fencing/lighting, garage door opening mechanisms, key access cards, Wells Fargo money pick-up	1	
12.127	Does the agency have or utilize explosive detection canine teams, either maintained by the system or made available from other law enforcement agencies? If so, has the system implemented procedures for reporting of and response to positive reactions by the canine?		N/A		
13.000	Conduct Physical Security Inspections				
13.101	Does the agency conduct frequent inspections of key facilities, stations, terminals, trains and vehicles, or other key assets for persons, materials, and items that do not belong?		Yes, Appendix R, each garage's inspection forms, terminal check forms	1	7a

14.000	Conduct Background Investigations of Employees and Contractors		
	BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS		
13.109	Is there a process in place, with necessary training provided to personnel, to ensure that all critical infrastructures are inspected at regular periodic intervals for suspicious or unattended items? Specify type and frequency of inspections.	Yes (Safety and Maintenance inspection forms)	
13.108	Is there a process in place, with necessary training provided to operators and/or conductors, to ensure that each (in service) passenger rail car is inspected at regular periodic intervals for suspicious or unattended items? Specify type and frequency of inspections.	Yes, applies to Bus Operators. Pre-Trip and Post-/Mid-Trip	
13.107	Does the system integrate randomness and unpredictability into its security activities to enhance deterrent effect?	Yes, Section 3.2.5/6/7, each division, but only done systematically in heightened level of security	3
13.106	Does the agency conduct frequent inspections of access points, ventilation systems, and the interior of underground/underwater assets and systems for indications of suspicious activity?	N/A 2	? 7b
13.105	Does the system document the results of inspections and implement any changes to policies and procedures or implement corrective actions, based on the findings?	Yes, Maintenance depts	? 7b
13.104	Has the transit agency developed a form or quick reference guide for station attendants and others regarding station and facility inspections?	Yes (Operation and Maintenance inspection forms)	
13.103	Has the transit agency developed a form or quick reference guide for operations and personnel for the conduct of pre-trip, post-trip, and within trip inspections?	Yes, but inspections not conducted mid- trip (operator will call in report)	
13.102	Has the transit agency established procedures for inspecting/sweeping vehicles and stations to identify and manage suspicious items, based on HOT characteristics (hidden, obviously suspicious, not typical) or equivalent system?	Yes, Training bulletins, inspection forms, high-level sweeps	

14.101	Does the agency conduct background investigations (i.e., criminal history and motor vehicle records) on all new front-line operations and maintenance employees, and employees with access to sensitive security information, facilities and systems?	Yes, Exhibit 1	2	
14.102	To the extent allowed by agency policy or law, does the agency conduct background investigations on contractors, including vendors, with access to critical facilities, sensitive security systems, and sensitive security information?	Yes	2	
14.103	Has counsel for the agency reviewed the process for conducting employee background investigations to confirm that procedures are consistent with applicable statutes and regulations?	Yes		
14.104	Is the background investigation process documented?	Yes		
14.105	Is the criteria for background investigations based on employee type (senior management staff, law enforcement officers, managers/supervisors, operators, maintenance, safety/security sensitive, contractor, etc.) and/or responsibility and access documented?	Yes, HR Dept.		
	DOCUMENT CONTROL			
15.000	Control Access to documents of security critical systems and facilities			
15.101	Does the agency keep documentation of its security critical systems, such as tunnels, bridges, HVAC systems and intrusion alarm detection systems (i.e. plans, schematics, etc.) protected from unauthorized access?	Yes, on file at divisions, files locked at headquarters	2	
15.102	Has the agency designated a department/person responsible for administering the access control policy with respect to agency documents?	Yes, internal at divisions		
15.103	Does the security review committee (or other designated group) review document control practices, assess compliance applicable procedures, and identify discrepancies and necessary corrective action?	Yes, internal at divisions		

16.101	Does the agency have a documented policy for identifying and controlling the distribution of and access to documents it considers to be Sensitive Security Information (SSI) pursuant to 49 CFR Part 15 or 1520?	Yes, each book is signed for	
16.102	Does the agency have a documented policy for proper handling, control, and storage of documents labeled as or otherwise determined to be Sensitive Security Information (SSI) pursuant to 49 CFR Part 15 or 1520?	Yes	
16.103	Are employees who may be provided SSI materials per 49 CFR Part 15 or 1520) familiar with the documented policy for the proper handling of such materials?	Yes	
16.104	Have employees provided access to SSI material per 49 CFR Part 15 or 1520 received training on proper labeling, handling, dissemination, and storage (such as through the TSA on-line SSI training program)?	Yes	
	SECURITY PROGRAM AUDITS		
17.000	Audit Program		
17.000 17.101	Audit Program Has the agency established a schedule for conducting its internal security audit process?	Yes, annually	§ 659.27(b)(2)
	Has the agency established a schedule for conducting its internal	Yes, annually Yes, annually	§ 659.27(b)(2) § 659.23 (d)
17.101	Has the agency established a schedule for conducting its internal security audit process? Does SSP contain a description of the process used by the agency to audit its implementation of the SSP over the course of the agency's		659.27(b)(2)

17.105	Is each internal security audit documented in a written report, which includes evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of the SSP element and applicable implementing procedures audited, needed corrected actions, needed recommendations, an implementation schedule for corrective actions and status reporting?			Yes, Threat and Vulnerability Assessment	§ 659.27(f)	
17.106	In the last 12 months, has the Security Review Committee (or other designated group) addressed the findings and recommendations from the internal security audits, and updated plans, protocols and processes as necessary?			Yes, addressed thru TSGP awards, Review Committee meetings and findings, Security Grant audit		
17.107	Does the transit agency's internal security audit process ensure that auditors are independent from those responsible for the activity being audited?			Yes, Internal Audit, CSA meeting annually, Triennial		
17.108	Has the transit agency made its internal security audit schedule available to the SSO agency?	** All of the below apply to rail **			§ 659.23 I & § 659.27(a)	
17.109	Has the agency made checklists and procedures used in its internal security audits available to the SSO agency?				§ 659.27I	
17.110	Has the transit agency notified the SSO agency 30 days prior to the conduct of an internal security audit?				§ 659.27 I	
17.111	Has a report documenting internal security audit process and the status of findings and corrective actions been made available to the SSO agency within the previous 12 months?				§ 659.27 (f)	
17.112	Has the transit agency's chief executive certified to the SSO agency that the transit agency is in compliance with its SSP?				§ 659.27 (g)	
17.113	Was that certification included with the most recent annual report submitted to the SSO agency?				§ 659.27 (g)	
17.114	If the transit agency's chief executive was not able to certify to the SSO agency that the transit agency is in compliance with its SSP, was a corrective action plan developed and made available to the SSO?				§ 659.27 (h)	

Appendix C

Vehicle Safety Program Implications



Emergency Response Planning, Coordination, and Training Considerations

- 1) Emergency Response planning, coordination, and training is formalized and documented, and identifies responsibilities of employees by function
- 2) Service continuation, restoration/recovery plan developed
- 3) Emergency drills and table-top exercises scheduled on a regular basis
- 4) Coordination and training with outside agencies, including:
 Fire/rescue units; Hospitals; Police; Hazardous materials/Environmental agencies/Regional office of Emergency Management
- 5) Media relations/information control procedures and policies established (internal and external to agency)
- 6) Documentation of drills maintained; drill critiques held; recommendations recorded with follow-up
- Emergency procedures reviewed by Management on a regular basis and updated as needed
- 8) Regular assessments of employee proficiency conducted
- 9) Emergency contacts list developed, kept current, and responsibility for call-outs identified
- 10) Employees issued quick reference guidelines for emergency situations
- 11) Support systems developed to provide post-incident support to customers and employees
- 12) Regular functional testing/inspection of emergency support equipment and systems
- 13) Contingency plans for loss of electrical power and radio or phone communication

System Security Considerations

- 1) Security Plan established, which addresses all operations modes and contracted services
- 2) System security responsibilities and duties established
- 3) Personal safety awareness/education programs for passengers and employees and community outreach
- 4) Security equipment regularly inspected, maintained, and functionally tested; including personal equipment issued to security personnel
- 5) Contingency SOPs developed; drills and table-top exercises conducted for extraordinary circumstances:
 - a. Terrorism (including chemical/biological agents/weapons of mass destruction)
 - b. Riot/domestic unrest
 - c. Catastrophic natural events
 - d. System-wide communications failure
- 6) Planning, coordination, training and mutual aid agreements with external agencies (state, local police, FBI, and other federal agencies)
- 7) Security SOPs reviewed on a regular basis and updates made as needed to Security Plan
- 8) Security equipment installed, inspected, and maintained to monitor trespass activities
- 9) Data collection established for all security issues/incidents; analysis performed and recommendations made; as necessary
- 10) Security risk/vulnerability assessments conducted, documented, and reviewed
- 11) Contingency plans for loss of electrical power and radio or phone communications
- 12) Procedures for critical incident command, control, and service continuation/restoration
- 13) Security training provided to all staff levels
- 14) Background checks on employees and contractors (where applicable)
- 15) Regular assessments of employee security proficiencies conducted
- 16) Employees issued quick reference guidelines for security situations
- 17) Emergency contacts list developed, kept current, and responsibilities for call-outs identified
- 18) Visitor, deliveries, and contract facility access procedures developed/visible identification required
- 19) Concepts of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) applied in reviews of facilities and in new design and modifications
- 20) Security checklists developed and regularly used for verifying status of physical infrastructure and security procedures
- 21) Agency employees identifiable by visible identification and/or uniform
- 22) Policy and procedures in place for facilities key control

Appendix D

Bomb Threat Checklist and Procedures







Let's count on each other for a safe ride

OPERATIONS BULLETIN #SBD-12-103

ATTENTION: All Administrative Personnel SUBJECT: How to Handle a Bomb Threat Call DATE: May 16, 2012

Any employee could receive a bomb threat phone call and must be prepared to handle the call as calmly and professional as possible. If you receive a bomb threat call towards Pace, its employees or passengers, please do the following:

- . Do your best to keep the caller on the phone as long as possible.
- · Record the time of the call and the caller's phone number if listed on your phone display.
- · Signal another employee to contact a supervisor.
- If possible, record everything the caller says. Ask them to repeat stating you are having problems hearing them.

Note any of the following: Is the person male or female, approximate age, speech impediment or accent, background noises, if the voice is familiar.

- Ask: Where is the bomb? When is it going to explode? What does it look like? What kind of bomb is it? Why did you place the bomb? What is your name?
- . If it is a threat to another Pace employee, try to get the name of the employee.
- If the threat involves our service, try to get the route, location, time and direction of the issue.
- Never threaten the caller or become disrespectful, this will further anger the caller.
- Have a copy of the Bomb Threat Form and complete as much information as soon as possible after you complete the call.
- Immediately notify your supervisor or management staff that you have received a bomb threat phone call.

It is extremely important that the appropriate personnel are notified so that an investigation can be initiated to safeguard our employees and passengers.

All calls of a threatening nature must be reported immediately to the Revenue Services Emergency number 1-847-228-4200 (ext. 4200) or directed immediately to the appropriate Regional Manager responsible for the employee or service mentioned by the caller. The attached paperwork needs to be received by John Braband in Revenue Services at Pace Headquarters.

Melinda J. Metzger

www.pacebus.com

Deputy Executive Officetor Pace Suburban Bus 350 W. Algonquin Rd. Arlington Heights, IL 60005 Phone 847-228-2302 Fex 847 956-5955

MJM/mol-j-bulletins-sbd1103 bomb threat call handling

Attachment

FORM NPC-1055 (9-28-99)								EPARTMENT O	tics Administration
	GUIDEL	INES	FOR HANDLI	NG TI	ELEPHO	NE TH	REA		ENSUS BUREAU
G	ENERAL INS	TRUC	TIONS FOR THR	EATEN	NING CAL	LS/BON	/IB TH	IREATS	
REMAIN CAL	M, be courteou	s. Lister	n, do not interrupt t ıp". Keep the caller	he callei talking	r. Pretend a	lifficulty l	hearing	g, "I'm sorry, i	we have a
weak comie	tion, coura you	эроак а	Section I - BO		REATS				
1. Location of bor	nb		2. Date/Time bo		a. Date		b	. Time	a.m.
☐ Internal	☐ External		set to explode	-					p.m.
3. Time call receive	ved		a.m. p.m.	4. Dat	e call rece	ived			
5. Exact location a a. If the caller in <i>ASK, "Is it in</i>	ndicates the bor		omb – a NPC building,					b. Did the ca a knowled facility? – I	
Building	Bay	Room	City			State		☐ Yes	□No
THIS	S MAY BE A	GOOD	TIME TO PRETE	ND D	IFFICULT	Y HEAR	ING (CALLER!!!	
c. What does tl	he bomb look li	ke?		d. W	/hat materia	ıl is the b	omb n	nade of?	
e. What will ca	use it to explod	e?		f. W	here is the	bomb pl	aced?		
g. Did you plac	e the bomb?	h. W	here are you calling	g from?		i. What	is you	name?	
☐ Yes	□No								
j. Why do you	wish to harm in	nocent	people?	k. O	ther pertine	nt inform	nation		
6. Telephone line data →	a. Time call er	nded a.m. p.m.	b. Telephone exter call received	nsion	c. Locat	on	d. 80	0 number	
IMMEDIATELY	AFTER CALLE	R HAN	GS UP NOTIFY SEC	CURITY	CENTER C	ON (812)	218-3	911 – SEE SE	CTION IV
		Se	ection II - THRE	ATENII	NG CALLS	5			
1. Location of call	s 2. Persona	I threa	t or threat to othe	rs		3. Tim	e rece	eived 4. Da	te received
☐ Internal ☐ External	☐ Persor	nal 🗆	Threat to others –	Specify	<i>'</i> ₹			a.m. p.m.	
REMAIN CAL	M. Listen, do n	ot interr	rupt the caller. Keep	caller t	alking as lo	ng as po	ssible.		
Exact wording of the	threat								
	a. Time call er	dod	h Tolophono sut-	acion	a l aa-t	on	4 90) number	
5. Telephone line data →	a. Time call er	a.m. p.m.	b. Telephone exter call received	ision	c. Locat	on	a. 80	0 number	
IMMEDIATELY	AFTER CALLE	R HAN	GS UP NOTIFY SEC	CURITY	CENTER C	ON (812)	218–3	911 – SEE SE	CTION IV
			Section III - OB						
			of a call or if there is (812) 218–3911.	s no ans	swer after y	our seco	nd "he	llo." If obscen	e calls
			IMMEDIATELY	AFTER	RECEIVI	NG AN	/ THR	EATENING	CALL
NOT 1. Nature of the 2. Your name 3. Your location	call 4. E 5. S	Branch/ Supervi		7. Te 8. 80		xtensior if appli	ı on w	formation: hich you red	ceived call

NOTIFY YOUR SUPERVISOR/MANAGER, COMPLETE CHECKLIST ON REVERSE OF THIS FORM

Sect	ion V - TELEPI	HONE THREAT	CHECKLIST -	Mark a	all that apply	
VOICE SOUNDE		SPEECH WAS			COMMAND OF LANGUAGE	
☐ Male ☐ Adult ☐ Loud ☐ High pitch ☐ Intoxicated ☐ Raspy ☐ Other - Specify ☐	☐ Female ☐ Juvenile ☐ Soft ☐ Deep ☐ Disguised ☐ Pleasant	☐ Fast ☐ Distinct ☐ Stutter ☐ Slurred ☐ Other - Sp	☐ Slo ☐ Dist ☐ Nas ☐ Lisp pecify ⊋	torted sal	☐ Local ☐ Region	☐ Poor ☐ Other ACCENT ☐ Foreign
MANNER			ВАСК	GROUN	D NOISE	
☐ Calm ☐ Rational ☐ Coherent ☐ Deliberate ☐ Laughing ☐ Other - Specify ☐	☐ Angry ☐ Irrational ☐ Incoherent ☐ Emotional ☐ Crying	☐ Factory m ☐ Traffic ☐ Horns ☐ Office mad ☐ Party atmo	chines osphere	☐ Tra ☐ Air ☐ Voi ☐ Qu ☐ Cry	planes ices iet	☐ Animals ☐ Bells ☐ Music ☐ Television ☐ Children
1. Reiterate words of ca	aller –					
2. Did you recognize vo	oice?					
□ No □ Yes –	Explain → _					
	_					
	_					
	_					
		tion VI – REPOI	RTING OF THR			
1. Name of person rece	eiving call			2. Bra	nch	3. Unit
4. Location (Building/Ro	oom/Bay)		5. Supervisor			•
6. Signature					7. Date	



Pace Fox Valley Division, 400 Overland Drive, North Aurora IL 60452

Date:

April 6, 2015

To:

All Division Managers, Superintendents

From:

Department Manager, Safety, Training and Security

Subject:

Suspicious Packages/Bomb Threats

We have assembled an information booklet for distribution to all switchboard operators, materials management, and maintenance personnel responsible for receiving telephone calls, parcels and/or mail.

This instructional material will enable them to recognize and properly respond to suspicious packages and/or bomb threats.

Please see that these booklets are distributed to and reviewed by appropriate personnel at your division. It is recommended the booklets are kept out at a conspicuous place at each workstation for quick and easy access.

Pleas contact me at ext. 3172 if you have any questions.

LETTER BOMBS - A BASIC GUIDE

WARNING!!! A LETTER OR PACKAGE SHOULD ALWAYS BE TREATED WITH SUSPICION, EVEN IF ONLY ONE OF THE CLUES IS PRESENT. IF YOU GET ONE **DO NOT OPEN IT!!** STORE IT IN A SECURE PLACE: INFORM YOUR SUPERVISOR AND CALL THE POLICE IMMEDIATELY.

Holes in the Envelope: Letter bombs sometimes have holes through which a split pin, or other safety device has been pulled out with a wire.

Balance: Any letter should be treated as suspect, if it is unbalanced, has loose contents, or is heavier on one side than the other.

Inner Enclosures: If, after opening a letter or package, an inner sealed enclosure is encountered, it should be treated as suspect.

Handwritten Addresses: Any mail should be treated with caution, if it features a foreign style of writing not normally received. This should be considered in relation to the postmark.

Protruding Wires or Tinfoil: Letter bombs can be loosened or damaged in the post, causing fuses or electrical wiring to penetrate the wrapping or envelope.

Poorly Typed Addresses: Typed addresses may lack the professional touch of a secretary, or a person, who types everyday.

Incorrect Titles: This could indicate a package being sent speculatively and should be treated as suspect.

No Return Address: No indication at all as to the sender should be treated as suspect. Check with the intended recipient to see, if they are expecting such a package. Check to see, if there is any packaging listed outside to identify what the contents might be.

Grease Marks, Oily Stains or Discoloration: Some explosives leave greasy black marks on paper, or may sweat — a certain clue to a letter bomb. It may also mean that the explosive is old and unstable and very dangerous. The envelope may also have signs of more than usual handling.

Rigid Envelope: If an envelope has any feeling of springiness at the top, bottom, or sides, but it does not bend or flex, this could be a sign of an explosive device.

Restrictive Markings: Confidential, Personal, or other restrictive markings might indicate a letter bomber trying to ensure that the package is opened only by a targeted individual.

Suspicious Packaging: An envelope taped down all around instead of having a normal opening flap may contain a booby trap spring. Letters or packets with excessive securing material should be treated as suspect.

Smell: A smell of almonds, or marzipan, or any strange odor, is a good clue to suspect a letter bomb.

Postmark: Note the postmark. It may be from a country directing a terrorist campaign or an area where postal bombs are common.

Excessive Weight: If it seems excessively heavy for its size, it should be treated as suspect.

Too Many Stamps: Excessive postage might indicate an anxious bomber wanting to ensure that the package goes through the post office without too much difficulty.

Mis-Spelling of Common Words: Do not assume, however, that addresses on letter bombs will be mis-spelt or crudely written – Terrorists come from all backgrounds and some not only have cultured handwriting, but are also familiar with etiquette and protocol.

Visual Distractions: Letter bombs in the form of paperback books are quite common. The books often have an obscene or erotic picture on the cover to shock or distract someone.

Other Unusual Features: An envelope containing a bomb may have other unusual features, for example, if it is designed to explode when the contents are pulled out of the top, they may well have been inserted from the side flap of the envelope and this flap may not look quite the same as when it was manufactured.

Letter type bombs may feel rigid, or appear uneven or lopsided. Parcel bombs may be unprofessionally wrapped with several combinations of tape used to secure the package and may be endorsed – Fragile-Handle With Care or Rush Do Not Delay. Parcel bombs may have an irregular shape, soft spots, or bulges. Parcel bombs may make a buzzing or ticking noise or a sloshing sound. Pressure or resistance may be noted when removing contents from an envelope or parcel.

If you are suspicious of a mailing and are unable to verify the contents with the addressee or sender:

- 1. DO NOT TOUCH OR HANDLE UNNECESSARILY.
- 2. DO NO OPEN THE ARTICLE.
- 3. Isolate the mailing and evacuate the immediate area.
- 4. Do not put in water or a confined space such as a desk drawer or filing cabinet.
- 5. If possible, open windows in the immediate area to assist with venting potential explosive gases.
- 6. If you have any reason to believe a letter or parcel is suspicious, do not take a chance or worry about possible embarrassment if the item turns out to be innocent instead, contact the supervisor.

Personal articles such as clothing, backpacks, briefcases, and shopping bags would not normally be considered suspicious items unless a threat had been received that could relate to the article or some other unusual circumstances are present.

It is imperative that personnel be instructed that their only mission is to report suspicious objects. Under no circumstances should anyone move, jar or touch a suspicious object or anything attached to it. The removal or disarming of a suspected bomb must be left to the professionals!

LETTER AND PARCEL BOMB RECOGNITION POINTS

- Foreign mail, air mail and special deliveries
- Restrictive markings such as CONFIDENTIAL or PERSONAL
- Excessive postage
- · Handwritten or poorly typed address
- Incorrect titles
- Misspellings of common names
- Oily stains or discolorations
- No return address
- Excessive weight, unevenly distributed or lopsided
- Rigid envelope, less flexible than normal letters
- Protruding wires or metal
- Excessive securing material (tape, string, etc.)
- Visual distractions, misleading statements OFFICIAL
- Edges are normally sharp not round
- Emitting noises

WHAT TO DO

- DO NO OPEN OR HANDLE UNNECESSARILY
- ISOLATE THE MAILING IN A SAFE PLACE AWAY FROM OTHER PEOPLE OR MOVE EVERYBODY AWAY
- CALL THE POLICE 911 AND NOTIFY YOUR SUPERVISOR

U.S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation



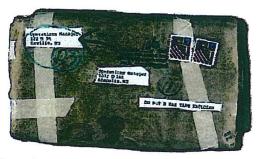
If you receive a suspicious letter or package What should you do?

- 1. Avoid handling Don't shake or bump
- 2. Isolate and look for indicators
- 3. Don't Open, Smell, or Taste
- 4. Treat it as Suspect! Call 911

if you suspect a letter or package contains a bomb, radiological, biological, or chemical threat: isolate area immediately, Call 911, Wash your hands with soap and water.

Indicators:

Addressed to title only or incorrect title with name. Lopsided or uneven. Rigid or bulky.



Protruding wires.

Strange odor.

Oily stains, discolorations, or crystallization on wrapper.

Excessive tape or string.

No return address, or restrictive markings. Unknown powder or suspicious substance. Possibly mailed from a foreign country.



Poorly typed or written. Excessive postage. Misspelled words.

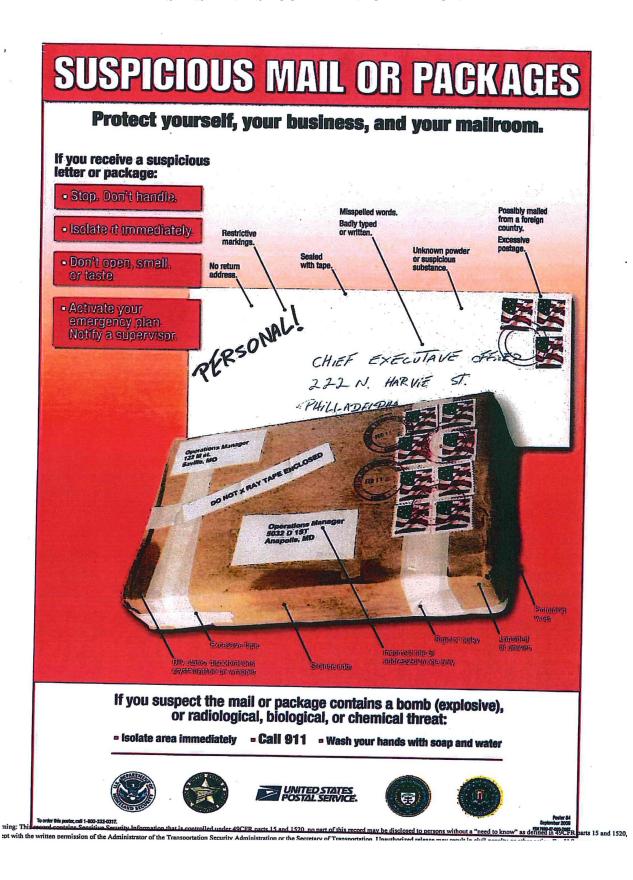
Police Department:	CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR O
Fire Department:	
Local FBI Office:	
(ask for the duty agent, special agent homb technician or western a second of the duty agent.	

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Warning: This record contains Sensitive Security Information that is controlled under 49CFR parts 15 and 1520, no part of this record may be disclosed to persons without a "need to know" as defined in 49CFR parts 15 and 1520, except with the written GENERAL INFORMATION BULLETIN 2000-3 (revised 6/11/2010) permission of the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration or the Secretary of Transportation. Unauthorized Produced by Bomb Data Center release may result in civil penalty or other action. For U.S. government agencies, public disclosure is governed by 5 U.S.C. 552 and 49 CFR parts 15 and 1520 Weapons of Mass Destruction Operations Unit

WARNING: This record contains Sensitive Security Information that is controlled under 49 CFR parts 15 and 1520. No part of this record may be disclosed to persons without a "need to know", as defined in 49 CFR parts 15 and 1520, except with the written permission of the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration or the Secretary of Transportation. Unauthorized release may result in civil penalty or other action. For U.S. government agencies, public disclosure is governed by 5 U.S.C. 552 and 49 CFR parts 15 and 1520.

[D-8]



PLEASE POST



If you receive a suspicious letter or package:

- Handle with care.
 Don't shake or bump.
- 2 Don't open, smell, touch, or taste.
- 3 Isolate it immediately.
- Treat it as suspect.

 Call local law enforcement authorities.

If a letter/parcel is open and/or a threat is identified . . . For a Bomb: For Radiological: For Biological or Chemical: Evacuate Immediately Call Police Evacuate Area Evacuate Immediate Area Contact Postal Inspectors Shield Yourself From Object Wash Your Hands With Soap and Warm Water Call Local Fire Department/HAZMAT Unit Call Police Call Police Contact Postal Inspectors Call Local Fire Department/HAZMAT Unit Call Local Fire Department/HAZMAT Unit

HOW TO HANDLE A BOMB THREAT CALL

Any employee could receive a bomb threat phone call and must be prepared to handle the call as calmly and professional as possible. If you receive a bomb threat call towards Pace, its employees or passengers, please do the following:

- Do your best to keep the caller on the phone as long as possible.
- Record the time of the call and the caller's phone number if listed on your phone display.
- Signal another employee to contact a supervisor.
- If possible, record everything the caller says. Ask them to repeat stating you are having problems hearing them.

Note any of the following: Is the person male or female, approximate age, speech impediment or accent, background noises, if the voice is familiar.

- Ask: Where is the bomb? When is it going to explode? What does it look like? What kind of bomb is it? Why did you place the bomb? What is your name?
- If it is a threat to another Pace employee, try to get the name of the employee.
- If the threat involves our service, try to get the route, location, time and direction of the issue.
- Never threaten the caller or become disrespectful, this will further anger the caller.
- Have a copy of the Bomb Threat Form and complete as much information as soon as possible after you complete
 the call.
- Immediately notify your supervisor or management staff that you have received a bomb threat phone call.

It is extremely important that the appropriate personnel are notified so that an investigation can be initiated to safeguard our employees and passengers.

All calls of a threatening nature must be reported **IMMEDIATELY** to the Revenue Services Emergency number 1-847-228-4200 (ext. 4200) or directed immediately to the appropriate Regional Manager responsible for the employee or service mentioned by the caller. The attached Bomb Threat Form needs to be sent to John Braband in Revenue Services at Pace Headquarters.

Bomb Threat Procedures

In recent years, the use and threatened use of explosives in our society has increased at an alarming rate. Organizations must prepare a plan of action to respond effectively. This brief provides guidelines that will assist transit agencies in developing a procedure specific to their particular environment.

Steps To Be Considered

When faced with a bomb threat, the primary concern must always be the safety of the passengers, employees, and emergency responders. Many transit agencies already have a disaster or emergency procedure for responding to smoke, fire, or medical emergencies in stations, administrative facilities, and shops/yards. Several aspects of these procedures remain viable in a bomb threat procedure.

However, new problems must be addressed when a bomb threat is received. For example, in the instance of a fire, effort is directed at evacuating the occupants in a quick and orderly manner. In the case of a bomb threat, if evacuation is initiated, the exit routes and assembly areas should be searched prior to vacating the premises. The Potential hazard remains when a building is evacuated before a search has been made. Personnel cannot safely re-occupy the building and resume normal activities until a search has ben conducted. Such problems require a procedure with seven logical steps:

- Step 1) Threat Reception
- Step 2) Threat Evaluation
- Step 3) Search Procedure
- Step 4) Locating Unidentified Suspicious Objects
- Step 5) Evacuation Procedure
- Step 6) Re-occupation of Building
- Step 7) Training and Essential Personnel

Each of these steps is discussed on the following pages.

Step 1: Threat Reception

Threats are transmitted in several ways:

Telephone Threats (threat to detonate explosive is phoned into system):

- Caller is the person who placed the device
- Caller has knowledge of who placed the device

• Caller wants to disrupt system operation

Written Threats:

- May be more serious than phoned-in threats
- Written threats are generally more difficult to trace than phoned-in threats

Letter and Package Threats:

- These threats serve a variety of purposes, but, generally, they are directed at specific system personnel rather than at the system as a whole
- The personal motivations of the criminal may be more important in these types of threats

Bomb threats are normally transmitted by phone. The person receiving the call should be prepared to obtain precise information, including:

- The time the call was received and on which telephone number or extension
- The exact words of the person making the threat should be recorded
- Indicate whether it was a male or female voice and an approximate age
- Note any accent or speech impediment or slurring of speech which could indicate intoxication or an unbalanced condition
- Listen for the presence of any background noises such as traffic, music, or other voices
- Decide if the voice is familiar
- The person receiving the threatening call should be prepared to ask the call certain questions if the information has not been volunteered:
 - Where is the bomb?
- When is it going to explode?
- What does it look like?
- What kind of bomb is it?
- Why did you place the bomb?
- What is your name?

The caller may provide specific information by answering these questions. Often the type of person making a threat of this nature becomes so involved that they will answer the questions impulsively. Any additional information obtained will be helpful to police and explosive technicians. To assist the person receiving the call, it is suggested a printed form be readily available. Typically, this checklist is kept readily available to the transit dispatcher or administrative personnel most likely to receive such a threat.

Step 2: Threat Evaluation

Two basic descriptions of threats can be identified:

- Non-specific threat: This is the most common type of threat, usually with little information given other than, "There is a bomb in your building."
- Specific threat: This threat is given in more detail. Reference is often made to the exact location of the device, or the time it will detonate

Specific threats should be considered more serious in nature, requiring a more concerted effort in the response. The non-specific threat, however, cannot be ignored. A policy must be developed to respond effectively to both threat levels.

Certain actions should be taken regardless of the threat category:

- Notify law enforcement (whether internal transit police and/or security or local law enforcement)
- Notify management personnel
- Indicate the search procedure
- Search before evacuation of personnel (employee search)
- Search after evacuation of personnel (volunteer search)

Notification to the internal and/or external law enforcement, security and management personnel should be prompt, and include as much detail as possible. The person who received the threatening call should be available immediately for interviewing. Copies of the completed threat checklist should be readily available to all who may need it.

The appropriate search procedure should be initiated. Searches in the transit environment – as in many other environments – have two major constraints:

- Radio communication cannot be used (it may detonate the device)
- The environment is specialized, therefore, it cannot be searched effectively by outsiders

To address these concerns, personnel who work in a particular area, or who are responsible for an area, should be used. Not only will these personnel provide a much more thorough search than outside responders, but they are knowledgeable concerning station or utility emergency communication systems, and can access "land line" telephones to manage communications more effectively during the search. A system that utilizes the employees – after evacuations have been ordered – should always and only use volunteers.

The following criteria help determine what immediate action to take:

Factors favoring a search before the movement of personnel (occupant search):

• There is a high incidence of hoax telephone threats

- Effective security arrangements have been established
- Information in the warning is imprecise or incorrect
- The caller sounded intoxicated, amused, or very young
- The prevailing threat of terrorist activity is low

Factors favoring movement of personnel before searching (volunteer search):

- The area is comparatively open
- Information in the warning is precise as to the matters of location, a description of the device, the timing, and the motive for the attack. A prevailing threat of terrorist activity is high.

Step 3: Search Procedure

Pre-planning and coordination of employees is essential in implementing an effective search of transit premises, particularly for large stations and facilities. A central control mechanism is necessary to ensure a thorough and complete response. A printed station and/or facility schematic should be identified for each major transit facility. Wherever possible, stations should be divided into zones or sections (prior to the actual conduct of the search), and volunteer personnel – familiar with the zone or section – identified to support the search, by shift or position. Back-ups and supporting volunteers should also be identified for each zone or segment. A compendium of station/facility schematics should be available to those responsible for managing bomb threats and searches. Not only will these schematics support identification and assembly of the volunteer search team, but also, as the search is conducted, each area can be "crossed off" the plan as it is searched.

Areas that are accessible to the public require special attention during a search, and may be vitally important if an evacuation is to be conducted. The level of the search should be commiserate with the perceived threat level:

- An occupant search is used when the threat's credibility is low. Occupants search their own areas. The search is completed quickly because occupants know their area and are most likely to notice anything unusual.
- The volunteer team search is used when the threat's credibility is high. The search is very thorough and places the minimum number of personnel at risk. Evacuate the area completely, and ensure that it remains evacuated until the search is complete. Search teams will make a slow, thorough, and systematic search of the area.

During the search procedure, the question often arises, "What am I looking for?" The basic rule is: Look for something that does not belong, or is out of the ordinary, or out of place. Conduct the search quickly, yet thoroughly, keeping the search time to a maximum of 15 to 20 minutes. Both the interior and exterior of the station or facility should be searched.

Historically, the following areas have been used to conceal explosive or hoax devices in the transit environment:

Outside Station Areas:

- Trash cans
- Dumpsters
- Mailboxes
- Bushes
- Street drainage systems
- Storage areas
- Parked cars
- Shrubbery
- Newspaper stands

Inside Station Areas:

- Ceilings with removable panels
- Overhead nooks
- Areas behind artwork, sculptures and benches
- Storage areas and utility rooms
- Recently repaired/patched segments of walls, floors, or ceilings
- Trash receptacles
- Fire hose racks

- Elevator shafts
- Restrooms
- Behind access doors
- Crawl spaces
- Behind electrical fixtures
- Mail rooms

Depending on the nature of the threat, searches may expand to include transit vehicles. In extremely rare instances, dispatchers have instructed operators on certain bus routes or rail lines to immediately bring their vehicle to a safe location, deboard passengers, and walk-through the vehicle – looking for unidentified packages. In other instances, evacuated vehicles have been met by law enforcement officers, who actually conduct the search, including the vehicle undercarriage and rooftop areas.

Step 4: Locating an Unidentified Suspicious Package

If an unidentified or suspicious object is found, all personnel should be instructed (1) not to move it and (2) to report it to central dispatch or the search team leader immediately. The following information is essential:

- Location of the object
- Reason(s) suspected
- Description of the object
- Any other useful information how difficult to secure area, evacuate, nearest emergency exits, etc.

Based on this information, decisions will be made regarding the following:

- Removal of persons at risk
- Establishment of perimeter control of the area to ensure that no one approaches or attempts to move the object

- Activities to establish ownership of the object (in the event that legitimate property has been left behind in error prior to the bomb threat being received)
- Assignment of someone familiar with the building and the area where the object is located to meet the Explosives Disposal Unit personnel on their arrival (in the event that they have been called)
- Continue implementation of search procedure until all areas have reported to the central control, as there may be more than one unidentified object

While volunteers and public safety personnel are conducting the search, and particularly while they are managing response to a suspicious package, they should keep in mind the following information:

- Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and other types of bombs inflict casualties in a variety of ways, including the following:
 - Blast over pressure (a crushing action on vital components of the body; eardrums are the most vulnerable)
 - o Falling structural material
 - o Flying debris (especially glass)
 - Asphyxiation (lack of oxygen)
 - Sudden body translation against rigid barriers or objects (being picked up and thrown by a pressure wave)
 - o Bomb fragments
 - Burns from incendiary devices or fires resulting from blast damage inhalation of toxic fumes resulting from fires
- The following are four general rules to follow to avoid injury from an IED:
 - Move as far from a suspicious object as possible without being in further danger from other hazards such as traffic or secondary sources of explosion
 - Stay out of the object's line-of-sight, thereby reducing the hazard of injury because of direct fragmentation
 - o Keep away from glass windows or other materials that could become flying debris
 - Remain alert for additional or secondary explosive devices in the immediate area, especially if the existence of a bomb threat evacuation assembly area has been highly publicized
- Historically, perpetrators of bombings in the transit environment (in foreign countries such as Israel, France, India, and England) have used two tactics that intensify the magnitude of casualties inflicted by detonation of an explosive device:
 - Perpetrators have detonated a small device to bring public safety personnel to the site; a larger, more deadly device has detonated some time after the first device, thereby inflicting a large number of casualties on the first responder community.

O Perpetrators have used a real or simulated device to force the evacuation of a facility only to detonate a much more substantial device in identified bomb threat evacuation assembly areas. These attacks are especially harmful because the evacuation assembly areas often concentrate transit personnel and passengers more densely than would otherwise be the case.

Step 5: Evacuation Procedure

If an unidentified object is found, a quiet and systematic evacuation from the area should be conducted. Prior to evacuation, all areas used in the evacuation route must be searched: stairwells, corridors, elevators, and doorways. When these areas have been checked, volunteer personnel should be assigned to direct other personnel along the searched exit routes.

As a general guideline, evacuation should be to a minimum distance of 300 feet in all directions from the suspicious package, including the area above and below the site, giving regard to the type of building construction (thin walls, glass) and the size of the suspicious package. Elevators should not be used to evacuate people under normal circumstances. A power failure could leave them trapped in a hazardous area. Attention should be paid to the need for special transportation requirements of persons with disabilities.

The essential task in evacuation procedures is to direct people to quietly leave the premises, using tact and power of suggestion, in an effort to maintain control and avoid panic. Once a complete or partial evacuation has taken place, there must be some form of accounting for all personnel. This may be a difficult task, but a necessary one to ensure the safety of all personnel.

Assembly areas should be pre-selected and well known to personnel. Establish a clearly defined procedure for controlling, marshaling, and checking personnel within the assembly area. If possible, for major transit stations, assembly areas should be coordinated with local police in advance. Assembly areas are selected using the following criteria:

- Locate assembly areas at least 300 feet from the likely target or building (if possible)
- Locate assembly areas in areas where there is little chance of an IED being hidden. Open spaces are best. Avoid parking areas because IEDs can be easily hidden in vehicles.
- Select alternate assembly areas to reduce the likelihood of ambush with a second device or small-arms fire. If possible, search the assembly area before personnel occupy the space.
- Avoid locating assembly areas near expanses of plate glass or windows. Blast effects can cause windows to be sucked outward rather than blown inward.
- Select multiple assembly areas (if possible) to reduce the concentration of key personnel. Drill and exercise personnel to go to different assembly areas to avoid developing an

evacuation and emergency pattern that can be used by perpetrators to attack identifiable key personnel.

Step 6: Re-Occupation of Station/Facility

Re-occupation of the building is a decision that must be made by an appropriate transit agency or law enforcement official. If the evacuation was made without a search, the premises should be searched before re-occupation.

Step 7: Training

Any effective threat procedure must be accompanied with an adequate training program. Training the essential personnel should encompass both the preventative and operational aspects of the procedure. Prevention can be accomplished through employee awareness, developing good housekeeping habits, and being on the alert for suspicious items or persons.

Operational training may include lectures by transit police and security instructional staff to guest speakers, in-service training classes, and practical training exercises. Evacuation and search drills should be performed periodically under the supervision of transit police or local law enforcement. Coordination with local law enforcement is particularly important for those small agencies with no internal security.

Conclusion

Considering recent events, it is advisable to consider all threats serious. A well-prepared and rehearsed plan will ensure an effective, quick search with minimal disruption of normal operation. Panic and possible tragedy can be avoided. Appropriate security, heightened employee and passenger awareness, and good housekeeping controls will identify many potential problems.

Appendix E

Emergency Telephone Directory



Local/Suburban Police Departments (Alphabetical – Includes Addresses)

POLICE DEPT.	ADDRESS	NON-EMERGENCY
ADDISON	131 W. LAKE STREET	(630) 543-3080
ALGONQUIN	2200 HARNISH DRIVE	(847) 658-4531
ALSIP	4500 W. 123 RD STREET	(708) 385-6902
ANTIOCH	433 ORCHARD ST.	(847) 895-8585
ARLINGTON HTS.	200 E. SIGWALT	(847) 368-5300
AURORA	1200 E. INDIAN TRAIL	(630) 256-5000
BARRINGTON	400 N. NW HIGHWAY	(847) 304-3300
BARRINGTON HILLS	112 ALGONQUIN ROAD	(847) 551-3006
BARTLETT	228 S. MAIN STREET	(630) 837-0846
BATAVIA	100 N. ISLAND	(630) 454-2500
BEDFORD PARK	6701 S. ARCHER	(708) 458-3388
BEECHER	725 PENFIELD	(708) 946-2341
BELLWOOD	3200 W. WASHINGTON BLVD	(708) 547-3530
BENSENVILLE	100 N. CHURCH	(708) 350-3455
BERKELEY	5819 ELECTRIC AVENUE	(708) 449-8716
BERWYN	6401 31 ST STREET	(708) 795-5600
BLOOMINGDALE	201 S. BLOOMINGDALE ROAD	(630) 529-9868
BLUE ISLAND	13031 S. GREENWOOD	(708) 385-1313
BOLINGBROOK	375 W. BRIARCLIFF	(630) 226-8600
BRIDGEVIEW	7500 S. OKETO	(708) 458-2131
BROADVIEW	2350 S. 25 TH STREET	(708) 345-6550
BROOKFIELD	8820 BROOKFIELD AVENUE	(708) 485-8131
BUFFALO GROVE	46 S. RAUPP BLVD.	(847) 459-2560
BURBANK	5650 W 75 TH PLACE	(708) 924-7300
BURNHAM	14450 MANISTEE	(708) 891-2122
BURR RIDGE	7660 COUNTYLINE ROAD	(708) 323-8181
CALUMET CITY	1200 PULASKI ROAD	(708) 868-2500
CALUMET PARK	12409 S. THROOP	(708) 385-6862
CAROL STREAM	500 N. GARY AVENUE	(630) 668-2167
CARPENTERSVILLE	1200 LW BESINGER DRIVE	(847) 551-3481
CARY	654 VILLAGE HALL DRIVE	(847) 639-2342
CHICAGO HEIGHTS	1601 HALSTED	(708) 756-6400
CHICAGO RIDGE	10425 S. RIDGELAND	(708) 425-7831
CICERO	4901 W. CERMAK	(708) 652-2130
CLARENDON HILLS	448 PARK AVE #1	(630) 286-5460
COUNTRY CLUB HILLS	$3700\ 175^{\mathrm{TH}}$ PLACE	(708) 798-3191
COUNTRYSIDE	5550 S. EAST AVENUE	(708) 352-2171
CRESTHILL	1610 PLAINFIELD ROAD	(815) 741-5111
CRESTWOOD	13840 S. CICERO AVENUE	(708) 371-4800
CRETE	542 W. EXCHANGE	(708) 672-0911
CRYSTAL LAKE	100 W. WOODSTOCK STREET	(815) 459-2020

POLICE DEPT. DARIEN DEERFIELD DES PLAINES DIXMOOR 33400LTON DOWNERS GROVE	ADDRESS 1710 PLAINFIELD ROAD 850 WAUKEGAN ROAD 1420 MINER STREET 170 W. 145 TH STREET 14030 PARK AVENUE 825 BURLINGTON	NON-EMERGENCY (630) 971-3999 (847) 945-8636 (847) 391-5400 (708) 388- (708) 841-2533 (630) 434-5600
EAST CHICAGO HTS EAST DUNDEE EAST HAZEL CREST ELGIN ELK GROVE ELMHURST ELMWOOD PARK EVANSTON EVERGREEN PARK	83 E. JOE ORR ROAD 120 BARRINGTON AVENUE 17223 S. THROOP 151 DOUGLAS STREET 901 WELLINGTON 125 E. 1 ST 7420 W FULLERTON 1454 ELMWOOD STREET 9420 S. KEDZIE AVENUE	(708) 756-5370 (847) 428-8784/4034 (708) 798-2186 (847) 289-2700 (847) 357-4100 (630) 530-3050 (708) 453-2137 (847) 866-5000 (708) 422-2142
FLOSSMOOR FORD HEIGHTS FOREST PARK FOREST VIEW FOX LAKE FOX RIVER VALLEY GARDENS FRANKLIN PARK	2800 S. FLOSSMOOR 1343 ELLIS AVE 517 DES PLAINES AVENUE 7000 W. 46 TH STREET 301 S. ROUTE 59 69 SOUTH CIRCLE AVENUE 9500 W. BELMONT STREET	(708) 957-4500 (708) 758-3441 (708) 366-2425 (708) 788-0318 (847) 587-3100 (847)639-70401 (847) 678-2444
GENEVA GILBERTS GLEN ELLYN GLENCOE GLENDALE HEIGHTS GLENVIEW GLENWOOD GOLF GRAYSLAKE GREAT LAKES GURNEE	20 POLICE PLAZA 86 RAILROAD ST 535 DUANE STREET 675 VILLAGE COURT 300 E FULLERTON 2500 E. LAKE AVE. ONE ASSELBORN WAY 1 BRIAR ROAD, P.O. 10 SEYMOUR AVE 521 DECATUR AVE 100 NORTH OPLAINE RD	(630) 232-4736 (847) 428-2954 (630) 469-1187 (847) 835-4112 (630) 260-6070 (847) 729-5000 (708) 753-2420 (847) 998-8857 (847) 223-2341 (847) 688-5555 (847) 599-7000
HAINESVILLE HAMMOND, IND HANOVER PARK HARVARD HARVEY HARWOOD HEIGHTS HAZELCREST HICKORY HILLS	100 N HAINESVILLE ROAD 509 DOUGLAS 2121 LAKE STREET 201 FRONT STREET 15301 DIXIE HIGHWAY 7300 WILSON 3000 W. 170 TH PLACE 8800 W. 87 TH STREET	(847) 223-2341 (219) 853-6490 (630) 372-4400 (815) 943-4431 (708) 331-3030 (708) 867-4353 (708) 335-9600 (708) 598-4900

POLICE DEPT. HIGHLAND PARK HIGHWOOD HILLSIDE HINSDALE HODGKINS HOFFMAN ESTATES HOMETOWN HOMEWOOD	ADDRESS 1677 OLD DEERFIELD ROAD 17 HIGHWOOD AVENUE 30 W. WOLF ROAD 121 SYMONDS DRIVE 6015 LENZI 1200 GANNON DRIVE 4331 SOUTHWEST HIGHWAY 7950 DIXIE HIGHWAY	NON-EMERGENCY (847) 432-7730 (847) 432-2152 (708) 449-8851 (630) 789-7070 (708) 352-4623 (847) 882-1818 (708) 422-2188 (708) 206-3423
INDIAN HEAD PARK	4201 ACACIA DRIVE	(708) 246-4534
INVERNESS	1415 BALDWIN	(847) 590-3478
ISLAND LAKE	3720 GREENLEAF AVENUE	(847) 526-2100
ITASCA	550 W. IRVING PARK RD	(630) 773-0835
JOLIET	150 W. WASHINGTON STREET	(815) 726-2491
JOHNSBURG	3611 CHAPEL HIL	(815) 385-6024
JUSTICE	7800 S. ARCHER AVENUE	(708) 458-2191
KENILWORTH	4419 RICHMOND ROAD	(847) 251-2141
KILDEER	(LAKE ZURICH DISPATCH)	(847) 438-6010
LAGRANGE LAGRANGE PARK LAKE BARRINGTON LAKE FOREST LAKE-IN-THE-HILLS LAKE VILLA LAKE ZURICH LANSING LEMONT LIBERTYVILLE LINCOLNSHIRE LINCOLNWOOD LINDENHURST LISLE LOCKPORT LOMBARD LONG GROVE LYNWOOD LYONS	304 BURLINGTON AVENUE 447 CATHRINE AVENUE (LAKE COUNTY SHERIFF) 255 W. DEERPATH 1115 CRYSTAL LAKE ROAD 65 CEDAR AVENUE 70 EAST MAIN ST. 2710 S. 170 TH STREET 14600 127 TH ST 200 E. COOK 1 OLDE HALF DAY ROAD 6900 N. LINCOLN AVENUE 2300 EAST SAND LAKE ROAD 5040 LINCOLN AVE 1212 S. FARRELL 235 E. WILSON AVENUE (LAKE COUNTY SHERIFF) 21460 LINCOLN HIGHWAY 7801 OGDEN AVENUE	(708) 579-2334 (708) 352-2151 (847) 549-5200 (847) 234-2601 (847) 658-5676 (847) 356-6106 (847) 438-2349 (708) 895-7150 (630) 257-2229 (847) 362-8310 (847) 883-9900 (847) 673-2167 (847) 356-5488 (630) 271-4200 (815) 838-2131 (630) 620-5811 (547) 549-5200 (7080 758-4744 (708) 447-1249
MARKHAM	16313 KEDZIE PARKWAY	(708) 331-2171
MATTESON	20500 S. CICERO AVENUE	(708) 748-1564
MAYWOOD	125 S. 5 TH AVENUE	(708) 450-4470
MCCOLLUM LAKE	4811 W. ORCHARD	(815) 385-2161

POLICE DEPT.	ADDRESS	NON-EMERGENCY
MCCOOK	50 TH AND GLENCOE AVENUE	(708) 447-1232
MCHENRY	333 S. GREEN	(815) 363-2200
MCHENRY SHORES	707 ETNA ROAD, OTTOWA	(815) 434-8370
MELROSE PARK	1 N 19 th AVE	(708) 344-8409
MERRIONETTE PARK	11750 KEDZIE	(708) 396-3170
MIDLOTHIAN	14801 PULASKI STREET	(708) 385-2534
MOKENA	10907 FRONT STREET	(708) 479-3912
MONEE	5357 W MAIN STREET	(708) 534-8541
MONTGOMERY	1460 S. EAST RIVER ROAD	(630) 897-8707
MORTON GROVE	6101 CAPULINA AVENUE	(847) 470-5208
MOUNT PROSPECT	112 E. NORTHWEST HIGHWAY	(847) 870-5656
MUNDELEIN	221 N LAKE STREET	(847) 968-4600
NAPERVILLE	400 S EAGLE	(630) 420-6666
NEW LENOX	701 W. HAVEN	(815) 485-3188
NILES	7000 W TOUHY	(847) 647-0400
NORRIDGE	4020 N. OLCOTT	(708) 453-4770
NORTH AURORA	200 S LINCOLN WAY	(630) 897-8705
NORTH BARRINGTON	LAKE COUNTY SHERIFF	(847) 549-5200
NORTH CHICAGO	1850 LEWIS AVENUE	(847) 596-8774
NORTH RIVERSIDE	2359 S. DES PLAINES AVENUE	(708) 447-9191
NORTHBROOK	1401 LANDWEHR AVENUE	(847) 564-2060
NORTHFIELD	350 WALNUT	(847) 446-2131
NORTHLAKE	55 E. NORTH AVENUE	(708) 531-5755
NW CENTRAL DISP.	1975 E. DAVIS ST.	(847) 398-1130
OAK BROOK	1200 OAK BROOK ROAD	(630) 990-2358
OAK BROOK OAK FOREST	15440 CENTRAL AVENUE	(708) 687-1376
OAK FOREST OAK LAWN	9446 S. RAYMOND AVENUE	(708) 422-8292
OAK LAWN OAK PARK	123 W MADISON	(708) 386-3800
OLYMPIA FIELDS	20701 GOVERNORS HIGHWAY	(708) 503-8100
ORLAND HILLS	16039 S. 94 TH AVENUE	(708) 349-4434
ORLAND PARK		
ORLAND PARK	15100 RAVINIA AVENUE	(708) 349-4111
PALATINE	200 E. WOOD STREET	(847) 359-9011
PALOS HEIGHTS	7607 W. COLLEGE AVENUE	(708) 448-5060
PALOS HILLS	8555 W. 103 RD STREET	(708) 598-2992
PALOS PARK	8999 W 123 RD	(708) 448-0639
PARK FOREST	200 LAKEWOOD BLVD	(708) 748-4701
PARK RIDGE	200 S. VINE STREET	(847) 318-5252
PHOENIX	15240 VINCENNES	(708) 331-2192
POSEN	2440 W. WALTER ZIMNY DRIVE	
PROSPECT HEIGHTS	14 E CAMP MCDONALD RD	(847) 398-5511
RICHTON PARK	4455 W. SAUK TRAIL	(708) 849-4820

POLICE DEPT.	<u>ADDRESS</u>	NON-EMERGENCY
RIVERDALE	725 W 138 TH	(708) 841-2203
RIVER FOREST	400 PARK	(708) 366-8500
RIVER GROVE	2621 THATCHER AVENUE	(708) 453-2121
RIVERSIDE	27 RIVERSIDE	(708) 447-2127
RIVERWOODS	845 SAUNDERS	(847) 945-1820
ROBBINS	323 W. 137 TH STREET	(708) 385-4122
ROCKDALE	79 MOEN	(815) 725-0360
ROLLING MEADOWS	3600 KIRCHOFF ROAD	(847) 255-2416
ROMEOVILLE	1050 W. ROMEO	(815) 886-7219
ROSELLE	103 S. PROSPECT STREET	(630) 980-2025
ROSEMONT	9501 DEVON AVENUE	(847) 823-1134
ROUND LAKE	430 NORTH CEDAR LAKE RD	(847) 546-8112
ROUND LAKE BEACH	1947 N. MUNICIPAL	(847) 546-2127
ROUND LAKE HEIGHTS	619 W. PONTIAC COURT, STE A	
ROUND LAKE PARK	25 E. MAIN STREET	(847) 546-7275
ROUND EINE IIIM	20 B. Marin Carress	(017) 210 7272
SAUK VILLAGE	21701 TORRENCE AVENUE	(708) 758-1331
SCHAUMBURG	1000 SCHAUMBURG ROAD	(847) 882-3586
SCHILLER PARK	9526 IRVING PARK ROAD	(847) 678-4794
SKOKIE	8350 LARAMIE STREET	(847) 982-5900
SLEEPY HOLLOW	1 THROUGHBRED LANE	(847) 426-4425
SOUTH BARRINGTON	30 S. BARRINGTON ROAD	(847) 381-7511
SOUTH CHICAGO HTS	2729 JACKSON	(708) 754-7131
SOUTH ELGIN	10 N. WATER	(847) 741-2151
SOUTH HOLLAND	16220 WAUSAU AVENUE	(708) 331-3131
ST. CHARLES	2 E. MAIN AVENUE	(630) 377-4435
STEGER	35 W. 34 TH STREET	(708) 755-0220
STICKNEY	6533 PERSHING ROAD	(708) 788-2131
STONE PARK	1629 N. MANNHEIM ROAD	(708) 450-3215
STREAMWOOD	401 E. IRVING PARK ROAD	
	5810 S. ARCHER ROAD	(630) 837-0953 (708) 563-4830
SUMMIT	3810 S. ARCHER ROAD	(708) 303-4830
THORNTON	700 PARK	(700) 977 4440
TINLEY PARK	7850 193 RD ST	(708) 877-4440 (708) 532-9111
TINLET FARK	7630 193 - 31	(708) 332-9111
ININED CITY DADIZ	COO DI IDNILIAM DDINE	(700) 225 4002
UNIVERSITY PARK	698 BURNHAM DRIVE	(708) 235-4802
VERNON HILLS	754 LAKEVIEW PARKWAY	(947) 267 2720
VERNON HILLS VILLA PARK	11 W. HOME AVENUE	(847) 367-3729
VILLA PARK	II W. HOME AVENUE	(630) 834-7447
WADDENIVILLE	20245 WADDENI AVENILIE	(620) 202 2121
WALLCONDA	3S245 WARREN AVENUE	(630) 393-2131
WAUCONDA	311 S. MAIN	(847) 526-2421
WAUKEGAN	420 ROBERT V SABONJIAN PL	(847) 599-2500
WESTCHESTER	10300240 ROOSEVELT ROAD	(708) 345-0060
WEST CHICAGO	325 SPENCER STREET	(630) 293-2222

POLICE DEPT.	<u>ADDRESS</u>	NON-EMERGENCY
WEST DUNDEE	555 S. 8 TH STREET	(847) 551-3810
WESTERN SPRINGS	740 HILL GROVE AVENUE	(708) 246-8540
WESTMONT	500 N CASS	(630) 981-6300
WHEATON	900 W. LIBERTY DRIVE	(630) 260-2161
WHEELING	1 COMMUNITY BLVD	(847) 459-2632
WILLOWBROOK	7760 QUINCY STREET	(630) 325-2808
WILLOW SPRINGS	8156 S. ARCHER ROAD	(708) 835-2731
WILMETTE	710 RIDGE ROAD	(847) 256-1200
WINNETKA	410 GREENBAY ROAD	(847) 501-6034
WOOD DALE	404 N. WOODALE ROAD	(630) 766-2060
WOODRIDGE	1 PLAZA DRIVE	(630) 719-4740
WORTH	7112 W. 111 TH STREET	(708) 448-3979
ZION	2101 SALEM BLVD	(847) 872-8000

State and County Police Departments

Illinois State Police

District 2	Elgin	777 S. State, Elgin	(847) 931-2405
District 3	Chicago	9511 W. Harrison, Des Plaines	(847) 294-4400
District 5	Joliet	16648 S. IL Rt. 53, Lockport	(847) 726-6377
District 15	Downers Grove	2700 Odgen, Downers Grove	(630) 241-6800

NON-EMERGENCY: (847) 294-4400

County Sheriff Police Department

Cook	County	Sheriff

Headquarters	Maywood	1500 S. Maybrook Dr., Ste. 236	(708) 865-6025

DuPage County

Headquarters	Wheaton	501 N. County Farm Rd.	(630) 682-7256
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Grundy County

Headquarters Morris	111 E. Washington St	. (815) 942-0336
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Kane County

Headquarters St. Charles 37W755 II Route 38 (630) 232-6	840
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Kendall County

Headquarters	s Yorkville	1102 Cornell Ln.	(630) 553-7500

Lake County

Headquarters	Waukegan	25 S. Martin Luther King Jr. Ave	(847) 377-4000

McHenry County

Headquarters	Woodstock	2200 N. Seminary	(815) 334-4000
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Will County

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Chicago Police Department

DISTRICT

1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 4 TH 5 TH 6 TH 7 TH 8 TH 9 TH 10 TH 11 TH 12 TH 14 TH 15 TH 16 TH 17 TH 18 TH 19 TH 19 TH	CENTRAL WENTWORTH GRAND CROSSING SOUTH CALUMET GRESHAM ENGLEWOOD CHICAGO LAWN DEERING ODGEN HARRISON NEAR WEST SHAKESPEARE AUSTIN JEFFERSON PARK ALBANY PARK NEAR NORTH TOWN HALL	(312) 747-4290 (312) 747-8366 (312) 747-8201 (312) 747-7581 (312) 747-8210 (312) 745-3617 (312) 747-8223 (312) 747-8223 (312) 747-8227 (312) 747-8227 (312) 746-8386 (312) 746-8396 (312) 746-8396 (312) 744-8290 (312) 742-4480 (312) 742-4480 (312) 742-4410 (312) 742-5870 (312) 744-8320
18 TH	NEAR NORTH	(312) 742-5870

Local/Suburban Police Departments (by Location – Phone Numbers Only)

FAR NORTH POLICE DEPARTMENTS

ANTIOCH FOX LAKE	(847) 395-8585 (847) 587-3100
GRAYSLAKE	(847) 223-2341
GREAT LAKES	(847) 688-5555
GURNEE HAINESVILLE	(847) 599-7000 (847) 223-2341
LAKE VILLA	(847) 356-6106
LIBERTYVILLE	(847) 362-8310
LINDENHURST	(847) 356-5488
MUNDELEIN NORTH CHICAGO	(847) 968-4600 (847) 596-8774
PARK CITY	(847) 662-2133
ROUND LAKE	(847) 546-8112
ROUND LAKE BEACH	(847) 546-2127
ROUND LAKE HEIGHTS ROUND LAKE PARK	(847) 546-9704 (847) 546-7275
THIRD LAKE	(847) 549-5200
VERNON HILLS	(847) 367-3729
WAUKEGAN	(847) 599-2500
WINTHROP HARBOR ZION	(847) 872-2131 (847) 872-8000
21011	(3.7) 372 3000

COUNTY POLICE

COOK	(708) 865-6025
LAKE	(847) 377-4000
DUPAGE	(630) 682-7556
KANE	(630) 232-6840
MCHENRY	(815) 334-4000

NORTHWEST POLICE DEPARTMENTS

ALGONQUIN	(847) 658-4531
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS	(847) 368-5300
BARRINGTON	(847) 304-3300
BARRINGTON HILLS	(847) 551-3006
BARTLETT	(630) 837-0846
BLOOMINGDALE	(630) 529-9868
BUFFALO GROVE	(847) 459-2560
CARPENTERSVILLE	(847) 551-3481
CARY	(847) 639-2342
DES PLAINES	(847) 824-5400
EAST DUNDEE	(847) 428-8784
ELGIN	(847) 289-2700
ELK GROVE VILLAGE	(847) 357-4100
GLENDALE HEIGHTS	(630) 260-6070
HANOVER PARK	(630) 372-4400
HOFFMAN ESTATES	(847) 882-1818
INVERNESS	(847) 590-3478
ITASCA	(630) 773-0835
LAKE IN THE HILLS	(847) 658-5676
LAKE ZURICH	(847) 439-2349
MOUNT PROSPECT	(847) 870-5656
NORTH BARRINGTON	(847) 549-5200
PALATINE	(847) 398-9011
PROSPECT HEIGHTS	(847) 398-5511
ROLLING MEADOWS	(847) 225-2416
ROSELLE	(630) 980-2025
SCHAUMBURG	(847) 882-3586
SLEPPY HOLLOW	(847) 426-4425
SOUTH BARRINGTON	(847) 381-7511
SOUTH ELGIN	(847) 741-2151
STREAMWOOD	(630) 837-0953
WAUCONDA	(847) 526-2421
WEST DUNDEE	(847) 551-3810
WHEELING	(847) 459-2632
"TILLLII (O	(017) 737 2032

COUNTY POLICE

COOK	(847) 635-1188
DUPAGE	(630) 682-7256
KANE	(630) 232-6840
LAKE	(847) 377-4000
McHENRY	(815) 334-4000

NEAR NORTH POLICE DEPARTMENTS

BANNOCKBURN	(847) 945-6080
DEERFIELD	(847) 945-8636
EVANSTON	(847) 866-5000
GLENCOE	(847) 835-4112
GLENVIEW	(847) 729-5000
GOLF	(847) 998-8857
HIGHLAND PARK	(847) 432-7730
HIGHWOOD	(847) 432-2152
KENILWORTH	(847) 251-2141
LAKE BLUFF	(847) 234-2153
LAKE FOREST	(847) 234-2601
LINCOLNSHIRE	(847) 883-9900
LINCOLNWOOD	(847) 673-2167
MORTON GROVE	(847) 470-5208
NILES	(847) 647-0400
NORTHBROOK	(847) 272-2131
NORTHFIELD	(847) 446-2131
PARK RIDGE	(847) 318-5252
RIVERWOODS	(847) 945-1820
ROSEMONT	(847) 823-1134
SKOKIE	(847) 982-5900
WILMETTE	(847) 256-1200
WINNETKA	(847) 501-6034

COUNTY POLICE

COOK	(847) 635-1188
LAKE	(847) 377-4000
DUPAGE	(630) 682-7256
MCHENRY	(815) 334-4000
KANE	(630) 232-6840
WILL	(815) 727-8574

SOUTH POLICE DEPARTMENTS

ALSIP	(708) 385-6902	MIDLOTHIAN	(700) 205 2524
BEDFORD PARK	(708) 458-3388	MONEE	(708) 385-2534
BEECHER		OAK FOREST	(708) 534-8541
	(708) 946-2341	OAK LAWN	(708) 687-1376
BLUE ISLAND	(708) 385-1313		(708) 499-7723
BRIDGEVIEW	(708) 458-2131	OLYMPIA FIELDS	(708) 503-8102
BURBANK	(708) 924-7300	ORLAND HILLS	(708) 349-4434
BURNHAM	(708) 891-2122	ORLAND PARK	(708) 349-4111
CALUMET CITY	(708) 868-2500	PALOS HEIGHTS	(708) 448-5060
CALUMET PARK	(708) 385-6862	PALOS HILLS	(708) 598-2992
CHICAGO HTS.	(708) 756-6400	PALOS PARK	(708) 448-0639
CHICAGO RIDGE	(708) 425-7831	PARK FOREST	(708) 748-4701
COUNTRY CLUB HILLS	(708) 798-3191	PEOTONE	(708) 258-3003
CRESTWOOD	(708) 371-4800	PHOENIX	(708) 331-2192
CRETE	(708) 672-0911	POSEN	(708) 385-0227
DIXMOOR	(708) 385-3340	RICHTON PARK	(708) 748-8911
DOLTON	(708) 841-2533	RIVERDALE	(708) 849-4820
EAST CHICAGO HTS	(708) 756-5370	ROBBINS	(708) 385-4122
EVERGREEN PARK	(708) 422-2142	ROBERTS PARK,	` ,
FLOSSMOOR	(708) 957-4500	BRIDGEVIEW AREA	(708) 458-2131
FOREST VIEW	(708) 788-0318	ROBERTS PARK,	` ,
GLENWOOD	(708) 753-2420	JUSTICE AREA	(708) 458-2191
HARVEY	(708) 331-3030	SAUK VILLAGE	(708) 758-1331
HAZEL CREST	(708) 335-9600	SOUTH CHGO HTS.	(708) 754-7131
HICKORY HILLS	(708) 598-4900	SOUTH HOLLAND	(708) 331-3131
HOMETOWN	(708) 422-2188	STEGER	(708) 755-0220
HOMEWOOD	(708) 209-3423	SUMMIT	(708) 563-4830
JUSTICE	(708) 458-2191	THORNTON	(708) 877-4440
LANSING	(708) 895-7150	TINLEY PARK	(708) 532-9111
LYNWOOD	(708) 758-4744	UNIVERSITY PARK	(708) 235-4802
MARKHAM	(708) 331-2171	WILLOW SPRINGS	(708) 835-2731
MATTESON	(708) 748-1564	WORTH	(708) 448-3979
MARRIONETTE PARK	(708) 396-3170	,, OKIII	(100) 110 3717
MIMMONLILLIAM	(100) 370-3110		

COUNTY SHERIFF'S POLICE

COOK	(708) 865-6025
DUPAGE	(630) 682-7256
KENDALL	(630) 553-7500
KANE	(630) 232-6864
WILL	(815) 727-8574
LAKE	(847) 377-4000

SOUTHWEST POLICE DEPARTMENTS

ALSIP	(708) 385-6902
BEDFORD	(708) 458-3385
BLUE ISLAND	(708) 385-1313
BRIDGEVIEW	(708) 458-2131
BURBANK	(708) 934-7300
CHICAGO HEIGHTS	(708) 756-6400
CHICAGO RIDGE	(708) 425-7831
CRESTWOOD	(708) 371-4800
EVERGREEN PARK	(708) 422-2142
HARVEY	(708) 331-3030
HICKORY HILLS	(708) 598-4900
HODGKINS	(708) 352-4623
HOMETOWN	(708) 422-2188
HOMEWOOD	(708) 206-3423
JOLIET	(815) 726-2491
JUSTICE	(708) 458-2191
LEMONT	(630) 257-2229
LOCKPORT	(815) 838-2131
OAK FOREST	(708) 687-1376
OAK LAWN	(708) 422-7723
ORLAND PARK	(708) 386-3800
PALOS HILLS	(708) 598-2292
PALOS PARK	(708) 448-0639
ROBBINS	(708) 385-4122
SUMMIT	(708) 563-4830
WILLOW SPRINGS	(708) 835-2731
WORTH	(708) 488-3979
	* /

NEAR WEST POLICE DEPARTMENTS

BELLWOOD BERKELEY	(708) 547-3530 (708) 449-8716		
BERWYN	` /		
	(708) 795-5600		
BROADVIEW	(708) 345-6550		
BROOKFIELD	(708) 485-8131		
BURR RIDGE	(630) 323-8181		
CICERO	(708) 652-2130		
CLARENDON HILLS	(630) 286-5460		
COUNTRY SIDE	(708) 352-2171		
DARIEN	(630) 971-3999		
ELMWOOD PARK	(708) 453-2137		
FOREST PARK	(708) 366-2425		
FOREST VIEW	(708) 788-0318		
FRANKLIN PARK	(847) 678-2444		
HARWOOD HEIGHTS	(708) 867-4343		
HILLSIDE	(708) 449-8851		
HINSDALE	(630) 789-7070		
HODGKINS	(708) 352-4623	COUN	TY SHERIFF
INDIAN HEAD PARK	(708) 246-4534		
LAGRANGE	(708) 352-2131	COOK	(708) 865-6025
LAGRANGE PARK	(708) 579-2334	DUPAGE	(630) 682-7256
LYONS	(708) 447-1249	KANE	(630) 232-6840
MAYWOOD	(708) 450-4470	LAKE	(847) 377-4000
MCCOOK	(708) 447-1232		
MELROSE PARK	(708) 344-8409		
NORRIDGE	(708) 453-4770		
NORTH RIVERSIDE	(708) 447-9191		
NORTHLAKE	(708) 531-5755		
OAK BROOK	(630) 990-2358		
OAK PARK	(708) 386-3800		
RIVER FOREST	(708) 366-8500		
RIVER GROVE	(708) 453-2121		
RIVERSIDE	(708) 447-2127		
ROSEMONT	(847) 823-1134		
SCHILLER PARK	(847) 678-4794		
STICKNEY	(708) 788-2131		
STONE PARK	(708) 450-3215		
WESTCHESTER	(708) 345-0060		
WESTERN SPRINGS	(708) 246-8540		
WESTMONT	(630) 981-6300		
WILLOW BROOK	(630) 325-2808		

FAR WEST POLICE DEPARTMENTS

ADDISON	(630) 543-3080
AURORA	(630) 256-5000
BATAVIA	(630) 454-2500
BENSENVILLE	(630) 350-3455
BLOOMINGDALE	(630) 529-9868
CAROL STREAM	(630) 668-2167
DARIEN	(630) 971-3999
DOWNERS GROVE	(630) 434-5600
ELMHURST	(630) 530-3050
GENEVA	(630) 232-4736
GLEN ELLYN	(630) 469-1187
GLENDALE HTS	(630) 260-6070
ITASCA	(630) 773-0835
LISLE	(630) 271-4200
LOMBARD	(630) 627-5811
NAPERVILLE	(630) 420-6666
NORTH AURORA	(630) 897-8705
OAK BROOK	(630) 990-2358
OAK BROOK TERRACE	(630) 941-8320
ST. CHARLES	(630) 377-4435
VILLA PARK	(630) 834-7447
WARRENVILLE	(630) 393-2131
WAYNE	(630) 584-3031
WEST CHICAGO	(630) 293-2222
WESTMONT	(630) 981-6300
WHEATON	(630) 260-2161
WINFIELD	(630) 933-7160
WOODDALE	(630) 766-2060
WOODRIDGE	(630) 719-4729

COUNTY SHERIFF POLICE

COOK	(708) 865-6025
DUPAGE	(630) 682-7256
KANE	(630) 232-6840
KENDALL	(630) 553-7500

JOLIET AREA POLICE DEPARTMENTS

BRAIDWOOD	(815) 458-2342
BOILINGBROOK	(630) 226-8600
CHANNAHON	(815) 467-2112
CREST HILL	(815) 741-5111
ELWOOD	(815) 423-5411
FRANKFORT	(815) 485-2500
GODLEY	(815) 458-2222 (VILLAGE HALL)
JOLIET	(815) 726-2491
LEMONT	(630) 257-2229
LOCKPORT TOWNSHIP	(815) 838-2131
MANHATTAN	(815) 418-2100
MINOOKA	(815) 467-2161
MOKENA	(708) 479-3912
NEW LENOX	(815) 485-3188
PLAINFIELD	(815) 436-7093
ROCKDALE	(815) 725-2171
ROMEOVILLE	(815) 886-0360
SHOREWOOD	(815) 725-4636
WILMINGTON	(815) 476-2811

JOLIET AREA COUNTY SHERIFF

GRUNDY	(815) 942-0336
COOK	(708) 865-6025
DUPAGE	(630) 682-7256
KENDALL	(630) 553-7500
WILL	(815) 727-8574

Appendix F

Grant Information



Appendix G

Tips on Reporting Criminal Activity



Dispatch Form

If you observe a crime in progress or behavior that you suspect is criminal, immediately notify [dispatch or local police]. Report as much information as possible, including:

Activity: What is happening? (In plain language and with as few assumptions as possible)

<u>Description of Involved People</u>. For each involved person, provide:

- Height
- Weight
- Gender
- Clothing
- Weapons
- Distinguishing characteristics

<u>Location</u>: Describe exactly where the criminal activity is occurring. If this activity is "moving," describe the direction of travel.

Vehicle: If a vehicle is involved, please provide the following:

- Color
- Year
- Make
- Model
- License plate number

DO NOT APPROACH OR ATTEMPT TO APPREHEND THE PERSON(S) INVOLVED.

Stay on the telephone with the police dispatcher and provide additional information as changes in the situation occur, until the first police officer arrives at your location.

						PACE REP	ORI#			
	ာ် ဝင	ice				DENT REPO	N	DE USE 0	NLY	
_	BUS DIVISION / PROJEC	TISERVICE				DATE OF OCCURRENCE	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			CURRENCE
	BUS DIVISION / PHOJEC	1/SERVICE				DATE OF OCCURRENCE	SMTW		TIME OF OC	CCURRENCE AM
	ROUTE #	RUN#	# OF PASSE	NGERS		DIRECTION OF TRAVEL	VEHICLE :	*		
	STREET WHERE INCIDE	ENT OCCURRED				AT INTERSECTION WITH	1			
	CITY					COUNTY				
	IF NOT AT INTERSECTION	NC					-			
	FEET	MILES			N E S	ONE) OFNE	AREST HIGHWAY, STRE	ET OR LAN	DMARK	
	OCCURRENCE 1 FRONT END 2 SIDESWIPED 4 AT AN ANGLE 5 BACKING 6 REAR END 7 VANDALISM 8 PASS. INJURY 9 FIRE 11 BLIND REPORT	r	INVOLVING 1 PEDEST 2 MOTOR 3 PARKET 6 LIFT 7 FIXED C 8 MOTOR 9 DOOR 10 OTHER	VEH. IN MOTOR BJECT CYCLE	TRAFFIC R VEHICLE	PASSENGER ACTIO 1 BOARDING 2 ALIGHTING 4 FELL OFF SE 5 IN MOTION W 6 DISTURBANC 7 OTHER	AT //THIN VEHICLE	☐ 4 DE.	AL-A-RIDE GULAR F ROUTE / DET ADHEAD GARAGE RVICE CALL	TOUR
	SOCIAL SECURITY #			- T	DRIVERS LICE	ENSE #			EXPIRATION	ON DATE
	XXX-	- メメー				Tuore succes				
<u> </u>	NAME					HOME PHONE#			BADGE #	
#1 IVER	ADDRESS					NATURE OF INJURIES,	FANY			
DR	CITY		STATE	ZIP		IF INJURED TAKEN TO				
Δ.	DESCRIBE DAMAGE TO	D PACE VEHICLE								
#2	NAME					DRIVERS LICENSE #			HOME PHO	NE#
DRIVER VEHICLE #2	ADDRESS					NATURE OF INJURIES, I	FANY		WORK PHO	NE #
VEH	CITY		STATE	ZIP		IF INJURED TAKEN TO				
	DIRECTION OF TRAVEL	#2 # OF PA	SSENGERS #2	1	TYPE OF	/EHICLE	MAKE	MODEL		YEAR
VEHICLE #2	LICENSE PLATE # / ST/	ATE & YEAR		INSUR	ANCE COMPAN	Y		FIXED OB	JECT	
ICLE	DAMAGE TO VEHICLE	12. IF ANY	.,.							
VEH			CTREET AS	DDEEC			lotty	ICTATE	LUCKE BUG	NE #
_	OWNERS NAME #2		STREET AL	JUNESS		ISEV	ICITY	STATE	HOME PHO	
PASSENGER PEDESTRIAN	NAME					SEX	DATE OF BIRTH		HOME PHO	NE #
SENC	ADDRESS					NATURE OF INJURIES			WORK PHO	NE #
PAS	CITY				STATE	HOSPITAL TAKEN TO			-	
	NAME	-				SEX	DATE OF BIRTH		HOME PHO	INE #
SSENGER	ADDRESS					NATURE OF INJURIES	1		WORK PHO	NE #
SS	CITY				STATE	HOSPITAL TAKEN TO				-
- 2	NAME					SEX	DATE OF BIRTH		HOME PHO	NE #
NGE	ADDRESS					NATURE OF INJURIES			WORK PHO	NE #
PASSENGER PEDESTRIAN	CITY				STATE	HOSPITAL TAKEN TO				
PA										

WARNING: This record contains Sensitive Security Information that is controlled under 49 CFR parts 15 and 1520. No part of this record may be disclosed to persons without a "need to know", as defined in 49 CFR parts 15 and 1520, except with the written permission of the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration or the Secretary of Transportation. Unauthorized release may result in civil penalty or other action. For U.S. government agencies, public disclosure is governed by 5 U.S.C. 552 and 49 CFR parts 15 and 1520.

1939A (03-05)

1 of 2 pages

PLEASE PRINT ALL INFORMATION

	#1 #2 VEHICLE ACTION 1 Going straight ahead 2 Changing lanes, passing 3 Making right turn 4 Making left turn 5 Slowing or stopped 6 Pulling from curb 7 Pulling to curb 9 Parked (no driver) 10 Other	PEDESTRIAN ACTION 1 Crossing at intersection 2 Crossing not at intersection 3 Walking between parked vehicle 4 Walking in roadway with traffic 5 Walking in roadway against traffic 6 Getting on, off vehicle 7 Playing in roadway 8 Other	POLICE
	TRAFFIC CONTROL WEATHER 1 Stop sign 1 Clear 2 Rain 2 Rain 3 Snow 4 Fog 5 Railroad flashing lights 5 Sleet 6 None 7 Other 8 Posted speed limit 8 Posted speed limit 8 Posted speed limit 1 Clear 1 Clear 1 Clear 2 Rain 3 Snow 4 Fog 5 Sleet 5 Sleet 5 Sleet 1 Clear 1 Clear	1 Daylight	VEHICLE LIGHTS
	(DESCRIBE EXACTLY WHAT HAPPENED)	(PLEASE PRINT)	
	PACE D.A.R.	"X" ON EXACT POINT OF IMPACT TRUCK TRUCK MOTORCYCLE (VEHICLE #2) DIAGRAM WHAT HAPPENED (NUMBER VEHICLES & INDICATE DIRECTION OF TRAVEL WITH ARROW)	CAR BUS DRAW ARROW INDICATING NORTH
O			
039A (0	DRIVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	REVIEWED BY

REPORT OF INCIDENTS/ACCIDENTS

OPERATOR:	BADGE#	TIME:	BUS#	RUN#	
L ATION:		DIRECTION:			
ROUTE#:	ORIG.POINT:		TIME:		
DESCRIPTION:					
DAMAGE-BUS:	CAR:			INJURIES:	
TOW Y/N	POLICE/FIRE DEPT	S:		D/A REQUIRED Y / N	
RETURNED TO SERVICE-TIME:		LOST TIME:	LOCA	TION:	
REPLACEMENT OPERATOR:		BADG	E#	BUS#	
SUPERVISOR NOTIFIED:			TIME:		
TIME REPORTED TO H.Q.		DISPATCHEI	R:		
OPERATOR:	BADGE#	TIME:	BUS#	RUN#	
LOCATION:		DIRECTION:			
ROUTE#:	ORIG.POINT:		TIME:		
DESCRIPTION:					
				,	
DAMAGE-BUS:	CAR:			INJURIES:	
TOW Y/N	POLICE/FIRE DEPT	S:		D/A REQUIRED Y / N	
R JRNED TO SERVICE-TIME:		LOST TIME:		LOCATION:	
REPLACEMENT OPERATOR:		BADG	E#	BUS#	
SUPERVISOR NOTIFIED:			TIME:		
TIME REPORTED TO H.Q.		DISPATCHER	R:		- V
OPERATOR:	BADGE#	TIME:	BUS#	RUN#	
LOCATION:		DIRECTION:			
ROUTE#:	ORIG.POINT:		TIME:		
DESCRIPTION:					- Conf
DAMAGE-BUS:	CAR:			INJURIES:	
TOW Y/N	POLICE/FIRE DEPTS	S:		D/A REQUIRED Y / N	
RETURNED TO SERVICE-TIME:		LOST TIME:			
REPLACEMENT OPERATOR:	**************************************	BADG		BUS#	
SUPERVISOR NOTIFIED:			TIME:		
TIME REPORTED TO H.Q.		DISPATCHER			

A

DAY: THURSDAY DATE: 03-12-15

PM

(2) SA	DEE	Section 1	SUP	PLEASE	SOR IN	IVESTIC	MATIC	ON REPO	ORT	8		
	BUS DIVISION / PROJECT / SEF	RAICE				-	DATE O	F OCCURENCE			I TIME OF	OCCURRENCE
	ROUTE # IRUN #		I + OF DAG	SSENGERS				-				_: DAM
	NON A		# OF PAS	SENGERS		DIRECTION	OF TRAN	VEL	VEHICLE	#		DPM
ĺ	STREET WHERE INCIDENT OC	CURRED				AT INTERS	ECTION V	VITH		-		
	IF NOT AT INTERSECTION											
					N	E S	۱۸/ (OF				
	FEET	_	MILES		14	(CIRCLE OF			NEAREST	HIGHWAY,	STREET OR	LANDMARK
	CITY						COUNT					
	THE THE PERSON HAS BEEN AS PARTY OF BEEN ASSESSMENT AS THE PERSON.											
	EMPLOYEE'S NAME:								BADGE	#:		
	NATURE OF INJURIES/ IF ANY.		¥				<u>I</u> F INJUR	ED, TAKEN TO:				
	INVOLVING: STOPPED BUS / F	IXED OR IECT / V	EUICI E / D									
							/ NVA / U	IHEH: EXPLAIN (OTHER:			
	DESCRIPTION OF VISIBLE DAMA	AGE TO PACE VE	HICLE, IF A	ANY:								
	05500-0-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-											
	DESCRIPTION OF OTHER VISIB	E DAMAGE, IF A	NY:									
	PHOTOS TAKEN AT THE SCENE	?			YES / NO				_			
	PHOTOS TAKEN BEFORE VEHIC		ED?		YES / NO					CE ACTIC	N / TICKE	TS No
	REMINDED OPERATOR TO OBTA				YES / NO				Officers	Name	IT LI Yes	Badge #
	DESCRIPTION AND OR DIAGRAM	ON REVERSE S	SIDE?		YES / NO				Name o	of Force		Police Report #
	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PRO	VIDED?			YES / NO	/ N/A						ronce neport#
									Driver #	11		
									Driver #	2		
		,							Other Ad	ction:		
22	NAME					DRIVERS LI	CENSE #				HOME PHO	ONE #
DRIVER VEHICLE #2	ADDRESS					NATURE OF	INJURIES	S, IF ANY			WORK PH	ONE #
DILLIC	CITY		STATE	Tain							l	JIL #
>	Ciri		SIAIE	ZIP		IF INJURED	TAKEN TO)				
	DIRECTION OF TRAVEL #2	# OF PASSE	NGERS #2		TYPE OF V	EHICLE		MAKE		MODEL		YEAR
HICLE #2 OR (ED OBJECT	LICENSE PLATE # / STATE & YEA	R		INSURAN	CE COMPANY			1		FIVED OD I	IFOX.	
.E.#	DAMAGE TO VEHICLE #2, IF ANY									FIXED OBJ	ECI	
EDE	DAMAGE TO VEHICLE #2, IF ANY											
D X	OWNERS NAME #2		STREET A	DDRESS				CITY		STATE	HOME PHO	NE#
m Z	NAME					SEX		DATE OF BIRT	н		HOME PHO	NE #
NGE RIA SS	ADDRESS										HOME PHO	NE#
SEN						NATURE OF I	NJURIES				WORK PHO	NE#
PASSENGER PEDESTRIAN WITNESS	CITY				STATE	HOSPITAL TA	KEN TO					
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		PLEA	ASE PRINT ALI	INFORMATION		
	TFIAFFIC CONTROL 1 Stop sign 2 Working lights 3 Officer, flagman 4 Hailroad crossing gate 5 Failroad flashing lights 6 None 7 Other 6 Posted speed limit	WEATHER 1 Clear 2 Rain 3 Snow 4 Fog 5 Sleet	LIGHT 1 Daylight 2 Dawn 3 Dusk Darkness 5 Artificial	ROAD SURF 1 Dry 2 Wet 3 Snow, k 1 Under re 5 Other	ne	VEHICLE LIGHTS
	(DESCRIBE EXACTLY WHAT HAPP	ENED)	(PLEASE PRINT)			
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1	,					

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Please obtain the following information from operator prior to calling for emergency assistance.

Items in bold MUST be obtained.

MAKE SURE YOU ARE ON CHANNEL 2

DateNature of emergency
Location Direction Bus #
Town/City/Village
Police? Y N Fire? Y N Ambulance? Y N Other
FOR DISTURBANCE ON BUS:
No. of Persons InvolvedSex of Person(s)Physical Description
proximate Age of Person(s) Could Person(s) be Intoxicated? Y N Weapon(s) Y N
Type of Weapon(s)
Physical description including height, weight, color of hair, beard, mustache, color of clothing, etc
FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FOR OPERATOR, PASSENGER, PEDESTRIAN, MOTORIST:
Reason for Medical Assistance (i.e. bleeding, seizure, passed out)
more than the control of the control
FOR HIT & RUN ACCIDENT, OTHER VEHICLE INFORMATION:
Color: Make Body style Sex of Driver
cense Plate # State Year Visible Damage
DISPATCHER BADGE #

Appendix H

Emergency Action Plans (Contingency Plans for Recovery)



SENSITIVE SECURITY INFORMATION **Contingency Plan for Recovery (CPR)** (CORPORATE)

Revised: December 2022

CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR RECOVERY (CPR)

Pace Suburban Bus Division of the Regional Transportation authority

INDEX

- I. Introductory Statement
- II. General Information
 - A. Chain of Command
 - B. Disaster Agencies
 - C. Alternate Sites
 - D. Public Information
 - E. Company Records and Document
- III. Emergency Situation and Procedures
 - A. Fire
 - B. Bomb Threat and Explosion
 - C. Severe Weather Conditions
 - D. Terrorism
 - E. Other Emergencies

Attachments:

- 1) Emergency and Evacuation Procedure Occurrences During Non-Working Hours
 - a. Notifications Log
- 2) Bomb Threat Checklist
- 3) Emergency Warning
- 4) Emergency and Evacuation Procedures
- 5) Bomb Threat Checklist

CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR RECOVERY (CPR)

I. Introductory Statement

Pace Suburban Bus Division of the Regional Transportation Authority will implement the foregoing Contingency Plan for Recovery (CPR) when mass transit support services are discontinued due to:

- A. Fire
- B. Bomb Threat and Explosion
- C. Severe Weather Conditions
- D. Terrorism
- E. Other Emergencies

The CPR designates management personnel at Pace Corporate who will be in charge of its implementation. It provides general procedures and directions to follow in case of the above emergencies.

To prepare a plan for each emergency situation is ideal, but virtually impossible. Therefore, the CPR attempts to be detailed as much as possible without becoming inflexible.

II. General Information

A. Chain of Command

During emergency situations, the chain of command at Pace Corporate is as follows:

1. Executive Director

B. Disaster Agencies

The following agencies shall be contacted depending on the emergency situation:

- 1. Fire Department
- 2. Police Department
- 3. Hospitals
- 4. Emergency Agencies like:
 - a) Red Cross
 - b) Salvation Army
 - c) Crusade of Mercy
 - d) Employee Assistance Program
 - e) Others
- 5. Civil Defense Authorities

A notification checklist shall be developed as part of the plan (see Attachment 1A,

Notifications Log).

C. Alternate Site

When Pace Corporate is partially damaged, efforts shall be made to use existing facilities. However, if this is not possible because of extensive damage to the building, alternate primary sites for office use shall be considered among other Pace Divisions and area hotels.

D. Public Information

The Department Manager of Communications is designated as the public information source person. Upon authorization from the Executive Director or the next available manager in the chain of command, the public information source person shall contact radio, TV and newspaper media to disseminate valuable transit information.

E. Company Records and Documents

A Vital Records Master list should be completed by each department. A copy of this list and copies of the vital records should be stored off-site. The Executive Director, shall consult and solicit the assistance of Pace Corporate Administrative Services and other Pace Corporate departments, whose operations may be affected on how these records are handled.

Pace Corporate shall make provisions to safeguard these records at Pace divisions or other suitable locations.

A list of supplies and suppliers should be maintained with a current copy to the Executive Director's CPR file. Suppliers should be contacted to determine if they can accommodate Pace's needs in an emergency situation.

III. Emergency Situation and Procedures

A. Fire

A fire at Pace Corporate could cause severe disruptions of mass transit support services, property damage and loss of lives. To reduce the hazard of this emergency situation, the following procedures shall be undertaken:

Pro-Active

1. The Department Manager, Safety, Training & Security, Bus Operations, shall conduct a fire hazard inspection of all garage and office areas monthly. He shall make sure that flammable materials are properly stored. The results of

the monthly inspections shall be given to the General Manager/Chief Operating Officer, Revenue Services, and staff responsible for the affected area.

- 2. The Department Manager, Safety, Training & Security, shall develop evacuation routes from all areas of Pace Corporate. These routes shall be posted in conspicuous locations throughout the building.
- 3. Annually the Department Manager, Safety, Training & Security, shall distribute Emergency and Evacuation Procedures (see Attachment #4) to all employees informing them of building evacuation routes, alarm procedures and fire safety. New employees shall be given a copy of said procedures.
- 4. The Department Manager, Safety, Training & Security, shall appoint a primary and alternate coordinator from each section to ensure that all employees are evacuated and all doors are closed.
- 5. Quarterly fire drills shall be conducted.

Re-Active

- 1. The person discovering the fire shall immediately:
 - a) Report to his section coordinator.
 - b) Contact the Department Manager, Safety, Training & Security, Revenue Services.
 - c) If an emergency, call the Fire Department.
- 2. The coordinator shall:
 - a) Assess the magnitude of the fire.
 - b) Pull the fire alarm and/or initiate firefighting activities, if appropriate.
 - c) Direct the safe evacuation of all employees from his section.

Other coordinators shall direct the safe evacuation of all employees from their respective sections.

- 3. The Department Manager, Safety Training & Security, Revenue Services, shall:
 - a) Ensure that people and equipment are evacuated from the building as quickly and as safely as possible.
 - b) Ensure that all personnel react according to established fire emergency procedures.
 - c) Ensure the area affected is cordoned off for security.

- d. Report the emergency situation to the Executive Director.
- 4. The Department Manager, Safety, Training & Security, Revenue Services, and the Executive Director, Internal Services, shall:
 - a) Meet with Department Managers to assess the effect of the fire on their operation.
 - b) Coordinate the reports from the Departments.
 - c) Direct any resources available to restore disrupted transit support services.
 - 1. A list of employee relatives should be maintained by Human Resources. Copies should be maintained in the Executive Director's CPR file.
 - d) Inform the members of the Pace Board as appropriate.
 - e) Assess the total damage and the effect on transit support services.
 - f) Instruct the Pace Information Officer to issue a news release.

B. Bomb Threat and Explosion

When a bombing or an explosion results in fire, the fire emergency procedures will be in effect.

To minimize a bomb threat and explosion, the Department Manager, Safety, Training & Security, Revenue Services, or designee shall implement the following precautionary measures:

- 1. Preventive management and regular inspection of building facilities and equipment.
- 2. Good evacuation and safety practices for all personnel.
- 3. Periodic training, especially of employees who are in a position to receive a bomb threat by telephone.

When a bomb threat is received, the emergency procedures shall be as follows:

- 1. The employee receiving the telephone threat shall:
 - a) Alert co-employees to the threat by discreetly flashing a prewritten warning. Ensure that employees, passengers or visitors are not unnecessarily alarmed.
 - b) Pull out the Bomb Threat Checklist (see Attachment #5) and use it to record details of the threat message accordingly.
- 2. The other employees alerted to the telephone threat shall:

- a) Inform the Executive Director, Revenue Services, and the Deputy Executive Director, Internal Services.
- b) Initiate tracing procedures with the local phone company.
- c) Listen in on the conversation, if possible, writing down details of the threat on the Bomb Threat Checklist (see Attachment #5).
- d) If possible, record the conversation electronically.
- 3. The Executive Director, Revenue Services, in consultation with the Department Manager, Safety, Training & Security, Revenue Services, shall:
 - a) Call the police and local authorities.
 - b) Inform the Department Managers of the threat.
 - c) Evacuate the affected area, if appropriate.
 - d) Ensure that a no-panic situation prevails.
 - e) Provide assistance and cooperate with the bomb disposal unit upon their arrival.
- 4. Once the area is declared safe by the Police of Fire Department, the Executive Director shall:
 - a) Initiate return to work directives.
 - b) Inform the Department Managers of the elimination of the threat.

C. Severe Weather Conditions

A severe weather condition like flood, tornadoes, and snowstorms could cause disruption to mass transit support services, property damage, and loss of lives. To minimize any threat or hazard of the emergency situation, the Executive Director, shall implement the following measures:

- 1. Instruct the Department Managers to:
 - a) Develop with their Departments a call-up system that can be used to notify employees at appropriate times.
 - b) Assess the need to move irreplaceable company records and equipment to an off-site location.
 - c) Ensure that the employees in their respective Departments are aware of company evacuation and safety practices during an emergency.
- 2. Instruct the Department Manager, Safety, Training & Security, Revenue Services, to:
 - a) Develop evacuation and safety practices for all personnel.
 - b) Monitor and report on weather conditions during an emergency.

- c) Prepare notices on procedures to follow during severe weather conditions, post emergency notices about the designated shelter areas in conspicuous periodic drills, if appropriate.
- d) Evaluate and determine safe locations to designate as shelter areas within the building.

During the actual emergency, the Executive Director, Revenue Services and the Deputy Executive Director, Internal Services shall:

- a) Evaluate the emergency situation.
- b) Evacuate the building, if appropriate.
- c) Initiate work cancellation because of safety concerns and back to work directives.
- d) Inform the Department Managers of the emergency situation.
- e) Inform the members of the Pace Board, as appropriate.

Upon learning of the emergency situation from the Executive Director, Revenue Services, and the Deputy Executive Director, Internal Services, shall:

- a) Notify employees o the emergency precautions and refer them designated shelter areas during a tornado or otherwise evacuate the building, if appropriate.
- b) Direct the loading of records or movable office equipment to alternate storage sites, if appropriate.
- c) Assess the total damage and effect on transit service.
- d) Instruct the Public Information Officer to issue a news release.
- e) Announce other instructions as needed.

D. Terrorism

HOSTILE ACTION / TERRORIST ATTACK ON BUS/TERMINAL:

Upon notification by phone or radio, the dispatcher must immediately take corrective action such as contacting the police. Immediately after notifying police, the dispatcher will notify the Regional Manager who will notify the Executive Director, Revenue Services.

The Executive Director, Revenue Services will determine if a press release is necessary and will inform the Public Information Spokesperson.

The Regional Manager will be responsible to relay all available information regarding the situation to the Executive Director, Revenue Services who will relay the information to the Executive Director.

The police or appropriate responding agency will have authority over the situation with the division(s) acting as support at the request of the Incident Commander.

The Incident Command System (ICS) is a standard organizational system for the management of emergencies. The purpose of ICS is to bring people, communications and information together to manage emergency situations. ICS provides common terminology and procedures to ensure effective coordination among a variety of agencies.

Pace will follow the general procedures for the Incident Command System (ICS) as outlined below:

General Procedures:

The initial response to, and the containment of, the scene is the responsibility of the on-duty patrol officer. The assigned officer takes initial command and safely directs other responding units. The first officer's priorities are to request the proper resources and secure the inner perimeter.

The officer assuming command of an incident will identify his/her self as the Incident Commander (IC) to dispatch other responding units. The Incident Commander is responsible for:

- Request for fire, rescue, or ambulance service
- Evacuation of injured victims and bystanders
- Establishment of an outer perimeter around the scene
- Establishment of a command post and incident command
- Coordination and communication with other agencies
- Selection of a primary and alternate staging area along with temporary morgue, if necessary
- Initial determination of how and where equipment and personnel will be distributed
- Arrange for special transportation needs that may be required
- Authorization for news media access, and news media policy

Transfer of command will be face to face whenever possible. Transfer of command will occur when another agency has primary responsibility for the emergency, such as fire, hazmat, etc. Transfer may also occur if the supervisor or chief elects to assume command after arriving at the scene. Dispatch will be notified immediately.

The Incident Commander (IC) will implement the Incident Command System to the extent needed to effectively manage the incident. The Incident Commander will make use of a UNIFIED Command whenever the incident spans multiple jurisdictions unless the agency commanders agree to a single Incident Commander.

The local authorities' Incident Response Plan will be used for major emergencies within its jurisdiction.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS IN THE EVENT OF A POSSIBLE OR CONFIRMED TERRORIST ATTACK:

- Remain calm and exercise patience.
- Follow the direction of emergency officials and listen to your radio for news and instructions.
- If a disaster occurs near you, check for injuries. Get help for those injured. Remember to avoid direct contact with blood and other bodily fluids.
- If there is terrorist activity that is an immediate threat, direct passengers to shelter as quickly as possible.

E. <u>Illegal Labor Action</u>

All employees are required to notify their immediate supervisor.

F. Other Emergencies

The loss of electrical power, gas leaks, or other facility or equipment malfunction could cause an emergency situation. To minimize any threat or inconvenience, the Department Manager, Safety, Training & Security, Revenue Services, shall implement the following precautionary measures:

- 1. Preventive maintenance and regular inspection of physical facilities and equipment.
- 2. Evacuation and safety practices for all personnel.
- 3. Installation of a generator to back up the existing electrical power supply.

The Executive Director, Revenue Services, and the Internal Services, shall:

- 1. Evaluate the emergency situation.
- 2. Evacuate the affected area, if appropriate.
- 3. Call proper service agencies and local authorities.
- 4. Inform the Department Managers of the emergency situation.
- 5. Inform the members of the Pace Board as appropriate

HEADQUARTERS FACILITY EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION GUIDE

If you notice or experience any problems with the systems listed below during regular business hours, contact the appropriate party below at their work extension.

If you should notice or experience any problems while you are in the building during non-business hours, please contact the appropriate person according to the following list:

- For fires, fire alarms, fire sprinkler system discharge, intrusion alarms or personal injury, call 9-911 and report the problem.
- For plumbing, heating/ventilating/air conditioning, electrical or security system problems, building damage, locked gates or doors, contact in the order listed below:

	Cell Phone	Work Extension
Michael Gonzalez	(847) 489-4071	2353
Steven Leck	(847) 489-1677	4252
Kathleen Eul (Keyholder)	(847) 812-2878	4261

• For Card Access System problems, contact in the order listed below:

	Cell Phone	Work Extension		
Michael Gonzalez	(847) 489-4071	2353		
Bob Dombrowski	(847) 489-4123	2390		

• In the event of a LAN System failure or if your computer needs are critical, contact in the order listed below:

	Cell Phone	Work Extension
Phil Parisic	(847) 489-4379	4233
Peter Marshall	(847) 858-1396	4255
Ghan Kamdar	(847) 489-1274	2315

*REVISED: DECEMBER 2018

CHICAGO REGIONAL TRANSIT SECURITY GROUP CTAN EMERGENCY NUMBERS

(to be used only if Primary and Secondary contact cannot be accomplished)

Company	Contact	Office	Cell

Metra	-	312-322-8911	312-257-0890	
Metra	-	312-322-8908	312-656-7152	
CTA	-	312-681-4580	312-848-9792	
CTA	-	312-681-2745	312-465-6998	
CTA	-	312-681-2782	312-465-0081	
PACE	PACE Shari Pappas		847-917-2756	
PACE	Melinda Metzger	847-228-2302	847-650-7223	
PACE	Lindsey Umek	847-228-2488	847-987-4927	
BNSF	-	708-924-5471	773-418-5039	
BNSF	-	312-850-5682	708-714-1056	
BNSF	-	312-850-5683	312-907-5310	
UPRR	Station Master (OTC)	312-496-4800		
UPRR	-	312-496-4720	816-332-7910	
UPRR	-	312-496-4711	708-768-1435	
NICTD	-	219-874-4221 x224	219-898-0075	
NICTD	-	219-398-6007	219-898-0059	
CPIC / OEMC	Matthew Pecoraro	312-745-5291	312-315-3822	
Building Owners Network	Greg Jenkins	312-258-0793	312-756-9939	
Building Owners Network	<u> </u>			
Building Owners Network	Russ Sparacino	312-258-8771 312-258-8774		

Metra Primary Notifications							
Notifications	Cell	Home	Time of Initial Notification	Time of Update(s)	Time of Resolution		
Metra Dispatchers	312-322-4100						
Joseph Perez	312-257-0890						
Don Orseno	312-907-5260	815-215-7000					
Denise Arroyo Feliciano	312-656-7152	773-759-0511					



Pace Intelligent Bus System Contingency Plan

(IBSCP)

April 20, 2006

Revised January 1, 2015

Introduction

This plan is developed to provide assistance in the event of a malfunction in any of the several applications of the IBS system. These applications include the following:

Mobile

The mobile application includes all IBS functions residing on the bus or non-revenue vehicle.

Dispatch

The dispatch application includes all IBS function residing in the Dispatch Office as well as support equipment at the division.

Tower

The Tower application includes all support equipment at the radio towers as well as the links between each of them and headquarters.

Servers

The Server application includes all of the support equipment and software residing at Pace Headquarters.

Contingencies for failures in each of these applications will be outlined separately; however, please note that failures in one area could have an affect on another area. For example a failure in the Server application could also have an affect on the Tower, Dispatch and Mobile application.

Mobile Application

The Mobile Application includes IBS equipment and related software installed on the bus, car, or truck. The equipment includes the following:

Integrated Vehicle Logic Unit (IVLU)

The IVLU is located in the radio cabinet on newer buses or in a hardened cabinet behind the driver's seat in older buses and non-revenue vehicles.

This unit is the main computer link between all of the IBS equipment in the vehicle. It is powered directly from the battery and is activated by the master switch. As with all computers this unit requires a boot-up period where self-diagnostics and software uploads take place.

Mobile Data Terminal (MDT)

The MDT is the data terminal used by the operator to communicate with the dispatcher and other vehicles. It is also a data source for operating information and performance.

One Line Sign

The One Line Sign is located in the front of the bus facing the passenger seating area. This sign provides text information for the passenger and operator.

Global Positioning System (GPS)

The GPS system consists of an antenna link between global satellites and the IVLU. This link provides precise vehicle location to the system's map applications. The information is also used to predict schedule adherence and to trigger the automatic street announcements.

Radio

There are two radios on each IBS equipped vehicle. One supports the data needs of IBS system while the other radio provides voice communication between the operator and dispatch. (See Appendix 3 for Voice Radio Failure Procedures) The voice radio is controlled by the IVLU which opens up the dispatch directed call group when voice communication is approved by the dispatcher.

Covert Emergency Switch/Microphone

The covert emergency switch is located on the side panel to the left of the operator seat on a bus, and in various locations in non-revenue vehicles. When pressed, this switch activates a discrete emergency alarm to dispatch. The Covert microphone is located in the destination sign area of the bus. The microphone allows dispatch to listen to activities on the bus during covert emergencies only.

Automatic Passenger Counters (APC)

APC units are installed in approximately 25 percent of the fixed route fleet. These units are located in the front and rear door areas to capture boarding and alighting passenger data.

Public Address System

The PA system includes the driver's microphone, and the bus internal and external speaker system. This system is used to announce next stop or safety announcements controlled by the IVLU or manual announcements by the operator or dispatcher.

Mobile System Malfunctions

Malfunctions are listed by severity and by those most inherent to the operator.

MDT does not power up

The IBS system will require from 2 to 10 minutes to power up depending on the amount of data to be uploaded. If the MDT does not power up within the pullout period, the operator must contact dispatch for instructions. Since the IBS system controls radio communications the bus should not be used. The operator must fill out a defect card indicating that the IBS system would not power up.

No Radio Communication

If the IBS system powers up but the operator is unable to perform a 10-40, Dispatch must be notified. Since there is no radio communication to the vehicle the bus should not be used. The bus operator must fill out a defect card indicating that the radio system is not functioning.

IBS System is in Voice Mode

In this situation, data communication is lost between the vehicle and dispatch. The operator is instructed to log-on to the system manually. Voice communication is available and the bus can be used in service. The operator should indicate that the bus is in Voice mode when performing their 10-40. If the bus does not return to data during their run, the operator must fill out a defect card at the end of the run indicating the IBS system is stuck in voice mode.

Operator Unable to Log-On

If the operator is unable to log on to the system it is either due to an invalid badge number or a run that has not been programmed. In either case the vehicle can be used if there is voice communication. Generic operator badge number 123456 and/or generic run number 5XXX where X represents the route of travel is used to log the operator onto the system. The operator should report the inability to log on when performing their 10-40.

No PA and/or Announcements

If the PA system does not work during the pre-pullout check, the operator should follow standard operating procedures and report the defect on a Defect Card at the end of the run. If street and route of travel announcements are not made during the run, the operator should report this defect on a defect card at the end of the run.

One Line Sign Does Not Work

If the one line sign fails to provide text information for stops or does not report the date and time of day, the operator should record the defect on a defect card at the end of the run.

Automatic Passenger Counters, Covert Emergency Switch/Microphone

There is no indication in the Mobile application that these functions are not operating.

Dispatch Application

The dispatch application includes equipment and software located in the dispatch office and other areas of the division. The equipment includes:

Computer System

Each dispatch station includes a microprocessor loaded with TransitMaster software programs, two 21 inch Monitors, a keyboard and a mouse.

Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS)

The computer system is powered through the UPS to ensure an uninterrupted transfer of power in the event of a power failure. In buildings supported by power generators the transfer to and from the generator should be seamless. In buildings without generators the UPS will supply power to the system for approximately 30 minutes. The UPS also prevents power surges from damaging the computer system.

Radio Console

The conventional radio console operates in the voice mode the same that it did before IBS. However, when the system is operating, the IBS system controls the channel and the mode the bus will communicate with the dispatcher. The dispatcher uses the IBS programs (BusOps, AVL Map) to assign the bus to a voice channel. The dispatcher then communicates with the bus on the assigned channel using the radio console or portable radio.

Routers

Each division has one or more routers connecting computer stations within the division to the main computer system at headquarters. The IBS system also uses these routers to connect to the IBS servers at Headquarters.

Day Room Clock

Each division has a day room clock connected to the IBS system through the dispatch computer system. This clock represents the same time as dispatch and all of the vehicles in the system.

Dispatch Application Malfunctions

Dispatch responsibilities are configured for each of the nine operating divisions using "Work Assignments" in the TransitMaster Bus Operations application. Work Assignments allows any one dispatcher to monitor their division or any other division. Under normal situations each dispatcher is responsible for the service operated from their garage. South Division is responsible for any service not covered by another dispatcher. During emergency situations or malfunctions in the system, dispatch responsibilities can be centralized or divided accordingly.

Following are contingencies for malfunctions in the Dispatch application listed by type of occurrence:

Computer System Malfunctions

Dispatcher cannot log on

If an individual dispatcher cannot log onto the system their first reaction is to contact their "Buddy" dispatch station. Each division has at least one other division sharing their "Work Assignment". The "Buddy" dispatcher will monitor the requests for communication from vehicles assigned to the "down" division and relay the calls to their talk group. South Division is the default "Buddy" dispatcher if no other dispatcher is logged on.

After notifying the "Buddy" dispatcher, the dispatcher should notify the IBS Emergency number (see **Appendix 2**) for assistance. (Buddy system assignments are listed in **Appendix 1**)

Bus Operations Application locks up

If the application locks up, the dispatcher should first follow the same procedures as above. However, prior to contacting the IBS emergency number the dispatcher should shut down and reboot the system. If the system does not reload, the dispatcher should contact the IBS Emergency number.

Data Connection is Lost to Dispatch

When a data link is lost between the division and Headquarters, the dispatcher will loose IBS communication with their vehicles. Since this is a local failure, the dispatcher should contact their "Buddy" dispatch to monitor the service, then call the IBS Emergency number.

Region-Wide Application Failure

If the dispatch application fails for the entire region, the system will place the vehicles in voice mode. Voice communications is available through the conventional radio system on the division's home talk channel. During this period vehicle location and schedule information is not available. Dispatchers will notice a large red "X" covering their vehicles in the map application during a region wide failure. These vehicles will eventually drop off the map after 15 minutes. The system automatically notifies the appropriate personnel during this failure. However, should any dispatcher have difficulties communicating with their buses, they should contact the IBS Emergency number for assistance.

Unable to Contact a Vehicle

If a dispatcher is unable to contact a vehicle using the IBS system, they should try to contact the vehicle using the conventional radio system on the home talk channel. Since the problem may be caused by poor radio coverage, the dispatcher should periodically retry to contact the vehicle.

Wrong Service Day

Service day is programmed by the System Administrator. If the type of service does not match the day, operators will not be able to log onto the system. Service Day is indicated in the Schedule tab in Bus Operations. If it is not correct (i.e. Sunday service on a Saturday) the dispatcher must call the IBS Emergency number for assistance.

UPS Malfunctions

Power loss in Building

If power is lost to the building the UPS system should keep the applications running until the emergency generator powers up or approximately 30 minutes if the building is not supported by a generator. At the first sign of a power failure, the dispatcher should notify their "Buddy" dispatch to assist in the monitoring of the system.

Power Surge

If the UPS detects a power surge it will shut down power to the computer system. At the first sign of a power surge, the dispatcher should contact their "Buddy" dispatch to monitor the service. After five minutes, the dispatcher can reset the UPS by pressing the "On" button on the front side of the unit. If this does not provide power to the computer system, the Superintendent of Maintenance should be notified. The dispatcher should also contact the IBS Emergency number for assistance.

Day Room Clock Malfunctions

The day room clock should always represent the same time as the dispatch applications. If the clock is disconnected from the system the colon between the hour and minutes will flash. Dispatchers should check the operation of the clock at the start of their assignment. If the clock is not operating correctly, the IBS Emergency number should be called.

Router Malfunctions

The router system performance is monitored by IT staff. Failure will result in a disconnection between the dispatch application and the IBS servers. In this condition, communication is lost between dispatch and the assigned vehicles. This failure may not be immediately apparent to the dispatcher. The "Buddy" dispatcher should be aware of unanswered communication requests from the affected division's vehicles and notify the dispatcher. The dispatcher should first reboot the system and then contact the IBS Emergency number if the system does not re-load properly.

Tower Application

The IBS system relies on the transmittal of data through the Pace radio system infrastructure. Currently this system consists of eleven towers spread throughout the region linked to Pace headquarters by communication T1 lines. The Radio Network Controllers (RNC) at each of the towers control the transmittal of data between the vehicles and the IBS system.

Tower Failure

The system continually monitors the tower equipment and software performance. Appropriate staff is alerted by page when the system's performance is below standards. Failure of any one of the eleven towers will disrupt but not fail the IBS system. When alerted IT staff will contact the IBS Emergency number. IBS staff will alert the operating divisions that the system is in voice fallback. IT and or IBS staff will notify the appropriate responding agency for repairs to the tower equipment.

Server Application

The server application includes the equipment and software residing at Pace headquarters. This equipment includes the following:

IBS Rack

The IBS rack is located in the computer room. This rack houses the computers which support the software applications used by IBS. These computers are named as follows:

TMDB-1

TransitMaster Data Base 1 is the main operating database. It is supported by a Clustering" software which will switch the IBS applications to the backup server TMDB-2 if TMDB-1 fails.

TMAPP-1

TransitMaster Application 1 is the main application server. It is supported by a Clustering" software which will switch the IBS applications to the backup server TMAPP-2 if TMAPP-1 fails.

Server Failures

Server performance is monitored by a computer program that notifies IT staff whenever the system is not performing to standards. When notified by IT, IBS staff will notify the operating divisions that disruptions in the IBS system are likely to occur. IT and IBS staff will contact the appropriate responding agency for repairs to the system. Server failures may result in a regional IBS failure placing all of the vehicles in voice mode. If a less than total failure occurs, IBS staff will decide whether to place the entire system in voice mode until the problem is resolved.

Appendix 1

Dispatch Buddy System

Division Buddy Fox Valley West Heritage Southwest North North Shore North Shore Northwest Northwest North Shore River Fox Valley South Southwest Southwest Heritage Fox Valley West North/North Shore Highland Park

South Dispatch is the default "Buddy" for all divisions.

Appendix 2

Emergency phone Numbers

IBS Emergency 1 (847) 812-3015 Alternate 1 (847) 833-6243

Appendix 3

Voice Radio Failure Procedures

On the voice radio side of our communication system a series of towers within an area make up a "subsystem" where radios roam to connect to complete a call. This is called trunking. Trunking is controlled by the Master Site which directs the calls to the nearest tower.

There are three events which dispatchers and supervisors should be aware when the trunking system fails. They include:

- Failure of trunking operations within the subsystem. This is when one of the towers within the subsystem fails. In most cases the call will be completed with an adjacent tower. If a portable radio roams into an affected area it is possible an "Out of Range" will appear in the radio display. However the radio will try to find an available site if at all possible. A dispatch deskset may also display this message but it is less likely due to the strength of the dispatch radio and height of the antenna at the division. In most cases moving into another coverage area will complete the call.
- Separation of the subsystem from the Master Site. The Master site controls which tower the calls will use, however when a subsystem gets disconnected from the Master Site it goes into Site Trunking and if radios are affiliated to this system they will still be able to communicate on their talkgroups but only within the coverage area of the

subsystem. In this situation the mobile, portables and deskset will display "Site Trunking" when connected to that affected subsystem. Dispatchers will be able to communicate with buses within their local tower if their deskset radio is also affiliated to the same subsystem; however buses moving outside this area will actually be able to communicate normally. In this situation, it is important to call the IBS emergency notification number (847) 812-3015 or (847) 833-6243 to report the event.

• Failure of the Master Site. In this situation only direct line communications between radios (bus, portable and dispatch) affiliated on the same subsystems can communicate. Again "Site Trunking" will appear in the display on the dispatch radio desksets and portable radios. Dispatchers must contact the IBS emergency notification number (847) 812-3015 or (847) 833-6243 to report the event. It is likely that the data system will be placed in voice fallback; operators will be notified that only essential communications will be allowed. Dispatcher will need to monitor their scanned talk groups especially South and West Division since they have the capability to scan most of the B2B (fallback) channels.

While we do not expect these failures to occur, it is important that when they do the dispatcher must contact the IBS Emergency Phone number ASAP so that the system can be modified to cover communications as efficiently as possible.

PACE SUBURBAN BUS Pandemic Influenza Emergency Preparedness

Potential Impact of an Influenza Pandemic

An influenza pandemic occurs when a novel strain of the influenza virus becomes easily transmissible among people, at which point global spread typically occurs. Three influenza pandemics occurred in the 20th century (1918, 1957, 1986). In 1918, an estimated 40-50 million people died worldwide, 500,000 of them in the United States.

Many experts consider influenza pandemics to be inevitable, although it is not possible to predict when one will next occur. The impact of such an event could have a devastating effect on the health and well-being of the American public. In Illinois alone, over the course of 12 weeks:

- 2 million people may become ill
- 1.8 million people may require outpatient care
- 30,000 people may require hospitalization
- 8,700 people may die

Avian Influenza

Avian Influenza is a highly contagious viral disease affecting the respiratory, digestive, and/or nervous system of many species of birds and is highly contagious among birds. Human cases of Avian Influenza have been reported among persons who handled affected poultry. If transmission of Avian Influenza from human to human beings and is sustained, a pandemic may result because most humans will not have antibodies to the new strain.

Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response Plan

The State of Illinois Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response Plan was finalized on March 17, 2006. The Plan is a comprehensive framework for Illinois to stop, slow, or otherwise limit the spread of an influenza pandemic and sustain infrastructure and mitigate the impact to the economy and reduce social disruption. The Plan is intended to be implanted within the context of a unified command emergency operating structure involving representation from local, state, and federal governments. Pace is a resource asset/support agency that is prepared to be called upon to provide buses and drivers.

Agency Specific Contingency Plans

All state and local agencies should have plans in place to ensure maintenance of essential services during periods of high absenteeism due to illness. Pace has all hazard contingency plans which include utilizing maintenance and management personnel to operate buses and other transit vehicles in the event of high absenteeism among its bus operators.

An Avian Influenza outbreak will require the use of much of the same infrastructure and action as that needed for response to other disasters in and around the Pace service area.

Pace has established the System Safety Emergency Preparedness Plan (SSEPP), conducted threat and vulnerability assessments and has established contingency plans for recovery of corporate and all operating divisions, which include:

- All Hazards Approach
- Chain of Command/Unified Command
- Disaster agencies
- Alternate sites
- Public information
- Communications
- Company records and documents

Pace is categorized as a resource asset/support agency for the State Emergency Operations Center as well as local Incident Command structures in the event of an emergency. Pace response capabilities are enhanced by:

- Employees dedicated to public service
- Driver call up lists maintained
- More than 100 non-operating management personnel maintaining CDL licenses
- Intelligent Bus Systems (IBS)
- Back-up communication equipment
- Well maintained equipment
- Operator training
- Familiarity with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS)
- Ongoing planning and preparedness training

Pace Suburban Bus Emergency and Contingency Planning

Pace response capabilities to external emergencies are built upon a strong foundation. Pace currently participates in all hazard emergency preparedness planning and training with various federal, state, and local government agencies, such as the Red Cross, Salvation Army, Crusade of Mercy, U.S. Postal Service, Illinois Department of Transportation, Illinois Terrorism Task Force, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Transportation Security Administration, local police and fire departments (MABAS, ILEAS) as well as county offices of emergency operations and other first responder agencies in Pace's six county service area. Pace also participates in the Chicago Transit Alert Network (CTAN).

Pace Contingency Plan for Recovery Severe Weather Preparation Plan

Introduction

Severe weather like floods, tornados, and snowstorms could cause disruptions to mass transit. Pace is dedicated to quality service, safety, and preparedness. This plan was developed to further assist employees and managers during severe weather conditions.

Preparation

Identifying Possible Severe Weather Conditions

It is important to plan as much as possible for adverse weather conditions. The Deputy Executive Director of Revenue Services will monitor severe weather announcements and take the appropriate actions to ensure proper operation of Pace services and ensure the safety of Pace's employees and passengers.

These duties including setting up a command center to direct operations.

Fixed Route:

- As part of the preparation, Bus Operators will be added to the Extra Board.
- In addition, Bus Operators who are available to work will be called in on an as needed basis due to any manpower issues that may arise during the severe weather conditions. This may include switching out vehicles experiencing weather related issues while in service.
- Additional supervisory staff may be called in as necessary.

ADA and ADA Contracted Services:

- For ADA services, the carriers will be advised of severe weather conditions and Pace staff will provide updated scripts for the carriers to use.
- Operations staff will work with the carriers to ensure staffing levels and proper emergency plans.

Maintenance Staff:

- To ensure that facilities are plowed and salted, if appropriate.
- Adjust staffing levels to assist in addressing any equipment related issues to ensure the vehicles are ready for pullout and are functioning properly throughout the day.
- For vehicles parked outside overnight, maintenance employees will have to take appropriate action (i.e. running vehicles throughout the night and hooking up block heaters so that fuel does not gel) to make sure that the vehicles are ready for pullout.

Informing the Public

- The Deputy Executive Director of Operations will inform the manager of Media Relations of current conditions so that appropriate information will be communicated to the public.
- Additional staffing will be added in Customer Relations to handle customer concerns.
- The public will be informed of the weather-related issues through IBS (Intelligent Bus System), via Pace's website (www.pacebus.com) and automated messaging systems. Riders will be updated of the dangerous weather conditions, service changes, and to be cautious and allow extra time when traveling.

Appendix J

Memorandum Re: Coordination with First Responders



2018 Security Initiatives

Location	Meeting Type	Date(s)	Contact
Des Plaines	Evacuation Meeting	1/10/2018	Wendell Brewer
Springfield	ITTF Meeting	1/11/2018	Debbie Sassen
Schaumburg	ITTF Meeting	2/8/2018	Debbie Sassen
Des Plaines Fire Dept.	Bus Familiarization	3/13/2018-3/15/2018	John Kovalcik
Des Plaines	Evacuation Meeting	3/16/2018	Wendell Brewer
Romeoville Fire Academy	Bus Familiarization	3/22/2018	Training Officer
Stickney Fire Dept	Bus Familiarization	4/4/2018	John Babinec
Des Plaines	Evacuation Meeting	4/11/2018	Wendell Brewer
Springfield	ITTF Meeting	4/12/2018	Debbie Sassen
Milton Township Cert	Bus Movement	4/12/2018	Trish Kuechler
Carol Stream Post Office	Table Top Discussion	4/17/2018	Timothy Schultz
Springfield	ITTF Meeting	4/19/2018	Debbie Sassen
Springfield	ITTF Meeting	5/10/2018	Debbie Sassen
Matteson Fire Dept	CNG Training	6/4/2018-6/6/2018	Training Officer
Carol Stream Post Office	Table Top Evacuation Drill	6/12/2018	Timothy Schultz
Glenwood Fire Dept	CNG Training	6/20/2018	Training Officer
Des Plaines	Evacuation Meeting	on Meeting 6/11/2018	
Springfield	ITTF Meeting	6/12/2018	Debbie Sassen
University Park Fire Dept.	CNG Training	8/6/2018-8/8/2018	Scott Richards
Springfield	ITTF Meeting	8/9/2018	Debbie Sassen
Homer/Lemont/Lockport Fire Dept	CNG and Bus Familiarization Training	8/13/2018	Training Officer
Des Plaines	IEMA Meeting	8/14/2018	Wendell Brewer
Romeoville Fire Academy	CNG and Bus Familiarization Training	8/30/2018	Michael Kucaba
Batavia Fire Department	CNG Training	9/10/2018-9/12/2018	Training Officer
North Aurora Fire Dept.	CNG and Bus Familiarization Training	9/11/2018-9/12/2018	Adam Miller
Sugar Grove Fire Dept.	CNG and Bus Familiarization Training	9/19/2018	Training Officer
Oak Lawn Police Dept.	Bus Movement	9/23/2018	Arthur Clarke
Chicago Ridge Police Dept.	SWAT Exercise	10/9/2018	Dave Mitchell
Des Plaines	Evac Meeting	10/10/2018	Wendell Brewer
Milton Township Cert	Bus Movement	10/18/2018	Trish Kuechler
Geneva Fire Dept.	CNG and Bus Familiarization Training	11/6/2018	Mark Elinwich

Springfield	ITTF Meeting	12/13/2018	Debbie Sassen
Calumet City Fire Dept	CNG Training	12/18/2018-12/20/2018	Jim Hilliard

*NOTE: DuPage County joined Cook County in their evacuation plans

2017 Security Initiatives

Location	Meeting Type	Date(s)	Contact
Chicago Heights Fire Dept.	CNG Training	3/3/2017	Training Officer
DuPage County	Evacuation Plan	3/7/2017	Joe Rogers
Country Club Hills Fire Dept.	CNG Training	3/20/2017-3/22/2017	Training Officer
Tinley Park Fire Dept.	CNG Training	4/3/2017	Training Officer
Chicago Heights Fire Dept.	CNG Training	4/4/2017	Training Officer
DuPage County	Evacuation Plan	4/5/2017	Joe Rogers
Tinley Park Fire Dept.	CNG Training	4/5/2017-4/6/2017	Training Officer
DuPage County	Evacuation Plan	4/7/2017	Joe Rogers
Springfield	ITTF Meeting	4/12/2017	Debbie Sassen
DuPage County	Evacuation Plan	5/5/2017	Joe Rogers
Springfield	ITTF Meeting	5/11/2017	Debbie Sassen
Milton Township Cert	Bus Movement for Disaster Drill	5/18/2017	Ralph Hinke
Mokena Fire Dept.	CNG Training 6/12/2017-6/14/2017		Training Officer
Carol Stream Post Office	Table Top for Evacuation	6/20/2017	Timothy Shultz
Schaumburg Police Dept	Bus Familiarization	6/22/2017-6/23/2017	Shawn Green
DuPage County	Evacuation Plan	9/1/2017	Joe Rogers
Crete Fire Dept.	CNG Training	9/5/2017	Training Officer
Chicago Ridge Police Dept.	SWAT Exercise	9/13/2017	Dave Mitchell
Springfield	ITTF Meeting	9/14/2017	Debbie Sassen
DuPage County	Evacuation Plan	9/14/2017	Joe Rogers
Milton Township Cert	Bus Movement for Disaster Drill	10/3/2017	Ralph Hinke
Springfield	ITTF Meeting	10/5/2017	Debbie Sassen
Milton Township Cert	Bus Movement for Rail Training	10/12/2017	Trish Kuechler
DuPage County	Evacuation Plan	10/21/2017	Joe Rogers
Darien/Woodridge Fire Dept	Bus Familiarization	11/6/2017-11/8/2017	Training Officer
Hanover Park Fire Dept	Bus Familiarization	11/11/2017-11/13/2017	Training Officer
Monee Fire Dept	CNG Training	11/18/2017-11/20/2017	Training Officer

^{*}NOTE: Training officers are subject to change at Fire Departments

2014 Security Initiatives

(Pace has partnered with the below agencies to conduct emergency training/planning exercises)

April 7: Milton Township CERT disaster evacuation exercise

April 11: Aurora SWAT bus familiarization training

June 10: USPS BDS alarm evacuation training, Carol Stream

June 12: 5th District SWAT bus familiarization training

June 20: Lake County Sheriff bus familiarization training

July 5: Bridgeview SWAT bus familiarization training

July 22: USPS BDS alarm evacuation training, Bedford Park

August 19: Tinley Park/South Suburban SWAT bus familiarization training

August 21: Milton Township CERT disaster evacuation exercise

September 3: Aurora SWAT bus familiarization training

September 16: Elgin SWAT bus familiarization training

September 16: Romeoville Fire Department bus familiarization training

September 24: 5th District SWAT bus familiarization training

September 25: Joliet SWAT bus familiarization training

October 7: Wheeling SWAT/bomb dog training

October 28-30: Evanston Fire Department bus familiarization training

November 20: Milton Township CERT disaster evacuation training

2013 Security Initiatives

(Pace has partnered with the below police and fire departments as well as Citizens Emergency Response Teams (CERT) to provide bus familiarization, SWAT, and evacuation exercises)

March 21: Milton Township CERT evacuation exercise in Wheaton, IL

March 22: College of Dupage Police training

May 9: Multiple agency SWAT training at College of Dupage

May 14: NIPAS SWAT training

May 17: NIPAS SWAT training

May 22: Aurora Police training

May 23: Riverdale Fire Department training

May 30: 5th District SWAT training

June 13: Multiple agency SWAT response to terrorism training

June 18-19: Kane County Sheriff Aurora Airport SWAT training

August 5-6: MABAS fire department training, Westmont

August 7: MABAS fire department training, Riverside

August 8: MABAS fire department training, McCook

August 19: CERT evacuation exercise at College of Dupage

September 16: Romeoville Fire Department training

September 17: Plainfield Fire Department training

October 2: Aurora SWAT training at College of Dupage

October 5: Milton Township CERT evacuation training, West Chicago

October 15: Wheeling SWAT training

October 16: Elmhurst Fire Department training

December 2: Milton Township CERT evacuation exercise, Naperville

December 6: Aurora SWAT training at College of Dupage

2012 Security Initiatives

February 28: Planning/training exercise for bus hostage scenario. Bus familiarization and exercises for the South Suburban SWAT teams comprised of 30 municipal police departments in Lansing.

March 16: Planning/training exercise. Bus familiarization training team at the Public Works Building for the Illinois WMD Special Response in Naperville.

- **April 11-13:** Planning/training exercise. Bus familiarization training for Rolling Meadows Fire Department and others from MABAS Division #1 in Hoffman Estates.
- **April 24:** Planning/training exercise. Bus familiarization training for the Hometown Fire Protection District and neighboring Departments. Conducted training in Hometown.
- **April 26:** Planning/training exercise. Bus familiarization and SWAT training with the 5th District SWAT team at Toyota Park in Bridgeview.
- **June 5:** Planning/training exercise. Bus familiarization and SWAT training. Bus assault training demonstration with the Kane County SWAT team for St. Charles event in St. Charles.
- **July 10:** Planning/training exercise. Bus familiarization training with the Kane County SWAT team. Bus assault/hostage rescue drills at the Kane County Cougars Stadium in Geneva.
- **July 28:** Planning/training exercise. Public demonstration of Kane County SWAT team conducting a bus assault to rescue a hostage on a Pace bus, conducted in Sugar Grove.
- August 23: CERT exercise with the Milton Township CERT team. Evacuation drill.
- **September 17:** Romeoville Fire Department bus familiarization exercise in Romeoville.
- **September 20:** Suburban Law Enforcement Academy at College of Dupage. Bus familiarization and SWAT training.
- **October 17:** Bus familiarization and SWAT training with the Des Plaines Tactical Response Team in Des Plaines.
- **October 24:** Bus familiarization training with the Veterans Affairs Police Department at Hines Hospital.

2011 Security Initiatives

- **April 8:** Bus familiarization/SWAT training at NIPSTA facility in Glenview. Participating agencies: Bolingbrook, Joliet, Chicago, Skokie, FIAT, Hanover Park, Crystal Lake, Cook County and Kendall County SWAT teams.
- **April 28:** Lake County Sheriff training drill. Terrorist/offender on a Pace bus. Tubular assault training/bus familiarization training at Lake County Sheriff range on Russell Road in Lake County.
- **May 19:** Biohazard Detection System evacuation training with USPS at the Carol Stream sorting facility.
- May 21: Lake county Sheriff training drill. Terrorist/offender on a Pace bus. Tubular assault/bus familiarization training at the Lake County Sheriff range on Russell Road in Lake County.

- **May 25:** Naperville Police Department SWAT training/terrorist/offender on a Pace bus. Tubular assault/bus familiarization training at the Naperville Police station.
- **June 10:** SWAT bus assault demonstration in conjunction with the Village of St. Charles. Participating agencies: Pace, Kane County SWAT and St. Charles Police in St. Charles.
- **June 14:** Planning/training exercise. Bus familiarization training in conjunction with bus extrication training with the Southwest Unified Fire District in LaGrange.
- **June 29:** Biohazard Detection System (BDS) evacuation training exercise with USPS at their Bedford Park facility. Buses used to evacuate employees from infected facility.
- **August 29:** Bus emergency planning and response training for the Wheeling Police Department and NIPAS at the Wheeling Police station in Wheeling.
- **September 14:** Planning for bus hostage scenario. Transit bus familiarization training and exercises for the South Suburban SWAT. Thirty municipal police agencies participated in Lansing.
- **September 19:** Bus emergency training/bus familiarization training for regional fire personnel as part of the vehicle and machinery technical certification training program.
- **September 21:** Planning/training exercise with the Elgin SWAT team. Bus familiarization training. Scenario includes hostage/barricaded terrorist incident in Elgin.
- **September 28:** Training exercise with the Wheaton Police SWAT team. Bus familiarization training/PowerPoint classroom and hands-on training at the Wheaton Police Department in Wheaton.
- **October 11:** Bus emergency planning/training exercise/transit bus familiarization for firefighters as part of FMT certification at the NIPSTA facility in Glenview.
- **October 12:** Planning/training exercise. Prepare for bus emergency/vehicle assault. Burbank Police SWAT and Tactical Response Team/bus familiarization training in Burbank.
- **November 6:** Rapid deployment training for Gurnee Police officers. Bus familiarization training and scenario based exercises for emergencies on Pace buses. Conducted at Gurnee Mills Mall.
- **November 12:** Rail incident disaster response drill with the Milton Township CERT team. Buses used for transport/triage planning for four rail sites. 100 participants, conducted at the Dupage County complex.
- **November 13:** Continuation of November 6 Gurnee Police training.

December 30: Fox Lake/North Chicago Police Explorer evacuation training at Pace North Division property.

2010 Security Initiatives

- **March 15-17:** Bus familiarization training with the Pleasantville Fire Protection District in LaGrange. Training provided to firefighters, EMTs and paramedics.
- **April 12-14:** Bus familiarization training with the Hillside, Maywood, and Bellwood Fire Departments at the Bellwood Fire Station.
- **April 16:** SWAT and bus familiarization training with the Illinois State Police and Bolingbrook SWAT.
- **April 29:** SWAT and bus familiarization training for the 5th District SWAT team conducted in Bridgeview.
- May 18: Hostage emergency planning and training, bus familiarization training with the Waukegan SWAT team. Nighttime hostage rescue on a transit bus conducted in Waukegan.
- **June 15:** Planning/training exercise, bus familiarization training with regional fire department personnel in conjunction with vehicle extrication at the Pleasantville Fire Station in LaGrange.
- **June 18:** Hostage emergency planning and training, transit bus familiarization for the Illinois State Police North Region TRT team and Frankfort Fire Department in Frankfort.
- **June 26:** Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) planning and training exercise. Provided vehicles for evacuation and transport. Hold harmless agreements in place.
- **September 21-23:** Planning/training exercise. Provide transit bus emergency response, vehicle familiarization and training with the Des Plaines Fire Department in Des Plaines.
- **October 12:** Planning, training and tactical exercise and equipment familiarization with the 5th District SWAT team in Bridgeview.
- **October 21:** Hostage emergency planning/training exercise, bus familiarization with the Northern Illinois Police Alarm System (NIPAS) personnel in Prospect Heights.
- **November 6:** Disaster planning/training exercise, with the 108th Medical Battalion, Summit Fire, MABAS Division 21 and EMS Region 7. Simulate response to mass casualty bus/train incident.
- **November 13:** Planning/training exercise with the North Chicago SWAT team. Bus familiarization and barricaded hostage vehicle assault.
- **November 18:** Planning/training exercise, terrorism attack on a public building (Milton Township). Participating agencies: Pace, Dupage County SWAT, Fire, EMS, and CERT.

November 19: Planning/training exercise with Lake County Tactical Response Team. Hostage scenario and vehicle assault, bus familiarization training.

2009 Security Initiatives

January 9: RTSWG meeting at Metra Headquarters in Chicago.

February 19: ITTF meeting in Springfield.

March 19: ITTF meeting in Springfield.

March 21: SWAT and bus familiarization training exercise with the Lake County Sheriff Tactical Response Team in Waukegan.

April 16: ITTF meeting in Springfield.

April 23: SWAT and bus familiarization training exercise with the South Suburban District 5 SWAT team in Alsip at the Alsip Boat Launch site.

April 26: SWAT and bus familiarization training exercise with the Kane County Sheriff SWAT team.

May 18-20: Provide buses for explosives detection K-9 training held by the Kane County Sheriff's Department in Geneva.

May 26: SWAT and bus familiarization training with the Kane County Sheriff Tactical Response Team at Kaneland High School.

June 1: SWAT and bus familiarization training with the West Suburban Task Force in Hillside.

June 22-26: Provided buses for the 2009 National Conference for North American Police Work Dog Association for drug and bomb detection at Glenbrook North High School.

June 25: USPS BDS Tabletop exercise at the Bedford Park postal distribution center.

July 9-10: Bus familiarization training with the Palatine Fire Department.

July 23: Bus familiarization training with the Palatine Fire Department.

August 14: SWAT and bus familiarization training with the Cook County Sheriff SWAT team and various members of the suburban police departments' SWAT teams along with the Louisiana State University WMD training instructors.

September 9: Bus familiarization and tactical exercises. Classroom presentation and field training at Pace North Division with the North Chicago Police Tactical Response Team.

October 6: USPS Biological Detection System (BDS) evacuation drill. Palatine Police and Fire Departments and USPS Postal Inspectors.

October 20: Bus familiarization and SWAT training with the Illinois State Police Tactical Response Team in Joliet.

October 22: Bus familiarization and tactical training with Bolingbrook SWAT. Bus assault and train the trainer class in Countryside.

October 26-29: Bus familiarization/Train-the-Trainer for Fulcrum Tactical. Bus assault training/hostage rescue for police agencies in the region. Conducted at Mt. Carroll facility.

October 27: Bus familiarization training with the Southwest Unified Fire District held in LaGrange.

October 29: Bus familiarization and emergency response training for West Suburban Police agencies: St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia, and Addison. Conducted in St. Charles.

November 3: Bus familiarization training for the South Region Fire Departments – Lynwood, Lansing, Thornton, Glenwood, and Sauk Village.

November 19: Bus familiarization training and bus assault training with ILEAS, Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System, in Yorkville.

2008 Security Initiatives

January 10: RTSWG meeting in Chicago.

January 17: ITTF meeting in Springfield.

February 19: RTSWG meeting in Chicago.

February 27: RTSWG grants planning meeting at CTA headquarters.

March 4-6: TEEX Emergency Response for Public Works Training in Evanston.

March 19: RTSWG meeting at CTA headquarters.

March 22: Lake County SWAT training, NABI (North American Bus Industries) low floor bus. Strike Tactical Solutions' (Hank Iverson) assisted with technical guidance.

April 8: Kane County SWAT training exercise at Kaneland High School. Eldorado and NABI buses introduced.

April 17: ITTF meeting in Springfield.

April 29: South Suburban USPS BDS Drill planning meeting.

May 2: Joliet SWAT WMD training and live exercise held at Route 66 Raceway and Joliet Metra.

May 13: Elgin SWAT bus familiarization and training exercises held at Elgin Sports Complex following classroom at police headquarters. Eldorado and NABI buses introduced.

May 14-16: Transit System Security Conference held at Harper College.

May 22: Bridgeview area SWAT training and exercise at the Alsip Boat Launch.

May 29-30: FEMA/DHS conference in Chicago.

June 6: RTSWG quarterly meeting in Chicago.

June 10: FEMA/DHS conference in Chicago.

July 8: USPS BDS Tabletop exercise at Bedford Park postal distribution center.

July 25: SWAT and bus familiarization training exercise with the Dupage Sheriff's SWAT team.

July 28-31: Attended the 8th Transit Security Roundtable in New York City.

August 5: USPS BDS Tabletop exercise at the Aurora postal distribution center.

August 21: ITTF meeting in Springfield.

August 22: SWAT and bus familiarization training with the Dupage Sheriff's SWAT team.

August 26: USPS BDS Tabletop exercise at the Carol Stream postal distribution center.

September 9-10: Attended the IPTA Security Conference in Kankakee.

September 12, 19, 26: Bus familiarization training with the Bloomingdale and other regional mutual aid Fire Departments.

September 23-25: Bus familiarization training with the Niles Fire Department, North Maine Fire Department and the Morton Grove Fire Department.

September 30 – October 1: Attended the IDOT Security Conference in Oak Brook.

October 14: Bus familiarization training with the Pleasantville Fire Protection District.

October 16: RTSWG meeting in Chicago.

October 21: USPS BDS Tabletop exercise at the Bedford Park postal distribution center.

December 2-4: Bus familiarization and emergency response training hosted by the Lombard Fire Department, Lombard Police Department, and Lombard Public Works Department. Villa Park,

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York Center, Addison, and Downers Grove Police and Fire Departments also participated in the exercise.

December 8-11: Attended the 9th Transit Security Roundtable in Dallas, Texas.

December 15: RTSWG meeting in Chicago.

December 18: ITTF meeting in Springfield.

2007 Security Initiatives

March 17: Lake County TRT (SWAT) training held at Lake County Sheriff Training Site in Russell. MCI and North Division NABI bus assault exercises.

March 21: Dresden Nuclear Exercise, Joliet Emergency Management Agency. The State of Illinois has developed the Illinois Plan for Radiation Accidents (IPRA) to react to, mitigate and to recover from possible incidents caused by nuclear power plants or nuclear products. The IPRA plan includes Pace and has a notebook that addresses our inclusion and other pertinent information at the Joliet EOC. Heritage Division Manager Margaret Murry and Security Coordinator Mike McCabe participated in this year's Tabletop exercise.

April 14: Will County SWAT bus familiarization and training and exercises at their training facility.

April 25: Aurora Police Department SWAT bus familiarization training and exercises.

May 7: Bus familiarization and training exercises for Kane County Sheriff's office SWAT team held at Kane County Training Center.

May 8: Bus familiarization and training exercises for South Suburban SWAT teams held at remote boat launch in Alsip.

June 14: Joliet Police sponsored specialized training in WMD response for officers across the state. University of Tennessee provided the training, which included tactics involving transit vehicles provided by Pace.

June 20: Des Plaines SWAT training exercise held in Cook County Forest Preserve. Des Plaines Citizens Academy participants served as role players in WMD hostage/barricaded situation aboard a transit bus.

August 7: Simultaneous BDS drill, evacuation, and relocation at Aurora and Bedford Park USPS postal and distribution centers. Fox Valley and Southwest Divisions participated in the events.

August 23: Joliet SWAT bus familiarization and tactical training exercise. Simulated weapons utilized.

September 17-19: Participant in IDOT Transportation Security Summit in Oak Brook.

September 18: Carol Stream USPS BDS evacuation and relocation for Meds distribution. Northwest and West Divisions participated in the exercise.

September 25: FIAT SWAT training exercises in Oak Brook. Participated in bus assault techniques in preparation for large-scale exercise at Argonne National Laboratory.

September 26: Bus familiarization and training exercises. Waukegan's 28-member SWAT team practiced nighttime assaults using both an Orion I and an ad-wrapped NABI. North Division provided buses and personnel.

September 28: Full-scale exercise held at Argonne National Laboratory. Scenario involved a multi-faceted terrorist attack which included hostage/barricaded situations within a nuclear facility and aboard a Pace bus. Nearly 200 law enforcement, emergency services support personnel and trained volunteers from across the region participated in the exercise. A second, identical bus was brought to the scene in order for SWAT operators to prepare for final engagement with the hostage bus.

November 6, 10: NIPAS SRT training and exercises held near NIPSTA facility in Glenview.

November 15: JTTF briefing at FBI headquarters in Chicago.

December 3-5: Security roundtable in Los Angeles, CA.

December 18: Waukegan SWAT training and exercises held near NIPSTA facility in Glenview.

2006 Security Initiatives

January 9: RTSWG meeting, held at CTA headquarters.

January 10-11: Attended DHS Critical Infrastructure meeting in Washington, D.C.

January 19: RTSWG meeting, held at CTA headquarters.

February 7: RTSWG Intelligence Subcommittee meeting, McCabe attended.

February 14: Schaumburg Police Ballistic Shield Team training in bus familiarization.

February 14: RTSWG Planning meeting, McCabe attended.

February 15: Cook County EMA Hazmat Equipment Training in Transit Environment, Randy Vales of West Division handled this assignment.

February 20: Highway Watch Train-the-Trainer, held in Willowbrook, and Grish, McCabe, Schultz, and Drabek completed the training.

February 22: Cook County EMA Hazmat Equipment Training on transit buses, Randy Vales of West Division handled this assignment.

February 27: USPS Carol Stream Drill planning meeting, McCabe attended.

March 8: AMTRAK Security Exposition held at Union Station, Grish, McCabe, and Schultz attended.

April 5: CTAN implemented.

May 8: Meeting with Glendale Heights for emergency disaster planning and MOU.

June 13-15: Bus familiarization, Bedford Park Fire Department.

June through August: Set the groundwork for EMNet Internet-based Emergency Management Network to link Pace with Emergency and first responding agencies throughout Illinois.

August 2-4: Bus Familiarization for Oak Park and Forest Park Fire Departments.

August 15: Participated in IDOT Transportation Emergency Preparedness Exercise in Chicago.

August 17: Training exercises with Joliet SWAT.

August 21-23: Bus familiarization training for Mount Prospect Fire Department.

2006 YTD: Assist law enforcement, fire, county, state, and federal transportation and emergency management agencies in development and completion of the MABAS Mass Transit Emergency Planning Guide.

September 7: Participated in Chicago Loop Evacuation Drill.

September 11: At Joliet Speedway, our equipment was made available for one week for the training of drug and bomb canine teams.

September 12: Palatine USPS BDS drill and evacuation.

September 14: Aurora USPS BDS drill and evacuation.

October 10: Kane County SWAT bus familiarization and exercises.

October 10: Joint training with more than 100 SWAT officers from across our service area and Illinois at a statewide event held by the Illinois Tactical Officer's Association (ITOA) at the Tinley Park Mental Health Center. Included Transit and MCI coach-style buses.

November 4: Staff participated in emergency response drill at Aurora Regional Airport in Sugar Grove. Buses transported "walking wounded" patients to area hospitals in response to a mock jetliner crash.

November 10: Bus familiarization and training exercises, Dupage County SWAT.

Represented Pace at the FTA and DHS sponsored Transit Safety and Security Roundtable held in San Francisco, CA.

YTD 2006: Represent Pace at bi-monthly meetings of the ITTF in Springfield.

2005 Security Initiatives

January 10: Participated in Homeland Security Conference hosted by Cicero Police Department.

January 19: McCabe participated in CATS (Chicago Area Transportation Study) regarding strategies for orderly evacuation, business continuity, and recovery of Chicago's central Business and Financial District following an intentional or natural disaster.

January 25: UPSS Carol Stream BDS, initial meeting with Susan E. Patnode, Manager of Emergency Preparedness, USPS, Northern District, regarding BDS, Carol Stream Sorting Facility Evacuation Plan.

February 1: IDOT Transportation Subgroup meeting at 35th and Normal in Chicago.

February 16: Participated in USPS BDS decontamination/evacuation/recovery planning meeting at the USPS Carol Stream Sorting Facility. Staff has joined with the office of the Postal Inspector, Du Page County Police, Carol Stream Police and Fire Departments, FBI, Illinois Department of Public Health, Red Cross, and other agencies in developing an elaborate Response, Decontamination, and Evacuation Plan similar to the plan previously developed and implemented for the Palatine Sorting Facility. Pace West Division will be the initial responding garage, with Northwest Division as primary backup.

February 25: Mass Transit Emergency Planning Meeting held at the Evanston Fire/Life Safety Services Facility. Evanston Fire Chief Berkowsky has been assigned to organize, facilitate, and develop strategies to aid in police, fire, and emergency services response to a terrorist act involving major transportation carriers, including Pace, CTA bus and rail, Metra, and Burlington Northern. The meeting was well attended, with representatives from suburban law enforcement, fire departments, FBI, Chicago police, IEMA, Federal Rail Administration, Amtrak, Emergency Management Directors from IEMA and each county. The purpose of this and subsequent meetings is to share information with regard to each transportation agency's level of preparedness, and establish what each agency plans to do in the event of a terrorist act.

February 25: Attend ITTF meeting in Springfield. Grish and McCabe attended budget meeting as members of ITTF Transportation Subcommittee. Plans and clarifications were made as to the availability and possible allocation of funding for needs of various agencies represented.

March 2: NIPSTA – R.H.I.D.E. Training. Grish and McCabe successfully completed IDOT's RHIDE (Response Handbook for Incidents, Disasters and Emergencies) training program at NIPSTA in Glenview.

March 5: Highway Watch. Grish and McCabe attended seminar facilitated by Lt. John Maes, (retired) Illinois State Police. Seminar was held at Global Trucking in Stickney. Similar to FTA's TransitWatch Program, and by means of a grant from the DHS, the Highway Watch Program is being administered by the American Trucking Association. The program trains truckers, motor coach, and rural transit bus operators in identifying and reporting suspicious activities, and provides a nationwide toll-free number for centralized reporting.

March 9: Dresden Nuclear Exercise, Joliet Emergency Management Agency. The State of Illinois has developed the Illinois Plan for Radiation Accidents (IPRA) to react to, mitigate, and to recover from possible incidents caused by nuclear power plants or nuclear products. The IPRA Plan includes Pace and has a notebook that addresses our inclusion and other pertinent information at the Joliet EOC. Grish and McCabe participated in this year's Tabletop exercise.

March 18: Mass Transit Emergency Planning Meeting, Evanston Fire/Life Safety Services Facility. Pace Safety Training and Security staff developed and delivered a PowerPoint Presentation for more than 30 meeting participants. The presentation included a brief overview of Pace and its facilities, operations, and our increased level of preparedness and planning both prior to and following the visit from FTA's security contractor, Battelle, Inc. Metra followed with their presentation.

March 19: Waukegan SWAT training. The Waukegan SWAT team is the second largest city-based team in Illinois, having 30 members from their own police department. On Saturday morning, they received Pace Bus Familiarization/Orientation training in a classroom setting via PowerPoint material developed by Pace. Two buses provided by North Division were moved to a remote location (abandoned Outboard Marine Corporation plant) along the lakefront. The officers were given a hands-on demonstration of bus features, critical component location, and forced entry methods. The officers ran a series of exercises and practiced their entry and firearms discipline skills while armed with simulated weaponry and paint-ball guns. Grish, McCabe, and Jeff Landmark from North Division facilitated and participated in the training, the first of such provided in Lake County.

March 20: CERT (Combined Emergency Response Team) Training. The team of more than 30 is comprised of officers from Palos Hills, Lemont, Burbank, Bridgeview, and Summit. After assembling and securing an area outside Stagg High School in Palos Hills, officers were given a hands-on demonstration of bus features, critical component location, and forced entry methods. Police department civilian staff, volunteers, and Pace personnel were on hand to role-play during several realistic scenarios. Medics were included in the team, and actually administered an IV to

one of the "wounded" role players before he was carried off the bus. A mobile command center with a boom-mounted camera recorded each event as it unfolded.

March 21: Grish and McCabe met with Metra Deputy Chief of Police Jon Brodzik and Directors of Emergency Management from Will, Dupage, Lake, and Kane counties regarding Pace's capabilities during Metra and other emergencies within each county. The meeting was held at the Dupage County Emergency Management Control Center in Wheaton.

March 30: Grish and McCabe successfully completed NIMS Unified Command Course offered by the ITTF. Class was held at Joliet City Hall.

April 19: Mass Transit Emergency Planning Meeting, Evanston Fire/Life Safety Services Facility. Evanston Fire Chief Berkowsky has been assigned to organize, facilitate and develop strategies to aid in police, fire, and emergency services response to a terrorist act involving major transportation carriers, including Pace, CTA bus and rail, Metra, and Burlington Northern. The meeting was well attended, with representatives from suburban law enforcement, fire departments, FBI, Chicago police, IEMA, Federal Rail Administration, Amtrak, Emergency Management Directors from IEMA and each county. The purpose of this and subsequent meetings is to share information with regard to each transportation agency's level of preparedness, and establish what each agency plans to do in the event of a terrorist act, to enhance response and mitigation by first responding agencies.

April 19: Highway Watch Training Confirmation. Received confirmation from Illinois State Police Lieutenant John Maes regarding "Highway Watch" training to be conducted for Pace Division Management personnel. Kickoff training date is Thursday, May 5 at Fox Valley. Training may be provided to corporate employees at headquarters upon completion of program at operating divisions.

April 25: RTSWG. Representatives of Pace, CTA, Metra, Northern Indiana Commute Transportation District (NICTD), met with members of the Chicago Urban Area Working Group, IEMA, Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS), and the Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP) for the purpose of creating a RTSWG pursuant to the program guidelines of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness, Office of Domestic Preparedness, *FY 2005 Transit Security Grant Program*.

May 20: DHS SRT Training. Bus familiarity training and drills for Federal Agents assigned to Department of Homeland Security Chicago Area SRT. Exercises held at an abandoned farm in Plainfield.

May 24: BDS Evacuation Drill, Carol Stream USPS Sorting Facility. Northwest and West Division participated.

- **June 3:** Mass Transit Emergency Planning Meeting. Hosted by Amtrak, attended by participants of Evanston Working Group.
- June 14: Mass Transit Emergency Meeting, held at CTA headquarters.
- **June 16:** ITTF Meeting, Springfield. McCabe represented Pace. A presentation by Richard Ryan, Chief Security Officer for Archer Midland Daniels and member of the National Security Council discussed possible terrorist targets and hazards associated with transporting potentially hazardous chemicals, i.e. ammonium nitrate, via waterways within the state.
- **July 25:** Provide training to Schaumburg Police Department Ballistic Shield Team Officers. Session held at Schaumburg Police Headquarters. Train-the-Trainer.
- **July 26:** FIAT SWAT Training and Drills. Similar to previous training, SWAT officers from Du Page County were invited and participated in bus familiarization and drills.
- July 28: Palatine post office BDS Drill Planning meeting.
- July 29: Evanston Transportation Emergency Planning meeting.
- August 3: Palatine USPS Tabletop.
- **August 9-11:** Provided bus familiarization training for 109 members of the Evanston Fire Department. North Shore Safety Staff assisted with the training.
- **August 14:** Provided training to Schaumburg Police Department Ballistic Shield Team Officers. Sunday session held at Schaumburg Police headquarters. Train-the-Trainer.
- **August 18:** USPS Palatine Sorting Facility BDS Drill. Evacuation and transport to offsite location for issue of precautionary medications. Northwest Division provided one bus for the drill.
- **August 26:** Evanston Security Working Group meeting. Grish and McCabe attended meeting at Evanston Fire Department/Life Services facility.
- **August 30-31:** IDOT Tabletop. Grish and McCabe participated in tabletop drill depicting a multi-faceted terrorist attack which prompted the evacuation of Chicago's central business district and outlying areas.
- **September 15:** ITTF Transportation Subcommittee Meeting. Attended regularly scheduled meeting in Springfield.
- **September 16:** RTSWG meeting, held at CTA headquarters.
- **September 27:** HighwayWatch meeting at Fox Valley with Janet Barr, Illinois Trucking Association coordinator for HighwayWatch. Program to be presented to all operating divisions

WARNING: This record contains Sensitive Security Information that is controlled under 49 CFR parts 15 and 1520. No part of this record may be disclosed to persons without a "need to know", as defined in 49 CFR parts 15 and 1520, except with the written permission of the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration or the Secretary of Transportation. Unauthorized release may result in civil penalty or other action. For U.S. government agencies, public disclosure is governed by 5 U.S.C. 552 and 49 CFR parts 15 and 1520.

[J-18]

as part of quarterly refresher training. Employees are encouraged to attend the program and sign up for certification on a voluntary basis.

September 29: Illinois State Police Tactical Response Team training. Bus familiarization and drills conducted in Romeoville.

October 24-26: Security Round Table sponsored by US DHS and FTA, held in Houston, TX. Grish attended the conference.

October 25: Schaumburg Police 40 Hour In-Service training. Bus familiarization and training exercises held at Schaumburg Police headquarters. Training geared toward patrol personnel as part of 40 hour in-service training. Included both Orion VI and Chance Trolley equipment. McCabe and Mike Strauss of Northwest Division facilitated the training.

October 27: Overview of Will County's Emergency Preparedness Plans and Pace's Involvement and Participation in Relation to Plans. Presented to Will County Advisory Committee on Disabilities. Grish and McCabe represented Pace and Mary Habig represented Laidlaw as Project Manager for Pace Paratransit.

November 9: RTSWG Tabletop Exercise. Held at Metra headquarters.

November 11: Fifth District SWAT training. Provide bus familiarization training, scenarios, and exercises for Fifth District SWAT Team. Pace provided role players for the 8-hour night training.

November 15: Schaumburg Police bus familiarization training. Bus familiarization and training exercises held at Schaumburg Police headquarters. Training geared toward patrol personnel as part of 40 hour in-service training. Included both Orion VI and Chance Trolley equipment. McCabe and Mike Strauss of Northwest Division facilitated the training.

November 15: BDS Evacuation and Drill Planning meeting, held at Aurora Postal Sorting Facility.

November 17: Evanston Working Group.

November 18: RTSWG CTAN meeting, held at Metra headquarters. CTAN established.

November 21: Regional County/Chicago OEMC/IDOT. Planning meeting to coordinate county-to-county emergency evacuation.

November 22: NIPSTA Training Exercises. Police and Fire personnel testing Chem-Bio PPE provided by vendors, in transit bus environment. McCabe coordinated bus movement to facilitate training.

December 5: RTSWG meeting, held at CTA headquarters.

December 6: Schaumburg Police Ballistic Shield Training.

December 14: Dispatcher CTAN training provided to Pace Central Dispatch Staff.

December 16: Evanston Security Working Group meeting, held at Evanston Fire/Life Services facility.

2004 Security Initiatives

February 9: Provide familiarization and demonstration of Orion I and Orion VI buses to facilitate training exercise and live fire (simulated) drills for 19 member Des Plaines Tactical Response Team and Canine Unit. Bus window glass provided to team snipers.

Contact: Sgt. Michael Kozak

Detective Division 847-391-5631

March 1-3: Provide familiarization and demonstration of NABI and Orion VI buses to facilitate training exercises for Wood Dale Fire Department firefighters, EMS, and Paid-on-Call members.

Contact: Ronald Herf

Battalion Chief

Safety and Training Officer

630-766-7156

March 31: Provide familiarization and demonstration of NOVA and NABI buses to facilitate training exercise for Will County Sheriff Department SWAT and Tactical Officers. Bus glass provided to team snipers.

Contact: Sgt. Ed Jordan

815-727-5056

April 12: Meeting at US Postal Service Palatine Sorting Facility with Palatine Police, Fire, and EMS, Cook County Sheriff's Department, Cook County Department of Public Health, Red Cross, Metra, and other agencies. Pace is coordinating with the USPS and area responders as part of the facility Disaster/Biological Agent Detection/Evacuation and Recovery Plan. Actual drill planned for September 2004, prior to installation of Biological Detection Equipment.

April 13-15: Provide familiarization and demonstration of NABI and Orion VI buses to facilitate training exercises for Elmhurst Fire Department Firefighters, EMS, and Paid-on-Call members.

Contact: Lt. Tim Leidig

Training Officer 630-530-3090

April 20: Participated in Homeland Security Conference hosted by Cicero. Presented by Statewide Terrorism Intelligence Center (STIC).

May 10: Meeting with Chicago Police Department Transit Division, CTA, Metra Police, Burlington Railroad Police at 17th and State St in Chicago.

Contact: Commander Ed Gross

Public Transportation Section

312-745-4442

May 20: Provide familiarization and demonstration of NOVA and Orion VI buses to facilitate training exercise for Bridgeview Area Department SWAT and Tactical Officers. Officers representing more than a dozen agencies, including Illinois State Police and Cook County Sheriff's Department participated in the training and drills.

Contact: Officer Brian Weigel

Commander Timothy Callahan

708-426-3862

June 21-23: Attended APTA Conference, at the Chicago Hyatt.

June 25: Attended OEM Security Forum at Chicago 911 Center. Pace is part of ITTF Transportation Committee. Review of O'Hare/Midway Airport Draft Evacuation Plan. Attended by numerous agencies, including IDOT, CDOT, Illinois Tollway Authority, MABAS, Red Cross and IEMA.

July 13: Meeting with CATS (Chicago Area Transportation Study) regarding strategies for orderly evacuation, business continuity and recovery of Chicago's central Business and Financial District following an intentional or man-made disaster.

July 29: Attended Tabletop of USPS Biological/Evacuation of Palatine Sorting Facility. Also in attendance was Rick Foster, Superintendent of Transportation, Northwest Division.

August 9: Facilitate Emergency Drill Planning meeting at Oak Lawn Village Hall. Developed drill scenarios, location, participants, objectives, dates and involvements of outside agencies to assist first responding officers. Tentative Drill date: Sunday, September 19, 2004. Attendees included area first responding agencies and representatives from Metra, CTA, Cook County Sheriff and Cook County Emergency Management.

August 12: Tabletop follow-up and drill planning meeting at USPS Palatine Sorting Facility.

August 24-25: Attend IDOT sponsored 2-day Tabletop Exercise at University of Illinois, Chicago. Scenarios developed by IEMA.

August 26: Complete "Emergency Response to Bus Hijacking" course presented by the Transportation Safety Institute (TSI). Course held at CTA's Chicago Avenue Garage.

August 31: Provide familiarization and demonstration of NABI and Orion VI buses to facilitate training exercises for Oak Brook SWAT Team (FIAT) in preparation for major exercise scheduled next day. Critical bus components were identified and photographed for subsequent training and/or actual emergency use. This project's product will be a CD for each model Pace bus that will be sent to all first-responding agencies in Pace service area. Its use is for quick-reference in police and fire command vehicles.

September 1: Major Drill with Oak Brook Felony Investigation and Tactical (FIAT) conducted in two remote fields near Oak Brook Polo Club. Following a brief practice session on an Orion VI, nearly 50 participants responded to a hostage emergency on a "wrapped" bus. The "bad guy" on the bus was a police officer who had not received the benefit of the bus familiarization or tactics to be employed in the seizure and rescue. A 4-man hostage negotiating team worked from a nearby mobile command center. During the exercise, one of the hostages suffered a "heart attack" and was brought outside by another hostage who managed to escape into the woods. Amidst the cover of flashing lights and smoke grenades, the dead hostage was taken away and food and a hard-wired telephone were delivered to meet the "bad guy's" demands. Under cover of darkness, team members moved into position and successfully stormed the bus, using flashbang grenades as a diversionary tactic. The operation was a complete success. Despite the bus windows being wrapped and the windshield covered in newspaper to prevent snipers from seeing in, police gathered enough intelligence to determine a "bio" (sex, clothing, approximate age, etc.) on all inside the bus.

September 19: Major Drill conducted in Oak Lawn. Included members of Oak Lawn and Bridgeview Police Departments and Cook County's HBT (Hostage Barricade Team). Several members of Richards High School drama club participated and demonstrated their acting abilities as "hostages" on board the bus. As part of the scenario, the first uniformed officer who responded was shot by the hostage taker. Later in the drill, one hostage managed to escape, and another was shot by the female perpetrator. Negotiators delivered a hard-wired telephone to the bus and were able to buy considerable time, but team members eventually stormed the bus under cover of smoke and successfully completed their mission. The drill provided a training experience for more than 35 officers. At the same time, a bus familiarization/demonstration was provided to officers by Randy Vales, Safety and Training Manager at Heritage Division, at Argo Summit High School. This was attended by area police departments including Palos Hills and Bridgeview. Safety, Training and Security staff have developed PowerPoint informational CDs for bus familiarization training use which will be distributed to more than 200 police and first responding agencies throughout six counties. The information focuses on bus model identification, basic controls, and interior layout, camera, IBS and radio capabilities. Mechanical system and component vulnerabilities are identified which would enable police to stop, disable

and enter a hijacked or stolen bus. CDs for the Orion VI, MCI and NABI buses are completed and have been well received by the police agencies, which plan to use them for both refresher training and at roll call for patrol officers. The CDs can be used for quick reference in computer-equipped command vehicles in the event of an emergency.

September 28: Biological Attack Major Drill Exercise at USPS Palatine Sorting Facility. The USPS is spending millions of dollars installing BDS in a number of mail sorting facilities. This highly sophisticated equipment, which can detect the presence of anthrax and other potentially deadly substances, is slated to be installed at the Palatine facility in October, 2004. Staff has joined with the office of the Postal Inspector, Palatine Police and Fire Departments, Cook County Police, FBI, Illinois Department of Public Health, Red Cross and other agencies in developing an elaborate Response Decontamination and Evacuation Plan. The actual drill followed a final Tabletop Exercise. More than 400 employees were evacuated during the event. Pace's role was to provide police escorted transportation to Harper College, where the previously decontaminated employees would be accounted for, and receive medications, counseling, and further instructions.

October 6: Facility Tour and Meeting with NIPSTA, in Glenview. NIPSTA facility has a current membership of 17 north and northwest communities, whose police, fire and public works personnel receive training in a variety of job-related areas. Many of the NIPSTA membership communities have police departments who belong to NIPAS. Pace is working with NIPSTA staff to develop a program which would use the 20 acre campus to provide ongoing bus familiarization and drill exercise training to first responders in Pace's North Region, as well as other interested agencies across Illinois and other states.

Contact: Robert T. Lahey

Executive Director 847-998-8091

blahey@nipsta.org

October 15: Evacuation Subcommittee meeting at 911 Center. Attended by McCabe.

October 17: SWAT/Police/Fire/EMS Drill Conducted at Morraine Valley Community College. Palos Hills, Summit, and Lemont first-response personnel engaged in two of three chosen scenarios, which included an armed hostage situation and an armed domestic situation during which an intervening passenger was shot and wounded. Pace Staff joined with other volunteers to act as bus driver and passengers during the drills. The drills were initiated thru a call to Southwest Division Dispatcher via the Pace radio system, in order to test the consistency of intelligence through the channels of communication.

Contacts: Palos Hills:

Lt. Wayne Holfer 708-598-2272 Ofer. Frank Lacny 708-598-2272

Summit:

Ofcr. Bruce Gatlin 708-563-4830

Lemont:

Cmdr. Fink 630-257-2229

October 23: Metra Drill Conducted at West Chicago. Grish and McCabe attended, observed, and photographed the event, per invitation.

December 8: City of Elmhurst. Grish and McCabe attended meeting held at the York Theater. Meeting outlined city emergency resources and coordination efforts with area emergency and transportation agencies. In attendance were area business leaders who were introduced to existing disaster plans and resources, and were encouraged to develop their own plans with support and guidance from all agencies. Pace is planning bus familiarization and police and SWAT exercises for Spring, 2005. Elmhurst Fire Department received equipment training April 13-15, 2004.

Contact: Elmhurst:

Chief of Police Steve Neubaurer Deputy Chief of Police James Doherty

P: 630-530-3062 F: 630-530-3351

james.doherty@elmhurst.org

2003 Security Initiatives

September 25: Provide familiarization and demonstration of NOVA and NABI buses to facilitate training exercise for Joliet area SWAT and Tactical Officers.

Contact: Sgt. Alan Roechner

Tactical Unit/Operations Division

C: 815-405-1863

November 17-19: Provide familiarization and demonstration of NABI and Orion VI buses to facilitate training exercise for Bensenville Fire Department, York and Jefferson Station #1.

Contact: Lt. Tom Waszak

Training Officer 630-350-3441

Hold Harmless Agreements UPDATED APRIL 2, 2019

<u>Village/City</u>

Village of Elburn

City of Elgin

Village of Algonquin
Village of Elk Grove Village
Village of Elmhurst

Village of Arlington Heights Village of Elmwood Park

City of Aurora City of Evanston

------ Evanston Township High School Village of Barrington Village of Evergreen Park

City of Batavia -----Village of Beach Park Village of Ford Heights
Village of Bedford Park Village of Forest Park
Village of Bensenville Village of Frankfort – ESDA

Village of Berkeley ------

City of Berwyn Village of Glencoe

Village of Bloomingdale

Village of Glendale Heights

City of Blue Island Village of Glen Ellyn Village of Bridgeview/Justice Village of Glenview

Village of Brookfield

Village of Glenwood

Village of Golf

Village of Golf

Village of Buffalo Grove

City of Burbank

Village of Golf

Village of Green Oaks

Village of Gurnee

Village of Calumet City

Village of Hampshire

Village of Calumet Park Hampshire Fire Protection District

Village of Carol Stream

City of Harvey

Village of Carpentersville

Village of Hazel Crest

Village of Cary

City of Hickory Hills

Village of Channahon
City of Highland Park
Chicago Dept. of Aviation (O'Hare)
Village of Hillside
Village of Hinsdale

Town of Cicero Village of Homer Glen
Cook County Homeland Security & OEMC City of Hometown

Village of Country Club Hills

Village of Homewood

Village of Crestwood ------

Crete Twsp Fire Protection District Village of Inverness

City of Darien City of Joliet

Village of Deerfield Village of Justice (see Bridgeview)
City of Des Plaines -------

Village of Downers Grove Kane County

East Dundee Fire District

Village of LaGrange Oakton Community College Lake County Village of Orland Hills Orland Park Village of Lake Villa Village of Lansing Village of Libertyville Village of Palatine Village of Lincolnwood City of Palos Heights Village of Lindenhurst City of Palos Hills Village of Lisle City of Park Ridge City of Lockport Village of Peotone Village of Lombard Village of Phoenix Village of Long Grove Village of Posen Lyons Township City of Prospect Heights _____ Village of Manhattan Ravinia City of Markham Village of River Grove River Valley Detention Center City of McHenry McHenry Fire District Village of Riverdale Village of Melrose Park Fire Dept. Village of Riverside River Valley Detention Center Metra Village of Robbins City of Rolling Meadows Village of Midlothian Village of Romeoville Village of Monee Village of Rosemont Village of Montgomery Village of Round Lake Beach Village of Round Lake Heights Village of Morton Grove Village of Mount Prospect Village of Round Lake Park Rutland-Dundee Twsp. Fire Protection District City of Naperville New Lenox Village of Sauk Village

New Trier Twsp. High School Dist. 203

Village of Niles

Village of North Aurora City of North Chicago

North Maine Fire Department Village of North Riverside Village of Northbrook Village of Northfield City of Northlake

Norwood Park Fire Protection District (Hardwood Heights)

City of Oak Forest Village of Oak Lawn Village of Oak Park

Village of Oakbrook Terrace

Village of Schaumburg Village of Schiller Park Village of Shorewood

Village of Skokie

Village of Sleepy Hollow

Village of South Chicago Heights

Village of South Elgin Village of Steger Village of Stickney Village of Stone Park Village of Streamwood Village of Summit

Village of Thornton Village of Tinley Park

USPS United States Postal Service

Village of Vernon Hills

City of Warrenville

City of Waukegan

Village of West Dundee

Village of Westmont

City of Wheaton

Village of Wheeling

Will County Emergency Mgmt. Agency

Village of Wilmette

Village of Winfield

Village of Winthrop Harbor

City of Woodstock

City of Woodstock Fire/Rescue District

Village of Worth

[**SAMPLE**]

Release and Hold Harmless Agreement

An agreement made on	by and between Pace, the Suburban Bus Division of the
Regional Transportation Autho	ority ("Pace") and The
	has requested Pace to provide transportation services to The e manpower and equipment at the time of the emergency, and on the ified for the services rendered;
NOW THEREFORE, Pace and	The Village/City agree as follows:
-	mergency transportation services to The Village/City for the purpose of the extent that equipment and manpower are available at the time of
event is of a long duration, The	will waive its cost to provide emergency services. However, if the Village/City should discuss the actual costs of providing emergency village/City shall reimburse Pace for such costs within thirty (30)
employees, and agents from an	rees to waive, release and hold harmless Pace, its directors, officers, d against any claims, injuries, losses, or any causes of any way relating to the provision of transportation services.
from and against any claims, lia out of or in any way relating to	rees to indemnify Pace, its directors, officers, employees and agents abilities, losses, suits, judgments or settlements of any party arising the provision of transportation services under this Agreement, y claims by The Village/City residents.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the above written.	parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed the date
	Pace Suburban Bus
Village/City Name	
Authorized Signature	Authorized Signature
Print Name	Print Name
Print Title	Print Title

Appendix K

Threat and Vulnerability Assessment Forms



Pace Critical Asset Threat and Vulnerability Assessment

CURRENT HOMELAND SECURITY CODE:

race critical Abset Threat and Vulnerabilit	Assessment		CONNEINT HOMEDAIND	DECOMIT I CODE.	
DIVISION:					
DATE:	Potential for Vulnerability (High/Medium/Low)	Critical Impact on Pace Overall Operation (High/Medium/Low)	Current Protection Levels (High/Medium/Low)	Adequacy of Current Protection (Good/Fair/Poor)	Action Required? (Contingent on Code) (Yes/No)
VEHICLES					
Revenue Vehicles, in service					
Revenue Vehicles, in storage					
Non-Revenue Vehicles					
Service Vehicles					
MAINTENANCE AREA					
Entrances / Exits					
Restrooms					
Receiving / Parts					
Building Mechanical Areas					
Service Lane					
Outside Fuel & Gaseous Storage					
VEHICLE STORAGE AREAS					
Bus Storage Garage					
Entrances / Exits					
Outside Bus Storage					
Out-Stationing					
Employee / Visitor Parking					
Other					
OFFICE FACILITIES / EQUIPMENT					
Entrances / Exits		1			
Restrooms					
Telephone System					
Storage Areas					
Computers					
Other					
TRANSIT CENTERS					
Entrances / Exits					
Common Areas					
Restrooms		<u> </u>			
Other		<u> </u>			
PEOPLE					
Vendors					
Applicants					
Contractors					
Employees					
Others					
SYSTEMS					
IBS					
Radios					
Radio Towers					

Appendix L

Memorandum of Executive Approval





MEMORANDUM OF EXECUTIVE APPROVAL

To:

All Employees, Volunteers and Contractors

From:

T.J. Ross

Subject:

System Security and Emergency Preparedness Program

Date:

April 27, 2015

It is the objective of Pace to provide safe, secure and reliable service for its passengers and employees. To demonstrate our commitment, Pace has developed this System Security and Emergency Preparedness Program Plan (SSEPP).

This SSEPP Plan describes the policies, procedures and requirements to be followed by management, maintenance and operating personnel in order to provide a secure environment for agency employees, our customers and the general public. All personnel are expected and required to adhere to the policies, procedures and requirements established herein and to properly and diligently perform security-related functions.

Each Pace employee is governed by the requirements and terms of this Plan and must conscientiously learn and follow prescribed security and emergency rules and procedures. Each employee shall take an active part in the identification and resolution of security concerns.

The responsibility for security falls within the Revenue Service area. If you should have any questions concerning the Plan, the point of contact is the Department Manager, Safety, Training & Security at (630) 801-3172.

If you need further clarification, contact Melinda Metzger, Deputy Executive Director, Revenue Services at (847) 228-2302.

Thank you for your cooperation.



MEMORANDUM OF EXECUTIVE APPROVAL

To: All Employees, Volunteers and Contractors

From:

T.J. Ross-

Subject:

System Safety Program Plan

Date:

April 27, 2015

It is the objective of Pace to provide safe, secure and reliable service for its passengers and employees. To demonstrate our commitment, Pace has developed this System Safety Program Plan (SSPP).

This SSPP Plan describes the policies, procedures and requirements to be followed by management, maintenance and operating personnel in order to provide a safe environment for agency employees, our customers and the general public. All personnel are expected and required to adhere to the policies, procedures and requirements established herein and to properly and diligently perform safety-related functions.

Each Pace employee is governed by the requirements and terms of this Plan and must conscientiously learn and follow prescribed safety and emergency rules and procedures. Each employee shall take an active part in the identification and resolution of safety concerns.

The responsibility for safety falls within the Revenue Service area. If you should have any questions concerning the Plan, the point of contact is the Department Manager, Safety, Training & Security at (630) 801-3172.

If you need further clarification, contact Melinda Metzger, Deputy Executive Director, Revenue Services at (847) 228-2302.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Appendix M

Contacts and Other Resources



Local (Updated: February 23, 2023)

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[M-2]

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Illinois Department of Transportation

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Wisconsin Department of Transportation

Division of Transportation Infrastructure Development

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Federal (Updated: December 23, 2018)

Federal Highway Administration Illinois Division Robin Helmerichs

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Other Resources

Title: Transit System Security Program Planning Guide

Authors: John Balog and Anne Schwarz

Year: 1994 Sponsoring Agency: FTA

Volpe Report Number: DOT-VNTSC-FTA-94-01 DOT Number: FTA-MA-90-7001-94-1

NTIS Number: PB94-161973

Available: Available As .pdf File (Click Here)

Title: Transit Security Handbook

Authors: Annabelle Boyd and James Caton

Year: 1998 Sponsoring Agency: FTA

Volpe Report Number: DOT-VNTSC-FTA-98-03

DOT Number: PB98-157761

Available: Available As .pdf File (Click Here)

Title: Critical Incident Management Guidelines

Authors: Annabelle Boyd, Patricia Maier and James Caton

Year: 1998 Sponsoring Agency: FTA

Volpe Report Number: DOT-VNTSC-FTA-98-05 DOT Number: FTA-MA-26-7009-98-1

Available: Available As .pdf File (Click Here)

Title: Transit Security Procedures Guide Authors: John Balog and Anne Schwarz

Year: 1996 Sponsoring Agency: FTA

Volpe Report Number: DOT-VNTSC-FTA-94-08
DOT Number: FTA-MA-90-7001-94-2-9

Available: <u>Available As .pdf File (Click Here)</u>

Title: Emergency Preparedness for Transit Terrorism

Authors: Annabelle Boyd and John P. Sullivan

Year: 1997

Sponsoring Agency: Transportation Research Board

Report Number: Transit Cooperative Research Program Synthesis Number 27

Available: Available As .pdf File (Click Here)

Title: Perspectives of Transit Security in the 1990s: Strategies for

Success

Authors: Annabelle Boyd and Patricia Maier

Year: 1996 Sponsoring Agency: FTA

Volpe Report Number: DOT-VNTSC-FTA-96-02

NTIS Number: PB96-185871

Available: <u>Available As .pdf File (Click Here)</u>

Title: Transit Security in the 90's

Authors: Kathryn Powell and Annabelle Boyd

Year: 1996 Sponsoring Agency: FTA

Keywords: Local Transit – Security Measures

Volpe Report Number: DOT-VNTSC-FTA-96-11
DOT Number: FTA-MA-26-9009-97-01

NTIS Number: PB97-146989

Available: Available As .pdf File (Click Here)

Title: Protecting Surface Transportation Systems and Patrons from

Terrorist Activities – Volume One

Author: Brian Michael Jenkins

Year: 1997

Sponsoring Agency: San Jose University, Mineta International Institute for Surface

Transportation Policy Studies

Report Number: IISTPS 97-4

Available: Available As .pdf File (Click Here)

Title: Protecting Surface Transportation Systems Against Terrorism and

Serious Crime – 2001 Update

Author: Brian Michael Jenkins

Year: 2001

Sponsoring Agency: San Jose University, Mineta International Institute for Surface

Transportation Police Studies

Report Number: IISTPS 01-7

Available: <u>Available As .pdf File (Click Here)</u>

Title: Improving Transit Security

Authors: Jerome A. Needle and Renee M. Cobb, J.D.

Year: 1997

Sponsoring Agency: Transportation Research Board

Report Number: Transit Cooperative Research Program Synthesis Number 21

Available: Available As .pdf File (Click Here)

Title: Transit Security: A Description of Problems and Countermeasures

Authors: Ronald A. Mauri, Nancy A. Cooney and Garry J. Prowe

Year: 1984

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Transportation

Report Number: UMTA-MA-06-0152-84-2

Available: <u>Available As .pdf File (Click Here)</u>

Appendix N

National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS)





Memorandum

Date:

May 13, 2011

To:

All Regional Managers

From:

Melinda J. Metzger, Deputy Executive Director

Revenue Services

Re:

HOMELAND SECURITY ALERT - PACE SECURITY PROCEDURES

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) will no longer use what was referred to as the color coded Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS). All printed, audio and training material referring to the color coded system will be replaced with the new National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS). The new NTAS will be more effective in communicating information about terrorist threats by providing timely, detailed information to you and the public, government agencies, first responders, the private sector, airports and other ransportation hubs.

The NTAS Alerts have two alert levels, Elevated and Imminent. Elevated or Imminent alerts warn the public of credible and specific terrorist threats against the United States for a limited duration. These Alerts will include a clear statement that there is an Elevated or Imminent threat and based on the nature of the threat disseminated to law enforcement or affected areas of the private sector, while other alerts will be issued more broadly to the American people through official and media channels.

An individual threat alert is issued for a specific time period and then will automatically expire. It may be extended if new information becomes available or the threat evolves.

NTAS Alerts will be issued through state, local and tribal partners, the news media and directly to the public via the following channels:

official DHS NTAS webpage-http://www.dhs.gov/alerts, email signup at http://www.dhs.gov/alerts, http://www.dhs.gov/alerts, http://www.dhs.gov/alerts, http://www.dhs.gov/alerts, and http://www.twitter.com/NTASAlerts.

The current Pace internal alert system will remain unchanged. Procedures to be followed during an Elevated or Imminent threat will correspond to current Pace alert levels.

...you have any questions or concerns regarding this matter, please see your supervisor.

MJM/mol-securitymemonewcodesregmgrs

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[N-2]



Memorandum

Date:

May 13, 2011

To:

All Regional Managers

From:

Melinda J. Metzger, Deputy Executive Director

Revenue Services

Re:

HOMELAND SECURITY ALERT - PACE SECURITY PROCEDURES

Effective immediately, the procedures outlined below will be followed corresponding to the level of alert recommended by the Department of Homeland Security.

LEVEL 1 ALERT (ELEVATED)

- Maintenance foremen to inspect garage area at least two (2) times per shift and complete proper documentation.
- All doors are to be closed and locked except gated and authorized entry doors.
- All employees must display their employee identification card at all times while on Pace property. The only exception would be for employees in uniform, who are required to carry their Pace ID at all times.
- All visitors must sign in and out at the appropriate location at each property and display visitor passes at all times while on the premises.
- Employees are not to allow entry for any visitor, except at designated entry locations.
- Employees are to request that anyone not displaying proper identification identify themselves and their visiting purpose, and report the person to management staff.
- All employees are to be on the lookout for any suspicious activity or person on Pace property without the proper employee or visitor identification. If you encounter what appears to be a suspicious person, report this immediately to management staff.
- All employees are to be on the lookout for any unattended packages in the buildings or buses, or any unattended or abandoned vehicles in parking lots or at terminals. Do not attempt to touch or move suspicious objects, but report them immediately to your immediate supervisor, dispatcher or management staff.
- Properties are responsible to see that all vehicles are accounted for.

Homeland Security Alert Pace Security Procedures Page 2

LEVEL 2 ALERT (HIGH)

- Complete all actions at the Level 1, and:
- Supervision to check terminals and buildings and fill out check-off sheet.
- Maintenance foremen to inspect garage area, building outside perimeter and fence, at least two (2) times per shift and complete proper documentation.
- While vehicles are in for repair, maintenance employees will inspect vehicles in all areas for signs of tampering.
- Service lane employees will check the underside of seats using an extension type mirror (checking for packages which may be taped underneath seat bottoms).
- Only vehicles with Pace authorized permits will be permitted in the building.

LEVEL 3 ALERT (SEVERE)

- Complete all actions at both the Level 1 and Level 2 alert levels, and:
- · Restrict all entrance points.
- Maximize work force.
- Re-deploy staff as appropriate.
- Provide staffing at appropriate locations to inspect underside of both bus body and under seats (using an extension type mirror), before allowing vehicles into building, parking or designated areas.
- Assign staff to check identification cards of all personnel who wish to enter, including uniformed employees.

MJM/mol-securitycodesmemoregmans

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[N-4]

Appendix O

System Safety Program Plan (SSPP) (Safety Plan)



I. Introduction

1.1 Definition

This program describes activities and responsibilities that are implemented and must be maintained to affect a high level of safety at Pace. The key elements of this Plan are to improve safety-related documentation, communication, coordination, and cooperation within the entire organization in order to promote a safe operating environment.

Safety trends indicate that Pace must continue to concentrate on developing methods to identify, assess, and prevent recurring accidents of all types and control the occurrence of incidents that create hazards. Of utmost concern are those accidents and incidents that could be classified as preventable. All Pace departments and employees will make a concerted effort to ensure that necessary resources and methods are used to operate in the safest possible condition. All levels of management and supervision must constantly guard against apathy in the implementation of a definitive positive safety effort. This Document presents the Plan for such a System Safety Program for Pace.

1.2 Purpose

The System Safety Program Plan (SSPP) establishes an organized, thorough and logical safety program for Pace. This plan formalizes Pace's commitment to ensure that management, technical, and operating skills are adequate, coordinated and focused toward establishing areas of safety performance. This Plan serves to reconfirm the desire to provide safe working conditions for all its employees and to deliver safe, reliable, efficient, courteous, quality transportation to the public in an effort to increase ridership and reduce costs.

1.3 Applicability

This Plan applies to all departments within the Pace organization who operate or maintain revenue and/or nonrevenue vehicles and auxiliary equipment or structures, and to contractors who design, construct or modify and portion of the bus system that would, in any form, enhance or degrade the safety of the system.

Initial SSPP activities will concentrate on causes of accidents involving persons, equipment and the environment.

1.4 Objectives

The primary program objectives are to plan, implement and maintain a safety and training effort comprising specific measureable tasks and goals, along with immediate response to identified or implied hazards which result in an improved safety and performance record for the Pace System. These tasks and goals are to be reviewed annually and updated and changed as needed or as may be dictated by unforeseen circumstances. Goals shall be measureable and attainable for a specific period of time and shall be based on Pace history and Transportation industry averages when appropriate.

Major areas targeted for implementation as a result of the implementation of this Plan are as follows:

- 1. Reduction of injuries
- 2. Minimize the total numbers of accidents and negative incidents
- 3. Reduce the frequency and number of employee lost time injuries
- 4. Improve preventative Safety and Training accomplishment capabilities
- 5. Reduce the frequency of recurring accidents and negative incidents
- 6. Increase the emergency response capabilities
- 7. Improve communications of Safety and Training objectives
- 8. Apply applicable uniform Safety and Training standards, policies, procedures, rules and regulations to all Departments
- 9. Require the formal participation in enhancing Safety and Training by requiring all Managers and Supervisors to have identifiable safety responsibilities

The Department Manager of Safety, Training and Security, coordinating efforts with all other affected departments, is designated as the responsible agent for the implementation, maintenance, coordination and revision of this Plan.

1.5 Regulatory Agencies

Pace, the Suburban Bus Division will adhere to applicable laws of local, state and federal authorities.

II. System Description

2.1 Background

In 1973, the State of Illinois enacted the Regional Transportation Authority Act. The Act was established to provide for the public transportation needs of the northeastern area of the State. Pace, the Suburban Bus Division, is one of three service boards within the RTA. The other two service boards are the Chicago Transit Authority, which provides transportation service in Chicago, and Metra, the commuter rail division.

2.2 Scope of Transit Service

Pace provides service 365 days a year with hours of operation rom approximately 2 a.m. to 1 a.m. operating in the six county suburban areas of Chicago. Pace regular bus routes and specialized Paratransit service serve more than 265 communities in a region 15 times the size of the City of Chicago. Pace operates a fleet of more than 1081 buses with approximately 351 lift equipped Paratransit vehicles. Pace owns and operates ten garages and utilizes two Municipal

garages serving over 40.5 million riders, including a network of over 60 Paratransit Projects, as well as Pace Van Pools. Pace currently includes 10 private contract carriers with the majority serving on fixed routes designed to connect with one of 112 Metra Rail stations served. Others are planned to connect with either the light rail or bus transportation operated by the CTA.

2.3 Operating Environment

Weather varies in the Pace service area. Winters are generally cold and snowy with at least 1 or 2 heavy (6" or more) snowfalls each year. Icy conditions are not uncommon due to temperatures that often plunge to below zero and may stay there for several days at a time. Springs are usually rainy. Severe thunderstorms are not uncommon. Tornadoes, while infrequent, can be expected. Summers are normally hot and humid, again with occasional severe thunderstorms. Fall weather is about two-thirds dry. Since the majority of Pace routes are operating primarily in the suburbs with tree lines streets, falling leaves must be included in our operating environment.

Traffic conditions vary throughout the Pace service area. Vehicles operate on primary and secondary arterial roadways in addition to high speed expressway operation. The system includes various land use areas (primarily residential and commercial) as well as on community property. The majority of Pace service is operated during the highest vehicle traffic peak levels during the a.m. and p.m. commuter rush hours.

2.4 Organizational Structure

The SSPP requires continuing effort of all levels of supervisory and management personnel, but specific activities in each department are assigned to provide information to the database.

Click here to access the Pace Organization Chart.

2.5 Revenue Services

The Deputy Executive Director, Revenue Services, is directly responsible for the largest group of individuals who are exposed and involved in the greatest number of injuries and property damage accidents. These individuals operate Fixed Route, Paratransit, Vanpool and Contracted services.

Responsibilities of the Revenue Services Department include, but are not limited to:

- Training and re-training of all Operators and Maintenance personnel;
- Employee performance appraisals;
- Daily performance of routes, schedules, and schedule adherence;
- Maintain facilities, equipment and preventative maintenance programs;
- Investigation of passenger and general public complaints;

- Coordination with all other Departments;
- Investigation of all accidents and incidents;
- Accident Preventability assessment

2.6 Safety and Training

The Department Manager of Safety and Training and staff reports directly to the Deputy Executive Director, Revenue Services and maintains traffic and passenger accident reports involving all Pace vehicles and services, operator accident/incident reports, employee injury reports, facility inspection reports, formal training of new transportation and maintenance employees and accident investigation reports. This function is separate from all operating entities to protect the independence of this information. Responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Training and re-training of employees;
- Provide safety instructions and practice to local police and fire department personnel and the general public regarding the safety related equipment and their use when needed;
- Provide, change, and update existing emergency procedures;
- Assist in identifying and locating potential hazards and make recommendations on how to deal with them;
- Educate the public on safety equipment and practices, and how best to use the equipment;
- Implement, maintain, coordinate and update this SSPP;
- Coordinate and cooperate with all other Departments on safety related issues;
- Provide reports on a monthly basis showing system-wide accident statistics and accident trends;
- Conduct periodic Facility safety inspections

2.7 <u>Line Employees</u>

The Line Employees are the Bus Operators in the Transportation Department and the Mechanics and Bus Service personnel in the Maintenance Department. These employees are the back bone of Pace operations.

Bus Operators must:

- Ensure that the vehicles they are operating are safe by making a pre-pull out check;
- Operate their vehicle in safe manner, practicing the defensive driving techniques at all times;
- Be courteous and respectful to passengers, the general public and fellow employees;
- Immediately report accidents/incidents to their Dispatcher whether involving the Operators' vehicle or not. Each operator should actively participate in the FleetWatch

Program, becoming another pair of eyes for the local police departments in the communities they are serving;

• Adhere to Bulletins, Policies, Procedures, Regulations and Rules

Maintenance employees must:

- Ensure that repairs to vehicles are performed in accordance with approved methods and practices;
- Ensure that no safety related items are compromised in order to get a vehicle back into service;
- Be conscientious when performing needed repairs, taking precautions to avoid injury to themselves as well as their co-workers;
- Endeavor to keep their respective work areas clean and free of hazards Operate their vehicle in a safe manner, practicing the defensive driving techniques at all times;
- Adhere to Bulletins, Policies, Procedures, Regulations and Rules

2.8 Regional Transportation Authority

The RTA receives and distributes State and Federal funds for operating assistance to the three service boards (Pace, Metra and CTA)

2.9 Current Safety Capabilities and Practices

It is extremely important that needed procedures, equipment and employee instructions be identified, written, purchased and/or implemented to improve the emergency and safety capabilities of Pace. This section is always being updated to address new safety concerns and improvements in policy and procedures.

These include, but are not limited to:

- All buses are ADA accessible with ramps on the newer low floor vehicles
- Written bus operator training program with emphasis on Standard Operating Procedures and Defensive Driving techniques
- Standard Operating Procedures for Vanpool and Paratransit operators
- Written retraining program for maintenance and operating personnel
- Written emergency evacuation procedures for facility employees including fire on a bus and within a Pace facility
- Written evacuation procedures for operators and passengers in case of fire on the bus
- Coaches are equipped with two-way radios
- Coaches are equipped with emergency push-out windows and roof exits
- All right side mirrors are oblong and convex for a wide, good, overall view for the operators

- Ride check program for all bus operators in service
- Paratransit and Vanpool vehicles equipped with wide-angle rear window lens
- Computerized accident tracking system
- Automatic fire suppression systems are on newer buses
- Newer buses equipped with Automatic Braking Systems (ABS)
- Buses are equipped with Intelligent Bus System (IBS) with automatic vehicle locator, and alarms
- People deflectors in front of right rear tire
- Buses are equipped with L.E.D. turn signals/flashers on rear top of buses for better visibility
- Cameras are being installed on all buses
- Mandatory quarterly refresher training for all operating personnel
- Retraining program for employees involved in a preventable accident

2.10 Equipment and Facilities

The rolling stock of Pace is owned by Pace. This includes transit coaches, lift equipped Paratransit buses and vans, Van Pool vans, various types of service vehicles and field assignment and supervisory fleet vehicles.

There are currently eleven (11) buildings that Pace owns and operates; a twelfth (12th) building is owned by Pace and operated by a contractor:

- Pace Corporate Headquarters
- Fox Valley Division
- Heritage Division
- North Division
- North Shore Division
- Northwest Division
- River Division
- South Division
- South Holland Acceptance Facility
- Southwest Division
- West Division
- Pace McHenry

There are seventeen (17) Park-N-Ride facilities:

- Barrington Road (and I-90)
- Blue Island

- Bolingbrook (2)
- Buffalo Grove
- Burr Ridge
- Chicago Heights
- Elgin
- Elk Grove
- Harvey
- Hillside
- Hoffman Estates
- Homewood
- IL-25 (and I-90)
- Plainfield
- Randall Road (and I-90)
- Schaumburg
- South Holland

Building Materials and Structures

Three of the eleven buildings are less than 13 years old. Nine of the eleven buildings consist of precast concrete panels on steel walls, or brick faced concrete block walls. All are designed with concrete flooring.

Eight are designed with upper level offices and/or storage areas.

All eleven buildings have automatic sprinkler protection systems.

Each building has multiple fire extinguishers, fire alarm pull boxes, hazardous materials and equipment warning signs and labels, emergency lighting and emergency evacuation diagrams located throughout each building. Posted at each building is a list of emergency phone numbers relative to that building.

III. System Safety Program Plan

3.1 Introduction

This section describes details regarding the safety authority, function and management responsibilities for all directors and managers to assure safety throughout the organization via implementation of the SSPP.

Formal System Safety Program Management accountability is vested in the Safety and Training Department which reports directly to the Deputy Executive Director, Revenue Services. It is the responsibility of the Department Manager of Safety, Training and Security to report items of concern to the Deputy Executive Director, Revenue Services. The Department Manager of

Safety, Training and Security is an independent function from the rest of the operating divisions of Revenue Services.

The System Safety Program Plan is intended to reduce the risk to persons and property by various means of identification and analysis and improve the safety of the operating environment, equipment and procedures. Safety and Training seeks to improve the safety performance of operators and operator caused accidents. Safety and Training seeks to provide uniformity to the Pace system in shop safety, warnings, safety habits, training, and proper use of hazardous materials and tools.

3.2 Department Manager of Safety, Training and Security

The Department Manager of Safety and Training has full and complete authority to direct all aspects of the SSPP as defined in this Plan. He/she shall be directly responsible to the Deputy Executive Director, Revenue Services, and shall report monthly defining SSPP performance and trends. The Department Manager of Safety, Training and Security is delegated by the Deputy Executive Director, Revenue Services to implement and manager for Pace the SSPP to ensure the highest level of safety, training and security for the entire system of operations to create a safer working environment for the employees, the general public, regulatory bodies, government bodies and funding agencies.

The System Safety Program Plan, a continuously changing document, is the primary tool and charter to ensure that no safety measures are overlooked. It outlines the Safety Goal and the minimum means required to meet them. Generally, it specifies safety related activities and delegates responsibility for performing them, providing the means for management from the corporate level on down, to monitor and control the SSPP.

3.3 Authority and Activities of the Safety, Training and Security Department

- May order cessation of unsafe activities or operations which are evaluated as creating or presenting an immediate and serious hazard within the System;
- Conduct unannounced inspections aimed at identifying and eliminating unsafe practices, conditions or equipment;
- Conduct periodic inspections of locations on a scheduled basis, identify and report problems, issue recommendations, brief responsible managers and follow up on identified problems for compliance. Inspections will include consideration of employee safety, fire prevention, emergency compliance, supplies and signing;
- Provide analysis of accidents, safety rules and procedures, methods of operations, emergency rules and procedures, guidelines, hazardous situations, etc., to assure a safe operating and working environment. Submit results of the analysis with recommendations to the appropriate departments;

- Assure that training is conducted for all personnel and that supervision is provided to guarantee continuous safety and emergency training. Review lesson plans and training of safety rules and emergency procedures;
- Investigate major accidents/incidents, as well as select random and repetitive accidents/incidents;
- Review, advise, recommend and write procedural rules, changes, etc.;
- Define tasks for all departments which would result in reducing the number of hazards, real or potential, by eliminating or controlling the hazard;
- Prepare reports for internal and external communications;
- Coordinate with other departments, bureaus, agencies, boards and commissions, both internal and external, to assure a uniform adherence to this Plan;
- Develop and maintain the Contingency Plans for Recovery (CPR) which addresses response to all emergencies, defines chain of command, multi-agency coordination and dissemination of information and formal adoption of the Incident Command System (ICS);
- Conduct efficiency tests on safety and emergency rules, policies, regulations and procedures;
- Review and approve safety related items for all new and existing vehicles, fixed plan construction, or rehabilitation, and all acquisitions related to safety operation requirements;
- Review bulletins, notices, rules, procedures, operating plans, etc., prior to publication for adequacy as to safety contributions;
- Conduct formal training of all newly hired safety related positions to qualified
 (physically, intellectually and mentally) employees. Formal and informal retraining of
 present employees, and continuous formal and informal training and instruction in safety,
 human relations, passenger relations, Standard Operating Procedures and Defensive
 Driving for all affected employees.

3.4 Safety Responsibilities to Other Departments

All Managers and Supervisors at all levels in all departments are the primary responsible agent for risk identification, accident prevention, and identification of hazards, with a resolution in their specific area of management. In instances when correction is not possible within the resources or authority of the manager or Supervisor involved, timely and expeditious communication and documentation shall be made to the Department Manager of Safety and Training.

• All Managers and Supervisors are responsible for maintaining and submitting written accident/incident reports and/or fire reports as directed by procedures, established by management and/or the SSPP;

• All Managers and Supervisors shall ensure that the ability to safely perform assigned work is included in all job specifications and the employee selection process. Medical examination may be used to disqualify any person who cannot safely perform assigned work is included in all job specifications and the employee selection process. Medical examination may be used to disqualify any person who cannot safely perform his/her assigned job.

3.5 Revenue Services

Listed below are the responsibilities assigned to Revenue Services.

- Ensure that the daily operation of service does not sacrifice safety for scheduled maintenance;
- See that all safety violations are reported to applicable Managers/Supervisors including the Department Manager of Safety and Training;
- Assure that any condition that has caused or could cause injury to person or damage to
 property and/or equipment, shall report the condition to the applicable supervisor and/or
 to the Department Manager of Safety and Training;
- Identify personnel whose safety record requires follow up, additional training, discipline or dismissal. Administer and coordinate the necessary and appropriate action;
- Provide each employee with a copy of safety rules, policies and procedures, and regulations that affect them. Assure that each employee is properly trained and provide retraining as necessary. Issue copies of any changes to each employee;
- Supervise employee activities to ensure uniform adherence to and enforcement of all safety regulations, rules, policies and procedures;
- Maintain a safe working environment for each facility;
- Ensure and implement safety work rules;
- Adhere to maintenance schedules which include specific sections designed to maintain system safety;
- Correct reported deficiencies and defects in equipment;
- Monitor equipment for recurring defects and make corrections;
- Assure that only equipment free from known defects and deficiencies is put into service;
- Assure that accident investigation and vehicle checks resulting from accidents are executed in a timely manner.

All other Employees Heretofore Unmentioned

All employees not mentioned previously in this Plan and not directly responsible for the daily operations, i.e., secretaries, clerks, bookkeepers, etc., shall endeavor to perform their jobs in a safe manner to promote system safety and a safe transit service. They are responsible for

reporting any unsafe conditions to their supervisors and/or Department Manager of Safety and Training.

3.6 System Safety Program Plan Review Board

In the event safety issues are unable to be resolved, the Deputy Executive Director, Revenue Services, is empowered to make findings and recommendations to the Executive Director for consideration.

IV. System Safety Program Plan Requirements

4.1 Introduction

The developing status of the transit system at Pace requires that the System Safety Program Plan be effective in identifying and minimizing hazards in both the developing and mature operational environment. The focus of the required System Safety Program Plan tasks is n those operations requiring greatest attention to improve their safety performance. General methodology is presented to enable better understanding of the general scope or the activities associated with the performance of the basic tasks which comprise the System Safety Program Plan. Presented on the following pages is an overview of the methods available to accomplish functional activities, followed by identification of the specific safety tasks required by this Program. Exhibit I presents an overview of the major functional activities involved in the System Safety Program Plan.

There are four basic functions required in the System Safety Program Plan:

- 1. Understanding the System
- 2. Identifying hazards
- 3. Assessing hazards
- 4. Resolving hazards

"Understanding" requires working knowledge of the System and its subsystems, documentation, and observation of vehicles, environment, equipment, communication, supervision, operations, and safety adherence.

Hazards are those conditions which have caused, or could cause, injury to person or damage to property and/or equipment. Once the causes, effect and resolution of the hazard can be established, the risks associated with the hazard must be eliminated, accepted, minimized, controlled or identified for future remedy. Efforts must be continuously made to ensure that the implementation of hazard remedies does not create new safety concerns or situations. In addition, continued monitoring and evaluation of the total System must be performed to verify that the System is not being changed in a manner that will create hazards in areas that were previously determined to be safe.

Exhibit I

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY

UNDERSTAND

- Define physical and functional characteristics;
- Understand and evaluate the hardware, personnel and operation

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARD

• Identify Hazards and Understand Events

ASSESSMENT OF HAZARD

- Determine Effect and Classify Hazard Criticality;
- Determine Likelihood of Hazard Occurrence;
- Document Rationale for Assuming Risk;
- Determine and Assume Risk or to Control/Eliminate;

RESOLUTION OF HAZARD

- Re-Evaluate Changes for Effect;
- Implement Hazard Correction;
- Monitor and Evaluate Accidents, Incidents and Failures

4.2 System Safety Program Plan Methodology

This program through its specific tasks, provides for a systematic method of identifying, analyzing, assessing, and resolving the causes of hazards. Efforts rely on the judicious application of proven hazard identification methods which are, for each analysis, based on Pace's needs and capabilities.

Rules of this Program will provide Pace with hazard and risk awareness, and the likely cause and effect should potential hazards actualize. Through close examination of the combination of cause (people, hardware, rules, regulations, policies, procedures, training, enforcement, and environment) and the remedies available, informed decisions can be made. Presented below are system considerations, hazard identifications, assessments, categories, resolutions and future safety activities that must be understood prior to the presentation of the task description.

1. System Consideration

The transit system is composed of employees, hardware, the public, fixed structures, rules, regulations, policies, procedures, training, enforcement, and environment. Each

element of the system can be described in terms which identify what includes normal and emergency situations.

2. Hazard Identification

The objective of the hazard identification activities is to define those condition which have the potential for causing an accident, incident or can create an unsafe condition. Two basic strategies exist for orderly and thorough identification of hazards.

The two primary strategies involved are inductive and deductive identification processes. The inductive process involves the analysis of system components and their failure modes to identify effects on the total system. Failure modes are identified as conditions such as: fails to open, fails to close, opens when not required, closed when no required, high output, low output, etc.

The deductive hazard identification process involves defining the undesired event (hazard) and then deducing the combinations of normal and failure conditions and the causes necessary to produce the hazard. Pace history and experience from other transit systems and also sources of input information which aid both the inductive and deductive processes are used to identify hazards.

Hazard identification activities can consist of formalized procedures, as well as learning experience from transit industry wide accident and incident information. Hazard identification will be conducted as all phases of any transportation systems' evolution. The purpose of hazard identification efforts is to provide management with risk visibility to enable effective assignment of priorities and resources, to bring about hazard elimination and/or to minimize their effects.

It is impossible to totally eliminate every possible cause of damage or injury. Therefore, efforts should be focused on a priority basis toward remedies for the more severe and/or high likelihood conditions that can result in damage or injury. As hazards are identified, they must be documented and evaluated for priority.

3. Hazard Assessment

The purpose of hazard assessment activities is to determine the acceptability of assuming the hazard risk; the validity of recommending corrective measures; or the need for immediate corrective action. Trade off analysis shall be considered along with cost, schedule, potential losses, input or perceived safety, and input from other departments. Described below are "Hazard Categories" and "Likelihood of Occurrences" to be used to establish practices for resolution activities. "Hazard Categories" must be established which designate the worst-case magnitude, and categorize the likely severity of effects on patrons, employees, the general public, service delivery and equipment.

4. Hazard Categories

Category I (Marginal)

This can be controlled through design provisions, warning devices, or special procedures to limit injuries to those that require only first aid treatment or to component or subsystem damage which can be readily repaired with only minor disruption to service.

Category II (Critical)

This can potentially result in serious injury, minor equipment or property damage, or the need for immediate emergency action to prevent fatalities or major damage or loss.

Category III (Catastrophic)

This can result in multiple serious injuries or fatalities, or major damage to or loss of equipment. Immediate emergency actions are required.

In hazard analysis, the critical ranking will be this method of hazard categorization along with the "Likelihood of Occurrence." Hazard occurrence shall include probability statistics when sufficient data is available and system performance warrants its consideration. Hazard occurrence likelihood definitions are as follows:

Likelihood of Occurrence

Unlikely

This would not be expected during the normal life of the System except when abnormal and/or uncontrolled conditions are present. (Items such as extreme and unpredicted environmental conditions and head-on collisions are typical of this classification.)

Likely

This can be expected sometime during normal operations. (Items such as buses hitting fixed objects are typical of this classification.)

Highly Likely

This can be expected to occur frequently. (Patron falls or equipment disablement are typical of this classification.)

5. <u>Hazard Resolution</u>

Activities involved in the resolution of hazards to include the establishment of priorities based on the evaluation of the requirements of the remedy concepts. The scope of

activities involved in hazard elimination or reduction are initiated for the higher criticality and more likelihood. The lower priorities should be given to "Negligible" and "Unlikely" hazards. Hazard preventative measures can include hardware design changes, addition or modification of special safety devices, inclusion or improvement of warning devices, revision of operating rules and procedures, upgrading of job requirements and personnel capabilities, efficiency tests of personnel, better supervision, and/or more effective training. The hazard reduction process should be focused toward resolving significant hazards through their elimination, control, or containment to acceptable risk levels, or flagging as a residual hazard for management visibility and tracking until subsequent resolution. Elimination, control, or containment of hazard effects shall be according to a "Hazard Reduction Precedence Sequence" and should proceed through the following steps until an acceptable resolution has been identified and implemented. Resolution strategies are as follows:

Design for Minimum Hazards

The major safety goal during the design and system specification phase is to require safety design features that are either fail safe and/or have the capability to handle contingencies through redundancies of critical elements. Complex features which could increase the likelihood of hazard occurrence should be avoided. Damage control, containment, and isolation of potential hazards, along with graded system performance criteria should be specified. Safety input should be in addition to all other traditional evaluations and/or innovative design considerations.

Safety Devices

Known hazards which cannot be eliminated through design selection shall be reduced to an acceptable risk level through the use of appropriate safety devices that are part of the System, sub-system, or equipment, and are an integral part of operating or emergency rules and procedures.

Warning Devices

Where it is not possible to preclude the existence or occurrence of an identified hazard, visual and/or audible warning systems or devices shall be employed for the timely detection of conditions that are a precursor to the actual occurrence of the hazard. Warning signals and their application shall be designed to minimize the likelihood of false alarms that could lead to the creation of a secondary hazardous condition.

Rules and Procedures

Where it is not possible to reduce the severity of the potential hazard through design, safety and/or warning devices, operating or emergency rules and/or procedures shall be developed and formally implemented.

Personal Efficiency

Where hazards are identified as personnel failures and do not result from design, devices, rules and/or procedures, control shall be through enforcement, training, and/or job requirements.

Residual Hazards

Residual hazards classified as "critical" or "catastrophic" shall be formally reported to and tracked by Management. A tracking system shall be maintained to provide the status of these hazards. Continuation of efforts to eliminate or reduce the severity of these hazards shall be accomplished through the residual hazard identification process, subsequent hazard reductions may be obtained through new safety technology or devices for use from other applications. Rationale for acceptance of the risk of residual hazards shall also be documented.

The priorities for hazard resolutions shall be based on their likelihood of occurrence. A listing of safety concerns and their action priorities shall be developed.

Accident/Incident Prevention and Remedy

The SSPP shall be classified as preventative and remedial efforts. Wherever practical, resources of time and personnel will be expended to improve preventative programs and capabilities.

4.3 System Safety Program Plan Tasks

The information contained in this section defines the tasks and sub-tasks of effort required of the System Safety Program Plan. This plan will be reviewed annually and updated as needed to allow for expansion and modification of task activities. They represent activities now being carried out in some fashion and should not be construed as new work. They do, however, provide a checklist for major tasks and their sub-tasks which can provide a "closed look" approach to safety.

Collect and Maintain System Safety Program Plan Data

The purpose of this task is to develop and maintain adequate information for all other safety and training related tasks. A broad range of information is required to assist, identify, assess,

recommend, resolve, find alternatives to, eliminate, and combat potential hazards. This task provides for the data bank necessary to evaluate the total system for hazards, to prepare management reports regarding trends, and provide the performance statistics of the program.

General Subtasks

Listed below are the Subtasks that are required to perform this task:

- 1. Identify sources of information;
- 2. Evaluate documents and determine suitability for purpose;
- 3. Define and document date requirements;
- 4. Obtain and maintain information systems;
- 5. Assess and disseminate data and information;
- 6. Maintain statistics and trend information;
- 7. Report performance to others;

It is important that all personnel who require complete and accurate information to carry out their safety responsibilities are included in the flow of information. Proper reporting will aid in allocating available resources in the resolution of hazards. In the operation of Pace, where certain accidents are more likely to occur on a regular basis, trend information can lead to a reduction of these accidents. Falls on board the bus or rear-end collisions in heavy traffic are examples. Proper and accurate reporting reflect the costs of these accidents.

Perform Hazard Identification and Analysis

The purpose of this task is to enable effective performance of hazard identification and analytic activities based on the most responsible form of available methodology. Input information for hazard identification is provided by Tasks 1, 4, and 6 above. Others tasks provide secondary information and support. Methodologies to identify hazards shall be selected based on the time and resources available for the analysis and the applicability of this methodology to the complexity of the systems to be evaluated. This task provides the basic source for activities in that it identifies hazards and concerns that are to be considered for remedy.

General Subtasks

Listed below are the Subtasks required to perform this task:

- Develop capability to perform hazard identification analysis;
- Select methodologies that are most effective;
- Identify hazards and system safety concerns;
- Analyze causes and effects of identified hazards;
- Manage informal and formal reviews of identified hazards;

• Prepare reports of findings regarding identified hazards

Develop Hazard Resolutions and Controls

The purpose of this task is to develop a safety resource management technique, with a priority basis, to identify resolutions or control to prevent hazards from becoming accidents or incidents. Identified hazards must be assessed as to criticality and likelihood of occurrence and prioritized for resolution action. This task provides information from and to others regarding hazard resolution and applicable alternatives. This is the primary task involved in improving the safety performance of the System.

General Subtasks

Listed below are the Subtasks that are required to perform this task:

- Determine and establish methods of resolution. Develop alternatives as applicable;
- Establish methods for conducting assessment of trade-offs;
- Evaluate hazard assessments reports and develop resolution priorities;
- Assess impact on system safety resulting from implementation of a resolution and any resolution alternatives;
- Monitor effects on system safety as resolutions are implemented;
- Document findings related to hazard resolutions

Conduct Accident and Incident Hearings or Investigations

Upon direction from the Deputy Executive Director, Revenue Services, or at the discretion of the Department Manager of Safety and Training, an investigation and hearing shall be conducted to determine cause and resolution of hazards involved in the occurrence. Active involvement of other Departments may be required in hearings or investigation.

Other information shall also be provided to the Department Manager of Safety and Training on those situations for which there is no formal investigation or hearing. Accident and incident information provides significant insight to all organizations regarding causes, effects, verification or identified hazards and enhances the capabilities for defining implementable remedies of the elimination or prevention of a similar accident or incident.

General Subtasks

Listed below are the Subtasks required to perform this task:

- Develop criteria to identify requirements for hearings or investigations;
- Prepare procedures and checklists for conducting hearings or investigations;

- Submit reports to the Deputy Executive Director, Revenue Services of findings of investigations;
- Ensure that all investigations are executed in an appropriate and timely fashion

System Safety Program Training

The purpose of this task is to provide necessary and sufficient training and refresher courses for safety and other personnel. New system safety methods and procedures must be identified, defined and, as applicable, made an integral part of the daily activities of the entire operation.

General Subtasks

Listed below are the Subtasks required to perform this task:

- Identify requirements, methods and course for system safety training;
- Obtain and develop courses necessary to train personnel in system safety;
- Develop and maintain course material for:
 - safety overview
 - hazard identification and analysis
 - hazard resolution and analysis
 - safety inspections
- Evaluate effectiveness of materials and training;
- Establish requirements for additional system safety training

Conduct System Safety Program Plan Inspection

The purpose of this task is to ensure that all required system safety inspection of equipment, structures, operations, enforcement, and maintenance are identified, coordinated and accurately performed. The inspections will be performed using techniques such as guidelines, procedures, efficiency tests and checklists to improve the effectiveness in identifying items requiring corrective action.

General Subtasks

Listed below are the Subtasks required to perform this task:

- Develop and maintain a description of all inspections performed;
- Identify requirements to conduct system safety inspections;
- Plan, prepare, and conduct system safety inspections;
- Report findings and recommendation of system safety inspections;
- Conduct follow-up inspections for compliance;
- Evaluate effectiveness of system safety inspections;

• Establish requirement for additional system safety inspections

Conduct Emergency Procedures Exercise

The purpose of this task is to test procedures, training and equipment in cooperation with emergency agencies. This task provides a means to identify areas needing improvement; to test effectiveness of corrections; and to orient and train the emergency agency personnel. This task provides the basic source to increase effectiveness in controlling an emergency.

General Subtasks

Listed below are the Subtasks required to perform this task:

- Determine criteria for emergency procedures exercise;
- Establish methods for the most effective measurement of performance;
- Provide interface and coordination of exercise with emergency agencies;
- Review performance and identify areas needing improvement;
- Coordinate with other Departments and correct identified problems;
- Monitor corrections for effects on system safety;
- Evaluate effectiveness of corrections

Define System Safety Program Plan Requirements

The purpose of this task is to ensure that meaningful safety requirements are provided for early consideration, in developing designs or considerations in procedures for change. System Safety Program Plan requirements affect design, operation and maintenance activities and take a variety of forms, including: specifications, objectives, procedures, rules, regulations, checklists, and personnel requirements.

General Subtasks

Listed below are the Subtasks required to perform this task:

- Identify areas and items that define or impose system safety requirements;
- Evaluate adequacy of safety requirements;
- Respond and prepare safety specifications;
- Develop safety rules, procedures and operations;
- Review and develop safety regulations, requirements and guidelines;
- Evaluate effectiveness of safety regulations, requirements and guidelines;
- Report findings and recommendations regarding safety regulations, requirements and guidelines

Maintain System Safety Program Plan Interface and Coordination

The purpose of this task is to provide for interface and coordination among Pace Departments and the local, regional, state and federal agencies, providers of emergency services, funds, and/or safety regulations. Formal participation on internal and external boards, panels, and committees of the System Safety Program Plan is also defined. The result of these activities provide for a comprehensive involvement in areas where meaningful contributions can be made.

General Subtasks

Listed below are the Subtasks required to perform this task:

- Identify and define internal and external interfaces;
- Establish type and scope of participation on Boards, Panels, Committees, etc.;
- Plan, prepare, and conduct interaction with emergency services;
- Provide others with the results of the interfaces and coordination;
- Evaluate the effectiveness of interfaces and coordination

These tasks represent a means of approaching safety on a systemic basis to ensure total commitment of the Pace organization to a safe operation.

If these tasks are carried out according to the Plan, the resultant flow of information, reviews, work performed, resolutions, and controls as applied to hazards, investigations, training programs, tests and inspections will provide an improved safety environment. These tasks are not necessarily carried out by Safety, Training and Security, but reflect activities that should be done on a System-wide basis.

V. Implementation and Maintenance

The purpose of this SSPP is to ensure that safety is an integral and continuous part of all plans, specifications, designs, tests, maintenance and operations.

5.1 Program Schedule

The implementation and maintenance of the SSPP requires continuous, periodic and recurring development and investment. Revision of schedules, planning, updates in programs, audits, program development, the development of directives, guidelines, procedures, work rules, and implementation of instruction as required specifically relating to safety and training activities.

5.2 Program Audit

The purpose of the program review and audit is to perform official evaluation of accomplishments, problems and trends related to total System safety. Safety and Training shall

be responsible for the direction of the review and the audit of other Departments' performances as related to required safety activities. Audit guidelines shall be developed and approved by applicable management personnel regarding procedures and methods of measurement of the success of implementation of safety policies, procedures, rules and requirements. Upon the completion of each review and audit, the Department Manager of Safety, Training and Security shall issue a report of the results and identify areas of deficiency, prepare recommendations, identify corrective actions, and distribute copies of the report to the Deputy Executive Director, Revenue Services and appropriate Departments.

Scope

All Departments and applicable contractors are subject to periodic reviews by Safety, Training and Security and Safety related audit teams of Specialists from other Departments and/or outside agencies. Reviews shall be conducted by request, by identified need or annually.

Authority

The Department Manager of Safety, Training and Security has the authority and responsibility of conducting reviews or audits of safety support activities and shall provide a report of findings to the Department Manager.

Review Procedures

The Department Manager of Safety, Training and Security shall be responsible for developing and distributing procedures to be followed during the conduct of formal reviews and audit. The reviewed Department shall be informed of the auditing review and shall be provided with information regarding the purpose, scope, and content of the planned audit. Preliminary findings shall also be communicated as soon as practical to enable expeditious corrective action.

5.3 Management Review of System Safety Assurance Programs

The Deputy Executive Director, Revenue Services and all members of the System Safety Program Plan Review Board shall review and respond to recommendations regarding the audit of System Safety Assurance activities.

An assessment shall be made by the Department/Division Managers regarding adequacy, responsiveness, thoroughness, and effectiveness of the Department Manager Safety, Training and Security in his/her execution of the SSPP. This report shall be prepared annually and submitted to the System Safety Program Plan Review Board. The Review Board shall be responsible for defining and recommending required improvements to the System Safety Program Plan.

Endnotes

- Pace has assumed responsibility for engineering, design, procurement, etc., for structures, vehicles, equipment, etc. This Plan requires compliance with the System Safety Program Plan. All future engineering, drafting of specifications, designs, layout, etc. should be approved by the System Safety Program Plan Review Board prior to procurement and use. Pace shall not compromise safety of employees and/or passengers and/or the general public.
- 2) Pace writes schedules and designs routes. The Planning Department shall consider the safety of Pace employees, passengers, and the general public in the design of all routes and must consider several factors when writing schedules. These factors include, but are not limited to, environment (weather, streets, passenger loads), operator stress and headway, etc. Pace shall not compromise safety to comply with working agreements with Unions, nor shall Pace compromise safety in an effort to have intersecting or connecting bus or train routes.

Appendix P

Detailed CPR Materials Found in Appendix H



CONFIDENTIAL

Pace Corporate Notification Log

Name	Position	Work Phone	Cell Phone	Date & Time Contacted
Melinda Metzger	Executive Director	847-228-2302	847-650-7223	
Lindsey Umek	Chief Operating Officer	847-288-2488	847-987-4927	
CJ Mikucki	Section Manager, Bus Operations	847-288-2402	847-271-9213	
Chris Rausch	Regional Services & Technical Services	708-225-3039	847-204-4296	
Shari Pappas	Department Manager	630-801-3016	847-917-2756	
John Pickering	Security Coordinator	630-801-3012	847-340-4008	
Luis Gutierrez	Chief Safety Officer	630-801-3187	847-271-0015	
James Caronis	Department Manager	847-228-2365	224-313-3772	

Pace North Region							
Name	Position	Work Phone	Cell Phone	Home Phone	Date & Time Contacted		

NORTH DIVISION: 847-662-1221 PN DISPATCH: 847-263-3400/3401 SHOP: 847-263-3411							
Brett Burkhardt	Regional Manager	847-699-3717	847-951-6064				
Jeff Landmark	Division Manager	847-263-3402	847-804-6373				
Brian Liescke	Supt. of Maintenance	847-263-3412	847-243-7488				
Oliver Fry	Safety & Training Manager	847-263-3402	847-804-6373				
NORTH SHORE DIVISI	ON: 847-869-3878 PNS DISPATCH: 847-86	9-3487/3489 SHO	P: 847-869-3694				
Brett Burkhardt	Regional Manager	847-699-3717	847-951-6064				
Laura Lindsey	Division Manager	847-869-3466	847-345-8031				
Farrell Peterson	Supt. of Transportation	847-869-3272	847-471-6006				
Fabian De La Pena	Supt. of Maintenance	847-869-3278	224-571-0834				
-	Safety & Training Manager	708-225-3066	847-977-8746				
NORTHWEST DIVISIO	N: 847-297-0135 PNW DISPATCH: 847-699	-3701/3702 SHOP:	847-699-3709				
Brett Burkhardt	Regional Manager	847-699-3717	847-951-6064				
Stephen Farrell	Division Manager	847-699-3707	847-477-3004				
-	Supt. of Transportation	847-699-3706	847-489-6052				
Juan Vargas	Asst. Supt. of Transportation	847-699-3712	224-374-4335				
John Kramer	Supt. of Maintenance	847-699-3721	847-271-9261				
Orlando Johnson	Safety & Training Manager	847-699-3708	847-502-4496				
April Hines	Asst. Safety & Training Manager	847-699-3712	224-200-9386				
RIVER DIVISION: 847	-931-6745 PR DISPATCH: 847-622-31	02/3103 SHOP:	847-622-3112				
Brett Burkhardt	Regional Manager	847-699-3717	847-951-6064				
James Barsano	Division Manager	847-622-3106	847-451-6068				
-	Supt. of Transportation	847-622-3105	847-727-7223				
Steven Desecki	Supt. of Maintenance	847-622-3104	847-271-9263				
Leo Miranda	Safety & Training Manager	847-622-3116	847-345-1470				

Homar Almazan	Asst. Safety & Training Manager	847-622-3117	708-305-7601		
WEST DIVISION: 708-3	344-7400 PW DISPATCH: 708-649-3	200/3201 SHOI	· 708-649-32	21	
Brett Burkhardt	Regional Manager	708-649-3208	847-951-6064		
Deryl Oliver	Division Manager	708-649-3216	708-951-6063		
Will Simmons	Supt. of Transportation	708-649-3209	847-489-6238		
Tracy Butler	Asst. Supt. of Transportation	708-649-3244	847-347-8506		
Andre Boykin	Supt. of Maintenance	708-649-3215	847-650-2874		
Greg Butler	Safety & Training Manager	708-649-3213	847-347-8498		
Marvin Fortson	Asst. Safety & Training Manager	708-649-3202	224-313-1098		

Pace South Region					
Name	Position	Work Phone	Cell Phone	Home Phone	Date & Time Contacted
FOX VALLEY DIVISION:	630-892-8444 PFV DISPATCH: 630	0-801-3003/300	9 SHOP: 630-8	301-3014	
Mark Klafeta	Regional Manager	630-892-8444	708-989-0342		
Darlene Portillo	Division Manager	630-801-3002	630-564-7223		
Peter Bertrang	Supt. of Maintenance	630-801-3172	847-345-1549		
Michael Gaglione	Safety & Training Manager	630-801-3007			
HERITAGE DIVISION:	815-723-3259 PH DISPATCH: 815-774	-3600/3601 SH	IOP: 815-774-3	617	
Mark Klafeta	Regional Manager	815-774-3602	708-989-0342		
David Dines	Division Manager	815-774-3616	630-308-7223		
Stephen West	Supt. of Maintenance	815-774-3617	847-347-8391		
Eric Weis	Asst. Division Manager	815-774-3609	224-520-1731		
Anthony Caputo Safety & Training Manager		815-774-3610	847-347-8391		
SOUTH DIVISION: 708-331-0051 PS DISPATCH: 708-225-3344/3345 SHOP: 708-225-3346					
Mark Klafeta	Regional Manager	708-255-3340	708-989-0342		
Brenda Dillard	Division Manager	708-225-3368	708-975-5920		

Kathalese White	Supt. of Transportation	708-225-3347	847-212-6845
Eric Patterson	Asst. Supt. of Transportation	708-225-3373	847-217-3244
Said Alharsha	Supt. of Maintenance	708-225-3341	847-220-2307
Roderick Sawyer	Safety & Training Manager	708-225-3378	847-271-4486
Twanda Greene	Asst. Safety & Training Manager	708-225-3382	224-833-8180
SOUTHWEST DIVISION	: 708-598-5141 PSW DISPATCH: 70	8-233-3911/3912	2 SHOP: 708-233-3909
Mark Klafeta	Regional Manager	708-233-3910	708-989-0342
Josh Parker	Division Manager	708-233-3901	847-489-6145
Richard Chiaramonte	Supt. of Maintenance	708-233-3903	224-201-6904
Brandie Jackson	Safety & Training Manager	708-233-3904	708-227-7125

SOUTH HOLLAND ACCEPTANCE FACILITY: 708-331-9127						
Name	Name Position Work Phone Cell Phone Home Phone Date & Time Contacted					
Chris Rausch	Division Manager	708-225-3039	847-204-4296			

FOX VALLEY SAFETY/TRAINING:								
Name Position Work Phone Cell Phone Home Phone Date & Time Contacted								
Shari Dannas	Department Manager, Safety,	630 804 3046	947.047.3756					
Shari Pappas	Training & Security	630-801-3016	847-917-2756					
Luis Gutierrez	Chief Safety Officer	630-801-3187	847-271-0015					
John Pickering	Security Coordinator	630-801-3012	847-340-4008					
Jackie Gerasch	Safety Officer	630-801-3178	847-271-1795					
Robert Aguilera	Safety Training Administrator	630-801-3176	224-828-3129					
Anthony Johnson	Safety Training Administrator	630-801-3015	224-900-0839					
Marqueda Jordan	Safety Training Administrator	630-801-3010	224-239-4179					

Clarence Caldwell	Safety Training Administrator	630-801-3185		

Appendix Q

Security Vehicle Inspection Checklist



Click anywhere in the pictures below to access the .pdf file of the Vehicle Inspection Guide (File will open in a separate window; when prompted, click "Allow" to view document)



Vehicle Inspection Guide

September 2012





WARNING: This record contains Sensitive Security Information that is controlled under 49 CFR parts 15 and 1520. No part of this record may be disclosed to persons without a "need to know", as defined in 49 CFR parts 15 and 1520, except with the written permission of the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration or the Secretary of Transportation. Unauthorized release may result in civil penalty or other action. For U.S. government agencies, public disclosure is governed by 5 U.S.C. 552 and 49 CFR parts 15 and 1520.

[Q-2]

Appendix R

Post – 9/11 Security Action and Documentation



Guidelines of System Security

This is a guideline for a twenty-minute class that will be for all employees but will key in on certain aspects of different job classifications. The following are items to be discussed:

Our goals are:

- 1) Life Safety
- 2) Incident Stabilization
- 3) Property Conservation

Operators:

- Transit systems are a target of terrorists
- Our greatest threat is improvised explosive devices. Check the bus carefully during pre-trip inspection in wheel wells, etc. for anything that does not belong there and check thoroughly for any suspicious unattended packages or devices after each trip.
- Chemical, biological and radiological agents are also used by terrorists. Signs are an unexplainable pungent odor or package emitting a vapor, observe two or more people coughing uncontrollably and collapsing. Alert others and leave the scene immediately.
- Operators should watch boarding and alighting passengers to ensure all backpacks, etc. are not left behind.
- Operators know the areas of their routes and terminals best. They should report any suspicious persons, activities, unattended packages, vans, trucks or cars.
- When reporting information, remain calm, communicate clearly and answer questions as they are asked.
- Final though for training operators:
 - o Implementation of IBS
 - Key features include the following security items:
 - Vehicle locator system
 - Covert alarm
 - Jurisdiction pop-ups (when alarm goes off the dispatcher will be alerted as to which police department to call)

Maintenance:

- All cleaners, service lane workers, mechanics, building maintenance personnel know what does not belong on buses and property. Any unauthorized personnel should be reported immediately to their supervisors.
- Watch for open or disturbed compartments, usually clean or dirty areas, items or objects attached to vehicles with magnets or duct tape.

• Service workers must look under each seat for possible packages taped to the underside of seats.

All Employees:

- Receptionists and material receivers should be watchful for any suspicious mail or packages and report them to their supervisors.
- Supervisors and managers should follow the chain of command and notify proper authorities.
- Observe and report system weaknesses and report anything unusual immediately.
- Follow procedures.
- Report any suspicious people who may be loitering, appear to be pacing or nervous, or overdressed for weather conditions.
- When approaching someone suspicious, avoid being threatening or confrontational and do not try to detain or hold a person.
- Do not attempt to touch, move, or cover any suspicious package or device.
- Remain calm. Think! Don't just react!

Threat Guidelines: What's A Threat?

What does a bomb look like? Is it the unattended briefcase apparently forgotten by someone? Or is it the unexpected package just delivered? You can be sure it's not the bowling ball look with the burning wick sticking out. The probability of finding a bomb that looks like the stereotypical bomb is almost nonexistent. Most bombs are homemade and limited in design only by the imagination and resources of the maker. Bombs can be constructed to look like almost anything and can be placed or delivered in many ways. The only common denominator that exists among bombs is that they are designed and intended to explode.

Types of Threats

There are basically two types of bombs threats, written and oral. Written bomb threats may come in the form of cutout words from a newspaper or other publication pasted onto plain paper and either mailed or delivered in some other manner. They may also be typed or written messages on other types of paper or scribbled on mirrors, walls, or other places on the property. Bomb threats written on paper should not be unnecessarily handled and should be preserved for law enforcement agencies. Additional information on letter and package bombs and their respective threat procedures can be online. The majority of threats are called in by phone to the target. Occasionally, these calls are through a third party. Sometimes, a threat is communicated by recording. The telephone offers a degree of anonymity and is available almost anywhere.

There are two logical explanations for reporting a bomb threat:

- 1) The caller has definitive knowledge or believes that an explosive or incendiary bomb has been or will be placed and he or she wants to minimize personal injury or property damage. The caller may be the person who placed the device or someone who has become aware of such information.
- 2) The caller wants to create an atmosphere of anxiety and panic which will, in turn, result in a disruption of the normal activities at the facility where the device is alleged to be placed.

Threat Management

An essential tool for bomb threat management is the checklist. A Threat Checklist should be readily accessible to all personnel who either answer a telephone or may otherwise be in a position to receive a telephoned threat. The most common response of a person receiving a threat is to allow the person phoning in the threat to control the situation while trying to write down his or her every word. Unless the receptionist has been well trained, panic and fear will most certainly set in. That is what the caller is hoping for! A more aggressive response toward challenging or managing the caller is more effective. For example, the recipient may demand more specific information or demand to control the conversation by asking for clarification of details and then, even threaten to hang up if the caller does not respond. This procedure usually exasperates the caller he or she may actually give more information than initially intended. The threat recipient should have a covert signaling system by which co-workers can be alerted to the threat without the knowledge of the person phoning in the threat and without alarming the general public. After being alerted to the threat, a co-worker can listen in to the conversation to silently help gather information. The bomb threat checklist should be as follows:

- 1) When is the bomb going to explode? The answer to this question may tell how much time you have to evaluate and respond to the threat. For example, if the caller replies, "it's going to go off this afternoon," the recipient may want to ask "what time this afternoon?" in an attempt to accurately pinpoint the planned time of detonation.
- 2) Where is the bomb now? This question may be followed by several others in an attempt to pin down the exact location of the bomb, if any. For example, if the caller replies, "it's in the communications center," the next question should be "where is the communications center?" Responses to these questions will help in determining whether or not the caller has really identified or knows the target and will assist in determining which areas should be given priority in search operations. Sometimes a false lead may serve to destroy the credibility of the threat. For example, if the caller says, "there is a bomb on your bus," the reply is "do you mean that special bus with tall the poor disabled kids on it?" (There really is no special bus with disabled

- kids) If the response is "yes, that's the one, I'm going to blow all those kids away!" you know the caller's credibility is considerably lessened by acceptance of this false lead.
- 3) What does it look like? The response to this question may give a hint as to whether you are looking for an open bomb (components obviously identifiable) or a closed bomb (components or entire bomb concealed or disguised).
- 4) What kind of bomb is it? The caller's reply may give you some insight into his or her expertise in the explosives area. If the caller has identified himself or herself as representing a certain group, the response and the law enforcement's intelligence assessment of the group's capability will be helpful in evaluating the threat.
- 5) What will cause it to explode? The response to this question will assist the bomb squad in determining what action they will take with a suspect object that is found as a result of the threat.
- 6) Why are you doing this? The question will enable the caller to state any complaints or vent anger and tell why the caller is making the threat and/or has planted the bomb. In answering this question, the caller may identify with some group and that information can be correlated with the response to question 4.
- 7) What is your name? Surprisingly enough, people do have a habit of replying to this question without thinking. Another good tactic is to ask the caller, "what is your telephone number in case we get cut off?"

Threat Evaluation

Once the caller hangs up, the threat must be evaluated to determine its degree of validity. Some of the information acquired by the recipient can be of use in making the determination. For example, data can be placed on the reverse side of the Bomb Threat Checklist to reflect some or all of the following:

- 1) What was the caller's sex and estimated age?
- 2) Did he/she have an accent recognized as belonging to an ethnic group or geographical location? Were there other voice characteristics?
- 3) Did the caller sound sober? Sane? Excited? What was the caller's emotional state?
- 4) What background noises could be heard?
- 5) What was the target identified? Did the caller know the target, or did he or she accept the false lead?

Notification Procedures

The first person to be notified after receipt of a bomb threat should be the supervisor. Once he/she has evaluated the threat and determined the response action to be taken, notification must be made to those persons and organizations that have been previously identified as having a role in the actions to be taken. A Bomb Threat Notification List is a valuable management tool in making the notifications and recording their responses. It should be set down in writing in advance which person notifies what agency.

Threat Response Actions

The supervisor is the person responsible for implementing bomb threat procedures. After evaluating the threat, he/she must decide on what response actions must be taken. He/she must have sufficient communications ability to relay the response actions to those concerned. One of the problems facing him/her is the possibility of death and injury to passengers and personnel and the loss of property, as opposed to the consideration that there is a low ration of actual bombs in relation to the number of threats. Depending on the degree of validity of the threat, a decision must be made: whether or not to respond overtly or covertly.

- 1) <u>Covert Response</u>: A covert response may vary from simply logging the threat and taking no action, to a complete but covert search of a threatened area. The determination of which type of response to use can only be made after a logical evaluation of the threat.
- 2) Overt Response: An overt response may involve evacuation of vehicles, a boarding site, a structure, and emergency response by police and fire units, and a thorough search of the target area. Some disadvantages to an overt response are: the possibility of panic among passengers and workers, and repeated disruption of normal operations resulting in loss of public confidence in the industry.

Exhibit 1

Application Criteria





Memorandum

DATE:

February 14, 2003

TO:

Marion Roglich, Department Manager

Human Resources

MEN

FROM:

Melinda J. Metzger, Deputy Executive Director

Revenue Services

SUBJECT:

Application Criteria

Due to the recent changes in the law for CDL requirements, attached you will find revised opplication criteria that we should begin using. Please inform the appropriate staff members.

If you have any questions regarding this change, please let me know.

Thank you.

MJM/mul-applicationcriteria

Attachment

OPERATIONS BULLETIN #SBD-08-137 ATTENTION: All Pace Paratransit Providers SUBJECT: New Hire Background Check Procedures DATE: October 2, 2008

In order to clarify the contractual requirements with respect to carrier's identifying those drivers who may possess a felony conviction; Pace is releasing this Operation Bulletin.

Under the current Pace Paratransit contract, Attachment A: Pace Paratransit Manual for Private Providers Contracting Directly With Pace, Sub-Section 4-3.2 - Specific Requirements for Drivers, all driver applicants are subject to a criminal background check. To Whit:

Any Individual convicted of a felony cannot drive in Pace service.

Carriers are hereby reminded and directed to take all reasonable steps to identify any and all States and/or Territories in which an individual has resided since an applicant's 18th birthday. A background check must be performed for each and every state/territory in which an individual has ever resided since their 18th birthday. Current carriers' reporting requirements will remain in effect.

If you have any questions about this requirement, please contact Pavel Lesho at 312-341-8035 or Sally Williams at 312-341-8020.

Melinda J. Metz (17)
Deputy Executive Director
Revenue Services

MJM/mul-abd-08-137



550 West Algonquin Road, Arlington Heights, Illinois 60005-4412 (847) 364-8130

www.pacebus.com

Thomas J. Ross

Executive Director

Hiring Procedures

All Bus Operator and maintenance applications are screened for acceptable work history and or related previous work history. All new employees are subject to a background check. Applicants must be at least 21 for employment consideration. Both Bus Operator and Maintenance applicants MVR'S (motor vehicle records) are reviewed against Pace's Driver's Standards (see attached) for standard compliance. All prospective Bus Operators take a 2 hour video test which measures their customer service skill and their judgment skills. Applicants must score at least 70% to pass. All Maintenance applicants with the exception of Servicers are subject to a written and practical exam relative to the respective position of their application. Applicants must score at least 70% on the combined practical and written exam for a passing score.

Applicants passing the bus operator exam and possessing an MVR acceptable by Pace standards are given an opportunity to interview for said position.

Applicants passing the required maintenance exam with acceptable MVR 'S, meeting Pace standards are granted an opportunity to interview for available maintenance positions.

Applicants must have the required CDL permit and or license before the start of employment.

Application Criteria

Drivers:

- Good work experience steady employment
- Experience preferred
 - Driving
 - Customer Service
- No convictions of a felony
- Must be at least 21 years of age (check age by the following digits in the license number: S522-6136-1663 this applicant was born in 1961)

Driver Standards/Qualifications:

- Previous driving record
 - No Class I or Class II convictions
 - No Class III or Class IV convictions in the past 3 years
 - No more than one Class III or Class IV convictions in the past 5 years
 - No pattern of driving violations on the record
 - No convictions/suspensions of driving while intoxicated or impaired by alcohol or drugs
 - Not currently in receipt of a traffic violation

Violations:

- Class I Manslaughter or leaving the scene of an accident
- Class II Careless or reckless driving
- Class III Speeding, violations of a traffic signal, other serious citations that involve an accident
- Class IV Improper turn, improper lane change, failure to observe a stop sign

Exhibit 5

Organizational Chart



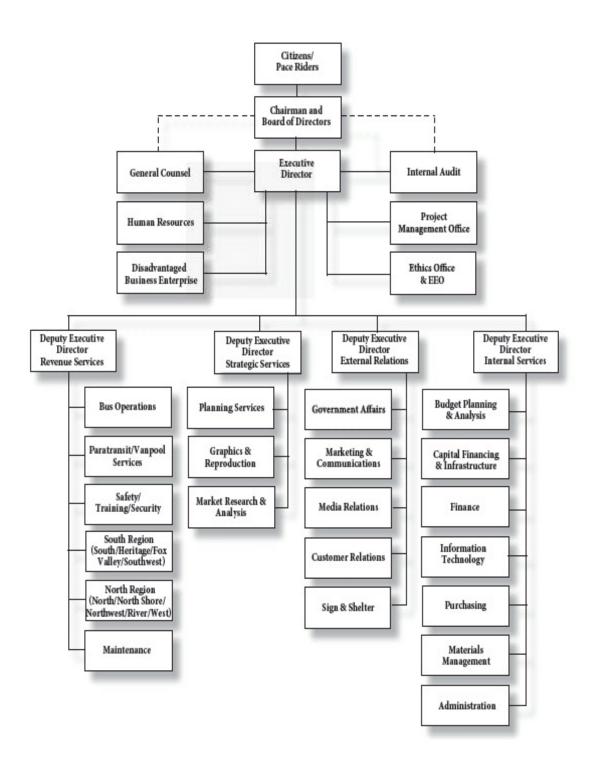


Exhibit 6

Carrier List



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[EXHIBIT 6-1]

Exhibit 8

Security Information to Riders



TransitWatch Information

(Original Source: http://www.pacebus.com/sub/bus system/transit watch.asp)

Pace Home » Fixed Route Bus System » Transit Watch

More Information:

- · Fixed Route Bus System
- Accessible Fixed Route Bus Service
- Bicycle Racks
- Transit Watch
- · Passenger Feedback
- · Informacion en Espanol
- · Fare Information



ADA/Paratransit Service



Fixed Route Bus System



Vanpool Incentive Program

Transit Watch

In response to the need for increased attention to safety and security in today's post-9/11 environment, Pace participates in the nationwide Transit Watch effort to ensure the safety and security of our public transportation network.

Report suspicious activities:
Pace's Transit Watch Emergency
Hotline (847) 228-4200 or call
911 in an immediate emergency.



What can you do to help?

- · Be observant, alert, watchful and aware.
- If something doesn't look quite right, report it to the authorities.
- Take the initiative and become the community's transit eyes and ears.
- We can all count on a safe ride if we look out for each other.

If passengers observe something suspicious, they should immediately notify their bus driver or other transit employee.

To report suspicious activity in an immediate emergency, call 911.

What is Transit Watch?

The campaign is a nationwide safety and security awareness program designed to encourage the active participation of transit passengers and employees in working together to maintain a safe transit environment.

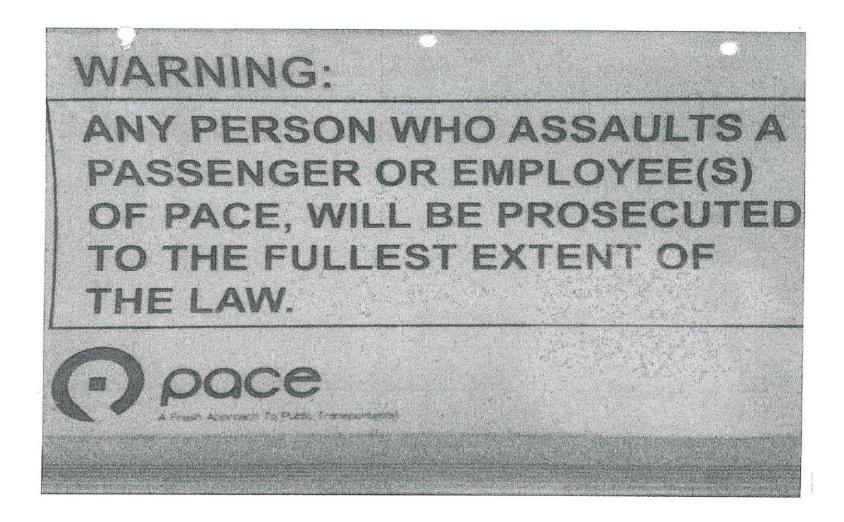
Transit Watch asks you to be the "eyes and ears" of the local transit system



Transit Watch was developed by the U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Transit Administration (FTA) in partnership with the American Public Transportation Association (APTA), the Community Transportation Association of America (CTAA), the Amalgamated Transit Union (ATU), and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Transportation Security Administration (TSA).

back to top

Assault Warning



'Be Alert' Car Card



'TransitWatch' Car Card



Exhibit 9

Supplemental Information for Pace's System Security and Emergency Preparedness Program (Communications Plan)



Introduction

As part of our dedication to quality service, this booklet was created to help employees and managers handle communications during a crisis. Pace and its employees are dedicated to safety and preparedness.

It is Pace's communication policy in emergency situations to provide the news media, public officials, employees and the general public with accurate information as quickly and completely as possible. The purpose of this plan is to ensure that Pace is consistent in the way we communicate during an emergency situation. By being prepared, we can counteract some negative publicity we could receive and also allay public concern.

Two broad categories of crisis can impact us: (1) emergencies such as accidents, explosions, acts-of-nature and bomb threats; and (2) incidents such as employee strikes, or charges from government officials or citizen groups about safety or pollution.

When these events happen, they are news. Since the affect the public, government officials, the media and other citizens will want to know what is happening. Pace needs to be prepared to work smoothly with the media to help ensure the most accurate, timely and balanced story is relayed. Although the media has a job to do and will sometimes do anything to get a story, they can also help allay fears and inspire confidence. That is why it is important to work **WITH** the media.

The cardinal rule of crisis communication is "TELL IT ALL AND TELL IT FAST." When information is disseminated quickly, rumors are stopped, and nerves are calmed. In addition, a continuing flow of information indicates that even though a problem exists, we are in control of the situation.

It is very important to get the whole story out and to get it out as quickly as possible, but there are some other important rules:

- There should only be ONE official spokesperson
- All information should come from ONE centralized location
- DO NOT speculate

Additional rules for the effective management of a crisis situation are outlined later in this plan.

Preparation

Identifying Possible Crisis Situations

Although we can never be fully prepared for all crisis situations, it is important to plan for the ones that have the greatest potential of occurring. Pace managers have identified numerous

possible crisis situations, some of them are listed below. Specific plans can be found in each Division's *Contingency Plan for Recovery* (CPR) for the noted crisis.

- Bus accident with serious injuries or fatalities
- Disasters (i.e., flooding)
- Labor strike
- Fuel crisis
- Maintenance sabotage or neglect
- Hostile takeover of transit property
- Terrorism
- High profile lawsuit (i.e., employment or handicap discrimination)
- Criminal activity on behalf of management (i.e., embezzlement)
- Criminal activity directed at passengers
- Negative comments made by the media or a regulatory agency
- Murder of Pace employee while on duty

In All Cases

Upon the discovery of any crisis, the following plan should be implemented:

- 1. Notify the Division Manager where the incident has occurred.
- 2. Notify the Department Manager, Safety/Training and Security.
- 3. The Division Manager will consult with the Deputy Executive Director of Revenue Services.
- 4. The Deputy Executive Director of Revenue Services will inform the Executive Director and the Department Manager, Communications, to discuss further actions. Any additional personnel will be informed of the incident, as necessary.
- 5. Local authorities will be called in, as necessary.

If an official statement needs to be made to the press, it is the responsibility of the Department Manager, Communications, to do so. If the press requests information from anyone else, direct them to the Department Manager, Communications.

Background Information

Background information on Pace, including its Board members, senior and division managers, facilities, buses, number of employees, etc. will be essential to the media and public during a crisis. A media kit with a complete set of background information is also included in this plan. The kits will be kept in the Communications Department and updated by the Communications Department twice a year.

Community Relations

The most important time for communicating with the communities we serve is BEFORE AN ACCIDENT OR CRISIS. Goodwill is a commodity to be stored up for a rainy day. Pace, through their Intergovernmental Affairs area, is committed to communicating with local communities and officials. By involving the communities before an emergency takes place, we can make them aware of Pace's ability to respond and control a potential disaster.

Giving Out Information/Spokesperson

It is important that all information to the media be given from ONE spokesperson at ONE location. The Department Manager, Communications, or Public Information Specialist, will be responsible for releasing information to the media. The information would be released from Headquarters.

The Pace "staff center" will be in the Executive Director's office at Headquarters. This is where the spokesperson and managers would be briefed and updated, and where press briefings and media statements would be developed. In addition, the Deputy Executive Director of Revenue Services' office is equipped with extra phone lines and radio communications for an operational emergency.

In the event of a crisis that requires a press center, the Pace Boardroom would serve as such. By having a "press center" away from the crisis site, the media and spokesperson will have a place to obtain interviews, releases, updates, and statements, and also phone information into their offices. The following items should be readily available for the press center:

- Telephone lines
- Photocopy machines
- Tables and chairs
- Supplies (i.e., paper, coffee, restroom)
- Typewriters
- Electrical hookups for press equipment

The media will want to know the 'who's, what's where's, when's, why's, and how's' of the crisis situation. Some tips to remember on things NOT TO DO:

- Don't estimate cost or damage
- Don't speculate
- Don't identify a specific cause
- Don't place blame
- Don't use highly technical descriptions

- Don't use colorful language
- Don't offer an opinion
- Don't give exclusive interviews
- Don't release injured persons names (No names of injured or deceased personnel or passengers will be disclosed until the next of kin have been properly notified.
 Release of this information must be cleared first by the Executive Director personally. If family members call wanting to know if an employee is safe, tell them that they will be contacted as soon as possible by someone from Pace management.)

(Refer to the Contingency Plan for Recovery Chain for releasing information)

Additional guidelines for spokesperson include:

- Make sure the media receives accurate, credible information as quickly as possible
- Update frequently
- Don't hold back relevant information
- Make sure that the release of information is centralized
- Be empathetic
- Stay on the record. In a crisis situation, nothing is "off the record"
- Deal with rumors swiftly. Don't use "no comment"
- Write clear, factual statements for release to the media
- Have technical personnel available to help answer questions that the spokesperson cannot
- Prepare for a crisis situation by going through drills. Use the "devil's advocate"
- Communicate to employees before they learn about it in the press
- Make sure personnel know to whom they should be directing the media
- Always tell the truth
- Reveal only verified facts

When running a news conference:

- Have a brief written statement
- Distribute a press kit
- Give all reporters the same information, ideally at the same time
- Be as accessible as possible during the entire crisis

Notification

Internal Notification

In the event of an emergency, the Communications Department always should be notified as soon as possible. The press "hot line" is (847) 228-3571, and the Communications beeper is (847) 974-4416.

The managers who are notified and the order in which they are notified, depend on the type of crisis and the department where the crisis occurs. The CPRs for each Division detail different crises and the chain of command in which personnel should be notified. All managers should have home phone numbers for their staff handy at home in the event they would need to contact the staff during non-business hours.

If the Pace building needs to be entered by staff after hours, the Senior Facility Engineer should be notified by beeper at (847) 489-4127, in order to deactivate the alarm. If the switchboard needs to be operated after hours, the Department Manager, Communications, should be notified by beeper at the number above.

Public Agency Notification

Another important part of planning for a crisis is having public agency phone numbers handy. Each Division's *Contingency Plans for Recovery* lists important necessary phone numbers for the Division and Headquarters. Operations is responsible for updating each Division's *Contingency Plan for Recovery* once a year.

Media Notification

During a crisis situation, the fastest means of getting information to people is via radio first and television second. Listed on the following page are the main radio, television, newspaper and wire services numbers. The Communications Department has a complete listing of local and state media.

Radio Stations:

•	WGN	Offices: (312) 222-4700	After Hours: (312) 222-4730
•	WBBM	Offices: (312) 944-6000	After Hours: (312) 944-7878
•	WMAQ	Offices: (312) 670-6767	After Hours: (312) 245-6100

Television Stations:

•	WBBM (2)	Offices: (312) 944-6000	Fax: (312) 943-7193	3
•	WFLD (32)	Offices: (312) 565-5532		
•	WGN (9)	Offices: (312) 528-2311		
•	WLS (7)	Offices: (312) 750-7777	Roz Veron: (W)	(312) 744-8641
			(H)	(312) 525-9266
•	WMAQ(5)	Offices: (312) 836-5555	After Hours: (312) 8	336-5550

Newspapers:

•	Chicago Tribune	After Hours:	(312) 222-3232
		Dave Ibata:	(708) 843-6122
		Gary Washburn:	(312) 222-3536
•	Chicago Sun Times	After Hours:	(312) 321-2522
		Mike Gillis:	(312) 321-2565
•	Daily Herald		(708) 780-3600
•	Daily Southtown	Colleen Diskin	(312) 321-2565
•	Joliet News-Herald	Nick Reiner	(815) 729-6050
		Jan Larsen (Editor)	(815) 729-6047
•	Aurora Beacon-News		(708) 844-5844
•	Elgin Daily Courier-New	/S	(708) 888-7800
•	Waukegan News Sun		(708) 336-7000
•	Northwest Herald		(815) 459-4040

Exhibit 10

Safety and Security Procedures



Click <u>HERE</u> to access the .pdf file of compiled Safety and Security

Operations Bulletins and Memorandums
(File will open in a separate window; when prompted, click "Allow" to view document)

Procedure for Passenger Illness or Injury When Bodily Fluid is Present

In every case involving a potential biohazard, dispatch is to be notified immediately using Code 10-63. Depending on the nature and scope of the incident or spill and factors such as weather, vehicle location, the location of the spill within the vehicle, passenger volume and the Operator's ability to isolate the spill, passengers will either be evacuated immediately or the bus may remain in service and traded off as quickly as possible.

Universal precautions to protect passengers and employees from the presence of bodily fluid and objects, i.e., diapers, discarded feminine hygiene products that contain bodily fluid are as follows:

- Treat all bodily fluids as potentially infectious
- Isolate the scene; prevent people from walking through contaminated areas and coming into contact with potentially infectious material
- Quarantine those who are injured (bleeding) or exposed
- Keep a barrier between self and the potentially infectious material (examples):
 - Use absorbent material, i.e., newspaper, to soak up and contain the spill
 - Further isolate the spill using plastic (fare box bag)
 - Warn those who may be boarding or alighting of a potential tripping hazard if one exists
 - If available, hand a cloth or bandage to someone who is bleeding to use as a compress
 - Do not touch blood yourself unless protected by proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

While waiting for help to arrive:

- Maintain quarantine (separation) of injured/contaminated people from others; isolate the contaminated area
- Comfort and reassure the injured or involved passengers
- Wash your hands or other exposed skin as soon as possible; use antiseptic wipes, if available
- Remove contaminated clothing, if feasible

Spill Removal and Decontamination is to be performed only by Supervision and/or Maintenance personnel who have received special training in the proper procedure.

Appropriate PPE must be utilized and worn properly. Examples include:

• Disposable gloves; double gloving for further protection

- Face masks and/or respirators
- Safety glasses, goggles, and/or full face shields
- Disposable items: bonnets, gowns, shoe covers, etc.
- Reusable items: aprons, coveralls, heavy outer work gloves, boots, or other protective clothing

Appropriate materials, supplies, cleaning agents, tools and techniques must be used to decontaminate surfaces or equipment. Examples include:

- Use tongs, pliers, pick-up sticks or a shovel to handle regulated waste
- Do not touch broken glass with hands
- Do not attempt to re-sheath needles by hand; use a tool if provided
- Spills should be covered with paper towels or rags, and/or an absorbent compound used to contain the spill
- Scoop the contaminated absorbent into a "Regulated Waste" bag or double bag in plastic and label "Regulated Waste"
- Use a solution of one part bleach and ten parts water; this solution will kill both HIV and Hepatitis B and C.
- Cover the spill with paper towels or rags this will help prevent infected particles from splashing
- Gently pour the bleach/water combination over the towels or rags this provides a medium to keep the bleach solution in contact with the surface to be disinfected
- Allow 10 minutes for the bleach to kill any viruses
- Pick up and double bag contaminated towels and rags
- After removing soaked towels or rags, use a fresh bucket of 10% bleach solution or other approved disinfectant to perform a final wipe-down
- After decontamination, clean the item or surface following normal procedures

Final Disposal

- Needles, shards of glass, razors and other blades should be disposed of in a "Sharps" container
- Glass can be placed in regular trash only after it has been properly disinfected
- Regulated waste (the spill material) as well as towels or rags used in the decontamination
 process should be placed in labeled "Regulated Waste" bags; red in color and marked
 with the "biohazard" symbol
- Double bag; seal the bulk of the infectious material in the first bag, then place in a second bag to reduce the change of breakage or failure

- Remove latex gloves last, by turning inside out and rolling off fingers (double gloving reduces the chance of contamination)
- Wash hands thoroughly using a brush and disinfectant soap with running water
- Remove, wash and rinse all jewelry
- Use a towel to shut off the faucet

Exhibit 11

After Hours Emergency Phone Call Procedures for Outside Agencies



EMERGENCY CALL PROCEDURES

You can contact a Pace official directly by calling:

(847) 228-4200