

## ILLINOIS STATE POLICE DIRECTIVE OPS-004, AUTHORIZED ACTIVE SHOOTER RESPONSE

<b>RESCINDS:</b> OPS-004, 2022-037, revised 02-04-2022.	<b>REVISED:</b> 01-03-2023 <b>2023-052</b>
<b>RELATED DOCUMENTS:</b> OPS-011, PER-064	<b>RELATED CALEA STANDARDS (6<sup>th</sup> Edition):</b> 41.2.1, 46.1.10, 70.1.1 through 70.1.7, 70.2.1, 70.3.1, 70.3.2, 70.3.3, 71.3.1, 81.2.2

### I. POLICY

The Illinois State Police (ISP) will, when called upon, respond to an active shooter incident scene.

- I.A. Active shooter incidents necessitate immediate law enforcement intervention to stop the active shooter and protect the citizens in the state of Illinois.
- I.B. ISP officers will receive training for active shooter incidents in order to work more effectively with law enforcement agencies to bring about a swift resolution.

### II. DEFINITIONS

- II.A. Active shooter - one or more armed subjects who, by force of violence, engages in an assault on an occupied structure or place with the intent to harm citizens and/or First Responder personnel.
- II.B. After-action critique – a participant’s performance review of an active shooter incident. The review will include, but not be limited to:
  - II.B.1. Date
  - II.B.2. Time
  - II.B.3. Location
  - II.B.4. Emergency agencies involved
  - II.B.5. Victim, suspect, and police personnel numbers
  - II.B.6. Incident events synopsis
  - II.B.7. Response time and methods
- II.C. Contact Team - an organized team consisting of two or more officers deployed to the active shooter incident scene tasked with the mission to locate, contain, and neutralize the threat.
- II.D. Hot zone - the immediate area the active shooter is occupying, or the area threatened by the active shooter.
- II.E. Incident Commander (IC) - the first officer to arrive at the active shooter incident scene (may or may not be ISP personnel) who is not tasked as a Contact Team member.
  - II.E.1. The IC will maintain communications with the Contact Team, other responding officers, and telecommunications personnel.
  - II.E.2. The IC will coordinate subsequent Contact and Rescue Teams entry until properly relieved by a superior officer.
- II.F. Instant response – a response by first responding officers on the scene of an active shooter incident where action is immediately taken by an individual or multiple law enforcement personnel to neutralize the threat posed by an armed subject or subjects.
- II.G. Rapid deployment - the swift and immediate deployment of law enforcement resources to an on-going, life threatening situation where delayed deployment could result in death or great bodily injury to innocent people.

- II.H. Rapid Deployment Instructor – an ISP sworn officer who has completed Rapid Deployment Instructor Training by the ISP Academy.
- II.I. Rescue Task Force Team - an organized team of officers whose mission is to locate and evacuate wounded or incapacitated victims.
- II.J. Safe zone - an area within the immediate vicinity of an active shooter incident that has been cleared of possible threats and can be reasonably defended from attack by the active shooter.
- II.K. Seven critical tasks - tasks intended to limit the incident scope as well as help bring about a successful incident resolution.
  - II.K.1. Secure communication
  - II.K.2. Identify the hot zone
  - II.K.3. Establish the inner perimeter
  - II.K.4. Establish the outer perimeter
  - II.K.5. Establish the command post
  - II.K.6. Establish the staging area
  - II.K.7. Identify/request additional resources
- II.L. Solo officer response – a solo officer who has the mission of engaging to neutralize the active threat. This is the highest risk factor and should only be for imminent defense of life.
- II.M. Statewide Rapid Deployment Coordinator – a person who provides administrative coordination regarding the Rapid Deployment program and related training throughout the state.

**III. RESPONSIBILITIES**

The ISP Academy will:

- III.A. Provide administrative coordination for the Rapid Deployment Program.
- III.B. Ensure the Rapid Deployment curriculum is being adhered to by all Rapid Deployment Instructors, in accordance with the established Rapid Deployment program.
- III.C. Offer other training sessions related to Rapid Deployment as determined by the ISP Academy Officer Survival Section Supervisor.
- III.D. Facilitate training for all sworn officers to prepare for encountering active shooter(s) and other critical incidents using Rapid Deployment tactics.
- III.E. Train ISP Rapid Deployment Instructors to ensure statewide tactics consistency.
- III.F. Provide training guidelines for annual Rapid Deployment in-service refresher training.
- III.G. Conduct an annual Rapid Deployment Update for all Rapid Deployment Instructors to provide a Rapid Deployment program critique and evaluation.
- III.H. Ensure Rapid Deployment Instructors notify the Statewide Rapid Deployment Coordinator of any ISP sponsored Rapid Deployment training, outside the annual in-service Rapid Deployment training, such as providing Rapid Deployment training to other law enforcement agencies.
- III.I. Forward all outside agencies' training records, upon Rapid Deployment training completion, to the Statewide Rapid Deployment Coordinator for recording.

## IV. PROCEDURES

IV.A. Rapid deployment's primary goal is to stop an active shooter incident before the active shooter endangers additional lives. The following activities should be conducted in the recommended order of importance.

- IV.A.1. Stop the active shooter's actions
- IV.A.2. Prevent additional persons from entering the hot zone
- IV.A.3. Rescue victims
- IV.A.4. Provide medical assistance
- IV.A.5. Control the scene
- IV.A.6. Investigate the incident

IV.B. The first responding officer to the active shooter incident scene will:

**NOTE:** Unless the officer identifies a readily apparent and imminent risk that cannot be mitigated without additional resources, the officer will follow these procedures.

- IV.B.1. Locate the entry point into the hot zone.
- IV.B.2. Solo officer entry should be the instant response unless another officer(s) simultaneously arrives on scene. If more than one officer arrives on scene simultaneously, a Contact Team may be formed.
- IV.B.3. Communicate with other law enforcement officers/agencies on scene to ensure a coordinated Rapid Deployment Response.

IV.C. Contact Team members will:

- IV.C.1. Move directly toward the active shooter location.
- IV.C.2. Continue past victims and/or explosive devices to confront the active shooter.
- IV.C.3. Communicate the victim and explosive device location(s) to the IC if practical (see ISP Directive OPS-011, "Bombings and Bomb Threats").
- IV.C.4. Confront the active shooter with the force that is reasonable and necessary to stop the threat.

**NOTE:** When practical, Contact Team members should carry a long gun (rifle, shotgun) when deployed to an active shooter incident.

IV.D. The first responding officer not tasked with making entry into the hot zone will:

- IV.D.1. Act as the IC.
- IV.D.2. Coordinate the entry of subsequent teams.
- IV.D.3. Maintain radio contact with Contact Teams and telecommunications personnel.
- IV.D.4. Coordinate the Rescue Team's entry.
- IV.D.5. Relinquish incident control when properly relieved by a superior officer.

IV.E. Rescue Task Force Team members will:

- IV.E.1. Be formed when an active shooter has been either contained or neutralized or as deemed appropriate by the IC.
- IV.E.2. Attempt to create a safe zone through which to move or treat injured victims or remove them from the area.
- IV.E.3. Act as first responders until medical personnel assume the responsibility for injured victims.
- IV.F. The responding solo officer will:
  - IV.F.1. Make neutralizing the active threat their only priority.
  - IV.F.2. Move with very limited 360-degree coverage.
  - IV.F.3. Limit the active threat's movements.
  - IV.F.4. Prevent the active threat's escape.
  - IV.F.5. Continue past the victim(s).
  - IV.F.6. Continue past explosives while communicating their progress to other responders.
- IV.G. When the IC is an ISP officer, the IC will:
  - IV.G.1. Ensure the seven critical tasks are completed.
  - IV.G.2. Continue to act as the IC until relieved by a superior officer or the incident has been resolved.
  - IV.G.3. Make proper notifications to Troop/Region Command on the incident status.
  - IV.G.4. When feasible, establish a victim(s) collection and central point.
  - IV.G.5. Establish a collection and central point for non-law enforcement personnel arriving on scene (i.e., parents, relatives, media, etc.).
- IV.H. When the IC is not an ISP officer, the superior ISP officer will:
  - IV.H.1. Continue to act as the ISP-IC until relieved by a superior officer or the incident has been resolved.
  - IV.H.2. Make proper notifications to Troop/Region Command on the incident status.
- IV.I. After-action critique
  - IV.H.1 At the end of an active shooter incident, the IC will prepare an after-action critique within 15 days and forward it to the appropriate Region Commander.
    - IV.I.1.a. The Region Commander will forward the after-action critique to the Deputy Director of the Division of Patrol (DOP).
    - IV.I.1.b. The DOP's Deputy Director will forward after-action critique copies to the ISP Director, Commander of Training, and the Firearms Training Section.
  - IV.H.2 The after-action critique will be reviewed during the post-incident debriefing to evaluate the operation's or event's success, and the information gleaned may be considered for future training needs.
- IV.J. Stress Debriefing – see ISP Directive PER-064, "Critical Incident Stress Management."

IV.K. This directive will undergo annual staffing review and be updated as necessary.

| Indicates new or revised items.

**-End of Directive-**