

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

<b>RESCINDS:</b> OPS-004, 2014-085, revised 10-21-2014.	<b>REVISED:</b> 04-05-2016 <b>2016-023</b>
<b>RELATED DOCUMENTS:</b> OPS-011, PER-064	<b>RELATED CALEA STANDARDS:</b> 4.1.10, 41.2.1, 46.01.10, 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 the scene of an Active Shooter Incident.

- I.A. Active Shooter incidents necessitate the immediate intervention of law enforcement in order to stop the Active Shooter and protect the citizens in the state of Illinois.
- I.B. In order to work more effectively with law enforcement agencies to bring a swift resolution to an Active Shooter incident, ISP officers will receive training in dealing with these incidents.

### 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 review of the performance of all participants in 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. Number of victims, suspects, and police personnel
  - II.B.6. Synopsis of incident events
  - II.B.7. Response time and methods
- II.C. Contact Team - an organized team consisting of two or more officers deployed to the scene of an Active Shooter incident 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 scene (may or may not be ISP personnel) of an Active Shooter incident who is not tasked as a member of the Contact Team.
  - 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 the entry of subsequent Contact and Rescue Teams 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 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 scope of an incident, as well as help to bring about a successful resolution of the incident.
  - II.K.1. Secure communication
  - II.K.2. Identify hot zone
  - II.K.3. Establish inner perimeter
  - II.K.4. Establish outer perimeter
  - II.K.5. Establish command post
  - II.K.6. Establish staging area
  - II.K.7. Identify/request additional resources
- II.L. Statewide Rapid Deployment Coordinator – person who will provide 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 Section/Unit Supervisor Academy.
- III.D. Facilitate training for all sworn officers encountering Active Shooter(s) and other critical incidents using rapid deployment tactics.
- III.E. Train ISP Rapid Deployment Instructors to ensure statewide consistency of tactics.
- 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 critique and evaluation of the Rapid Deployment program.
- 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 the completion of the Rapid Deployment training, to the Statewide Rapid Deployment Coordinator for recording.

IV. PROCEDURES

IV.A. The primary goal of rapid deployment 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 actions of the Active Shooter(s)
- IV.A.2. Prevent additional persons from entering 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 scene of an Active Shooter incident 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 entry point into hot zone.
- IV.B.2. Wait for at least one additional officer to arrive on scene before making entry, unless the threat is so great immediate intervention is necessary to prevent the loss of life.
- 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 location of the Active Shooter.
- IV.C.2. Continue past victims and/or explosive devices to confront the Active Shooter.
- IV.C.3. Communicate the location of victims and explosive devices 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 possible, 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 entry of Rescue Teams.
- IV.D.5. Relinquish control of the incident when properly relieved by a superior officer.

- IV.E. Rescue 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. When the IC is an ISP officer, the IC will:
  - IV.F.1. Ensure the completion of the Seven Critical Tasks.
  - IV.F.2. Continue to act as the IC until relieved by a superior officer or the incident has been resolved.
  - IV.F.3. Make proper notifications to District/Region Command on the status of the incident.
  - IV.F.4. When feasible, establish a collection and central point for victims.
  - IV.F.5. Establish a collection and central point for non-law enforcement personnel arriving on scene (i.e., parents, relatives, media, etc.).
- IV.G. When the IC is not an ISP officer, the superior ISP officer will:
  - IV.G.1. Continue to act as the ISP-IC until relieved by a superior officer or the incident has been resolved.
  - IV.G.2. Make proper notifications to District/Region Command on the status of the incident.
- IV.H. 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.H.1.a. The Region Commander will forward the after action critique to the Colonel of the Division of Operations (DOO).
    - IV.H.1.b. The Colonel, DOO, will forward copies of the after action critique to the ISP Director, Commander of Training, and the Firearms Unit.
  - IV.H.2. The after action critique will be reviewed during the post incident debriefing to evaluate the success of the operation or event and the information gleaned may be considered for future training needs.
- IV.I. Stress Debriefing – see ISP directive PER-064, “Critical Incident Stress Management”
- IV.J. This directive will undergo annual staffing review and be updated as necessary.

| Indicates new or revised items.

**-End of Directive-**