

# ILLINOIS STATE POLICE DIRECTIVE

## OPS-047, HOSTAGE/BARRICADED SUBJECT/TERRORIST INCIDENT

<b>RESCINDS:</b> OPS-047, 2021-008, revised 04-19-2021.	<b>REVISED:</b> 03-08-2023 <span style="float: right;"><b>2023-146</b></span>
<b>RELATED DOCUMENTS:</b> OPS-002, OPS-010, OPS-011, OPS-017, OPS-049, OPS-052, SRV-003	<b>RELATED CALEA STANDARDS (6<sup>th</sup> Edition):</b> 4.2.1, 12.1.2, 12.1.4, 41.2.1, 41.2.4, 46.1.4, 46.1.8, 46.1.10, 46.2.1, 46.2.3, 46.2.4, 81.2.4

### I. POLICY

The Illinois State Police (ISP) will handle hostage, barricaded subject, or terrorist incidents with a "contain, isolate, and negotiate" approach and have alternative approaches readily available.

**NOTE:** Nothing in this directive precludes the lawful use of force, whether lethal or non-lethal (including chemical), by officers of the Department in protecting themselves or others from death or serious injury.

### II. DEFINITIONS

II.A. After-action critique - a structured review or de-brief (debriefing) process for analyzing what happened, why it happened, and used to identify areas of improvement, if any, by personnel involved in the incident.

II.B. Barricaded situation - a standoff created by an armed or potentially armed suspect in any location that does not allow immediate law enforcement access, whether fortified or not, who is refusing to comply with lawful orders for surrender.

II.C. Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT) - personnel who are trained and certified in negotiation skills and procedures. Negotiators will serve in their primary role as negotiators utilizing open line(s) of communication with suspect(s), active listening skills, and bargaining techniques to negotiate a surrender. All actionable intelligence shall be shared with Special Operations Command (SOCOM) throughout the critical incident for risk assessment and identifying tactical problems.

II.D. Hostage incident - a situation where a person or persons are depriving others of their freedom by holding them against their will. This may be done by coercion, force, and/or threat of force, in an effort by the suspects(s) to accomplish some sort of advantage, or to be granted a demand.

II.E. Hot zone - the area immediately surrounding an incident that extends far enough to prevent adverse effects from the incident to personnel outside the zone.

II.F. Incident Commander (IC) - the ranking officer, Lieutenant or above, of the Division of Patrol (DOP) or Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) in charge at the scene. This officer will serve in the command capacity until specifically relieved.

**NOTE:** Officers serving in acting positions will possess the same authorities and responsibilities of the permanent rank.

II.G. Inner perimeter (IP) - an imaginary line encircling the hot zone and incident site.

II.H. Incident Management Software - an emergency management software system that allows for a computer workspace to be created for an event or critical incident. Users can log-in to view documents, images, maps, discussions, and other data to be shared on-line in a secure manner.

II.I. Outer perimeter (OP) - a buffer zone surrounding the inner perimeter within which crisis management resources and apparatus can be assembled and deployed.

II.J. Special Operations Command (SOCOM) - a group of personnel who have received advanced, specialized training in managing critical incidents and/or in delivering services to bring about the resolution of such incidents. SOCOM's primary functions include:

II.J.1. Deploying Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team operators and crisis negotiators to the site of critical incidents at the request of a City, County, State, or Federal Law

- Enforcement Agencies, IC, or ISP senior command officer, and working to provide viable solutions towards the resolution of the incident.
    - II.J.2. Deploying ISP Air Operations personnel and aircraft to assist with critical incidents, transport resources, gather intelligence, conduct surveillance and reconnaissance.
    - II.J.3. Deploying the State Weapons of Mass Destruction Team to the site of critical incidents at the request of City, County, State, or Federal Law Enforcement Agencies, IC, or ISP senior command officer, and working to provide viable solutions towards the resolution of the incident.
  - II.K. Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team - a group of officers specially trained to deal with high-risk incidents including, but not limited to, hostage, barricaded, or terrorist incidents, search and arrest warrants, manhunts, etc. The team is supervised by a Team Leader and is comprised of members who have expertise in high-risk entry, long-range fire support, explosive breaching, tactical emergency medical services, and intelligence gathering.
  - II.L. State Weapons of Mass Destruction Team (SWMDT) - An integrated team consisting of members from multiple state agencies within Illinois. The team is under the leadership of SOCOM command and provides the state with an all-inclusive team that could respond to a human threat during a weapon of mass destruction (WMD) or terrorism event.
  - II.M. Terrorist Incident - a violent act or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States, or of any state, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.
  - II.N. Intelligence Support Unit (ISU) - officers specially trained in electronic surveillance techniques. ISU will coordinate with communications carriers to ensure the interception of telephonic communications with suspects, if required, as well as providing other electronic surveillance services as dictated by the IC. These other services may include emergency overhear capabilities, covert video applications, and intelligence gathering.
  - II.O. Intelligence Officer (IO) - ISP sworn personnel assigned to the Intelligence Command who respond to incidents in the field relating to violent crime, narcotics, critical incidents and natural disasters. The IO serves as a liaison by providing immediate intelligence information to local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies on suspects of terrorism and major crime incidents.
- III. PROCEDURES
- III.A. The first responding officer to a hostage, barricaded, or terrorist incident will:
    - III.A.1. Secure communications and radio frequency for the incident.
    - III.A.2. Identify the hot zone, ensure that no one is located within the hot zone, if possible, and determine a safe avenue of approach for responding personnel.
    - III.A.3. If possible, contain all subjects who may be involved when establishing an inner perimeter.
    - III.A.4. Assess the situation by ascertaining:
      - III.A.4.a. The location
      - III.A.4.b. The description of involved people
      - III.A.4.c. The number of suspects involved
      - III.A.4.d. The suspects political, social or ideological objectives
      - III.A.4.e. The description and number of weapons
      - III.A.4.f. The number and condition of hostages
      - III.A.4.g. Avenues of escape and/or pursuit
      - III.A.4.h. If any injuries or deaths have occurred
      - III.A.4.i. A safe route of travel to approach the staging area and command post
      - III.A.4.j. The location and number of officers in the inner perimeter

- III.A.5. Request a supervisor and assistance.
- III.A.6. If possible, evacuate those persons in immediate danger.
- III.A.7. Determine the placement of surveillance and/or pursuit vehicles if a situation is contained in a motor vehicle.
- III.A.8. Establish a command post outside of the inner perimeter.
- III.A.9. Establish an OP.
- III.A.10. Identify additional resources that may be needed.
- III.A.11. Establish staging areas for other responding resources, including a command post, a negotiation center, and a staging area for reporting personnel. These areas should be between the IP and OP, and large enough for all equipment and personnel.
- III.B. The Shift Commander will ensure the Troop Commander (who will notify the Region Commander) and the Zone Commander are notified as outlined in ISP Directive OPS-010, "Significant/Unusual Incident Notification":
  - III.B.1. That an incident is in progress.
  - III.B.2. Of any significant events.
  - III.B.3. Of the need for specialized services (SWAT Team, SWMDT, Crisis Negotiators, sniper/observers, ISU, Crime Scene Investigator, Air Operations, etc.).
  - III.B.4. When the incident is secured.
- III.C. Incident Commanders will respond to the incident command post to ensure appropriate levels of supervision and authority at specific critical incidents. ICs will hold the listed rank for the incident types listed below:
  - III.C.1. Lieutenant or above for barricaded subject.
  - III.C.2. Captain or above for any incident involving hostages.
  - III.C.3. Ensure the following personnel are notified and are responding:
    - III.C.3.a. SOCOM
    - III.C.3.b. SWAT Team
    - III.C.3.c. CNT (SWAT will make notification after consulting with the IC)
    - III.C.3.d. ISU
    - III.C.3.e. Division of Forensic Services (DFS) personnel, as outlined in ISP Directive SRV-003, "Crime Scene Services"
    - III.C.3.c. Air Operations
    - III.C.3.d. SWMDT
  - III.C.4. If appropriate, notify the Division of Internal Investigation (DII) of the situation.
  - III.C.5. Designate which personnel are permitted within the IP and OP.
  - III.C.6. Coordinate the departmental response at the scene.
  - III.C.7. Assign a log/scribe to maintain proper records, including the recording of all personnel assignments and chronological events, both at the negotiation center and the command post.
  - III.C.8. Contact the Statewide Terrorism Intelligence Center (STIC) for intelligence support and resources and have STIC create an incident management software workspace to use for real

time situational reporting that would be available to responding personnel and senior command staff.

- III.C.9. Assign responsibility for crowd and traffic control to ensure the integrity of the IP and OP.
- III.C.10. Notify appropriate emergency services (fire department, emergency medical services (EMS), etc.).
- III.C.11. Establish the rules of engagement pertaining to the use of force for perimeter units and SWAT Operators. The rules will include both lethal and non-lethal force, chemical agents, vehicle immobilization, and explosive breaching.
- III.C.12. Establish frequent consultation with the on-scene SWAT supervisor and the CNT Leader to facilitate continued critical incident management.
- III.C.13. Approve operational plans for the SWAT Team.
- III.C.14. Evaluate the situation and develop plans to cope with the varying conditions.
- III.C.15. Designate a press center staffed by an assigned officer and notify the ISP Public Information Office, who will assist and coordinate with the Troop Primary Media Liaison.
- III.C.16. Follow procedures as outlined in ISP Directive OPS-011, "Bombings and Bomb Threats," if explosives are suspected or actually present.
- III.C.17. Establish communication with other agencies assisting or on scene of the incident and provide them updates on the operations to ensure clear and concise communication regarding the incident.
- III.C.18. Prepare for a hostage taker becoming mobile.
  - III.C.18.a. Position pursuit/surveillance vehicles
  - III.C.18.b. Identify and secure possible routes of travel
  - III.C.18.c. Notify the Intelligence Command and request resources and personnel be assigned to the incident as appropriate
- III.D. The on-scene SWAT supervisor will:
  - III.D.1. Report to and assist the IC.
  - III.D.2. Establish the rules of engagement with the IC prior to team deployment and inform SWAT Team personnel of these rules.
  - III.D.3. Ensure the relief of personnel staffing positions within the inner perimeter by appropriate SWAT Team members.
  - III.D.4. Command and adjust the inner perimeter as directed by the IC.
  - III.D.5. Assist the IC in assessing the situation and determining personnel and equipment needs.
  - III.D.6. Designate containment and assault teams and their positioning.
  - III.D.7. In consultation with the telecommunicator, review placement of any surveillance and/or pursuit vehicles and relocate them if needed. If the situation warrants surveillance and/or pursuit vehicles and they are not already in place, the SWAT supervisor is responsible for placing vehicles in the proper position(s).
  - III.D.8. Keep the command post informed of all developments and observations.
  - III.D.9. Work in concert with the CNT Leader by exchanging information and intelligence.

- III.D.10. Ensure all seven critical tasks are completed and adjust as needed.
- III.E. The CNT Leader will:
  - III.E.1. Report to the on-scene SWAT supervisor.
  - III.E.2. Determine the number of CNT personnel needed, notify CNT personnel to respond, and provide updates to CNT personnel responding to the scene.
  - III.E.3. Assist negotiators to initiate a dialogue with the hostage taker(s) or barricaded individual. If a dialogue has already been initiated, facilitate continued negotiations.
  - III.E.4. Assist in debriefing witnesses.
  - III.E.5. Work in concert with the SWAT supervisor by exchanging information and intelligence.
  - III.E.6. Assist the IC in assessing the situation and determining personnel and equipment needs.
- III.F. The Zone Commander, or his/her designee, will:
  - III.F.1. Provide requested assistance to the IC.
  - III.F.2. Obtain all possible information concerning the hostage taker, the hostages, the hostage site, and any barricaded subjects.
  - III.F.3. Be responsible for all investigations in connection with the incident, except for the provisions as set forth in ISP Directive OPS-002, "Weapons Discharge/Deadly Force Investigations."
  - III.F.4. Ensure officers process and interview subjects arrested as a result of the incident.
  - III.F.5. Ensure officers interview witnesses and debrief hostages.
  - III.F.6. Collect investigative reports and other documents relating to the incident from all participating department personnel.
- III.G. The DFS will:
  - III.G.1. Provide a Crime Scene Investigator.
  - III.G.2. Collect and preserve evidence.
- III.H. The DII will:
  - III.H.1. Investigate each occurrence of the use of deadly force and all weapons discharge incidents in which Department weapons or Department employees and/or indemnified persons are involved as set forth in ISP Directive OPS-002, "Weapons Discharge/Deadly Force Investigations."
- III.I. Assistance to Other Agencies/CNT Callouts:
  - NOTE:** If ISP officers are responding to an initial request for assistance from another agency, nothing in this directive will limit the officer from providing initial assistance to contain a developing hostage, barricaded subject, or terrorist incident. Such assistance will only be rendered until such a time as a higher-ranking ISP officer relieves the officer.
  - III.I.1. The CNT may assist other agencies when accompanied by the SWAT supervisor, or designee, even if the ISP does not have exclusive control of the situation.
  - III.I.2. Crisis negotiators will not compromise their safety or the negotiation process to accommodate outside agencies.

- III.I.3. If the requests, demands, or actions of the assisted agency are contrary to officer safety or proper negotiation techniques/tactics, the SWAT supervisor, or designee, after consultation with the negotiators, may decline further ISP participation. If this should occur, the SWAT supervisor, or designee, will advise the SWAT Operations Officer (who will notify the SOCOM Commander) as soon as possible.
- III.I.4. Upon deployment of the ISP SWAT Team, the ISP will coordinate functional responsibility and control over all personnel and resources within the inner perimeter that are committed toward the resolution of the incident. ISP retains the right and responsibility to decline further participation of ISP assets at any time it is deemed further participation is contrary to sound safety, tactical, and legal considerations.
  - III.I.4.a. The ISP will coordinate functional responsibility and authority with other agencies, as appropriate, within the OP.
  - III.I.4.b. At the time an assault becomes imminent, ISP's SWAT Team will maintain functional responsibility and control over SWAT and other personnel assigned to the inner perimeter and ensure coordination with other necessary personnel.
- III.I.5. If the ISP does not assume functional responsibility for the resolution of the incident, the on-scene Commander or IC for ISP services at the scene may still provide general support services to other law enforcement agencies to include:
  - III.I.5.a. Traffic control
  - III.I.5.b. Investigative assistance
  - III.I.5.c. Additional manpower
  - III.I.5.d. Assumption of police response for the affected law enforcement agency at areas away from the crisis site
  - III.I.5.e. Crime scene services
  - III.I.5.f. Surveillance and pursuit vehicles
  - III.I.5.g. The employment of any ISP personnel in a sniper/observer role as part of an inner perimeter or containment element.
  - III.I.5.h. Employment of ISP SWAT personnel to facilitate containment, isolation, and negotiation efforts and have alternative approaches readily available.
  - III.I.5.i. Employment of SWAT Personnel and the use of their equipment.
- III.I.6. In all cases, an ISP chain-of-command will direct ISP SWAT Team personnel.
- III.J. After-action critique
  - At the end of a hostage, barricaded subject, or terrorist incident, the IC will prepare an after-action critique within 30 days and forward it to the appropriate Region Commander.
  - III.J.1. The Region Commander will forward the critique to the Deputy Director and make recommendations when needed.
  - III.J.2. The Deputy Director will forward copies of the critique to the other Division Deputy Directors and to the Commander of Training.
- III.K. Annual Review
  - III.K.1. This directive will undergo annual staffing review and be updated as necessary.
  - III.K.2. SWAT will conduct a documented annual review of related policies and training needs and will forward recommendations to the Deputy Director of DCI.
- III.L. Information on use of ISP SWAT Teams is available from the DCI SWAT Team Standard Operating Procedure Manual.
- III.M. Joint operations with other agencies will be handled in accordance with:
  - III.M.1. ISP Directive OPS-049, "Prison Escapes and Major Disturbances."

III.M.2. ISP Directive OPS-052, "Response to Major Disorders."

III.M.3. Any inter-agency agreements in effect.

| Indicates new or revised items.

**-End of Directive-**