

# ILLINOIS STATE POLICE DIRECTIVE

## OPS-101, ALL-HAZARDS OPERATIONS

<b>RESCINDS:</b> OPS-101, 2023-170, revised 10-27-2023	<b>REVISED:</b> 01-13-2025 <b>2025-003</b>
<b>RELATED DOCUMENTS:</b> OPS-002	<b>RELATED CALEA STANDARDS (6<sup>th</sup> Edition):</b> 46.1.1, 46.1.2, 46.1.3, 46.1.4, 46.1.5, 46.1.6, 46.1.7, 46.1.8, 46.1.9, 46.1.10, 46.2.1, 46.3.1, 46.3.2

### I. POLICY

The Illinois State Police (ISP) will be prepared to respond to incidents related to all hazard types and categories. Additionally, the ISP will have plans in place to guide employees when preparing for details related to special events. All-Hazards planning and special event planning will be documented through an All-Hazards Guide (AHG). The AHG will steer the actions of department personnel responding to the site of an incident and when preparing for special events.

The AHG shall be designated and maintained as a sensitive and confidential document.

### II. AUTHORITY

- II.A. 20 ILCS 2605/2605 et seq., "Illinois State Police Law"
- II.B. 20 ILCS 2610/1 et seq., "Illinois State Police Act"
- II.C. 45 ILCS 151/1 et seq., "Emergency Management Assistance Compact Act"
- II.D. 28 CFR 65, 1 et seq., "Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance"

### III. DEFINITIONS

- III.A. After-Action Review (AAR) – a team-based process following a particular training exercise or an event that affords all participants the opportunity to reflect, provide their perceptions and observations, and identify promising practices and lessons learned that can be applied to enhance future responses to similar scenarios. An AAR focuses on a review of WHAT happened, WHY it happened, and HOW to sustain strengths and improve on weaknesses.
- III.B. All-Hazards Planning – an integrated, comprehensive approach to emergency preparedness planning that focuses on capacities and capabilities that are critical to preparedness for response to a full spectrum of natural or man-made emergencies and/or disasters.
- III.C. Full-Scale Exercise (FSE) – a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional operations-based exercise involving actual deployment of resources in a coordinated response as if a real incident had occurred. An FSE tests many components of one or more capabilities within emergency response and recovery. It is typically used to assess plans, procedures, and coordinated response under crisis conditions. Characteristics of an FSE include mobilized units, personnel, and equipment; a stressful, realistic environment; and scripted exercise scenarios.
- III.D. Incident Command System (ICS) – a standardized approach to the command, control, and coordination of on-scene incident management, providing a common hierarchy within which personnel from multiple organizations can be effective. ICS is the combination of procedures, personnel, facilities, equipment, and communications operating within a common organizational structure designed to aid in the management of on-scene resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of incidents and is applicable to small, as well as large and complex incidents, including planned events.
- III.E. Incident Commander (IC) – the overall IC as identified by NIMS/ICS definitions and responsibilities. The IC only exists when ICS has been implemented.
- III.F. Liaison Officer (LNO) – the ISP officer representing and commanding ISP resources at an incident when the Officer in Charge (OIC) of the incident is NOT an ISP officer and ICS has NOT been implemented.
- III.G. National Incident Management System (NIMS) – a systematic, proactive approach to guide all levels of government, Non-Governmental Organizations, and the private sector to work together to prevent,

protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the effects of incidents. NIMS provides stakeholders across the whole community with the shared vocabulary, systems, and processes to successfully deliver the capabilities described in the National Preparedness System. NIMS provides a consistent foundation for dealing with all incidents, ranging from daily occurrences to incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

- III.H. Officer in Charge (OIC) – the individual, whether from the ISP or other agency, commanding incident response efforts for critical incidents and/or special events when ICS has not been established.
- III.I. Special Event – any planned large-scale event that is outside the normal operating functions of one unit. Special events usually require additional and specialized resources to effectively promote safety and security. Examples include, but are not limited to, large specialty events, sporting events, fairs & festivals, public celebrations, etc.
- III.J. Tabletop Exercise (TTX) – a discussion-based exercise intended to stimulate discussion of various issues regarding a hypothetical situation. TTXs can be used to assess plans, policies, and procedures, or to assess types of systems needed to guide the prevention of, response to, or recovery from a defined incident. TTXs are typically aimed at facilitating understanding of concepts, identifying 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. TTXs can be breakout (i.e., groups split into functional areas) or plenary (i.e., one large group).

#### IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

IV.A. The Deputy Director, or his/her designee, for each ISP Division will:

- IV.A.1. Provide information requested by the Major of the Office of Strategic Planning (OSP), Office of the Director (OOD), needed for creating and maintaining resource support information as identified in V.C.6. below.
- IV.A.2. Immediately notify the Major of OSP when a division's information identified in V.C.6. below is modified, changed, or adjusted.
- IV.A.3. When a Communications Center is identified as a point of contact as indicated in V.C.6.i. below, ensure the Division of Statewide 9-1-1 (9-1-1) is provided all necessary procedures and contact information needed for a call-out of the specific divisional resource.
- IV.A.4. Immediately notify the 9-1-1 Telecommunication Services Bureau Chief, or his or her designee, when any information related to IV.A.3. above is modified, changed, or adjusted.

IV.B. The 9-1-1 Deputy Director, or his/her designee, will:

- IV.B.1. Create and maintain an external contact list for agencies that may be called upon to assist the ISP with a critical incident (e.g., Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Secretary of State (SOS), bomb squads, etc.).

IV.B.1.a. The contact list will contain at a minimum:

- IV.B.1.a.1) Agency name
- IV.B.1.a.2) Services provided
- IV.B.1.a.3) Primary and secondary names, titles, and cell numbers; and
- IV.B.1.a.4) Counties covered.

IV.B.1.b. The contact list will be reviewed and updated as needed, but at a minimum, quarterly.

**NOTE:** This list will be utilized when contacting other agencies for assistance with a critical incident. The list **MUST** contain the correct contact information to ensure there is **NOT** a time delay when dealing with critical incidents.

- IV.B.2. Provide copies of the document identified in IV.B.1. of this directive to all communications centers.
- IV.B.3. ISP communications centers will provide contact information for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Units when requests for EOD services are received from other law enforcement agencies.
- IV.C. The Division of the Academy and Training (DAT) will provide and track annual training on the AHG for all ISP employees.
- IV.D. Work Unit Commanders:
  - IV.D.1. Will ensure that personnel under their command have completed assigned annual training related to the AHG.
  - IV.D.2. Will ensure that personnel under their command are provided copies (paper or electronic) of the AHG and its annexes.
  - IV.D.3. Will ensure a written (paper or electronic) Mobilization Plan is established for their work unit. The purpose of the Mobilization Plan is to identify officer availability for standby and response to critical incidents. The Mobilization Plan will be shared with appropriate personnel within the work unit. The Mobilization Plan will contain procedures for:
    - IV.D.3.a. Contacting officers to record their availability for the duration of a critical incident.
    - IV.D.3.b. Notifying the officer of their status. Status types are:
      - IV.D.3.b.1) Availability check only, do not report.
      - IV.D.3.b.2) Officer is on stand-by.
      - IV.D.3.b.3) Officer is to report to a location.
    - IV.D.3.c. Prioritizing Command Officers for activation.
    - IV.D.3.d. Recording all possible information for each officer including, but not limited to:
      - IV.D.3.d.1) Contact information.
      - IV.D.3.d.2) Specialty training completed (dosimetry, hazardous material (HAZMAT), juvenile officer, etc.).
      - IV.D.3.d.3) Specialty equipment assigned (stop sticks, ballistic shield, etc.).
      - IV.D.3.d.4) Assigned squad car attributes (marked/unmarked, patrol rated, able to tow, etc.).
  - NOTE:** Work units are encouraged to compile information identified in IV.D.3.d. of this directive prior to mobilizations and keep it up to date.
  - IV.D.4. Will ensure a written emergency evacuation/shelter-in-place plan is established for their specific work location and that employees review the plan annually. The plan will include measures for dealing with, but not limited to, the following.
    - IV.D.4.a. Severe Weather
      - IV.D.4.a.1) Flooding/Flash Flooding
      - IV.D.4.a.2) Tornado
    - IV.D.4.b. Earthquake
    - IV.D.4.c. Active Shooter
    - IV.D.4.d. Fire
    - IV.D.4.e. Bomb Threat
  - IV.D.5. Will ensure AARs are completed in accordance with section V.A. of this directive.
  - IV.D.6. May conduct exercises as needed to ensure their work unit is prepared to respond to incidents related to specific hazard types located in their geographic area of responsibility.

- IV.E. Troop Commanders, or his/her designee, with nuclear power generating stations within the boundaries of his/her respective Troop, will:
  - IV.E.1. Ensure updated copies of appropriate Illinois Plans for Radiological Accidents (IPRA) are kept on file and shared with appropriate Troop Command personnel.
  - IV.E.2. Ensure appropriate dosimetry control officers are identified and have received the appropriate training.

**NOTE:** Commanders needing assistance locating IPRA plans or training regarding IPRA should contact the Major of OSP.
- IV.F. Division of Patrol (DOP) Troop Shift Commanders are responsible for ensuring an ISP OIC or LNO is identified for all incidents occurring within their Troop in which DOP resources are involved. If an OIC or LNO is not identified, the Shift Commander becomes the default OIC or LNO.
- IV.G. ICs, OICs, and LNOs:
  - IV.G.1. May be replaced or appointed by an officer of the next highest rank.
  - IV.G.2. Are responsible for ensuring all ISP officers involved in an incident adhere to ISP Directives.
  - IV.G.3. Will complete AARs as indicated in section V.A. below.
  - IV.G.4. Will utilize information presented in the AHG regarding critical incident response.
- IV.H. The Major of the OSP, OOD:
  - IV.H.1. Will maintain and distribute the AHG and its annexes anytime changes are made to the AHG or an Annex.
  - IV.H.2. Coordinate review of the AHG as indicated below.
  - IV.H.3. Will assist the DAT with the development of annual training related to the AHG.
  - IV.H.4. Will develop and conduct biennial TTXs and/or FSEs to identify necessary updates for the AHG.
  - IV.H.5. Will act as a central repository for all documented AARs.
- IV.I. All Sworn employees will keep the following items in their assigned state vehicle:
  - IV.I.1. Two "Class A" shirts.
  - IV.I.2. One pair of "Class A" pants.
  - IV.I.3. Personal items (e.g., clothing, cash, medication, toiletries, etc.) to endure a three-day deployment.
  - IV.I.4. Water.
  - IV.I.5. Department-issued respiratory protection mask.

**NOTE:** Officers assigned to investigative functions where these uniform items would compromise their security shall secure these items where they are readily accessible.
- IV.J. All ISP employees will utilize information presented in the AHG regarding critical incident response.
- IV.K. Specific Information Related to Hostage/Barricaded Subjects
  - IV.K.1. The Zone Commander, or his/her designee, will:

- IV.K.1.a. 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."
  - IV.K.1.b. Ensure officers process and interview subjects arrested as a result of the incident.
  - IV.K.1.c. Ensure officers interview witnesses and debrief hostages.
  - IV.K.1.d. Collect investigative reports and other documents relating to the incident from all participating Department personnel.
- IV.K.2. The Division of Forensic Services (DFS) will:
  - IV.K.2.a. Provide a Crime Scene Investigator (CSI).
  - IV.K.2.b. Collect and preserve evidence.
- IV.K.3. The Division of Internal Investigation (DII) will 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."
- IV.K.4. The Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI), Special Operations Command (SOCOM) will establish specific procedures for Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team Leaders and Crisis Negotiation Teams (CNT).
- IV.L. Specific Information Related to Active Threats
  - IV.L.1. The DAT will certify instructors, establish curriculum, coordinate and provide training, and maintain training records for Authorized Active Shooter Response. DAT will conduct a documented annual review of training needs.
  - IV.L.2. The Incident Commander (IC), or designee, will ensure the appropriate response to active threats is made when lives are in imminent danger.
    - IV.L.2.a. The IC will notify additional public safety agencies and resources as necessary.
    - IV.L.2.b. The IC will take appropriate actions to contain the incident.
    - IV.L.2.c. The IC will ensure public notifications, to include public sheltering notices, are made for awareness and safety. The IC may request assistance from the Public Information Office to complete this task.
  - IV.L.3. Requests for assistance with Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) will be made to the nearest EOD Unit.

## V. PROCEDURES

- V.A. After-Action Review (AAR)
  - V.A.1. Will follow the format and procedures identified in the ISP AHG.
  - V.A.2. ISP AARs will occur and be documented for the following:
    - V.A.2.a. Hostage/Barricaded subjects.
    - V.A.2.b. Active shooters.
    - V.A.2.c. All single incidents over 48 hours in length.
    - V.A.2.d. Special events when security/public safety was coordinated by the ISP.
    - V.A.2.e. Any incident in which the Statewide Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) was activated, and the ISP was involved in incident operations (not just at the SEOC).
    - V.A.2.f. When directed by the work unit Commander or any position above.
    - V.A.2.g. When deemed necessary by the OIC, LNO, or IC.
  - V.A.3. Documented AARs will be forwarded up the chain-of-command to the appropriate Deputy Director's Office within 30 days of the conclusion of the incident. Any extensions must be approved by the appropriate Deputy Director's Office.
  - V.A.4. After review by the Deputy Director, he/she will forward a copy to:

- V.A.4.a. The First Deputy Director.
  - V.A.4.b. The Major of OSP.
  - V.A.4.c. Any Deputy Director whose division was active in the incident.
  - V.A.4.d. Any Deputy Director whose division may benefit from information contained in the AAR.
- V.B. Assistance to Other Agencies
  - V.B.1. ISP personnel will remain under the direction and supervision of the ISP LNO at all times.
  - V.B.2. Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT) and Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Callouts:
    - V.B.2.a. 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.
    - V.B.2.b. Crisis negotiators will not compromise their safety or the negotiation process to accommodate outside agencies.
    - V.B.2.c. 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 Special Operations Command (SOCOM) Commander, as soon as possible.
    - V.B.2.d. 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. The 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.
      - V.B.2.d.1) The ISP will coordinate functional responsibility and authority with other agencies, as appropriate, within the outer perimeter.
      - V.B.2.d.2) At the time an assault becomes imminent, the 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.
    - V.B.2.e. The ISP chain-of-command will always direct the ISP SWAT Team personnel.
  - V.B.3. ISP LNOs may still provide general support services to other law enforcement agencies to include, but is not limited to:
    - V.B.3.a. Traffic control.
    - V.B.3.b. Investigative assistance.
    - V.B.3.c. Additional manpower.
    - V.B.3.d. Assumption of police response for the affected law enforcement agency at areas away from the crisis site.
    - V.B.3.e. Crime scene services.
    - V.B.3.f. Surveillance and pursuit vehicles.
  - V.B.4. If any of the information presented in this section (V.B) conflicts with written inter-agency agreements, the written inter-agency agreement will take precedence.
- V.C. The ISP AHG will:
  - V.C.1. Identify possible hazard threat types and categories.
  - V.C.2. List ISP incident priorities and critical tasks.
  - V.C.3. Contain incident management information consistent with current NIMS/ICS standards.
  - V.C.4. Contain information related to localized, regional, and statewide incident response.

- V.C.5. Contain information related to special event planning.
- V.C.6. Provide resource support information to include requests for resources outside the ISP (e.g., Federal law enforcement support, (Illinois National Guard (ILNG) support, etc.). The information will contain at a minimum, the below information:
  - V.C.6.a. Resource name.
  - V.C.6.b. Resource category.
  - V.C.6.c. Number of resources available.
  - V.C.6.d. Division responsible for the resource.
  - V.C.6.e. Description of the resource and its capabilities.
  - V.C.6.f. Restrictions and limitations related to the resource.
  - V.C.6.g. Estimated time to deploy the resource.
  - V.C.6.h. Physical location where the resource is stored.
  - V.C.6.i. Call-out procedures and points of contact (POC) to include:
    - V.C.6.i.1) Primary and secondary POC.
    - V.C.6.i.2) Business-hours phone number(s) and 24-hour phone number(s) contact information.
- V.C.7. Identify the process for requesting national law enforcement, security services, or military assistance in emergency situations.
- V.C.8. Contain the appropriate classification for the document. If a classification is not provided, the AHG will contain "For Official Use Only" or "FOUO."
- V.C.9. Contain information related to conducting AARs.
- V.C.10. Contain an overview of IPRA and the locations of nuclear power generating stations within the State of Illinois.
- V.D. AHG Review
  - V.D.1. Will be coordinated by the Major of OSP.
  - V.D.2. Will occur at least annually and on an "as needed" basis.
  - V.D.3. Will contain input from each ISP Division.

**NOTE:** Information relevant to ISP critical incident response should be updated as soon as possible. Identified misinformation and/or inaccurate information in the ISP AHG may disrupt incident priorities (see AHG). Agreed upon changes to the AHG should occur as quickly as possible.
- V.E. Policy Review

This directive will be reviewed annually.

| Indicates new or revised items.

**-End of Directive-**