

IDAHO STATE POLICE PROCEDURE

06.07 CRITICAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

A. General

The Idaho State Police (ISP) applies the Incident Command System (ICS) to all critical incidents including but not limited to hazardous material spills, officer-involved shootings, civil disturbances, and other incidents posing a threat to life, property, or the environment.

B. Definitions

“Critical incident” means an incident that requires extraordinary measures to protect lives, meet human needs or achieve recovery.

“Incident Command System” (ICS) means the specific, nationally recognized management tool designed to control field emergency response operations by establishing functional areas under the direction of an Incident Commander.

“Incident Commander” (IC) means the on-scene individual responsible for the management of all incident operations.

C. Activation of the ICS

The first Trooper arriving on the scene:

1. activates the ICS;
2. assumes the position of IC;
3. provides his or her supervisor through the designated communications center with an initial assessment to include:
 - a. classification and scale of the incident;
 - b. identification of general hazards and hazards specific to responders;
 - c. authorization for public warnings or evacuation;
 - d. identification of injured parties;
 - e. plan for isolation of the area; and
 - f. location for and access to a staging area;
4. notifies local law enforcement agencies and requests their assistance if warranted.

The supervisor determines whether it is necessary to:

1. respond to the scene; and
2. advise the appropriate Major through the chain of command.

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3. Activate the Wireless Emergency Alert System for public alert and/or warning, via RCCN or RCCS.

The responsibilities of the IC remain with the initiating trooper unless the trooper is relieved by a higher-ranking trooper or relinquishes the role to another trooper.

D. Proactive Operations

The ICS is the operational model for all proactive operations including but not limited to the execution of search and arrest warrants, dignitary protection, and crowd control. A risk analysis is a component of tactical briefings and includes:

1. type of operation;
2. conditions for arrest;
3. suspect assessment;
4. weapons assessment; and
5. external factors.

E. Cooperation With Other Agencies

ISP cooperates with other agencies to more effectively handle emergency situations through the pooling of law enforcement resources.

1. any person may request assistance from ISP;
2. any member of ISP may request assistance from other agencies;
3. any request requiring prolonged participation or significant commitment of resources must be authorized by the head or designee of the requesting agency and by an ISP Captain or higher authority;
4. ISP personnel assisting other agencies must regularly notify their field supervisor of the status of the situation; and
5. ISP personnel adhere to ISP [Conduct Expectations](#) and procedures at all times.

F. Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)

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The primary capability of a WEA (cellphone alert) is to quickly announce that an event is occurring or is imminent in the geographic area in which the recipient is located. WEAs are used to send concise, text-like messages to WEA-capable mobile devices during emergency situations.

1. Alerts should be activated when a danger exists to the public, and the appropriate field supervisor has made a request.
2. Supervisors will complete the WEA Activation form.
3. WEA will show:
 - a. Who is sending the alert;
 - b. What is happening;
 - c. Who is affected; and
 - d. What action to take.
4. Examples of event or risks:
 - a. Active Shooter;
 - b. Manhunt;
 - c. Pursuit with a danger to the public;
 - d. Felony event; and
 - e. AMBER Alerts.
5. WEA alerts will be
 - a. approved by a field Supervisor and
 - b. activated by the RCC.

G. After Incident Review

1. Within five (5) working days of the incident, the IC holds a post-incident analysis or debriefing. The following may be considered during the post-incident analysis or debriefing:
 - a. personnel and public safety during the incident;
 - b. information management;
 - c. media relations;
 - d. interagency cooperation;
 - e. effectiveness of control techniques;
 - f. effectiveness of emergency personnel in handling site emergencies;
 - g. evacuation, sheltering and public warnings;
 - h. role of technical advisors and on-site assistance; and
 - i. overall functioning of the ICS.

H. Readiness

The Director designates key personnel expected to respond to incidents when appropriate. These employees are issued or have ready access to vehicles and equipment to facilitate response.