

# IDAHO STATE POLICE PROCEDURE

## 07.19 PATROL EQUIPMENT

### I. General

- A. ISP troopers' professional image is enhanced by ensuring all issued equipment, particularly vehicles and uniforms are maintained in a clean and orderly condition.
- B. ISP troopers are responsible for the property issued to them. Captains are responsible and accountable for all property or equipment issued to their districts.
- C. Property issued to a trooper must remain under the physical control of that trooper, and upon request must be presented for inspection.
- D. All issued property is inventoried annually in accordance with ISP procedure [04.02 Inventory Management](#).
- E. Additionally, supervisors conduct inspections of uniforms and equipment during the first and third quarters of the calendar year. Equipment is inspected for appearance and maintenance, as well as for serviceability.

### II. Equipment and Supplies

- A. All equipment and supply items issued to patrol troopers are listed on the [EH 07 19-01 Patrol Equipment List](#).
- B. ISP Training and Fleet Management staff jointly complete an individual [EH 07 19-01 Patrol Equipment List](#) for each trooper prior to deployment to a district assignment, and provide a copy to the appropriate Captain.
- C. Sergeants must conduct a semi-annual inspection of each trooper's vehicle and equipment items, with any additions, deletions, or modifications properly noted on the [EH 07 19-01 Patrol Equipment List](#) and verified by both the trooper and Sergeant.
- D. A [Property Transfer Form](#) is completed during the semi-annual inventory cycle if required and submitted in accordance with ISP procedure [04.02 Inventory Management](#).
- E. See [02.03 Grooming and Dress](#) for uniforms and accessories and protocols associated with wearing the ISP uniform and hats.

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## III. Vehicle Equipment

A. Staff vehicle – vehicles assigned to commissioned troopers in the ranks of Lieutenant, Captain or Major are designated as staff vehicles.

B. Minimum equipment requirements for all staff vehicles are:

1. flashing blue light;
2. radio;
3. siren (optional);
4. first aid kit;
5. fire extinguisher;
6. 1 box fusees;
7. 2 blankets;
8. jumper cables;
9. rescue rope;
10. binoculars;

C. Enforcement vehicles – marked patrol vehicles other than staff vehicles are designated enforcement vehicles.

D. Minimum equipment requirements for all enforcement vehicles are:

1. 1 first aid kit;
2. 1 measure wheel;
3. 1 – 25-foot tape;
4. 1 – 100-foot tape;
5. 1 – 300-foot tape;
6. 2 disposable blankets;
7. 1 shovel;
8. 1 box issued pistol ammunition;
9. 1 box issued rifle ammunition;
10. 1 flashlight with charger;
11. 1 box fusees (2 boxes in winter);
12. 1 fire extinguisher;
13. 6 – 12” traffic cones;
14. 1 M4 223 semi-automatic rifle;
15. jumper cables;
16. 1 axe;
- ~~17.~~ binoculars;
18. rescue rope;
19. 1 tire wrench star;
20. 1 Slim Jim;
21. 2 traffic direction paddles (stop/slow);
22. 1 roll yellow barrier tape;
23. 1 trunk organizer (optional); and

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- E. Emergency Lights are required on all marked enforcement vehicles, except those specifically exempted by the Major.
- F. Other emergency lights must be authorized by the Major.
- G. Non-enforcement vehicles – some unmarked vehicles are designated non-enforcement vehicles.
- H. Minimum equipment requirements for all non-enforcement vehicles are:
  - 1. first aid kit;
  - 2. fire extinguisher;
  - 3. 1 box fuses;
  - 4. 2 disposable blankets;
  - 5. jumper cables.
- I. Vehicle communications equipment:
  - 1. all communications equipment is ISP-issued;
  - 2. installation of communications equipment is the sole responsibility of Public Safety Communications, Idaho Military Division, or a contractor as specified by written agreement.
- J. Vehicle accessories:
  - 1. gasoline transfer kits are installed on some enforcement vehicles;
  - 2. push bumpers are installed on enforcement vehicles;
  - 3. rear prisoner seat;
  - 4. vehicle partition; and
  - 5. in-car video camera system.
- K. Installation of any other equipment requires the Major's approval prior to installation.

### IV. Weapons

- A. Duty firearms – ISP issues the following weapons to troopers:
  - 1. 1 Glock semi-automatic pistol;
  - 2. 1 M4 223 caliber patrol rifle.
- B. Troopers issued firearms must ensure the weapons' cleanliness and operability.
- C. Any malfunction must be reported to an armorer immediately.
- D. OC spray
  - 1. ISP issues OC spray;
  - 2. only ISP-issued OC spray is used;

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3. troopers must receive ISP-approved training in the use of OC before it is carried or used;
4. use of OC is reported according to ISP procedure [06.15 Use of Force](#).

### E. ASP baton/Impact Weapon

The ISP-issued impact weapon, the collapsible baton (ASP), is the authorized striking tool for carry and use by ISP troopers. Impact weapon use:

1. requires troopers to be trained and re-certified in accordance with the [ISP Training Matrix](#);
2. is according to methods sanctioned through training;
3. is not normally used to strike handcuffed individuals; and
4. is in compliance with ISP procedure 06.15 Use of Force when tools other than the collapsible baton (such as a flashlight) are used in exigent circumstances.

### F. Conducted Energy Device

A Conducted Energy Device (CED) is a less-lethal weapon system designed to temporarily incapacitate a subject through use of an electrical current which interferes with the body's neuromuscular system and produces a sensation of pain.

1. The ISP-issued CED is the authorized CED tool for carry and use by ISP troopers.
2. Troopers may choose to carry a CED.
3. Troopers who choose to carry a CED are not required to carry OC.
4. A CED shall be worn on the duty belt on the opposite side from the issued sidearm.
5. Troopers shall adhere to ISP procedure 06.16:
  - a. shall successfully complete certified CED training;
  - b. recertify to maintain CED certification;
  - c. conduct a spark test every shift;
  - d. ensure there are no major or critical errors displayed on the CED;
  - e. ensure completion of a download of the CED data after each deployment;
  - f. ensure completion of a download of the CED data quarterly as part of the inspection; and
  - g. securely store the CED when off duty.

- G. Specialty weapons – troopers may be instructed in the maintenance and use of specialty weapons as department needs dictate.

## V. Return and Replacement of Equipment

- A. ISP procedure [04.02 Inventory Management](#) governs return of issued equipment when an employee leaves employment with the ISP.
1. a [Property Transfer Form](#) is completed and accompanies the return to the warehouse;

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2. warehouse staff processes the [Property Transfer Form](#) in accordance to ISP Procedure [04.02 Inventory Management](#);
  3. clothing no longer serviceable may be disposed of in the district.
- B. Equipment lost or no longer serviceable is replaced through the requisition process.
- C. Defective or unserviceable equipment is turned in to the trooper's immediate supervisor.

### VI. Loss or Theft

- A. Loss or theft of issued property is reported promptly in writing (with an explanation of the circumstances surrounding the loss or theft), to one's immediate supervisor.
- B. Under some circumstances, replacement costs of lost or stolen equipment may be recovered from the responsible employee.

### VII. Jumper Cables

- A. Jumper cables are issued for the safety and convenience of the motoring public.
- B. Due consideration must be given to location, conditions, and equipment when using the jumper cables.

### VIII. Jump-Start Procedures:

**CAUTION:** Lead acid batteries generate explosive hydrogen gas; therefore, sparks and flame or any potential ignition source must be kept away from the battery. Acids and corrosive substances are also an eye hazard and may cause skin or clothing burns. In the event of skin or eye contact, flush the area with water and seek medical assistance. Direct connection or shorting the battery terminals or jumper cables may cause excessive heat and severe burns.

- A. In preparation, first check the fluid level in the battery, if possible. If the fluid is frozen or below the plate level, do not jump the battery. Verify that the batteries are the same voltage (12 volts if the patrol car is being used). If the voltages are not the same do not jump the batteries. Some foreign-manufactured vehicles and motorcycles may have different voltage batteries.
- B. Physically ascertain that both vehicles have a negative ground system. This is verified by observing a wired connection from the negative (-) battery terminal post to the vehicle frame or engine block or by observing a wired connection from the positive (+) battery terminal post to an insulated connector or insulated terminal in

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the vehicle electrical system. If both vehicles do not have a negative ground system, do not jump the battery.

- C. Make sure the vehicles are not touching each other. Set the parking brake on both vehicle and place transmissions in park (or neutral for manual gearshifts).
- D. The ignition of the vehicle with the dead battery must be off. (While connecting cables to the good battery be careful of moving parts such as pulleys, belts and fans).

### IX. Adhere to the following sequence:

- A. Connect the red cable clamp to the positive (+) post of the dead battery (or to a close extension of the positive terminal if the battery post is inaccessible).
- B. Connect the other end of the same red cable to the positive (+) post of the good battery (or to a close electrical extension of the positive terminal if the battery post is inaccessible).
- C. Connect the black (other) cable clamp to the negative (-) post of the good battery (or to a close extension of the negative terminal if the battery post is inaccessible). At all times make certain that the remaining unattached black clamp never makes contact with the opposite or red clamp.
- D. Connect the remaining black clamp to the engine block or frame of the vehicle with the dead battery. Make this connection as far away from the dead battery as possible. Do not lean over the dead battery and stay away as far as possible from it. (Be constantly aware of clamps coming off and possibly shorting due to vibration or slippage.)
- E. Start the vehicle with the dead battery.
- F. Remove the black clamp from the frame of the vehicle that had the dead battery, using care to avoid touching the red cable clamps with the black clamp.
- G. Remove the black clamp from the good battery.
- H. Remove the red clamp from the good battery.
- I. Remove the remaining red clamp from the previously dead battery.
- J. Use caution in cleaning and storing the jumper cables, particularly if the clamps have visible remains of corrosive material on them.

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### X. Slim-Jim

#### A. Slim-Jim use is limited to lockout situations involving:

1. an endangered person inside the locked vehicle, who is incapable of unlocking the door;
2. an infant;
3. an unconscious or otherwise disabled person;
4. determining ownership and/or essential VIN information for impound; or
5. moving the vehicle out of danger.

#### B. Vehicles not under any of the above described situations, i.e., are merely locked with the keys inside the vehicle, may be unlocked by troopers only when it can be achieved without damage to the vehicle.

#### C. The trooper should assist the owner/operator to obtain the services of a locksmith if appropriate.