

# IDAHO STATE POLICE PROCEDURE

## 06.07 CRITICAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

### I. GENERAL

- A. 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.

### II. DEFINITIONS

- A. "Critical incident" means an incident that requires extraordinary measures to protect lives, meet human needs, or achieve recovery.
- B. "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.
- C. "Incident Commander" (IC) means the on-scene individual responsible for the management of all incident operations.

### III. ACTIVATION OF THE ICS

- A. The first trooper arriving on the scene must:
  - 1. Activate the ICS.
  - 2. Assume the position of IC.
  - 3. Provide 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; and
  - 4. Notify local law enforcement agencies and request their assistance, if warranted.
- B. The supervisor determines whether it is necessary to:
  - 1. Respond to the scene and assist the IC;
  - 2. Advise the appropriate Major through the chain of command; and/or
  - 3. Activate the Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) System for public alert and/or warning through the designated communications center.

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- C. The responsibilities of the IC remain with the initiating trooper unless the trooper is relieved by someone with higher qualifications or authority, if that change will improve the management of the incident.

### IV. PROACTIVE OPERATIONS

- A. 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. One component of proactive operations is a tactical briefing, which is a pre-operation meeting where team members review the plan, objectives, roles, risks, and safety considerations to ensure everyone understands how the operation will be carried out. During the briefing, a risk analysis should be conducted to include:
  1. Type of operation;
  2. Conditions for arrest;
  3. Suspect assessment;
  4. Weapons assessment; and
  5. External factors.

### V. COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

- A. ISP works cooperatively with other agencies to more effectively manage emergency situations through the coordination and sharing of law enforcement resources.
  1. Any person may request assistance from ISP.
  2. Any member of ISP may request assistance from another agency when appropriate.
  3. Requests that require 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 provide regular status updates to their field supervisor throughout the duration of the incident.

### VI. WIRELESS EMERGENCY ALERTS

- A. The primary capability of a WEA 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 must 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 events or risks that warrant a WEA include:

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- a. Active shooter;
  - b. Manhunt;
  - c. Pursuit with a danger to the public;
  - d. Felony event; and
  - e. AMBER Alerts.
5. WEA alerts must be:
- a. Approved by a field supervisor; and
  - b. Activated by the RCC.

### VII. AFTER INCIDENT REVIEW

- A. A post-incident analysis or debriefing shall be conducted within five (5) working days for any incident that meets one or more of the following criteria:
1. The incident involved responder or civilian injuries, near-miss events, significant safety concerns, or unexpected hazards.
  2. The incident required coordination between multiple units, agencies, or an expanded ICS structure due to operational complexity.
  3. The incident included high-risk or extended operations such as working fires, hazardous materials responses, technical rescues, or other specialized events.
  4. Tactical or communication issues affected operational effectiveness, or incident objectives were not fully achieved as intended.
  5. The incident was unusual, high-profile, sensitive, or outside the organization's typical response patterns.
  6. The Incident Commander or supervisory leadership determines that the event provides valuable learning or improvement opportunities.
- B. When a post-incident analysis or debriefing is held, the following areas should be reviewed as appropriate to the incident:
1. Personnel and public safety during the incident,
  2. Information management,
  3. Media relations
  4. Interagency cooperation,
  5. Effectiveness of control techniques,
  6. Performance of emergency personnel in managing the incident,
  7. Evacuation, sheltering, and public warning processes,
  8. Role and effectiveness of technical advisors, and on-scene assistance,
  9. Overall functioning of the Incident Command System (ICS).

### VIII. READINESS

- A. 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.