

OGDEN CITY POLICE

Office of the Chief

Policy No: 06

Subject Incident Command	Effective Date February 2018
Department Police	Replaces Policy Dated March, 1996
Division All Police Personnel	Review Date February 2024
Authorized Signature 	

NOTE: This rule or regulation is for internal use only and does not enlarge an officer's civil or criminal liability in any way. It should not be construed as the creation of a higher standard of safety or care in an evidentiary sense, with respect to third party claims. Violations of this directive, if proven, can only form the basis of a complaint by this agency, and then only in a non-judicial administrative setting.

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish the process of utilizing the Incident Command System within the police department.

II. POLICY

The Ogden Police Department recognizes the Incident Command System as being a valuable and legitimate method for managing major incidents. The department also recognizes that federal laws mandate the use of the Incident Command System in certain incidents that would involve the department, should they occur within our jurisdiction. The department also recognizes that the other departments within the city that may be involved in certain types of incidents, such as Fire and Public Works, train their personnel in the use of the Incident Command System. For these reasons, and to allow for an organized and orderly department response to major incidents, it is the policy of the department to train and use the Incident Command System.

III. PROCEDURE

CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE

The first responding police supervisor will establish Incident Command at all critical incidents where the police department has primary command

responsibility, as per the ICS Procedures Manual. Subsequent ranking officers may "bump up" the command upon arrival at the scene, however, it must be done formally as per the ICS Procedures Manual.

Critical incidents are defined as follows:

1. Any hostage situation, barricade situation, sniper situation, high-risk apprehension, or high-risk warrant service, as defined in the department SWAT policy. When one of these critical incidents occurs, the first responding supervisor will contact the duty lieutenant who will immediately activate the SWAT Team. It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to then take action to attempt to stabilize and control the incident while waiting for the SWAT Team to arrive. Since a SWAT call out will normally take approximately 40 minutes, this allows for the most favorable response to the incident. If the Incident Commander waits for the situation to go "bad" before activating the SWAT Team, too much time will elapse before they get to the scene.
2. Any major crime, particularly those where there will be a response by other public safety agencies, such as the Fire Department, or divisions of the department such as the Detective Division, and where the Ogden Police Department has primary command responsibility. Examples would be homicides, aggravated crimes, riots, missing juveniles where a search is required, or major disturbances within the corporate limits of Ogden.

UNIFIED COMMAND

At critical incidents where the police do not have primary command responsibility, however a police presence is needed, the first responding police supervisor will establish a liaison with the primary command agency. Examples would be major fires, hazardous materials incidents, large-scale injury accidents, or natural disasters. Once the police supervisor has made contact with the Incident Commander, the supervisor will establish a Unified Command as per the ICS Procedures Manual.

COMMAND ACTIVITY

The ICS Procedures Manual governs all command responsibility and activity and will be used as a guide for all police Incident or Unified Commands.

TRAINING

All non-ranking sworn members of the department will receive, at a minimum, two hours of initial or refresher Incident Command System training per year. All sergeants and above ranks will receive, at a minimum, four hours of initial

Incident Command System training or two hours refresher training per year. The Training Bureau will have the responsibility of determining what training qualifies as Incident Command Training and of tracking the Incident Command training for every sworn officer.

MAJOR EVENTS

At the discretion of the Chief of Police or division commanders, a planned incident may be classified as a "major event" and a lieutenant will be assigned as the event commander. The lieutenant will have access to other supervisors, officers, and department resources to properly staff and handle the incident, but the lieutenant is tasked with the planning, managing, and handling of the police phase of the incident. These aspects of the event are not to be delegated elsewhere.