



Policy #  <b>Post Officer Involved Critical Incidents</b>	Related Policies:
<i>This policy is for internal use only and does not enlarge an employee’s civil liability in any way. The policy should not be construed as creating a higher duty of care, in an evidentiary sense, with respect to third party civil claims against employees. A violation of this policy, if proven, can only form the basis of a complaint by this department for non-judicial administrative action in accordance with the laws governing employee discipline.</i>	
Applicable Arkansas Statutes:	
CALEA Standard:	
Date Implemented:	For any formal policy or procedure, that may have derived from this document, Offices should first consult with their labor attorney to ensure it does not contradict statements in the <b>City</b> personnel handbook.

- I. **Purpose:** One of the most critical investigations in any department is that of an officer-involved shooting. These shootings bring media attention; citizen inquiries; liability issues; and, if handled incorrectly, irreparable damage to the department’s reputation and the officer’s well-being. It is widely accepted that officers involved in shootings or other significant critical incidents require immediate support.
- II. **Policy:** The policy of this department is to provide the services, to prepare and respond to the health and well-being of law enforcement personnel following an officer-involved shooting or critical incident.
- III. **Training:** The **department** shall provide training to all personnel in both normal and problematic posttraumatic reactions and appropriate ways to respond to employees who have been involved in a traumatic incident. Training should include what to expect personally (including the effect on family members), professionally, Officially, and legally after a shooting or other significant use-of-force incidents. Such training may occur as part of the initial academy training and/or as part of the Office’s ongoing in-service training program. The training material should be made widely available to personnel to use as reference material in the event they become involved in a deadly force or other critical incident.
- IV. **First Aid:** Immediately after an officer-involved shooting or other critical incident, involved personnel should be provided physical and psychological first aid (e.g., emotional support, reassurance to involved personnel, assignment of a companion officer to any officer who is directly involved in a shooting and is separated from others pending

investigative procedures). This support should be focused on calming physical and emotional stress and restoring and/or reinforcing the officers' sense of safety.

**V. Involved Officers:** Officers who did not fire their weapons are often overlooked in the aftermath of a shooting event, be mindful that "involved officers" may include not only those who fired their weapon, but also officers who were at the scene and either did not, or could not, fire their weapon. Such officers are often strongly impacted. It is possible that similar reactions by such officers may also take place following other critical incidents.

## **VI. Peer Support:**

- A.** After providing needed public safety information, officers who fired a weapon or were directly involved in a critical incident should be encouraged to step immediately away from the scene and be transported to a safe and supportive environment by a trusted peer or supervisor.
- B.** To ensure officers are not isolated once transported from the scene, whenever possible the supervisor will ensure there is a companion officer of the officer's choice, a chaplain, or a supportive peer available. Often the best support person is a fellow officer who is trained in peer support or has previously gone through an officer-involved shooting, who can be assigned to the officer immediately following the incident.
- C.** If officers have an immediate need to talk about the incident, they should be encouraged to do so solely with individuals with whom they have privileged communication (i.e., attorney, chaplain, licensed mental health professional.)
- D.** Talking with trained peers who have had similar experiences can be quite helpful for officers involved in deadly force and other critical incidents. Peer support officers will respond as soon as practical to provide support and psychological first aid.
  - a.** Trained peer support personnel may also be an asset by participating in post-incident group interventions in conjunction with a mental health professional trained and experienced in working with law enforcement.
  - b.** Family members of officers involved in shootings may also benefit from contact with a trained mental health professional and/or peer support, particularly from the family members of those who have previously been involved in shootings or other life-threatening events.
  - c.** Only peer support team members who have received specialized training in crisis intervention and the rules of confidentiality promulgated by the department will be utilized. Peer support should only be ancillary to intervention by a mental health professional trained and experienced in law enforcement and officer-involved shootings or other critical incidents and should never take its place.

## **VII. The Weapon:**

- A.** Following a shooting incident, officers often feel vulnerable if unarmed. When an officer's firearm has been taken as evidence or simply pursuant to official policy, a replacement weapon should be immediately provided as a sign of support, confidence, and trust unless there is an articulable basis for deviating from this procedure.

- B. Officers should be kept informed of when their weapon is likely to be returned. Care should be taken to process and collect evidence from the officer as soon as practicable to provide an opportunity to change into civilian clothing.

#### **VIII. Family/Loved ones of the Officer:**

- A. Officers involved in a shooting or other critical incident should be provided with the opportunity and encouraged to personally contact their family members as soon as possible after the incident (e.g., by cell phone while being transported from the scene). Timely personal contact may reduce the likelihood of loved ones receiving incomplete or misleading information from the media or other forms of rapid electronic communications.
- B. It is prudent that no contact be made with family members before the officers have had this opportunity. Officers should be instructed to limit information to their well-being and not the facts of the incident. If it is not feasible to call themselves, then individuals who preferably know the families, or have been previously chosen by the officers or have notification training, or are designated by the department, should call as soon as possible.
- C. Offers to call other support people such as friends, family members, chaplains, qualified mental health professionals, and so on, should be made to ensure that the family members have their support system mobilized.
- D. Family members who wish to be with injured officers should be offered transportation in lieu of driving themselves. Officers not involved in the incident, but on duty at the time of the incident, should be allowed, as time permits, to contact their families and advise them that a shooting or other critical incident has occurred, but that they were not involved (or injured).

#### **IX. Partnerships:**

- A. This department will establish a working relationship with one or more qualified, licensed mental health professionals experienced in the law enforcement culture as well as in the provision of post-shooting or other critical incident interventions. The department should notify this mental health resource as soon as possible following an officer involved shooting or other critical incident, so that an appropriate intervention can be facilitated in a timely fashion.
- B. This department will develop a roster, with timely updates, containing the names and contact numbers of family members and significant others whom such personnel would like to have notified in the event that they are injured on duty and are unable to contact them personally. Officers should also identify two or three fellow officers, in order of preference, whom they would like to have contact their family or significant other when feasible if they are unable to personally make contact after a shooting or comparable critical event.
- C. This department will take steps to help prevent this information from being viewed by unauthorized personnel. While it is preferable to have contact made by an officer who is known to family members, this may not be feasible. The department will ensure that contacts with family and significant others is made by personnel trained to make such notifications.

## X. The Investigation:

- A. The investigative process and concerns over legal and administrative consequences are often a stressful part of an officer-involved shooting or other critical incident for involved personnel. The first few hours after a shooting or other critical incident is a potentially emotional and confusing time so officers may wish to consult their union and legal counsel. Whenever possible, officers should be educated on the protocol of the investigation as well as any potential actions by the media, grand jury, or review board prior to any formal investigative interviews. It is equally important that, over time, officers be made aware of the progress of the investigation in a timely fashion.
- B. Significant use-of-force investigations are complex events and may involve an array of law enforcement and other government agencies. Continued communication among all parties throughout the course of an investigation protects involved officers by mitigating misunderstandings and conflict among the different interests and concerns. While investigations are pending, supervisors should maintain regular contact with officers and keep them apprised of any pertinent developments.

## XI. Administration:

- A. Shootings and other critical incidents can result in heightened physical and emotional reactions for the participants that require a brief respite from work to marshal natural coping skills and manage the emotional impact of the incident prior to a return to duty.
- B. For those officers directly involved in a death or serious injury to another person, a minimum of three (3) days leave, using either administrative leave or regular days off, will be granted.
- C. Personnel who were present at the scene but, for example, did not discharge their weapons may in some cases, be placed on administrative leave.
- D. Administrative leave is a routine procedure and not a disciplinary suspension.
- E. While officers may be asked to provide pertinent information soon after a shooting to aid the initial investigative process, whenever feasible, officers will have some recovery time before providing a full formal statement. Depending on the nature of the incident, and the emotional and physical status of the officers, this can range from a few hours to several days.

## XII. Critical Incident Intervention:

- A. Post-shooting and other critical incident interventions should be conducted only by licensed mental health professionals trained and experienced in working with law enforcement personnel and familiar with officer-involved shootings and other critical incidents.
- B. Officers are required to participate in one individual post-shooting (or other critical incident) intervention with a qualified mental health professional so they can, at a minimum, be provided with basic education and coping skills to better manage their reactions. **It is not mandatory for them to discuss the event with the mental health professional.**

**XIII. Media:** Due to the overwhelming presence of social media, involved officers should be reminded of the risks to their presence on social media, as there may be negative comments/postings/blogs. They should further be reminded that viewing media and/or

community negativity through television and web-based postings may complicate post-incident thoughts and emotions.