

Dacono Police Department

Policy Manual

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONAL PHILOSOPHIES:

General Operating Philosophy:

The organizational philosophy of the Dacono Police Department is that we are an integral component of the City Government of the City of Dacono and that our primary responsibility is to provide professional police services to the citizens of our community. In furtherance of this philosophy, our Department reflects an attitude of shared Department responsibility with all members for the effective and efficient operation of our organization. While our organizational structure is hierarchical in nature, it is incumbent upon each of us to participate in this process in a spirit of teamwork and group effort. Members are encouraged to make realistic recommendations that may lead to an improvement either in the delivery of law enforcement and related services or in the use of Department resources. To this end, a work environment that is pleasant and one that encourages reasonable risk-taking is desirable. While change just for change sake is rarely effective, change with a purpose not only improves efficiency but reflects on the Department in a positive way. With our rapidly changing society, it is imperative that our organization takes a proactive approach to needed change and become an agent of change, rather than a passive participant in or a barrier to the change process.

Philosophy Regarding Diversity:

Inherent in the Department's organizational philosophy is that we understand and embrace the value of human diversity in our community and in our organization, as well as in society as a whole. This includes sensitivity to the values and of different and varied cultural backgrounds of not only those persons who live in our community, but also of those persons who visit our community. Fundamental to this philosophy is the belief that we will respect the dignity and rights of the individual person and that we will treat all people in a fair and equitable manner without regard to race, nationality, religion, age, gender, sexual orientation and/or economic status. We will not tolerate discrimination in any form by any person against a fellow human being.

Philosophy Regarding our Members:

The Department has a responsibility to provide all members with the best possible training, guidance and equipment whereby we can be successful in performing our assigned duties. Management/supervision must be administered fairly and consistently and should encourage autonomy among members of our Department. We, as members of the Department, have an obligation to strive for excellence in our work, thereby setting the best example possible. This organizational philosophy should result in each of us sharing in the success or failure of Department activities.

Philosophy Regarding Community Policing (CACP 140.1, CACP 140.2):

The Dacono Police Department is committed to a community-oriented policing/problem solving (COPPS) philosophy. COPPS, as practiced by the Dacono Police Department, is a value driven policing philosophy that, at its core, embraces a partnership between our community and the

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Police Department. Our COPPS philosophy is based upon what we call a value based policing philosophy that involves every member of the organization. Our goals in relationship to this philosophy include: To promote safe, secure neighborhoods that are free of crime and/or the fear of crime, absent of blight that breeds crime; To promote citizen involvement in partnership with us to resolve those problems and conflicts which adversely affect the quality of life of our community; and to enhance communication between the citizens of our community, our Department and our local government in general. As part of this organizational philosophy, we have an organizational culture that encompasses the following: The Dacono Police Department is a service organization with our primary function of providing public safety related services that meets the needs and/or desires of our community; The Dacono Police Department considers itself as an integral part of the community of Dacono; Our community has a legitimate and fundamental obligation to be involved in policing our City; We form true partnerships with the community's various stakeholders in order to provide a better quality of life for those who live, work and/or visit our community. Our operations are strategic based anticipating and solving problems before they erupt into major issues, rather than solely relying on a traditional command and control style that is simply based upon reacting and confronting individual incidents.

DEPARTMENT GOALS Our Department recognizes that an attitude of shared citizenship responsibility, mutual respect, and cooperation between the community and us is the key to effective law enforcement. We further recognize that community institutions are key partners with the Department in the creation of a safe, secure community. Community support for law enforcement is gained by a Department that works to satisfy the needs of the community it serves and performs in a way that builds confidence and reflects the general value system of the constituents served. The members of the Dacono Police Department will conduct themselves in a manner that strives to gain and keep the trust of the residents of the City of Dacono and the public at large.

ORGANIZATIONAL VALUES We of the Dacono Police Department recognize our contribution to the quality of life and safe environment in our community through the provision of professional law enforcement services. We will meet the challenge of providing these services by basing our thoughts and actions on a recognized set of values that operate within the organization. We see these values, not as the dictate of one individual or group, but as a set of shared common beliefs that contribute to the success of the Department. This structure of beliefs, these shared values, provide a common cause for all members of the Department. From these values we derive our procedure and action policies; therefore, faithful adherence to these beliefs by all personnel is paramount. Therefore, we believe that the overall success of our organization as well as its individual members is achieved through our commitment to the following values:

Service to our Community - We value the opportunity to provide service in a manner that is fair, courteous, responsive, and effective. An attitude of respect for, and the protection of, the worth, dignity and rights of all we serve is the foundation of our Department. We are committed to working to improve the quality of life for our community.

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Integrity - We value candor shared in a respectful manner, honesty and ethical behavior in the members of our Department. We are committed to uphold our positions of trust by maintaining the highest ethical standards as set forth in the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics.

Professionalism - We value the spirit of professionalism, having a clear sense of commitment, perspective and direction. It is developed by creating an environment that encourages teamwork, innovation and constant evaluation of ourselves. The professional attitude is dedicated to quality, timeliness, and excellence in our service to our community.

Responsibility/Accountability - We have the need for the efficient use of our resources and openness of our Department by communication with our citizens. We will make maximum effective use of our resources and demonstrate fiscal responsibility. We will hold ourselves accountable for our actions, be willing to admit our mistakes and ensure that our behavior earns the support and trust of all segments of our community.

INNOVATION We value the need for a proactive organization with a bias for action and which supports reasonable risk taking. We will strive to identify and address potential issues rather than reacting to their emergence. We will strive to recognize and take advantage of any opportunity that arises that will allow us to provide a more effective and/or efficient level of service to our community. We also accept that innovators have their share of failures.

PRINCIPLES OF LEADERSHIP Leadership is an essential element in the effective and efficient operation of an organization. Quality leadership must be based upon principles that reflect and support the mission, goals and values of an organization. Therefore, the Dacono Police Department subscribes to the following principles as those that constitute its leadership philosophy: Believe in, foster, and support teamwork. Be committed to the problem-solving process; use it and let data and experience, not emotions, drive decisions. When appropriate, seek members input when making key decisions. Believe that the best way to improve the quality of work or service is to ask and listen to the members who are doing the work. Strive to develop mutual respect and trust among members. While we cannot please everyone all of the time, we shall make an effort to foster a customer orientation and focus toward members and citizens. Demand universal accountability. Improve systems and examine processes first before assigning blame. Encourage creativity through reasonable risk-taking and be tolerant of honest mistakes. Be a facilitator and coach. Develop an open atmosphere that encourages providing and accepting feedback. With teamwork, develop agreed upon goals and a plan to achieve them.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT CODE OF ETHICS

As a law enforcement officer, my fundamental duty is to serve the community; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation and the peaceful against abuse or disorder; and to respect the constitutional rights of all.

I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all and will behave in a manner that does not bring discredit to me or to my agency. I will maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed both in my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the law and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, political beliefs, aspirations, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or abuse and never accepting gratuities.

I recognize the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of police service. I will never engage in acts of corruption or bribery, nor will I condone such acts by other police officers. I will cooperate with all legally authorized agencies and their representatives in the pursuit of justice.

I know that I alone am responsible for my own standard of professional performance and will take every reasonable opportunity to enhance and improve my level of knowledge and competence.

I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession . . . law enforcement.

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Chapter 1 - Law Enforcement Role and Authority

Law Enforcement Authority

100.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to affirm the authority of the members of the Dacono Police Department to perform their functions based on established legal authority.

100.1.1 ABUSE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY

Public trust in law enforcement is essential to the efficient function of any law enforcement agency. When Police Officers abuse their authority or act in an overly officious manner towards citizens of the community and the general public, those actions deteriorate the trust of the public and therefore deteriorate the efficient operations of the police department. At no time will blatant abuse of authority by a member the Dacono Police Department be tolerated. Reports of this kind of behavior will be thoroughly investigated and if determined valid, appropriate action will be undertaken to correct the problem.

100.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Dacono Police Department to limit its members to only exercise the authority granted to them by law.

While this department recognizes the power of peace officers to make arrests and take other enforcement action, officers are encouraged to use sound discretion in the enforcement of the law. This department does not tolerate abuse of law enforcement authority.

100.3 PEACE OFFICER AUTHORITY

Certified members shall be considered peace officers pursuant to CRS § 16-2.5-101 through CRS § 16-2.5-148 and CRS § 24-7.5-103.

100.3.1 ARREST AUTHORITY WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE DACONO POLICE DEPARTMENT

The arrest authority within the jurisdiction of the Dacono Police Department includes (CRS § 16-3-102):

- (a) In compliance with an arrest warrant.
- (b) When any crime is being, or has been, committed in a peace officer's presence.
- (c) When there is probable cause to believe that an offense was committed by the person to be arrested.

100.3.2 ARREST AUTHORITY OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF THE DACONO POLICE DEPARTMENT

The arrest authority of officers outside the jurisdiction of the Dacono Police Department includes:

- (a) When a felony or misdemeanor is committed in the officer's presence in another jurisdiction in the state of Colorado, the local law enforcement agency is notified of the arrest and the arrestee is transferred to that agency (CRS § 16-3-110).

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- (b) When the officer is in fresh pursuit from within the jurisdiction of the Dacono Police Department and any of the following conditions exist (CRS § 16-3-106):
 - 1. An arrest warrant has been issued for the person or the officer knows that such warrant has been issued for the person.
 - 2. An offense was committed in the officer's presence.
 - 3. The officer has probable cause to believe that the person committed an offense.
- (c) When officers are accompanied by law enforcement officers who have the authority to make an arrest in that jurisdiction, are present at the scene of the arrest and participate in the arrest process (CRS § 16-3-202).
- (d) When another agency has requested temporary assistance during a state of emergency (CRS § 29-5-104).

An officer making an arrest under this subsection shall, as soon as practicable after making the arrest, notify the agency having jurisdiction where the arrest was made (CRS § 16-3-110).

100.4 INTERSTATE PEACE OFFICER POWERS

Peace officer powers may be extended within other states:

- (a) As applicable under interstate compacts and memorandums of understanding in compliance with the laws of each state (CRS § 24-60-101; CRS § 29-1-206).
- (b) When an officer enters Arizona, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma or Utah in fresh pursuit of a felony subject (ARS § 13-3832; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-416; NMSA § 31-2-1 (New Mexico); 22 O.S. § 221; Utah Code 77-9-1).
- (c) When an officer enters Kansas in fresh pursuit of a subject who committed any offense (K.S.A. § 22-2404).
- (d) When an interstate compact exists with the state of Wyoming that permits an officer to pursue and arrest an offender who has fled Colorado (Wyo. Stat. § 7-3-103).

Whenever an officer makes an arrest in another state, the officer shall take the offender to a magistrate in the county where the arrest occurred as soon as practicable (ARS § 13-3833; K.S.A. § 22-2404; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-417; NMSA § 31-2-2 (New Mexico); 22 O.S. § 222; Utah Code 77-9-2).

100.5 FEDERAL RESERVATIONS

Peace officer powers extend to Indian reservations pursuant to 18 USC § 1152, except in the following circumstances:

- (a) A crime was committed by an Indian against the person or property of another Indian.
- (b) An Indian who committed an offense has been punished by the local law of the tribe.
- (c) An Indian tribe has been granted exclusive jurisdiction by stipulation of a treaty.

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An officer of the Dacono Police Department has exclusive jurisdiction over a crime committed on Indian reservations by a non-Indian against another non-Indian absent treaty provisions to the contrary.

100.6 CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

All members shall observe and comply with every person's clearly established rights under the United States and Colorado Constitutions.

Chief Executive Officer

101.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Colorado Peace Officer Standards and Training Board (POST) has mandated that all certified peace officers employed within the State of Colorado shall be certified by POST (CRS § 16-2.5-102).

101.1.1 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER REQUIREMENTS

Any chief executive officer of this department shall be certified by POST (CRS § 16-2.5-102). An out-of-state candidate for Chief of Police may be appointed provided the candidate qualifies for and is granted a provisional certificate prior to appointment (CRS § 24-31-308).

101.1.2 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER REQUIREMENTS

Any chief executive officer elected or appointed to the office of Sheriff for the first time shall, as a condition of continued employment, complete the course of training prescribed by POST and obtain the Basic Certificate by POST within one year of taking office, unless POST grants a written extension of not greater than one year (CRS § 30-10-501.6 (1)).

Oath of Office

102.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that oaths, when appropriate, are administered to department members.

102.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Dacono Police Department that, when appropriate, department members affirm the oath of their office as an expression of commitment to the constitutional rights of those served by the Department and the dedication of its members to their duties.

102.3 OATH OF OFFICE

All department members, when appropriate, shall take and subscribe to the oaths or affirmations applicable to their positions. Prior to assuming the duties of a peace officer, certified members shall be required to affirm the oath of office expressing commitment and intent to respect constitutional rights in discharging the duties of a law enforcement officer (Colorado Constitution Article XII Section 8).

If a member is opposed to taking an oath, he/she shall be permitted to substitute the word "affirm" for the word "swear," and the words "so help me God" may be substituted with "under the pains and penalties of perjury."

102.3.1 CANON OF ETHICS

All Dacono Police Department officers shall be required to abide by a code or canon of ethics as adopted by the Department.

102.4 MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

The oath of office shall be filed in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

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103.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The manual of the Dacono Police Department is hereby established and shall be referred to as the Policy Manual or the manual. The manual is a statement of the current policies, rules and guidelines of this department. All members are to conform to the provisions of this manual.

All prior and existing manuals, orders and regulations that are in conflict with this manual are rescinded, except to the extent that portions of existing manuals, procedures, orders and other regulations that have not been included herein shall remain in effect, provided that they do not conflict with the provisions of this manual.

103.2 POLICY

Except where otherwise expressly stated, the provisions of this manual shall be considered as guidelines. It is recognized that the work of law enforcement is not always predictable and circumstances may arise which warrant departure from these guidelines. It is the intent of this manual to be viewed from an objective standard, taking into consideration the sound discretion entrusted to members of this department under the circumstances reasonably available at the time of any incident.

103.2.1 DISCLAIMER

The provisions contained in the Policy Manual are not intended to create an employment contract nor any employment rights or entitlements. The policies contained within this manual are for the internal use of the Dacono Police Department and shall not be construed to create a higher standard or duty of care for civil or criminal liability against the City, its officials or members. Violations of any provision of any policy contained within this manual shall only form the basis for department administrative action, training or discipline. The Dacono Police Department reserves the right to revise any policy content, in whole or in part.

103.3 AUTHORITY

The Chief of Police shall be considered the ultimate authority for the content and adoption of the provisions of this manual and shall ensure compliance with all applicable federal, state and local laws. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee is authorized to issue Interim Directives, which shall modify those provisions of the manual to which they pertain. Interim Directives shall remain in effect until such time as they may be permanently incorporated into the manual.

103.4 DEFINITIONS

The following words and terms shall have these assigned meanings throughout the Policy Manual, unless it is apparent from the content that they have a different meaning:

Adult - Any person 18 years of age or older.

CCR - Code of Colorado Regulations.

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CFR - Code of Federal Regulations.

City - The City of Dacono.

Civilian - Employees and volunteers who are not certified law enforcement officers.

Department/DPD - The Dacono Police Department.

DMV - The Colorado Department of Revenue Division of Motor Vehicles.

Employee/personnel - Any person employed by the Department.

Juvenile - Any person under the age of 18 years.

Manual - The Dacono Police Department Policy Manual.

May - Indicates a permissive, discretionary or conditional action.

Member - Any person employed or appointed by the Dacono Police Department, including:

- Full- and part-time employees
- Licensed, certified peace officers
- Reserve, auxiliary officers
- Civilian employees
- Volunteers.

Officer - Those employees, regardless of rank, who are POST-certified employees of the Dacono Police Department.

On-duty - A member's status during the period when he/she is actually engaged in the performance of his/her assigned duties.

Order - A written or verbal instruction issued by a superior.

Peace officer - An employee who is required to be certified by POST pursuant to CRS § 16-2.5-101 et seq. The term includes certified full-time and reserve peace officers who perform the duties of a peace officer.

Rank - The title of the classification held by an officer.

Shall or will - Indicates a mandatory action.

Should - Indicates a generally required or expected action, absent a rational basis for failing to conform.

Supervisor - A person in a position of authority that may include responsibility for hiring, transfer, suspension, promotion, discharge, assignment, reward or discipline of other department members, directing the work of other members or having the authority to adjust grievances. The supervisory exercise of authority may not be merely routine or clerical in nature but requires the use of independent judgment.

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The term "supervisor" may also include any person (e.g., officer-in-charge, lead or senior worker) given responsibility for the direction of the work of others without regard to a formal job title, rank or compensation.

When there is only one department member on-duty, that person may also be the supervisor, except when circumstances reasonably require the notification or involvement of the member's off-duty supervisor or an on-call supervisor.

USC - United States Code.

103.5 ISSUING THE POLICY MANUAL

An electronic version of the Policy Manual will be made available to all members on the department network for viewing and printing. No changes shall be made to the manual without authorization from the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

Each member shall acknowledge that he/she has been provided access to, and has had the opportunity to review the Policy Manual and Interim Directives. Members shall seek clarification as needed from an appropriate supervisor for any provisions that they do not fully understand.

103.6 PERIODIC REVIEW OF THE POLICY MANUAL

The Chief of Police will ensure that the Policy Manual is periodically reviewed and updated as necessary.

103.7 REVISIONS TO POLICIES

All revisions to the Policy Manual will be provided to each member on or before the date the policy becomes effective. Each member will be required to acknowledge that he/she has reviewed the revisions and shall seek clarification from an appropriate supervisor as needed.

Members are responsible for keeping abreast of all Policy Manual revisions.

Each Sergeant will ensure that members under his/her command are aware of any Policy Manual revision.

All department members suggesting revision of the contents of the Policy Manual shall forward their written suggestions to their Sergeants, who will consider the recommendations and forward them to the command staff as appropriate.

Chapter 2 - Organization and Administration

Organizational Structure and Responsibility

200.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The organizational structure of the Department is designed to create an efficient means to accomplish the mission and goals and to provide for the best possible service to the public.

200.2 DIVISIONS

The Chief of Police is responsible for administering and managing the Dacono Police Department. There are three divisions in the Police Department:

- Administration Division
- Patrol Division
- Investigations Division

200.2.1 ADMINISTRATION

Administration is overseen by the Chief of Police and it is the primary responsibility of Administration to provide general management, direction and control including management of the Police Administrative Assistant/Municipal Court Position, the Community Resource Officer Position, the Sergeant positions and all other functions that relate to the administration of the Dacono Police Department.

200.2.2 OPERATIONS

Patrol consists of two teams each with an assigned Sergeant responsible for the general supervision of officers assigned of that specific team. The teams are designated as Team A and Team B.

200.2.3 INVESTIGATIONS

The Detective assigned to Investigations is under the direct supervision of the Chief of Police or his or her designee, whose primary responsibility is to provide general management, direction and control for Investigations.

200.3 COMMAND PROTOCOL

200.3.1 SUCCESSION OF COMMAND

The Chief of Police exercises command over all personnel in the Department. During planned absences the Chief of Police will designate a Sergeant to act in the place of the Chief of Police.

Except when designated as above, the order of command authority in the absence or unavailability of the Chief of Police is as follows:

- (a) Patrol Sergeants
- (b) Senior On Duty Officer

Organizational Structure and Responsibility

200.3.2 UNITY OF COMMAND

The principles of unity of command ensure efficient supervision and control within the Department. Generally, each employee shall be accountable to one supervisor at any time for a given assignment or responsibility. Except where specifically delegated authority may exist by policy or special assignment (e.g., canine, SWAT), any supervisor may temporarily direct any subordinate if an operational necessity exists.

200.3.3 ORDERS

Members shall respond to and make a good faith and reasonable effort to comply with lawful orders of superior officers and other proper authority.

200.3.4 UNLAWFUL AND CONFLICTING ORDERS

No member is required to obey any order that outwardly appears to be in direct conflict with any federal law, state law or local ordinance. If the legality of an order is in doubt, the affected member shall ask the issuing supervisor to clarify the order or confer with a higher authority. Responsibility for refusal to obey rests with the member, who shall subsequently be required to justify the refusal.

Unless it would jeopardize the safety of any individual, members who are presented with an order that is in conflict with a previous order, department policy or other directive, shall respectfully inform the issuing supervisor of the conflict. The issuing supervisor is responsible for either resolving the conflict or clarifying that the order is intended to countermand the previous order or directive, in which case the member is obliged to comply. Members who are compelled to follow a conflicting order after having given the issuing supervisor the opportunity to correct the conflict are not held accountable for disobedience of the order or directive that was initially issued.

The person countermanding the original order shall notify, in writing, the person issuing the original order, indicating the action taken and the reason.

Interim Directive and Special Orders

201.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Interim Directives and Special Orders establish interdepartmental communication that may be used by the Chief of Police or his or her designee to make immediate changes to policy and procedure. Interim Directives will immediately modify or change and supersede sections of this manual to which they pertain.

201.1.1 INTERIM DIRECTIVE PROTOCOL

Interim Directives will be incorporated into the manual, as required upon approval of the staff. Interim Directives will modify existing policies or create a new policy as appropriate and will be rescinded upon incorporation into the manual.

All existing Interim Directives have now been incorporated in the updated Policy Manual as of the revision date listed below.

Any Interim Directives issued after publication of the manual shall be numbered consecutively starting with the last two digits of the year, followed by the number "01." For example, 11-01 signifies the first Interim Directive for the year 2011.

201.1.2 SPECIAL ORDERS PROTOCOL

Special Orders establish a temporary policy or procedure on a given subject for a specific length of time. Special Orders are issued to the organization as a whole, to a division, to a unit or to an individual. Special Orders become inoperative with the passing of the incident or situation that caused the order to be issued.

201.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

201.2.1 CHIEF OF POLICE

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall issue all Interim Directives and Special Orders.

201.3 ACCEPTANCE OF INTERIM DIRECTIVE

All employees are required to read and obtain any necessary clarification of all Interim Directives. All employees are required to acknowledge in writing the receipt and review of any new Interim Directive. Signed acknowledgement forms and/or e-mail receipts showing an employee's acknowledgement will be maintained by the Sergeant.

Electronic Mail

202.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the proper use and application of the electronic mail (email) system provided by the Department. Email is a communication tool available to employees to enhance efficiency in the performance of job duties. It is to be used in accordance with generally accepted business practices and current law. Messages transmitted over the email system must only be those that involve official business activities or that contain information essential to employees for the accomplishment of business-related tasks and/or communications directly related to the business, administration or practices of the Department.

202.2 EMAIL RIGHT OF PRIVACY

All email messages, including attachments, transmitted over the department networks or through a web browser accessing the department system are considered department records and therefore are the property of the Department. The Department reserves the right to access, audit and disclose for any lawful reason, all messages, including attachments, transmitted or received through its email system or placed into its storage.

The email system is not a confidential system and therefore is not appropriate for confidential communications. If a communication must be confidential, an alternate method to communicate the message should be used. Employees using the department email system shall have no expectation of privacy concerning communications transmitted over the system.

Employees should not use personal accounts to exchange email or other information that is related to the official business of the Department.

202.3 RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF EMAIL

Sending derogatory, defamatory, obscene, disrespectful, sexually suggestive, harassing or any other inappropriate messages on the email system is prohibited and may result in discipline.

Email messages addressed to the entire department are only to be used for official business-related items that are of particular interest to all users. All email is subject to review and scrutiny with regard to appropriate content or violation of any prohibitions. In the event that a user has questions about sending a particular email communication, the user should seek prior approval from the Chief of Police or a Sergeant. Personal advertisements or announcements are not permitted.

It is a violation of this policy to transmit a message under another user's name or email address or to use the password of another to log into the system. Users are required to log off the network or secure the workstation when the computer is unattended. This added security measure would minimize the misuse of an individual's email, name and/or password.

Administrative Communications

203.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Administrative communications of this department are governed by the following policies.

203.2 DEPARTMENT E-MAIL OR DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUMS

Department E-Mail or Department Memorandums may be issued periodically by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee to announce and document all promotions, transfers, hiring of new personnel, separations, individual and group awards and commendations or other changes in status.

203.3 CORRESPONDENCE

To ensure that the letterhead and name of the Department are not misused, all official external correspondence shall be on Department letterhead. All Department letterhead shall bear the signature element of the Chief of Police. Official correspondence and use of letterhead requires approval of a supervisor. Department letterhead may not be used for personal purposes.

Internal correspondence should use appropriate memorandum forms. These may be from line employee to employee, supervisor to employee or any combination of employees.

203.4 SURVEYS

All surveys made in the name of the Department shall be authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee or a Sergeant.

203.5 OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

Interim Directives and other communications necessary to ensure the effective operation of the Department shall be issued by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee or Sergeants.

Retiree Concealed Firearms

204.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the issuance, denial, suspension or revocation of Dacono Police Department identification cards under the Law Enforcement Officers' Safety Act (LEOSA) and Colorado law (18 USC § 926C).

204.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Dacono Police Department to provide identification cards to qualified former or retired officers as provided in this policy.

204.3 LEOSA

The Chief of Police should issue an identification card for LEOSA purposes to any qualified former officer of this department who (18 USC § 926C(c)):

- (a) Separated from service in good standing from this department as officer.
- (b) Before such separation, had regular employment as a law enforcement officer for an aggregate of 10 years or more or, if employed as a law enforcement officer for less than 10 years, separated from service after completing any applicable probationary period due to a service-connected disability as determined by this department.
- (c) Has not been disqualified for reasons related to mental health.
- (d) Has not entered into an agreement with this department where the officer acknowledges that he/she is not qualified to receive a firearm qualification certificate for reasons related to mental health.
- (e) Is not prohibited by federal law from receiving or possessing a firearm.

204.3.1 LEOSA IDENTIFICATION CARD FORMAT

The LEOSA identification card should contain a photograph of the former officer and identify him/her as having been employed as an officer.

If the Dacono Police Department qualifies the former officer, the LEOSA identification card or separate certification should indicate the date the former officer was tested or otherwise found by the Department to meet the active duty standards for qualification to carry a firearm.

204.3.2 AUTHORIZATION

Any qualified former law enforcement officer, including a former officer of this department, may carry a concealed firearm under 18 USC § 926C when he/she is:

- (a) Is in possession of photographic identification that identifies him/her as having been employed as a law enforcement officer and one of the following:
 1. An indication from the person's former law enforcement agency that he/she has, within the past year, been tested or otherwise found by the law enforcement agency

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to meet agency-established active duty standards for qualification in firearms training to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm.

2. A certification, issued by either the state in which the person resides or by a certified firearms instructor who is qualified to conduct a firearms qualification test for active duty law enforcement officers within that state, indicating that the person has, within the past year, been tested or otherwise found to meet the standards established by the state or, if not applicable, the standards of any agency in that state.
 - (b) Not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance.
 - (c) Not prohibited by federal law from receiving a firearm.
 - (d) Not in a location prohibited by Colorado law or by a private person or entity on his/her property if such prohibition is permitted by Colorado law.

204.4 DENIAL, SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION

A LEOSA identification card may be denied or revoked upon a showing of good cause as determined by the Department. In the event that an identification card is denied, suspended or revoked, the former officer may request a review by the Chief of Police. The decision of the Chief of Police is final.

The former officer shall be provided a written statement setting forth the reason for a denial or revocation (CRS § 24-33.5-112; CRS § 30-10-524; CRS § 31-30-106; CRS § 23-5-142).

204.5 FIREARM QUALIFICATIONS

The Range Instructor may provide former officers from this department an opportunity to qualify. Written evidence of the qualification and the weapons used will be provided and will contain the date of the qualification. The Range Instructor will maintain a record of the qualifications and weapons used.

Training Policy

205.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

It is the policy of this department to administer a training program that will meet the standards of federal, state, local and POST training requirements. It is a priority of this department to provide continuing education and training for the professional growth and progressive development of its personnel. By doing so, the Department will ensure its personnel possess the knowledge and skills necessary to provide a professional level of service that meets the needs of the public.

205.1.1 PRE-APPOINTMENT TRAINING

This department requires all candidates for employment as officers to complete an approved Colorado basic academy pursuant to CRS § 24-31-305 before performing duties of a certified peace officer, as defined by CRS § 16-2.5-102. Officers may alternatively obtain a provisional certificate prior to appointment or otherwise meet the training and certification standards within the parameters, extensions and exceptions set by POST (CRS § 24-31-308 and CRS § 30-10-501.6 (1)).

205.2 PHILOSOPHY

The Department seeks to provide ongoing training and encourages all personnel to participate in advanced training and formal education on a continual basis. Training is provided within the confines of funding, requirements of a given assignment, staffing levels and legal mandates. Whenever reasonably possible, the Department will use courses certified by the Colorado POST Board or other regulatory or nationally recognized entities.

205.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the training program are to:

- (a) Enhance the level of law enforcement service to the public.
- (b) Increase the technical expertise and overall effectiveness of Department personnel.
- (c) Provide for continued professional development of Department personnel.
- (d) Assist in compliance with statutory requirements.

205.4 TRAINING PLAN

It is the responsibility of personnel appointed to oversee and facilitate training to develop, review, update and maintain a training plan and to ensure that mandated basic, in-service and department-required training is completed by all employees. The plan shall include a systematic and detailed method for recording and logging of all training for all personnel. While updates and revisions may be made to any portion of the training plan at any time it is deemed necessary, the personnel appointed to oversee and facilitate training shall review the entire training plan on an annual basis. The plan will include information on curriculum, training material, training facilities, course

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and student scheduling. The plan will address the state-required, minimum-mandated training of certified officers or hiring of civilian employees.

Training listed may be provided in basic training programs. The personnel appointed to oversee and facilitate training is responsible for ensuring members of the Department have been trained as required.

205.4.1 MANDATED TRAINING

(a) Federally mandated training:

1. National Incident Management System (NIMS) training (once depending upon position and rank)

(b) State-mandated training:

1. DNA evidence collection (CRS § 24-31-311) (once)
2. Racial profiling (CRS § 24-31-309) (once)
3. Basic CPR/First aid
4. Eyewitness identification training (CRS § 16-1-109)
5. Annual completion of any additional training required by POST (CRS § 24-31-315)

(c) Department-mandated training:

1. Emergency Operations Plan (supervisors every two years)
2. CPR/First aid refresher (every two years)
3. Emergency Vehicle Operations driving training (all certified employees yearly)
4. Firearms training (all certified employees quarterly)
5. Defensive tactics (all certified employees yearly)
6. (EMDT), impact weapon, chemical weapon or other less-lethal weapon (yearly)
7. Use of force policies (all certified employees review yearly)
8. Search, seizure and arrest (all certified employees yearly)
9. Use of body armor (all certified employees every two years)
10. Ethics (all certified employees every three years)

205.5 TRAINING PROCEDURES

(a) All employees assigned to attend training shall attend as scheduled unless previously excused by their immediate supervisor. Excused absences from mandatory training should be limited to the following:

1. Court appearances

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2. First choice vacation
 3. Sick leave
 4. Physical limitations preventing the employee's participation
 5. Emergency situations
- (b) When an employee is unable to attend mandatory training, that employee shall:
1. Notify his/her supervisor as soon as possible but no later than one hour prior to the start of training.
 2. Document his/her absence in a memorandum to his/her supervisor.
 3. Make arrangements through his/her supervisor and the Training Sergeant to attend the required training on an alternate date.

205.6 DAILY TRAINING BULLETINS

The Lexipol Daily Training Bulletins (DTBs) are contained in a web-accessed system that provides training on the Dacono Police Department Policy Manual and other important topics. Generally, one training bulletin is available for each day of the month. However, the number of DTBs may be adjusted.

Personnel assigned to participate in DTBs shall only use login credentials assigned to them. Personnel should not share their password with others. After each session, employees should log off the system to prevent unauthorized access. The content of the DTBs is copyrighted material and shall not be shared with others outside of the Department.

Employees who are assigned to participate in the DTB program should complete each DTB at the beginning of their shift or as otherwise directed by their supervisor. Employees should not allow uncompleted DTBs to build up over time. Personnel may be required to complete DTBs missed during extended absences (e.g., vacation, medical leave) upon returning to duty. Although the DTB system can be accessed from any Internet active computer, employees shall only take DTBs as part of their on-duty assignment, unless directed otherwise by a supervisor.

Supervisors will be responsible for monitoring the progress of personnel under their command to ensure compliance with this policy.

205.7 TRAINING RECORDS

Personnel appointed to oversee and facilitate training are responsible for the creation, filing and storage of all training records. Training records shall be retained in compliance with the current records retention schedule.

Chapter 3 - General Operations

Use of Force

300.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines on the reasonable use of force. While there is no way to specify the exact amount or type of reasonable force to be applied in any situation, every member of this department is expected to use these guidelines to make such decisions in a professional, impartial and reasonable manner.

300.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Deadly force - Force reasonably anticipated and intended to create a substantial likelihood of causing death or very serious injury.

Force - The application of physical techniques or tactics, chemical agents or weapons to another person. It is not a use of force when a person allows him/herself to be searched, escorted, handcuffed or restrained.

300.2 POLICY

The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Officers must have an understanding of, and true appreciation for, their authority and limitations. This is especially true with respect to overcoming resistance while engaged in the performance of law enforcement duties.

The Department recognizes and respects the value of all human life and dignity without prejudice to anyone. Vesting officers with the authority to use reasonable force and to protect the public welfare requires monitoring, evaluation and a careful balancing of all interests.

300.2.1 DUTY TO INTERCEDE

Any officer present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall, when in a position to do so, intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force. An officer who observes another employee use force that exceeds the degree of force permitted by law should promptly report these observations to a supervisor.

300.2.2 REPORTING

An officer who witnesses another peace officer using force in excess of that permitted pursuant to CRS § 18-8-802 must report such use of force to a supervisor. Subsequent written notification shall be within 10 days of the occurrence and include the date, time and place of the occurrence, the identity, if known, and description of the participants, and a description of the events and the force used (CRS § 18-8-802(1)(b)).

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300.3 USE OF FORCE

Officers shall use only that amount of force that reasonably appears necessary given the facts and circumstances perceived by the officer at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

The reasonableness of force will be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene at the time of the incident. Any evaluation of reasonableness must allow for the fact that officers are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force that reasonably appears necessary in a particular situation, with limited information and in circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving.

Given that no policy can realistically predict every possible situation an officer might encounter, officers are entrusted to use well-reasoned discretion in determining the appropriate use of force in each incident.

It is also recognized that circumstances may arise in which officers reasonably believe that it would be impractical or ineffective to use any of the tools, weapons or methods provided by the Department. Officers may find it more effective or reasonable to improvise their response to rapidly unfolding conditions that they are confronting. In such circumstances, the use of any improvised device or method must nonetheless be reasonable and utilized only to the degree that reasonably appears necessary to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

While the ultimate objective of every law enforcement encounter is to avoid or minimize injury, nothing in this policy requires an officer to retreat or be exposed to possible physical injury before applying reasonable force.

300.3.1 USE OF FORCE TO EFFECT AN ARREST

Any officer is justified in using reasonable and appropriate physical force upon another person when and to the extent that he/she reasonably believes it necessary (CRS § 18-1-707(1)):

- (a) To effect an arrest or to prevent the escape from custody of an arrested person, unless he/she knows that the arrest is unauthorized.
- (b) To defend him/herself or a third person from what the officer reasonably believes to be the use, or imminent use, of physical force while effecting or attempting to effect the arrest of a suspect or while preventing or attempting to prevent the escape of a suspect.

Officers shall not apply force in excess of the force permitted by CRS § 18-8-803 to a person who has been rendered incapable of resisting arrest.

300.3.2 FACTORS USED TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE

When determining whether to apply force and evaluating whether an officer has used reasonable force, a number of factors should be taken into consideration, as time and circumstances permit. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Immediacy and severity of the threat to officers or others.

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- (b) The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time.
- (c) Officer/subject factors (age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of officers available vs. subjects).
- (d) The effects of drugs or alcohol.
- (e) Subject's mental state or capacity.
- (f) Proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices.
- (g) The degree to which the subject has been effectively restrained and his/her ability to resist despite being restrained.
- (h) The availability of other options and their possible effectiveness.
- (i) Seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual.
- (j) Training and experience of the officer.
- (k) Potential for injury to officers, suspects and others.
- (l) Whether the person appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight or is attacking the officer.
- (m) The risk and reasonably foreseeable consequences of escape.
- (n) The apparent need for immediate control of the subject or a prompt resolution of the situation.
- (o) Whether the conduct of the individual being confronted no longer reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the officer or others.
- (p) Prior contacts with the subject or awareness of any propensity for violence.
- (q) Any other exigent circumstances.

300.3.3 PAIN COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES

Pain compliance techniques may be effective in controlling a physically or actively resisting individual. Officers may only apply those pain compliance techniques for which they have successfully completed department-approved training. Officers utilizing any pain compliance technique should consider:

- (a) The degree to which the application of the technique may be controlled given the level of resistance.
- (b) Whether the person can comply with the direction or orders of the officer.
- (c) Whether the person has been given sufficient opportunity to comply.

The application of any pain compliance technique shall be discontinued once the officer determines that compliance has been achieved.

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300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

Use of deadly force is justified in the following circumstances:

- (a) An officer may use deadly force to protect him/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes would be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.
- (b) An officer may use deadly force to stop a fleeing subject when the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed, or intends to commit, a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious bodily injury or death, and the officer reasonably believes that there is an imminent risk of serious bodily injury or death to any other person if the subject is not immediately apprehended. Under such circumstances, a verbal warning should precede the use of deadly force, where feasible.

Imminent does not mean immediate or instantaneous. An imminent danger may exist even if the suspect is not at that very moment pointing a weapon at someone. For example, an imminent danger may exist if an officer reasonably believes any of the following:

1. The person has a weapon or is attempting to access one and it is reasonable to believe the person intends to use it against the officer or another.
2. The person is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death without a weapon and it is reasonable to believe the person intends to do so.

300.4.1 SHOOTING AT OR FROM MOVING VEHICLES

Shots fired at or from a moving vehicle are rarely effective. Officers should move out of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants. An officer should only discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle or its occupants when the officer reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means available to avert the threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the officer or others.

Officers should not shoot at any part of a vehicle in an attempt to disable the vehicle.

300.5 REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE

Any use of force by a member of this department shall be documented promptly, completely and accurately in an appropriate report, depending on the nature of the incident. The officer should articulate the factors perceived and why he/she believed the use of force was reasonable under the circumstances. To collect data for purposes of training, resource allocation, analysis and related purposes, the Department may require the completion of additional report forms, as specified in department policy, procedure or law.

300.5.1 NOTIFICATION TO SUPERVISORS

Supervisory notification shall be made as soon as practicable following the application of force in any of the following circumstances:

- (a) The application caused a visible injury.

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- (b) The application would lead a reasonable officer to conclude that the individual may have experienced more than momentary discomfort.
- (c) The individual subjected to the force complained of injury or continuing pain.
- (d) Any application of an TASER ® device or control device.
- (e) The individual subjected to the force was rendered unconscious.
- (f) An individual was struck or kicked.
- (g) An individual alleges any of the above has occurred.

300.5.2 NOTIFYING OFF DUTY SUPERVISORS OF A USE OF FORCE

Currently, the Dacono Police Department does not have a supervising Sergeant assigned to each shift. As such, on duty officers may face situations that require them to use force, as described in this section, and as required by this section, on duty officers may be required to notify supervisory personnel of the use of force. In such a case, the officer who was engaged in a situation that required the use of force, and the use of force resulted in circumstances that fall within the scope of the requirements in section 300.5.1, the officer or another officer must contact the off duty supervising Sergeant via cellular phone to inform the Sergeant of the use of force. A voicemail will suffice as a notification. If the supervising Sergeant does not speak directly with the officer, once the supervising Sergeant listens to the voicemail, the supervising Sergeant will contact the officer making the notification and inform that officer that he received the notification.

300.6 MEDICAL CONSIDERATION

Prior to booking or release, medical assistance shall be obtained for any person who exhibits signs of physical distress, who has sustained visible injury, expresses a complaint of injury or continuing pain, or who was rendered unconscious. Any individual exhibiting signs of physical distress after an encounter should be continuously monitored until he/she can be medically assessed.

Based upon the officer's initial assessment of the nature and extent of the subject's injuries, medical assistance may consist of examination by fire personnel, paramedics, hospital staff or medical staff at the jail. If any such individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal shall be fully documented in related reports and, whenever practicable, should be witnessed by another officer and/or medical personnel. If a recording is made of the contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included in the recording, if possible.

The on-scene supervisor, or if not available, the primary handling officer, shall ensure that any person providing medical care or receiving custody of a person following any use of force is informed that the person was subjected to force. This notification shall include a description of the force used and any other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

Persons who exhibit extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics and imperviousness to pain (sometimes called "excited delirium"), or who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple

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officers to be brought under control, may be at an increased risk of sudden death. Calls involving these persons should be considered medical emergencies. Officers who reasonably suspect a medical emergency should request medical assistance as soon as practicable and have medical personnel stage away if appropriate.

300.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY

When a supervisor is able to respond to an incident in which there has been a reported application of force, the supervisor is expected to:

- (a) Obtain the basic facts from the involved officers. Absent an allegation of misconduct or excessive force, this will be considered a routine contact in the normal course of duties.
- (b) Ensure that any injured parties are examined and treated.
- (c) Once any initial medical assessment has been completed or first aid has been rendered, ensure that photographs have been taken of any areas involving visible injury or complaint of pain, as well as overall photographs of uninjured areas. These photographs should be retained until all potential for civil litigation has expired.
- (d) Identify any witnesses not already included in related reports.
- (e) Review and approve all related reports.
- (f) Evaluate the circumstances surrounding the incident and initiate an administrative investigation if there is a question of policy non-compliance or if for any reason further investigation may be appropriate.

In the event that a supervisor is unable to respond to the scene of an incident involving the reported application of force, the supervisor is still expected to complete as many of the above items as circumstances permit.

300.8 TRAINING

Officers will receive periodic training on this policy and demonstrate their knowledge and understanding.

Handcuffing and Restraints

301.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the use of handcuffs and other restraints during detentions and arrests.

301.2 POLICY

The Dacono Police Department authorizes the use of restraint devices in accordance with this policy, the Use of Force Policy and department training. Restraint devices shall not be used to punish, to display authority or as a show of force.

301.3 USE OF RESTRAINTS

Only members who have successfully completed Dacono Police Department-approved training on the use of restraint devices described in this policy are authorized to use these devices.

When deciding whether to use any restraint, officers should carefully balance officer safety concerns with factors that include, but are not limited to:

- The circumstances or crime leading to the arrest.
- The demeanor and behavior of the arrested person.
- The age and health of the person.
- Whether the person is known to be pregnant.
- Whether the person has a hearing or speaking disability. In such cases, consideration should be given, safety permitting, to handcuffing to the front in order to allow the person to sign or write notes.
- Whether the person has any other apparent disability.

301.3.1 RESTRAINT OF DETAINEES

Situations may arise where it may be reasonable to restrain an individual who may, after brief investigation, be released without arrest. Unless arrested, the use of restraints on detainees should continue only for as long as is reasonably necessary to assure the safety of officers and others. When deciding whether to remove restraints from a detainee, officers should continuously weigh the safety interests at hand against the continuing intrusion upon the detainee.

301.3.2 RESTRAINT OF PREGNANT PERSONS

Persons who are known to be pregnant should be restrained in the least restrictive manner that is effective for officer safety.

No person who is in labor shall be handcuffed or restrained except in extraordinary circumstances. When available a supervising Sergeant shall be consulted to make an individualized determination that such restraints are necessary to prevent escape or injury. If a supervising Sergeant is not

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available, the officer may make such determination after careful consideration of the totality of the circumstances

301.3.3 RESTRAINT OF JUVENILES

A juvenile under 14 years of age should not be restrained unless he/she is suspected of a dangerous felony or when the officer has a reasonable suspicion that the juvenile may resist, attempt escape, injure him/herself, injure the officer or damage property.

301.3.4 NOTIFICATIONS

Whenever an officer transports a person with the use of restraints other than handcuffs, the officer shall inform the jail staff upon arrival at the jail that restraints were used. This notification should include information regarding any other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety concerns or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration) that may have occurred prior to, or during transportation to the jail.

301.4 APPLICATION OF HANDCUFFS OR PLASTIC CUFFS

Handcuffs, including temporary nylon or plastic cuffs, may be used only to restrain a person's hands to ensure officer safety.

Although recommended for most arrest situations, handcuffing is discretionary and not an absolute requirement of the Department. Officers should consider handcuffing any person they reasonably believe warrants that degree of restraint. However, officers should not conclude that in order to avoid risk every person should be handcuffed, regardless of the circumstances.

In most situations handcuffs should be applied with the hands behind the person's back. When feasible, handcuffs should be double-locked to prevent tightening, which may cause undue discomfort or injury to the hands or wrists.

In situations where one pair of handcuffs does not appear sufficient to restrain the individual or may cause unreasonable discomfort due to the person's size, officers should consider alternatives, such as using an additional set of handcuffs or multiple plastic cuffs.

Handcuffs should be removed as soon as it is reasonable or after the person has been searched and is safely confined within a detention facility.

301.5 APPLICATION OF SPIT HOODS/MASKS/SOCKS

Spit hoods/masks/socks are temporary protective devices designed to prevent the wearer from biting and/or transferring or transmitting fluids (saliva and mucous) to others.

Spit hoods may be placed upon persons in custody when the officer reasonably believes the person will bite or spit, either on a person or in an inappropriate place. They are generally used during application of a physical restraint, while the person is restrained, or during or after transport.

Officers utilizing spit hoods should ensure that the spit hood is fastened properly to allow for adequate ventilation and that the restrained person can breathe normally. Officers should provide assistance during the movement of restrained individuals due to the potential for impaired or

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distorted vision on the part of the individual. Officers should avoid comingling individuals wearing spit hoods with other detainees.

Spit hoods should not be used in situations where the restrained person is bleeding profusely from the area around the mouth or nose, or if there are indications that the person has a medical condition, such as difficulty breathing or vomiting. In such cases, prompt medical care should be obtained. If the person vomits while wearing a spit hood, the spit hood should be promptly removed and discarded. Persons who have been sprayed with oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray should be thoroughly decontaminated including hair, head and clothing prior to application of a spit hood.

Those who have been placed in a spit hood should be continually monitored and shall not be left unattended until the spit hood is removed. Spit hoods shall be discarded after each use.

301.6 APPLICATION OF AUXILIARY RESTRAINT DEVICES

Auxiliary restraint devices include transport belts, waist or belly chains, transportation chains, leg irons and other similar devices. Auxiliary restraint devices are intended for use during long-term restraint or transportation. They provide additional security and safety without impeding breathing, while permitting adequate movement, comfort and mobility.

Only department-authorized devices may be used. Any person in auxiliary restraints should be monitored as reasonably appears necessary.

301.7 APPLICATION OF LEG RESTRAINT DEVICES

Leg restraints may be used to restrain the legs of a violent or potentially violent person when it is reasonable to do so during the course of detention, arrest or transportation. Only restraint devices approved by the Department shall be used.

In determining whether to use the leg restraint, officers should consider:

- (a) Whether the officer or others could be exposed to injury due to the assaultive or resistant behavior of a suspect.
- (b) Whether it is reasonably necessary to protect the suspect from his/her own actions (e.g., hitting his/her head against the interior of the patrol unit, running away from the arresting officer while handcuffed, kicking at objects or officers).
- (c) Whether it is reasonably necessary to avoid damage to property (e.g., kicking at windows of the patrol unit).

301.7.1 GUIDELINES FOR USE OF LEG RESTRAINTS

When applying leg restraints the following guidelines should be followed:

- (a) If practicable, officers should notify a supervisor of the intent to apply the leg restraint device. In all cases, a supervisor shall be notified as soon as practicable after the application of the leg restraint device.

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- (b) Once applied, absent a medical or other emergency, restraints should remain in place until the officer arrives at the jail or other facility or the person no longer reasonably appears to pose a threat.
- (c) Once secured, the person should be placed in a seated or upright position, secured with a seat belt, and shall not be placed on his/her stomach for an extended period, as this could reduce the person's ability to breathe.
- (d) The restrained person should be continually monitored by an officer while in the leg restraint. The officer should ensure that the person does not roll onto and remain on his/her stomach.
- (e) The officer should look for signs of labored breathing and take appropriate steps to relieve and minimize any obvious factors contributing to this condition.
- (f) When transported by ambulance/paramedic unit, the restrained person should be accompanied by an officer when requested by medical personnel. The transporting officer should describe to medical personnel any unusual behaviors or other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

301.8 REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

If an individual is restrained and released without an arrest, the officer shall document the details of the detention and the need for handcuffs or other restraints.

If an individual is arrested, the use of restraints other than handcuffs shall be documented in the related report. The officer should include, as appropriate:

- (a) The amount of time the suspect was restrained.
- (b) How the suspect was transported and the position of the suspect.
- (c) Observations of the suspect's behavior and any signs of physiological problems.
- (d) Any known or suspected drug use or other medical problems.

Control Devices and Techniques

302.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the use and maintenance of control devices that are described in this policy.

302.2 POLICY

In order to control subjects who are violent or who demonstrate the intent to be violent, the Dacono Police Department authorizes officers to use control devices in accordance with the guidelines in this policy and the Use of Force Policy.

302.3 ISSUING, CARRYING AND USING CONTROL DEVICES

Control devices described in this policy may be carried and used by members of this department only if the device has been issued by the Department or approved by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

Only officers who have successfully completed department-approved training in the use of any control device are authorized to carry and use the device.

Control devices may be used when a decision has been made to control, restrain or arrest a subject who is violent or who demonstrates the intent to be violent, and the use of the device appears reasonable under the circumstances. When reasonable, a verbal warning and opportunity to comply should precede the use of these devices.

When using control devices, officers should carefully consider potential impact areas in order to minimize injuries and unintentional targets.

302.4 RESPONSIBILITIES

302.4.1 RANGEMASTER RESPONSIBILITIES

A Range Instructor shall control the inventory and issuance of all control devices and shall ensure that all damaged, inoperative, outdated or expended control devices or munitions are properly disposed of, repaired or replaced.

Every control device will be periodically inspected by a Range Instructor or the designated instructor for a particular control device. The inspection shall be documented.

302.4.2 USER RESPONSIBILITIES

All normal maintenance, charging or cleaning shall remain the responsibility of personnel using the various devices.

Any damaged, inoperative, outdated or expended control devices or munitions, along with documentation explaining the cause of the damage, shall be returned to the Range Instructor for disposition. Damage to City property Documentation, in the form of an e-

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mail to the Range Instructor(s) shall be completed when appropriate as determined by supervisory personnel, explaining the cause of damage.

302.5 BATON GUIDELINES

The need to immediately control a suspect must be weighed against the risk of causing serious injury. The head, neck, throat, spine, heart, kidneys and groin should not be intentionally targeted except when the officer reasonably believes the suspect poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to the officer or others.

When carrying a baton, uniformed personnel shall carry the baton in its authorized holder on the equipment belt. Plainclothes and non-field personnel may carry the baton as authorized and in accordance with the needs of their assignment or at the direction of their supervisor.

302.6 TEAR GAS GUIDELINES

Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects based on the circumstances. Only the Watch Commander, Incident Commander or Crisis Response Unit Commander may authorize the delivery and use of tear gas, and only after evaluating all conditions known at the time and determining that such force reasonably appears justified and necessary.

When practicable, fire personnel should be alerted or summoned to the scene prior to the deployment of tear gas to control any fires and to assist in providing medical aid or gas evacuation if needed.

302.7 OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (OC) GUIDELINES

As with other control devices, oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray and pepper projectiles may be considered for use to bring under control an individual or groups of individuals who are engaging in, or are about to engage in violent behavior. Pepper projectiles and OC spray should not, however, be used against individuals or groups who merely fail to disperse or do not reasonably appear to present a risk to the safety of officers or the public.

302.7.1 OC SPRAY

Uniformed personnel, including the Community Resource Officer, carrying OC spray shall carry the device in its holster on the equipment belt. Plainclothes and non-field personnel may carry OC spray as authorized, in accordance with the needs of their assignment or at the direction of their supervisor.

302.7.2 TREATMENT FOR OC SPRAY EXPOSURE

Persons who have been sprayed with or otherwise affected by the use of OC should be promptly provided with clean water to cleanse the affected areas. Those persons who complain of further severe effects shall be examined by appropriate medical personnel.

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302.8 KINETIC ENERGY PROJECTILE GUIDELINES

This department is committed to reducing the potential for violent confrontations. Kinetic energy projectiles, when used properly, are less likely to result in death or serious physical injury and can be used in an attempt to de-escalate a potentially deadly situation.

302.8.1 DEPLOYMENT AND USE

Only department-approved kinetic energy munitions shall be carried and deployed. Approved munitions may be used to compel an individual to cease his/her actions when such munitions present a reasonable option.

Officers are not required or compelled to use approved munitions in lieu of other reasonable tactics if the involved officer determines that deployment of these munitions cannot be done safely. The safety of hostages, innocent persons and officers takes priority over the safety of subjects engaged in criminal or suicidal behavior.

Circumstances appropriate for deployment include, but are not limited to, situations in which:

- (a) The suspect is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of approved munitions.
- (b) The suspect has made credible threats to harm him/herself or others.
- (c) The suspect is engaged in riotous behavior or is throwing rocks, bottles or other dangerous projectiles at people and/or officers.
- (d) There is probable cause to believe that the suspect has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders.

302.8.2 DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Before discharging projectiles, the officer should consider such factors as:

- (a) Distance and angle to target.
- (b) Type of munitions employed.
- (c) Type and thickness of subject's clothing.
- (d) The subject's proximity to others.
- (e) The location of the subject.
- (f) Whether the subject's actions dictate the need for an immediate response and the use of control devices appears appropriate.

A verbal warning of the intended use of the device should precede its application, unless it would otherwise endanger the safety of officers or when it is not practicable due to the circumstances. The purpose of the warning is to give the individual a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply and to warn other officers and individuals that the device is being deployed.

Officers should keep in mind the manufacturer's recommendations and their training regarding effective distances and target areas. However, officers are not restricted solely to use according to

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manufacturer recommendations. Each situation must be evaluated on the totality of circumstances at the time of deployment.

The need to immediately incapacitate the subject must be weighed against the risk of causing serious injury or death. The head and neck should not be intentionally targeted, except when the officer reasonably believes the suspect poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to the officer or others.

302.8.3 SAFETY PROCEDURES

Shotguns specifically designated for use with kinetic energy projectiles will be specially marked in a manner that makes them readily identifiable as such. Currently, the Dacono Police Department utilizes an orange finish to distinguish between less-lethal shotguns and conventional lethal shotguns.

Officers will inspect the shotgun and projectiles at the beginning of each shift to ensure that the shotgun is in proper working order and the projectiles are of the approved type and appear to be free from defects.

When it is not deployed, the shotgun will be stored in the police vehicle in "Cruiser Ready" status. Cruiser Ready status is when the projectiles are loaded in the feeding tube, however no projectile is in the chamber. When deploying a less-lethal shotgun, the officer may load a projectile round into the chamber to prepare it for use. When the need to deploy the shotgun has ceased, the officer will then "download" the shotgun to restore it to the "cruiser ready" position.

302.9 TRAINING FOR CONTROL DEVICES

The individual certified and authorized to train officers in the use of control devices shall ensure that all personnel who are authorized to carry a control device have been properly trained and certified to carry the specific control device and are retrained or recertified as necessary.

- (a) Proficiency training shall be monitored and documented by a certified, control-device weapons or tactics instructor.
- (b) All training and proficiency for control devices will be documented in the officer's training record.
- (c) Officers who fail to demonstrate proficiency with the control device or knowledge of this agency's Use of Force Policy will be provided remedial training. If an officer cannot demonstrate proficiency with a control device or knowledge of this agency's Use of Force Policy after remedial training, the officer will be restricted from carrying the control device and may be subject to discipline.

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302.10 REPORTING USE OF CONTROL DEVICES AND TECHNIQUES

Any application of a control device or technique listed in this policy shall be documented in the related incident report and reported pursuant to the Use of Force Policy.

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303.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the issuance and use of TASER ® devices.

303.2 POLICY

The TASER device is intended to control a violent or potentially violent individual, while minimizing the risk of serious injury. The appropriate use of such a device should result in fewer serious injuries to officers and suspects.

303.3 ISSUANCE AND CARRYING TASER DEVICES

Only members who have successfully completed department-approved training may be issued and carry the TASER device.

TASER devices are issued for use during a member's current assignment. Those leaving a particular assignment may be required to return the device to the department's inventory.

Officers shall only use the TASER device and cartridges that have been issued by the Department. Uniformed officers who have been issued the TASER device shall wear the device in an approved holster on their person. Non-uniformed officers may secure the TASER device in the driver's compartment of their vehicle.

Members carrying the TASER device should perform a spark test on the unit prior to every shift.

When carried while in uniform, officers shall carry the TASER device in a weak-side holster on the side opposite the duty weapon.

- (a) All TASER devices shall be clearly and distinctly marked to differentiate them from the duty weapon and any other device.
- (b) Whenever practicable, officers should carry two or more cartridges on their person when carrying the TASER device.
- (c) Officers shall be responsible for ensuring that their issued TASER device is properly maintained and in good working order.
- (d) Officers should not hold both a firearm and the TASER device at the same time.

303.4 VERBAL AND VISUAL WARNINGS

A verbal warning of the intended use of the TASER device should precede its application, unless it would otherwise endanger the safety of officers or when it is not practicable due to the circumstances. The purpose of the warning is to:

- (a) Provide the individual with a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply.
- (b) Provide other officers and individuals with a warning that the TASER device may be deployed.

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If, after a verbal warning, an individual is unwilling to voluntarily comply with an officer's lawful orders and it appears both reasonable and feasible under the circumstances, the officer may, but is not required to, display the electrical arc (provided that a cartridge has not been loaded into the device), or the laser in a further attempt to gain compliance prior to the application of the TASER device. The aiming laser should never be intentionally directed into the eyes of another as it may permanently impair his/her vision.

The fact that a verbal or other warning was given or the reasons it was not given shall be documented by the officer deploying the TASER device in the related report.

303.5 USE OF THE TASER DEVICE

The TASER device has limitations and restrictions requiring consideration before its use. The TASER device should only be used when its operator can safely approach the subject within the operational range of the device. Although the TASER device is generally effective in controlling most individuals, officers should be aware that the device may not achieve the intended results and be prepared with other options.

303.5.1 APPLICATION OF THE TASER DEVICE

The TASER device may be used in any of the following circumstances, when the circumstances perceived by the officer at the time indicate that such application is reasonably necessary to control a person:

- (a) The subject is violent or is physically resisting.
- (b) The subject has demonstrated, by words or action, an intention to be violent or to physically resist, and reasonably appears to present the potential to harm officers, him/herself or others.

Mere flight from a pursuing officer, without other known circumstances or factors, is not good cause for the use of the TASER device to apprehend an individual.

303.5.2 SPECIAL DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The use of the TASER device on certain individuals should generally be avoided unless the totality of the circumstances indicates that other available options reasonably appear ineffective or would present a greater danger to the officer, the subject or others, and the officer reasonably believes that the need to control the individual outweighs the risk of using the device. This includes:

- (a) Individuals who are known to be pregnant.
- (b) Elderly individuals or obvious juveniles.
- (c) Individuals with obviously low body mass.
- (d) Individuals who are handcuffed or otherwise restrained.

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- (e) Individuals who have been recently sprayed with a flammable chemical agent or who are otherwise in close proximity to any known combustible vapor or flammable material, including alcohol-based oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray.
- (f) Individuals whose position or activity may result in collateral injury (e.g., falls from height, operating vehicles).

Because the application of the TASER device in the drive-stun mode (i.e., direct contact without probes) relies primarily on pain compliance, the use of the drive-stun mode generally should be limited to supplementing the probe-mode to complete the circuit, or as a distraction technique to gain separation between officers and the subject, thereby giving officers time and distance to consider other force options or actions.

The TASER device shall not be used to psychologically torment, elicit statements or to punish any individual.

303.5.3 TARGETING CONSIDERATIONS

Reasonable efforts should be made to target lower center mass and avoid the head, neck, chest and groin. If the dynamics of a situation or officer safety do not permit the officer to limit the application of the TASER device probes to a precise target area, officers should monitor the condition of the subject if one or more probes strikes the head, neck, chest or groin until the subject is examined by paramedics or other medical personnel.

303.5.4 MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS OF THE TASER DEVICE

Officers should apply the TASER device for only one standard cycle and then evaluate the situation before applying any subsequent cycles. Multiple applications of the TASER device against a single individual are generally not recommended and should be avoided unless the officer reasonably believes that the need to control the individual outweighs the potentially increased risk posed by multiple applications.

If the first application of the TASER device appears to be ineffective in gaining control of an individual, the officer should consider certain factors before additional applications of the TASER device, including:

- (a) Whether the probes are making proper contact.
- (b) Whether the individual has the ability and has been given a reasonable opportunity to comply.
- (c) Whether verbal commands, other options or tactics may be more effective.

Officers should generally not intentionally apply more than one TASER device at a time against a single subject.

303.5.5 ACTIONS FOLLOWING DEPLOYMENTS

Notification to supervisors about the deployment of a TASER shall be done in accordance with the provisions of 300.5.1 and 300.5.2 of this policy manual. Confetti tags should be collected

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and the expended cartridge, along with both probes and wire, should be submitted into evidence. The cartridge serial number should be noted and documented on the evidence paperwork. The evidence packaging should be marked "Biohazard" if the probes penetrated the subject's skin. Photographs of the location the probes embedded in the skin shall be taken as part of the documentation process.

303.5.6 DANGEROUS ANIMALS

The TASER device may be deployed against an animal as part of a plan to deal with a potentially dangerous animal, such as a dog, if the animal reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to human safety and alternative methods are not reasonably available or would likely be ineffective.

303.5.7 TASER® CAM™

The TASER CAM is activated any time the safety is in the off position. The safety should be in the safe position unless the officer intends to use the device. Because the TASER CAM memory is limited, the video and audio data should be downloaded frequently and retained as required by the department records retention schedule.

303.5.8 OFF-DUTY CONSIDERATIONS

Officers are not authorized to carry department TASER devices while off-duty.

Officers shall ensure that TASER devices are secured while in their homes, vehicles or any other area under their control, in a manner that will keep the device inaccessible to others.

303.6 DOCUMENTATION

Officers shall document all TASER device discharges in the related arrest/crime report as well as the Dacono Police Department "Use of Force Report". Notification shall also be made to a supervisor in accordance with 300.5.1 and 300.5.2 of this policy manual. Unintentional discharges, pointing the device at a person, laser activation and arcing the device will also be documented on the report form.

303.6.1 REPORTS

The officer should include the following in the arrest/crime report and the "Use of Force" report:

- (a) Identification of all personnel firing TASER devices
- (b) Identification of all witnesses
- (c) Medical care provided to the subject
- (d) Observations of the subject's physical and physiological actions
- (e) Any known or suspected drug use, intoxication or other medical problems

303.7 MEDICAL TREATMENT

Consistent with local medical personnel protocols and absent extenuating circumstances, only appropriate medical personnel should remove TASER device probes from a person's body. Used

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TASER device probes shall be treated as a sharps biohazard, similar to a used hypodermic needle, and handled appropriately. Universal precautions should be taken.

All persons who have been struck by TASER device probes or who have been subjected to the electric discharge of the device shall be medically assessed prior to booking. Additionally, any such individual who falls under any of the following categories should, as soon as practicable, be examined by paramedics or other qualified medical personnel:

- (a) The person is suspected of being under the influence of controlled substances and/or alcohol.
- (b) The person may be pregnant.
- (c) The person reasonably appears to be in need of medical attention.
- (d) The TASER device probes are lodged in a sensitive area (e.g., groin, female breast, head, face, neck).
- (e) The person requests medical treatment.

Any individual exhibiting signs of distress or who is exposed to multiple or prolonged applications (i.e., more than 15 seconds) shall be transported to a medical facility for examination or medically evaluated prior to booking. If any individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal should be witnessed by another officer and/or medical personnel and shall be fully documented in related reports. If an audio recording is made of the contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included, if possible.

The transporting officer shall inform any person providing medical care or receiving custody that the individual has been subjected to the application of the TASER device.

303.8 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

When possible, on duty supervisors should respond to calls when, based on the details provided in the initial call, they reasonably believe there is a likelihood the TASER device may be used. An on duty supervisor should respond to all incidents where the TASER device was activated. Off duty supervisors shall act in accordance with the provisions of section 300.5.2 of this policy manual.

A supervisor should review each incident where a person has been exposed to an activation of the TASER device. The device's onboard memory should be downloaded through the data port by a supervisor and saved with the related arrest/crime report.

303.9 TRAINING

Personnel who are authorized to carry the TASER device shall be permitted to do so only after successfully completing the initial department-approved training. Any personnel who have not carried the TASER device as a part of their assignment for a period of six months or more shall be recertified by department-approved TASER device instructors prior to again carrying or using the device.

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Proficiency training for personnel who have been issued TASER devices should occur every year. A reassessment of an officer's knowledge and/or practical skill may be required at any time if deemed appropriate by the individual certified to train officers in the proper use of TASER. All training and proficiency for TASER devices will be documented in the officer's training file.

Command staff, supervisors and investigators should receive TASER device training as appropriate for the investigations they conduct and review.

Officers who do not carry TASER devices should receive training that is sufficient to familiarize them with the device and with working with officers who use the device.

The individual certified to train officers in the proper use of TASER is responsible for ensuring that all members who carry TASER devices have received initial and annual proficiency training. Periodic audits should be used for verification.

Application of TASER devices during training could result in injury to personnel and should not be mandatory for certification.

The individual certified to train officers in the proper use of TASER should ensure that all training includes:

- (a) A review of this policy.
- (b) A review of the Use of Force Policy.
- (c) Performing weak-hand draws or cross-draws to reduce the possibility of unintentionally drawing and firing a firearm.
- (d) Target area considerations, to include techniques or options to reduce the unintentional application of probes near the head, neck, chest and groin.
- (e) Handcuffing a subject during the application of the TASER device and transitioning to other force options.
- (f) De-escalation techniques.
- (g) Restraint techniques that do not impair respiration following the application of the TASER device.

Firearms

305.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for issuing firearms, the safe and legal carrying of firearms, firearms maintenance and firearms training.

This policy does not apply to issues related to the use of firearms that are addressed in the Use of Force or Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths policies.

This policy only applies to those members who are authorized to carry firearms.

305.1.1 AUTHORIZATION TO CARRY FIREARMS

Only certified personnel who have met all state and Colorado Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) requirements and have been authorized by the Chief of Police shall have the peace officer privilege to carry a firearm both on- and off-duty (CRS § 16-2.5-101).

305.2 POLICY

The Dacono Police Department will equip its members with firearms to address the risks posed to the public and department members by violent and sometimes well-armed persons. The Department will ensure firearms are appropriate and in good working order and that relevant training is provided as resources allow.

305.3 AUTHORIZED FIREARMS, AMMUNITION AND OTHER WEAPONS

Members shall only use firearms that are issued or approved by the Department and have been thoroughly inspected by the Range Instructor. Except in an emergency or as directed by a supervisor, no firearm shall be carried by a member who has not qualified with that firearm at an authorized department range.

All other weapons not provided by the Department, including, but not limited to, edged weapons, chemical or electronic weapons, impact weapons or any weapon prohibited or restricted by law or that is not covered elsewhere by department policy, may not be carried by members in the performance of their official duties without the express written authorization of the member's Sergeant. This exclusion does not apply to the carrying of a single folding pocketknife that is not otherwise prohibited by law.

305.3.1 HANDGUNS

The authorized department-issued handgun is the Smith and Wesson M & P .45 Caliber.

Handguns other than the departmentally issued handgun, may be carried by officers, however all such handguns shall be approved by the Chief of Police or his or her designee.

305.3.2 SHOTGUNS

The authorized department-issued shotgun is the Remington 870.

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When not deployed, the shotgun shall be properly secured consistent with department training in a locking weapons rack in the patrol vehicle.

305.3.3 PATROL RIFLES

The authorized department-issued patrol rifle is the Ar-15 Platform. Patrol Rifles other than the authorized/departmentally issued Patrol Rifle may be carried by officers, however all such Patrol Rifles shall be approved by the Chief of Police or his or her designee.

Members may deploy the patrol rifle in any circumstance where the member can articulate a reasonable expectation that the rifle may be needed. Examples of some general guidelines for deploying the patrol rifle may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Situations where the member reasonably anticipates an armed encounter.
- (b) When a member is faced with a situation that may require accurate and effective fire at long range.
- (c) Situations where a member reasonably expects the need to meet or exceed a suspect's firepower.
- (d) When a member reasonably believes that there may be a need to fire on a barricaded person or a person with a hostage.
- (e) When a member reasonably believes that a suspect may be wearing body armor.
- (f) When authorized or requested by a supervisor.
- (g) When needed to euthanize an animal.

When not deployed, the patrol rifle shall be properly secured consistent with department training in a locking weapons rack in the patrol vehicle.

305.3.4 PERSONALLY OWNED DUTY FIREARMS

Members desiring to carry an authorized but personally owned duty firearm must receive written approval from the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. Once approved, personally owned duty firearms are subject to the following restrictions:

- (a) The firearm shall be in good working order and on the department list of approved firearms.
- (b) The firearm shall be inspected by the Range Instructor prior to being carried and thereafter shall be subject to inspection whenever it is deemed necessary.
- (c) Prior to carrying the firearm, members shall qualify under range supervision and thereafter shall qualify in accordance with the department qualification schedule. Members must demonstrate proficiency and safe handling, and that the firearm functions properly.
- (d) Members shall provide written notice of the make, model, color, serial number and caliber of the firearm to the Range Instructor, who will maintain a list of the information.

305.3.5 AUTHORIZED SECONDARY HANDGUN

Members desiring to carry department or personally owned secondary handguns are subject to the following restrictions:

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Members may carry only ONE (1) secondary/backup firearm on their person when on or off duty.

- (a) The handgun shall be in good working order and on the department list of approved firearms.
- (b) Only one secondary handgun may be carried at a time.
- (c) The purchase of the handgun and ammunition shall be the responsibility of the member unless the handgun and ammunition are provided by the Department.
- (d) The handgun shall be carried concealed at all times and in such a manner as to prevent unintentional cocking, discharge or loss of physical control.
- (e) The handgun shall be inspected by the Range Instructor prior to being carried and thereafter shall be subject to inspection whenever it is deemed necessary.
- (f) Ammunition shall be the same as department issue. If the caliber of the handgun is other than department issue, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall approve the ammunition.
- (g) Prior to carrying the secondary handgun, members shall qualify under range supervision and thereafter shall qualify in accordance with the department qualification schedule. Members must demonstrate proficiency and safe handling, and that the handgun functions properly.
- (h) Members shall provide written notice of the make, model, color, serial number and caliber of a secondary handgun to the Range Instructor, who will maintain a list of the information.

305.3.6 AMMUNITION

Members shall carry only department-authorized ammunition. Members shall be issued fresh duty ammunition in the specified quantity for all department-issued firearms during the member's firearms qualification. Replacements for unserviceable or depleted ammunition issued by the Department shall be dispensed by the Range Instructor when needed, in accordance with established policy.

Members carrying personally owned authorized firearms of a caliber differing from department-issued firearms shall be responsible for obtaining fresh duty ammunition in accordance with the above, at their own expense.

305.4 EQUIPMENT

Firearms carried on- or off-duty shall be maintained in a clean, serviceable condition. Maintenance and repair of authorized personally owned firearms are the responsibility of the individual member.

305.4.1 HOLSTERS

Only department-approved holsters shall be used and worn by members. Members shall periodically inspect their holsters to make sure they are serviceable and provide the proper security and retention of the handgun.

305.4.2 TACTICAL LIGHTS

Tactical lights may only be installed on a firearm carried on- or off-duty after they have been examined and approved by the Range Instructor. Once the approved tactical lights have been

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properly installed on any firearm, the member shall qualify with the firearm to ensure proper functionality and sighting of the firearm prior to carrying it.

305.4.3 OPTICS OR LASER SIGHTS

Optics or laser sights may only be installed on a firearm carried on- or off-duty after they have been examined and approved by the Range Instructor. Any approved sight shall only be installed in strict accordance with manufacturer specifications. Once approved sights have been properly installed on any firearm, the member shall qualify with the firearm to ensure proper functionality and sighting of the firearm prior to carrying it.

Except in an approved training situation, a member may only sight in on a target when the member would otherwise be justified in pointing a firearm at the target.

305.5 SAFE HANDLING, INSPECTION AND STORAGE

Members shall maintain the highest level of safety when handling firearms and shall consider the following:

- (a) Members shall not unnecessarily display or handle any firearm.
- (b) Members shall be governed by all rules and regulations pertaining to the use of the range and shall obey all orders issued by the Range Instructor. Members shall not dry fire or practice quick draws except as instructed by the Range Instructor or other firearms training staff.
- (c) While in the police department, prior to cleaning a firearm or any other situation that requires a firearm be cleared of a round in the chamber, the clearing barrel must be used.
- (d) If a shotgun or rifle has been deployed and a round chambered, and then is no longer needed, the shotgun or rifle shall be downloaded according to department training and returned to cruiser ready status and secured in the vehicle.
- (e) Members shall not place or store any firearm or other weapon on department premises except where the place of storage is locked. No one shall carry firearms into the jail section or any part thereof when securing or processing an arrestee, but shall place all firearms in a secured location. Members providing access to the jail section to persons from outside agencies are responsible for ensuring firearms are not brought into the jail section.
- (f) Members shall not use any automatic firearm, heavy caliber rifle, gas or other type of chemical weapon or firearm from the armory, except with approval of a supervisor.
- (g) Any firearm authorized by the Department to be carried on- or off-duty that is determined by a member to be malfunctioning or in need of service or repair shall not be carried. It shall be promptly presented to the Department or a Range Instructor approved by the Department for inspection and repair. Any firearm deemed in need of repair or service by the Range Instructor will be immediately removed from service. If the firearm is the member's primary duty firearm, a replacement firearm will be issued to the member until the duty firearm is serviceable.

305.5.1 INSPECTION AND STORAGE

Handguns shall be inspected regularly and upon access or possession by another person. Shotguns and rifles shall be inspected at the beginning of the shift by the member to whom the

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weapon is issued. The member shall ensure that the firearm is carried in the proper condition and loaded with approved ammunition. Inspection of the shotgun and rifle shall be done while standing outside of the patrol vehicle. All firearms shall be pointed in a safe direction or into clearing barrels.

Personally owned firearms may be safely stored in lockers at the end of the shift. Department-owned firearms shall be stored in the appropriate equipment storage room. Handguns may remain loaded if they are secured in an appropriate holster. Shotguns and rifles shall be stored in cruiser ready status in the equipment room.

305.5.2 STORAGE AT HOME

Members shall ensure that all firearms and ammunition are locked and secured while in their homes, vehicles or any other area under their control, and in a manner that will keep them inaccessible to children and others who should not have access. Members shall not permit department-issued firearms to be handled by anyone not authorized by the Department to do so. Members should be aware that negligent storage of a firearm could result in civil liability.

305.5.3 ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Firearms shall not be carried by any member, either on- or off-duty, who has consumed an amount of an alcoholic beverage, taken any drugs or medication, or has taken any combination thereof that would tend to adversely affect the member's senses or judgment.

305.6 FIREARMS TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS

All members who carry a firearm while on-duty are required to complete training with their duty firearms. In addition to training, all members will qualify at least 3 times annually with their duty handguns and at least twice annually with their rifles. Members will qualify with off-duty and secondary firearms at least twice a year. Training and qualifications must be on an approved range course by certified firearms instructors. At least annually, all members carrying a firearm should receive practical training designed to simulate field situations including low-light shooting.

305.6.1 NON-CERTIFICATION OR NON-QUALIFICATION

If any member fails to meet minimum standards for firearms training or qualification for any reason, including injury, illness, duty status or scheduling conflict, that member shall submit a memorandum to his/her immediate supervisor prior to the end of the required training or qualification period.

Those who fail to meet minimum standards or qualify on their first shooting attempt shall be provided remedial training and will be subject to the following requirements:

- (a) Additional range assignments may be scheduled to assist the member in demonstrating consistent firearm proficiency.
- (b) Members shall be given credit for a range training or qualification when obtaining a qualifying score or meeting standards after remedial training.
- (c) No range credit will be given for the following:
 1. Unauthorized range make-up

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2. Failure to meet minimum standards or qualify after remedial training

Members who repeatedly fail to meet minimum standards will be removed from field assignment and may be subject to disciplinary action.

305.7 FIREARM DISCHARGE

Except during training or recreational use, any member who discharges a firearm intentionally or unintentionally, on- or off-duty, shall make a verbal report to his/her supervisor as soon as circumstances permit. If the discharge results in injury or death to another person, additional statements and reports shall be made in accordance with the Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths Policy. If a firearm was discharged as a use of force, the involved member shall adhere to the additional reporting requirements set forth in the Use of Force Policy.

In all other cases, written reports shall be made as follows:

- (a) If on-duty at the time of the incident, the member shall file a written report with his/her Sergeant or provide a recorded statement to investigators prior to the end of shift, unless otherwise directed.
- (b) If off-duty at the time of the incident, a written report shall be submitted or a recorded statement provided no later than the end of the next regularly scheduled shift, unless otherwise directed by a supervisor.

305.7.1 DESTRUCTION OF ANIMALS

Members are authorized to use firearms to stop an animal in circumstances where the animal reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to human safety and alternative methods are not reasonably available or would likely be ineffective.

In circumstances where there is sufficient advance notice that a potentially dangerous animal may be encountered, department members should develop reasonable contingency plans for dealing with the animal (e.g., fire extinguisher, TASER device, oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray, animal control officer). When reasonably appropriate and absent circumstances to the contrary, members shall allow a dog owner or Community Resource Officer, whenever the owner or Community Resource Officer is present and it is feasible, the opportunity to remove or control the dog from or in the immediate area in order to permit the member to discharge his or her duties. Nothing in this policy shall prohibit any member from shooting a dangerous animal if circumstances reasonably dictate that a contingency plan has failed or becomes impractical.

305.7.2 INJURED ANIMALS

Officers may euthanize an animal when, in his/her judgment and in the opinion of a licensed veterinarian, the animal is experiencing extreme pain or suffering or is severely injured, disabled or diseased past recovery and where other dispositions are impractical. In the event a licensed veterinarian is not available, the animal may be euthanized at the request of the owner or by the written certificate of two persons called to view the animal (CRS § 35-42-110).

Injured wildlife may be euthanized whenever the officer determines that no other reasonable action would be practical, humane or effective for the rehabilitation of the wildlife (2 CCR 406-14:1405).

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305.7.3 WARNING AND OTHER SHOTS

Generally, warning shots or shots fired for the purpose of summoning aid are discouraged and may not be discharged unless the member reasonably believes that they appear necessary, effective and reasonably safe.

305.7.4 NEGLIGENT DISCHARGE

If firearm discharge is the result of negligence, the involved officer shall undergo remedial firearms training and qualification as determined by the Range Instructor.

305.8 RANGE INSTRUCTOR DUTIES

The range will be under the exclusive control of the Range Instructor. All members attending will follow the directions of the Range Instructor. The Range Instructor will maintain a roster of all members attending the range and will submit the roster to the Training Sergeant after each range date. Failure of any member to sign in and out with the Range Instructor may result in non-participation or non-qualification.

The range shall remain operational and accessible to department members during hours established by the Department.

The Range Instructor has the responsibility of making periodic inspection, at least once a year, of all duty firearms carried by members of this department to verify proper operation. The Range Instructor has the authority to deem any department-issued or personally owned firearm unfit for service. The member will be responsible for all repairs to his/her personally owned firearm; it will not be returned to service until it has been inspected and approved by the Range Instructor.

The Range Instructor has the responsibility for ensuring each member meets the minimum requirements during training shoots and, on at least a yearly basis, can demonstrate proficiency in the care, cleaning and safety of all firearms the member is authorized to carry.

The Range Instructor shall complete and submit to the Training Sergeant documentation of the training courses provided. Documentation shall include the qualifications of each instructor who provides the training, a description of the training provided and, on a form that has been approved by the Department, a list of each member who completes the training. The Range Instructor should keep accurate records of all training shoots, qualifications, repairs, maintenance or other records as directed by the Training Sergeant.

305.9 FLYING WHILE ARMED

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has imposed rules governing law enforcement officers flying armed on commercial aircraft. The following requirements apply to officers who intend to be armed while flying on a commercial air carrier or flights where screening is conducted (49 CFR 1544.219):

- (a) Officers wishing to fly while armed must be flying in an official capacity, not for vacation or pleasure, and must have a need to have the firearm accessible, as determined by the Department based on the law and published TSA rules.

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- (b) Officers must carry their Dacono Police Department identification card, bearing the officer's name, a full-face photograph, identification number, the officer's signature and the signature of the Chief of Police or the official seal of the Department and must present this identification to airline officials when requested. The officer should also carry the standard photo identification needed for passenger screening by airline and TSA officials (e.g., driver's license, passport).
- (c) The Dacono Police Department must submit a National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) message prior to the officer's travel. If approved, TSA will send the Dacono Police Department an NLETS message containing a unique alphanumeric identifier. The officer must present the message on the day of travel to airport personnel as authorization to travel while armed.
- (d) An official letter signed by the Chief of Police authorizing armed travel may also accompany the officer. The letter should outline the officer's need to fly armed, detail his/her itinerary, and should include that the officer has completed the mandatory TSA training for a law enforcement officer flying while armed.
- (e) Officers must have completed the mandated TSA security training covering officers flying while armed. The training shall be given by the department-appointed instructor.
- (f) It is the officer's responsibility to notify the air carrier in advance of the intended armed travel. This notification should be accomplished by early check-in at the carrier's check-in counter.
- (g) Any officer flying while armed should discreetly contact the flight crew prior to take-off and notify them of his/her assigned seat.
- (h) Discretion must be used to avoid alarming passengers or crew by displaying a firearm. The officer must keep the firearm concealed on his/her person at all times. Firearms are not permitted in carry-on luggage and may not be stored in an overhead compartment.
- (i) Officers should try to resolve any problems associated with flying armed through the flight captain, ground security manager, TSA representative or other management representative of the air carrier.
- (j) Officers shall not consume alcoholic beverages while aboard an aircraft, or within eight hours prior to boarding an aircraft.

305.10 CARRYING FIREARMS OUT OF STATE

Qualified, active, full-time officers of this department are authorized to carry a concealed firearm in all other states subject to the following conditions (18 USC § 926B):

- (a) The officer shall carry his/her Dacono Police Department identification card whenever carrying such firearm.
- (b) The officer is not the subject of any current disciplinary action.
- (c) The officer may not be under the influence of alcohol or any other intoxicating or hallucinatory drug.
- (d) The officer will remain subject to this and all other department policies (including qualifying and training).

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Officers are cautioned that individual states may enact local regulations that permit private persons or entities to prohibit or restrict the possession of concealed firearms on their property, or that prohibit or restrict the possession of firearms on any state or local government property, installation, building, base or park. Federal authority may not shield an officer from arrest and prosecution in such locally restricted areas.

Active law enforcement officers from other states are subject to all requirements set forth in 18 USC § 926B.

305.11 TRAINING

In addition to general training regarding the use of firearms, the Training Sergeant shall ensure that training is provided on encounters with dogs in the course of duty as required by CRS § 29-5-112. At a minimum, the training must cover the policies and procedures adopted by this department.

305.11.1 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Before being authorized to carry any firearm, members will be given access to and receive training on this policy and the Use of Force Policy. Each member shall acknowledge that he/she has been provided access to and has had the opportunity to review and understand both policies.

Vehicle Pursuits

306.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for vehicle pursuits in order to protect the safety of involved officers, the public and fleeing suspects.

306.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Blocking or vehicle intercept - A slow-speed coordinated maneuver where two or more pursuing vehicles simultaneously intercept and block the movement of a suspect vehicle, the driver of which may be unaware of the impending enforcement stop. The goal is containment and preventing a pursuit. Blocking is not a moving or stationary road block.

Boxing-in - A tactic designed to stop a suspect's vehicle by surrounding it with law enforcement vehicles and then slowing all vehicles to a stop.

Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT) - A low-speed maneuver designed to cause the suspect vehicle to spin out, stall and come to a stop.

Ramming - The deliberate act of contacting a suspect's vehicle with another law enforcement vehicle to functionally damage or otherwise force the suspect's vehicle to stop.

Roadblocks - A tactic designed to stop a suspect's vehicle by intentionally placing a law enforcement vehicle or other immovable object in the path of the suspect's vehicle.

Terminate - To discontinue a pursuit or stop chasing fleeing vehicles.

Tire deflation device - A device designed to puncture the tires of the pursued vehicle.

Trail - Following the path of the pursuit at a safe speed while obeying all traffic laws and without activating emergency equipment. If the pursuit is at a slow rate of speed, the trailing vehicle will maintain sufficient distance from the pursuit vehicles so as to clearly indicate an absence of participation in the pursuit.

Failure to Yield - Driving in a manner that is construed as willfully failing to yield to an officer's signal to stop, but not actively trying to evade the officer, e.g. driving the speed limit, signaling for turns, and/or obeying official traffic control devices.

Vehicle pursuit - An event involving one or more law enforcement officers attempting to apprehend a suspect, who is attempting to avoid arrest while operating a vehicle by using high-speed driving or other evasive tactics, such as driving off a highway, turning suddenly or driving in a legal manner but willfully failing to yield to an officer's emergency signal to stop.

Violent Felony - An attempted or completed felony in which a perpetrator uses aggressive physical force, including any of the following to the extent that it constitutes a felony:

- (a) Homicide
- (b) Kidnapping

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- (c) Assault, Vehicular Assault or Sexual Assault
- (d) Robbery
- (e) Arson
- (f) Any other crime of violence
- (g) escape for one or more of the aforementioned offenses

306.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this department to weigh the importance of apprehending suspects who unlawfully flee from law enforcement against the risks associated with vehicle pursuits.

306.2.1 WELD COUNTY INTER-AGENCY PROCEDURES FOR MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL VEHICULAR PURSUIT

The provisions of this section apply to pursuits that leave the jurisdictional boundaries of the City of Dacono and enter the jurisdictional boundaries of another law enforcement agency. The provisions contained in this section shall be complied with when leaving the jurisdictional boundaries of the City of Dacono.

I. Operational Considerations

The operational considerations of inter-agency vehicular pursuit shall be:

- A. Warning other motorists that a pursuit is in progress by using emergency lights and sirens on authorized emergency vehicles involved in the pursuit.
- B. The severity of offense which gave cause to initiate the pursuit by weighing the nature of offense such as a serious felony versus a misdemeanor when opting to participate in a pursuit.
- C. Alternative methods of apprehending the suspect(s).
- D. The danger to the public if the suspect(s) is/are not immediately apprehended.
- E. The risk to the public and others from agencies involved in the pursuit if the pursuit is continued. For example, the speed of a pursuit should be reasonable under the circumstances.
- F. Existing driving conditions including, but not limited to, road conditions, traffic congestion, weather conditions, and vehicle performance limitations if known at the time.

II. Scope

The Inter-Agency Vehicular Pursuit Procedure is intended to provide common operational procedures when the officer originating a pursuit, still in pursuit, leaves his jurisdiction and enters another jurisdiction within Weld County. The statutory authority to pursue an offender is as follows:

- A. C.R.S. 16-3-104(1)(c). Arrest by peace officer from another jurisdiction. "Fresh pursuit" means the pursuit, without unnecessary delay, of a person who has committed a crime, or who is reasonably believed to have committed a crime.

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B. C.R.S. 16-3-1 06. Peace officer may pursue offender. When any peace officer is in fresh pursuit of an alleged offender, having a warrant for his arrest or having knowledge that such warrant has been issued, or, in the absence of an arrest warrant, when the offense was committed in the officer's presence or the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the alleged offender has committed a criminal offense, and the alleged offender crosses a boundary line marking the territorial limit of his authority, such peace officer may pursue him beyond such boundary line and make the arrest, issue a summons and complaint, or issue a notice of penalty assessment.

C. Neither the provisions of this Inter-agency Procedures for Multi-jurisdictional Vehicular Pursuit nor individual departmental policies shall relieve an officer or deputy from the civil or legal consequences of such driver's reckless disregard for the safety of others. See C.R.S. 42-4-108(4). Injury or threat of injury to innocent third persons during a pursuit, regardless of compliance with this or departmental policy, is not justified if the pursuit is conducted in a reckless or criminally negligent fashion. See C.R.S. 18-1-707(3).

No Weld County law enforcement agency is obligated under this procedure to participate or continue to participate in any vehicular pursuit initiated by any other law enforcement agency. If any conflict occurs with respect to an individual agency's pursuit policy, that agency's policy will prevail.

III. Responsibility

Information from the agency initiating a pursuit, or any other agency obtaining information, which may reasonably affect the decision to continue a pursuit shall be provided to other agencies involved in an expedient manner.

Each agency is responsible for the training of its personnel in the application of this agreement.

Each agency participating in a multi-jurisdictional pursuit is encouraged to participate in an "after action" pursuit critique.

Each agency participating in a multi-jurisdictional pursuit is responsible to notify communications when they discontinue or will not be directly engaged in a pursuit.

The dispatch center for the primary pursuit vehicle is responsible, when possible, to inform other law enforcement agencies when a pursuit in progress may enter that agency's jurisdiction. This dispatch center is responsible to initiate and maintain continuous contact with any other agency's communication center whose jurisdiction the pursuit traverses.

IV. Definitions

Pursuit-- An attempt to apprehend a violator who is trying to avoid apprehension by one or more peace officers. Avoidance may include high speed driving, unexpected turning movements, failing to comply with a peace officer's signal to stop, or other evasive tactics.

Emergency Operations -- The act of driving a law enforcement vehicle, regardless of the vehicle's appearance or markings, with emergency lights and siren operating in compliance with C.R.S. 42-4-108 and 42-4-213.

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Primary Vehicle-- The lead law enforcement vehicle following the violator.

Secondary Vehicle(s)-- Additional law enforcement vehicle(s) assigned to assist the primary law enforcement vehicle during the course of the pursuit.

Vehicle Disabling Device-- An agency approved, less-lethal, tire deflating device which may be deployed to disable a fleeing vehicle.

Tactical Vehicle Intervention-- (TVI) is an agency approved method of forcing a suspect vehicle off the road.

V. Assignments

Primary Vehicle: The primary vehicle should provide the appropriate dispatch center with all information pertinent to the pursuit such as location, direction of travel, speed, vehicle description, occupant(s) description(s), and reason for the pursuit, unless such information is provided by the secondary vehicle. The primary officer may attempt to apprehend the fleeing violator until such time as:

- A. The officer determines the risk from the pursuit to life and property is greater than the need to apprehend the violator, or
- B. The pursuit is terminated by a supervisor or command level officer from the agency employing the officer operating the primary pursuit vehicle, or
- C. The primary vehicle position is relinquished to another law enforcement vehicle due to lack of knowledge of terrain, inoperable pursuit vehicle, or other reason which will improve the chances of successful resolution of the pursuit, or
- D. The identity of the violator is known or can be reasonably determined at a later time and the violator poses no serious threat to the public if not immediately apprehended, or
- E. The primary pursuit vehicle is no longer able to maintain radio communications with the appropriate dispatch center, or
- F. The road, vehicle, traffic, or weather conditions or excessive speed make continued pursuit unreasonable.

Secondary Vehicle:

The purpose of the secondary vehicle is to provide assistance to the primary vehicle upon termination of the pursuit or assuming the primary position if required. The secondary vehicle shall maintain a safe distance from the fleeing vehicle and primary pursuit vehicle.

The secondary vehicle should attempt to serve as the primary communication point of the pursuit if both the secondary and primary vehicles are from the same agency or able to communicate on the same radio frequency. The secondary vehicle shall use its emergency equipment in compliance with C.R.S. 42-4-108.

Other Participating Vehicles: Inter-county, multi-jurisdictional pursuits should be limited, if practical, to one primary pursuing law enforcement vehicle and one secondary pursuing law

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enforcement vehicle. A supervisor from the agency employing the officer operating the primary pursuit vehicle may follow the pursuit while operating emergency lights and siren on an emergency vehicle to provide supervision during the pursuit and at the point of termination.

Self-assignment of additional vehicles beyond the primary and secondary is prohibited unless additional vehicles have been requested by the primary or secondary vehicle. All units in the pursuit must coordinate through dispatch. In the event it is deemed necessary to have more than two pursuit vehicles, additional law enforcement vehicles must maintain sufficient distance between each other and other pursuing or fleeing vehicles to reduce the possibility of a multiple vehicle collision.

Additional law enforcement vehicles shall be operated at reduced speeds and with a high awareness of the potential for collision with vehicles in the pursuit or with members of the public. Additional law enforcement vehicles may provide support by blocking traffic at major intersections and/or notifying pursuing agencies of special hazards, unusual terrain, other emergency traffic, etc.

Types of Vehicles:

If a pursuit is initiated by a peace officer operating an unmarked law enforcement vehicle, motorcycle, or other vehicle not normally used for patrol use, that vehicle should withdraw from a pursuit as soon as possible, and a marked patrol unit should assume the primary vehicle pursuit function. Vehicles other than a marked patrol unit are discouraged from participating in a pursuit in any capacity due to the extreme danger to officers and others.

Agency Communication Centers:

The dispatch center for the primary pursuit vehicle will facilitate interagency radio communication by patching the talk group being utilized by the pursuit vehicle to an appropriate mutual aid talk group, such as MAC 7. Dispatchers should evaluate the benefit of patching primary talk groups together to facilitate communication. All agencies joining or assisting the pursuit will be directed to turn to the assigned mutual aid channel. Units not on the pursuit will remain on their designated primary talk groups.

Dispatchers are to obtain clear, concise and specific information regarding the facts about the pursuit and the driver, and are to provide timely updates.

In the event of a fast moving highly dynamic pursuit it may be necessary for the primary dispatch center to patch various primary talk groups together to facilitate interagency communication. In this event, all units not assigned to the pursuit will be directed to migrate to their designated secondary or clearance talk groups to conduct routine business.

Command/Supervisory:

The overall command of a pursuit shall rest with the jurisdiction of the primary pursuit vehicle. If the primary vehicle relinquishes the pursuit and another agency assumes the pursuit, the command authority will shift to the jurisdiction of the vehicle assuming the primary pursuit vehicle position.

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Transfer of primary command of the pursuit from one agency to another will be clearly announced by the agency passing it and clearly acknowledged by the agency accepting it.

Any involved agency with an on duty supervisor shall be required to monitor in progress pursuits involving their officers. Supervisors of involved agencies are expected to monitor the tactics deployed and use of force issues associated with a given situation. Supervisors are expected to assess the known facts in each episode and weigh the safety of the public and officers involved to determine whether or not a pursuit should be allowed to continue. This assessment will be determined within a reasonable amount of time and may vary based on the informational gathering ability and the factors surrounding the pursuit. This requires supervisors to exercise greater affirmative command and control of a pursuit.

Nothing in this procedure limits the ability of each agency to conduct an internal review of their agency's action at their own discretion.

Tactics:

Tactics employed to stop a fleeing vehicle will be based on the greatest probability of success with the least likelihood of injury to the general public and peace officers. Tactics which could reasonably result in injury or death to occupants of the fleeing vehicle will be applied in accordance with constitutional and statutory provisions for use of less-lethal and lethal physical force. Individual agency policy and procedure for use of less-lethal and lethal physical force is considered incorporated herein by reference. The implementation of any tactic should be directed by either the primary or secondary unit through dispatch.

Tactics may include an attempt to alter the fleeing vehicle's direction of travel through the use of cones, pylons, or other traffic control devices. Use of this technique may divert the fleeing vehicle to an area where greater control and higher probability of pursuit termination exists.

An example of a disabling device is a mechanical tire deflator. Examples of vehicle use to disable or stop a fleeing vehicle include boxing or ramming the vehicle, and/or deploying a roadblock. In the event a roadblock is deployed, it should be staged away from uninvolved motorists, allowing for advance warnings, i.e. flares, traffic control devices, etc., and ample room to stop. Roadblocks require command or supervisory authority to stage.

UPON TERMINATION OF ANY PURSUIT, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE INVOLVED OFFICERS EMPLOY FELONY OR HIGH RISK STOP PROCEDURES FOR THEIR SAFETY AS WELL AS THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC. IT IS ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT, IF PRACTICAL, ALL AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN THIS SHARED PURSUIT PROCEDURE TRAIN TOGETHER ANNUALLY ON A COMMON HIGH RISK STOP PROCEDURE.

Requests for Mutual Aid:

All requests for mutual aid assistance should be made by command or supervisory personnel when possible.

Requests for mutual aid assistance should specify the actions desired:

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- A. Traffic control only
- B. Request to participate in the pursuit
- C. Deployment of a non-lethal tire deflating device
- D. Use of force required and method requested

Peace officers assigned to provide mutual aid to an agency requesting assistance are under the direction of the primary vehicle unless such direction is in conflict with the officers home agency policy.

Investigation at Termination:

In the event the initiating agency is not present at the termination point of a pursuit, a representative should be sent as soon as possible. The primary agency at the termination point will be responsible for making the arrest.

The arrestee will be released to the initiating agency or the agency where the most serious violation transpired, acknowledging the need for expedient processing of evidence. The command officer for the initiating agency or jurisdiction wherein the most serious offense was committed will assume responsibility for coordinating the investigation.

The appropriate charges or felony filing will be presented to the Weld County District Attorney's Office by the initiating agency or jurisdiction wherein the most serious offense was committed.

Media/Public Information:

Media/public information requests will be directed to the command or supervisory officer of the initiating agency or jurisdiction wherein the most serious offense was committed.

VI. Maintenance

This procedure will be administered by the Weld County Chiefs' of Police organization. This procedure will be reviewed annually in January by the Weld County Chiefs' of Police and revisions may be made at any time with 30 days advance written notice to each agency.

This procedure will be reviewed for signature by all participating agencies each year.

By signing this document, the Chief of Police or Sheriff is indicating that the individual officers and or deputies of his or her law enforcement agency will operate under the guidelines of this Weld County Inter-Agency Procedures for Multi-Jurisdictional Vehicular Pursuit as contained in this document, unless or until such time as the document is modified or the agency head opts out of these established procedures.

See Appendix A (Attached)

306.3 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Vehicle pursuits shall only be conducted using authorized police department emergency vehicles that are equipped with and displaying emergency lighting and sirens as required by law (CRS § 42-4-213).

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Officers shall drive with due regard for the safety of all persons and property. However, officers may, when in pursuit of a suspect and provided there is no unreasonable risk to persons and property:

- (a) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation.
- (b) Exceed the speed limit (CRS § 42-4-108(2)(c)).
- (c) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

306.3.1 WHEN TO INITIATE A PURSUIT

Officers are authorized to initiate a pursuit when the officer reasonably believes that a suspect, who has been given an appropriate signal to stop by a law enforcement officer, is attempting to evade arrest or detention by fleeing in a vehicle and the officer initiating the pursuit is authorized to do so only when the officer knows or reasonably believes that a person in the vehicle attempting to evade the officer is committing or has committed a violent felony as defined in Section 306.1.1 of this policy. This applies to both vehicle pursuits and failures to yield as defined in section 306.1.1 of this policy.

Factors that shall be considered, both individually and collectively, when deciding to initiate or continue a pursuit include, but are not limited to:

- (a) The seriousness of the known or reasonably suspected crime and its relationship to community safety.
- (b) The importance of protecting the public and balancing the known or reasonably suspected offense and the apparent need for immediate capture against the risks to officers, innocent motorists and others (CRS § 42-4-108).
- (c) The safety of the public in the area of the pursuit, including the type of area, time of day, the amount of vehicular and pedestrian traffic (e.g., school zones) and the speed of the pursuit relative to these factors.
- (d) The pursuing officers' familiarity with the area of the pursuit, the quality of radio communications between the pursuing vehicles and the dispatcher/supervisor, and the driving capabilities of the pursuing officers under the conditions of the pursuit.
- (e) Whether weather, traffic and road conditions unreasonably increase the danger of the pursuit when weighed against the risks resulting from the suspect's escape.
- (f) Whether the identity of the suspect has been verified and whether there is comparatively minimal risk in allowing the suspect to be apprehended at a later time.
- (g) The performance capabilities of the vehicles used in the pursuit in relation to the speed and other conditions of the pursuit.
- (h) Emergency lighting and siren limitations on unmarked police department vehicles that may reduce visibility of the vehicle, such as visor or dash-mounted lights, concealable or temporary emergency lighting equipment and concealed or obstructed siren positioning.

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- (i) Vehicle speeds.
- (j) Other persons in or on the pursued vehicle (e.g., passengers, co-offenders and hostages).
- (k) The availability of other resources, such as aircraft assistance.
- (l) Whether the pursuing vehicle is carrying passengers other than on-duty police officers. Pursuits should not be undertaken with an arrestee in the pursuit vehicle unless exigent circumstances exist, and then only after the need to apprehend the suspect is weighed against the safety of the arrestee in transport. A vehicle containing more than a single arrestee should not be involved in a pursuit.

306.3.2 WHEN TO TERMINATE A PURSUIT

Pursuits should be terminated whenever the totality of objective circumstances known or which reasonably ought to be known to the officer or supervisor during the pursuit indicates that the present risk of continuing the pursuit reasonably appears to outweigh the risk resulting from the suspect's escape.

When a supervisor directs the pursuit to be terminated, officers will immediately terminate the pursuit.

The factors listed in this policy on when to initiate a pursuit will apply equally to the decision to terminate a pursuit. Officers and supervisors must objectively and continuously weigh the seriousness of the offense against the potential danger to innocent motorists, themselves and the public when electing to continue a pursuit.

In addition to the factors that govern when to initiate a pursuit, other factors should be considered when deciding whether to terminate a pursuit, including:

- (a) The distance between the pursuing vehicle and the fleeing vehicle is so great that further pursuit would be futile or require the pursuit to continue for an unreasonable time or distance.
- (b) The pursued vehicle's location is no longer definitely known.
- (c) The pursuing vehicle sustains damage or a mechanical failure that renders it unsafe to drive.
- (d) The pursuing vehicle's emergency lighting equipment or siren becomes partially or completely inoperable.
- (e) Hazards to uninvolved bystanders or motorists.
- (f) The danger that the continued pursuit poses to the public, the officers or the suspect, balanced against the risk of allowing the suspect to remain at large.
- (g) The identity of the suspect is known and it does not reasonably appear that the need for immediate capture outweighs the risks associated with continuing the pursuit.
- (h) Extended pursuits of violators for misdemeanors not involving violence or weapons (independent of the pursuit) are generally discouraged.

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306.4 PURSUIT UNITS

Pursuit units should be limited to two vehicles, (primary and secondary) not including a supervisor who is monitoring and/or directing the pursuit. However, the number of units involved will vary with the circumstances. In accordance with the provisions of the WELD COUNTY INTER-AGENCY PROCEDURES FOR MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL VEHICULAR PURSUIT, a Dacono Police supervisor shall not constitute a pursuit vehicle when the primary responsibility of that supervisor is monitoring the pursuit in which two vehicles are already engaged.

An officer or supervisor may request additional units to join a pursuit if, after assessing the factors outlined above, it appears that the number of officers involved would be insufficient to safely arrest the suspect. Self assignment to the pursuit in which two vehicles are already engaged is prohibited, however additional officers should remain alert to its progress and location. Any officer who drops out of a pursuit may then, if necessary, proceed to the termination point at legal speeds, following the appropriate rules of the road.

Distinctively marked patrol vehicles should replace unmarked vehicles involved in a pursuit whenever practicable.

306.4.1 MOTORCYCLES

When involved in a pursuit, police department motorcycles should be replaced by marked emergency vehicles as soon as practicable.

306.4.2 VEHICLES WITHOUT EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

Officers operating vehicles not equipped with emergency lights and siren are prohibited from initiating or joining in any pursuit (CRS § 42-4-213). Officers in such vehicles may provide support to pursuing units as long as the vehicle is operated in compliance with all traffic laws. Those officers should discontinue such support immediately upon arrival of a sufficient number of authorized emergency police department vehicles or any air support.

306.4.3 PRIMARY PURSUIT VEHICLE RESPONSIBILITIES

The initial pursuing officer will be designated as the primary pursuit vehicle and will be responsible for the conduct of the pursuit unless he/she is unable to remain reasonably close enough to the suspect's vehicle. The primary responsibility of the officer initiating the pursuit is the apprehension of the suspect without unreasonable danger to him/herself or other persons.

The primary unit should notify the dispatcher, commencing with a request for priority radio traffic, that a vehicle pursuit has been initiated, and as soon as practicable provide information including, but not limited to:

- (a) The location, direction of travel and estimated speed of the suspect's vehicle.
- (b) The description of the suspect's vehicle including the license plate number, if known.
- (c) The reason for the pursuit.
- (d) The use of firearms, threat of force, violence, injuries, hostages or other unusual hazards.

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- (e) The number of occupants and identity or description.
- (f) The weather, road and traffic conditions.
- (g) The need for any additional resources or equipment.
- (h) The identity of other law enforcement agencies involved in the pursuit.

Until relieved by a supervisor or secondary pursuing officer, the officer in the primary pursuit vehicle shall be responsible for broadcasting the progress of the pursuit. Unless circumstances reasonably indicate otherwise, the primary pursuing officer should, as soon as practicable, relinquish the responsibility of broadcasting the progress of the pursuit to an officer in a secondary pursuit vehicle or to air support joining the pursuit to minimize distractions and allow the primary pursuing officer to concentrate foremost on safe pursuit tactics.

306.4.4 SECONDARY PURSUIT VEHICLE RESPONSIBILITIES

The second officer in the pursuit will be designated as the secondary pursuit vehicle and is responsible for:

- (a) Immediately notifying the dispatcher of his/her entry into the pursuit.
- (b) Remaining at a safe distance behind the primary unit unless directed to assume the role of primary pursuit vehicle or if the primary unit is unable to continue the pursuit.
- (c) Broadcasting information that the primary pursuing officer is unable to provide.
- (d) Broadcasting the progress of the pursuit, updating known or critical information and providing changes in the pursuit, unless the situation indicates otherwise.
- (e) Identifying the need for additional resources or equipment as appropriate.
- (f) Serving as backup to the primary pursuing officer once the subject has been stopped.

306.5 PURSUIT DRIVING

The decision to use specific driving tactics requires the same assessment of the factors the officer considered when determining whether to initiate and/or terminate a pursuit. The following are tactics for officers who are involved in the pursuit:

- (a) Officers, considering their driving skills and vehicle performance capabilities, will space themselves from other involved vehicles such that they are able to see and avoid hazards or react safely to unusual maneuvers by the fleeing vehicle.
- (b) Because intersections can present increased risks, the following tactics should be considered:
 - 1. Available officers not directly involved in the pursuit may proceed safely to controlled intersections ahead of the pursuit in an effort to warn cross traffic.
 - 2. Pursuing officers should exercise due caution and slow down as may be necessary when proceeding through controlled intersections.

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- (c) As a general rule, officers should not pursue a vehicle driving the wrong direction on a roadway, highway or freeway. In the event the pursued vehicle does so, the following tactics should be considered:
 - 1. Request assistance from available air support.
 - 2. Maintain visual contact with the pursued vehicle by paralleling the vehicle while driving on the correct side of the roadway.
 - 3. Request other officers to observe exits available to the suspect.
- (d) Notify the Colorado State Patrol or other law enforcement agency if it appears that the pursuit may enter its jurisdiction.
- (e) Officers involved in a pursuit should not attempt to pass other pursuing vehicles unless the situation indicates otherwise or they are requested to do so by the pursuing officer and with a clear understanding of the maneuver process between the involved officers.

306.5.1 AIR SUPPORT ASSISTANCE

When available, air support assistance should be requested. Once the air support crew has established visual contact with the pursued vehicle, they should assume communication control over the pursuit. The primary and secondary ground pursuit vehicles, or involved supervisor, will maintain operational control but should consider whether the participation of air support warrants their continued close proximity and/or involvement in the pursuit.

The air support crew should coordinate the activities of resources on the ground, report progress of the pursuit, and provide officers and supervisors with details of upcoming traffic congestion, road hazards or other pertinent information to evaluate whether to continue the pursuit. If officers on the ground are not within visual contact of the pursued vehicle and the air support crew determines that it is unsafe to continue the pursuit, the air support crew should recommend terminating the pursuit.

306.5.2 OFFICERS NOT INVOLVED IN THE PURSUIT

Officers who are not involved in the pursuit should remain in their assigned areas, should not parallel the pursuit route and should not become involved with the pursuit unless directed otherwise by a supervisor. Uninvolved officers are authorized to use emergency equipment at intersections along the pursuit path to clear intersections of vehicular and pedestrian traffic to protect the public. Those officers should attempt to place their vehicles in locations that provide some safety or an escape route in the event of an unintended collision or if the suspect intentionally tries to ram the police department vehicle.

Non-pursuing members needed at the pursuit termination point should respond in a nonemergency manner, observing the rules of the road.

The primary pursuit vehicle, secondary pursuit vehicle and supervisor vehicle should be the only vehicles operating under emergency conditions (emergency lights and siren) unless other officers are assigned to the pursuit.

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306.6 LOSS OF PURSUED VEHICLE

When the pursued vehicle is lost, the involved officers should broadcast pertinent information to assist other officers in locating the vehicle. The primary pursuing officer or supervisor will be responsible for coordinating any further search for either the pursued vehicle or suspects fleeing on foot.

306.7 INTERJURISDICTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

When a pursuit enters another agency's jurisdiction, the primary pursuing officer or supervisor, taking into consideration the distance traveled, unfamiliarity with the area and other pertinent facts, should determine whether to request the other agency to assume the pursuit.

Unless entry into another jurisdiction is expected to be brief, it is generally recommended that the primary pursuing officer or supervisor ensure that notification is provided to each outside jurisdiction into which the pursuit is reasonably expected to enter, regardless of whether the jurisdiction is expected to assist.

306.7.1 ASSUMPTION OF PURSUIT BY ANOTHER AGENCY

Officers will relinquish control of the pursuit when another agency has assumed the pursuit, unless the continued assistance of the Dacono Police Department is requested by the agency assuming the pursuit. Upon relinquishing control of the pursuit, the involved officers may proceed, with supervisory approval, to the termination point of the pursuit to assist in the investigation. The supervisor should coordinate such assistance with the assuming agency and obtain any information that is necessary for any reports.

The roles and responsibilities of officers at the termination point of a pursuit initiated by this department shall be coordinated with appropriate consideration of the needs of the agency assuming the pursuit.

Notification of a pursuit in progress should not be construed as a request to join the pursuit. Requests to or from another agency to assume a pursuit should be specific. Because of communication limitations between local law enforcement agencies, a request for another agency's assistance will mean that its personnel will assume responsibility for the pursuit. For the same reasons, when a pursuit leaves another jurisdiction and a request for assistance is made to this department, the other agency should relinquish control.

306.7.2 PURSUITS EXTENDING INTO THIS JURISDICTION

The agency that initiates a pursuit shall be responsible for conducting the pursuit. Officers from this department should not join a pursuit unless specifically requested to do so by the pursuing agency and with approval from a supervisor. The exception to this is when a single vehicle from the initiating agency is in pursuit. Under this circumstance, an officer from this department may, with supervisor approval, immediately join the pursuit until sufficient vehicles from the initiating agency join the pursuit or until additional information is provided allowing withdrawal from the pursuit.

When a request is made for this department to assist or take over a pursuit that has entered the jurisdiction of the Dacono Police Department, the supervisor should consider:

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- (a) The public's safety within this jurisdiction.
- (b) The safety of the pursuing officers.
- (c) Whether the circumstances are serious enough to continue the pursuit.
- (d) Whether there is adequate staffing to continue the pursuit.
- (e) The ability to maintain the pursuit.

As soon as practicable, a supervisor or the Watch Commander should review a request for assistance from another agency. The Watch Commander or supervisor, after considering the above factors, may decline to assist in or assume the other agency's pursuit.

Assistance to a pursuing agency by officers of this department will conclude at the City limits, provided that the pursuing agency has sufficient assistance from other sources. Ongoing participation from this department may continue only until sufficient assistance is present.

In the event that the termination point of a pursuit from another agency is within this jurisdiction, officers shall provide appropriate assistance including, but not limited to, scene control, coordination and completion of supplemental reports and any other assistance requested or needed.

306.7.3 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Assistance to an outside pursuing agency by officers from this department shall be provided in accordance with any agreements or memorandums of understanding in place that address vehicle pursuit assistance.

306.8 PURSUIT INTERVENTION

Pursuit intervention is an attempt to stop the suspect's ability to continue to flee in a vehicle through tactical application of technology, tire deflation devices, blocking or vehicle intercept, boxing-in, the PIT, ramming or roadblock procedures.

306.8.1 WHEN USE IS AUTHORIZED

Whenever practicable, an officer shall seek approval from a supervisor before employing any intervention to stop the pursued vehicle. In deciding whether to use intervention tactics, officers/supervisors should balance the risk of allowing the pursuit to continue with the potential hazards arising from the use of each tactic to the public, the officers and persons in or on the pursued vehicle. With this in mind, the decision to use any intervention tactic should be reasonable in light of the circumstances apparent to the officer at the time of the decision.

306.8.2 USE OF FIREARMS

The use of firearms to disable a pursued vehicle is not generally an effective tactic and involves all the dangers associated with discharging firearms. Officers should not utilize firearms during an ongoing pursuit unless the conditions and circumstances meet the requirements authorizing the use of deadly force. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any officer from using a firearm to stop a suspect from using a vehicle as a deadly weapon.

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306.8.3 INTERVENTION STANDARDS

Any intervention tactic, depending upon the conditions and circumstances under which it is used, may present dangers to the officers, the public or anyone in or on the vehicle being pursued. Certain applications of intervention tactics may be construed to be a use of force, including deadly force, and are subject to policies guiding such use. Officers shall consider these facts and requirements prior to deciding how, when, where and if an intervention tactic should be employed.

- (a) Blocking or vehicle intercept should only be considered in cases involving felony suspects or impaired drivers who pose a threat to the public's safety, and when officers reasonably believe that attempting a conventional enforcement stop will likely result in the driver attempting to flee in the vehicle. Because of the potential risks involved, this intervention tactic should only be employed by properly trained officers and after giving consideration to the following:
 - 1. The need to immediately stop the suspect vehicle or prevent it from leaving substantially outweighs the risk of injury or death to occupants of the suspect vehicle, officers or others.
 - 2. All other reasonable intervention tactics have failed or reasonably appear ineffective.
 - 3. Employing the blocking or vehicle intercept maneuver does not unreasonably increase the risk of danger to those involved or the public.
 - 4. The suspect vehicle is stopped or traveling at a low speed.
 - 5. Only law enforcement vehicles should be used in this tactic.
- (b) The PIT is limited to use by properly trained officers with the approval of a supervisor and upon assessment of the circumstances and conditions presented at the time, including the potential for risk of injury to officers, the public and occupants of the pursued vehicle.
- (c) Ramming a fleeing vehicle should be done only after other reasonable tactical means at the officer's disposal have been exhausted or would not be effective, and immediate control is necessary. Ramming should be reserved for situations where there does not appear to be another reasonable alternative method. If there does not reasonably appear to be a present or immediately foreseeable serious threat to the public, the use of ramming is not authorized. When ramming is used as a means to stop a fleeing vehicle, the following factors should be present:
 - 1. The suspect is an actual or suspected felon, who reasonably appears to represent a serious threat to the public if not apprehended.
 - 2. The suspect is driving with willful or wanton disregard for the safety of other persons or is driving in a reckless and life-endangering manner or using the vehicle as a weapon.
- (d) Boxing-in a suspect vehicle should only be attempted upon approval by a supervisor. The use of such a tactic must be carefully coordinated with all involved vehicles, taking into consideration the circumstances and conditions apparent at the time, as well as the potential risk of injury to officers, the public and occupants of the pursued vehicle. Officers and supervisors should weigh the potential consequences against the need to immediately stop the vehicle.

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- (e) Tire deflation devices should be deployed only after notification of pursuing officers and the supervisor of the intent and location of the intended deployment, and in a manner that:
 - 1. Should reasonably only affect the pursued vehicle.
 - 2. Provides the deploying officer adequate cover and escape from intentional or unintentional exposure to the approaching vehicle.
 - 3. Takes into account the limitations of such devices as well as the potential risk to officers, the public and occupants of the pursued vehicle.
 - 4. Takes into account whether the pursued vehicle is a motorcycle, a vehicle transporting hazardous materials or a school bus transporting children.
- (f) Because roadblocks involve a potential for serious injury or death to occupants of the pursued vehicle if the suspect does not stop, the intentional placement of roadblocks in the direct path of a pursued vehicle is generally discouraged and should not be deployed without prior approval of a supervisor. If roadblocks are deployed, it should only be done under extraordinary conditions when all other reasonable intervention tactics have failed or reasonably appear ineffective and the need to immediately stop the pursued vehicle substantially outweighs the risks of injury or death to occupants of the pursued vehicle, officers or the public.

306.9 CAPTURE OF SUSPECTS

Proper self-discipline and sound professional judgment are the keys to a successful conclusion of a pursuit and apprehension of evading suspects. Officers shall use only that amount of force that reasonably appears necessary given the facts and circumstances perceived by the officer at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

Unless relieved by a supervisor, the primary pursuing officer should coordinate efforts to apprehend the suspect following the pursuit. Officers should consider the safety of the public and the involved officers when formulating plans for setting up perimeters or for containing and capturing the suspect.

306.10 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

All appropriate reports shall be completed to comply with appropriate laws and policies or procedures.

- (a) The primary pursuing officer shall complete appropriate crime/arrest reports.
- (b) The primary pursuing officer or supervisor shall complete the appropriate pursuit report.
- (c) After first obtaining the available information, the involved, or if unavailable, on-duty field supervisor shall promptly complete a supervisor's log or interoffice memorandum, briefly summarizing the pursuit to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. This log or memorandum should include, at a minimum:
 - 1. Date and time of the pursuit.
 - 2. Initial reason and circumstances surrounding the pursuit.
 - 3. Length of pursuit in distance and time, including the starting and termination points.

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4. Involved vehicles and officers.
 5. Alleged offenses.
 6. Whether a suspect was apprehended, as well as the means and methods used.
 - (a) Any use of force shall be reported and documented in compliance with the Use of Force Policy.
 7. Arrestee information, if applicable.
 8. Any injuries and/or medical treatment.
 9. Any property or equipment damage.
 10. Name of supervisor at the scene or who handled the incident.
 11. A preliminary determination that the pursuit appears to be in compliance with this policy or that additional review and/or follow-up is warranted.
- (d) After receiving copies of reports, logs and other pertinent information, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall conduct or assign the completion of a post-pursuit review, as appropriate.
- (e) Annually, the Chief of Police should direct a documented review and analysis of department vehicle pursuits to minimally include policy suitability, policy compliance and training needs.

306.11 REGULAR AND PERIODIC PURSUIT TRAINING

In addition to initial and supplementary training on pursuits, all officers will participate, no less than annually, in regular and periodic training addressing this policy and the importance of vehicle safety and protecting the public. Training will include recognition of the need to balance the known offense and the need for immediate capture against the risks to officers and others.

306.12 POLICY REVIEW

Officers of this department shall certify in writing that they have received, read and understand this policy initially, upon any amendments and whenever training on the policy is provided.

Officer Response to Calls

307.1 PURPOSE, SCOPE AND POLICY

This policy provides guidance for the timely, safe and appropriate response to all emergency and non-emergency situations.

Responsiveness is at the top of the priority list for all police personnel. This policy governs the way we respond to different kinds of calls for service, but the one constant that exists is that each member is responsible to immediately respond to a call for service, regardless if it is a dog at large call or a disturbance involving a weapon; immediate response to each call, regardless of the severity of the call is paramount and will be observed. Cases may arise where police personnel are already handling a call for service when another call has come in. In those cases, the call holding will be given attention immediately upon concluding the immediate need being served on the current call. In the event of a non emergency call, should any police personnel encounter a situation in which they have an unavoidable extended response to a call, that individual or the on duty supervisor, as the case may be, will make an effort to either call the complainant or have the complainant called to explain the delay and give an estimated time of response.

It is the policy of this department that officers may engage in an emergency operation only in accordance with applicable laws.

An officer may engage in an emergency operation only:

- a. while responding to an emergency call, or
- b. when in pursuit of a person who has committed or is reasonably suspected by the officer to have committed:
 1. A violent felony as defined in this policy; or
 2. Some other act of violence which, in the officer's reasonable judgment, requires that the person be pursued for the immediate protection of public safety.

307.2 RESPONSE TO CALLS

Officers responding to any call shall proceed with due regard for the safety of all persons and property.

Officers not responding to a call as an emergency response shall observe all traffic laws and proceed without the use of emergency lights and siren.

Officers responding to a call as an emergency response shall continuously operate emergency lighting equipment and shall sound the siren as reasonably necessary (CRS § 42-4-108(3) and CRS § 42-4-213).

Driving with lights on and siren off is permitted when an emergency operation requires an element of stealth that would be destroyed by the use of a siren.

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Driving with neither lights or siren is allowed only where the officer is attempting to confirm his or her suspicion that the driver has violated the traffic code and the officer otherwise has no reasonable suspicion or probable cause to stop the driver of the vehicle.

Responding with emergency lights and siren does not relieve the an officer of the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons and property and does not protect the officer from the consequences of reckless disregard for the safety of others (CRS § 42-4-108(4)).

The use of any other warning equipment without emergency lights and siren does not generally provide an exemption from the vehicle laws (CRS § 42-4-108(3)).

Officers should only respond to a call as an emergency response when so dispatched or when responding to circumstances the officer reasonably believes involves the potential for immediate danger to persons or property. Examples of such circumstances may include:

- An officer who requires urgent assistance.
- A burglary in process that appears to involve a threat to any person's safety.
- A robbery in progress.
- A person brandishing a weapon.
- An apparent homicide.
- A suicide in progress, (not a suicidal person, per se).
- A fight, riot or other large disturbance involving injuries.
- An assault or other violence that has just occurred and the suspect is present or an assault or other violence in progress.
- A kidnapping in progress.
- A traffic collision or other event involving a serious injury or the possibility of injury that may reasonably require immediate medical aid.
- A sexual assault in progress.
- Other circumstances that the officer reasonably believes requires an immediate response by the officer, or concerning which the officer has been directed by dispatch or a supervisor to respond immediately.

307.3 REQUESTING EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

Officers may request emergency assistance when they reasonably believe that there is an imminent threat to the safety of officers, or assistance is needed to prevent imminent serious harm to a citizen.

If circumstances permit, the requesting officer should give the following information:

- The unit number
- The location

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- The reason for the request and type of emergency
- The number of units required

Where a situation has stabilized and emergency response is not required, the requesting officer shall promptly notify Weld Count Regional Communications Center.

307.3.1 NUMBER OF UNITS PARTICIPATING

Normally, only those units reasonably necessary should respond to a call with an emergency response. The on duty supervisor shall monitor and moderate all emergency responses and reduce or enhance the response as warranted.

307.4 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE RESPONDING OFFICER

The use of emergency lights and siren and the authority to disregard certain traffic laws while responding to an emergency situation is a privilege not to be taken lightly. All Officers are expected to understand this and use careful discretion when opting to use emergency lights and sirens to respond to a call. The authority to drive while utilizing emergency lights and sirens is granted by state statute and departmental policy. All officers are expected to be discerning when exercising this authority. Unwarranted use of emergency lights and sirens is prohibited and may be the basis for disciplinary action. Officers shall exercise sound judgment and care with due regard for life and property when responding to a call with an emergency response. During a call involving an emergency response officers may (CRS § 42-4-108(2)):

- (a) Disregard regulations governing parking or standing when using a warning lamp.
- (b) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation.
- (c) Exceed any speed limits provided this does not endanger life or property.
- (d) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

The decision to continue as an emergency response is at the discretion of the officer based on the authority granted by state statute and departmental policy. If, in the officer's judgment, the roadway conditions or traffic congestion does not permit such a response without unreasonable risk, the officer may elect to respond to the call without the use of red lights and siren at the legal speed limit. An officer shall also discontinue an emergency response when directed by a supervisor or as otherwise appropriate.

Upon determining that an emergency response is appropriate, an officer shall immediately give the location from which he/she is responding.

The first officer arriving at an emergency response scene should determine whether to increase or reduce the level of the response and notify Weld County Reginal Communications of their determination. Any subsequent change in the appropriate response level should be communicated to Weld County Regional Communications Center by the officer in charge of the scene unless a supervisor assumes this responsibility.

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307.4.1 EMERGENCY RESPONSE SPECIAL CONDITIONS

While performing certain emergency response tasks, the use of emergency lights or sirens may increase the danger to the responding officers or the public. In the following circumstances, officers may consider the appropriateness of an emergency response without siren, emergency lights or both:

- (a) An officer is attempting to confirm his/her suspicion that a driver has violated the traffic code and there is no other reasonable suspicion or probable cause to stop the driver (CRS § 42-4-108(3)).
- (b) An emergency response requires an element of stealth that would be defeated by the use of emergency lighting or siren. This response should use a siren and emergency lights until a stealth response without lights and siren is required, and the response should then continue accordingly.

Any emergency response without the use of emergency lights and siren shall be conducted with due regard for the safety of the public and property and the recognition that such a response may not provide an exemption from the vehicle laws (CRS § 42-4-108(3)).

Any emergency response without the use of lights or siren shall cease if the circumstances no longer warrant such a response.

307.5 SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon becoming aware that an emergency response has been initiated, the on duty supervisor shall monitor and if necessary, verify the following:

- (a) The proper response has been initiated.
- (b) No more than those units reasonably necessary under the circumstances are involved in the response.
- (c) Affected outside jurisdictions are being notified as practicable.

The field supervisor shall, whenever practicable, monitor the response until it has been stabilized or terminated, and assert control by directing units into or out of the response if necessary. If, in the supervisor's judgment, the circumstances require additional units to be assigned an emergency response, the supervisor may do so.

It is the supervisor's responsibility to terminate an emergency response that, in his/her judgment, is inappropriate due to the circumstances.

When monitoring and evaluating the need for an emergency response, the on duty supervisor should consider the following:

- The type of call or crime involved
- The necessity of a timely response
- Traffic and roadway conditions

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- The location of the responding units

307.6 FAILURE OF EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

If the emergency equipment on the vehicle should fail to operate, the officer must terminate the emergency response and continue accordingly.

The officer shall notify the Watch Commander, field supervisor or Weld County Regional Communications Center of the equipment failure so that another unit may be assigned to the emergency response.

Search and Seizure

309.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Both the federal and state Constitutions provide every individual with the right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures. This policy provides general guidelines for Dacono Police Department personnel to consider when dealing with search and seizure issues.

309.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Dacono Police Department to respect the fundamental privacy rights of individuals. Members of this department will conduct searches in strict observance of the constitutional rights of persons being searched. All seizures by this department will comply with relevant federal and state law governing the seizure of persons and property.

The Department will provide relevant and current training to officers as guidance for the application of current law, local community standards and prosecutorial considerations regarding specific search and seizure situations, as appropriate.

309.3 SEARCHES

The U.S. Constitution generally provides that a valid warrant is required in order for a search to be valid. There are, however, several exceptions that permit a warrantless search.

Examples of law enforcement activities that are exceptions to the general warrant requirement include, but are not limited to, searches pursuant to the following:

- Valid consent
- Incident to a lawful arrest
- Legitimate community caretaking interests
- Vehicle searches under certain circumstances
- Exigent circumstances

Certain other activities are recognized by federal and state courts and by certain statutes as legitimate law enforcement activities that also do not require a warrant. Such activities may include seizure and examination of abandoned property, and observations of activities and property located on open public areas.

Because case law regarding search and seizure is constantly changing and subject to interpretation by the courts, each member of this department is expected to act in each situation according to current training and his/her familiarity with clearly established rights as determined by case law.

Whenever practicable, officers are encouraged to contact a supervisor to resolve questions regarding search and seizure issues prior to electing a course of action.

Search and Seizure

309.4 SEARCH PROTOCOL

Although conditions will vary and officer safety and other exigencies must be considered in every search situation, the following guidelines should be followed whenever circumstances permit:

- (a) Members of this department will strive to conduct searches with dignity and courtesy.
- (b) Officers should explain to the person being searched the reason for the search and how the search will be conducted.
- (c) Searches should be carried out with due regard and respect for private property interests and in a manner that minimizes damage. Property should be left in a condition as close as reasonably possible to its pre-search condition.
- (d) In order to minimize the need for forcible entry, an attempt should be made to obtain keys, combinations or access codes when a search of locked property is anticipated.
- (e) When the person to be searched is of the opposite sex as the searching officer, a reasonable effort should be made to summon an officer of the same sex as the subject to conduct the search. When it is not practicable to summon an officer of the same sex as the subject, the following guidelines should be followed:
 1. Another officer or a supervisor should witness the search.
 2. The officer should not search areas of the body covered by tight-fitting clothing, sheer clothing or clothing that could not reasonably conceal a weapon.

309.5 DOCUMENTATION

Officers are responsible to document any search and to ensure that any required reports are sufficient including, at minimum, documentation of the following:

- Reason for the search
- Any efforts used to minimize the intrusiveness of any search (e.g., asking for consent or keys)
- What, if any, injuries or damage occurred
- All steps taken to secure property
- The results of the search, including a description of any property or contraband seized
- If the person searched is the opposite sex, any efforts to summon an officer of the same sex as the person being searched and the identification of any witness officer

Supervisors shall review reports to ensure the reports are accurate, that actions are properly documented and that current legal requirements and Department policy have been met.

Temporary Custody of Juveniles

310.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines consistent with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act for juveniles taken into temporary custody by members of the Dacono Police Department (42 USC § 5633).

310.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Juvenile non-offender - An abused, neglected, dependent or alien juvenile who may be legally held for his/her own safety or welfare. Juvenile non-offenders include a juvenile taken into protective custody for being intoxicated or incapacitated by alcohol and clearly dangerous to the health and safety of him/herself under CRS § 27-81-111, and any runaway taken into temporary custody under CRS § 19-3-401. This also includes any juvenile who may have initially been contacted for an offense that would not subject an adult to arrest (e.g., fine-only offense) but was taken into custody for his/her protection or for purposes of reuniting the juvenile with a parent, guardian or other responsible person.

Juvenile offender - A juvenile under 18 years of age who is alleged to have committed an offense that would subject an adult to arrest (a non-status offense) (CRS § 19-1-103(18); CRS § 19-1-103(68)). Juvenile offenders include juveniles taken into custody for possession of a handgun under CRS § 18-12-108.5 (28 CFR 31.303).

Non-secure custody - When a juvenile is held in the presence of an officer or other custody employee at all times and is not placed in a locked room, cell or behind any locked doors. Juveniles in non-secure custody may be handcuffed but not to a stationary or secure object. Personal supervision, through direct visual monitoring and audio two-way communication, is maintained. Monitoring through electronic devices, such as video, does not replace direct visual observation.

Secure custody - When a juvenile offender is held in a locked room, a set of rooms or a cell. Secure custody also includes being physically secured to a stationary object.

Examples of secure custody include:

- (a) A juvenile left alone in an unlocked room within the secure perimeter of the adult temporary holding area.
- (b) A juvenile handcuffed to a rail.
- (c) A juvenile placed in a room that contains doors with delayed egress devices that have a delay of more than 30 seconds.
- (d) A juvenile being processed in a secure booking area when an unsecure booking area is available.
- (e) A juvenile left alone in a secure booking area after being photographed and fingerprinted.

Temporary Custody of Juveniles

- (f) A juvenile placed in a cell within the adult temporary holding area, whether or not the cell door is locked.

Sight and sound separation - Located or arranged to prevent physical, visual or auditory contact.

Status offender - A juvenile suspected of committing a criminal violation of the law that would not be a criminal violation but for the age of the offender. Examples may include running away, underage possession of tobacco, curfew violation or truancy. A juvenile in custody on a court order or warrant based upon a status offense is also a status offender.

310.2 POLICY

The Dacono Police Department is committed to releasing juveniles from temporary custody as soon as reasonably practicable and keeping juveniles safe while they are in temporary custody at the Dacono Police Department. Juveniles should be held in temporary custody only for as long as reasonably necessary for processing, transfer or release.

310.3 JUVENILES WHO SHOULD NOT BE HELD

Juveniles who exhibit any of the following conditions should not be held at the Dacono Police Department:

- (a) Unconscious
- (b) Seriously injured
- (c) A known suicide risk or obviously severely emotionally disturbed
- (d) Significantly intoxicated
- (e) Extremely violent or continuously violent

Officers taking custody of a juvenile who exhibits any of the above conditions should take reasonable steps to provide medical attention or mental health assistance and notify a supervisor of the situation.

These juveniles should not be held at the Dacono Police Department unless they have been evaluated by a qualified medical and/or mental health professional.

If the officer taking custody of the juvenile believes the juvenile may be a suicide risk, the juvenile shall be under continuous direct supervision until evaluation, release or a transfer is completed.

310.4 CUSTODY OF JUVENILES

Officers should take custody of a juvenile and temporarily hold the juvenile at the Dacono Police Department when there is no other lawful and practicable alternative to temporary custody. Refer to the Child Abuse Policy for additional information regarding detaining a juvenile that is suspected of being a victim.

Any juvenile taken into custody shall be released to the care of the juvenile's parent or other responsible adult or transferred to a juvenile custody facility or to other authority as soon as

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practicable and in no event shall a juvenile be held beyond six hours from the time of his/her entry into the Dacono Police Department (42 USC § 5633).

310.4.1 CUSTODY OF JUVENILE NON-OFFENDERS

Non-offenders taken into protective custody in compliance with the Child Abuse Policy should generally not be held at the Dacono Police Department. Custodial arrangements should be made for non-offenders as soon as reasonably possible. Juvenile non-offenders may not be held in secure detention (42 USC § 5633).

310.4.2 CUSTODY OF JUVENILE STATUS OFFENDERS

Status offenders should generally be released by citation or with a warning rather than taken into temporary custody. However, officers may take custody of a status offender if requested to do so by a parent or legal guardian in order to facilitate reunification (e.g., transported home or to the station to await a parent). Juvenile status offenders may not be held in secure custody (42 USC § 5633).

310.4.3 CUSTODY OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Juvenile offenders should be held in non-secure custody while at the Dacono Police Department unless another form of custody is authorized by this policy or is necessary due to exigent circumstances.

310.4.4 REQUIREMENTS FOR CUSTODY OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

A juvenile offender may be taken into temporary custody (CRS § 19-2-502):

- (a) When there are reasonable grounds to believe that he/she has committed a violation of a statute, ordinance or court order that would subject an adult to an arrest.
- (b) Pursuant to a lawful warrant issued by a court pursuant to CRS § 19-2-503.

A juvenile offender shall not be held longer than is reasonably necessary to obtain basic identification information and to contact the juvenile's parents, guardian or legal custodian (CRS § 19-2-507(4)).

The juvenile shall be released to the care of the juvenile's parents or other responsible adult unless a determination is made in accordance with CRS § 19-2-507(2) that the juvenile's immediate welfare or the protection of the community requires that the juvenile be detained (CRS § 19-2-502(3)).

If the juvenile is not released to the care of his/her parents or other responsible adult, the juvenile shall be taken directly to the court, a detention facility or a shelter designated by the court, without unnecessary delay (CRS § 19-2-507(4)).

As an alternative to taking a juvenile offender to a detention facility or shelter, an officer may, if authorized by policy of the court, serve a written promise to appear for juvenile proceedings upon the juvenile and the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian (CRS § 19-2-507(5)).

Temporary Custody of Juveniles

When a juvenile is not released pending charges, the officer shall notify the screening team for the judicial district in which the juvenile was taken into custody (CRS § 19-2-507(1)).

310.5 ADVISEMENTS

The screening team for the judicial district generally notifies the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian that, if the juvenile is placed in detention or a temporary holding facility, all parties have a right to a prompt hearing to determine whether the juvenile is to be further detained. The notification may be made to a person with whom the juvenile is residing if a parent, guardian or legal custodian cannot be located. If the screening team is unable to make the notification, officers may make it (CRS § 19-2-507).

310.6 JUVENILE CUSTODY LOGS

Any time a juvenile is held in custody at the Department, the detention shall be promptly and properly documented in the juvenile custody log, including:

- (a) Identifying information about the juvenile being held.
- (b) Date and time of arrival and release from the Dacono Police Department.
- (c) Watch Commander notification and approval to temporarily hold the juvenile.
- (d) Any charges for which the juvenile is being held and classification of the juvenile as a juvenile offender, status offender or non-offender.
- (e) Any changes in status.
- (f) Time of all welfare checks.
- (g) Any medical and other screening requested and completed.
- (h) Circumstances that justify any secure detention.
- (i) Any other information that may be required by other authorities, such as compliance inspectors or a local juvenile court authority.

The Watch Commander shall initial the log to approve the detention, including any secure detention, and shall also initial the log when the juvenile is released.

310.7 NO-CONTACT REQUIREMENTS

Sight and sound separation shall be maintained between all juveniles and adults while in custody at the Department (42 USC § 5633). There should also be sight and sound separation between non-offenders and juvenile and status offenders.

In situations where brief or accidental contact may occur (e.g., during the brief time a juvenile is being fingerprinted and/or photographed in booking), a member of the Dacono Police Department shall maintain a constant, immediate presence with the juvenile or the adult to minimize any contact. If inadvertent or accidental contact does occur, reasonable efforts shall be taken to end the contact.

Temporary Custody of Juveniles

310.8 TEMPORARY CUSTODY REQUIREMENTS

Members and supervisors assigned to monitor or process any juvenile at the Dacono Police Department shall ensure the following:

- (a) The Watch Commander should be notified if it is anticipated that a juvenile may need to remain at the Dacono Police Department more than four hours. This will enable the Watch Commander to ensure no juvenile is held at the Dacono Police Department more than six hours.
- (b) A staff member of the same sex shall supervise personal hygiene activities and care, such as changing clothing or using the restroom, without direct observation to allow for privacy.
- (c) Personal visual checks and significant incidents/activities shall be noted on the log.
- (d) There shall be no viewing devices, such as peep holes or mirrors, of which the juvenile is not aware. Therefore, an employee should inform a juvenile under his/her care that the juvenile will be monitored at all times, unless he/she is using the toilet. This does not apply to surreptitious and legally obtained recorded interrogations.
- (e) Juveniles shall have reasonable access to toilets and wash basins.
- (f) Food should be provided if a juvenile has not eaten within the past four hours or is otherwise in need of nourishment, including any special diet required for the health of the juvenile.
- (g) Juveniles shall have reasonable access to a drinking fountain or water.
- (h) Juveniles shall have reasonable opportunities to stand and stretch, particularly if handcuffed or restrained in any way.
- (i) Juveniles should have privacy during family, guardian and/or lawyer visits.
- (j) Juveniles should be permitted to remain in their personal clothing unless the clothing is taken as evidence or is otherwise unsuitable or inadequate for continued wear while in custody.
- (k) Blankets should be provided as reasonably necessary.
- (l) Adequate shelter, heat, light and ventilation should be provided without compromising security or enabling escape.
- (m) Juveniles shall have adequate furnishings, including suitable chairs or benches.
- (n) Juveniles shall have the right to the same number of telephone calls as an adult in custody.
- (o) No discipline may be administered to any juvenile, nor may juveniles be subjected to corporal or unusual punishment, humiliation or mental abuse.

310.9 USE OF RESTRAINT DEVICES

Juvenile offenders may be handcuffed in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy. A juvenile offender may be handcuffed at the Dacono Police Department when the juvenile presents a heightened risk. However, non-offenders and status offenders should not be handcuffed unless they are combative or threatening.

Temporary Custody of Juveniles

Other restraints shall only be used after less restrictive measures have failed and with the approval of the Watch Commander. Restraints shall only be used so long as it reasonably appears necessary for the juvenile's protection or the protection of others.

Juveniles in restraints shall be kept away from other unrestrained juveniles or monitored in such a way as to protect the juvenile from abuse.

310.10 PERSONAL PROPERTY

The officer taking custody of a juvenile offender or status offender at the Dacono Police Department shall ensure a thorough search of the juvenile's property is made and all property is removed from the juvenile, especially those items that could compromise safety, such as pens, pencils and belts.

The personal property of a juvenile should be placed in a property bag. The property should be inventoried in the juvenile's presence and sealed into the bag. The property should be kept in a monitored or secure location until the juvenile is released from the custody of the Dacono Police Department.

310.11 SECURE CUSTODY

Only juvenile offenders 14 years of age or older may be placed in secure custody. Watch Commander approval is required before placing a juvenile offender in secure custody.

Secure custody should only be used for juvenile offenders when there is a reasonable belief that the juvenile is a serious risk of harm to him/herself or others.

Members of this department should not use secure custody for convenience when non-secure custody is, or later becomes, a reasonable option.

When practicable, handcuffing one hand of a juvenile offender to a fixed object while otherwise maintaining the juvenile in non-secure custody should be considered as the method of secure custody, rather than the use of a locked enclosure. An employee must be present at all times to ensure the juvenile's safety while secured to a stationary object.

Generally, juveniles should not be secured to a stationary object for more than 60 minutes. Supervisor approval is required to secure a juvenile to a stationary object for longer than 60 minutes and every 30 minutes thereafter. Supervisor approval should be documented.

310.11.1 LOCKED ENCLOSURES

A thorough inspection of the area shall be conducted before placing a juvenile into the enclosure. A second inspection shall be conducted after removing the juvenile. Any damage noted to the room should be photographed and documented in the crime report.

The following requirements shall apply to a juvenile offender who is held inside a locked enclosure:

- (a) Juveniles shall have constant auditory access to department members.
- (b) Initial placement into and removal from a locked enclosure shall be logged.

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- (c) Random personal visual checks of the juvenile by a staff member, no less than every 15 minutes, shall occur.
 - 1. All checks shall be logged.
 - 2. The check should involve questioning the juvenile as to his/her well-being (sleeping juveniles or apparently sleeping juveniles should be awakened).
 - 3. Requests or concerns of the juvenile should be logged.
- (d) Males and females shall not be placed in the same locked room.
- (e) Juvenile offenders should be separated according to severity of the crime (e.g., felony or misdemeanor).
- (f) Restrained juveniles shall not be mixed in a cell or room with unrestrained juveniles.

310.12 SUICIDE ATTEMPT, DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY OF A JUVENILE

The Watch Commander will ensure procedures are in place to address the suicide attempt, death or serious injury of any juvenile held at the Dacono Police Department. The procedures will address:

- (a) Immediate notification of the on-duty supervisor, Chief of Police and Investigations supervisor.
- (b) Notification of the parent, guardian or person standing in loco parentis, of the juvenile.
- (c) Preservation of the scene as a crime scene for investigative purposes, whether or not the actual outcome is a criminal act.

310.13 INTERVIEWING OR INTERROGATING JUVENILE SUSPECTS

No interview or interrogation of a juvenile should occur unless the juvenile has the apparent capacity to consent, and does consent to an interview or interrogation.

While the presence of a juvenile's parent or guardian is not required for non custodial interviews, members of the Dacono Police Department shall make an effort to contact the parent or guardian of a juvenile they are seeking to interview, if the purpose of the interview is being sought because the juvenile is or may be a suspect in a crime. Only after a goodfaith effort to contact the juveniles parent or guardian was made but was unsuccessful, shall a member conduct the non custodial interview. Members shall document the efforts made to contact a parent or guardian. Members have the discretion not to conduct a non custodial interview of a juvenile witness/victim if a parent or guardian cannot be contacted.

Interviews of juveniles as witnesses or victims of crimes may also be conducted without the presence of a parent or guardian, however a good faith effort on the part of the member shall be made to inform the parent of the juvenile of the circumstances and purpose of the interview. A request from a parent to be present for an interview involving a juvenile who is being interviewed

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as a witness to a crime or an incident shall be granted unless the crime involves the parent as a suspect. The same shall be true for interviews involving a child victim.

In any case where a juvenile is taken into temporary custody, officers should not attempt to interview or interrogate a juvenile offender or status offender unless either of the following occurs:

- (a) A public defender or other counsel representing the juvenile is present.
- (b) A parent, guardian, or legal or physical custodian of the juvenile is present and the juvenile and his/her parent, guardian, or legal or physical custodian are advised of Miranda Rights, to wit:
 - 1. The juvenile's right to remain silent
 - 2. That any statements made may be used against him/her in a court of law
 - 3. The juvenile's right to the presence of an attorney during the interrogation
 - 4. The juvenile's right to have counsel appointed if he/she so requests at the time of the interrogation (CRS § 19-2-511)

310.14 RESTRICTION ON FINGERPRINTING

The following juvenile offenders may be fingerprinted (CRS § 19-2-503.5):

- (a) A juvenile offender held for committing any of the following:
 - 1. A felony
 - 2. A Class 1 misdemeanor
 - 3. A misdemeanor under CRS § 42-4-1301 (driving under the influence or while impaired)
 - 4. A crime that includes an act of domestic violence as defined in CRS § 18-6-800.3(1)
- (b) A juvenile who has not been fingerprinted prior to his/her first appearance before the court and has been ordered by the court to report for fingerprinting

Adult Abuse

311.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the investigation and reporting of suspected abuse of certain adults who may be more vulnerable than others. This policy also addresses mandatory notification for Dacono Police Department members as required by law.

311.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Adult abuse - Any offense or attempted offense involving violence or neglect of an adult victim when committed by a person responsible for the adult's care, or any other act that would mandate reporting or notification to a social service agency or law enforcement.

311.2 AT-RISK ADULT ABUSE IN A CARE FACILITY

Officers shall investigate all allegations relating to the abuse, neglect or exploitation of an at-risk adult in a care facility or under the care of a facility. Officers shall immediately notify the Adult Protective Services Unit of the Colorado Department of Human Services and the domestic violence unit in the District Attorney's Office whether or not a crime report was taken.

311.3 POLICY

The Dacono Police Department will investigate all reported incidents of alleged adult abuse and ensure proper reporting and notification as required by law.

311.4 MANDATORY NOTIFICATION

Members of the Dacono Police Department shall notify the county department of social services when the member observes or has reasonable cause to believe that an at-risk adult has been abused or is at imminent risk of abuse (CRS § 26-3.1-102).

For purposes of notification, abuse includes mistreatment, exploitation and caretaker neglect or self-neglect as provided in CRS § 26-3.1-101. At-risk adult means any person who is age 18 or older and who is susceptible to abuse due to their inability to care for themselves or a diminished capacity (CRS § 26-3.1-101; CRS § 18-6.5-108).

311.4.1 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

Notification should occur using the county department of social services intake telephone number within 24 hours and shall include when known or available (CRS § 26-3.1-102):

- (a) The name, address and age of the adult victim.
- (b) The name and address of the adult's caretaker, if any.
- (c) The nature and extent of any injuries.
- (d) The nature and extent of the condition that may reasonably result in abuse.

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311.5 QUALIFIED INVESTIGATORS

Qualified investigators should be available to investigate cases of adult abuse. These investigators should:

- (a) Conduct interviews in appropriate interview facilities.
- (b) Be familiar with forensic interview techniques specific to adult abuse investigations.
- (c) Present all cases of alleged adult abuse to the prosecutor for review.
- (d) Coordinate with other enforcement agencies, social service agencies and facility administrators as needed.
- (e) Provide referrals to therapy services, victim advocates, guardians and support for the victim and family as appropriate.
- (f) Participate in or coordinate with multidisciplinary investigative teams as applicable (CRS § 26-3.1-103).

311.6 INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTING

All reported or suspected cases of adult abuse require investigation and a report, even if the allegations appear unfounded or unsubstantiated.

Investigations and reports related to suspected cases of adult abuse should address, as applicable:

- (a) The overall basis for the contact. This should be done by the investigating officer in all circumstances where a suspected adult abuse victim is contacted.
- (b) Any relevant statements the victim may have made and to whom he/she made the statements.
- (c) If a person is taken into protective custody, the reasons, the name and title of the person making the decision, and why other alternatives were not appropriate.
- (d) Documentation of any visible injuries or any injuries identified by the victim. This should include photographs of such injuries, if practicable.
- (e) Whether the victim was transported for medical treatment or a medical examination.
- (f) Whether the victim identified a household member as the alleged perpetrator, and a list of the names of any other potential victims or witnesses who may reside in the residence.
- (g) Identification of any prior related reports or allegations of abuse, including other jurisdictions, as reasonably known.
- (h) Previous addresses of the victim and suspect.
- (i) Other potential witnesses who have not yet been interviewed, such as relatives or others close to the victim's environment.

An ombudsman should be called to the scene if the abuse occurred in a long-term care facility (CRS § 26-11.5-101 et seq.).

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Any unexplained death of an adult who was in the care of a guardian or caretaker should be considered as potential adult abuse and investigated similarly.

311.7 PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

Before taking an adult abuse victim into protective custody when facts indicate the adult may not be able to care for him/herself, the officer should make reasonable attempts to contact the county department of social services. Generally, removal of an adult abuse victim from his/her family, guardian or other responsible adult should be left to the welfare authorities when they are present or have become involved in an investigation.

Generally, members of this department should remove an adult abuse victim from his/her family or guardian without a court order only when no other effective alternative is reasonably available and immediate action reasonably appears necessary to protect the victim. Prior to taking an adult abuse victim into protective custody, the officer should take reasonable steps to deliver the adult to another qualified legal guardian, unless it reasonably appears that the release would endanger the victim or result in abduction. If this is not a reasonable option, the officer shall ensure that the adult is delivered the county department of social services.

Whenever practicable, the officer should inform a supervisor of the circumstances prior to taking an adult abuse victim into protective custody. If prior notification is not practicable, officers should contact a supervisor promptly after taking the adult into protective custody.

When adult abuse victims are under state control, have a state-appointed guardian or there are other legal holdings for guardianship, it may be necessary or reasonable to seek a court order on behalf of the adult victim to either remove the adult from a dangerous environment (protective custody) or restrain a person from contact with the adult.

311.8 INTERVIEWS

311.8.1 PRELIMINARY INTERVIEWS

Absent extenuating circumstances or impracticality, officers should audio record the preliminary interview with a suspected adult abuse victim. Officers should avoid multiple interviews with the victim and should attempt to gather only the information necessary to begin an investigation. When practicable, investigating officers should defer interviews until a person who is specially trained in such interviews is available.

311.8.2 DETAINING VICTIMS FOR INTERVIEWS

An officer should not detain an adult involuntarily who is suspected of being a victim of abuse solely for the purpose of an interview or physical exam without his/her consent or the consent of a guardian unless one of the following applies:

(a) Exigent circumstances exist, such as:

1. A reasonable belief that medical issues of the adult need to be addressed immediately.

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2. A reasonable belief that the adult is or will be in danger of harm if the interview or physical exam is not immediately completed.
 3. The alleged offender is a family member or guardian and there is reason to believe the adult may be in continued danger.
- (b) A court order or warrant has been issued.

311.9 MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

When an adult abuse investigation requires a medical examination, the investigating officer should obtain consent for such examination from the victim, guardian, agency or entity having legal custody of the adult. The officer should also arrange for the adult's transportation to the appropriate medical facility.

In cases where the alleged offender is a family member, guardian, agency or entity having legal custody and is refusing to give consent for the medical examination, officers should notify a supervisor before proceeding. If exigent circumstances do not exist or if state law does not provide for officers to take the adult for a medical examination, the supervisor should consider other government agencies or services that may obtain a court order for such an examination.

311.10 DRUG-ENDANGERED VICTIMS

A coordinated response by law enforcement and social services agencies is appropriate to meet the immediate and longer-term medical and safety needs of an adult abuse victim who has been exposed to the manufacturing, trafficking or use of narcotics.

311.10.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Investigations supervisor should:

- (a) Work with professionals from the appropriate agencies, including the county department of social services, other law enforcement agencies, medical service providers and local prosecutors, to develop community-specific procedures for responding to situations where there are adult abuse victims endangered by exposure to methamphetamine labs or the manufacture and trafficking of other drugs.
- (b) Activate any available interagency response when an officer notifies the Investigations supervisor that he/she has responded to a drug lab or other narcotics crime scene where an adult abuse victim is present or where evidence indicates that an adult abuse victim lives.
- (c) Develop a report format or checklist for use when officers respond to drug labs or other narcotics crime scenes. The checklist will help officers document the environmental, medical, social and other conditions that may affect the adult.

311.10.2 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Officers responding to a drug lab or other narcotics crime scene where an adult abuse victim is present or where there is evidence that an adult abuse victim lives should:

- (a) Document the environmental, medical, social and other conditions of the adult, using photography as appropriate and the checklist or form developed for this purpose.

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- (b) Notify the Investigations supervisor so an interagency response can begin.

311.11 STATE MANDATES AND OTHER RELEVANT LAWS

Colorado requires or permits the following:

311.11.1 POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT RESPONSIBILITIES

The Police Administrative Assistant is responsible for (CRS § 26-3.1-102; CRS § 18-6.5-108):

- (a) Providing a copy of the adult abuse report to county department of social services and the District Attorney or City Prosecutor's Office within 24 hours of the completion of the written report.
- (b) When the victim is age 70 or older, providing a copy of an investigative summary report to the county department of social services where the victim resides and to the District Attorney or City Prosecutor's Office where the abuse or exploitation occurred.
- (c) Retaining the original adult abuse report with the initial case file.

311.11.2 RELEASE OF REPORTS

Information related to incidents of adult abuse or suspected adult abuse shall be confidential and may only be disclosed pursuant to state law and the Records Maintenance and Release Policy (CRS § 26-3.1-102).

311.12 TRAINING

The Department shall provide training on best practices in adult abuse investigations to members tasked with investigating these cases (CRS § 24-31-313; CRS § 26-3.1-106). The training should include:

- (a) Participating in multidisciplinary investigations, as appropriate.
- (b) Conducting interviews.
- (c) Availability of therapy services for adults and families.
- (d) Availability of specialized forensic medical exams.
- (e) Cultural competence (including interpretive services) related to adult abuse investigations.
- (f) Availability of victim advocates or other support.

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313.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the investigation of suspected child abuse. This policy also addresses when Dacono Police Department members are required to notify the county department of social services of suspected child abuse.

313.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Child - Unless otherwise specified by a cited statute, a child is any person under the age of 18 years.

Child abuse - Any offense or attempted offense involving violence or neglect with a child victim when committed by a person responsible for the child's care or any other act that would mandate notification to a social service agency or law enforcement (CRS § 19-3-304; CRS § 19-1-103).

313.2 POLICY

The Dacono Police Department will investigate all reported incidents of alleged criminal child abuse and ensure the county department of social services is notified as required by law.

313.3 MANDATORY NOTIFICATION

Members of the Dacono Police Department shall notify the county department of social services when (CRS § 19-1-103; CRS § 19-3-308):

- (a) They receive a report of a known or suspected incident of interfamilial abuse or neglect.
- (b) They reasonably believe that the protection and safety of a child is at risk due to an act or omission on the part of persons responsible for the child's care.
- (c) They receive a report of third-party abuse or neglect in which the person allegedly responsible for such abuse or neglect is under age 10.

For purposes of notification, abuse and neglect is an act or omission that threatens the health or welfare of a child, including suspicious injuries, such as bruising, bleeding, burns; a sex offense; emotional abuse; failure to provide adequate food, clothing or care; exposure to a dangerous environment, etc. (CRS § 19-1-103).

Interfamilial abuse includes acts by a child's parent, stepparent, guardian, legal custodian or relative, by a spousal equivalent or by any other person who resides in the child's home or who is regularly in the child's home for the purpose of exercising authority over or care for the child (CRS § 19-1-103).

Officers shall take into account accepted child-rearing practices of the culture in which the child participates including, but not limited to, accepted work-related practices of agricultural communities in determining abuse. Abuse does not include a reasonable exercise of parental

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discipline or acts that are reasonably necessary to subdue a child who is being taken into custody by law enforcement officers (CRS § 19-1-103).

313.3.1 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

Notification should occur as follows (CRS § 19-3-308):

- (a) Notifications shall be made immediately to the county department of social services.
- (b) A written summary of the investigation or case report shall be forwarded without delay to the county department of social services upon completion of any investigation undertaken.
- (c) Notification, when possible, shall include (CRS § 19-3-307):
 1. The name, address, age, sex and race of the child.
 2. The nature and extent of the child's injuries, including any evidence of previous cases of known or suspected abuse or neglect of the child or the child's siblings.
 3. The names and addresses of the persons responsible for the suspected abuse or neglect, if known.
 4. The family composition.
 5. The source of the report and the name, address and occupation of the person making the report.
 6. Any action taken by the reporting source.
 7. Any other information that the person making the report believes may be helpful.

An investigating officer and his/her supervisor shall notify the school district superintendent when there is a reasonable belief that an incident of abuse or neglect has been committed by a person acting in his/her official capacity as an employee of the school district (CRS § 19-3-308).

313.4 INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTING

In all reported or suspected cases of child abuse, a report will be written. Officers shall write a report even if the allegations appear unfounded or unsubstantiated.

Investigations and reports related to suspected cases of child abuse should address, as applicable:

- (a) The overall basis for the contact. This should be done by the investigating officer in all circumstances where a suspected child abuse victim was contacted.
- (b) The exigent circumstances that existed if officers interviewed the child victim without the presence of a parent or guardian.
- (c) Any relevant statements the child may have made and to whom he/she made the statements.
- (d) If a child was taken into protective custody, the reasons, the name and title of the person making the decision, and why other alternatives were not appropriate.

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- (e) Documentation of any visible injuries or any injuries identified by the child. This should include photographs of such injuries, if practicable.
- (f) Whether the child victim was transported for medical treatment or a medical examination.
- (g) Whether the victim identified a household member as the alleged perpetrator, and a list of the names of any other children who may reside in the residence.
- (h) Identification of any prior related reports or allegations of child abuse, including other jurisdictions, as reasonably known.
- (i) Previous addresses of the victim and suspect.
- (j) Other potential witnesses who have not yet been interviewed, such as relatives or others close to the victim's environment.
- (k) Unless unavailable, the county department of social services shall be the agency responsible for the coordination of all investigations of all reports of known or suspected incidents of interfamilial abuse or neglect (CRS § 19-3-308).
- (l) This agency shall have the responsibility for the coordination and investigation of all reports of third-party abuse or neglect alleged to have been committed by persons 10 years of age or older (CRS § 19-3-308).
- (m) When the investigation involves a suspect who was acting in his/her official capacity as an employee of a school district, the investigating officer shall coordinate such investigation with any concurrent abuse investigation being conducted by the department of education or the school district to the extent that such coordination is possible and deemed appropriate (CRS § 19-3-308).

All cases of the unexplained death of a child should be investigated as thoroughly as if it had been a case of suspected child abuse (e.g., a sudden or unexplained death of an infant).

313.5 PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

Before taking any child into protective custody, the officer should make reasonable attempts to contact the county department of social services. Generally, removal of a child from his/her family, guardian or other responsible adult should be left to the child welfare authorities when they are present or have become involved in an investigation.

Generally, members of this department should remove a child from his/her parent or guardian without a court order only when no other effective alternative is reasonably available and immediate action reasonably appears necessary to protect the child. Prior to taking a child into protective custody, the officer should take reasonable steps to deliver the child to another qualified parent or legal guardian, unless it reasonably appears that the release would endanger the child or result in abduction. If this is not a reasonable option, the officer shall ensure that the child is delivered to the county department of social services.

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Whenever practicable, the officer should inform a supervisor of the circumstances prior to taking a child into protective custody. If prior notification is not practicable, officers should contact a supervisor promptly after taking a child into protective custody.

Children may only be removed from a parent or guardian in the following situations (CRS § 19-3-401):

- (a) When a court order has been issued authorizing the removal of a child.
- (b) Without a court order when the child is seriously endangered in his/her surroundings or seriously endangers others and immediate removal appears to be necessary for the child's protection or the protection of others.
 - 1. A child shall be removed from his/her home and placed in protective custody if an emergency exists because the child is seriously endangered, as described above, the safety or well-being of the child is immediately at issue and there is no other reasonable way to protect the child without removing the child from his/her home.
- (c) Without a court order when an arrest warrant has been issued for the child's parent or guardian on the basis of an alleged violation of CRS § 18-3-304.
- (d) A seriously endangered newborn child (less than 72 hours old) may be detained in a hospital, without a warrant, by an officer upon the recommendation of the county department of social services, a physician, a registered nurse, a licensed practical nurse or a physician's assistant, while an order of the court pursuant to CRS § 19-3-405(1) is being pursued. The newborn child must be released if a court order is denied.

313.5.1 COURT ORDERS

Unless already being addressed by the county department of social services, an officer should apply for a court order prior to taking a child into protective custody or as soon as practical thereafter when the officer (CRS § 19-3-405):

- (a) Believes that the circumstances or conditions of the child are such that continuing in his/her place of residence or in the care and custody of the person responsible for the child's care and custody would present a danger to that child's life or health in the reasonably foreseeable future, or
- (b) Believes that the child is able to remain safely in his/her place of residence or in the care and custody of the person responsible for the child's care and custody only if certain emergency protection orders are entered.

313.5.2 RELATED NOTIFICATIONS

If the county department of social services is unable to take custody of a child, officers taking a child into protective custody shall (CRS § 19-3-402):

- (a) Deliver the child, without unnecessary delay, directly to the court or to a place designated by the court.

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- (b) At the earliest opportunity, notify the court that the child has been taken into protective custody.
- (c) Promptly file a brief written report with the court and any agency or person so designated by the court stating the facts that led to the child being taken into custody and the reason why the child was not released.

Whenever a child is taken into temporary protective custody, the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian shall be notified without unnecessary delay (CRS § 19-3-402(1)). The notification shall include information regarding the right to a hearing.

313.5.3 SAFE HAVEN ACT PROVISIONS

Any newborn infant (72 hours old or younger) who has been surrendered by a parent to an on-duty firefighter or hospital staff member under the safe haven provisions of CRS § 19-3-304.5 shall be taken into temporary protective custody by an officer pursuant to CRS § 19-3-401. A supervisor and the county department of social services should be notified without delay.

313.6 INTERVIEWS

313.6.1 PRELIMINARY INTERVIEWS

Absent extenuating circumstances or impracticality, officers should record the preliminary interview with suspected child abuse victims. Officers should avoid multiple interviews with a child victim and should attempt to gather only the information necessary to begin an investigation. When practicable, investigating officers should defer interviews until a person who is specially trained in such interviews is available. Generally, child victims should not be interviewed in the home or location where the alleged abuse occurred.

313.6.2 DETAINING SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS FOR AN INTERVIEW

An officer should not detain a child involuntarily who is suspected of being a victim of child abuse solely for the purpose of an interview or physical exam without the consent of a parent or guardian unless one of the following applies:

- (a) Exigent circumstances exist, such as:
 - 1. A reasonable belief that medical issues of the child need to be addressed immediately.
 - 2. A reasonable belief that the child is or will be in danger of harm if the interview or physical exam is not immediately completed.
 - 3. The alleged offender is the custodial parent or guardian and there is reason to believe the child may be in continued danger.
- (b) A court order or warrant has been issued.

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313.7 MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

If the child has been the victim of abuse that requires a medical examination, the investigating officer should obtain consent for such examination from the appropriate parent, guardian or agency having legal custody of the child. The officer should also arrange for the child's transportation to the appropriate medical facility.

In cases where the alleged offender is the custodial parent or guardian and is refusing consent for the medical examination, officers should notify a supervisor before proceeding. If exigent circumstances do not exist or if state law does not provide for officers to take the child for a medical examination, the notified supervisor should consider obtaining a court order for such an examination.

313.8 DRUG-ENDANGERED CHILDREN

A coordinated response by law enforcement and social services agencies is appropriate to meet the immediate and longer-term medical and safety needs of children exposed to the manufacturing, trafficking or use of narcotics.

313.9 STATE MANDATES AND OTHER RELEVANT LAWS

Colorado requires or permits the following:

313.9.1 RELEASE OF REPORTS

Information related to incidents of child abuse or suspected child abuse shall be confidential and may only be disclosed pursuant to state law and the Records Maintenance and Release Policy (CRS § 19-1-307; CRS § 24-72-304).

313.9.2 CHILD FATALITY PREVENTION REVIEW TEAMS

Local review teams are entitled to access all investigative information of law enforcement agencies regarding the death of a child. This department shall cooperate fully with any such team and investigation (CRS § 25-20.5-404; CRS § 25-20.5-408(1)).

313.9.3 PROCESSING REPORTS AND RECORDS

Members documenting child abuse should make the notation "CHILD VICTIM" on the report or other record (CRS § 24-72-304).

313.10 TRAINING

The Department should provide training on best practices in child abuse investigations to members tasked with investigating these cases. The training should include:

- (a) Participating in multidisciplinary investigations, as appropriate.
- (b) Conducting forensic interviews.
- (c) Availability of therapy services for children and families.
- (d) Availability of specialized forensic medical exams.

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- (e) Cultural competence (including interpretive services) related to child abuse investigations.
- (f) Availability of victim advocate or guardian ad litem support.

Bias-Motivated Crimes

317.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Dacono Police Department recognizes and places a high priority on the rights of all individuals guaranteed under the Constitution and the laws of this state. When such rights are infringed upon by violence, threats or other harassment, this department will utilize all available resources to see that justice is served under the law. This policy has been developed to meet or exceed the provisions of the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act, and provides members of this department with guidelines for identifying and investigating incidents and crimes that may be motivated by hatred or other bias.

317.1.1 FEDERAL JURISDICTION

Federal law prohibits discrimination-based acts. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) may obtain jurisdiction over crimes of violence where the perpetrator has selected the victim because of the person's actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or disability (18 USC 245).

317.2 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Bias-motivated crime - A person commits a bias-motivated crime if, with the intent to intimidate or harass another person because of that person's actual or perceived race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, physical or mental disability, or sexual orientation, he/she (CRS § 18-9-121(2)):

- (a) Knowingly causes bodily injury to another person.
- (b) By words or conduct, knowingly places another person in fear of imminent lawless action directed at that person or that person's property, and such words or conduct are likely to produce bodily injury to that person or damage to that person's property.
- (c) Knowingly causes damage to or destruction of the property of another person.

317.3 DETECTIVE BUREAU RESPONSIBILITIES

If a case is assigned to the Investigations, the assigned investigator will be responsible for following up on the reported bias-motivated crime by:

- (a) Coordinating further investigation with the District Attorney or City Prosecutor and other appropriate law enforcement agencies.
- (b) Maintaining contact with the victim and other involved individuals, as needed.
- (c) Maintaining statistical data and tracking of suspected bias-motivated crimes as indicated or required by state law.

Bias-Motivated Crimes

317.3.1 STATE BIAS-MOTIVATED CRIME REPORTING

This department shall report bias-motivated crime offenses in the form and manner and at regular intervals as prescribed by rules adopted by the Department of Public Safety. This shall be conducted by the Police Administrative Assistant or assigned to the Investigations.

317.3.2 FEDERAL BIAS-MOTIVATED CRIME REPORTING

The Police Administrative Assistant should include bias crime data reporting within the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), Uniform Crime Report (UCR) and Summary Reporting System (SRS) reports pursuant to Police Administrative Assistant procedures and in compliance with (28 USC § 534(a)).

317.4 TRAINING

All officers of this department shall receive training on bias-motivated crime recognition and investigation and shall attend annual training which incorporates a bias-motivated crime training component.

Standards of Conduct

318.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes standards of conduct that are consistent with the values and mission of the Dacono Police Department and are expected of all department members. The standards contained in this policy are not intended to be an exhaustive list of requirements and prohibitions but they do identify many of the important matters concerning member conduct. In addition to the provisions of this policy, members are subject to all other provisions contained in this manual as well as any additional guidance on conduct that may be disseminated by this department or a member's supervisors.

318.2 POLICY

The continued employment or appointment of every member of the Dacono Police Department shall be based on conduct that reasonably conforms to the guidelines set forth herein. Failure to meet the guidelines set forth in this policy, whether on- or off-duty, may be cause for disciplinary action.

318.3 DIRECTIVES AND ORDERS

Members shall comply with lawful directives and orders from any department supervisor or person in a position of authority, absent a reasonable and bona fide justification.

318.3.1 UNLAWFUL OR CONFLICTING ORDERS

Supervisors shall not knowingly issue orders or directives that, if carried out, would result in a violation of any law or department policy. Supervisors should not issue orders that conflict with any previous order without making reasonable clarification that the new order is intended to countermand the earlier order.

No member is required to obey any order that appears to be in direct conflict with any federal law, state law or local ordinance. Following a known unlawful order is not a defense and does not relieve the member from criminal or civil prosecution or administrative discipline. If the legality of an order is in doubt, the affected member shall ask the issuing supervisor to clarify the order or shall confer with a higher authority. The responsibility for refusal to obey rests with the member, who shall subsequently be required to justify the refusal.

Unless it would jeopardize the safety of any individual, members who are presented with a lawful order that is in conflict with a previous lawful order, department policy or other directive shall respectfully inform the issuing supervisor of the conflict. The issuing supervisor is responsible for either resolving the conflict or clarifying that the lawful order is intended to countermand the previous lawful order or directive, in which case the member is obliged to comply. Members who are compelled to follow a conflicting lawful order after having given the issuing supervisor the opportunity to correct the conflict, will not be held accountable for disobedience of the lawful order or directive that was initially issued.

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The person countermanding the original order shall notify, in writing, the person issuing the original order, indicating the action taken and the reason.

318.3.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors and managers are required to follow all policies and procedures and may be subject to discipline for:

- (a) Failure to be reasonably aware of the performance of their subordinates or to provide appropriate guidance and control.
- (b) Failure to promptly and fully report any known misconduct of a member to his/her immediate supervisor or to document such misconduct appropriately or as required by policy.
- (c) Directing a subordinate to violate a policy or directive, acquiesce to such a violation, or are indifferent to any such violation by a subordinate.
- (d) The unequal or disparate exercise of authority on the part of a supervisor toward any member for malicious or other improper purpose.

318.4 GENERAL STANDARDS

Members shall conduct themselves, whether on- or off-duty, in accordance with the United States and Colorado Constitutions and all applicable laws, ordinances and rules enacted or established pursuant to legal authority.

Members shall familiarize themselves with policies and procedures and are responsible for compliance with each. Members should seek clarification and guidance from supervisors in the event of any perceived ambiguity or uncertainty.

Discipline may be initiated for any good cause. It is not mandatory that a specific policy or rule violation be cited to sustain discipline. This policy is not intended to cover every possible type of misconduct.

318.5 CAUSES FOR DISCIPLINE

The following are illustrative of causes for disciplinary action. This list is not intended to cover every possible type of misconduct and does not preclude the recommendation of disciplinary action for violation of other rules, standards, ethics and specific action or inaction that is detrimental to efficient department service.

318.5.1 LAWS, RULES AND ORDERS

- (a) Violation of, or ordering or instructing a subordinate to violate any policy, procedure, rule, order, directive, requirement or failure to follow instructions contained in department or City manuals.
- (b) Disobedience of any legal directive or order issued by any department member of a higher rank.
- (c) Violation of federal, state, local or administrative laws, rules or regulations.

318.5.2 ETHICS

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- (a) Using or disclosing one's status as a member of the Dacono Police Department in any way that could reasonably be perceived as an attempt to gain influence or authority for non-department business or activity.
- (b) The wrongful or unlawful exercise of authority on the part of any member for malicious purpose, personal gain, willful deceit or any other improper purpose.
- (c) The receipt or acceptance of a reward, fee or gift from any person for service incident to the performance of the member's duties (lawful subpoena fees and authorized work permits excepted).
- (d) Acceptance of fees, gifts or money contrary to the rules of this department and/or laws of the state.
- (e) Offer or acceptance of a bribe or gratuity.
- (f) Misappropriation or misuse of public funds, property, personnel or services.
- (g) Any other failure to abide by the standards of ethical conduct.

318.5.3 DISCRIMINATION, OPPRESSION OR FAVORITISM

Discriminating against, oppressing or providing favoritism to any person because of age, race, color, creed, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, national origin, ancestry, marital status, physical or mental disability, medical condition or other classification protected by law, or intentionally denying or impeding another in the exercise or enjoyment of any right, privilege, power or immunity, knowing the conduct is unlawful.

318.5.4 RELATIONSHIPS

- (a) Unwelcome solicitation of a personal or sexual relationship while on-duty or through the use of one's official capacity.
- (b) Engaging in on-duty sexual activity including, but not limited to, sexual intercourse, excessive displays of public affection or other sexual contact.
- (c) Establishing or maintaining an inappropriate personal or financial relationship, as a result of an investigation, with a known victim, witness, suspect or defendant while a case is being investigated or prosecuted, or as a direct result of any official contact.
- (d) Associating with or joining a criminal gang, organized crime and/or criminal syndicate when the member knows or reasonably should know of the criminal nature of the organization. This includes any organization involved in a definable criminal activity or enterprise, except as specifically directed and authorized by this department.
- (e) Associating on a personal, rather than official basis with persons who demonstrate recurring involvement in serious violations of state or federal laws after the member knows, or reasonably should know of such criminal activities, except as specifically directed and authorized by this department.

318.5.5 ATTENDANCE

- (a) Leaving the job to which the member is assigned during duty hours without reasonable excuse and proper permission and approval.

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- (b) Unexcused or unauthorized absence or tardiness.
- (c) Excessive absenteeism or abuse of leave privileges.
- (d) Failure to report to work or to place of assignment at time specified and fully prepared to perform duties without reasonable excuse.

318.5.6 UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS, DISCLOSURE OR USE

- (a) Unauthorized and inappropriate intentional release of confidential or protected information, materials, data, forms or reports obtained as a result of the member's position with this department.
- (b) Disclosing to any unauthorized person any active investigation information.
- (c) The use of any information, photograph, video or other recording obtained or accessed as a result of employment or appointment to this department for personal or financial gain or without the express authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.
- (d) Loaning, selling, allowing unauthorized use, giving away or appropriating any Dacono Police Department badge, uniform, identification card or department property for personal use, personal gain or any other improper or unauthorized use or purpose.
- (e) Using department resources in association with any portion of an independent civil action. These resources include, but are not limited to, personnel, vehicles, equipment and non-subpoenaed records.

318.5.7 EFFICIENCY

- (a) Neglect of duty.
- (b) Unsatisfactory work performance including, but not limited to, failure, incompetence, inefficiency or delay in performing and/or carrying out proper orders, work assignments or the instructions of supervisors without a reasonable and bona fide excuse.
- (c) Concealing, attempting to conceal, removing or destroying defective or incompetent work.
- (d) Unauthorized sleeping during on-duty time or assignments.
- (e) Failure to notify the Department within 24 hours of any change in residence address, contact telephone numbers or marital status.

318.5.8 PERFORMANCE

- (a) Failure to disclose or misrepresenting material facts, or making any false or misleading statement on any application, examination form, or other official document, report or form, or during the course of any work-related investigation.
- (b) The falsification of any work-related records, making misleading entries or statements with the intent to deceive or the willful and unauthorized removal, alteration, destruction and/or mutilation of any department record, public record, book, paper or document.
- (c) Failure to participate in, or giving false or misleading statements, or misrepresenting or omitting material information to a supervisor or other person in a position of authority, in connection with any investigation or in the reporting of any department-related business.

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- (d) Being untruthful or knowingly making false, misleading or malicious statements that are reasonably calculated to harm the reputation, authority or official standing of this department or its members.
- (e) Disparaging remarks or conduct concerning duly constituted authority to the extent that such conduct disrupts the efficiency of this department or subverts the good order, efficiency and discipline of this department or that would tend to discredit any of its members.
- (f) Unlawful gambling or unlawful betting at any time or any place. Legal gambling or betting under any of the following conditions:
 - 1. While on department premises.
 - 2. At any work site, while on-duty or while in uniform, or while using any department equipment or system.
 - 3. Gambling activity undertaken as part of an officer's official duties and with the express knowledge and permission of a direct supervisor is exempt from this prohibition.
- (g) Improper political activity including:
 - 1. Unauthorized attendance while on-duty at official legislative or political sessions.
 - 2. Solicitations, speeches or distribution of campaign literature for or against any political candidate or position while on-duty or, on department property except as expressly authorized by City policy, the collective bargaining agreement or contract, or the Chief of Police.
- (h) Engaging in political activities during assigned working hours except as expressly authorized by City policy, the collective bargaining agreement or contract, or the Chief of Police.
- (i) Any act on- or off-duty that brings discredit to this department.

318.5.9 CONDUCT

- (a) Failure of any member to promptly and fully report activities on his/her part or the part of any other member where such activities resulted in contact with any other law enforcement agency or that may result in criminal prosecution or discipline under this policy.
- (b) Unreasonable and unwarranted force to a person encountered or a person under arrest.
- (c) Exceeding lawful peace officer powers by unreasonable, unlawful or excessive conduct.
- (d) Unauthorized or unlawful fighting, threatening or attempting to inflict unlawful bodily harm on another.
- (e) Engaging in horseplay that reasonably could result in injury or property damage.
- (f) Discourteous, disrespectful or discriminatory treatment of any member of the public or any member of this department or the City.
- (g) Use of obscene, indecent, profane or derogatory language while on-duty or in uniform.
- (h) Criminal, dishonest, or disgraceful conduct, whether on- or off-duty, that adversely affects the member's relationship with this department.

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- (i) Unauthorized possession of, loss of, or damage to department property or the property of others, or endangering it through carelessness or maliciousness.
- (j) Attempted or actual theft of department property; misappropriation or misuse of public funds, property, personnel or the services or property of others; unauthorized removal or possession of department property or the property of another person.
- (k) Activity that is incompatible with a member's conditions of employment or appointment as established by law or that violates a provision of any collective bargaining agreement or contract to include fraud in securing the appointment or hire.
- (l) Initiating any civil action for recovery of any damages or injuries incurred in the course and scope of employment or appointment without first notifying the Chief of Police of such action.
- (m) Any other on- or off-duty conduct which any member knows or reasonably should know is unbecoming a member of this department, is contrary to good order, efficiency or morale, or tends to reflect unfavorably upon this department or its members.

318.5.10 SAFETY

- (a) Failure to observe or violating department safety standards or safe working practices.
- (b) Failure to maintain current licenses or certifications required for the assignment or position (e.g., driver's license, first aid).
- (c) Failure to maintain good physical condition sufficient to adequately and safely perform law enforcement duties.
- (d) Unsafe firearm or other dangerous weapon handling to include loading or unloading firearms in an unsafe manner, either on- or off-duty.
- (e) Carrying, while on the premises of the work place, any firearm or other lethal weapon that is not authorized by the member's appointing authority.
- (f) Unsafe or improper driving habits or actions in the course of employment or appointment.
- (g) Any personal action contributing to a preventable traffic accident.
- (h) Concealing or knowingly failing to report any on-the-job or work-related disease, injury or death as soon as practicable but no later than 24 hours (CRS § 8-43-102).

318.5.11 INTOXICANTS

- (a) Reporting for work or being at work while intoxicated or when the member's ability to perform assigned duties is impaired due to the use of alcohol, medication or drugs, whether legal, prescribed or illegal.
- (b) Possession or use of alcohol at any work site or while on-duty, except as authorized in the performance of an official assignment. A member who is authorized to consume alcohol is not permitted to do so to such a degree that it may impair on-duty performance.
- (c) Unauthorized possession, use of, or attempting to bring a controlled substance, illegal drug or non-prescribed medication to any work site.

Information Technology Use

319.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the proper use of department information technology resources, including computers, electronic devices, hardware, software and systems.

319.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Computer system - All computers (on-site and portable), electronic devices, hardware, software, and resources owned, leased, rented or licensed by the Dacono Police Department that are provided for official use by its members. This includes all access to, and use of, Internet Service Providers (ISP) or other service providers provided by or through the Department or department funding.

Hardware - Includes, but is not limited to, computers, computer terminals, network equipment, electronic devices, telephones, including cellular and satellite, pagers, modems or any other tangible computer device generally understood to comprise hardware.

Software - Includes, but is not limited to, all computer programs, systems and applications, including "shareware." This does not include files created by the individual user.

Temporary file, permanent file or file - Any electronic document, information or data residing or located, in whole or in part, on the system including, but not limited to, spreadsheets, calendar entries, appointments, tasks, notes, letters, reports, messages, photographs or videos.

319.2 PRIVACY EXPECTATION

Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to emails, texts or anything published, shared, transmitted or maintained through file-sharing software or any Internet site that is accessed, transmitted, received or reviewed on any department computer system.

The Department reserves the right to access, audit and disclose, for whatever reason, any message, including attachments, and any information accessed, transmitted, received or reviewed over any technology that is issued or maintained by the Department, including the department email system, computer network and/or any information placed into storage on any department system or device. This includes records of all keystrokes or Web-browsing history made at any department computer or over any department network. The fact that access to a database, service or website requires a username or password will not create an expectation of privacy if it is accessed through department computers, electronic devices or networks.

319.3 INSPECTION OR REVIEW

A supervisor or the authorized designee has the express authority to inspect or review the computer system, all temporary or permanent files, related electronic systems or devices, and any contents thereof, whether such inspection or review is in the ordinary course of his/her supervisory duties or based on cause.

Information Technology Use

Reasons for inspection or review may include, but are not limited to, computer system malfunctions, problems or general computer system failure, a lawsuit against the Department involving one of its members or a member's duties, an alleged or suspected violation of any department policy, a request for disclosure of data, or a need to perform or provide a service.

The IT staff may extract, download or otherwise obtain any and all temporary or permanent files residing or located in or on the department computer system when requested by a supervisor or during the course of regular duties that require such information.

319.4 RESTRICTED USE

Members shall not access computers, devices, software or systems for which they have not received prior authorization or the required training. Members shall immediately report unauthorized access or use of computers, devices, software or systems by another member to their supervisors or Watch Commanders.

Members shall not use another person's access passwords, logon information and other individual security data, protocols and procedures unless directed to do so by a supervisor.

319.4.1 SOFTWARE

Members shall not copy or duplicate any copyrighted or licensed software except for a single copy for backup purposes in accordance with the software company's copyright and license agreement.

To reduce the risk of a computer virus or malicious software, members shall not install any unlicensed or unauthorized software on any department computer. Members shall not install personal copies of any software onto any department computer.

When related to criminal investigations, software program files may be downloaded only with the approval of the information systems technology (IT) staff and with the authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

No member shall knowingly make, acquire or use unauthorized copies of computer software that is not licensed to the Department while on department premises, computer systems or electronic devices. Such unauthorized use of software exposes the Department and involved members to severe civil and criminal penalties.

Introduction of software by members should only occur as part of the automated maintenance or update process of department- or City-approved or installed programs by the original manufacturer, producer or developer of the software.

Any other introduction of software requires prior authorization from IT staff and a full scan for malicious attachments.

319.4.2 HARDWARE

Access to technology resources provided by or through the Department shall be strictly limited to department-related activities. Data stored on or available through department computer systems shall only be accessed by authorized members who are engaged in an active

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investigation or assisting in an active investigation, or who otherwise have a legitimate law enforcement or department-related purpose to access such data. Any exceptions to this policy must be approved by a supervisor.

319.4.3 INTERNET USE

Internet access provided by or through the Department shall be strictly limited to department-related activities. Internet sites containing information that is not appropriate or applicable to department use and which shall not be intentionally accessed include, but are not limited to, adult forums, pornography, gambling, chat rooms and similar or related Internet sites. Certain exceptions may be permitted with the express approval of a supervisor as a function of a member's assignment.

Downloaded information shall be limited to messages, mail and data files.

319.5 POLICY

It is the policy of the Dacono Police Department that members shall use information technology resources, including computers, software and systems, that are issued or maintained by the Department in a professional manner and in accordance with this policy.

319.6 PROTECTION OF AGENCY SYSTEMS AND FILES

All members have a duty to protect the computer system and related systems and devices from physical and environmental damage and are responsible for the correct use, operation, care and maintenance of the computer system.

Members shall ensure department computers and access terminals are not viewable by persons who are not authorized users. Computers and terminals should be secured, users logged off and password protections enabled whenever the user is not present. Access passwords, logon information and other individual security data, protocols and procedures are confidential information and are not to be shared. Password length, format, structure and content shall meet the prescribed standards required by the computer system or as directed by a supervisor and shall be changed at intervals as directed by IT staff or a supervisor.

It is prohibited for a member to allow an unauthorized user to access the computer system at any time or for any reason. Members shall promptly report any unauthorized access to the computer system or suspected intrusion from outside sources (including the Internet) to a supervisor.

Report Preparation

320.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Report preparation is a major part of each employee's job. The purpose of reports is to document sufficient information to refresh the employee's memory and to provide sufficient information for follow-up investigation and successful prosecution. Report writing is the subject of substantial formal and on-the-job training.

320.1.1 REPORT PREPARATION

Employees should ensure that their reports are sufficiently detailed for their purpose and reasonably free of errors prior to submission. The following points constitute requirements for submitting reports.

- (a) At a minimum, all reports involving a non-custodial, misdemeanor arrest shall be completed in the Dacono Police Department eForce records management system through the victim/witness/suspect segment, prior to the officer going off duty for that shift.
- (b) At a minimum, all reports involving any misdemeanor or felony crime report where no arrests are made or summonses are issued shall be completed in the Dacono Police Department eForce records management system through the victim/witness/suspect segment, prior to going off duty for that shift.
- (c) All reports involving any custodial, misdemeanor and/or felony arrest shall be completed in its entirety prior to the officer going off duty for that shift. The entire case file, complete with all available documents related to the case, available at that time, shall be stored in the case file in the officer's box or if submitted for supervisor review put in the reviewing supervisor's box, whichever is appropriate.
- (d) All reports taken over the course of the officers workweek shall be completed entirely, up to what ever point the officer is at with regards to that particular crime report or investigation. They shall then be stored in the case file in the officer's box or if submitted for supervisor review put in the reviewing supervisor's box, whichever is appropriate, prior to the officer going on days off.

Handwritten reports must be prepared legibly. If the report is not prepared legibly, the submitting employee will be required by the reviewing supervisor to promptly make corrections and resubmit the report. Employees who dictate reports shall use appropriate grammar, as content is not the responsibility of the typist. Employees who generate reports on computers are subject to all requirements of this policy.

All reports shall accurately reflect the identity of the persons involved, witnesses, all pertinent information seen, heard or assimilated by any other sense and any actions taken. Employees shall not suppress, conceal or distort the facts of any reported incident, nor shall any employee make a false report orally or in writing. Generally, the reporting employee's opinions should not be included in reports unless specifically identified as such.

Report Preparation

320.2 REQUIRED REPORTING

Written reports are required in all of the following situations on the appropriate department-approved form unless otherwise approved by a supervisor.

320.2.1 CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

When a member responds to a call for service, or as a result of self-initiated activity becomes aware of any activity where a crime has occurred, the member shall document the incident regardless of whether a victim desires prosecution.

Activity to be documented in a written report includes:

- (a) All arrests
- (b) All felony crimes
- (c) Non-felony incidents involving threats or stalking behavior
- (d) Situations covered by separate policy. These include:
 - 1. Use of Force Policy
 - 2. Domestic Violence Policy
 - 3. Child Abuse Policy
 - 4. Adult Abuse Policy
 - 5. Bias-Motivated Crimes Policy
 - 6. Suspicious Activity Reporting Policy
- (e) All misdemeanor crimes where the victim desires a report

Misdemeanor crimes where the victim does not desire a report shall be documented using the department-approved alternative reporting method (e.g., dispatch log).

320.2.2 NON-CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

Incidents that shall be documented using the appropriate approved report include:

- (a) Anytime an officer points a firearm at any person.
- (b) Any use of physical force against any person by a member of this department (see the Use of Force Policy).
- (c) Any firearm discharge (see the Firearms Policy) except during approved range training.
- (d) Anytime a person is reported missing (regardless of jurisdiction) (see the Missing Persons Policy).
- (e) Any found property or found evidence.
- (f) Any traffic collisions above the minimum reporting level (see the Traffic Accident Response and Reporting Policy).
- (g) Suspicious incidents that may indicate a potential for crimes against children, or that a child's safety is in jeopardy.

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- (h) All protective custody detentions.
- (i) Suspicious incidents that may place the public or others at risk.
- (j) Whenever the employee believes the circumstances should be documented or at the direction of a supervisor.

320.2.3 DEATH REPORTS

Death investigations require specific investigation methods depending on circumstances and should be handled in accordance with the Death Investigations Policy. An officer handling a death investigation should notify and apprise a supervisor of the circumstances surrounding the incident and a determination will be made on how to proceed. The following cases shall be appropriately investigated and documented using the approved report:

- (a) Sudden or accidental deaths
- (b) Suicides
- (c) Homicide or suspected homicide
- (d) Unattended deaths (no physician or qualified hospice care during the period immediately preceding death)
- (e) Found dead bodies or body parts

320.2.4 INJURY OR DAMAGE BY CITY PERSONNEL

Reports shall be taken if an injury occurs that is a result of an act of a City employee. Reports also shall be taken when there is damage to City property or City equipment.

320.2.5 MISCELLANEOUS INJURIES

Any injury that is reported to this department shall require a report when:

- (a) The injury is a result of a drug overdose.
- (b) There is an attempted suicide.
- (c) The injury is major or serious, whereas death could result.
- (d) The circumstances surrounding the incident are suspicious in nature and it is desirable to record the event.

The above reporting requirements are not intended to be all-inclusive. A supervisor may direct an employee to document any incident he/she deems necessary.

320.3 GENERAL POLICY OF EXPEDITIOUS REPORTING

In general, all employees and supervisors shall act with promptness and efficiency in the preparation and processing of all reports. An incomplete report, unorganized reports or reports delayed without supervisory approval are not acceptable. Reports shall be processed according to established priorities or according to special priority necessary under exceptional circumstances.

Report Preparation

320.3.1 GENERAL USE OF OTHER HANDWRITTEN FORMS

County, state and federal agency forms may be block printed as appropriate. In general, the form itself may make the requirement for typing apparent.

320.4 REPORT CORRECTIONS

Supervisors shall review reports for content and accuracy. If a correction is necessary, the reviewing supervisor should complete the Report Correction Form, stating the reasons for rejection. The original report and the correction form should be returned to the reporting employee for correction as soon as practicable. It shall be the responsibility of the originating employee to ensure that any report returned for correction is processed in a timely manner.

320.5 REPORT CHANGES OR ALTERATIONS

Reports that have been approved by a supervisor and submitted to the Police Administrative Assistant for filing and distribution shall not be modified or altered except by way of a supplemental report. Reviewed reports that have not yet been submitted to the Police Administrative Assistant may be corrected or modified by the authoring employee only with the knowledge and authorization of the reviewing supervisor.

320.6 ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES

The Dacono Police Department has established an electronic signature procedure for use by all employees of the Dacono Police Department. The Patrol Sergeant shall be responsible for maintaining the electronic signature system and ensuring that each employee creates a unique, confidential password for his/her electronic signature.

- Employees may only use their electronic signature for official reports or other official communications.
- Each employee shall be responsible for the security and use of his/her electronic signature and shall promptly notify a supervisor if the electronic signature has or may have been compromised or misused.

Major Incident Notification

323.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance to members of this department in determining when, how and to whom notification of major incidents should be made.

323.2 POLICY

The Dacono Police Department recognizes that certain incidents should be brought to the attention of supervisors or other specified personnel of this department to facilitate the coordination of activities and ensure that inquiries from the media and the public may be properly addressed.

323.3 MINIMUM CRITERIA FOR NOTIFICATION

Most situations where the media show a strong interest are also of interest to the Chief of Police and the affected off duty Sergeant. Notifications to off duty supervisory personnel for Major Incidents as provided for in this not-all-inclusive list shall be made in the same manner set forth in Policy 300.5.2, Notification of Off Duty Supervisors. Once an on duty or off duty Supervisor is made aware or notified of any of the below listed major incidents, that supervisor shall notify the Chief of Police if they deem it necessary or as specifically prescribed. The following list of incident types is provided as a guide for notification and is not intended to be all-inclusive:

- Homicides
- Missing children or endangered missing adults
- Traffic collisions with fatalities or severe injuries
- Officer-involved shooting, whether on- or off-duty (See Officer Involved Shootings and Deaths Policy for special notification)
- Significant injury or death to an employee, whether on- or off-duty
- Death of a prominent Dacono official
- Arrest of Department employee or prominent Dacono official
- Aircraft, train, boat or other transportation crashes with major damage and/or injury or death
- In-custody deaths
- Crimes of unusual violence or circumstances that may include hostages, barricaded persons, home invasions, armed robbery or sexual assaults
- CAD, radio, network, facility system or utility failures and incidents that may affect staffing or pose a threat to basic police services
- Any other incident, which has or is likely to attract significant media attention

Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions

335.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The decision to become involved in a law enforcement action when off-duty can place an officer as well as others at great risk and must be done with careful consideration. This policy is intended to provide guidelines for officers of the Dacono Police Department with respect to taking law enforcement action while off-duty.

335.2 POLICY

Officers generally should not initiate law enforcement action while off-duty. Officers should not attempt to initiate enforcement action when witnessing minor crimes, such as suspected intoxicated drivers, reckless driving or minor property crimes. Such incidents should be promptly reported to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

When the safety of the public or the prevention of major property damage requires immediate action, officers should first consider reporting and monitoring the activity and only take direct action as a last resort.

Officers are not expected to place themselves in unreasonable peril. However, any certified member of this department who becomes aware of an incident or circumstance that he/she reasonably believes poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death or significant property damage may take reasonable action to minimize the threat.

335.3 FIREARMS

Officers of this department may carry firearms while off-duty in accordance with federal regulations, state law and Department policy. All firearms and ammunition must meet guidelines as described in the Firearms and Qualification Policy. When carrying firearms while off-duty, officers shall also carry their department-issued badge and identification.

Officers should refrain from carrying firearms when the consumption of alcohol is likely or when the need to carry a firearm is outweighed by safety considerations. Firearms shall not be carried by any officer who has consumed an amount of an alcoholic beverage or taken any drugs that would tend to adversely affect the officer's senses or judgment. The carrying of firearms is prohibited while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance (CRS § 18-12-106(d)).

335.4 DECISION TO INTERVENE

There is no legal requirement for off-duty officers to take law enforcement action. However, should officers decide to intervene, they must evaluate whether the action is necessary or desirable and should take into consideration:

- (a) The tactical disadvantage of being alone and that there may be multiple or hidden suspects.
- (b) The inability to communicate with responding units.
- (c) The lack of equipment, such as handcuffs, oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray or a baton.

Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions

- (d) The lack of cover.
- (e) The potential for increased risk to bystanders if the off-duty officer were to intervene.
- (f) Unfamiliarity with the surroundings.
- (g) The potential for the off-duty officer to be misidentified by other peace officers or members of the public.

Officers should consider waiting for on-duty uniformed officers to arrive and gather as much accurate intelligence as possible, instead of immediately intervening.

335.4.1 INTERVENTION PROCEDURE

If involvement is reasonably necessary, the officer should attempt to call or have someone else call 9-1-1 to request immediate assistance. The operator should be informed that an off-duty officer is on-scene and should be provided a description of the officer if possible.

Whenever practicable, the officer should loudly and repeatedly identify him/herself as an Dacono Police Department officer until acknowledged. Official identification should also be displayed.

335.4.2 INCIDENTS OF PERSONAL INTEREST

Officers should refrain from handling incidents of personal interest, (e.g., family or neighbor disputes) and should remain neutral. In such circumstances, officers should call the responsible agency to handle the matter.

335.4.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

Civilian personnel should not become involved in any law enforcement actions while off-duty except to notify the local law enforcement authority and remain at the scene, if safe and practicable.

335.4.4 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

When encountering a non-uniformed officer in public, uniformed officers should wait for acknowledgement by the non-uniformed officer in case he/she needs to maintain an undercover capability.

335.5 REPORTING

Any officer, prior to taking any off-duty enforcement action, shall notify and receive approval of a supervisor (or other applicable law enforcement authority if acting outside the jurisdiction of the Dacono Police Department). If prior contact is not reasonably possible, an officer shall notify the applicable local law enforcement agency as soon as reasonably practicable. The Watch Commander shall determine whether a report should be filed by the employee.

Officers should cooperate fully with the agency having jurisdiction in providing statements or reports as requested or as appropriate.

Chapter 4 - Patrol Operations

Patrol Function

400.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to define the functions of the patrol unit of the Department to ensure intraorganizational cooperation and information sharing.

400.1.1 FUNCTION

Officers will generally patrol in clearly marked vehicles. They will patrol assigned jurisdictional areas of Dacono, identify community needs, provide support and assistance to the community, respond to calls for assistance, act as a deterrent to crime, enforce state and local laws and respond to emergencies 24 hours a day seven days a week. Patrol Officers will respond promptly to all calls for service regardless of the type of call. Officers will not delay their response to any call for service due to anything other than being involved in servicing a call they are on when being notified of another call for service.

Patrol will generally provide the following services within the limits of available resources:

- (a) Patrol that is directed at the prevention of criminal acts, traffic violations and collisions, the maintenance of public order and the discovery of hazardous situations or conditions.
- (b) Crime prevention activities, such as residential inspections, business inspections and community presentations.
- (c) Calls for service, both routine and emergency.
- (d) Investigation of both criminal and non-criminal acts.
- (e) The apprehension of criminal offenders.
- (f) Community Oriented Policing and problem-solving activities, such as citizen assists and individual citizen contacts of a positive nature.
- (g) The sharing of information between the patrol and other divisions within the Department, as well as other government agencies.
- (h) The application of resources to specific problems or situations within the community that may be improved or resolved by Community Oriented Policing and problem-solving strategies.
- (i) Traffic direction and control.
- (j) Response to disasters, civic unrest and natural emergencies.
- (k) Assist in the service of civil papers.

400.1.2 TERRORISM

The Office of Preparedness and Security (OPS) coordinates Colorado's response to terrorism (CRS § 24-33.5-1601(1)(g); CRS § 24-33.5-1606).

It is the goal of the Dacono Police Department to make every reasonable effort to accurately and appropriately gather and report any information that may relate to either foreign or domestic

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terrorism. Officers should advise a supervisor as soon as practicable of any activity believed to be terrorism related and should document such incidents with a written report or Field Interview (FI).

The supervisor should ensure that all terrorism-related reports and FIs are forwarded to the Investigations supervisor in a timely fashion.

The Investigations supervisor should forward the information as soon as practicable to the OPS Colorado Information Analysis Center.

400.2 PATROL INFORMATION SHARING PROCEDURES

The following guidelines are intended to develop and maintain intraorganizational cooperation and information flow between the various divisions of the Dacono Police Department.

400.2.1 CRIME REPORTS

A crime report may be completed by any patrol officer who receives criminal information. The report will be processed and forwarded as appropriate for retention or follow-up investigation.

400.2.2 PATROL BRIEFINGS

Patrol supervisors and officers are encouraged to share information as much as reasonably possible. All supervisors and/or officers will be provided an opportunity to share information through daily patrol briefings, as time permits.

400.3 CROWDS, EVENTS AND GATHERINGS

Officers may encounter gatherings of people, including but not limited to, civil demonstrations, civic, social and business events, public displays, parades and sporting events. Officers should monitor such events as time permits in an effort to keep the peace and protect the safety and rights of those present. A patrol supervisor should be notified when it becomes reasonably foreseeable that such an event may require increased monitoring, contact or intervention.

Officers responding to an event or gathering that warrants law enforcement involvement should carefully balance the speech and association rights of those present with applicable public safety concerns before taking enforcement action. Officers are encouraged to contact organizers or responsible persons to seek voluntary compliance that may address relevant public safety/order concerns.

Officers should consider enforcement of applicable state and local laws when the activity blocks the entrance or egress of a facility or location and when voluntary compliance with the law is not achieved.

Ride-Along

404.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The ride-along program provides an opportunity for persons to experience the law enforcement function firsthand. This policy provides the requirements, approval process and hours of operation for the ride-along program.

404.1.1 ELIGIBILITY

The Dacono Police Department ride-along program is offered to residents, students and those employed within the City. Reasonable efforts should be made to accommodate interested persons. Any applicant may be disqualified without cause from participating in the program.

The following factors may be considered in disqualifying an applicant and are not limited to:

- Being under 15 years of age.
- Prior criminal history.
- Pending criminal action.
- Pending lawsuit against the Department.
- Denial by any supervisor.

404.2 PROCEDURE TO REQUEST A RIDE-ALONG

Generally, ride-along requests will be scheduled by the Sergeant. The participant will complete and sign a ride-along waiver form. Information requested will include a valid driver's license, address and telephone number. If the participant is under 18 years of age, a parent/guardian must be present to complete the ride-along form.

The Sergeant will schedule a date, based on availability, at least one week after the date of application. If approved, a copy of the ride-along waiver form will be forwarded to the respective Sergeant as soon as possible for his/her scheduling considerations.

If the ride-along is denied after the request has been made, a representative of the Department will contact the applicant and advise him/her of the denial.

404.2.1 PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Once approved, civilian ride-alongs will be allowed to ride no more than once every six months. An exception would apply to the following: cadets, Explorers, qualified volunteers, chaplains, reserves, auxiliary and police applicants with approval of the Watch Commander.

An effort will be made to ensure that no more than one citizen will participate in a ride-along during any given time period. Normally, no more than one ride-along will be allowed in the officer's vehicle at a given time. When practicable, ride-alongs who request multiple opportunities to participate in the ride-along program should be rotated among officers.

Ride-along requirements for police cadets are covered in the Police Cadets Policy.

Ride-Along

404.2.2 SUITABLE ATTIRE

Any person approved to ride-along is required to be suitably dressed in a collared shirt, blouse or jacket, slacks and shoes. Sandals, T-shirts, tank tops, shorts and ripped or torn blue jeans are not permitted. Hats and ball caps will not be worn in the police vehicle. The Watch Commander or field supervisor may refuse a ride-along to anyone not properly dressed.

404.2.3 PEACE OFFICER RIDE-ALONGS

Off-duty members of this department or any other law enforcement agency will not be permitted to ride-along with on-duty officers without the express consent of the Watch Commander. In the event that such a ride-along is permitted, the off-duty employee shall not be considered on-duty and shall not represent him/herself as a peace officer or participate in any law enforcement activity except as emergency circumstances may require.

404.2.4 RIDE-ALONG CRIMINAL HISTORY CHECK

All ride-along applicants are subject to a criminal history check. The criminal history check may include a local records check and a Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIS) and National Crime Information Center (NCIC) criminal history check prior to approval as a ride-along with an officer (provided that the ride-along is not an employee of the Dacono Police Department).

404.3 OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The officer shall advise the dispatcher that a ride-along is present in the vehicle before going into service. Officers shall consider the safety of the ride-along at all times.

Officers should use sound discretion when encountering a potentially dangerous situation, such as a high-speed pursuit. If practicable, the participant should be let out of the vehicle in a safe, well-lighted place. The dispatcher will be advised of the situation and as soon as practicable have another police unit respond to pick up the participant at that location. The ride-along may be continued or terminated at this time.

Conduct by a person participating in a ride-along that results in termination of the ride or is otherwise inappropriate should be immediately reported to the Watch Commander.

The Watch Commander is responsible for maintaining and scheduling ride-alongs. Upon completion of the ride-along, a copy of the ride-along waiver form shall be returned to the Watch Commander with any comments that may be offered by the officer.

404.4 CONTROL OF RIDE-ALONG

The assigned employee shall maintain control over the ride-along at all times and instruct him/her in the conditions that necessarily limit participation. These instructions should include the following:

- (a) The ride-along will follow the directions of the officer.
- (b) The ride-along will not become involved in any investigation, handling of evidence, discussions with victims or suspects or handling any police equipment.

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Ride-Along

- (c) The ride-along may terminate the ride at any time and the officer may return the observer to his/her home, the place of the ride origin or to the station if the ride-along interferes with the performance of the officer's duties.
- (d) Ride-alongs may be allowed to continue riding during the transportation and booking process, provided this does not jeopardize their safety.
- (e) Officers will not allow any ride-alongs to be present in any residence or situation that would jeopardize their safety or cause undue stress or embarrassment to a victim or any other person.
- (f) If at anytime a resident of a private residence objects to the presence if a ride-along in the home, the ride-along will be asked to return to the police vehicle for the duration of the incident or call.

Citation/Summons and Release Policy

409.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

State law permits law enforcement agencies to use citation/summons release or a penalty assessment notice procedure in lieu of taking a person into custody and before a judge for traffic, misdemeanor or petty offenses, with certain exceptions.

409.2 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

This department authorizes citation releases for certain traffic, misdemeanor or petty offenses. Release by citation with a promise to appear can be accomplished by issuing a notice to appear from a citation book or an electronic device (CRS § 16-3-105 and CRS § 42-4-1707).

In addition, the City has decriminalized many traffic and municipal code violations, and for these traffic infractions and decriminalized ordinance violations, an officer may give the offender a penalty assessment notice and release the offender upon its terms (CRS § 16-2-201). The penalty assessment notice is required to be a summons and complaint containing:

- (a) The identification of the alleged offender.
- (b) Specifications of the offense and applicable fine.
- (c) A requirement that the offender pay the fine or appear to answer the charge at a specified time and place.
- (d) Other details that are reasonably necessary to meet the requirements of law.

409.2.1 DISCRETION TO ARREST

While this department recognizes the statutory power of peace officers to make arrests throughout the state, officers are encouraged to use sound discretion in the enforcement of the law. On-duty arrests will not generally be made outside the jurisdiction of this department, except in cases of hot or fresh pursuit, while following up on crimes committed within the City, when acting under a joint powers agreement or mutual aid agreement, or while assisting another agency. On-duty officers who discover criminal activity outside the jurisdiction of the City should, when circumstances reasonably permit, consider contacting the agency having primary jurisdiction before attempting an arrest.

Off-duty officers observing criminal activity should generally take enforcement action only when it reasonably appears that imminent risk to life or property exists and the reasonable opportunity does not exist to contact the law enforcement agency with primary jurisdiction. In such situations, the involved officer shall clearly identify him/herself as a police officer.

Officers are authorized to use verbal or written warnings in lieu of arrest or citation to resolve minor traffic and criminal violations when appropriate.

409.3 DEPARTMENT PROCEDURE

The following procedure will be followed to comply with the law.

Citation/Summons and Release Policy

409.3.1 FIELD CITATIONS

Upon obtaining satisfactory identification and verifying that there are no outstanding warrants for the individual, officers may issue citations for misdemeanors to all persons 18 years of age or older. The officer may also release subjects who were taken into custody on a private person's arrest whenever appropriate (CRS § 16-3-105 and CRS § 42-4-1707).

409.3.2 DISQUALIFYING CIRCUMSTANCES

A person arrested for a misdemeanor shall be released on a notice to appear unless one of the following situations is present:

- (a) There is a reasonable likelihood that the offense or offenses would continue or resume or that the safety of persons or property would be imminently endangered by the release of the person arrested.
- (b) There is reason to believe that the person would not appear at the time and place specified in the notice to appear. The basis for this determination shall be specifically stated (CRS § 16-3-105(1)(b)).
- (c) The person does not have adequate proof of identification to verify their identity to be issued a citation.
- (d) The crime involves domestic violence (CRS § 16-3-105(1.5)).
- (e) The crime involves violence or dangerous weapons/firearms.

409.3.3 PENALTY ASSESSMENTS

A decision to use the penalty assessment procedure shall be based upon circumstances which reasonably persuade the officer that the offender is likely or unlikely to comply with the terms of the penalty assessment notice (CRS § 16-2-201(1)).

409.4 JUVENILE CITATIONS

Completion of citations for juveniles is generally only appropriate for misdemeanor traffic violations and minor misdemeanor ordinance violations.

All misdemeanor violations for juveniles shall be documented with a case number and shall be referred for review by the District Attorney's Office or the juvenile will be issued a promise to appear in accordance with currently accepted procedure.

Patrol Rifles

415.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

To more effectively and accurately address the increasing level of firepower and body armor utilized by criminal suspects, the Dacono Police Department permits the use of patrol rifles available to qualified officers as an additional and more immediate tactical resource.

415.2 PATROL RIFLE

415.2.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Patrol rifle - An authorized weapon owned by the Department or by the officer, which use is made available to properly trained and qualified officers as a supplemental resource to their duty handgun or shotgun. No personally owned rifles may be carried for patrol duty unless pre-approved in writing by the Chief of Police and the Department Range Instructor.

415.3 SPECIFICATIONS

Only weapons and ammunition that meet agency authorized specifications, approved by the Chief of Police and issued by the Department, or owned by the officer, may be used by officers in their law enforcement responsibilities. The authorized patrol rifle issued by the Department is the Ar-15 Platform.

415.4 RIFLE MAINTENANCE

- (a) Primary responsibility for maintenance of patrol rifles shall fall on the Range Instructor, who shall inspect and service each patrol rifle on an annual basis.
- (b) Each patrol officer carrying a patrol rifle may be required to field strip and clean an assigned patrol rifle as needed.
- (c) Each patrol officer shall be responsible for promptly reporting any damage or malfunction of an assigned patrol rifle to a supervisor or the Range Instructor.
- (d) Any patrol rifle found to be unserviceable shall also be clearly identified as non-serviceable, including details regarding the unserviceable condition.
- (e) Each patrol rifle shall be subject to inspection by a supervisor or the Range Instructor at any time.
- (f) No modification shall be made to any patrol rifle without prior written authorization from the Range Instructor.

415.5 TRAINING

Officers shall not carry or utilize the patrol rifle unless they have successfully completed Department training. This training shall consist of an initial eight-hour patrol rifle user's course

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and qualification score with a certified patrol rifle instructor. Officers shall thereafter be required to successfully complete training according to the provisions set forth in the Firearms and Qualification policy.

Any officer who fails to qualify or who fails to successfully complete two or more department-sanctioned training/qualification sessions within a calendar year will no longer be authorized to carry the patrol rifle without successfully retaking the initial patrol officers user's course and qualification.

415.6 DEPLOYMENT OF THE PATROL RIFLE

Officers may deploy the patrol rifle in any circumstance where the officer can articulate a reasonable expectation that the rifle may be needed. Examples of some general guidelines for deploying the patrol rifle may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Situations where the officer reasonably anticipates an armed encounter.
- (b) When an officer is faced with a situation that may require the delivery of accurate and effective fire at long range.
- (c) Situations where an officer reasonably expects the need to meet or exceed a suspect's firepower.
- (d) When an officer reasonably believes that there may be a need to deliver fire on a barricaded person or a person with a hostage.
- (e) When an officer reasonably believes that a suspect may be wearing body armor.
- (f) When authorized or requested by a supervisor.
- (g) When appropriate to aid in the dispatch of an animal.

415.7 DISCHARGE OF THE PATROL RIFLE

The discharge of the patrol rifle shall be governed by the Use of Force Policy and the Firearms Discharge Policy.

415.8 PATROL READY

Any qualified officer carrying a patrol rifle in the field shall maintain the weapon in a patrol ready condition until deployed. A rifle is considered in a patrol ready condition when it has been inspected by the assigned officer, the fire selector switch is in the safe position, the chamber is empty and a fully loaded magazine is inserted into the magazine well.

415.9 RIFLE STORAGE

- (a) When not in use, patrol rifles will be stored in the Department armory in rifle racks or cases.
- (b) In-service patrol rifles shall be secured in the vehicle gun lock or case.

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- (c) At the end of the assigned officer's shift, the patrol rifle will be returned and secured in the Department armory.

Detentions, Contacts and Photographing Detainees

419.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for conducting field interviews (FI) and pat-down searches, and the taking and retention of photographs of persons detained in the field but not arrested. Due to a variety of situations confronting the officer, the decision to FI or photograph a field detainee shall be left to the discretion of the involved officer based on the totality of the circumstances available at the time of the detention.

419.2 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Detention - Occurs when an officer intentionally, through words, actions or physical force causes an individual to reasonably believe he/she is being required to restrict his/her movement. Detentions also occur when an officer actually restrains a person's freedom of movement.

Consensual encounter - Occurs when an officer contacts an individual but does not create a detention through words, actions or other means. In other words, a reasonable individual would believe that his/her contact with the officer is voluntary.

Consensual search - A search performed by an officer following the voluntary consent of the person being searched, or the person having control of the place or item being searched.

Field Interview (FI) - The brief detainment of an individual, whether on foot or in a vehicle, based on reasonable suspicion for the purpose of determining the individual's identity and resolving the officer's suspicions.

Field photographs - Posed photographs taken of a person during a contact, detention or arrest in the field. Undercover surveillance photographs of an individual and recordings captured by the normal operation of a Mobile Video Recorder (MAV) system when persons are not posed for the purpose of photographing are not considered field photographs.

Pat-down search - This type of search is used by officers in the field to check an individual for weapons. It involves a thorough patting down of clothing to locate any weapons or dangerous items that could pose a danger to the officer, the detainee or others.

Reasonable suspicion - Occurs when, under the totality of the circumstances, an officer has articulable facts that criminal activity may be afoot and a particular person is connected with that possible criminal activity.

419.3 FIELD INTERVIEWS

Officers may stop individuals for the purpose of conducting an FI where reasonable suspicion is present. In justifying the stop, the officer should be able to point to specific facts which, when

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Detentions, Contacts and Photographing Detainees

taken together with rational inferences, reasonably warrant the stop. Such facts include, but are not limited to:

- (a) The appearance or demeanor of an individual that suggests he/she is part of a criminal enterprise or is engaged in a criminal act.
- (b) The actions of the suspect that suggest he/she is engaged in a criminal activity.
- (c) Whether the hour of day or night is inappropriate for the suspect's presence in the area.
- (d) The suspect's presence in the particular area is suspicious.
- (e) The suspect is carrying a suspicious object.
- (f) The suspect's clothing bulges in a manner that suggests he/she is carrying a weapon.
- (g) The suspect is located in proximate time and place to an alleged crime.
- (h) The officer has knowledge of the suspect's prior criminal record or involvement in criminal activity.

419.3.1 INITIATING A FIELD INTERVIEW

Based on observance of suspicious circumstances or upon information from investigation, an officer may initiate the stop of a person when there is articulable, reasonable suspicion to do so. A person, however, should not be detained longer than is reasonably necessary to resolve the officer's suspicions.

Nothing in this policy is intended to discourage consensual contacts. Frequent and random casual contacts with consenting individuals is encouraged by the Dacono Police Department to strengthen community involvement, community awareness and problem identification.

419.3.2 WITNESS IDENTIFICATION AND INTERVIEWS

Because potential witnesses to an incident may be lost or the integrity of their statements compromised with the passage of time, officers should, when warranted by the seriousness of the case, take reasonable steps to promptly coordinate with an on-scene supervisor and/or criminal investigator to utilize available personnel for the following:

- (a) Identifying all persons present at the scene and in the immediate area.
 - 1. When feasible, a recorded statement should be obtained from those persons who claim not to have witnessed the incident but who were present at the time it occurred.
 - 2. Any potential witness who is unwilling or unable to remain available for a formal interview should not be detained absent reasonable suspicion to detain or probable cause to arrest. Without detaining the individual for the sole purpose of identification, officers should attempt to identify the witness prior to his/her departure.
- (b) Witnesses who are willing to provide a formal interview should be asked to meet at a suitable location where criminal investigators may obtain a recorded statement. Such witnesses, if willing, may be transported by Department personnel.

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1. A written, verbal or recorded statement of consent should be obtained prior to transporting a witness in a Department vehicle. When the witness is a minor, consent should be obtained from the parent or guardian, if available, prior to transport.

419.3.3 DURATION OF DETENTION

A subject may be detained to conduct an FI only for the period reasonably necessary to determine the individual's identity and resolve the officer's suspicions. The interview should not extend beyond the immediate vicinity of the place of detention unless the detainee is arrested.

419.4 CONSENSUAL SEARCHES

An officer may conduct a consensual search of a person who is not under arrest, and any effects of the person or a vehicle as follows (CRS § 16-3-310):

- (a) The person has apparent or actual authority to provide permission to search the vehicle or effects, if any.
- (b) The person is informed that he/she is being asked to voluntarily consent to a search.
- (c) The person is informed that he/she has the right to refuse the request to search.
- (d) The person voluntarily provides consent.

When asking for consent, officers should explain the scope of the search. Officers should stop a consent search if the person withdraws consent.

Officers should, whenever practicable, obtain written consent. If written consent is not possible, the officer should record any verbal consent.

419.5 PAT-DOWN SEARCHES

A pat-down search of a detained subject may be conducted whenever an officer reasonably believes the person may possess an object that can be utilized as an offensive weapon or whenever the officer has a reasonable fear for his/her own safety or the safety of others. Circumstances that may establish justification for performing a pat-down search include, but are not limited to, the following (see also CRS § 16-3-103(2)):

- (a) The type of crime suspected, particularly in crimes of violence where the use or threat of weapons is involved.
- (b) Where more than one suspect must be handled by a single officer.
- (c) The hour of the day and the location or area where the stop takes place.
- (d) Prior knowledge of the suspect's use of force and/or propensity to carry weapons.
- (e) The appearance and demeanor of the suspect.
- (f) Visual indications that suggest the suspect is carrying a firearm or other weapon.
- (g) The age and gender of the suspect.

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When reasonably possible, pat-down searches should be performed by officers of the same gender as the suspect.

419.6 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS

All available databases should be searched before photographing any field detainee. If a photograph is not located, or if an existing photograph no longer resembles the detainee, the officer shall carefully consider, among other things, the factors listed below.

419.6.1 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WITH CONSENT

Field photographs may be taken when the subject of the photograph knowingly and voluntarily gives consent.

419.6.2 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WITHOUT CONSENT

Field photographs may be taken without consent only if they are taken during a detention that is based upon reasonable suspicion of criminal activity, and the photograph serves a legitimate law enforcement purpose related to the detention. The officer must be able to articulate facts that reasonably indicate that the subject was involved in or was about to become involved in criminal conduct.

If, prior to taking a photograph, the officer's reasonable suspicion of criminal activity has been dispelled, the detention must cease and the photograph should not be taken.

All field photographs and related reports shall be submitted to a supervisor and retained in compliance with this policy.

419.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

While it is recognized that field photographs often become valuable investigative tools, supervisors should monitor such practices in view of the above listed considerations. This is not to imply that supervisor approval is required before each photograph is taken. Access to, and use of, field photographs shall be strictly limited to law enforcement purposes.

419.8 PHOTO REVIEW POLICY

Any person who has been the subject of a field photograph or an FI by this department during any contact other than an arrest may file a written request within 30 days of the contact, requesting a review of the status of the photograph or FI. The request shall be directed to the Chief of Police, who will ensure that the status of the photograph or FI is properly reviewed according to this policy as described below. Upon a verbal request, the Department shall send a request form to the requesting party along with a copy of this policy.

419.8.1 REVIEW PROCESS

Upon receipt of such a written request, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee will permit the individual to appear in person. Any minor must be accompanied by a parent or legal guardian for a review of the status of the photograph/FI.

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Such a meeting will generally be scheduled during regular business hours within 30 days of the receipt of the written request. An extension of the 30-day limit may be made either upon the mutual convenience of the parties or if, at the discretion of the Chief of Police, there appears to be an ongoing legitimate law enforcement interest which warrants a delay. If the delay could jeopardize an ongoing investigation, nothing in this policy shall require the Chief of Police to disclose the reason for the delay.

A meeting for the review of the status of any non-arrest photograph/FI is not intended to be a formal hearing, but simply an informal opportunity for the individual to meet with the Chief of Police or the authorized designee to discuss the matter.

After carefully considering the information available, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee will determine, generally within 30 days of the original meeting, whether the photograph/FI was obtained in accordance with existing law and Dacono Police Department policy and, even if properly obtained, whether there is any ongoing legitimate law enforcement interest in retaining the photograph/FI.

If the Chief of Police or the authorized designee determines that the photograph/FI was obtained in accordance with existing law and Department policy and that there is an ongoing legitimate law enforcement interest in retaining the non-arrest photograph, the photograph/FI shall be retained according to this policy and applicable law.

If the Chief of Police or the authorized designee determines that the original legitimate law enforcement interest in retaining a non-arrest photograph/FI card no longer exists or that it was obtained in violation of existing law or Dacono Police Department policy, the original photograph/FI card shall be purged and disposed in compliance with the organization's records retention schedule. All other associated reports or documents, however, will be retained according to Department policy and applicable law.

If the Chief of Police or the authorized designee determines that any involved Dacono Police Department personnel violated existing law or Department policy, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall initiate a separate internal investigation that may result in additional training, discipline or other appropriate action for the involved employee.

The person photographed or who was the subject of an FI will be informed in writing within 30 days of the Chief of Police's determination whether the photograph/FI will be retained. This does not entitle any person to any discovery or access to any law enforcement records not otherwise authorized by law.

Watch Commanders

421.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Each patrol shift must be directed by supervisors who are capable of making decisions and communicating in a manner consistent with Department policies, procedures, practices, functions and objectives. To accomplish this goal, a Sergeant heads each watch.

421.2 DESIGNATION AS ACTING WATCH COMMANDER

When a Sergeant is unavailable for duty as Watch Commander, in most instances the qualified officer shall be designated as acting Watch Commander. This policy does not preclude designating a less senior officer as an acting Watch Commander when operational needs require or training permits.

Mobile Data Terminal Use

422.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the proper access, use and application of the Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) system in order to ensure appropriate access to confidential records from local, state and national law enforcement databases, and to ensure effective electronic communications between department members and Weld County Regional Communications Center.

422.2 PRIVACY EXPECTATION

Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to messages accessed, transmitted, received or reviewed on any department technology system (see the Information Technology Use Policy for additional guidance).

422.3 RESTRICTED ACCESS AND USE

MDT use is subject to the Information Technology Use and Protected Information policies.

Members shall not access the MDT system if they have not received prior authorization and the required training. Members shall immediately report unauthorized access or use of the MDT by another member to their supervisors or Watch Commanders.

Use of the MDT system to access law enforcement databases or transmit messages is restricted to official activities, business-related tasks and communications that are directly related to the business, administration or practices of the Department. In the event that a member has questions about sending a particular message or accessing a particular database, the member should seek prior approval from his/her supervisor.

Sending derogatory, defamatory, obscene, disrespectful, sexually suggestive, harassing or any other inappropriate messages on the MDT system is prohibited and may result in discipline.

It is a violation of this policy to transmit a message or access a law enforcement database under another member's name or to use the password of another member to log in to the MDT system unless directed to do so by a supervisor. Members are required to log off the MDT or secure the MDT when it is unattended. This added security measure will minimize the potential for unauthorized access or misuse.

422.3.1 USE WHILE DRIVING

Use of the MDT by the vehicle operator should be limited to times when the vehicle is stopped. Information that is required for immediate enforcement, investigative, tactical or safety needs should be transmitted over the radio (CRS § 42-4-201).

In no case shall an operator attempt to send or review lengthy messages while the vehicle is in motion.

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At no time when the vehicle is in motion should the display be viewed by the driver for visual entertainment, including Internet browsing or the use of social media or email.

422.4 POLICY

Dacono Police Department members using the MDT shall comply with all appropriate federal and state rules and regulations and shall use the MDT in a professional manner, in accordance with this policy.

422.5 DOCUMENTATION OF ACTIVITY

Except as otherwise directed by the Watch Commander or other department-established protocol, all calls for service assigned by a dispatcher should be communicated by voice over the police radio and electronically via the MDT unless security or confidentiality prevents such broadcasting.

MDT and voice transmissions are used to document the member's daily activity. To ensure accuracy:

- (a) All contacts or activity shall be documented at the time of the contact.
- (b) Whenever the activity or contact is initiated by voice, it should be documented by a dispatcher.
- (c) Whenever the activity or contact is not initiated by voice, the member shall document it via the MDT.

422.5.1 STATUS CHANGES

All changes in status (e.g., arrival at scene, meal periods, in service) will be transmitted over the police radio or through the MDT system.

Members responding to in-progress calls should advise changes in status over the radio to assist other members responding to the same incident. Other changes in status can be made on the MDT when the vehicle is not in motion.

422.5.2 EMERGENCY ACTIVATION

If there is an emergency activation and the member does not respond to a request for confirmation of the need for emergency assistance or confirms the need, available resources will be sent to assist in locating the member. If the location is known, the nearest available officer should respond in accordance with the Officer Response to Calls Policy.

Members should ensure a field supervisor and the Watch Commander are notified of the incident without delay.

Officers not responding to the emergency shall refrain from transmitting on the police radio until a no-further-assistance broadcast is made or if they are also handling an emergency.

422.6 EQUIPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

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Mobile Data Terminal Use

422.6.1 MALFUNCTIONING MDT

Whenever possible, members will not use vehicles with malfunctioning MDTs. Whenever members must drive a vehicle in which the MDT is not working, they shall notify Weld County Regional Communications Center. It shall be the responsibility of the dispatcher to document all information that will then be transmitted verbally over the police radio.

422.6.2 BOMB CALLS

When investigating reports of possible bombs, members should not communicate on their MDTs when in the evacuation area of a suspected explosive device. Radio frequency emitted by the MDT could cause some devices to detonate.

Portable Audio/Video Recorders

423.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the use of portable audio/video recording devices by members of this Department while in the performance of their duties. Portable audio/video recording devices include all recording systems whether body-worn, hand held or integrated into portable equipment.

This policy does not apply to lawful surreptitious audio/video recording, interception of communications for authorized investigative purposes or to mobile audio/video recordings (see the Investigation and Prosecution and Mobile Audio/Video policies).

423.2 POLICY

The Dacono Police Department may provide members with access to portable recorders, either audio or video or both, for use during the performance of their duties. The use of recorders is intended to enhance the mission of the Department by accurately capturing contacts between members of the Department and the public.

423.3 MEMBER PRIVACY EXPECTATIONS

All recordings made by members acting in an official capacity shall remain the property of the Department regardless of whether those recordings were made with department-issued or personally owned recorders. Members shall have no expectation of privacy or ownership interest in the content of these recordings.

423.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Prior to going into service, each uniformed member will be responsible for making sure that he/she is equipped with a portable recorder issued by the Department, and that the recorder is in good working order. If the recorder is not in working order or malfunctions at any time, the member shall promptly report the failure to his/her supervisor and obtain a functioning device as soon as practicable. Uniformed members should wear the recorder in a conspicuous manner or otherwise notify persons that they are being recorded, whenever possible.

Any member assigned to a non-uniformed position may carry an approved portable recorder at any time the member believes that such a device may be useful. Unless conducting a lawful recording in an authorized undercover capacity, non-uniformed members should wear the recorder in a conspicuous manner when in use or otherwise notify persons that they are being recorded, whenever possible.

When using a portable recorder, the assigned member shall record his/her name, DPD identification number and the current date and time at the beginning and the end of the shift or other period of use, regardless of whether any activity was recorded. This procedure is not required when the recording device and related software captures the user's unique identification and the date and time of each recording.

Portable Audio/Video Recorders

Members should document the existence of a recording in any report or other official record of the contact, including any instance where the recorder malfunctioned or the member deactivated the recording. Members should include the reason for deactivation.

423.5 ACTIVATION OF THE PORTABLE RECORDER

This policy is not intended to describe every possible situation in which the portable recorder should be used, although there are many situations where its use is appropriate. Members should activate the recorder any time the member believes it would be appropriate or valuable to record an incident.

The portable recorder should be activated in any of the following situations:

- (a) All enforcement and investigative contacts including stops and field interview (FI) situations
- (b) Traffic stops including, but not limited to, traffic violations, stranded motorist assistance and all crime interdiction stops
- (c) Self-initiated activity in which a member would normally notify Weld County Regional Communications Center
- (d) Any other contact that becomes adversarial after the initial contact in a situation that would not otherwise require recording

Members should remain sensitive to the dignity of all individuals being recorded and exercise sound discretion to respect privacy by discontinuing recording whenever it reasonably appears to the member that such privacy may outweigh any legitimate law enforcement interest in recording. Requests by members of the public to stop recording should be considered using this same criterion. Recording should resume when privacy is no longer at issue unless the circumstances no longer fit the criteria for recording.

At no time is a member expected to jeopardize his/her safety in order to activate a portable recorder or change the recording media. However, the recorder should be activated in situations described above as soon as practicable.

423.5.1 SURREPTITIOUS USE OF THE PORTABLE RECORDER

Colorado law permits an individual to surreptitiously record any conversation in which one party to the conversation has given his/her permission (CRS § 18-9-303).

Members may surreptitiously record any conversation during the course of a criminal investigation in which the member reasonably believes that such a recording will be lawful and beneficial to the investigation.

Members shall not surreptitiously record another department member without a court order unless lawfully authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

423.5.2 CESSATION OF RECORDING

Once activated, the portable recorder should remain on continuously until the member's direct participation in the incident is complete or the situation no longer fits the criteria for activation.

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Recording may be stopped during significant periods of inactivity such as report writing or other breaks from direct participation in the incident.

423.5.3 EXPLOSIVE DEVICE

Many portable recorders, including body-worn cameras and audio/video transmitters, emit radio waves that could trigger an explosive device. Therefore, these devices should not be used where an explosive device may be present.

423.6 PROHIBITED USE OF PORTABLE RECORDERS

Members are prohibited from using department-issued portable recorders and recording media for personal use and are prohibited from making personal copies of recordings created while on-duty or while acting in their official capacity.

Members are also prohibited from retaining recordings of activities or information obtained while on-duty, whether the recording was created with department-issued or personally owned recorders. Members shall not duplicate or distribute such recordings, except for authorized legitimate department business purposes. All such recordings shall be retained at the Department.

Members are prohibited from using personally owned recording devices while on-duty without the express consent of the Watch Commander. Any member who uses a personally owned recorder for department-related activities shall comply with the provisions of this policy, including retention and release requirements.

Recordings shall not be used by any member for the purpose of embarrassment or ridicule. Recordings are not to be viewed by any member of the department solely for entertainment, curiosity or amusement.

Any member who may have questions regarding the application of this policy is encouraged to seek clarification from supervisory personnel.

423.7 RETENTION OF RECORDINGS

Any time a member records any portion of a contact that the member reasonably believes constitutes evidence in a criminal case, the member shall record the related case number and transfer the file in accordance with current procedure for storing digital files and document the existence of the recording in the related case report. Transfers should occur at the end of the member's shift, or any time the storage capacity is nearing its limit.

Any time a member reasonably believes a recorded contact may be beneficial in a non-criminal matter (e.g., a hostile contact), the member should promptly notify a supervisor of the existence of the recording.

423.7.1 RETENTION REQUIREMENTS

All recordings shall be retained for a period consistent with the requirements of the organization's records retention schedule. If the records retention schedule does not specify a retention schedule

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for a particular record, retention of such record will be at the discretion of the Chief of Police and department supervisory personnel.

423.8 REVIEW OF RECORDINGS

When preparing written reports, members should review their recordings as a resource. However, members shall not retain personal copies of recordings. Members should not use the fact that a recording was made as a reason to write a less detailed report.

Supervisors are authorized to review relevant recordings any time they are investigating alleged misconduct or reports of meritorious conduct or whenever such recordings would be beneficial in reviewing the member's performance.

Recorded files may also be reviewed:

- (a) Upon approval by a supervisor, by any member of the Department who is participating in an official investigation, such as a personnel complaint, administrative investigation or criminal investigation.
- (b) Pursuant to lawful process or by court personnel who are otherwise authorized to review evidence in a related case.
- (c) By media personnel with permission of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.
- (d) In compliance with a public records request, if permitted, and in accordance with the Records Release and Security Policy.

All recordings should be reviewed by the Custodian of Records prior to public release (see the Records Release and Security Policy). Recordings that unreasonably violate a person's privacy or sense of dignity should not be publicly released unless disclosure is required by law or order of the court.

Foot Pursuits

426.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines to assist officers in making the decision to initiate or continue the pursuit of suspects on foot.

426.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this department that officers, when deciding to initiate or continue a foot pursuit, continuously balance the objective of apprehending the suspect with the risk and potential for injury to department members, the public or the suspect.

Officers are expected to act reasonably, based on the totality of the circumstances.

426.3 DECISION TO PURSUE

The safety of department members and the public should be the primary consideration when determining whether a foot pursuit should be initiated or continued. Officers must be mindful that immediate apprehension of a suspect is rarely more important than the safety of the public and department members.

Officers may be justified in initiating a foot pursuit of any individual that the officer reasonably believes is about to engage in, is engaging in or has engaged in criminal activity. The decision to initiate or continue such a foot pursuit, however, must be continuously re-evaluated in light of the circumstances presented at the time.

Mere flight by a person who is not suspected of criminal activity alone shall not serve as justification for engaging in an extended foot pursuit without the development of reasonable suspicion regarding the individual's involvement in criminal activity or being wanted by law enforcement.

Deciding to initiate or continue a foot pursuit is a decision that an officer must make quickly and under unpredictable and dynamic circumstances. It is recognized that foot pursuits may place department members and the public at significant risk. Therefore, no officer or supervisor shall be criticized or disciplined for deciding not to engage in a foot pursuit because of the perceived risk involved.

If circumstances permit, surveillance and containment are generally the safest tactics for apprehending fleeing persons. In deciding whether to initiate or continue a foot pursuit, an officer should continuously consider reasonable alternatives to a foot pursuit based upon the circumstances and resources available, such as:

- (a) Containment of the area.
- (b) Saturation of the area with law enforcement personnel, including assistance from other agencies.
- (c) A canine search.
- (d) Thermal imaging or other sensing technology.

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- (e) Air support.
- (f) Apprehension at another time when the identity of the suspect is known or there is information available that would likely allow for later apprehension, and the need to immediately apprehend the suspect does not reasonably appear to outweigh the risk of continuing the foot pursuit.

426.4 GENERAL GUIDELINES

When reasonably practicable, officers should consider alternatives to engaging in or continuing a foot pursuit when:

- (a) Directed by a supervisor to terminate the foot pursuit; such an order shall be considered mandatory.
- (b) The officer is acting alone.
- (c) Two or more officers become separated, lose visual contact with one another or obstacles separate them to the degree that they cannot immediately assist each other should a confrontation take place. In such circumstances, it is generally recommended that a single officer keep the suspect in sight from a safe distance and coordinate the containment effort.
- (d) The officer is unsure of his/her location and direction of travel.
- (e) The officer is pursuing multiple suspects and it is not reasonable to believe that the officer would be able to control the suspect should a confrontation occur.
- (f) The physical condition of the officer renders him/her incapable of controlling the suspect if apprehended.
- (g) The officer loses radio contact with the dispatcher or with assisting or backup officers.
- (h) The suspect enters a building, structure, confined space, isolated area or dense or difficult terrain, and there are insufficient officers to provide backup and containment. The primary officer should consider discontinuing the foot pursuit and coordinating containment pending the arrival of sufficient resources.
- (i) The officer becomes aware of unanticipated or unforeseen circumstances that unreasonably increase the risk to officers or the public.
- (j) The officer reasonably believes that the danger to the pursuing officers or public outweighs the objective of immediate apprehension.
- (k) The officer loses possession of his/her firearm or other essential equipment.
- (l) The officer or a third party is injured during the foot pursuit, requiring immediate assistance, and there are no other emergency personnel available to render assistance.
- (m) The suspect's location is no longer known.
- (n) The identity of the suspect is established or other information exists that will allow for the suspect's apprehension at a later time, and it reasonably appears that there is no immediate threat to department members or the public if the suspect is not immediately apprehended.

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- (o) The officer's ability to safely continue the foot pursuit is impaired by inclement weather, darkness or other environmental conditions.

426.5 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The initiating officer shall complete appropriate crime/arrest reports documenting, at a minimum:

- (a) Date and time of the foot pursuit.
- (b) Initial reason and circumstances surrounding the foot pursuit.
- (c) Course and approximate distance of the foot pursuit.
- (d) Alleged offenses.
- (e) Involved vehicles and officers.
- (f) Whether a suspect was apprehended as well as the means and methods used.
 - 1. Any use of force shall be reported and documented in compliance with the Use of Force Policy.
- (g) Arrestee information, if applicable.
- (h) Any injuries and/or medical treatment.
- (i) Any property or equipment damage.
- (j) Name of the supervisor at the scene or who handled the incident.

Assisting officers taking an active role in the apprehension of the suspect shall complete supplemental reports as necessary or as directed.

The supervisor reviewing the report will make a preliminary determination that the pursuit appears to be in compliance with this policy or that additional review and/or follow-up is warranted.

In any case in which a suspect is not apprehended and there is insufficient information to support further investigation, a supervisor may authorize that the initiating officer need not complete a formal report.

426.6 RESPONSIBILITIES IN FOOT PURSUITS

426.6.1 INITIATING OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Unless relieved by another officer or a supervisor, the initiating officer shall be responsible for coordinating the progress of the pursuit and containment. When acting alone and when practicable, the initiating officer should not attempt to overtake and confront the suspect but should attempt to keep the suspect in sight until sufficient officers are present to safely apprehend the suspect.

Early communication of available information from the involved officers is essential so that adequate resources can be coordinated and deployed to bring a foot pursuit to a safe conclusion. Officers initiating a foot pursuit should, at a minimum, broadcast the following information as soon as it becomes practicable and available:

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- (a) Location and direction of travel
- (b) Call sign identifier
- (c) Reason for the foot pursuit, such as the crime classification
- (d) Number of suspects and description, to include name if known
- (e) Whether the suspect is known or believed to be armed with a dangerous weapon

Officers should be mindful that radio transmissions made while running may be difficult to understand and may need to be repeated.

Absent extenuating circumstances, any officer unable to promptly and effectively broadcast this information should terminate the foot pursuit. If the foot pursuit is discontinued for any reason, immediate efforts for containment should be established and alternatives considered based upon the circumstances and available resources.

When a foot pursuit terminates, the officer will notify the dispatcher of his/her location and the status of the foot pursuit termination (e.g., suspect in custody, lost sight of suspect), and will direct further actions as reasonably appear necessary, to include requesting medical aid as needed for officers, suspects or members of the public.

426.6.2 ASSISTING OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Whenever any officer announces that he/she is engaged in a foot pursuit, all other officers should minimize non-essential radio traffic to permit the involved officers maximum access to the radio frequency.

426.6.3 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon becoming aware of a foot pursuit, the supervisor shall make every reasonable effort to ascertain sufficient information to direct responding resources and to take command, control and coordination of the foot pursuit. The supervisor should respond to the area whenever possible; the supervisor does not, however, need not be physically present to exercise control over the foot pursuit. The supervisor shall continuously assess the situation in order to ensure the foot pursuit is conducted within established department guidelines.

The supervisor shall terminate the foot pursuit when the danger to pursuing officers or the public appears to unreasonably outweigh the objective of immediate apprehension of the suspect.

Upon apprehension of the suspect, the supervisor shall promptly proceed to the termination point to direct the post-foot pursuit activity.

426.6.4 WELD COUNTY REGIONAL COMMUNICATIONS CENTER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon notification or becoming aware that a foot pursuit is in progress, the dispatcher is responsible for:

- (a) Clearing the radio channel of non-emergency traffic.
- (b) Coordinating pursuit communications of the involved officers.
- (c) Broadcasting pursuit updates as well as other pertinent information as necessary.

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- (d) Ensuring that a field supervisor is notified of the foot pursuit.
- (e) Notifying and coordinating with other involved or affected agencies as practicable.
- (f) Notifying the Watch Commander as soon as practicable.
- (g) Assigning an incident number and logging all pursuit activities.

Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity

427.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for handling situations in which members of the public photograph or audio/video record law enforcement actions and other public activities that involve members of this department. In addition, this policy provides guidelines for situations where the recordings may be evidence.

427.2 POLICY

The Dacono Police Department recognizes the right of persons to lawfully record members of this department who are performing their official duties. Members of this department will not prohibit or intentionally interfere with such lawful recordings. Any recordings that are deemed to be evidence of a crime or relevant to an investigation will only be collected or seized lawfully.

Officers should exercise restraint and should not resort to highly discretionary arrests for offenses such as interference, failure to comply or disorderly conduct as a means of preventing someone from exercising the right to record members performing their official duties.

427.3 RECORDING LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY

Members of the public who wish to record law enforcement activities are limited only in certain aspects.

- (a) Recordings may be made from any public place or any private property where the individual has the legal right to be present.
- (b) Beyond the act of photographing or recording, individuals may not interfere with the law enforcement activity. Examples of interference include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. Tampering with a witness or suspect.
 - 2. Inciting others to violate the law.
 - 3. Being so close to the activity as to present a clear safety hazard to the officers.
 - 4. Being so close to the activity as to interfere with an officer's effective communication with a suspect or witness.
- (c) The individual may not present an undue safety risk to the officers, him/herself or others.

427.4 OFFICER RESPONSE

Officers should promptly request that a supervisor respond to the scene whenever it appears that anyone recording activities may be interfering with an investigation or it is believed that the recording may be evidence. If practicable, officers should wait for the supervisor to arrive before taking enforcement action or seizing any cameras or recording media.

Whenever practicable, officers or supervisors should give clear and concise warnings to individuals who are conducting themselves in a manner that would cause their recording or behavior to be unlawful. Accompanying the warnings should be clear directions on what an

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individual can do to be compliant; directions should be specific enough to allow compliance. For example, rather than directing an individual to clear the area, an officer could advise the person that he/she may continue observing and recording from the sidewalk across the street.

If an arrest or other significant enforcement activity is taken as the result of a recording that interferes with law enforcement activity, officers shall document in a report the nature and extent of the interference or other unlawful behavior and the warnings that were issued.

427.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

An on duty supervisor should respond to the scene when requested or any time the circumstances indicate a likelihood of interference or other unlawful behavior.

The supervisor should review the situation with the officer and:

- (a) Request any additional assistance as needed to ensure a safe environment.
- (b) Take a lead role in communicating with individuals who are observing or recording regarding any appropriate limitations on their location or behavior. When practical, the encounter should be recorded.
- (c) When practicable, allow adequate time for individuals to respond to requests for a change of location or behavior.
- (d) Ensure that any enforcement, seizure or other actions are consistent with this policy and constitutional and state law.
- (e) Explain alternatives for individuals who wish to express concern about the conduct of Department members, such as how and where to file a complaint.

427.6 SEIZING RECORDINGS AS EVIDENCE

Officers should not seize recording devices or media unless (42 USC § 2000aa; CRS § 16-3-311):

- (a) There is probable cause to believe the person recording has committed or is committing a crime to which the recording relates, and the recording is reasonably necessary for prosecution of the person.
 1. Absent exigency or consent, a warrant should be sought before seizing or viewing such recordings. Reasonable steps may be taken to prevent erasure of the recording.
- (b) There is reason to believe that the immediate seizure of such recordings is necessary to prevent serious bodily injury or death of any person.
- (c) The person consents.
 1. To ensure that the consent is voluntary, the request should not be made in a threatening or coercive manner.
 - (a) Before obtaining consent, the member shall provide the person with his/her identification, agency name and the reason the information is requested.

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- (b) If the person voluntarily provides his/her device or media to the member, the search of the device or media shall be limited to the relevant recording and the device or media returned as soon as practicable.
2. If the original recording is provided, a copy of the recording should be provided to the recording party, if practicable. The recording party should be permitted to be present while the copy is being made, if feasible. Another way to obtain the evidence is to transmit a copy of the recording from a device to a department device.
3. Recording devices and media that are seized will be submitted within the guidelines of the Property and Evidence Policy.

427.6.1 SEARCH WARRANTS

When a member seizes a recording device or media without the person's consent or without a search warrant, a search warrant for the recording shall be sought within 72 hours of the seizure (CRS § 16-3-311).

Medical Aid and Response

428.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy recognizes that members often encounter persons who appear to be in need of medical aid and establishes a law enforcement response to such situations.

428.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Dacono Police Department that all officers and other designated members be trained to provide emergency medical aid and to facilitate an emergency medical response.

428.3 FIRST RESPONDING MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Whenever practicable, members should take appropriate steps to provide initial medical aid (e.g., first aid, CPR and use of an automated external defibrillator (AED)) in accordance with their training and current certification levels. This should be done for those in need of immediate care and only when the member can safely do so.

Prior to initiating medical aid, the member should contact Weld County Regional Communications Center and request response by emergency medical services (EMS) as the member deems appropriate.

Members should follow universal precautions when providing medical aid, such as wearing gloves and avoiding contact with bodily fluids, consistent with the Communicable Diseases Policy. Members should use a barrier or bag device to perform rescue breathing.

When requesting EMS, the member should provide Weld County Regional Communications Center with information for relay to EMS personnel in order to enable an appropriate response, including:

- (a) The location where EMS is needed.
- (b) The nature of the incident.
- (c) Any known scene hazards.
- (d) Information on the person in need of EMS, such as:
 1. Signs and symptoms as observed by the member.
 2. Changes in apparent condition.
 3. Number of patients, sex and age, if known.
 4. Whether the person is conscious, breathing and alert, or is believed to have consumed drugs or alcohol.
 5. Whether the person is showing signs or symptoms of excited delirium or other agitated chaotic behavior.

Members should stabilize the scene whenever practicable while awaiting the arrival of EMS.

Members should not direct EMS personnel whether to transport the person for treatment.

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The Weld County Regional Communications Center Utilized Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD). In addition to the information above, members will provide information required by Weld County Regional Communications Center in accordance with EMD protocol.

428.4 TRANSPORTING ILL AND INJURED PERSONS

Except in extraordinary cases where alternatives are not reasonably available, members should not transport persons who are unconscious, who have serious injuries or who may be seriously ill. EMS personnel should be called to handle patient transportation.

Officers should search any person who is in custody before releasing that person to EMS for transport.

An officer should accompany any person in custody during transport in an ambulance when requested by EMS personnel, when it reasonably appears necessary to provide security, when it is necessary for investigative purposes or when so directed by a supervisor.

Members should not provide emergency escort for medical transport or civilian vehicles.

428.5 PERSONS REFUSING EMS CARE

If a person who is not in custody refuses EMS care or refuses to be transported to a medical facility, an officer shall not force that person to receive care or be transported. However, members may assist EMS personnel when EMS personnel determine the person lacks mental capacity to understand the consequences of refusing medical care or to make an informed decision and the lack of immediate medical attention may result in serious bodily injury or the death of the person.

In such situations, members will make an effort to persuade the refusing person to be transported by EMS personnel, using all reasonable means to do so. If a member does compel a person refusing transport based in the limited circumstances above, the member will request an on duty supervisor to respond or contact an on or off duty supervisor on the phone. The member will complete a report detailing the incident.

In cases where mental illness may be a factor, the officer should consider proceeding with a 72-hour treatment and evaluation in accordance with the Civil Commitments Policy.

If an officer believes that a person who is in custody requires EMS care and the person refuses, he/she should encourage the person to receive medical treatment. The officer may also consider contacting a family member to help persuade the person to agree to treatment or who may be able to authorize treatment for the person.

Members shall not sign refusal-for-treatment forms or forms accepting financial responsibility for treatment.

428.5.1 SICK OR INJURED ARRESTEE

If an arrestee appears ill or injured, or claims illness or injury, he/she should be medically cleared prior to booking. If the officer has reason to believe the arrestee is feigning injury or illness,

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the officer should contact a supervisor, who will determine whether medical clearance will be obtained prior to booking.

If the jail or detention facility refuses to accept custody of an arrestee based on medical screening, the officer should note the name of the facility person refusing to accept custody and the reason for refusal, and should notify a supervisor to determine the appropriate action.

Arrestees who appear to have a serious medical issue should be transported by ambulance. Officers shall not transport an arrestee to a hospital without a supervisor's approval.

428.6 MEDICAL ATTENTION RELATED TO USE OF FORCE

Specific guidelines for medical attention for injuries sustained from a use of force may be found in the Use of Force, Handcuffing and Restraints, Control Devices and Techniques, and Conducted Energy Device policies.

428.7 AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR (AED) USE

A member should use an AED only after the member has received the required training (CRS § 13-21-108.1).

428.7.1 AED USER RESPONSIBILITY

Members who are issued AEDs for use in department vehicles should check the AED at the beginning of the shift to ensure it is properly charged and functioning. Any AED that is not functioning properly will be taken out of service and given to the Training Sergeant who is responsible for ensuring appropriate maintenance.

Following use of an AED, the device shall be cleaned and/or decontaminated as required. The electrodes and/or pads will be replaced as recommended by the AED manufacturer.

Any member who uses an AED shall contact Weld County Regional Communications Center as soon as possible and request response by EMS (CRS § 13-21-108.1).

428.7.2 AED REPORTING

Any member using an AED will complete an incident report detailing its use.

428.7.3 AED TRAINING AND MAINTENANCE

The Training Sergeant should ensure appropriate training that includes training in CPR and AED use is provided to members authorized to use an AED (CRS § 13-21-108.1).

The Training Sergeant or designee is responsible for ensuring AED devices are appropriately maintained and tested consistent with the manufacturer's operational guidelines, and will retain records of all maintenance and testing in accordance with the established records retention schedule (CRS § 13-21-108.1).

428.8 ADMINISTRATION OF OPIATE ANTAGONIST

Only members authorized by the Department may possess or administer an opiate antagonist such as naloxone hydrochloride or any similarly acting drug for the treatment of a drug

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overdose. The medication shall be administered in accordance with written protocol specified by the medical professional who prescribed the overdose medication for use by the member (CRS § 12-36-117.7; CRS § 12-38-125.5; CRS § 12-42.5-120).

428.8.1 OPIATE ANTAGONIST USER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members who are qualified to administer an opiate antagonist should handle, store and administer the medication consistent with their training. Members should check the medication and associated administration equipment at the beginning of their shift to ensure they are serviceable and not expired. Any expired medication or unserviceable administration equipment should be removed from service and given to the Training Sergeant or designee.

Any member who administers an opiate antagonist should contact Weld County Regional Communications Center as soon as possible and request response by EMS (CRS § 12-36-117.7; CRS § 12-38-125.5; CRS § 12-42.5-120).

428.8.2 OPIATE ANTAGONIST REPORTING

Any member administering an opiate antagonist should detail its use in an appropriate report.

The Training Sergeant will ensure that the Police Administrative Assistant is provided enough information to meet applicable state reporting requirements.

428.8.3 OPIATE ANTAGONIST TRAINING

The Training Sergeant should ensure training is provided to members authorized to administer an opiate antagonist.

The Training Sergeant should coordinate training with the prescribing medical professional (CRS § 12-36-117.7; CRS § 12-38-125.5; CRS § 12-42.5-120).

Crisis Intervention Incidents

429.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for interacting with those who may be experiencing a mental health or emotional crisis. Interaction with such individuals has the potential for miscommunication and violence. It often requires an officer to make difficult judgments about a person's mental state and intent in order to effectively and legally interact with the individual.

429.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Person in crisis - A person whose level of distress or mental health symptoms have exceeded the person's internal ability to manage his/her behavior or emotions. A crisis can be precipitated by any number of things, including an increase in the symptoms of mental illness despite treatment compliance; non-compliance with treatment, including a failure to take prescribed medications appropriately; or any other circumstance or event that causes the person to engage in erratic, disruptive or dangerous behavior that may be accompanied by impaired judgment.

429.2 POLICY

The Dacono Police Department is committed to providing a consistently high level of service to all members of the community and recognizes that persons in crisis may benefit from intervention. The Department will collaborate, where feasible, with mental health professionals to develop an overall intervention strategy to guide its members' interactions with those experiencing a mental health crisis. This is to ensure equitable and safe treatment of all involved.

429.3 SIGNS

Members should be alert to any of the following possible signs of mental health issues or crises:

- (a) A known history of mental illness
- (b) Threats of or attempted suicide
- (c) Loss of memory
- (d) Incoherence, disorientation or slow response
- (e) Delusions, hallucinations, perceptions unrelated to reality or grandiose ideas
- (f) Depression, pronounced feelings of hopelessness or uselessness, extreme sadness or guilt
- (g) Social withdrawal
- (h) Manic or impulsive behavior, extreme agitation, lack of control
- (i) Lack of fear
- (j) Anxiety, aggression, rigidity, inflexibility or paranoia

Members should be aware that this list is not exhaustive. The presence or absence of any of these should not be treated as proof of the presence or absence of a mental health issue or crisis.

Crisis Intervention Incidents

429.4 FIRST RESPONDERS

Safety is a priority for first responders. It is important to recognize that individuals under the influence of alcohol, drugs or both may exhibit symptoms that are similar to those of a person in a mental health crisis. These individuals may still present a serious threat to officers; such a threat should be addressed with reasonable tactics. Nothing in this policy shall be construed to limit an officer's authority to use reasonable force when interacting with a person in crisis.

Officers are reminded that mental health issues, mental health crises and unusual behavior alone are not criminal offenses. Individuals may benefit from treatment as opposed to incarceration.

An officer responding to a call involving a person in crisis should:

- (a) Promptly assess the situation independent of reported information and make a preliminary determination regarding whether a mental health crisis may be a factor.
- (b) Request available backup officers and specialized resources as deemed necessary and, if it is reasonably believed that the person is in a crisis situation, use conflict resolution and de-escalation techniques to stabilize the incident as appropriate.
- (c) If feasible, and without compromising safety, turn off flashing lights, bright lights or sirens.
- (d) Attempt to determine if weapons are present or available.
- (e) Take into account the person's mental and emotional state and potential inability to understand commands or to appreciate the consequences of his/her action or inaction, as perceived by the officer.
- (f) Secure the scene and clear the immediate area as necessary.
- (g) Employ tactics to preserve the safety of all participants.
- (h) Determine the nature of any crime.
- (i) Request a supervisor, as warranted.
- (j) Evaluate any available information that might assist in determining cause or motivation for the person's actions or stated intentions.
- (k) If circumstances reasonably permit, consider and employ alternatives to force.

429.5 DE-ESCALATION

Officers should consider that taking no action or passively monitoring the situation may be the most reasonable response to a mental health crisis.

Once it is determined that a situation is a mental health crisis and immediate safety concerns have been addressed, responding members should be aware of the following considerations and should generally:

- Evaluate safety conditions.
- Introduce themselves and attempt to obtain the person's name.
- Be patient, polite, calm, courteous and avoid overreacting.
- Speak and move slowly and in a non-threatening manner.

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- Moderate the level of direct eye contact.
- Remove distractions or disruptive people from the area.
- Demonstrate active listening skills (e.g., summarize the person's verbal communication).
- Provide for sufficient avenues of retreat or escape should the situation become volatile.

Responding officers generally should not:

- Use stances or tactics that can be interpreted as aggressive.
- Allow others to interrupt or engage the person.
- Corner a person who is not believed to be armed, violent or suicidal.
- Argue, speak with a raised voice or use threats to obtain compliance.

429.6 INCIDENT ORIENTATION

When responding to an incident that may involve mental illness or a mental health crisis, the officer should request that the dispatcher provide critical information as it becomes available. This includes:

- (a) Whether the person relies on drugs or medication, or may have failed to take his/her medication.
- (b) Whether there have been prior incidents, suicide threats/attempts, and whether there has been previous police response.
- (c) Contact information for a treating physician or mental health professional.

Additional resources and a supervisor should be requested as warranted.

429.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A supervisor should respond to the scene of any interaction with a person in crisis. Responding supervisors should:

- (a) Attempt to secure appropriate and sufficient resources.
- (b) Closely monitor any use of force, including the use of restraints, and ensure that those subjected to the use of force are provided with timely access to medical care (see the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy).
- (c) Consider strategic disengagement. Absent an imminent threat to the public and, as circumstances dictate, this may include removing or reducing law enforcement resources or engaging in passive monitoring.
- (d) Ensure that all reports are completed and that incident documentation uses appropriate terminology and language.
- (e) Conduct an after-action tactical and operational debriefing, and prepare an after-action evaluation of the incident to be forwarded to the Sergeant.
- (f) Evaluate whether a critical incident stress management debriefing for involved member's is warranted.

Crisis Intervention Incidents

429.8 INCIDENT REPORTING

Members engaging in any oral or written communication associated with a mental health crisis should be mindful of the sensitive nature of such communications and should exercise appropriate discretion when referring to or describing persons and circumstances.

Members having contact with a person in crisis should keep related information confidential, except to the extent that revealing information is necessary to conform to department reporting procedures or other official mental health or medical proceedings.

429.8.1 DIVERSION

Individuals who are not being arrested should be processed in accordance with the Civil Commitments Policy.

429.9 CIVILIAN INTERACTION WITH PEOPLE IN CRISIS

Civilian members may be required to interact with persons in crisis in an administrative capacity, such as dispatching, records request, and animal control issues.

- (a) Members should treat all individuals equally and with dignity and respect.
- (b) If a member believes that he/she is interacting with a person in crisis, he/she should proceed patiently and in a calm manner.
- (c) Members should be aware and understand that the person may make unusual or bizarre claims or requests.

If a person's behavior makes the member feel unsafe, if the person is or becomes disruptive or violent, or if the person acts in such a manner as to cause the member to believe that the person may be harmful to him/herself or others, an officer should be promptly summoned to provide assistance.

429.10 TRAINING

In coordination with the mental health community and appropriate stakeholders, the Department will develop and provide comprehensive education and training to all department members to enable them to effectively interact with persons in crisis.

Chapter 5 - Traffic Operations

Traffic Function and Responsibility

500.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The goal of traffic law enforcement is to reduce traffic collisions and improve the safety and quality of life for the community through traffic law compliance. This may be achieved through the application of such techniques as geographic/temporal assignment of personnel and equipment and the establishment of preventive patrols to deal with specific categories of unlawful driving behavior. Traffic enforcement techniques are based on accident data, enforcement activity records, traffic volume, traffic conditions and other data. This department provides enforcement efforts toward violations, not only in proportion to the frequency of their occurrence in accident situations but also in terms of traffic-related needs.

500.2 ENFORCEMENT

Enforcement actions are commensurate with applicable laws and take into account the degree and severity of the violation committed. This department does not establish ticket quotas and the number of arrests or citations issued by any officer shall not be used as the sole criterion for evaluating officer overall performance. The visibility and quality of an officer's work effort will be commensurate with the philosophy of this policy. Several methods are effective in the reduction of collisions (CRS § 42-4-101 and CRS § 42-4-104):

500.2.1 WARNINGS AND STOPS WITHOUT CITATION OR ARREST

Warnings should be considered in minor traffic infractions and substituted for arrests or citations when circumstances warrant. Circumstances that do not result in a citation or arrest require providing a business card in compliance with the law, as outlined in the Racial/Bias Based Profiling Policy.

500.2.2 TRAFFIC CITATIONS

Traffic citations may be issued when an officer believes it is appropriate. It is essential that officers fully explain the rights and requirements imposed on motorists upon issuance of a citation for a traffic violation. Officers should provide the following information at minimum:

- (a) Explanation of the violation or charge
- (b) Court appearance procedure, including the optional or mandatory appearance by the motorist
- (c) Notice of whether the motorist can enter a plea and pay the fine by mail or at the court
- (d) The court contact information

500.2.3 TRAFFIC CITATION COURT JURISDICTION

An officer who issues a traffic citation shall ensure that the place specified in the summons, complaint or penalty assessment notice is a county court within the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed. (CRS § 42-4-1707(5)).

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500.2.4 REFUSAL TO SIGN TRAFFIC CITATION

A person who refuses to sign a traffic citation, and thereby declines to make a written promise to appear in court, may immediately be taken before a magistrate (CRS § 42-4-1705(1)(e)). However, if a person's identity can be reasonably determined, a summons should be issued rather than making an arrest. Should a person's identity be undetermined, a supervisor should be requested to assist with resolution of the incident prior to resorting to an arrest.

500.2.5 PHYSICAL ARREST

Physical arrest can be made on a number of criminal traffic offenses. These physical arrest cases usually deal with, but are not limited to (CRS § 42-4-1705(1)):

- (a) Negligent homicide.
- (b) Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs.
- (c) Hit-and-run resulting in serious injury or death.
- (d) Hit-and-run resulting in damage to any vehicle or property.
- (e) Reasonable cause to believe the violator may leave the state.

500.3 SUSPENDED OR REVOKED DRIVER'S LICENSE

If an officer contacts a traffic violator for driving on a suspended, revoked or restricted license and the violation is not an unclassified misdemeanor, the officer may, without a warrant, arrest the violator for a misdemeanor (CRS § 42-2-138).

500.4 HIGH-VISIBILITY VESTS

The Department has provided American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Class II high-visibility vests to reduce the danger to employees who may be exposed to hazards presented by passing traffic, construction vehicles and disaster recovery equipment (Federal Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, 23 C.F.R. § 655.601). Officers are required to don their issued vests on all traffic accidents and all duties related to traffic matters and anything that arises that requires them to be moving around on roadways, streets, highways or any other place where motor vehicle traffic freely moves. The requirement to don the high visibility vest on traffic accidents is such that the officer must do so, however given the nature of traffic accidents, the officer is required to do so as soon after initial arrival as practicable.

Although intended primarily for use while performing traffic-related assignments, high-visibility vests should be worn at any time increased visibility would improve the safety or efficiency of the employee. High visibility vests are not required to be donned on traffic enforcement stops.

500.4.1 REQUIRED USE

Except when working in a potentially adversarial or confrontational role, such as during vehicle stops, high-visibility vests should be worn at any time it is anticipated that an employee will be exposed to the hazards of approaching traffic or construction and recovery equipment. Examples of when high-visibility vests should be worn include traffic control duties, accident investigations,

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lane closures and while at disaster scenes, or anytime high visibility is desirable. When emergency conditions preclude the immediate donning of the vest, officers should retrieve and wear the vest as soon as conditions reasonably permit. Use of the vests shall also be mandatory when directed by a supervisor.

Vests maintained in the investigation units may be used anytime a plainclothes officer might benefit from being readily identified as an officer.

Vehicle Towing and Release Policy

502.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides the procedures for towing a vehicle by or at the direction of the Dacono Police Department and under the authority of CRS § 42-4-1803.

502.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of those employees storing or impounding a vehicle are as follows.

502.2.1 COMPLETION OF VEHICLE IMPOUND/STORAGE FORM

Department members requesting towing of a vehicle shall complete a vehicle impound/storage form that includes written authorization pursuant to CRS § 42-4-1803(1)(b) for the tow truck operator to possess the vehicle and a description of property within the vehicle. A copy is to be given to the tow truck operator and the original is to be submitted to the Police Administrative Assistant as soon as practicable after the vehicle is stored.

Approved storage forms shall be promptly placed into the auto-file so that they are immediately available for release or for information should inquiries be made.

502.2.2 REMOVAL OF A VEHICLE DISABLED IN A TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

When a vehicle has been involved in a traffic accident and must be removed from the scene, the officer shall have the driver select a towing company, if reasonably possible, and shall relay the request for the specified towing company to the Weld County Regional Communications Center.

When there is no preferred company requested, a company will be selected from the rotational list of towing companies in used by the Weld County Regional Communications Center.

If the owner is incapacitated or for any reason it is necessary for the Department to assume responsibility for a vehicle involved in an accident, the officer shall request the dispatcher to call a company selected from the rotational list of towing companies. The officer will then conduct an inventory and store the vehicle using a vehicle impound/storage form.

502.2.3 DRIVING A NON-CITY VEHICLE

Vehicles that have been towed by or at the direction of the Department should not be driven by police personnel unless it is necessary to move a vehicle a short distance to eliminate a hazard, prevent the obstruction of a fire hydrant or to comply with parking regulations.

502.2.4 POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT RESPONSIBILITY

Approved vehicle impound/storage forms shall be promptly filed so that they are immediately available for release or review should inquiries be made.

Police Administrative Assistant personnel should promptly enter pertinent data from a completed vehicle impound/storage form into the Motor Vehicle Verification System to determine if the vehicle has been reported stolen (CRS § 42-4-1804). No later than 10 working days after a vehicle has been towed by this department, Police Administrative Assistant personnel shall report the towing

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and related information to the Department of Revenue, Motor Vehicle Division as required by CRS § 42-4-1804(1)(b).

Police Administrative Assistant personnel shall make a good faith attempt to notify the owner or lien holder of abandoned vehicles within 10 working days after receipt of a vehicle impound/storage form pursuant to (CRS § 42-4-1804(4)(a); CRS § 42-4-1804(4)(b)). The notice shall inform the owner that he/she can request a hearing concerning the legality of the towing of the abandoned motor vehicle (CRS § 42-4-1804(4)(c)).

The Police Administrative Assistant should use the notice forms available from the Department of Revenue, Motor Vehicle Division when sending required notices to the owners or lien holders of stolen or abandoned vehicles (CRS § 42-4-1804(5)).

502.3 TOWING SERVICES

The City of Dacono periodically selects one or more firms to act as official tow services and awards contracts to those firms. Those firms will be used in the following situations:

- (a) When it is necessary to safeguard a vehicle due to the inability of the owner or operator to take the required action.
- (b) When a vehicle is being held as evidence in connection with an investigation.
- (c) When it is otherwise necessary to store a motor vehicle. This would include situations involving the recovery of stolen or abandoned vehicles and the removal of vehicles obstructing traffic in violation of state or local regulations.

If more than one firm has been awarded contracts, they shall be placed on a rotation list. Nothing in this policy shall require the Department to tow a vehicle.

502.4 TOWING AT ARREST SCENES

Whenever a person in charge or in control of a vehicle is arrested, it is the policy of this department to provide reasonable safekeeping by towing the arrestee's vehicle subject to the exceptions described below. However, a vehicle shall be towed whenever it is needed for the furtherance of an investigation or prosecution of the case, or when the community caretaker doctrine would reasonably suggest that the vehicle should be towed. For example, a vehicle shall be towed if it would present a traffic hazard or if it would be in jeopardy of being stolen, trespassed upon or within or damaged if left at the scene.

The following are examples of situations where consideration should be given to leaving a vehicle at the scene in lieu of towing, provided the vehicle can be lawfully parked and left in a reasonably secured and safe condition:

- A person identified by the arrestee as someone known to the arrestee, whom the arrestee is willing to allow to drive the vehicle from the scene. The prospective driver must possess a valid driver's license and must otherwise be able to safely operate a motor vehicle. The person must also be able to respond to the scene within a reasonable amount of time as determined by the officer or the on-duty supervisor.

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- Situations where the vehicle was not used to further the offense for which the occupant was arrested or is not subject to forfeiture proceedings
- Whenever the vehicle otherwise does not need to be stored and the owner requests that it be left at the scene

In such cases, the handling employee shall note in the report that the owner was informed that the Department will not be responsible for theft or damages and that the vehicle must be removed within 24 hours to be in compliance with local ordinance and/or other applicable law.

502.5 VEHICLE INVENTORY

All property in a stored or impounded vehicle shall be inventoried and listed on the vehicle storage form. This includes the trunk and any compartments or containers, even if they are closed and/or locked. Members conducting inventory searches should be as thorough and accurate as practicable in preparing an itemized inventory. These inventory procedures are for the purpose of protecting an owner's property while the owner is in police custody, to provide for the safety of officers and the public, and to protect the Department against fraudulent claims of lost, stolen or damaged property.

If the apparent potential for damage to a locked container reasonably appears to outweigh the protection of the items inside, other options to consider regarding locked containers include, but are not limited to, obtaining access to the locked container from the owner, placing the locked container into safekeeping or obtaining a written or verbal waiver of responsibility for the contents of the locked container. Verbal waiver of responsibility will be recorded on the officer's body camera. Locked glove boxes, or consoles, that cannot be opened without causing considerable damage to the vehicle may remain locked with no obligation to access the contents within. The officer will note this occurrence or may record observation of this occurrence on their body cameras.

502.6 PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE

An officer removing a vehicle pursuant to CRS § 42-4-1803, who has probable cause to believe that the vehicle or its contents constitute any evidence which tends to show that a criminal offense has been committed, or tends to show that a particular person has committed a criminal offense, should ensure that all legally required and reasonably necessary efforts to preserve the evidence, including but not limited to, safe storage, are taken until the evidence is released to the owner or otherwise disposed of according to law.

502.7 SECURITY OF VEHICLES AND PROPERTY

Unless it would cause an unreasonable delay in the completion of a vehicle impound/storage or create an issue of officer safety, an officer should make reasonable accommodations to permit a driver/owner to retrieve small items of value or personal need (e.g., cash, jewelry, cellular telephone, prescriptions) that are not considered evidence or contraband.

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If a search of a vehicle leaves the vehicle or any property contained therein vulnerable to unauthorized entry, theft or damage, personnel conducting the search shall take such steps as are reasonably necessary to secure and/or preserve the vehicle or property.

Chapter 6 - Investigation Operations

Investigation and Prosecution

600.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to set guidelines and requirements pertaining to the handling and disposition of criminal investigations. All investigations will be conducted with responsiveness, diligence and resolution. There is no exception to this approach, all calls for service whether a minor ordinance violation or major crime will be investigated in this manner.

600.2 INITIAL INVESTIGATION

600.2.1 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

An officer responsible for an initial investigation shall complete no less than the following:

- (a) Make a preliminary determination of whether a crime has been committed by completing, at a minimum:
 - 1. An initial statement from any witnesses or complainants.
 - 2. A cursory examination for evidence.
- (b) If information indicates a crime has occurred, the officer shall:
 - 1. Preserve the scene and any evidence as required to complete the initial and follow-up investigation.
 - 2. Determine if additional investigative resources (e.g., investigators or scene processing) are necessary and request assistance as required.
 - 3. If assistance is warranted, or if the incident is not routine, notify a supervisor.
 - 4. Make reasonable attempts to locate, identify and interview all available victims, complainants, witnesses and suspects.
 - 5. Collect any evidence.
 - 6. Take any appropriate law enforcement action.
 - 7. Complete and submit the appropriate reports and documentation.
- (c) If the preliminary determination is that no crime occurred, determine what other action may be necessary, what other resources may be available, and advise the informant or complainant of this information.

600.3 MODIFICATION OF CHARGES FILED

Members are not authorized to recommend to the prosecutor or to any other official of the court that charges on a pending case be amended or dismissed without the authorization of a Sergeant or the Chief of Police. Any authorized request to modify the charges or to recommend dismissal of charges shall be made to the prosecutor.

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600.4 INVESTIGATIVE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND INTERNET SOURCES

Use of social media and any other Internet source to access information for the purpose of criminal investigation shall comply with applicable laws and policies regarding privacy, civil rights and civil liberties. Information gathered via the Internet should only be accessed by members while on-duty and for purposes related to the mission of this department. If a member encounters information relevant to a criminal investigation while off-duty or while using his/her own equipment, the member should note the dates, times and locations of the information and report the discovery to his/her supervisor as soon as practicable. The member, or others who have been assigned to do so, should attempt to replicate the finding when on-duty and using department equipment.

Information obtained via the Internet should not be archived or stored in any manner other than department-established record keeping systems (see the Records Maintenance and Release and the Criminal Organizations policies).

600.4.1 ACCESS RESTRICTIONS

Information that can be accessed from any department computer, without the need of an account, password, email address, alias or other identifier (unrestricted websites), may be accessed and used for legitimate investigative purposes without supervisory approval.

Accessing information from any Internet source that requires the use or creation of an account, password, email address, alias or other identifier, or the use of nongovernment IP addresses, requires supervisor approval prior to access. The supervisor will review the justification for accessing the information and consult with legal counsel as necessary to identify any policy or legal restrictions. Any such access and the supervisor approval shall be documented in the related investigative report.

Accessing information that requires the use of a third party's account or online identifier requires supervisor approval and the consent of the third party. The consent must be voluntary and shall be documented in the related investigative report.

Information gathered from any Internet source should be evaluated for its validity, authenticity, accuracy and reliability. Corroborative evidence should be sought and documented in the related investigative report.

Any information collected in furtherance of an investigation through an Internet source should be documented in the related report. Documentation should include the source of information and the dates and times that the information was gathered.

600.4.2 INTERCEPTING ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION

Intercepting social media communications in real time may be subject to federal and state wiretap laws. Officers should seek legal counsel before any such interception.

600.5 COMPUTERS AND DIGITAL EVIDENCE

The collection, preservation, transportation and storage of computers, cell phones and other digital devices may require specialized handling to preserve the value of the related evidence. If it is anticipated that computers or similar equipment will be seized, officers should request that

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computer forensic examiners assist with seizing computers and related evidence. If a forensic examiner is unavailable, officers should take reasonable steps to prepare for such seizure and use the resources that are available.

600.6 DISCONTINUATION OF INVESTIGATIONS

The investigation of a criminal case or efforts to seek prosecution should only be discontinued if one of the following applies:

- (a) All reasonable investigative efforts have been exhausted, no reasonable belief that the person who committed the crime can be identified, and the incident has been documented appropriately.
- (b) The perpetrator of a misdemeanor has been identified and a warning is the most appropriate disposition.
 - 1. In these cases, the investigator shall document that the person was warned and why prosecution was not sought.
 - 2. Warnings shall not be given for felony offenses or other offenses identified in this policy or by law that require an arrest or submission of a case to a prosecutor.
- (c) The case has been submitted to the appropriate prosecutor but no charges have been filed. Further investigation is not reasonable nor has the prosecutor requested further investigation.
- (d) The case has been submitted to the appropriate prosecutor, charges have been filed, further investigation is not reasonable, warranted or requested, and there is no need to take the suspect into custody.
- (e) Suspects have been arrested, there are no other suspects, and further investigation is either not warranted or requested.
- (f) Investigation has proven that a crime was not committed (see the Sexual Assault Investigations Policy for special considerations in these cases).

The Domestic Violence, Child Abuse, Sex Crime Victim's Rights and Adult Abuse policies may also require an arrest or submittal of a case to a prosecutor.

600.7 POLICY

It is the policy of the Dacono Police Department to investigate crimes thoroughly and with due diligence, and to evaluate and prepare criminal cases for appropriate clearance or submission to a prosecutor.

600.8 CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION REQUIREMENTS

Suspects who are in custody and subjected to an interrogation shall be given the *Miranda* warning, unless an exception applies. Interview or interrogation of a juvenile shall be in accordance with the Temporary Custody of Juveniles Policy.

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600.8.1 AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDINGS

Any custodial interrogation of an individual who is suspected of having committed any offense should be recorded (audio or video with audio as available) in its entirety. Regardless of where the interrogation occurs, every reasonable effort should be made to secure functional recording equipment to accomplish such recordings.

No recording of a custodial interrogation should be destroyed or altered without written authorization from the prosecuting attorney and the Investigations supervisor. Copies of recorded interrogations or interviews may be made in the same or a different format as the original recording, provided the copies are true, accurate and complete and are made only for authorized and legitimate law enforcement purposes.

Recordings should not take the place of a thorough report and investigative interviews. Written statements from suspects should continue to be obtained when applicable.

Eyewitness Identification

602.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy sets forth guidelines to be used when members of this department employ eyewitness identification techniques (CRS § 16-1-109).

Eyewitness identification is an important investigative tool for identifying individuals suspected of committing crimes. The purpose of this policy is to set forth eyewitness identification protocols that will result in strong, reliable evidence while observing relevant constitutional and statutory protections. The safeguards incorporated into these protocols are intended to prevent the possibility of law enforcement personnel inadvertently or intentionally suggesting a positive identification to an eyewitness.

At this time, available scientific research has not determined whether simultaneous or sequential viewing of photo arrays and live lineups produces more reliable identifications. In late 2014, the National Academy of Sciences issued a report stating that, based on its review of all studies conducted on eyewitness identification, it could not recommend choosing one format over the other. In addition, the new Colorado law does not mandate either format. Accordingly, both simultaneous and sequential procedures are acceptable and each agency must make its own choice about simultaneous or sequential viewing. Consultation with local District Attorney's offices is recommended.

602.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to the policy include:

Eyewitness: a person who observed another person at or near the scene of an offense.

Filler: a person or photograph of a person who is not suspected of the offense in questions and is included in an identification procedure.

Showup: an identification procedure in which an eyewitness is presented with a single suspect in person to determine if the eyewitness identifies the suspect as the perpetrator of an offense.

Photo Array (Photo Lineup): an identification procedure in which a group of photographs, including a photo of the suspected perpetrator of an offense and photos of additional fillers, is shown to an eyewitness to determine if the eyewitness identifies the suspect as the perpetrator. The photographs may be displayed in either hard copy form or via electronic means.

Live Lineup: a live identification procedure in which a group of people, including the suspected perpetrator of an offense and additional fillers, is shown to an eyewitness to determine if the eyewitness identifies the suspect as the perpetrator.

Administrator: the person who is conducting an identification procedure.

Blind administrator: the administrator of an identification procedure who does not know the identity of the suspect when it is viewed by the eyewitness.

Eyewitness Identification

Blinded administrator: the administrator of an identification procedure who may know who the suspect is, but does not know in which position the suspect is placed in a photo array.

Confidence Statement: a statement by an eyewitness immediately following an identification regarding his or her confidence in the identification's accuracy.

602.2 POLICY

The Dacono Police Department will strive to use eyewitness identification techniques, when appropriate, to enhance the investigative process and will emphasize identifying persons responsible for crime and exonerating the innocent.

602.3 INTERPRETIVE SERVICES

Members should make a reasonable effort to arrange for an interpreter before proceeding with eyewitness identification if communication with a witness is impeded due to language or hearing barriers.

Before the interpreter is permitted to discuss any matter with the witness, the investigating member should explain the identification process to the interpreter. Once it is determined that the interpreter comprehends the process and can explain it to the witness, the eyewitness identification may proceed as provided for within this policy.

602.4 EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION PROCESS AND FORM

The Investigations supervisor shall be responsible for the development and maintenance of an eyewitness identification process for use by members when they are conducting eyewitness identifications.

The process should include appropriate forms or reports that provide:

- (a) The date, time and location of the eyewitness identification procedure.
- (b) The name and identifying information of the witness.
- (c) The name of the person administering the identification procedure.
- (d) If applicable, the names of all of the individuals present during the identification procedure.
- (e) An instruction to the witness that it is as important to exclude innocent persons as it is to identify a perpetrator.
- (f) An instruction to the witness that the perpetrator may or may not be among those presented and that the witness is not obligated to make an identification (CRS § 16-1-109).
- (g) If the identification process is a photographic or live lineup, an instruction to the witness that the perpetrator may not appear exactly as he/she did on the date of the incident.
- (h) An instruction to the witness that the investigation will continue regardless of whether an identification is made by the witness (CRS § 16-1-109).

Eyewitness Identification

- (i) A signature line where the witness acknowledges that he/she understands the identification procedures and instructions.
- (j) A statement from the witness in the witness's own words describing how certain he/she is of the identification or non-identification. This statement should be taken at the time of the identification procedure.

The process and related forms should be reviewed at least annually and modified when necessary (CRS § 16-1-109).

602.5 EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION

Members are cautioned not to, in any way, influence a witness as to whether any subject or photo presented in a lineup is in any way connected to the case. Members should avoid mentioning that:

- The individual was apprehended near the crime scene.
- The evidence points to the individual as the suspect.
- Other witnesses have identified, or failed to identify, the individual as the suspect.

In order to avoid undue influence, witnesses should view suspects or a lineup individually and outside the presence of other witnesses. Witnesses should be instructed to avoid discussing details of the incident or of the identification process with other witnesses.

Whenever feasible, the eyewitness identification procedure should be audio and/or video recorded and the recording should be retained according to current evidence procedures.

602.6 DOCUMENTATION

A thorough description of the eyewitness process and the results of any eyewitness identification should be documented in the case report (CRS § 16-1-109).

If a photographic lineup is utilized, a copy of the photographic lineup presented to the witness should be included in the case report. In addition, the order in which the photographs were presented to the witness should be documented in the case report.

Each member will be issued a packet detailing the procedure for administering each type of eyewitness identification method. Members will have a paper copy of such packet with them or the ability to access it electronically for reference purposes should the need arise to administer one or more of the methods of identification. The forms to properly document the administration of any of the methods of eyewitness identification are available in the records room at the police department. The form for show-up identifications shall be kept with the member at all times given the spontaneous nature of show-up identifications.

602.7 PUBLIC ACCESS TO POLICY

This policy shall be made available to the public, without cost, upon request (CRS § 16-1-109).

Eyewitness Identification

602.8 PHOTOGRAPHIC AND LIVE LINEUP CONSIDERATIONS

When practicable, the member presenting the lineup should not be involved in the investigation of the case or know the identity of the suspect. In no case should the member presenting a lineup to a witness know which photograph or person in the lineup is being viewed by the witness. Techniques to achieve this include randomly numbering photographs, shuffling folders or using a computer program to order the persons in the lineup (CRS § 16-1-109).

Individuals in the lineup should reasonably match the description of the perpetrator provided by the witness and should bear similar characteristics to avoid causing any person to unreasonably stand out. In cases involving multiple suspects, a separate lineup should be conducted for each suspect. The suspects should be placed in a different order within each lineup (CRS § 16-1-109).

The member presenting the lineup to a witness should do so sequentially (i.e., show the witness one person at a time) and not simultaneously. The witness should view all persons in the lineup.

A live lineup should only be used before criminal proceedings have been initiated against the suspect. If there is any question as to whether any criminal proceedings have begun, the investigating member should contact the appropriate prosecuting attorney before proceeding.

602.9 FIELD IDENTIFICATION CONSIDERATIONS

Field identifications, also known as field elimination show-ups or one-on-one identifications, may be helpful in certain cases, where exigent circumstances make it impracticable to conduct a photo or live lineup identifications. A field elimination or show-up identification should not be used when independent probable cause exists to arrest a suspect. In such cases a live or photo lineup is the preferred course of action if eyewitness identification is contemplated.

When initiating a field identification, the member should observe the following guidelines:

- (a) Obtain a complete description of the suspect from the witness.
- (b) Assess whether a witness should be included in a field identification process by considering:
 - 1. The length of time the witness observed the suspect.
 - 2. The distance between the witness and the suspect.
 - 3. Whether the witness could view the suspect's face.
 - 4. The quality of the lighting when the suspect was observed by the witness.
 - 5. Whether there were distracting noises or activity during the observation.
 - 6. Any other circumstances affecting the witness's opportunity to observe the suspect.
 - 7. The length of time that has elapsed since the witness observed the suspect.
- (c) If safe and practicable, the person who is the subject of the show-up should not be handcuffed or in a patrol vehicle.
- (d) When feasible, members should bring the witness to the location of the subject of the show-up, rather than bring the subject of the show-up to the witness.

Eyewitness Identification

- (e) The person who is the subject of the show-up should not be shown to the same witness more than once.
- (f) In cases involving multiple suspects, witnesses should only be permitted to view the subjects of the show-up one at a time.
- (g) The person who is the subject of the show-up should not be required to put on clothing worn by the suspect, to speak words uttered by the suspect or to perform other actions mimicking those of the suspect.
- (h) If a witness positively identifies a subject of the show-up as the suspect, members should not conduct any further field identifications with other witnesses for that suspect. In such instances members should document the contact information for any additional witnesses for follow up, if necessary.

Chapter 7 - Equipment

Department-Owned and Personal Property

700.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Department employees are expected to properly care for Department property assigned or entrusted to them. Employees may also suffer occasional loss or damage to personal or Department property while performing their assigned duties. Certain procedures are required depending on the loss and ownership of the item.

700.2 DOCUMENTATION OF ISSUED PROPERTY

All property issued shall be documented in the appropriate property sheet or equipment log and receipt acknowledged by signature. Upon an employee's separation from the Department, all issued equipment shall be returned and documentation of the return signed by a supervisor.

700.2.1 CARE OF DEPARTMENT PROPERTY

Employees shall be responsible for the safekeeping, serviceable condition, proper care, use and replacement of Department property assigned or entrusted to them. An employee's intentional or negligent abuse or misuse of Department property may lead to discipline including, but not limited to, the cost of repair or replacement.

- (a) Employees shall promptly report through the chain of command, any loss, damage to or unserviceable condition of any department-issued property or equipment assigned for their use.
 1. A supervisor receiving such a report shall conduct an appropriate investigation and direct a memo to the appropriate Sergeant that shall include the result of his/her investigation and whether the employee followed proper procedures. The supervisor's report shall address whether reasonable care was taken to prevent the loss, damage or unserviceable condition.
 2. A review by the staff to determine whether misconduct or negligence was involved should be completed.
- (b) The use of damaged or unserviceable Department property should be discontinued as soon as practicable and, if appropriate and approved by the staff, replaced with comparable Department property as soon as available and following notice to a supervisor.
- (c) Except when otherwise directed by competent authority or required by exigent circumstances, Department property shall only be used by those to whom it was assigned. Use should be limited to official purposes and in the capacity for which it was designed.
- (d) Department property shall not be thrown away, sold, traded, donated, destroyed or otherwise disposed of without proper authority.
- (e) In the event that any Department property becomes damaged or unserviceable, no employee shall attempt to repair the property without prior approval of a supervisor.

Department-Owned and Personal Property

700.3 LOSS OR DAMAGE OF PROPERTY OF ANOTHER

Officers and other employees intentionally or unintentionally may cause damage to the real or personal property of another while performing their duties. Any employee who damages or causes to be damaged any real or personal property of another while performing any law enforcement function shall report it as provided below.

- (a) A verbal report shall be made to the employee's immediate supervisor as reasonably soon as circumstances permit.
- (b) A written report shall be submitted before the employee goes off-duty or within the time frame directed by the supervisor to whom the verbal report was made.

700.3.1 DAMAGE BY PERSON OF ANOTHER AGENCY

If employees of another jurisdiction cause damage to personal property or property belonging to the City of Dacono, it shall be the responsibility of the employee present or the employee responsible for the property to make a verbal report to his/her immediate supervisor as reasonably soon as circumstances permit. The employee shall submit a written report before going off-duty or as otherwise directed by the supervisor.

These written reports, accompanied by the supervisor's written report, shall promptly be forwarded to the appropriate Sergeant.

Personal Communication Devices

701.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the use of mobile telephones and communication devices, whether issued by the Department or personally owned, while on duty or when used for authorized work-related purposes.

This policy generically refers to all such devices as Personal Communication Devices (PCD) but is intended to include all mobile telephones, personal digital assistants (PDA) and similar wireless two-way communications and/or portable Internet access devices. PCD use includes, but is not limited to, placing and receiving calls, text messaging, blogging and microblogging, e-mailing, using video or camera features, playing games and accessing sites or services on the Internet.

701.2 POLICY

The Dacono Police Department allows employees to utilize department-issued PCDs and to possess personally owned PCDs in the workplace, subject to certain limitations. Any PCD used while on-duty, or used off-duty in any manner reasonably related to the business of the Department, will be subject to monitoring and inspection consistent with the standards set forth in this policy.

The inappropriate use of a PCD while on-duty may impair officer safety. Additionally, employees are advised and cautioned that the use of a personally owned PCD either on-duty or after duty hours for business-related purposes may subject the employee and the employee's PCD records to civil or criminal discovery or disclosure under applicable public records laws.

Employees who have questions regarding the application of this policy or the guidelines contained herein are encouraged to seek clarification from supervisory personnel.

701.3 PRIVACY POLICY

Employees shall have no expectation of privacy with regard to any communication made with or stored in or through PCDs issued by the Department and shall have no expectation of privacy in their location should the device be equipped with location detection capabilities. The use of any department-provided or -funded PCD, computer, Internet service, telephone service or other wireless service while on-duty is without any expectation of privacy that the employee might otherwise have in any communication, including the content of any such communication. Communications or data reception on personal, password-protected, web-based e-mail accounts and any other services are subject to monitoring if department equipment is used.

In accordance with this policy, supervisors are authorized to conduct a limited administrative search of electronic files, without prior notice, consent or a search warrant, on department-issued or personally owned PCDs that have been used to conduct department-related business. Administrative searches can take place for work-related purposes that may be unrelated to investigations of employee misconduct and, as practicable, will be done in the presence of the

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affected employee. Prior to conducting any search of personally owned devices, supervisors shall consult with the Chief of Police. All such searches shall be fully documented in a written report.

701.4 DEPARTMENT-ISSUED PCD

Depending on an employee's assignment and the needs of the position, the Department may, at its discretion, issue a PCD. Department-issued PCDs are provided as a convenience to facilitate on-duty performance only. Such devices and the associated telephone number shall remain the sole property of the Department and shall be subject to inspection or monitoring (including all related records and content) at any time without notice and without cause.

701.5 PERSONALLY OWNED PCD

Employees may carry a personally owned PCD while on-duty, subject to the following conditions and limitations:

- (a) The Department accepts no responsibility for loss of or damage to a personally owned PCD.
- (b) Employees shall promptly notify the Department in the event the PCD is lost or stolen.
- (c) The PCD and any associated services shall be purchased, used and maintained solely at the employee's expense.
- (d) If a member is provided a PCD by the Dacono Police Department, the personally owned PCD device should not be used for work-related purposes except in exigent circumstances (e.g., unavailability of radio communications). Employees will have a reduced expectation of privacy when using a personally owned PCD in the workplace and have no expectation of privacy with regard to any department business-related communication.
- (e) Use of a personally owned PCD constitutes consent for the Department to access the PCD to inspect and copy data to meet the needs of the Department, which may include litigation, public records retention and release obligations and internal investigations. If the PCD is carried on-duty, employees will provide the Department with all telephone access numbers for the device.
- (f) All work related documents, emails, photographs, recordings or other public records created or received on a member's personally owned PCD should be transferred to the Dacono Police Department and deleted from the member's PCD as soon as reasonably practicable but no later than the end of the member's shift.
 - g. The device shall not be utilized to record or disclose any business related information, including photographs, video or the recording or transmittal of any information or material obtained or made accessible as a result of employment with the department, without the express authorization of the Chief of Police or authorized designee.

701.6 USE OF PERSONAL COMMUNICATION DEVICES

The following protocols shall apply to all PCDs that are carried while on-duty or used to conduct department business:

Personal Communication Devices

- (a) A PCD shall not be carried in a manner that allows it to be visible while in uniform, unless it is in an approved carrier.
- (b) Employees may use a PCD to communicate with other personnel in situations where the use of the radio is either impracticable or not feasible. PCDs should not be used as a substitute for, as a way to avoid or in lieu of regular radio communications.
- (c) Officers are prohibited from taking pictures, video or making audio recordings or making copies of any such picture or recording media, on a departmentally issued PCD, unless it is directly related to official department business. Disclosure of any such information to any third party through any means, without the express authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, may result in discipline.
- (d) Using PCDs to harass, threaten, coerce or otherwise engage in inappropriate conduct with any third party is prohibited. Any employee having knowledge of such conduct shall promptly notify a supervisor.

701.7 SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors should ensure that members under their command are provided appropriate training on the use of PCDs consistent with this policy. Supervisors should monitor, to the extent practicable, PCD use in the workplace and take prompt corrective action if an employee is observed or reported to be improperly using a PCD. An investigation into improper conduct should be promptly initiated when circumstances warrant.

701.8 USE WHILE DRIVING

The use of a PCD while driving can adversely affect safety, cause unnecessary distractions and present a negative image to the public. Officers operating emergency vehicles should restrict the use of these devices to matters of an urgent nature and should, where practicable, stop the vehicle at an appropriate location to use the PCD.

701.9 OFFICIAL USE

Employees are reminded that PCDs are not secure devices and conversations may be intercepted or overheard. Caution should be exercised while utilizing PCDs to ensure that sensitive information is not inadvertently transmitted. As soon as reasonably possible, employees shall conduct sensitive or private communications on a land-based or other department communications network.

The following situations are examples of when the use of a PCD may be appropriate:

- (a) Barricaded suspects
- (b) Hostage situations
- (c) Mobile Command Post
- (d) Catastrophic disasters, such as plane crashes, earthquakes, floods, etc.

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- (e) Major political or community events
- (f) Investigative stakeouts
- (g) Emergency contact with an allied agency or allied agency field unit
- (h) When immediate communication is needed and the use of the radio is not available or appropriate and other means are not readily available

Vehicle Use

703.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a system of accountability to ensure department-owned vehicles are used appropriately. City CityThis policy provides guidelines for on- and off-duty use of department vehicles and shall not be construed to create or imply any contractual obligation by the City of Dacono to provide assigned take-home vehicles.

703.2 POLICY

The Dacono Police Department provides vehicles for department-related business use and may assign patrol and unmarked vehicles based on a determination of operational efficiency, economic impact to the Department, requirements for tactical deployments and other considerations.

703.3 USE OF VEHICLES

703.3.1 SHIFT ASSIGNED VEHICLES

The Watch Commander shall ensure a copy of the shift assignment roster, indicating member assignments and vehicle numbers, is completed for each shift and retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule. If a member exchanges vehicles during his/her shift, the new vehicle number shall be documented on the roster.

703.3.2 OTHER USE OF VEHICLES

Members utilizing a vehicle for any purpose other than their normally assigned duties or normal vehicle assignment (e.g., transportation to training, community event) shall first notify the Watch Commander. A notation will be made on the shift assignment roster indicating the member's name and vehicle number.

This subsection does not apply to those who are assigned to transport vehicles to and from the maintenance yard or car wash.

703.3.3 INSPECTIONS

Members shall be responsible for inspecting the interior and exterior of any assigned vehicle before taking the vehicle into service and at the conclusion of their shifts. Any previously unreported damage, mechanical problems, unauthorized contents or other problems with the vehicle shall be promptly reported to a supervisor and documented as appropriate.

The interior of any vehicle that has been used to transport any person other than a member of this department should be inspected prior to placing another person in the vehicle and again after the person is removed. This is to ensure that unauthorized or personal items have not been left in the vehicle.

When transporting any suspect, prisoner or arrestee, the transporting member shall search all areas of the vehicle that are accessible by the person before and after that person is transported.

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All department vehicles are subject to inspection and/or search at any time by a supervisor without notice and without cause. No member assigned to or operating such vehicle shall be entitled to any expectation of privacy with respect to the vehicle or its contents.

703.3.4 MOBILE DATA TERMINAL

Members assigned to vehicles equipped with a Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) shall log onto the MDT with the required information when going on-duty. If the vehicle is not equipped with a working MDT, the member shall notify Weld County Regional Communications Center. Use of the MDT is governed by the Mobile Data Terminal Use Policy.

703.3.5 VEHICLE LOCATION SYSTEM

Patrol and other vehicles, at the discretion of the Chief of Police, may be equipped with a system designed to track the vehicle's location. While the system may provide vehicle location and other information, members are not relieved of their responsibility to use required communication practices to report their location and status.

Members shall not make any unauthorized modifications to the system. At the start of each shift, members shall verify that the system is on and report any malfunctions to their supervisor. If the member finds that the system is not functioning properly at any time during the shift, he/she should exchange the vehicle for one with a working system, if available.

System data may be accessed by supervisors at any time. However, access to historical data by personnel other than supervisors will require Sergeant approval.

All data captured by the system shall be retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

703.3.6 KEYS

Members approved to operate marked patrol vehicles should be issued a copy of the key as part of their initial equipment distribution. Members who are assigned a specific vehicle should be issued keys for that vehicle.

Members shall not duplicate keys. The loss of a key shall be promptly reported in writing through the member's chain of command.

703.3.7 AUTHORIZED PASSENGERS

Members operating department vehicles shall not permit persons other than City personnel or persons required to be conveyed in the performance of duty, or as otherwise authorized, to ride as passengers in the vehicle, except as stated in the Ride-Along Policy or as stated in the assigned vehicle provisions of this policy.

703.3.8 ALCOHOL

Members who have consumed alcohol are prohibited from operating any department vehicle unless it is required by the duty assignment (e.g., task force, undercover work). Regardless of assignment, members may not violate state law regarding vehicle operation while intoxicated.

Vehicle Use

703.3.9 PARKING

Except when responding to an emergency or when urgent department-related business requires otherwise, members driving department vehicles should obey all parking regulations at all times.

Department vehicles should be parked in assigned stalls. Members shall not park privately owned vehicles in stalls assigned to department vehicles or in other areas of the parking lot that are not so designated unless authorized by a supervisor. Privately owned motorcycles shall be parked in designated areas.

703.3.10 ACCESSORIES AND/OR MODIFICATIONS

There shall be no modifications, additions or removal of any equipment or accessories.

703.3.11 CIVILIAN MEMBER USE

Civilian members using marked emergency vehicles shall ensure that all weapons have been removed before going into service. Civilian members shall prominently display the "out of service" placards or light bar covers at all times. Civilian members shall not operate the emergency lights or siren of any vehicle unless expressly authorized by a supervisor.

703.4 INDIVIDUAL MEMBER ASSIGNMENT TO VEHICLES

Department vehicles may be assigned to individual members at the discretion of the Chief of Police. Vehicles may be assigned for on-duty and/or take-home use. Assigned vehicles may be changed at any time. Permission to take home a vehicle may be withdrawn at any time.

The assignment of vehicles may be suspended when the member is unable to perform his/her regular assignment.

703.4.1 ON-DUTY USE

Vehicle assignments shall be based on the nature of the member's duties, job description and essential functions, and employment or appointment status. Vehicles may be reassigned or utilized by other department members at the discretion of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

703.4.2 UNSCHEDULED TAKE-HOME USE

Circumstances may arise where department vehicles must be used by members to commute to and from a work assignment. Members may take home department vehicles only with prior approval of a supervisor and shall meet the following criteria:

- (a) The circumstances are unplanned and were created by the needs of the Department.
- (b) Other reasonable transportation options are not available.
- (c) The member lives within a reasonable distance (generally not to exceed a 60-minute drive time) of the Dacono City limits.
- (d) Off-street parking will be available at the member's residence.
- (e) Vehicles will be locked when not attended.

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- (f) All firearms, weapons and control devices will be removed from the interior of the vehicle and properly secured in the residence when the vehicle is not attended, unless the vehicle is parked in a locked garage.

703.4.3 ASSIGNED VEHICLES

Assignment of take-home vehicles shall be based on the nature of the member's duties, job description and essential functions, and employment or appointment status.

Department members shall sign abide by this policy upon being assigned a take home vehicle.

Members are cautioned that under federal and local tax rules, personal use of a City vehicle may create an income tax liability for the member. Questions regarding tax rules should be directed to the member's tax adviser.

Criteria for use of take-home vehicles include the following:

- (a) Vehicles shall only be used for work-related purposes and shall not be used for personal errands or transports, unless special circumstances exist and the Chief of Police or a Sergeant gives authorization.
- (b) Vehicles may be used to transport the member to and from the member's residence for work-related purposes.
- (c) Vehicles will not be used when off-duty except:
 1. In circumstances when a member has been placed on call by the Chief of Police or Sergeants and there is a high probability that the member will be called back to duty.
 2. When the member is performing a work-related function during what normally would be an off-duty period, including vehicle maintenance or traveling to or from a work-related activity or function.
 3. When the member has received permission from the Chief of Police or Sergeants.
 4. When the vehicle is being used by the Chief of Police, Sergeants or members who are in on-call administrative positions.
 5. When the vehicle is being used by on-call investigators.
- (d) While operating the vehicle, authorized members will carry and have accessible their duty firearms and be prepared to perform any function they would be expected to perform while on-duty.
- (e) The two-way communications radio, MDT and global positioning satellite device, if equipped, must be on and set to an audible volume when the vehicle is in operation.
- (f) Unattended vehicles are to be locked and secured at all times.
 1. No key should be left in the vehicle except when it is necessary that the vehicle be left running (e.g., continued activation of emergency lights, canine safety, equipment charging).
 2. All weapons shall be secured while the vehicle is unattended.
 3. All department identification, portable radios and equipment should be secured.

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- (g) Vehicles are to be parked off-street at the member's residence unless prior arrangements have been made with the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. If the vehicle is not secured inside a locked garage, all firearms and kinetic impact weapons shall be removed and properly secured in the residence (see the Firearms Policy regarding safe storage of firearms at home).
- (h) Vehicles are to be secured at the member's residence or the appropriate department facility, at the discretion of the Department when a member will be away (e.g., on vacation) for periods exceeding one week.
 - 1. If the vehicle remains at the residence of the member, the Department shall have access to the vehicle.
 - 2. If the member is unable to provide access to the vehicle, it shall be parked at the Department.
- (i) The member is responsible for the care and maintenance of the vehicle.

703.4.4 ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

When driving a take-home vehicle to and from work outside of the jurisdiction of the Dacono Police Department or while off-duty, an officer shall not initiate enforcement actions except in those circumstances where a potential threat to life or serious property damage exists (see the Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions and Law Enforcement Authority policies).

Officers may render public assistance when it is deemed prudent (e.g., to a stranded motorist).

Officers driving take-home vehicles shall be armed, appropriately attired and carry their department-issued identification. Officers should also ensure that department radio communication capabilities are maintained to the extent feasible.

703.4.5 MAINTENANCE

Members are responsible for the cleanliness (exterior and interior) and overall maintenance of their assigned vehicles. Cleaning and maintenance supplies will be provided by the Department. Failure to adhere to these requirements may result in discipline and loss of vehicle assignment. The following should be performed as outlined below:

- (a) Members shall make daily inspections of their assigned vehicles for service/maintenance requirements and damage.
- (b) It is the member's responsibility to ensure that his/her assigned vehicle is maintained according to the established service and maintenance schedule.
- (c) All scheduled vehicle maintenance and car washes shall be performed as necessary at a facility approved by the department supervisor in charge of vehicle maintenance.
- (d) The Department shall be notified of problems with the vehicle and approve any major repairs before they are performed.
- (e) When leaving the vehicle at the maintenance facility, the member will complete a vehicle repair card explaining the service or repair, and leave it on the seat or dash.
- (f) All weapons shall be removed from any vehicle left for maintenance.

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- (g) Supervisors shall make, at a minimum, monthly inspections of vehicles assigned to members under their command to ensure the vehicles are being maintained in accordance with this policy.

703.5 UNMARKED VEHICLES

Unmarked vehicles are assigned to various divisions and their use is restricted to the respective division and the assigned member, unless otherwise approved by a supervisor. Any member operating an unmarked vehicle shall record vehicle usage on the sign-out log maintained in the division for that purpose. Any use of unmarked vehicles by those who are not assigned to the division to which the vehicle is assigned shall also be recorded with the Watch Commander on the shift assignment roster.

703.6 DAMAGE, ABUSE AND MISUSE

When any department vehicle is involved in a traffic accident or otherwise incurs damage, the involved member shall promptly notify a supervisor. Any traffic accident report shall be filed with the agency having jurisdiction (see the Traffic Accident Response And Reporting Policy).

Damage to any department vehicle that was not caused by a traffic accident shall be immediately reported during the shift in which the damage was discovered, documented in memorandum format and forwarded to the Watch Commander. An administrative investigation should be initiated to determine if there has been any vehicle abuse or misuse.

703.7 ATTIRE AND APPEARANCE

When operating any department vehicle while off-duty, members may dress in a manner appropriate for their intended activity. Whenever in view of or in contact with the public, attire and appearance, regardless of the activity, should be suitable to reflect positively upon the Department.

703.8 TOLL ROAD USAGE

Law enforcement vehicles are not routinely exempted from incurring toll road charges.

To avoid unnecessary toll road charges, all members operating department-owned vehicle on a toll road shall adhere to the following:

- (a) Members operating a department-owned vehicle for any reason other than in response to an emergency shall pay the appropriate toll charge or utilize the appropriate toll way transponder. Members may submit for reimbursement from the City for any toll fees incurred in the course of official business.
- (b) Members passing through a toll plaza or booth during a response to an emergency shall notify, in writing, the appropriate Sergeant within five working days explaining the circumstances.

Vehicle Use

703.9 SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES

The Patrol Sergeant or the authorized designee shall ensure that procedures are established governing the use of all special purpose vehicles. Special purpose vehicles include, but are not limited to:

- Vehicles used by tactical teams.
- All-terrain vehicles.
- Off-road vehicles.
- Aircraft.
- Water vessels.
- Vehicles used for emergency response callouts or special events.

The procedures should include, but are not limited to:

- Objectives of the vehicle's use.
- Authorized uses (e.g., who can use the vehicle, when the vehicle can be used, limitations when using the vehicle).
- Instructions for vehicle use.
- Training or qualifications required for a member to operate the vehicle.
- Assignment of vehicle maintenance responsibilities.
- Equipment assigned to the vehicle (including emergency lights and siren).

Chapter 9 - Custody

Temporary Custody of Adults

900.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines to address the health and safety of adults taken into temporary custody by members of the Dacono Police Department for processing prior to being released or transferred to a housing or other type of facility.

Temporary custody of juveniles is addressed in the Temporary Custody of Juveniles Policy. Juveniles will not be permitted where adults in custody are being held.

Custodial searches are addressed in the Custodial Searches Policy.

900.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Holding cell/cell - Any locked enclosure for the custody of an adult or any other enclosure that prevents the occupants from being directly visually monitored at all times by a member of the Department.

Safety checks - Direct, visual observation by a member of this department performed at random intervals, within time frames prescribed in this policy, to provide for the health and welfare of adults in temporary custody.

Temporary custody - The time period an adult is in custody at the Dacono Police Department prior to being released or transported to a housing or other type of facility.

900.2 POLICY

The Dacono Police Department is committed to releasing adults from temporary custody as soon as reasonably practicable, and to keeping adults safe while in temporary custody at the Department. Adults should be in temporary custody only for as long as reasonably necessary for investigation, processing, transfer or release.

900.3 GENERAL CRITERIA AND SUPERVISION

No adult should be in temporary custody for longer than six hours.

900.3.1 INDIVIDUALS WHO SHOULD NOT BE IN TEMPORARY CUSTODY

Individuals who exhibit certain behaviors or conditions should not be in temporary custody at the Dacono Police Department, but should be transported to a jail facility, a medical facility or other type of facility as appropriate. These include:

- (a) Any individual who is unconscious or has been unconscious while being taken into custody or while being transported.
- (b) Any individual who has a medical condition, including pregnancy, or who may require medical attention, supervision or medication while in temporary custody.
- (c) Any individual who is seriously injured.

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- (d) Individuals who are a suspected suicide risk (see the Civil Commitments Policy).
 - 1. If the officer taking custody of an individual believes that he/she may be a suicide risk, the officer shall ensure continuous direct supervision until evaluation, release or a transfer to an appropriate facility is completed.
- (e) Individuals who are obviously in crisis, as defined in the Crisis Intervention Incidents Policy.
- (f) Individuals who are under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance or any substance to the degree that may require medical attention, or who have ingested any substance that poses a significant risk to their health, whether or not they appear intoxicated.
- (g) Any individual who has exhibited extremely violent or continuously violent behavior.
- (h) Any individual who has claimed, is known to be afflicted with, or displays symptoms of any communicable disease that poses an unreasonable exposure risk.
- (i) Any individual with a prosthetic or orthopedic device where removal of the device would be injurious to his/her health or safety.

Officers taking custody of a person who exhibits any of the above conditions should notify a supervisor of the situation. These individuals should not be in temporary custody at the Department unless they have been evaluated by a qualified medical or mental health professional, as appropriate for the circumstances.

900.4 USE OF RESTRAINT DEVICES

Individuals in custody may be handcuffed in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy. Unless an individual presents a heightened risk, handcuffs should generally be removed when the person is in a cell.

The use of restraints, other than handcuffs or leg irons, generally should not be used for individuals in temporary custody at the Dacono Police Department unless the person presents a heightened risk, and only in compliance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy.

Individuals in restraints shall be kept away from other unrestrained individuals in custody and monitored to protect them from abuse.

900.4.1 PREGNANT ADULTS

Women who are known to be pregnant should be restrained in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy.

900.5 TRAINING

Department members should be trained and familiar with this policy and any supplemental procedures.

900.6 RELEASE AND/OR TRANSFER

When an individual is released or transferred from custody, the member releasing the individual should ensure the following:

- (a) All proper reports, forms and logs have been completed prior to release.

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- (b) A check has been made to ensure that the individual is not reported as missing and does not have outstanding warrants.
- (c) It has been confirmed that the correct individual is being released or transported.
- (d) All property, except evidence, contraband or dangerous weapons, has been returned to, or sent with, the individual.
- (e) All pertinent documentation accompanies the individual being transported to another facility (e.g., copies of booking forms, medical records, an itemized list of his/her property, warrant copies).
- (f) The individual is not permitted in any nonpublic areas of the Dacono Police Department unless escorted by a member of the Department.
- (g) Any known threat or danger the individual may pose (e.g., escape risk, suicide potential, medical condition) is documented, and the documentation transported with the individual if he/she is being sent to another facility.
 - 1. The department member transporting the individual shall ensure such risks are communicated to intake personnel at the other facility.
- (h) Generally, persons of the opposite sex, or adults and juveniles, should not be transported in the same vehicle unless they are physically separated by a solid barrier. If segregating individuals is not practicable, officers should be alert to inappropriate physical or verbal contact and take appropriate action as necessary.
- (i) Transfers between facilities or other entities, such as a hospital, should be accomplished with a custodial escort of the same sex as the person being transferred to assist with his/her personal needs as required.

Custodial Searches

901.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance regarding searches of individuals in custody. Such searches are necessary to eliminate the introduction of contraband, intoxicants or weapons into the Dacono Police Department facility. Such items can pose a serious risk to the safety and security of department members, individuals in custody, contractors and the public.

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit the otherwise lawful collection of trace evidence from an individual in custody.

901.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Custody search - An in-custody search of an individual and of his/her property, shoes and clothing, including pockets, cuffs and folds on the clothing, to remove all weapons, dangerous items and contraband.

Physical body cavity search - A search that includes a visual inspection and may include a physical intrusion into a body cavity. Body cavity means the stomach or rectal cavity of an individual, and the vagina of a female person.

Strip search - A search that requires an individual to remove or rearrange some or all of his/her clothing to permit a visual inspection of the underclothing, breasts, buttocks, anus or outer genitalia. This includes monitoring an individual who is changing clothes, where his/her underclothing, buttocks, genitalia or female breasts are visible.

901.2 POLICY

All searches shall be conducted with concern for safety, dignity, courtesy, respect for privacy and hygiene, and in compliance with policy and law to protect the rights of those who are subject to any search.

Searches shall not be used for intimidation, harassment, punishment or retaliation.

901.3 FIELD AND TRANSPORTATION SEARCHES

An officer should conduct a custody search of an individual immediately after his/her arrest, when receiving an individual from the custody of another, and before transporting a person who is in custody in any department vehicle.

Whenever practicable, a custody search should be conducted by an officer of the same sex as the person being searched. If an officer of the same sex is not reasonably available, a witnessing officer should be present during the search.

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901.4 SEARCHES AT POLICE FACILITIES

Custody searches shall be conducted on all individuals in custody, upon entry to the Dacono Police Department facilities. Except in exigent circumstances, the search should be conducted by a member of the same sex as the individual being searched. If a member of the same sex is not available, a witnessing member must be present during the search.

Custody searches should also be conducted any time an individual in custody enters or re-enters a secure area, or any time it is reasonably believed that a search is necessary to maintain the safety and security of the facility.

901.4.1 PROPERTY

Members shall take reasonable care in handling the property of an individual in custody to avoid discrepancies or losses. Property retained for safekeeping shall be kept in a secure location until the individual is released or transferred.

Some property may not be accepted by a facility or agency that is taking custody of an individual from this department, such as weapons or large items. These items should be retained for safekeeping in accordance with the Property and Evidence Policy.

All property shall be inventoried by objective description (this does not include an estimated value). The individual from whom it was taken shall be required to sign the completed inventory. If the individual's signature cannot be obtained, the inventory shall be witnessed by another department member. The inventory should include the case number, date, time, member's Dacono Police Department identification number and information regarding how and when the property may be released.

901.4.2 VERIFICATION OF MONEY

All money shall be counted in front of the individual from whom it was received. When possible, the individual shall initial the dollar amount on the inventory. Additionally, all money should be placed in a separate envelope and sealed. Negotiable checks or other instruments and foreign currency should also be sealed in an envelope with the amount indicated but not added to the cash total. All envelopes should clearly indicate the contents on the front. The department member sealing it should place his/her initials across the sealed flap. Should any money be withdrawn or added, the member making such change shall enter the amount below the original entry and initial it. The amount of money in the envelope should always be totaled and written on the outside of the envelope.

901.5 STRIP SEARCHES

No individual in temporary custody at any Dacono Police Department facility shall be subjected to a strip search unless there is reasonable suspicion based upon specific and articulable facts to believe the individual has a health condition requiring immediate medical attention or is concealing a weapon or contraband. Factors to be considered in determining reasonable suspicion include, but are not limited to:

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- (a) The detection of an object during a custody search that may be a weapon or contraband and cannot be safely retrieved without a strip search.
- (b) Circumstances of a current arrest that specifically indicate the individual may be concealing a weapon or contraband.
 - 1. A felony arrest charge or being under the influence of a controlled substance should not suffice as reasonable suspicion absent other facts.
- (c) Custody history (e.g., past possession of contraband while in custody, assaults on department members, escape attempts).
- (d) The individual's actions or demeanor.
- (e) Criminal history (i.e., level of experience in a custody setting).

No transgender or intersex individual shall be searched or examined for the sole purpose of determining the individual's genital status. If the individual's genital status is unknown, it may be determined during conversations with the person, by reviewing medical records, or as a result of a broader medical examination conducted in private by a medical practitioner (28 CFR 115.115).

901.5.1 STRIP SEARCH PROCEDURES

Strip searches at Dacono Police Department facilities shall be conducted as follows (28 CFR 115.115; CRS § 16-3-405):

- (a) Written authorization from a supervisor shall be obtained prior to the strip search.
- (b) All members involved with the strip search shall be of the same sex as the individual being searched, unless the search is conducted by a medical practitioner.
- (c) All strip searches shall be conducted in a professional manner under sanitary conditions and in a secure area of privacy so that it cannot be observed by those not participating in the search. The search shall not be reproduced through a visual or sound recording.
- (d) Whenever possible, a second member of the same sex should also be present during the search, for security and as a witness to the finding of evidence.
- (e) Members conducting a strip search shall not touch the breasts, buttocks or genitalia of the individual being searched.
- (f) The primary member conducting the search shall prepare a written report to include:
 - 1. The facts that led to the decision to perform a strip search.
 - 2. The reasons less intrusive methods of searching were not used or were insufficient.
 - 3. The written authorization for the search, obtained from the Watch Commander.
 - 4. The name of the individual who was searched.
 - 5. The name and sex of the members who conducted the search.
 - 6. The name, sex and role of any person present during the search.

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7. The time and date of the search.
 8. The place at which the search was conducted.
 9. A list of the items, if any, that were recovered.
 10. The facts upon which the member based his/her belief that the individual was concealing a weapon or contraband.
- (g) No member should view an individual's private underclothing, buttocks, genitalia or female breasts while that individual is showering, performing bodily functions or changing clothes, unless he/she otherwise qualifies for a strip search. However, if serious hygiene or health issues make it reasonably necessary to assist the individual with a shower or a change of clothes, a supervisor should be contacted to ensure reasonable steps are taken to obtain the individual's consent and/or otherwise protect his/her privacy and dignity.
- (h) A copy of the written authorization should be retained and made available upon request to the detainee or the detainee's authorized representative.

901.5.2 SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCE FIELD STRIP SEARCHES

A strip search may be conducted in the field only with Watch Commander authorization and only in exceptional circumstances, such as when:

- (a) There is probable cause to believe that the individual is concealing a weapon or other dangerous item that cannot be recovered by a more limited search.
- (b) There is probable cause to believe that the individual is concealing controlled substances or evidence that cannot be recovered by a more limited search, and there is no reasonable alternative to ensure the individual cannot destroy or ingest the substance during transportation.

These special-circumstance field strip searches shall only be authorized and conducted under the same restrictions as the strip search procedures in this policy, except that the Watch Commander authorization does not need to be in writing.

901.6 PHYSICAL BODY CAVITY SEARCH

Physical body cavity searches shall be subject to the following:

- (a) No individual shall be subjected to a physical body cavity search without written approval of a supervisor and only upon a search warrant or approval of legal counsel. A copy of any search warrant and the results of the physical body cavity search shall be included with the related reports and made available, upon request, to the individual or authorized representative (except for those portions of the warrant ordered sealed by a court).
- (b) Only a physician or nurse may conduct a physical body cavity search (CRS § 16-3-405(5)).

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- (c) Except for the physician or nurse conducting the search, persons present must be of the same sex as the individual being searched. Only the necessary department members needed to maintain the safety and security of the medical personnel shall be present.
- (d) Privacy requirements, including restricted touching of body parts and sanitary condition requirements, are the same as required for a strip search.
- (e) All such searches shall be documented, including:
 - 1. The facts that led to the decision to perform a physical body cavity search of the individual.
 - 2. The reasons less intrusive methods of searching were not used or were insufficient.
 - 3. A supervisor's approval.
 - 4. A copy of the search warrant.
 - 5. The time, date and location of the search.
 - 6. The medical personnel present.
 - 7. The names, sex and roles of any department members present.
 - 8. Any contraband or weapons discovered by the search.
- (f) A copy of the written authorization shall be retained and should be made available to the individual who was searched or other authorized representative upon request.

901.7 TRAINING

Members when practicable, shall have training that includes (28 CFR 115.115):

- (a) Conducting searches of cross-gender individuals.
- (b) Conducting searches of transgender and intersex individuals.
- (c) Conducting searches in a professional and respectful manner, and in the least intrusive manner possible, consistent with security needs.

Chapter 10 - Personnel

Personnel Complaints

1007.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this procedure is to provide guidelines for the reporting, investigation and disposition of complaints regarding the conduct of members and employees of this department, in accordance with Section 11-8 of the City of Dacono Home Rule Charter and Section 2-75 of the Dacono Municipal Code.

The Department investigates all complaints alleging a violation of law.

1007.1.1 PERSONNEL COMPLAINTS DEFINED

Personnel complaints consist of any allegation of misconduct or improper job performance against any department employee that, if true, would constitute a violation of department policy, federal, state or local law. Misconduct allegations or complaints may be generated internally or by the public.

Inquiries about employee conduct or performance that, even if true, would not qualify as a violation may be handled informally by a Department supervisor and shall not be considered a complaint. These may generally include clarifications regarding policy, procedures or the Department's response to specific incidents.

1007.1.2 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Complainant - A person claiming to be the victim or witness of misconduct by an officer.

Investigation - An administrative investigation, conducted by the Department, of alleged misconduct by an officer that could result in disciplinary action.

Disciplinary action - An action subject to grievance pursuant to Section 2-101 of the Dacono Municipal Code.

1007.2 AVAILABILITY AND ACCEPTANCE OF COMPLAINTS

1007.2.1 AVAILABILITY OF COMPLAINT FORMS

Personnel complaint forms will be maintained by the Police Administrative Assistant and on the Dacono Police Department website. Forms will be accessible to all personnel so that the form may be provided to anyone who asks to receive it.

1007.2.2 SOURCE OF COMPLAINTS

Complaints may be filed by any person, including employees of this Department. Anonymous complaints will be accepted and investigated to the extent that sufficient information is provided.

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1007.2.3 ACCEPTANCE OF COMPLAINTS

In accordance with Section 2-75(b)(2) of the Dacono Municipal Code, complaints submitted in writing shall be mailed or delivered to the Police Advisory Board in care of the City Clerk.

1007.3 INITIAL SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A supervisor who becomes aware of alleged misconduct or receives a formal complaint shall take reasonable steps to prevent aggravation of the situation.

1007.4 ASSIGNMENT TO ADMINISTRATIVE LEAVE

When a complaint of misconduct is of a serious nature or when circumstances practically dictate that it would impose an unreasonable risk to the Department, the employee, other employees or the public, a supervisor may suggest temporary assignment of the accused employee to administrative leave pending completion of the investigation or the filing of administrative charges. Such request shall be reviewed and considered by the Chief of Police and the decision to do so shall rest with the Chief of Police.

1007.4.1 ADMINISTRATIVE LEAVE

An employee placed on administrative leave may be subject to the following guidelines:

- (a) An employee placed on administrative leave shall continue to receive regular pay and benefits pending the imposition of any discipline.
- (b) An employee placed on administrative leave may be required by a supervisor to relinquish any badge, Department identification, assigned weapons and any other Department equipment.
- (c) An employee placed on administrative leave may be ordered to refrain from taking any action as a Department employee or in an official capacity. The employee shall be required to continue to comply with all policies and lawful orders of a supervisor.
- (d) An employee placed on administrative leave may be temporarily reassigned to a different shift, generally within normal business hours, during the pendency of the investigation. The employee may be required to remain available for contact at all times during such shift and report as ordered.
- (e) At such time as any employee placed on administrative leave is returned to full and regular duty, the employee shall be returned to his/her regularly assigned shift with all badges, identification card and other equipment returned.

1007.5 ALLEGATIONS OF CRIMINAL CONDUCT

The Chief of Police shall be notified as soon as practicable when an employee is formally accused of criminal conduct.

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An employee accused of criminal conduct shall be provided with all rights and privileges afforded to a civilian under the state and federal constitutions and the employee may not be administratively ordered to provide any information to a criminal investigator.

No information or evidence administratively compelled from an employee may be provided to a criminal investigator.

Any law enforcement agency is authorized to release limited information concerning the arrest or detention of a peace officer which has not led to a conviction.

1007.6 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION WITH THE EMPLOYEE

When the Police Advisory Board determines an investigation should be handled by the Department, the following procedures shall be followed with regard to the accused employee:

- (a) The investigator should not be a person who is the complainant, the ultimate decision-maker regarding disciplinary action or a person who has any personal involvement regarding the alleged misconduct.
- (b) Before an investigator begins an interview to obtain facts and statements, the Department should:
 - 1. Provide the name and rank of the officer in charge of the investigation and the officers who will conduct any interviews.
 - 2. Provide the date, time and place of the interview and the names of all who will be present.
 - 3. Provide the officer a written summary of the alleged misconduct and a description of the nature of the investigation.
- (c) Interviews of accused employees should be conducted during reasonable work hours of the employee and, if the employee is off-duty, the employee shall be compensated.
- (d) Off-duty interviews should only be conducted based on the seriousness of the investigation and other factors when time is of the essence.
- (e) An investigator should not interview an officer at that person's home without the officer's prior permission.
- (f) No more than two interviewers should ask questions of an accused employee to prevent confusion or misunderstandings.
- (g) All interviews shall be for a reasonable period or duration and the employee's personal needs shall be accommodated.
- (h) No employee shall be subjected to offensive or threatening language nor shall any promises, rewards or other inducements be used to obtain answers. Any employee refusing to answer questions directly related to the investigation may be ordered to answer questions

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administratively or be subject to discipline for insubordination. Nothing administratively ordered may be provided to a criminal investigator.

- (i) Absent circumstances preventing it, the interviewer should record all interviews of employees and witnesses. The employee may also record interviews. If the employee has been previously interviewed, a copy of that recorded interview should be provided to the employee prior to any subsequent interview.
- (j) If the allegations involve potential criminal conduct, the employee shall be advised of his/her constitutional rights. This admonishment shall be given administratively, regardless of whether the employee was advised of these rights during any separate criminal investigation.
- (k) An employee subjected to interviews that could result in disciplinary action shall have the right to have a representative of his/her choosing during any interview. However, in order to maintain the integrity of each individual employee's statement, involved employees shall not consult or meet with representatives or attorneys collectively or in groups prior to being interviewed.
- (l) All employees shall provide complete and truthful responses to questions posed during interviews.
- (m) An employee may not be compelled to submit to a deception detection device examination.
- (n) Interviews of the complainant should be conducted during reasonable hours.

1007.6.1 ADMINISTRATIVE SEARCHES

Any employee may be compelled to disclose personal financial information pursuant to proper legal process if such information tends to indicate a conflict of interest with official duties, if the employee is assigned to or being considered for a special assignment, or to determine if the employee is engaged in unlawful activity.

Employees shall have no expectation of privacy when using telephones, computers, radios or other communications provided by the Department.

Assigned lockers and storage spaces should only be administratively searched in the employee's presence, with the employee's consent, with a valid search warrant or where the employee has been given reasonable notice that the search will take place.

All other Department areas (e.g., desks, office space and assigned vehicles) may be administratively searched by a supervisor, in the presence of an uninvolved witness, for non-investigative purposes (e.g., obtaining a needed report or radio). An investigative search of such areas shall only be conducted upon a reasonable suspicion that official misconduct is involved.

1007.6.2 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION FORMAT

Investigations of personnel complaints conducted by this Department shall be detailed, complete and essentially follow this format:

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Introduction - Include the identity of the employee, the identity of the assigned investigators, the initial date and source of the complaint.

Synopsis - Provide a very brief summary of the facts giving rise to the investigation.

Summary of allegations - List the allegations separately, including applicable policy sections, with a very brief summary of the evidence relevant to each allegation. A separate recommended finding should be provided for each allegation.

Evidence as to each allegation - Each allegation should be set forth with the details of the evidence applicable to each allegation and include comprehensive summaries of employee and witness statements. Other evidence related to each allegation should also be detailed in this section.

Conclusion - A recommendation regarding further action or disposition should be provided.

Exhibits - A separate list of exhibits (e.g., recordings, photos and documents) should be attached to the report.

1007.7 DISPOSITION OF PERSONNEL COMPLAINTS

Upon completion of an investigation satisfactory to the Police Advisory Board, the Board shall be called into session to review the results and determine whether each allegation shall be classified "sustained" or "not sustained." If sustained, the Board shall recommend one fo the following: verbal reprimand, written reprimand, suspension without pay, demotion or termination. The Chief of Police shall receive and consider the Board's recommendation before imposing any discipline.

1007.8 COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATIONS

Every investigator or supervisor assigned to investigate a personnel complaint shall proceed with due diligence. Recognizing that factors such as witness availability and the complexity of allegations will affect each case, every effort should be made to complete each investigation and impose any disciplinary action within a reasonable period following receipt.

Investigations should be completed within three months of the date on which the Police Advisory Board referred the matter to the Department for investigation. The Chief of Police may extend the period to six months if the investigation reasonably requires such an extension.

Should additional time be required, a written request should be made to the Chief of Police, generally 30 days before the end of the period, requesting an extension. A request for extension should include the reason for the request and the completion date requested. Such a request must be approved by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee in writing and a copy provided to the accused employee and the Police Advisory Board.

If the nature of the allegation dictates that confidentiality is necessary to maintain the integrity of the investigation, the involved employees need not be notified of the pending investigation unless and until the employee is interviewed or formally charged.

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Upon completion, the report should be forwarded to the Police Advisory Board through the Chief of Police as set forth in Section 2-75(b)(9) of the Dacono Municipal Code.

Within 30 days of the final review by the Chief of Police, written notice shall be sent to the complaining party advising that an investigation of his or her complaint was conducted and reviewed by the Police Advisory Board. The complainant shall not be advised of the outcome of the investigation, any recommendation made by the Police Advisory Board, or any disciplinary action taken against the employee.

1007.8.1 WITHDRAWN COMPLAINTS

If the complainant withdraws his/her complaint or refuses to further cooperate with the administrative investigation, then the investigation may be closed as incomplete and assigned an appropriate disposition.

If the nature of the allegations can be sufficiently determined without the assistance of the complainant, then the investigation will proceed and be completed as normal and assigned an appropriate disposition.

1007.9 CONFIDENTIALITY OF PERSONNEL FILES

All investigations of personnel complaints shall be considered confidential and protected employee personnel files. The contents of such files shall not be revealed to anyone other than the involved employee or authorized personnel except pursuant to lawful process.

In the event that an accused employee, or the representative of such employee, knowingly makes false representations regarding any internal investigation and such false representations are communicated to any media source, the Department may disclose sufficient information from the employee's personnel file to refute such false representations.

1007.9.1 SUSTAINED COMPLAINTS

Before being placed in the employee's personnel file, the employee will have an opportunity to read and initial the comment or document. If the employee submits a written response, the response will be attached to the comment or document.

The employee will receive a copy of any comment or document placed in the employee's personnel file.

A copy of the disposition of the allegation of misconduct and a copy of the notice or adjudication of any punitive or remedial action will be the only documents related to the investigation which will be placed in the employee's personnel file.

If disciplinary action is taken, the employee or a representative authorized by the employee may, except as otherwise prohibited by federal or state law, review any administrative or investigative file maintained by the department that relates to the investigation, including any recordings, notes, transcripts of interviews and documents.

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Sustained complaints shall be maintained in the employee's personnel file for the prescribed period. Complaints that are unfounded, exonerated or not sustained may be maintained by the Sergeant apart from the employee's personnel file, in a separate file created for this purpose.

1007.9.2 REMOVAL OF A COMPLAINT

Upon request, an employee may review any administrative file that does not relate to a current investigation.

If an employee identifies a complaint or allegation that should be removed from his or her personnel file because either the time period has expired or it is an improper document, the employee may submit a written request specifying the reason or reasons for removal.

Seat Belts

1008.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The use of seat belts and other safety restraints significantly reduces the chance of death or injury in case of a traffic collision. This policy establishes guidelines for seat belt and child safety seat use to promote maximum operator and passenger safety, thus reducing the possibility of death or injury as the result of a motor vehicle collision. This policy will apply to all employees operating or riding in Department vehicles.

1008.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Child restraint system - A specially designed seating system that is designed to protect, hold, or restrain a child in a motor vehicle in such a way as to prevent or minimize injury to the child in a motor vehicle accident that is either permanently affixed to a motor vehicle or is affixed to such vehicle by a safety belt or a universal attachment system that meets Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards and Regulations set forth in 49 CFR 571 (CRS § 42-4-236).

Safety belt system - A system utilizing a lap belt, a shoulder belt or any other belt or combination of belts installed in a motor vehicle to restrain drivers and passengers, and that conforms to Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards and Regulations (CRS § 42-4-237(1)(b)).

1008.2 WEARING OF SAFETY RESTRAINTS

Generally, all members shall wear properly adjusted safety restraints when operating or riding in a seat equipped with restraints, in any vehicle owned, leased or rented by this department while on- or off-duty or when in any privately owned vehicle while on-duty. The member driving such a vehicle shall ensure that all other occupants, including non-members, are also properly restrained. Exceptions for emergency vehicles exist in state statute.

Exceptions to the requirement to wear safety restraints may be made only in exceptional situations where, due to unusual circumstances, wearing a seat belt would endanger the member or the public. Members must be prepared to justify any deviation from this requirement.

1008.2.1 TRANSPORTING CHILDREN

An approved child restraint system should be used for all children younger than 8 years of age (CRS § 42-4-236(2)).

Rear seat passengers in a cage-equipped vehicle may have reduced clearance that requires careful seating and positioning of seat belts. Due to this reduced clearance, children and the child passenger safety seat system or booster seat should be secured properly in the front seat of these vehicles, provided this positioning meets the vehicle and the child passenger safety seat system manufacturer's design and use recommendations. In the event that a child is transported in the front seat of a vehicle, the passenger side air bag should be deactivated. If this is not possible, officers should consider arranging alternative transportation.

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1008.3 TRANSPORTING PRISONERS

Safety belts are not required for the rear seats of police's vehicles. However, prisoners should be secured in the prisoner restraint system in the rear seat of the patrol vehicle or by seat belts when a prisoner restraint system is not available. The prisoner should be in a seating position for which seat belts have been provided by the vehicle manufacturer. The prisoner restraint system is not intended to be a substitute for handcuffs or other appendage restraints.

1008.4 INOPERABLE SEAT BELTS

No Department vehicle shall be operated if the seat belt in the driver's position is inoperable. No person shall be transported in a seating position in which the seat belt is inoperable.

No person shall modify, remove, deactivate or otherwise tamper with the vehicle safety belt system, except for vehicle maintenance and repair staff, who shall do so only with the express authorization of the Chief of Police.

Employees who discover an inoperable restraint system shall promptly report the defect to the appropriate supervisor. Prompt action will be taken to replace or repair the system.

1008.5 VEHICLES MANUFACTURED WITHOUT SEAT BELTS

Vehicles manufactured and certified for use without seat belts or other restraint systems are subject to the manufacturer's operating requirements for safe use.

Body Armor

1009.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide law enforcement officers with guidelines for the proper use of body armor.

1009.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Dacono Police Department to maximize officer safety through the use of body armor in combination with prescribed safety procedures. While body armor provides a significant level of protection, it is not a substitute for the observance of officer safety procedures.

1009.3 ISSUANCE OF BODY ARMOR

Body armor shall be issued to all officers when the officer begins service at the Dacono Police Department and that, when issued, the body armor meets or exceeds the standards of the National Institute of Justice. If an officer obtains employment with the Dacono Police Department and comes from another police agency, if applicable, the officer may wear the body armor he or she wore at their place of prior employment, so long as the body armor is in good condition and within the warranty boundaries.

A body armor replacement schedule shall be maintained and ensure that replacement body armor is issued pursuant to the schedule or whenever the body armor becomes worn or damaged to the point that its effectiveness or functionality has been compromised.

1009.3.1 USE OF SOFT BODY ARMOR

Generally, the use of body armor is mandatory subject to the following:

- (a) Officers shall only wear agency-approved body armor.
- (b) Wearing body armor is mandatory anytime a member is in a situation where they could reasonably be expected to take enforcement action.
- (c) Mandatory wearing of body armor is not required for members whose job responsibilities are mainly administrative or a supporting function of operational personnel.
- (d) Wearing of body armor is mandatory when an officer is working in uniform or taking part in Department range training, the provision in "C" above notwithstanding.
- (e) An officer may be excused from wearing body armor when he/she is involved in undercover or plainclothes work that his/her supervisor determines could be compromised by wearing body armor, or when a supervisor determines that other circumstances make it inappropriate to mandate wearing body armor.

Body Armor

1009.3.2 CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF SOFT BODY ARMOR

Soft body armor should never be stored for any period of time in an area where environmental conditions (e.g., temperature, light, humidity) are not reasonably controlled (e.g., normal ambient room temperature/humidity conditions), such as in automobiles or automobile trunks.

Soft body armor should be cared for and cleaned pursuant to the manufacturer's care instructions provided with the soft body armor. The instructions can be found on labels located on the external surface of each ballistic panel. The carrier should also have a label that contains care instructions. Failure to follow these instructions may damage the ballistic performance capabilities of the armor. If care instructions for the soft body armor cannot be located, contact the manufacturer to request care instructions.

Soft body armor should not be exposed to any cleaning agents or methods not specifically recommended by the manufacturer, as noted on the armor panel label.

Soft body armor should be replaced in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended replacement schedule.

Meal Periods and Breaks

1013.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy regarding meals and breaks shall apply to all Police Department Employees.

1013.1.1 MEAL PERIODS

Uniformed officers shall remain in an available for calls, on-duty status during meal breaks.

All other employees are not on-call during meal breaks unless directed otherwise by a supervisor. Uniformed officers shall take their breaks and shall monitor their radios unless on assignment outside of the City. The time spent for uniformed police officers during a 10 hour shift, shall not exceed 50 interrupted minutes. This includes meal breaks taken in a public place, at home, or at the Dacono Police Department or at another police department. No more than three uniformed officers at a time shall take a meal break at a public location. This includes uniformed officers from another agency. This provision applies only to those officers working regularly scheduled or overtime shifts in uniform.

Personal Appearance Standards

1019.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

To project uniformity and neutrality toward the public and other members of the Department, employees shall maintain their personal hygiene and appearance to project a professional image appropriate for this department and for their assignment. Public confidence is enhanced when police officers present a neat, clean professional appearance. The appearance of the police should reflect the values and expectations of the public they serve. The nature of law enforcement and the need for visibility in the basic police function requires a degree of uniformity. A neat and professional appearance inspires respect and generates cooperation from the public. Uniformity in appearance fosters esprit-de-corps within the department and establishes a positive image with the public.

1019.2 GROOMING STANDARDS

Unless otherwise stated and because deviations from these standards could present officer safety issues, the following appearance standards shall apply to all employees, except those whose current assignment would deem them not appropriate, and where the Chief of Police has granted exception.

1019.2.1 HAIR

Hairstyles of all members shall be neat in appearance. For male certified officers, hair must not extend below the top edge of the uniform collar while assuming a normal stance.

For female certified and non-sworn, non-commissioned operational personnel, hair must be no longer than the horizontal level of the bottom of the uniform shoulder patch when the employee is standing erect, and worn up or in a tightly wrapped braid.

1019.2.2 MUSTACHES AND GOATEES

A short and neatly trimmed mustache may be worn. Mustaches shall not extend below the corners of the mouth or beyond the natural hairline of the upper lip, unless the hair in the moustache extends down into a goatee. All goatees must be trimmed neatly and shall not be worn longer than 1/2 inch below the bottom of the chin.

1019.2.3 SIDEBURNS

Sideburns shall not extend below the bottom of the outer ear opening (the top of the earlobes) and shall be trimmed and neat.

1019.2.4 FINGERNAILS

Fingernails extending beyond the tip of the finger can pose a safety hazard to officers or others. For this reason, fingernails shall be trimmed so that no point of the nail extends beyond the tip of the finger.

Personal Appearance Standards

1019.2.5 JEWELRY AND ACCESSORIES

No jewelry or personal ornaments shall be worn by officers on any part of the uniform or equipment, except those authorized within this manual. Jewelry, if worn around the neck, shall not be visible above the shirt collar.

Earrings shall not be worn by uniformed certified officers, investigators or special assignment personnel without permission of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. Only one ring may be worn on each hand of the employee while on-duty.

1019.3 TATTOOS AND BODY ART

For the purposes of this policy, the term "Body Art" is defined to include but not be limited to any tattoos, branding or mutilations. Body Art that would otherwise be visible while wearing a departmentally approved uniform is required to be covered by the uniform unless written approval is obtained by the Chief of Police or his or her designee. Approval to display visible body art may be granted solely at the discretion of the Chief of Police and with the following exceptions:

- (a) All facial tattoos or body art, body art that is on the neck or anywhere above the shoulders that might be visible in a uniform is strictly prohibited.
 - 1. Alarming or provocative symbols or words.
 - 2. Offensive or potentially offensive body art to include nudity, sexually explicit or vulgar art or works;
 - 3. Profane language;
 - 4. Symbols that incite a negative reaction;
 - 5. Offensive acronyms;
 - 6. Racial, gender, or ethnic references; or,
 - 7. Excessive amounts of body art on the visible portion of the arm or leg to include but not limited to full or half sleeves.
- (b) Employees wishing to display visible body art shall complete an e-mail to the Chief of Police or his or her designee requesting the requisite authorization to do so. The criteria outlined herein shall be applied when deciding to grant a request.
- (c) Employees shall complete an e-mail to the Chief of Police for all existing and any new body art they wish to display.
- (d) No employee shall have a tattoo or body art that demonstrates allegiance to or attitudes that may give reason to doubt the employee's ability to deliver a service based on fairness, impartiality and equality. Examples of prohibited tattoos include, but are not limited to the following:
 - 1. Tattoos that display racist, violent or patently offensive words or illustrations or,
 - 2. Tattoos that depict symbols or words used by hate groups or criminal gangs.
- (e) Employees appearing in court shall wear appropriate clothing that covers all tattoos and body art.

Personal Appearance Standards

- (f) The use of gold, platinum or other unnatural veneers or caps for the purposes of ornamentation is prohibited. Teeth, whether natural, capped or veneer shall not be ornamented with such things as designs, jewels, initials or other items.

1019.4 BODY PIERCING OR ALTERATION

Body mutilation or alteration to any area of the body that is visible in any authorized uniform or attire, and is a deviation from normal anatomical features and that is not medically required is prohibited. Such body alteration includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- (a) Tongue splitting
- (b) The complete or transdermal implantation of any material other than hair replacement or breast augmentation
- (c) Abnormal shaping of the ears, eyes, nose or teeth
- (d) Branding or scarification

Furthermore, facial and tongue jewelry is prohibited while on duty and working in uniform at any time. Tonguerings or posts set in a tongue piercing are also prohibited while on duty and working in uniform.

Uniformed sworn or non-sworn, non-commissioned female police personnel may wear post earrings or small studs or stones for pierced or non-pierced ears up to three (3) per ear. Non-sworn, non-commissioned non-uniformed, administrative personnel may wear up to 3 earrings per ear as long as they maintain a professional appearance.

Male personnel, regardless of assignment may not wear any earrings while on duty or in uniform.

Police Uniform Regulations

1020.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The uniform policy of the Dacono Police Department is established to ensure that uniformed officers, special assignment personnel and civilian employees will be readily identifiable to the public through the proper use and wearing of Department uniforms. Employees should also refer to the following associated policies:

- Duty Firearms Policy
- Department-Owned and Personal Property Policy
- Body Armor Policy
- Personal Appearance Standards Policy

The Dacono Police Department uniform specifications and procedures are maintained and periodically updated by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee and should be consulted regarding authorized equipment and uniform specifications.

The Dacono Police Department will provide uniforms for all employees who are required to wear them in the manner, quantity and frequency as determined by the Chief of Police.

1020.2 WEARING AND CONDITION OF UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT

Police employees wear the uniform to be identified as the law enforcement authority in society. The uniform also serves an equally important purpose, which is to identify the wearer as a source of assistance in an emergency, crisis or other time of need.

- (a) Uniform and equipment shall be maintained in a serviceable condition and shall be ready at all times for immediate use. Uniforms shall be neat, clean and appear professionally pressed.
- (b) All peace officers of this department shall possess and maintain at all times a serviceable uniform and the necessary equipment to perform uniformed field duty.
- (c) Personnel shall wear only the uniform specified for their rank and assignment.
- (d) Employees shall not loan any portion of the uniform to others.
- (e) Employees shall not permit the uniform to be reproduced or duplicated.
- (f) The uniform is to be worn in compliance with the specifications set forth in the Department's uniform specifications and procedures, which are maintained separately from this policy.
- (g) All supervisors will perform periodic inspections of their personnel to ensure conformance to the Dacono Police Department uniform specifications and procedures.
- (h) Civilian attire shall not be worn in combination with any distinguishable part of the uniform, e.g. a uniform shirt with a pair of jeans.

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Police Uniform Regulations

- (i) Uniforms are only to be worn while on-duty, while in transit to or from work, for court or at other official Department functions or events.
- (j) If the uniform is worn in transit when driving other than a police vehicle, such as a personal vehicle, an outer garment should be worn over the uniform shirt so as not to bring attention to the employee while off-duty.
- (k) Employees are not to purchase or drink alcoholic beverages while wearing the Department uniform.
- (l) Mirrored sunglasses will not be worn with any Department uniform.
- (m) Visible jewelry, other than those items listed below, shall not be worn with the uniform, unless specifically authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.
 - 1. Wrist watch
 - 2. Wedding rings, class ring or other ring of tasteful design; a maximum of one ring/set may be worn on each hand.
 - 3. Medical alert bracelet

1020.2.1 DEPARTMENT-ISSUED IDENTIFICATION

The Department issues each employee an official Department identification card bearing the employee's name, identifying information and photo likeness. All employees shall be in possession of their department-issued identification card at all times while on-duty or when carrying a concealed weapon.

- (a) Whenever on-duty or acting in an official capacity representing the Department, employees shall display their department-issued identification in a courteous manner to any person upon request and as soon as practicable.
- (b) Officers working specialized assignments may be excused from the requirements regarding the possession and display of identification when directed by their Sergeant.

1020.3 UNIFORM CLASSES

The various uniform specification classes are those identified in this policy.

1020.3.1 CLASS A UNIFORM

The Class A uniform is to be worn on special occasions, such as funerals, graduations, promotions, ceremonies or as directed. The Class A uniform is required for all certified officers. The Class A uniform includes the standard issue uniform with the following:

- (a) Long sleeve shirt with tie
- (b) Polished shoes

The campaign hat may be worn for events held outdoors. Boots with pointed toes are not permitted.

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Police Uniform Regulations

1020.3.2 CLASS B UNIFORM

All officers will possess and maintain a serviceable Class B uniform at all times.

The Class B uniform will consist of the same garments and equipment as the Class A uniform with the following exceptions:

- (a) A long sleeve shirt may be worn with a tie or turtleneck or mock turtleneck while the short-sleeve shirt may be worn with the collar open. No tie is required.
- (b) A black crew neck undershirt must be worn with the short sleeve uniform shirt.
- (c) All shirt buttons must remain buttoned except for the last button at the neck.
- (d) Polished shoes; approved all-black leather polished shoes or boots may be worn.
- (e) Boots with pointed toes are not permitted.

1020.3.3 SPECIALIZED UNIT UNIFORMS

The Chief of Police may authorize special uniforms to be worn by officers in specialized units, such as Canine Team, SWAT, bicycle patrol, motor officers and other specialized assignments.

1020.3.4 FOUL WEATHER GEAR

The uniform and equipment specifications manual lists the authorized uniform jacket and rain gear.

1020.4 INSIGNIA AND PATCHES

- (a) Service stripes and other indicators for length of service may be worn on long-sleeve shirts and jackets. They are to be machine stitched onto the uniform. The bottom of the service stripe shall be sewn 1 1/2 inches above the cuff seam with the rear of the service stripes sewn on the dress of the sleeve. The stripes are to be worn on the left sleeve only.
- (b) The regulation nameplate, or an authorized sewn-on cloth nameplate, shall be worn at all times while in uniform. The nameplate shall display the initial of the employee's first and middle name and last name. The nameplate shall be worn and placed above the right pocket located in the middle, bisected by the pressed shirt seam, with equal distance from both sides of the nameplate to the outer edge of the pocket.
- (c) When a jacket is worn, the nameplate or an authorized sewn-on cloth nameplate shall be affixed to the jacket in the same manner as the uniform.
- (d) Assignment insignias, (e.g., SWAT, FTO or similar) may be worn as designated by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.
- (e) An American flag pin may be worn, centered above the nameplate.
- (f) The department-issued badge, or an authorized sewn-on cloth replica, must be worn and be visible at all times while in uniform. Certified non-uniformed personnel will wear or carry their badge in a manner that the badge is in reasonable proximity to their firearm and able to be displayed whenever appropriate.

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Police Uniform Regulations

- (g) The designated insignia indicating the employee's rank must be worn at all times while in uniform. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee may authorize exceptions.

1020.4.1 MOURNING BADGE BAND

Uniformed employees may wear a black mourning band across the uniform badge whenever a law enforcement officer is killed in the line of duty. The following mourning periods will be observed:

- (a) An officer of this department - From the time of death until midnight on the 14th day after the death.
- (b) A peace officer from this state - From the time of death until midnight on the day of the funeral.
- (c) Funeral attendee - While attending the funeral of a fallen peace officer.
- (d) National Peace Officers Memorial Day (May 15) - From midnight through the following midnight.
- (e) As directed by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

1020.5 CIVILIAN ATTIRE

There are also assignments in which wearing civilian attire is necessary.

- (a) The Police Administrative Assistant shall wear the authorized attire provided by the Dacono Police Department. The Police Administrative Assistant may wear clothing other than the authorized attire on casual dress Fridays, subject to the restrictions below.
- (b) The following items shall not be worn on-duty:
 - 1. T-shirt alone
 - 2. Open-toed sandals or thongs
 - 3. Narrow open toed shoes are permitted
 - 4. Swimsuit, tube tops or halter tops
 - 5. Spandex type pants or see-through clothing
 - 6. Distasteful printed slogans, buttons or pins
 - 7. Shorts
 - 8. Sweatshirts, sweatpants or similar exercise clothing
- (c) Variations from this order are allowed at the discretion of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee when the employee's assignment or current task is not conducive to wearing such clothing.
- (d) No item of civilian attire may be worn on-duty that would adversely affect the reputation of the Dacono Police Department or the morale of the employees.

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- (e) Certified employees carrying firearms while wearing civilian attire on duty should wear clothing that effectively conceals the firearm when outside a controlled law enforcement facility or work area.

1020.6 POLITICAL ACTIVITIES, ENDORSEMENTS, ADVERTISEMENTS OR OTHER APPEARANCES IN UNIFORM

Unless specifically authorized by the Chief of Police, Dacono Police Department employees may not wear any part of the uniform, be photographed wearing any part of the uniform, utilize a department badge, patch or other official insignia, or cause to be posted, published or displayed, the image of another employee, or identify him/herself as an employee of the Dacono Police Department to do any of the following:

- (a) Endorse, support, oppose or contradict any political campaign or initiative
- (b) Endorse, support, oppose or contradict any social issue, cause or religion
- (c) Endorse, support or oppose, any product, service, company or other commercial entity
- (d) Appear in any commercial, social or nonprofit publication, or any motion picture, film, video, public broadcast, photo, any website or any other visual depiction

1020.7 OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT - MAINTENANCE AND REPLACEMENT

- (a) Any of the items listed in the uniform and equipment specifications manual as optional shall be purchased at the expense of the employee.
- (b) Maintenance of optional items shall be the financial responsibility of the purchasing employee (e.g., repairs due to normal wear and tear).
- (c) Replacement of items listed in this order as optional shall be done as follows:
 1. When the item is no longer functional because of normal wear and tear, the employee bears the full cost of replacement.
 2. When the item is no longer functional because of damage in the course of the employee's duties, it may be replaced following the procedures for the replacement of damaged personal property outlined in the Department-Owned and Personal Property Policy.

1020.8 UNAUTHORIZED UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES

Dacono Police Department employees may not wear any uniform item, accessory or attachment unless specifically authorized in the uniform and equipment specifications manual or by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

Dacono Police Department employees may not use or carry any tool or other piece of equipment unless specifically authorized in the uniform and equipment specifications manual or by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

Department Badges

1022.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

A Dacono Police Department badge and uniform patch as well as the likeness of these items and the name of the Dacono Police Department are property of the Department and their use shall be restricted as set forth in this policy.

1022.2 POLICY

The uniform badge shall be issued to Department members as a symbol of authority. The use and display of Department badges shall be in strict compliance with this policy. Only authorized badges issued by this department shall be displayed, carried or worn by members while on-duty or otherwise acting in an official or authorized capacity.

1022.2.1 FLAT BADGE

Certified officers, with the written approval of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, may purchase at their own expense a flat badge that can be carried in a wallet. The use of the flat badge is subject to all the same provisions of Department policy as the uniform badge.

- (a) Should the flat badge become lost, damaged or otherwise removed from the officer's control, he/she shall make the proper notifications as outlined in the Department-Owned and Personal Property Policy.
- (b) An honorably retired officer may keep his/her flat badge/breast badge upon retirement.
- (c) The purchase, carrying or display of a flat badge is not authorized for civilian personnel.

1022.2.2 CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Badges and Department identification cards issued to civilian personnel shall be clearly marked to reflect the position of the assigned employee (e.g. Community Resource Officer).

- (a) Civilian personnel shall not display any Department badge except as a part of his/her uniform and while on-duty or otherwise acting in an official and authorized capacity.
- (b) Civilian personnel shall not display any Department badge or represent him/herself, on- or off-duty, in such a manner which would cause a reasonable person to believe that he/she is a certified officer.

1022.2.3 RETIREE UNIFORM BADGE

Upon honorable retirement employees may retain their assigned duty badge for display purposes. It is intended that the duty badge be used only as private memorabilia, as other uses of the badge may be unlawful or in violation of this policy.

Department Badges

1022.3 UNAUTHORIZED USE

Except as required for on-duty use by current employees, no badge designed for carry or display in a wallet, badge case or similar holder shall be issued to anyone other than a current or honorably retired peace officer.

Department badges are issued to all certified employees and civilian uniformed employees for official use only. The Department badge, shoulder patch or the likeness thereof, or the Department name shall not be used for personal or private reasons including, but not limited to, letters, memoranda and electronic communications, such as electronic mail or websites and web pages.

The use of the badge, uniform patch and Department name for all material (e.g., printed matter, products or other items) developed for Department use shall be subject to approval by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

Employees shall not loan the badge or identification card to others and shall not permit the badge or identification card to be reproduced or duplicated.

Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking

1024.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is intended to address issues associated with employee use of social networking sites and to provide guidelines for the regulation and balance of employee speech and expression with the needs of the Department.

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit or infringe upon any communication, speech or expression that is protected or privileged under law. This includes speech and expression protected under state or federal constitutions as well as labor or other applicable laws. For example, this policy does not limit an employee from speaking as a private citizen, including acting as an authorized member of a recognized bargaining unit or officer associations, about matters of public concern, such as misconduct or corruption.

Employees are encouraged to consult with their supervisor regarding any questions arising from the application or potential application of this policy.

1024.1.1 APPLICABILITY

This policy applies to all forms of communication including, but not limited to film, video, print media or public speech, use of all Internet services, including the World Wide Web, e-mail, file transfer, remote computer access, news services, social networking, social media, instant messaging, blogs, forums, wikis, video and other file sharing sites.

1024.2 POLICY

Public employees occupy a trusted position in the community, and thus, their statements have the potential to contravene the policies and performance of this department. Due to the nature of the work and influence associated with the law enforcement profession, it is necessary that employees of this department be subject to certain reasonable limitations on their speech and expression. To achieve its mission and efficiently provide service to the public, the Dacono Police Department will carefully balance the individual employee's rights against the organization's needs and interests when exercising a reasonable degree of control over employee speech and expression.

1024.3 SAFETY

Employees should carefully consider the implications of their speech or any other form of expression when using the Internet. Speech and expression that may negatively affect the safety of Dacono Police Department employees, such as posting personal information in a public forum, can result in compromising an employee's home address or family ties. Employees should therefore not disseminate or post any information on any forum or medium that could reasonably be expected to compromise the safety of any employee, an employee's family or associates. Examples of the type of information that could reasonably be expected to compromise safety include:

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- Disclosing a photograph and name or address of an officer who is working undercover.
- Disclosing the address of a fellow officer.
- Otherwise disclosing where another officer can be located off-duty.

1024.4 PROHIBITED SPEECH, EXPRESSION AND CONDUCT

To meet the department's safety, performance and public-trust needs, the following are prohibited unless the speech is otherwise protected (for example, an employee speaking as a private citizen, including acting as an authorized member of a recognized bargaining unit or officer associations, on a matter of public concern):

- (a) Speech or expression made pursuant to an official duty that tends to compromise or damage the mission, function, reputation or professionalism of the Dacono Police Department or its employees.
- (b) Speech or expression that, while not made pursuant to an official duty, is significantly linked to or related to the Dacono Police Department and tends to compromise or damage the mission, function, reputation or professionalism of the Dacono Police Department or its employees. Examples include statements that indicate disregard for the law or the state or U.S. Constitution; expression that demonstrates support for criminal activity; participating in sexually explicit photographs or videos for compensation or distribution.
- (c) Speech or expression that could reasonably be foreseen as having a negative impact on the credibility of the employee as a witness. For example, posting statements or expressions to a website that glorify or endorse dishonesty or illegal behavior.
- (d) Speech or expression of any form that could reasonably be foreseen as having a negative impact on the safety of the employees of the Department. For example, a statement on a blog that provides specific details as to how and when prisoner transportations are made could reasonably be foreseen to jeopardize employees by informing criminals of details that could facilitate an escape or attempted escape.
- (e) Speech or expression that is contrary to the canons of the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics as adopted by the Dacono Police Department.
- (f) Use or disclosure, through whatever means, of any information, photograph, video or other recording obtained or accessible as a result of employment with the Department for financial gain, or data classified as confidential by state or federal law, or any disclosure of such materials without the express authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.
- (g) Posting, transmitting or disseminating any photographs, video or audio recordings, likenesses or images of department logos, emblems, uniforms, badges, patches, marked vehicles, equipment or other material that specifically identifies the Dacono Police Department on any personal or social networking or other website or web page without the express authorization of the Chief of Police.

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- (h) Accessing websites for unauthorized purposes, or use of any personal communication device, game device or media device, whether personally or department-owned, for personal purposes while on-duty, except in the following circumstances:
1. When brief personal communications may be warranted by the circumstances (e.g., informing family of extended hours).
 2. During authorized breaks; such usage should be limited as much as practicable to areas out of the sight and sound of the public and shall not be disruptive to the work environment.

In addition, an employee is required to take reasonable and prompt action to remove any content that is in violation of this policy, whether posted by the employee and/or others, from any web page or website maintained by the employee (e.g., social or personal website).

1024.4.1 UNAUTHORIZED ENDORSEMENTS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

While employees are not restricted from engaging in the following activities as private citizens or as authorized members of a recognized bargaining unit or officer associations, employees may not represent the Dacono Police Department or identify themselves in any way that could be reasonably perceived as representing the Dacono Police Department in order to do any of the following, unless specifically authorized by the Chief of Police:

- (a) Endorse, support, oppose or contradict any political campaign or initiative
- (b) Endorse, support, oppose or contradict any social issue, cause or religion
- (c) Endorse, support, or oppose any product, service, company or other commercial entity
- (d) Appear in any commercial, social or nonprofit publication or any motion picture, film, video, public broadcast or any website

Additionally, when it can reasonably be construed that an employee, acting in his/her individual capacity or through an outside group or organization (e.g. bargaining group) is affiliated with this department, the employee shall give a specific disclaiming statement that any such speech or expression is not representative of the Dacono Police Department.

Employees retain their right to vote as they choose, to support candidates of their choice and to express their opinions as private citizens, including as authorized members of a recognized bargaining unit or officer associations, on political subjects and candidates at all times while off-duty. However, employees may not use their official authority or influence to interfere with or affect the result of an election or a nomination for office. Employees are also prohibited from directly or indirectly using their official authority to coerce, command or advise another employee to pay, lend or contribute anything of value to a party, committee, organization, agency or person for political purposes (5 USC § 1502).

1024.5 PRIVACY EXPECTATION

Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to emails, texts or anything published or maintained through file-sharing software or any Internet site (e.g., Facebook, MySpace) that

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is accessed, transmitted, received or reviewed on any department technology system (see the Information Technology Use Policy for additional guidance).

1024.6 CONSIDERATIONS

In determining whether to grant authorization of any speech or conduct that is prohibited under this policy, the factors that the Chief of Police or authorized designee should consider include:

- (a) Whether the speech or conduct would negatively affect the efficiency of delivering public services.
- (b) Whether the speech or conduct would be contrary to the good order of the Department or the efficiency or morale of its members.
- (c) Whether the speech or conduct would reflect unfavorably upon the Department.
- (d) Whether the speech or conduct would negatively affect the member's appearance of impartiality in the performance of his/her duties.
- (e) Whether similar speech or conduct has been previously authorized.
- (f) Whether the speech or conduct may be protected and outweighs any interest of the Department.

1024.7 TRAINING

Subject to available resources, the Department should provide training regarding employee speech and the use of social networking to all members of the Department.

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